

Because of the physical obstructions, witness positions and testimony, a throat wound did not come from a rifle shot from the North Sewer Drain.

The FRONT SHOT TO THE THROAT:

Analysis of the Phil Willis Photo #5

President Kennedy is at Zapruder Film Frame 202



Phil Willis Photo #5 / Z202

Mr. WILLIS: No, sir; I took that picture just seconds before the first shot was fired, to get back close up. Then I started down the street, and the regular weekly edition of Life magazine came out and shows me in about three different pictures going down the street. **Then my next shot was taken at the very--in fact, the shot caused me to squeeze the camera shutter, and I got a picture of the President as he was hit with the first shot. So instantaneous, in fact, that the crowd hadn't had time to react.** WC Testimony.

The FRONT SHOT TO THROAT:

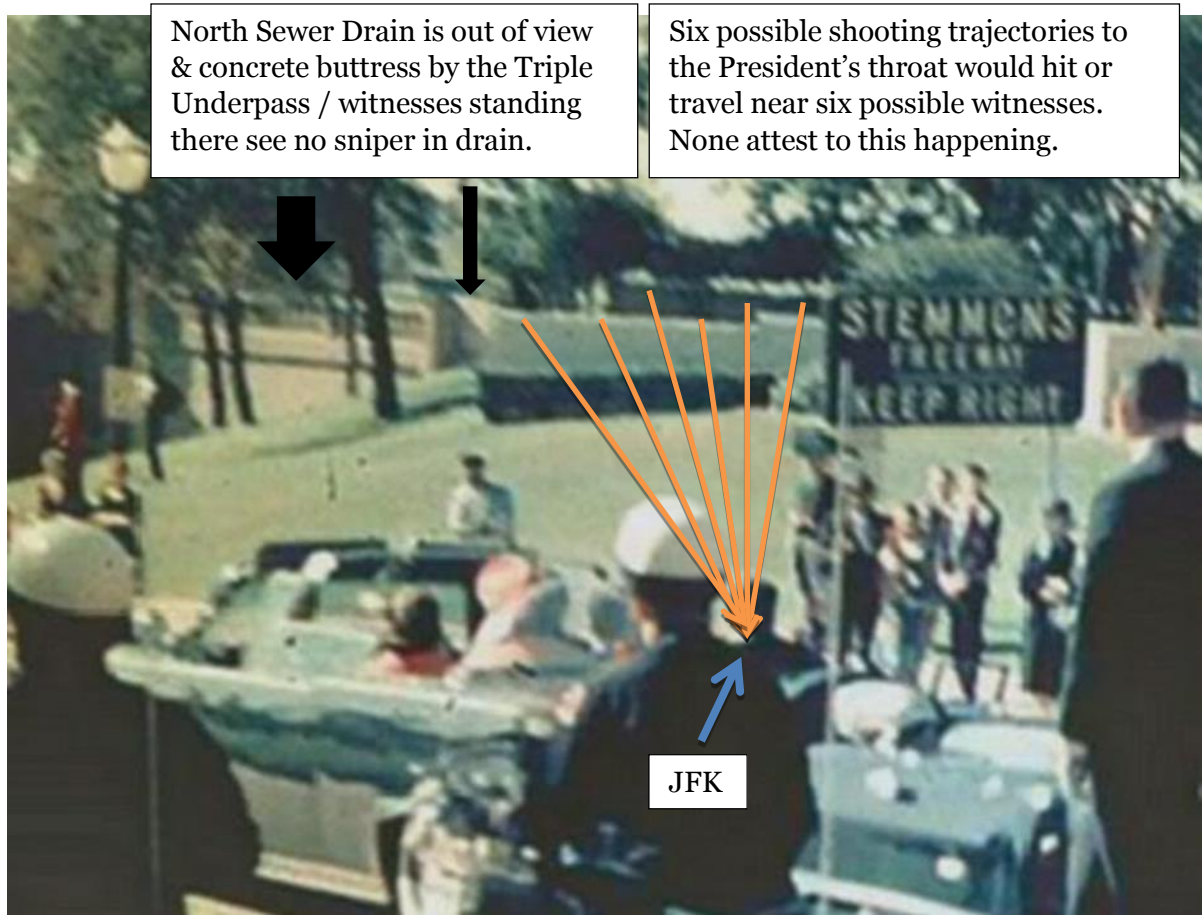
The initial positions of witnesses on the Grassy Knoll are identified below as President Kennedy emerges from behind the Stemmons Freeway Sign in the Z Film. This is the Phil Willis Photo 5 /Z202. If Mr. Willis' testimony is accurate, this is the moment that JFK was hit in the throat. At this point in time, only the South Knoll provides a trajectory shot to JFK's throat.



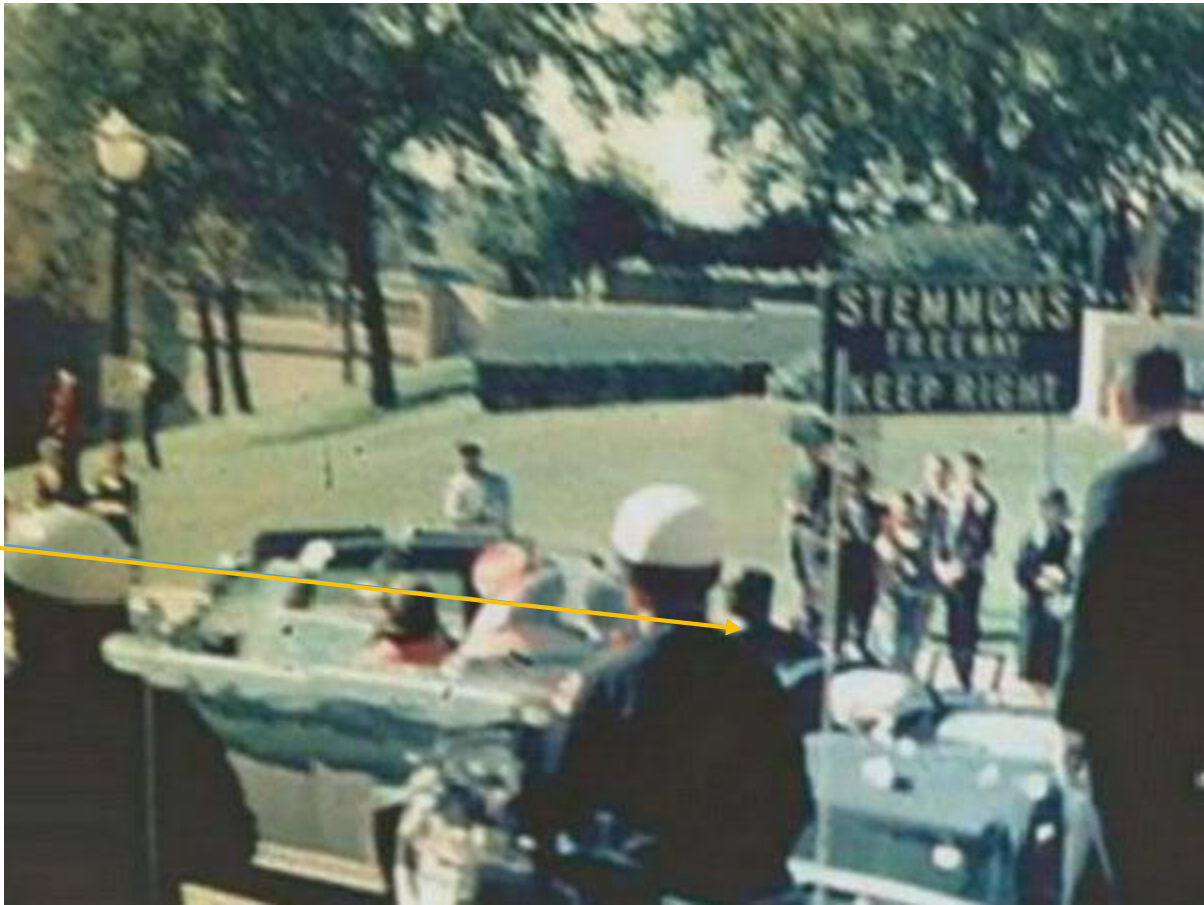
At Z202 in the Willis Photo 5, these eight (or 9) individuals appear in this photo.

WITH THESE SAID INDIVIDUALS AT THESE POSITIONS, THERE IS NO POSSIBLE WAY FOR THE THROAT SHOT TO HAVE HIT PRESIDENT KENNEDY WHILE BEING FIRED FROM THE NORTH SEWER DRAIN OR FROM BEHIND THE WOODEN FENCE DIRECTLY BEHIND THE WHITE CONCRETE WALL ON THE INFAMOUS GRASSY KNOLL. THE REASON FOR THIS IS THAT THESE EIGHT INDIVIDUALS (IDENTIFIED ABOVE WITH ARROWS & CAPTIONS) **WOULD HAVE BEEN EITHER HIT BY THIS SHOT OR STARTLED INTO A DEFENSIVE OR PROTECTIVE POSITION. NONE REACT IN THIS MANNER until after Z313.**

AS THE MOORMAN, MUCHMORE, NIX AND WILLIS PHOTOGRAPHS AND FILMS ILLUSTRATE, PROTECTIVE OR DEFENSIVE MOVEMENTS BY THESE SAID INDIVIDUALS NEVER TOOK PLACE UNTIL AFTER Z313.



Whether A SHOT WAS FIRED AT The President from the Triple Underpass, The North Sewer Drain, The Wooden Fence behind the Grassy Knoll, or the Street Level Sewer Drain on the North Side of Elm Street, NOT ONE WITNESS CLAIMED THAT THE INITIAL SHOT THAT THEY HEARD OR REACTED TO BEING FIRED WAS EVER SHOT FROM THE FRONT POSITION **TO THE RIGHT SIDE** OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY **before Z313**. WHETHER THESE SHOTS WERE SHOTS FIRED FROM BEHIND THEM OR TO THEIR IMMEDIATE LEFT OR RIGHT POSITION, NONE OF THESE WITNESSES REACTED IN A DEFENSIVE OR PROTECTIVE MOVEMENT OR POSITION BEFORE Z313. **This includes the DCM (Dark Complexion Man, who would have been directly at or near the line of fire) WHILE MANY of these WITNESSES CLAIMED THAT THE FINAL HEAD SHOTS WERE TAKEN OVER THEIR HEADS, WITHIN EAR SHOT OR TO THEIR IMMEDIATE LEFT OR RIGHT CAUSING THEM TO TAKE DEFENSIVE OR PROTECTIVE POSITIONS, THE INTIAL SHOT TO THE PRESIDENT'S THROAT NEVER CAUSED THEM TO TAKE ACTION BEFORE Z313.** THE LOGICAL REASON IS THAT THE SHOT WAS TAKEN FROM SOME OTHER POSITION FACING THE PRESIDENT. **THE THROAT SHOT WAS NOT TAKEN FROM ANY TRAJECTORY ON THE NORTHSIDE OF ELM STREET.**

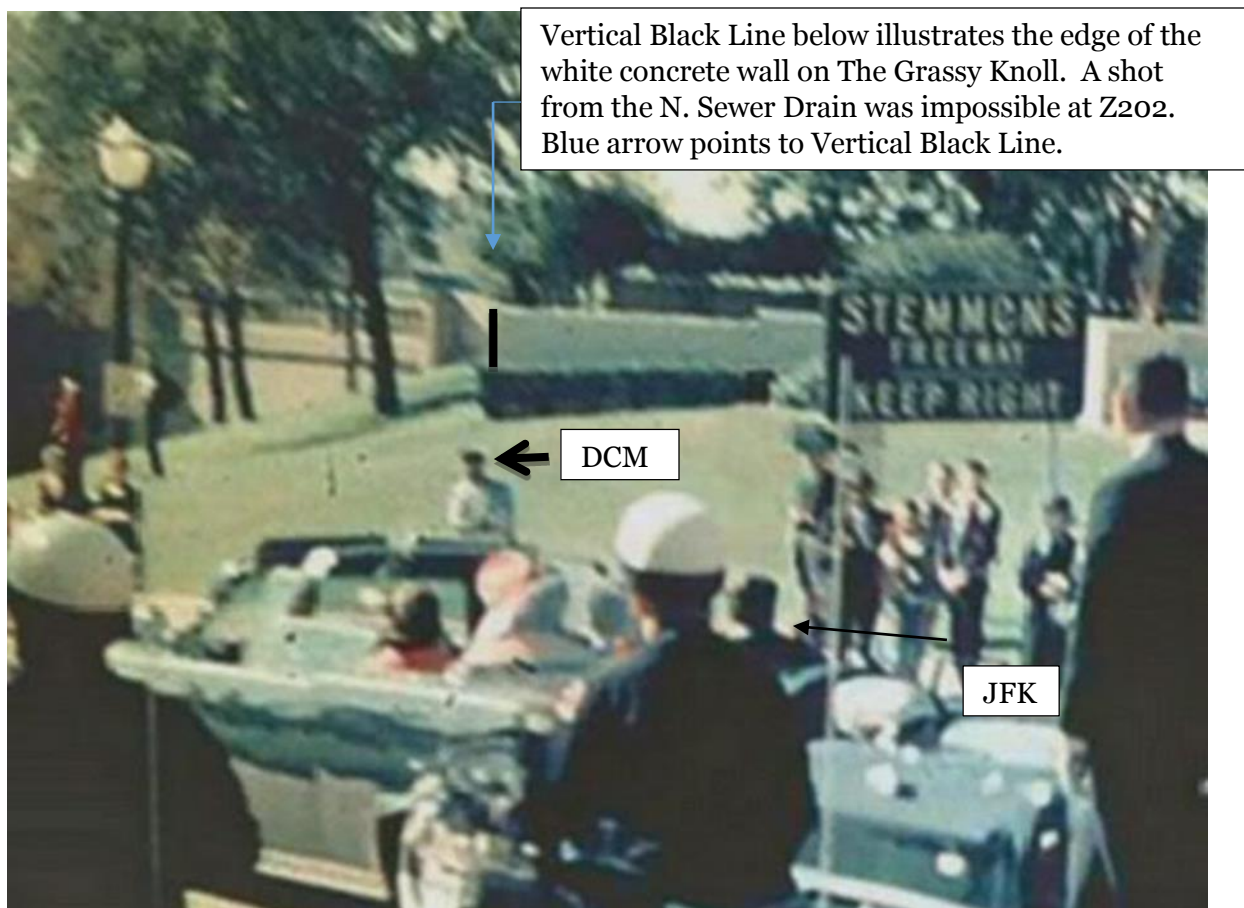


The Willis #5 Photo and the yellow line drawn on it represents the throat shot from the South Knoll passing through the windshield at the left of the rear view mirror.

REFUTATION ONE:

RIFLE SHOT FROM NORTH SEWER DRAIN AND CONCRETE ABUTTMENT TO THE TRIPLE UNDERPASS: Witnesses Sam Holland and Richard Dodd testified and gave video testimony to Mark Lane, documentary *Rush To Judgment*, that from their positions on the Triple Underpass (POV looking at JFK Limo ~ on the north side of the Triple Underpass directly over Elm Street / Main Street) that NO RIFLE SHOT WAS FIRED FROM THE NORTH SEWER DRAIN OR THE (Northside of Elm Street) CONCRETE ABUTTMENT NEXT TO THE TRIPLE UNDERPASS when President Kennedy was initially hit by a shot in the throat and when the fatal head shot occurred. While the shot from the North Sewer Drain would have been an excellent position for the fatal head shot, it was a difficult shot at best to the President's throat.

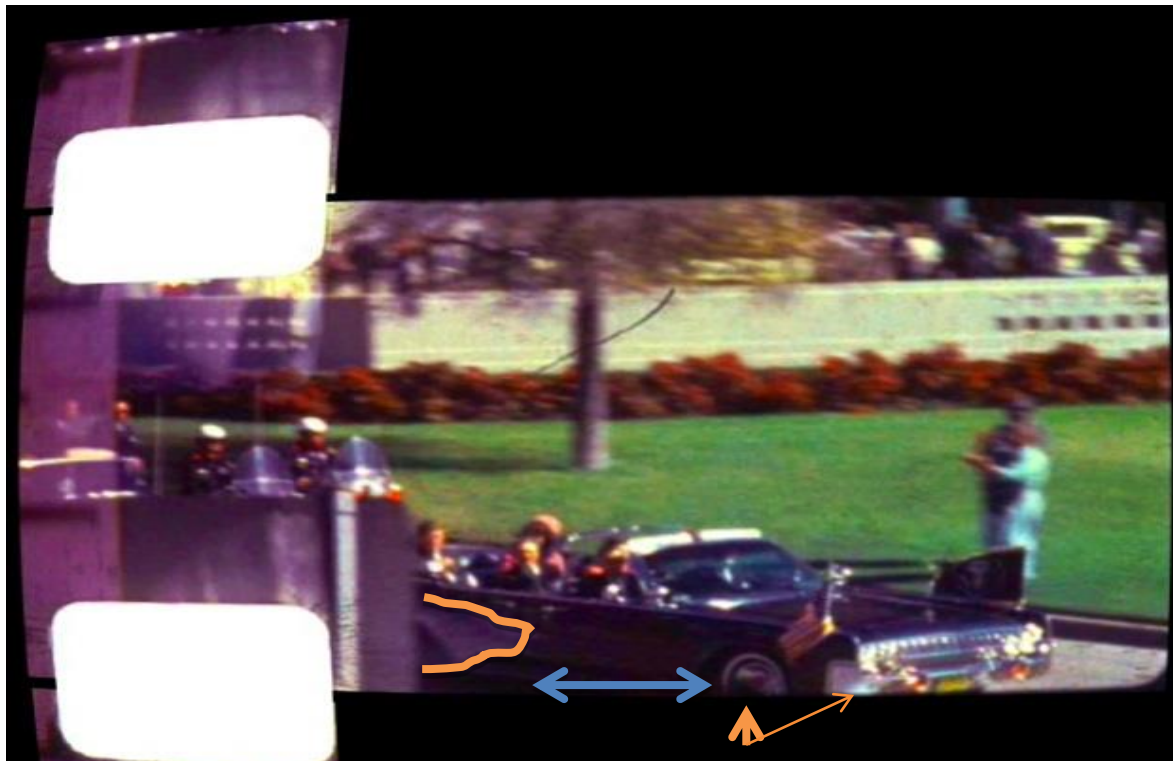
To further dispute the North Sewer Drain shot location: an analysis of Willis 5 (which corresponds to Z202) and Frame Z225 makes the trajectory impossible.



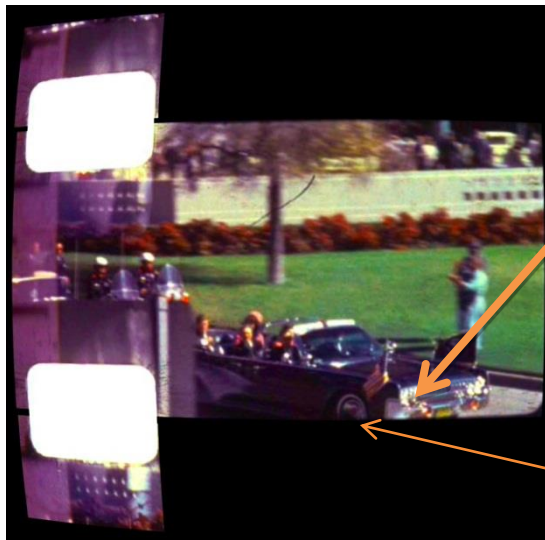
First, in the above photo Willis 5 / Z202, President Kennedy is blocked from Zapruder's camera view, but he is completely obscured from the North Sewer Drain position. The Dark Complexion Man with the hat on has yet to raise his hand. Whether the DCM was

a signal for the assassins or not, he has yet to move at Z202. More importantly, it appears that in the previous photo that the President would have had to be almost past the DCM for an unobstructed view for the sniper from the North Sewer Drain to take place. This positioning never occurs as the photo of Z225 illustrates below.

Additionally, if Gordon Arnold leaped to the ground for safety when a bullet passed by his left ear, why didn't the DCM move for safety if the first shot / front shots came from the wooden fence area or the North Sewer Drain before he raised his arm. The bullet would have passed no more than 1 to three feet from his head making some type of sound or creating some type of sound wave disturbance that he would have had to react to feeling it. However, the only thing DCM did was simply raise his arm.



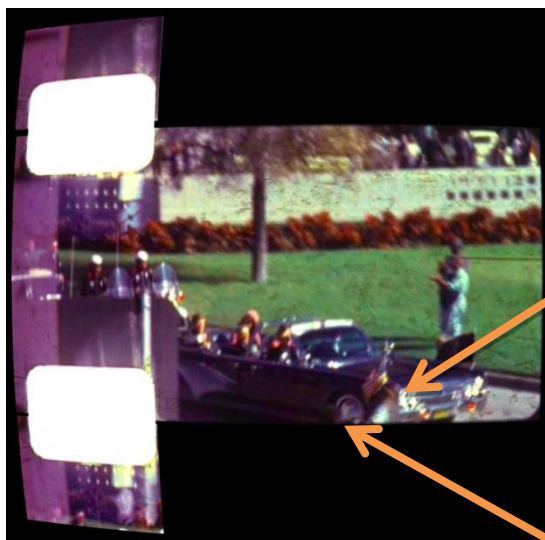
A shot at JFK's throat from the wooden fence at a point in time from Z202 (Willis 5) and Z225 (above) would have had to avoid the umbrella man's umbrella and not create a sonic wave to disturb either the umbrella man and/or the DCM (orange arrows pointing at DCM head and hand). While the shot trajectory from the wooden fence is perhaps possible (inside blue arrows), the shot did not affect either person. Neither the umbrella man nor the DCM's hand/arm ever moved.



DCM's raised hand and arm.

DCM's head

In the above photo of Z225, we see that the President has been hit in the throat (Z224-225), and he is reacting to the shot. The DCM man is at the far bottom right (POV) holding up his arm. The President has not passed the DCM as referenced in the Willis Photo 5 on the previous page. It can be concluded that because the President has not passed the DCM that he could not be hit from a North Sewer Drain shot. Therefore, the North Sewer Drain was not a position for the front rifle shot to the President's throat.



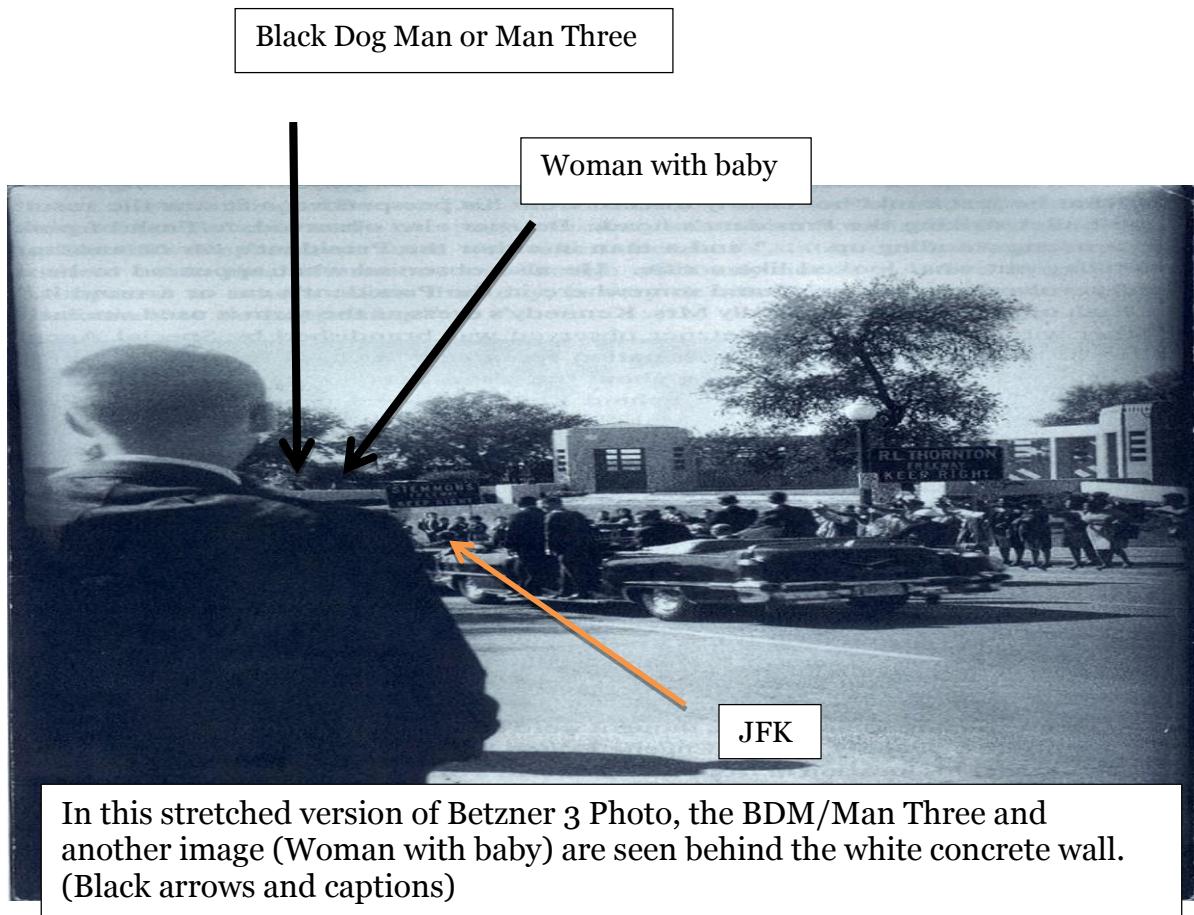
In Z 226, the DCM's hand is clearly seen in the frame.

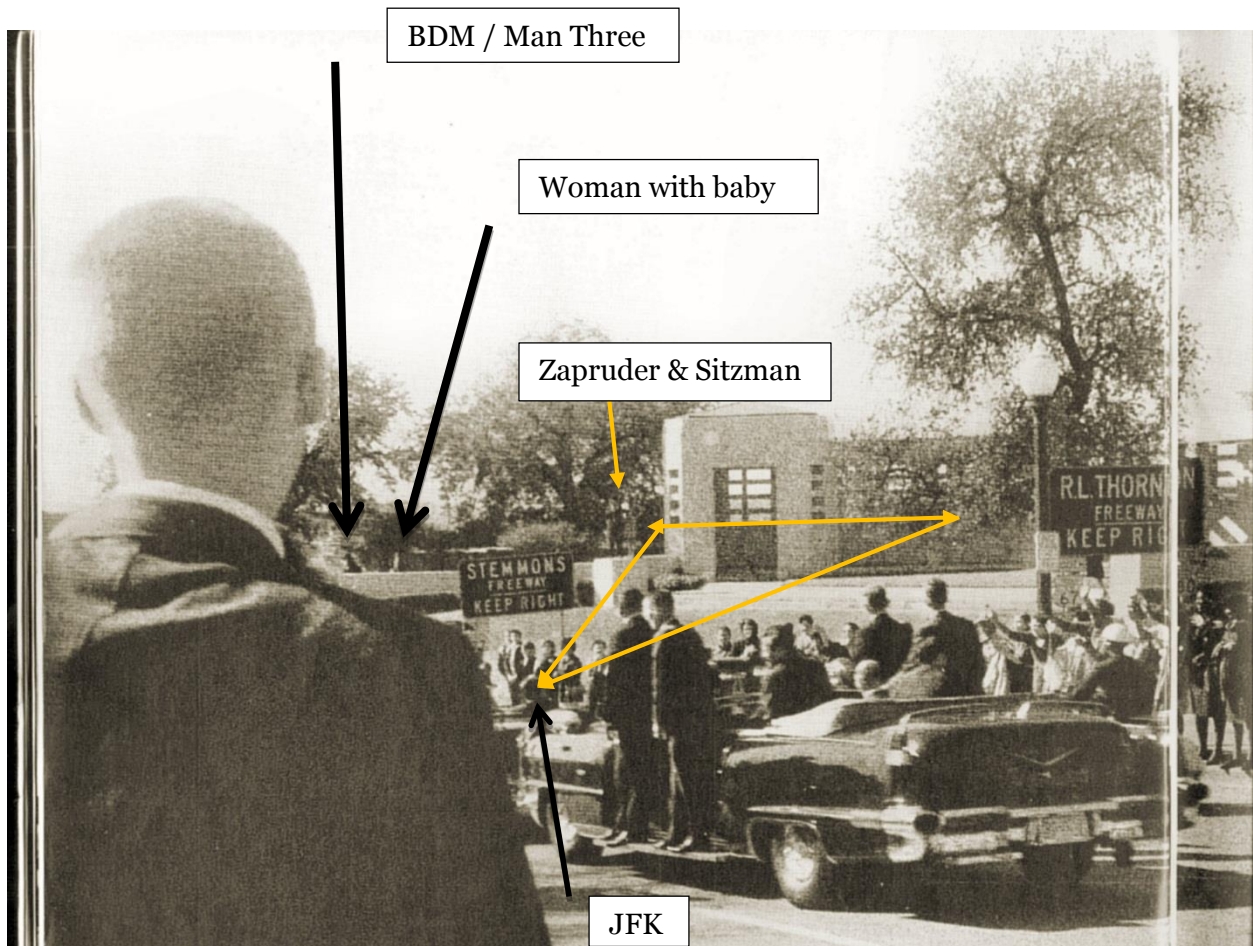
DCM's head with cap on can be seen here, and DCM's head somewhat obscures the view of the wheel hubcap on the limousine.

REFUTATION TWO:

RIFLE SHOT FROM BEHIND THE WOODEN FENCE ON THE GRASSY KNOLL TO PRESIDENT KENNEDY'S THROAT. After reviewing the previous photographs denoting individuals and images in the proximity of the potential rifle shot positions, not ONE WITNESS, IMAGE OR PERSON presented in the earlier photos WAS EITHER HIT OR TOOK AN IMMEDIATE DEFENSIVE OR PROTECTIVE POSITION from the effects of any possible shots to the President's throat FROM BEHIND THE WOODEN FENCE. As investigation of these possible rifle positions continues, it will become self-evident that the initial shot to President Kennedy's Throat did not come from THIS POSITION: FROM BEHIND THE WOODEN FENCE ON THE GRASSY KNOLL.

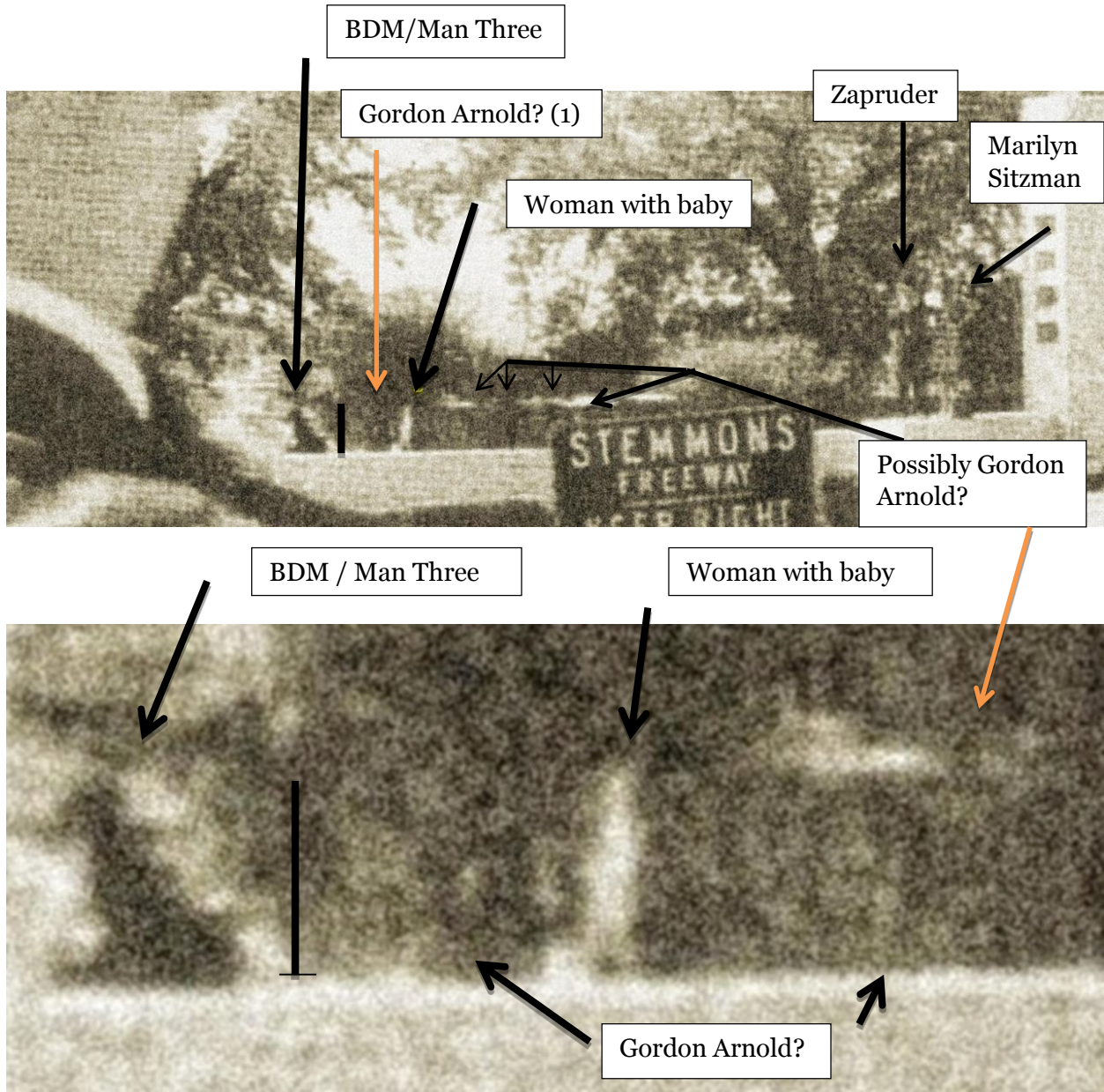
Photo analysis on the next pages illustrates this refutation.





In this uncropped photo (above) and cropped photo (next page) / Betzner Photo 3, the images of BDM/Man Three and Woman with baby can be seen. (black arrows)

Additionally, within the yellow triangle, it has been postulated that a shot to the throat may have been taken from behind Zapruder & Sitzman. However, not one witness standing on the North Elm Street curb reacted to any bullet whizzing by their head and hitting JFK in the throat.

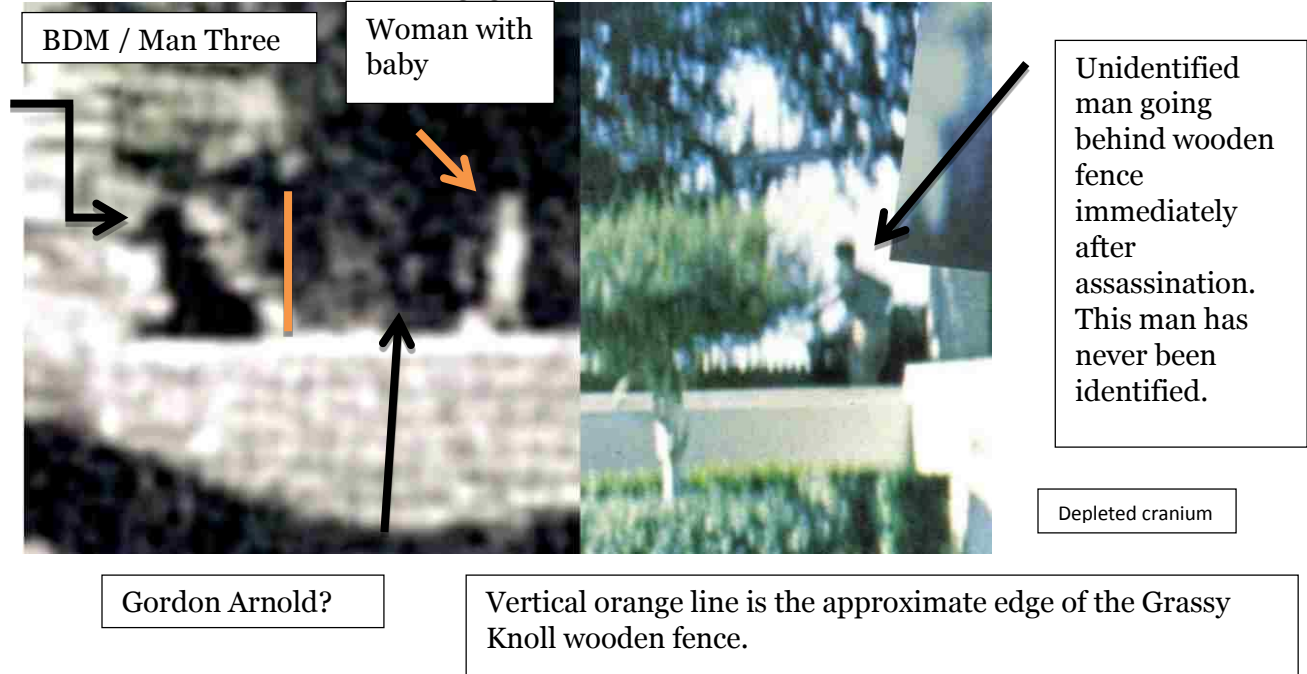


Cropped and close up version of Betzner Photo 3 (above)

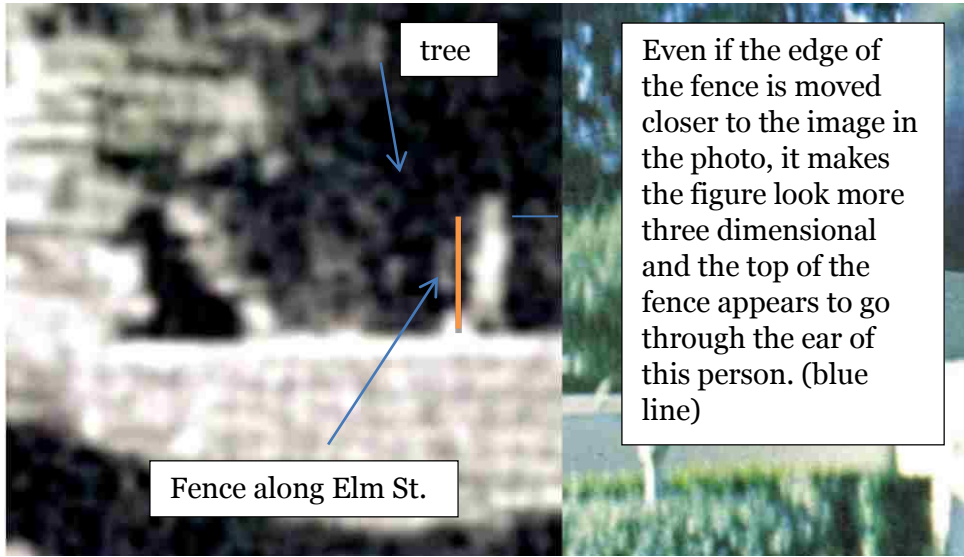
THE VERTICAL/PERPENDICULAR BLACK LINES IN THE ABOVE TWO PHOTOS are THE APPROXIMATE EDGE OF THE GRASSY KNOLL WOODEN FENCE.

It must be noted that Gordon Arnold has stated in testimony and photographs that his position is at the location in these photos marked by the orange arrow (1). However, it

has been noted that his image may be at the points marked by the black arrows and the angular orange arrows. In either position, Arnold is directly in the same line of fire that he describes as it occurred at Z313.



Extreme Close up of Betzner Photo 3 and an unidentified man running behind wooden fence immediately after assassination. It could be argued that BDM is indeed Man Three According to Marliyn Sitzman, the African American couple (BDM/Man Three & Woman with baby) that she had seen running beside her (her right) near the wooden fence immediately after the assassination ran behind the wooden fence [These witnesses were in very close proximity to Sitzman / no more than five feet]. This photo of an unidentified man could simply be Man Three reaching the area behind the wooden fence earlier than the Woman with baby ~ for the obvious reason that she was carrying a baby. However, this could also be another witness or someone involved in the assassination (as a spotter or a sniper).



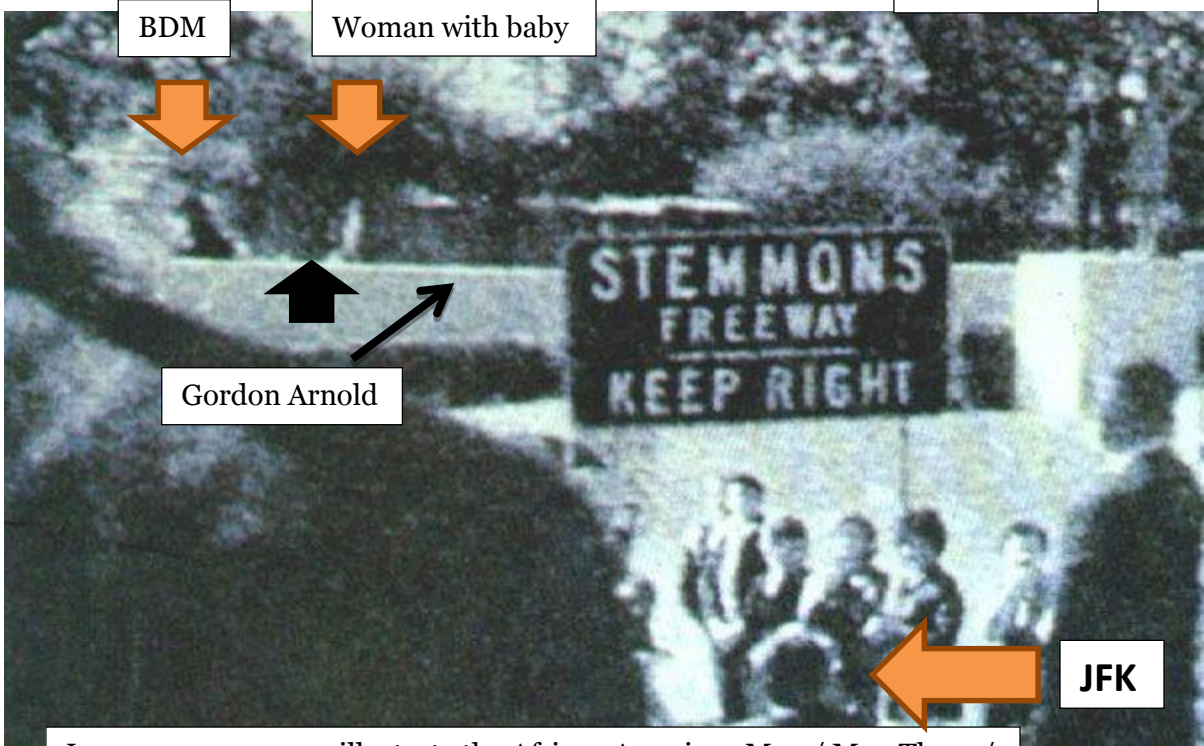
Man Three in BDM position

Willis 5

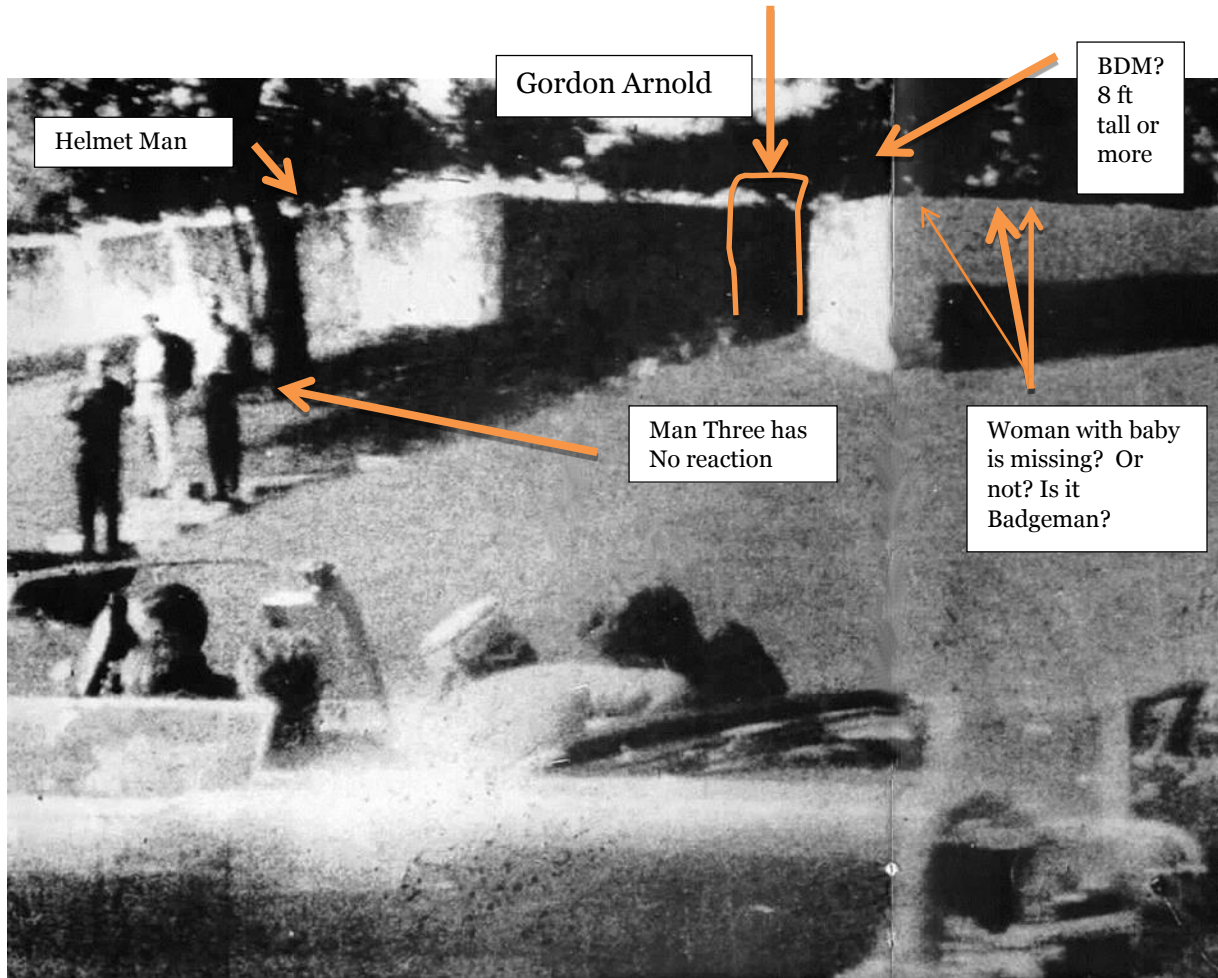


Does Man Three proceed to walk from BDM position to join the two men standing on the side walk? Is Man Three really the same "Black" Man/African American Man/BDM/Man Three who was eating lunch with his female companion who is identifiable at the orange arrow pointing upwards? This female companion is also carrying a small baby (white arrow pointing upwards at baby). Both Man Three and his female companion with baby are very identifiable in this photo, and their positions are conclusively verifiable in the following photographs.

Betzner 3



Large orange arrows illustrate the African American Man / Man Three / BDM and his female companion. JFK identified on right (POV). Also, Gordon Arnold and his possible location are identified by the black arrows.



This is Man Three. He is not in this standing position as President Kennedy comes from behind the Stemmons Freeway Sign and faces the North Grassy Knoll area in the previous Willis Photo. There is no BDM unless he is 7 feet tall or more in this photo. Unfortunately, the photo is damaged / altered precisely at the corner of the white concrete wall. This is the Mary Moorman Photo. Helmet Man is identified here, and will be referenced on the next pages

WITNESSES REACTIONS ON GRASSY KNOLL:

“Marilyn Sitzman (assistant with Abraham Zapruder while he filmed)

In a long-forgotten interview with researcher Josiah Thompson from 1966, rediscovered in 1985, Sitzman gave eyewitness testimony to who was in the alcove below her and about nine yards (8.2 m) to her right: a young black couple was sitting on a bench, eating lunch and drinking sodas. When the shots rang out, the couple ran along the path to the area behind the pergola. Sitzman recalled hearing a soda bottle breaking as they ran. Asked if she saw anyone else in this area between the concrete wall and the stockade fence, Sitzman said no, only the couple.”

While Sitzman saw the couple fleeing or chasing shooters behind the wooden fence, she did not see Gordon Arnold. Nevertheless, Arnold claimed to be on the ground at that

time. Sitzman would not have seen him. Also, while Zapruder was filming, Sitzman was looking at President Kennedy. She would not have seen Man Three/ BDM move to concrete platform with Emmett Hudson & Jerry Williamson. Sitzman's face is towards the President as Zapruder films (Willis 5 photo). It has been put forth that the identification of Jerry Williamson could in fact be F. Lee Mudd. For this paper, the identification is labeled Jerry Williamson.

FURTHER ANALYSIS OF GRASSY KNOLL WITNESSES:

In the Orville Nix Film, Man Three/ BDM can be seen first beginning to flinch with his left shoulder (POV), and then he is running up the cement stairs to his former position behind the concrete wall where he was eating lunch with his female companion and her baby. That original position is verifiable in the previous photograph. After the shooting, the photo is taken of the couple at their original place where they were eating lunch before the shooting.



Man Three /
BDM

The original two men standing on the cement landing / platform on the stairs first react in horror to the shooting. Then they are fleeing the cement landing after Man Three has already fled back to behind the white concrete wall. The Muchmore Film and Nix Film both illustrate movements by these three men.



The left shoulder movement (flinch) by Man Three is telling evidence of the rifle shot coming directly over or near his left shoulder from the figure near the stockade fence (this sniper is to the reader's right POV, behind the tree and at the fence that extends towards the North Sewer Drain). Why would Man Three flinch at that precise moment? His right arm appears to stiffen and his left arm appears to hook in at his waist. Man Three is also in the process of lifting his left leg.

This is precisely the movement that Man Three takes in getting back to behind the concrete wall area (Nix Film). In sequential movements, Man Three first flinches and second, steps to run behind the concrete wall for his own protection and protection

perhaps of his (female companion with her child). Or...is Man Three running to get behind the fence to get the shooter? Did Man Three see movement behind the fence in one or two positions? Did Man Three see Gordon Arnold (who at this time must have been laying on the ground, if he was in fact there)?

Man Three running back up the cement stairs to the area behind concrete wall in the Orville Nix Film.

Women with baby



BDM is missing in this photo. Arnold would be on ground at this point. BDM would also be on ground or standing. BDM is not seen here (black arrow). Neither Arnold nor Sitzman see BDM in their testimony. Women with her baby wearing a white hat is seen above (white hat is clearly seen? Or is this her baby wearing a white cap?). Where is BDM? Answer: He is Man Three.

Second photo above (split photo) is a Computerized photo from the website www.depletedcranium.com

<http://depletedcranium.com/an-enduring-mystery-of-the-kennedy-assassination/>



Immediately after Man Three moved up the cement stairs, the other two men (Jerry Williamson and Emmett Hudson) moved in the same direction. They were seeking protection or defensive cover. Why were they delayed while Man Three responded immediately? Man Three could have been reacting to a rifle shot that came very close to his left shoulder, and/or his concern for his companion (Woman with baby). This may have caused his earlier reaction to the head shot in comparison to Williamson and Hudson. Further, if Man Three reacted to a bullet passing very close to him, did the Woman with Baby do the same? Her reactions will be studied shortly.

It is quite obvious that when a bullet passes by you that you move in some type of defensive position like the three men on the concrete platform. No one else previous to the Newman Family on Elm Street made any type of defensive movement or repositioning. The reason for the lack of movement was that no bullet passed by them.

Man Three running up the cement stairs.



Baby's white hat ~ Women with baby

Man Three disappearing into the shadow.



BDM?
Woman
w/ baby?

This image appears in the Nix Film. Is it the Woman with baby? It also could be Gordon Arnold rising. There is no one else who could possibly be in the photo at that precise moment. AS THE PREVIOUS PHOTOS ILLUSTRATE, THIS SINGLE IMAGE CANNOT SIMPLY BE "BDM" WHO HAS NEVER MOVED OR REACTED. Black arrow



This image is the Woman with baby as Man Three approaches her in the Nix Film. It could be Gordon Arnold, but Man Three and the Woman with baby will next move to the right (reader POV) together. In later frames of the Nix Film, Sitzman **never saw BDM.**

Emmett Hudson made the following statement in a sworn interview:

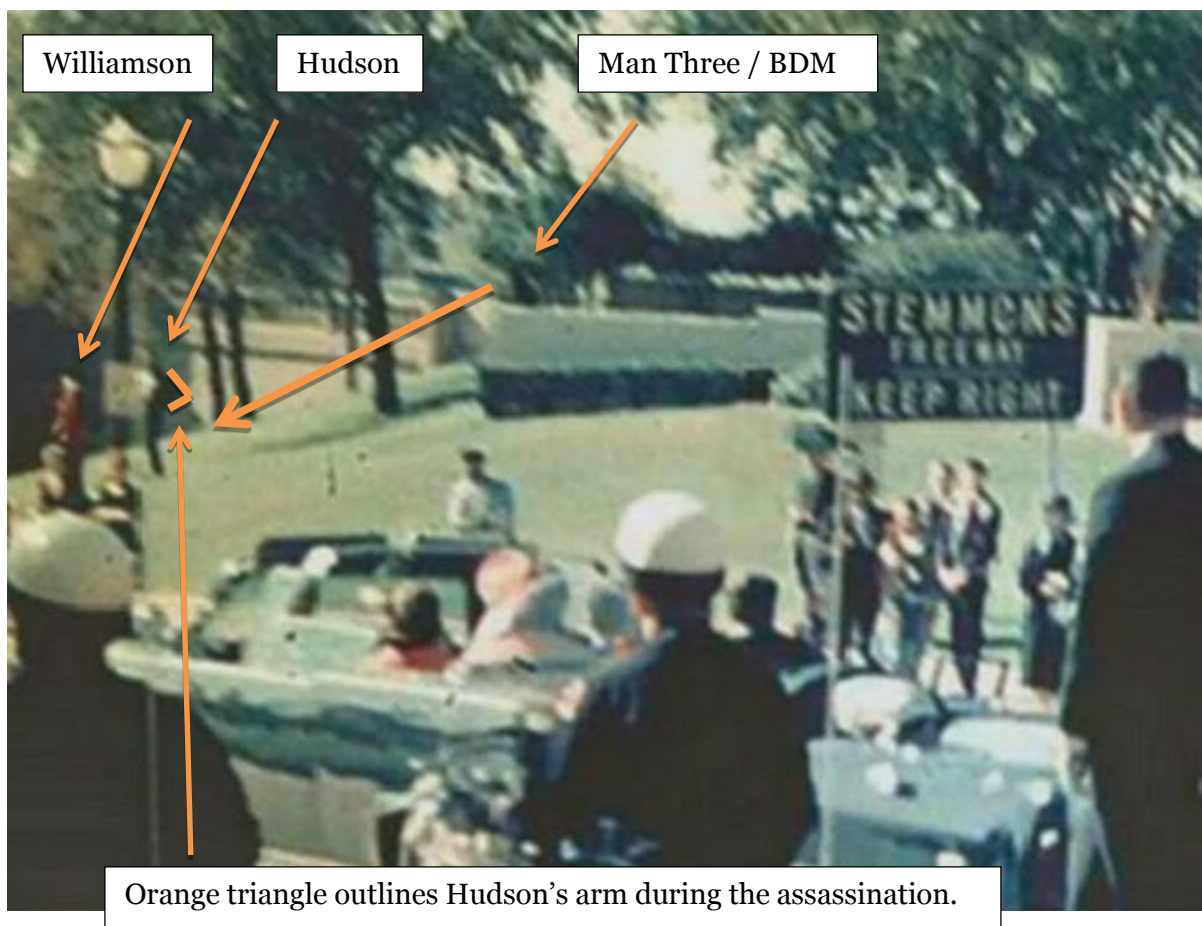
Mr. HUDSON – “Well there was a young fellow, oh, I would judge his age about in his late twenties. He said he had been looking for a place to park and he walked up there and he said he finally just taken a place over there in one of them parking lots, and he come on down there and said he worked over there on Industrial and me and him both just sat there first on those steps. When the motorcade turned off of Houston onto Elm, we got up and stood up, me and him both. He was on the left side and I was on the right and so the first shot rung out and, of course, I didn’t realize it was a shot, what was taking place right at that present time, and when the second one rung out, the motorcade had done got further on down Elm, and you see, I was trying to get a good look at President Kennedy. I happened to be looking right at him when that bullet hit him – the second shot.”



There were three men on the steps, so it’s not entirely clear if Mr. Hudson was referring to the man (Hudson never mentioned his complexion in testimony) who “ran up” to the steps after parking in... “one of them parking lots, and he come on down there” – said Hudson. Emmett Hudson’s testimony is a bit sketchy. It seems to imply that the man had “come down” from the retaining wall, perhaps leaving his female companion there

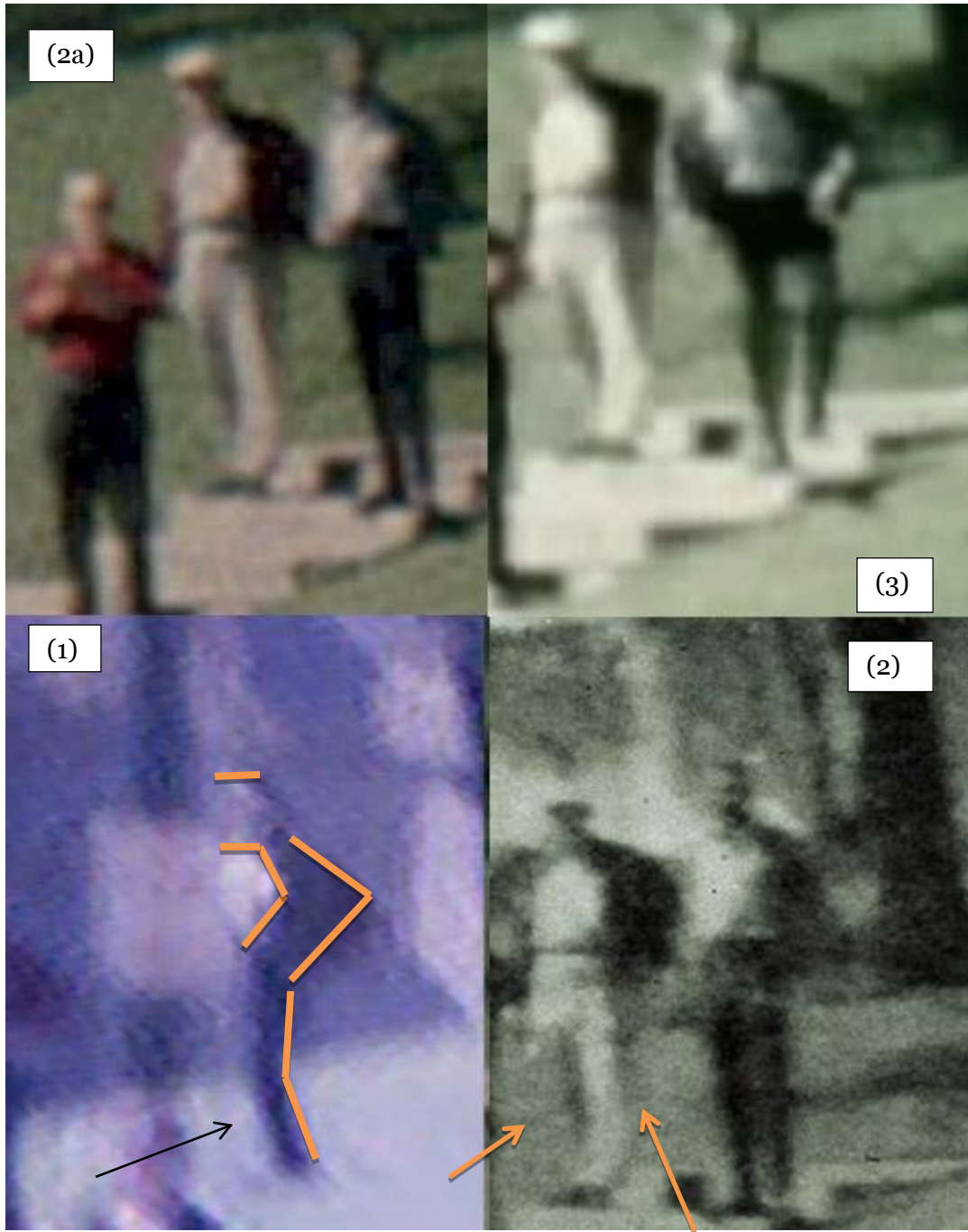
to finish eating lunch, although Mr. Hudson never mentions her. Clearly Mr. Hudson's recollection was in need of more details.

However, based on photographs, it was an African American man who was standing on the same step as Hudson during the assassination and who was standing to his left (Man Three / BDM). Hudson is the man in the hat who is wearing a dark colored jacket with light colored pants. The man in front of Hudson is Jerry Williamson. Hudson perhaps never made mention of Williamson in the above testimony. But from the Willis Photo, it is obvious that no man is "to my left" as Hudson states, and only Williamson could have been sitting with him before they stood up when JFK turned on to Elm Street from Houston Street. Man Three is BDM who moved to stand next to Hudson.



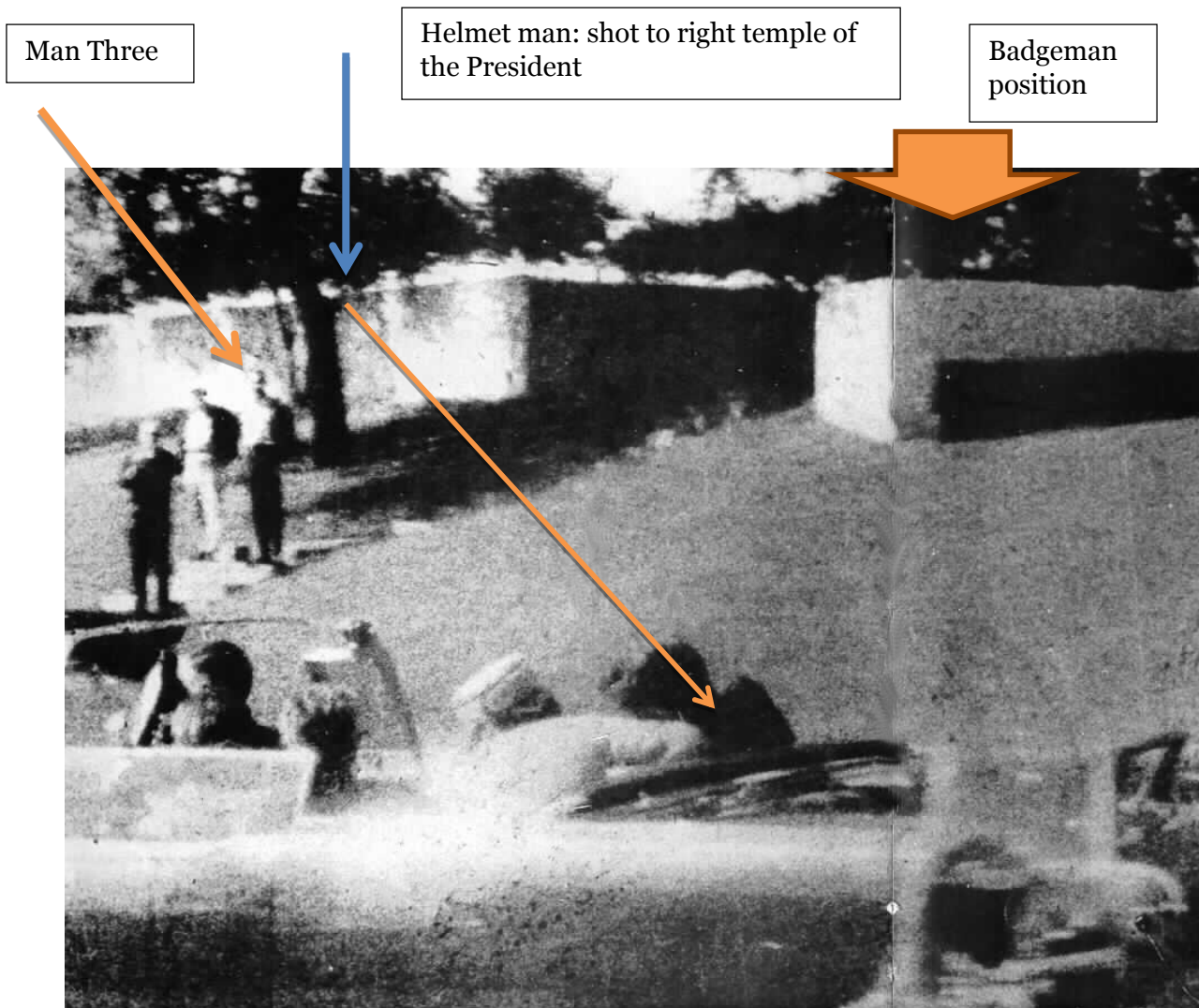
AS SEEN on the next page 108, WHILE PHOTOS ARE OUT OF ORDER, THE FIRST PHOTO SHOWS EMMETT HUDSON STANDING ALONE ON CEMENT LANDING BEFORE JFK EMERGED FROM BEHIND STEMMONS FREEWAY SIGN(1)(Orange Triangles shown Hudson's arms during assassination). BDM MUST BE MAN THREE WHO CAME TO LANDING AS JFK TRAVELLED DOWN ELM STREET FROM BEHIND STEMMONS FREEWAY SIGN TO FRAME Z313. THERE IS NO OTHER.

PERSON IN THE PROXIMITY TO WALK TO THE LANDING. At Z313, Man Three began to react to the shot taken from behind him (3) on page 108. (This is page 108.)



In photo (1) (www.depletedcranium.com), the body of Emmett Hudson is outlined in orange. His elbow is in a triangular form. His hat is outlined. His shirt is open, and only ONE OF HIS LEGS IS VISIBLE (arrow points to white front portion of his leg not in shadow). Notice how

Hudson's pants legs are shadowed ~ orange arrows in (2)). WHETHER THIS IS MR. HUDSON OR MAN THREE, THERE IS ONLY ONE LEG VISIBLE IN WILLIS 5 INSTEAD OF FOUR LEGS. When looking at photo (1), ONLY ONE MAN IS VISIBLE. Someone joined this man as the President came out from behind the Stemmons Freeway Sign in the Zapruder Film. Additionally, what is also strange is that the man being outlined in orange (previous page) seems to have his shirt being INFRONT of the sign on the lamppost in the photo. Finally, another man entered this area as JFK came down Elm Street. That man was MAN THREE /African American man / BDM.



As these three men stand at this position on the cement landing, they prove two points. First, no rifle shot could have come from positions behind them previous to this photo being taken, or these men would have reacted in terror as they did after the President was hit in the head (in the following photographs). Previous to this moment, according to the Warren Commission, both JFK and Governor Connally were hit by a rifle shot. If Connally and JFK had been hit from shots fired behind these three men, the shots would have caused them to scatter for safety as

they do in photographs & films to come. Second, therefore, a shot taken from behind them, whether it was from the North Sewer Drain, from the **Helmet Man** behind the fence (marked by a blue arrow) or the Badgeman position (large orange arrow), none of them could have been the initial sniper position for a rifle shot that hit the President in throat.

Man Three / African American Man / BDM

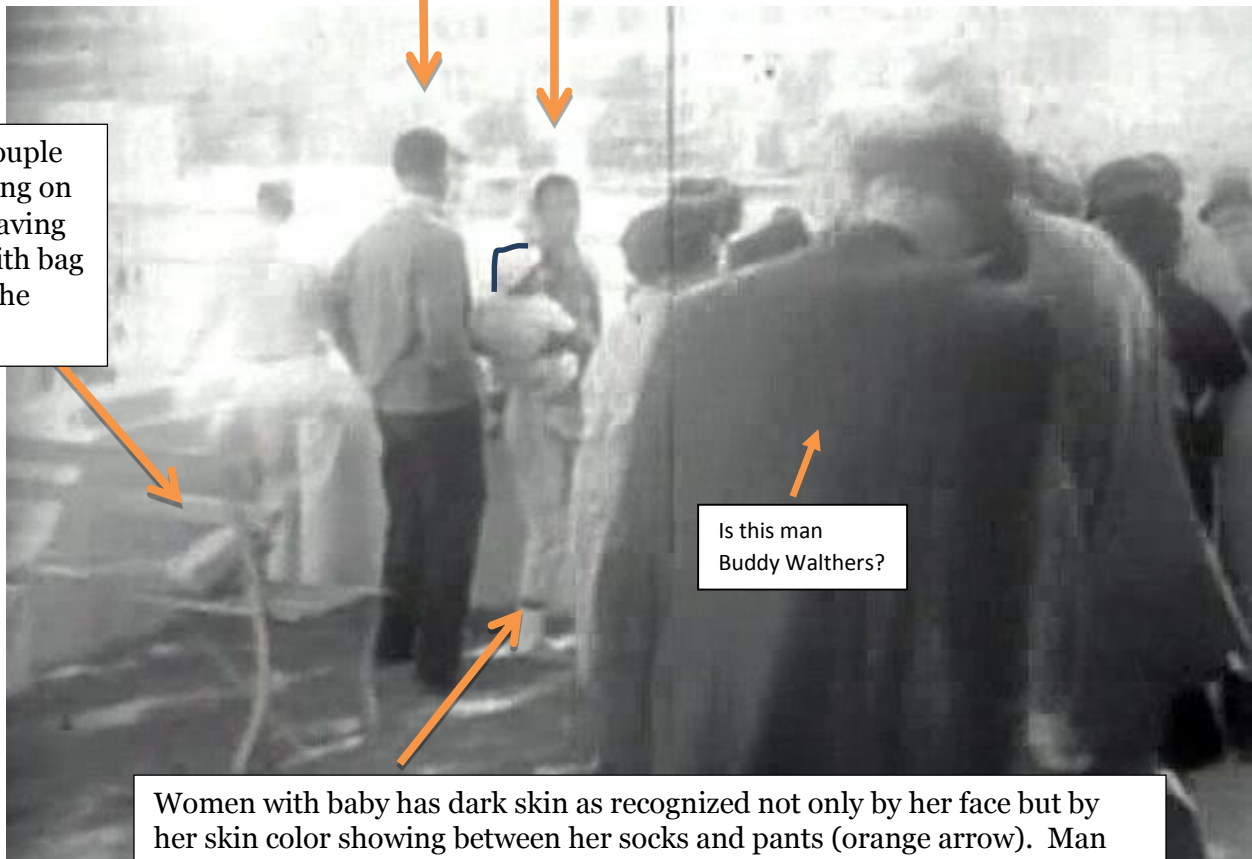
Women with baby / BDM's female companion

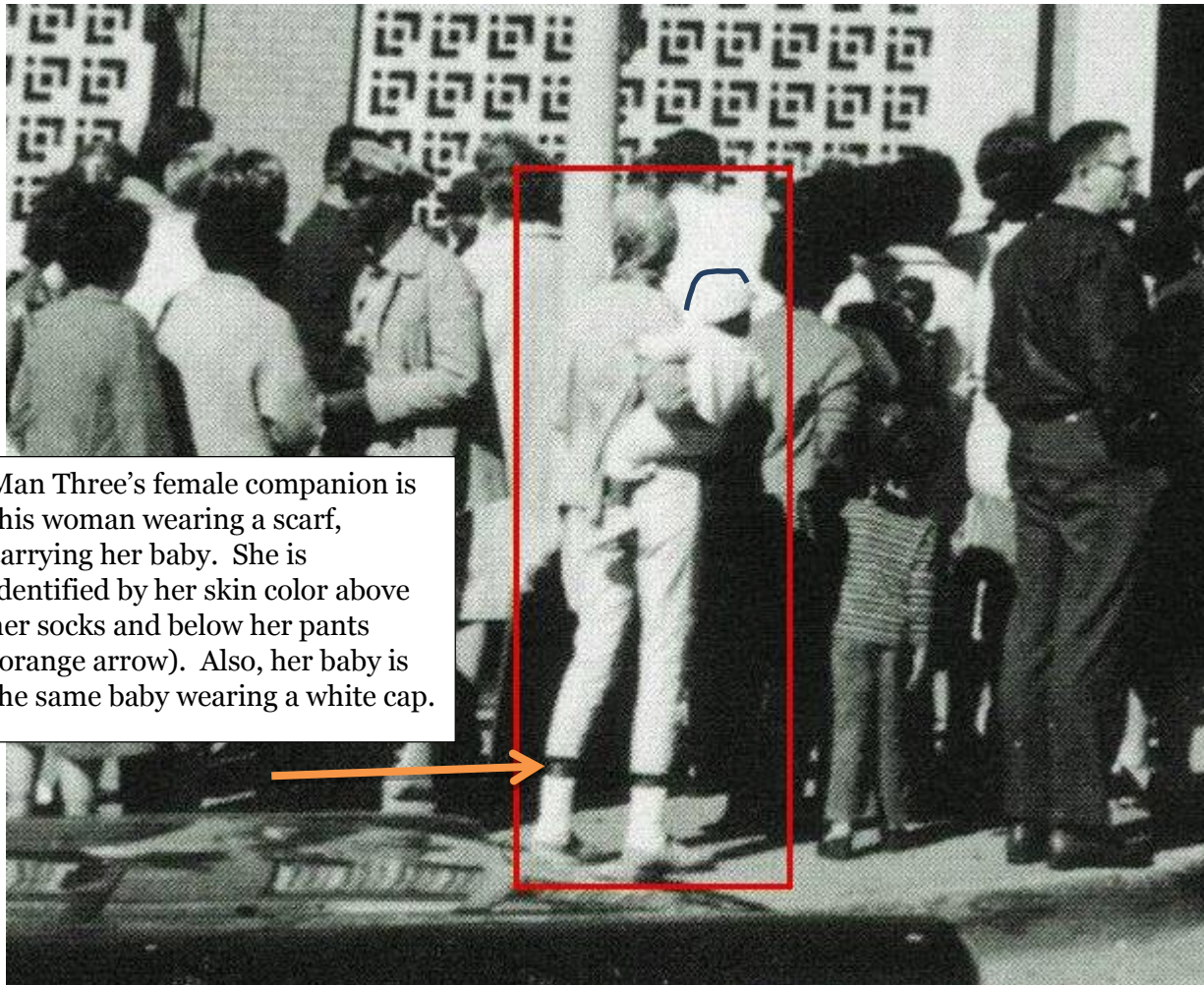
Depletedcranium.com

Black Couple was sitting on bench having lunch with bag still on the bench.

Is this man Buddy Walthers?

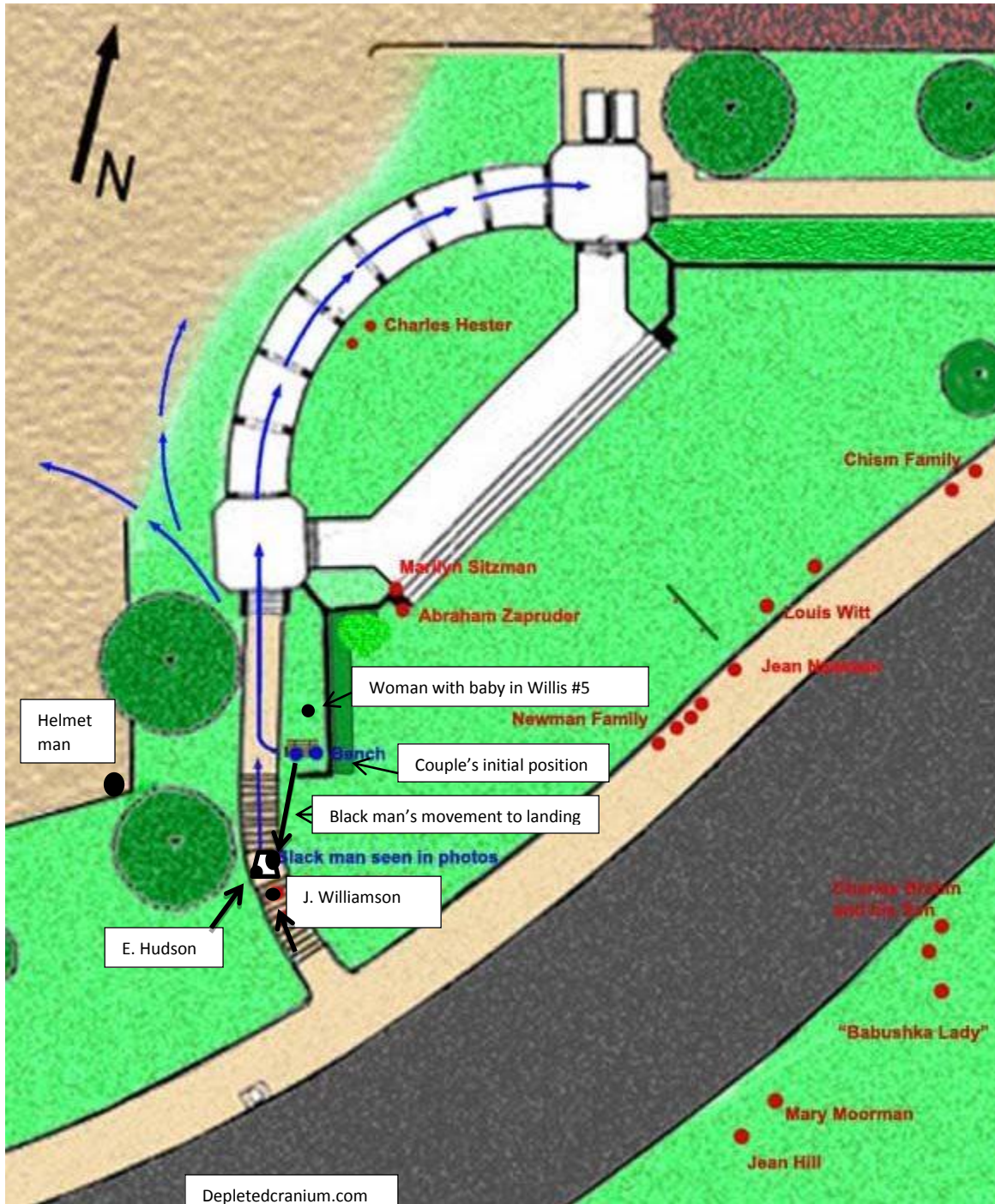
Women with baby has dark skin as recognized not only by her face but by her skin color showing between her socks and pants (orange arrow). Man Three / BDM is standing by the Women with baby (or his female companion with baby). Man Three / BDM ate lunch with this Women on the bench as Sitzman testified. At the very least, Man Three / BDM is her companion because of how he is near her in this photo. Notice that Man Three is wearing the same colored sweater / jacket and dark pants that are identifiable in the numerous photos previously shown of Man Three standing on the cement platform. Marilyn Sitzman's remarks verify the presence of these two important witnesses. The blue outline is the top of her baby's cap which is identifiable in Nix film, Willis & Betzner photos.





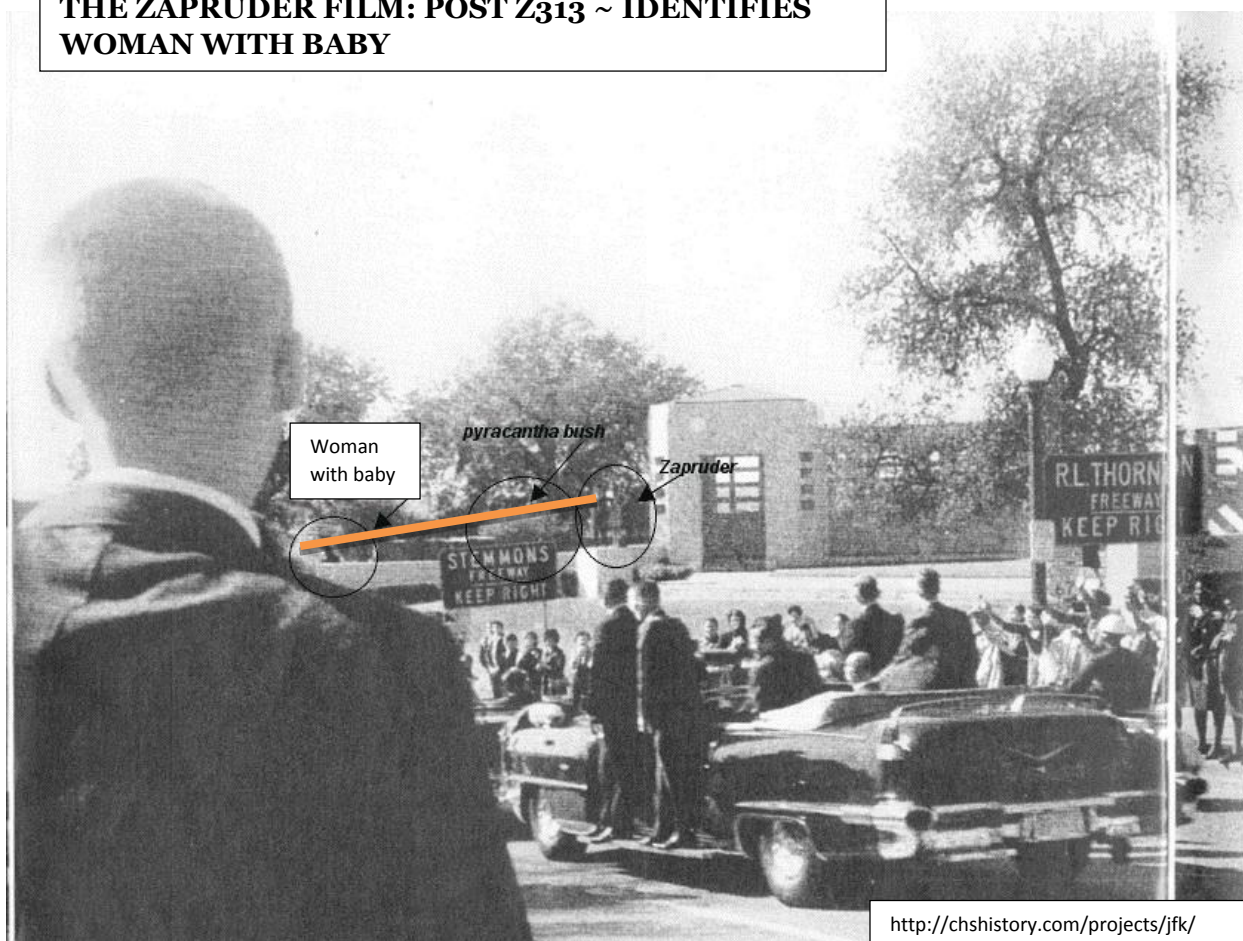
Man Three's female companion is this woman wearing a scarf, carrying her baby. She is identified by her skin color above her socks and below her pants (orange arrow). Also, her baby is the same baby wearing a white cap.

Holding a baby, dressed in white and with a white cap and wearing light colored slacks (flowered pants that fade to white in the Sun and film exposure), white socks and a headscarf, the woman is considerably easier to spot than the man. She shows up again in frames from a film taken by a passing reporter (much later in time from the previous photo of her standing with Man Three / BDM after the assassination). The blue outline delineates her baby's cap confirming that this is the same baby from the previous page photo (www.depletedcranium.com). The following page illustrates other photos of the same woman in other photos in Dealey Plaza that day.





**THE ZAPRUDER FILM: POST Z313 ~ IDENTIFIES
WOMAN WITH BABY**



<http://chshistory.com/projects/jfk/>

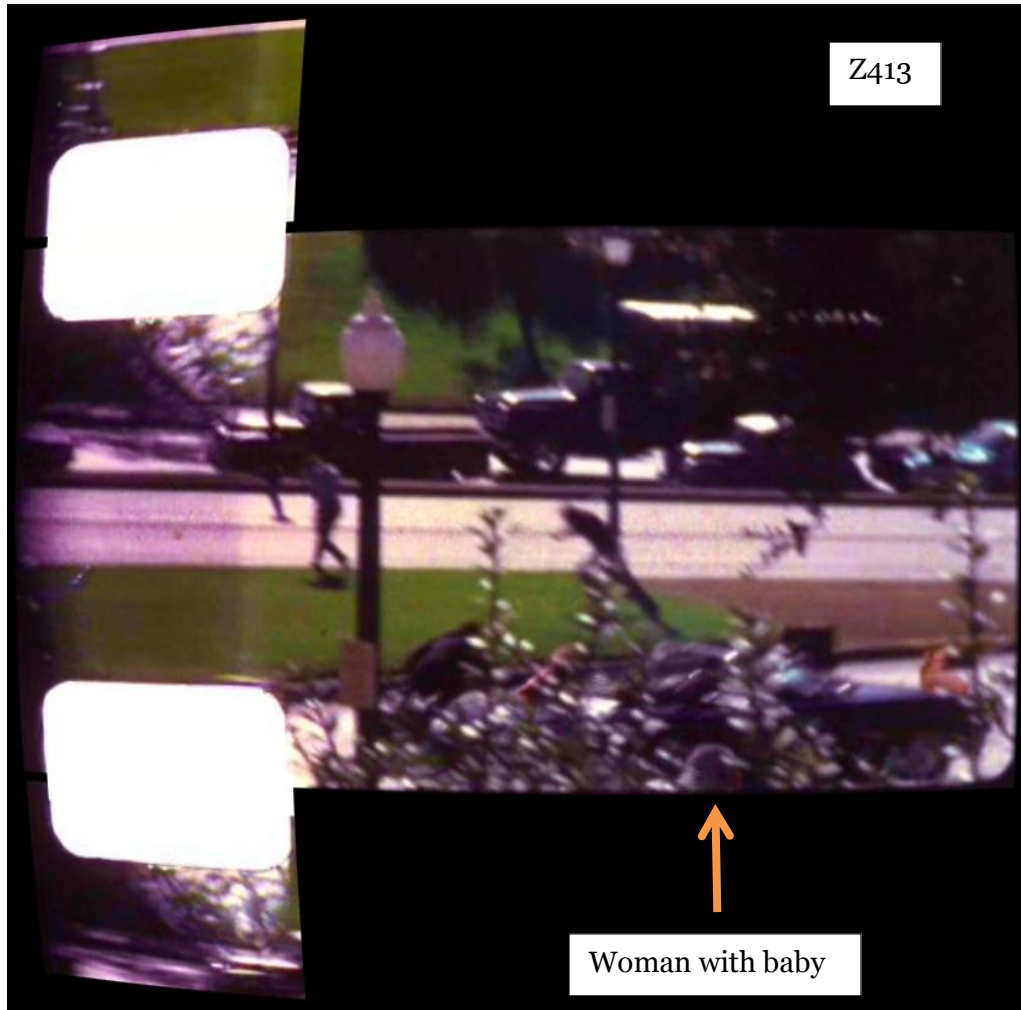
There is great speculation that as Zapruder was filming in Z406 to Z413 as the limousine fled Dealey Plaza that he captured the head of BDM in frame Z413. The line in the photo above denotes Zapruder's line of sight as the limousine fled. But as the following photo of Z413 illustrates, the person (whose head is really seen in the photo and who this author believes is being viewed in Z413) is none other than the Woman with baby. The Woman with baby is not well seen in the photo above on this page.

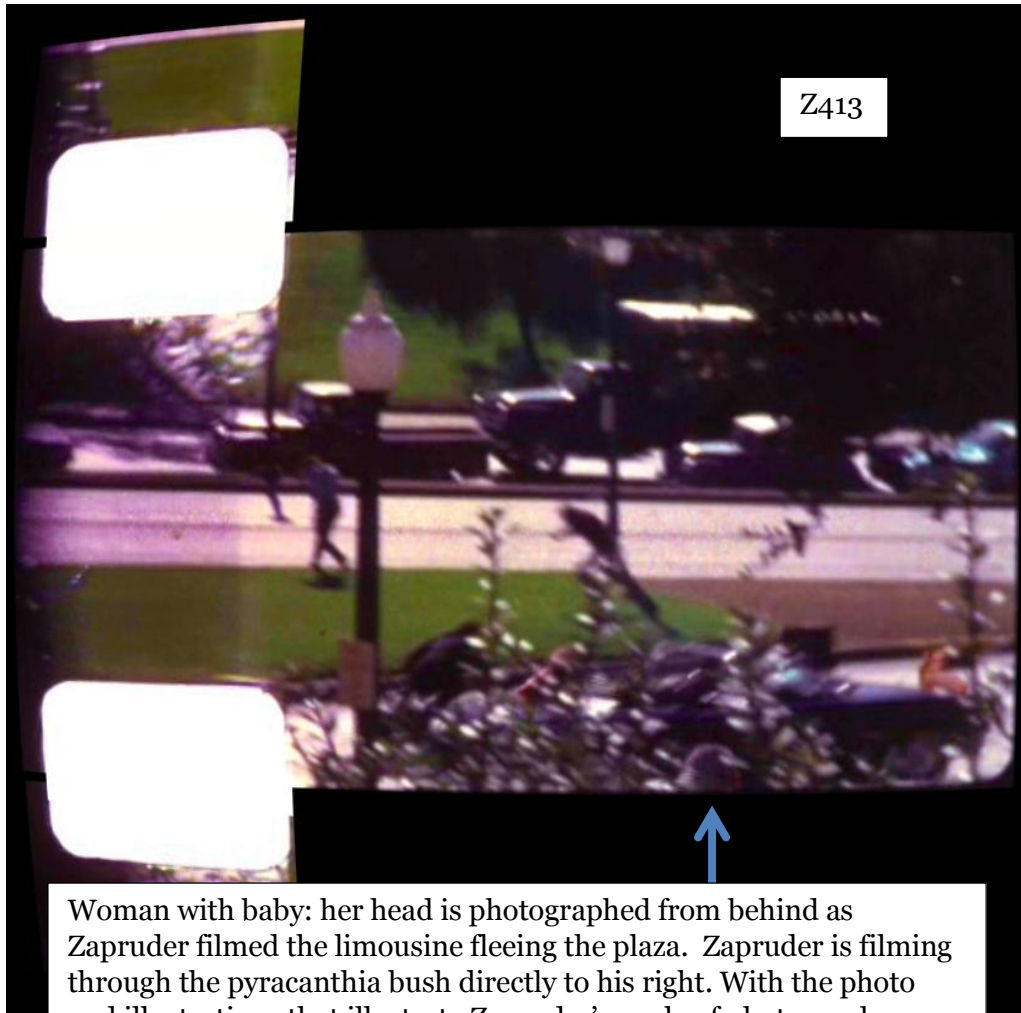
As noted in previous photos, the Woman with baby is wearing a white hat, and she was met at the top of the cement steps behind the concrete wall by Man Three immediately after the limousine passed by the two of them. More conclusively is that Marilyn Sitzman testified that she saw the same two people join together (previously eating lunch behind the concrete wall on the bench before the assassination), and Sitzman saw them run behind the wooden fence together immediately following the final shots.

After viewing the next photo of Z413 and with the other photos of the people on the Grassy Knoll behind the white concrete wall, it is beyond a doubt that the Women with baby was always standing behind the concrete wall in the same place that she had always been standing during the entire shooting. This fact further refutes the idea that a shot to the President's throat was taken from directly behind her (at Z224/225 or earlier

in the Z film). The Woman with baby never moved, and therefore she never made a defensive movement to avoid any gunshots at the President.

To this end, a rifle shot from behind her before Z313 would have created at the very least, a sonic wave that would have caused her to at least flinch (Like Man Three/BDM) or to more emphatically fall “face down” as stated by Gordon Arnold. The following photo makes all of this clear.



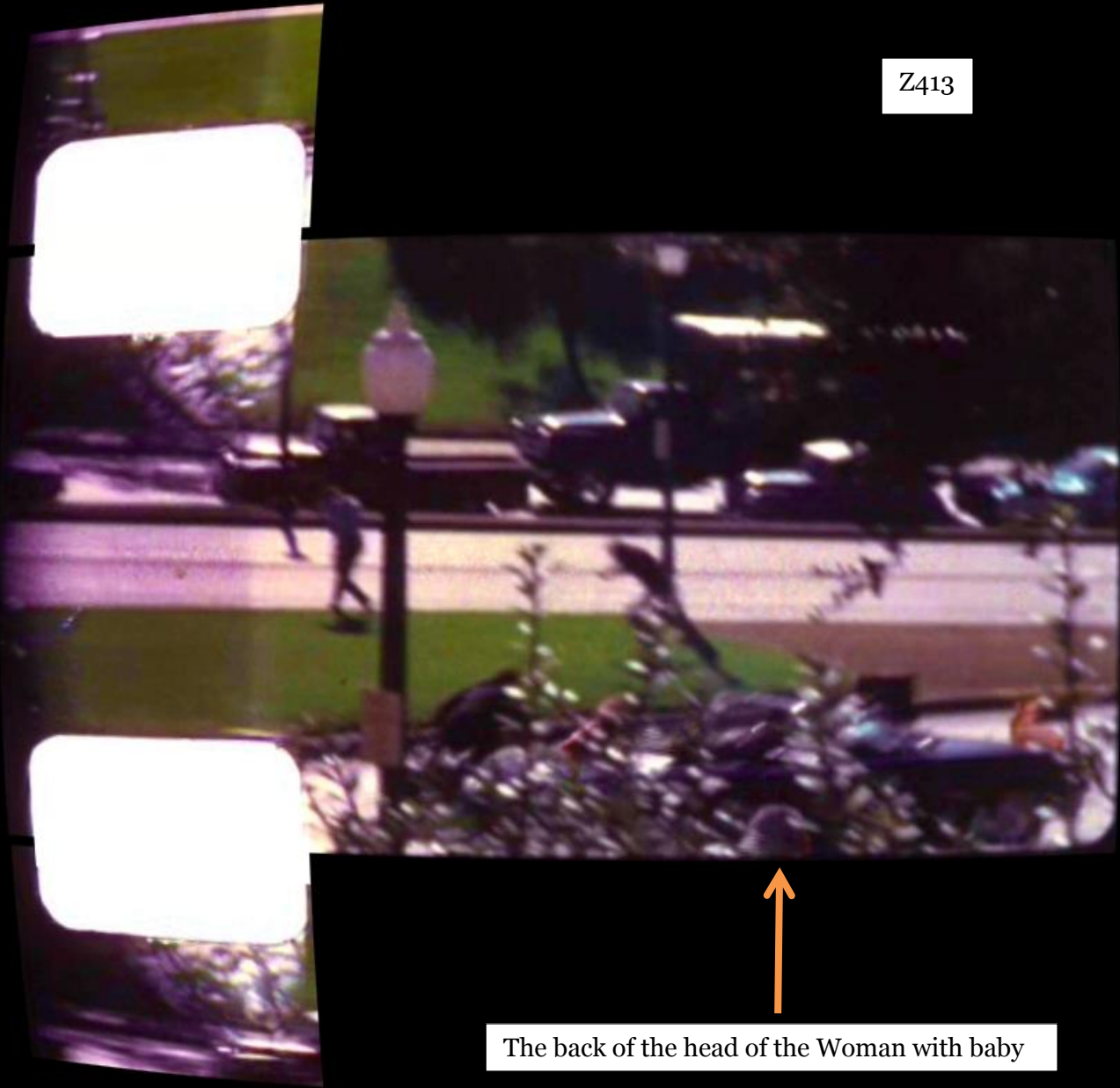


Woman with baby: her head is photographed from behind as Zapruder filmed the limousine fleeing the plaza. Zapruder is filming through the pyracanthia bush directly to his right. With the photo and illustrations that illustrate Zapruder's angle of photography towards the limousine, it is clear that this frame above captures the back of the head of the Woman with baby. The white colored headscarf that she was wearing that day is clearly seen above in Z413 (blue arrow). This illustration makes this analysis all the more conclusive. The only other person wearing a white hat in this vicinity in front of the wooden fence was Emmett Hudson. At this point, Hudson was in front of this area on the cement landing / concrete platform, and he was nowhere near Zapruder's range of filming at that moment.

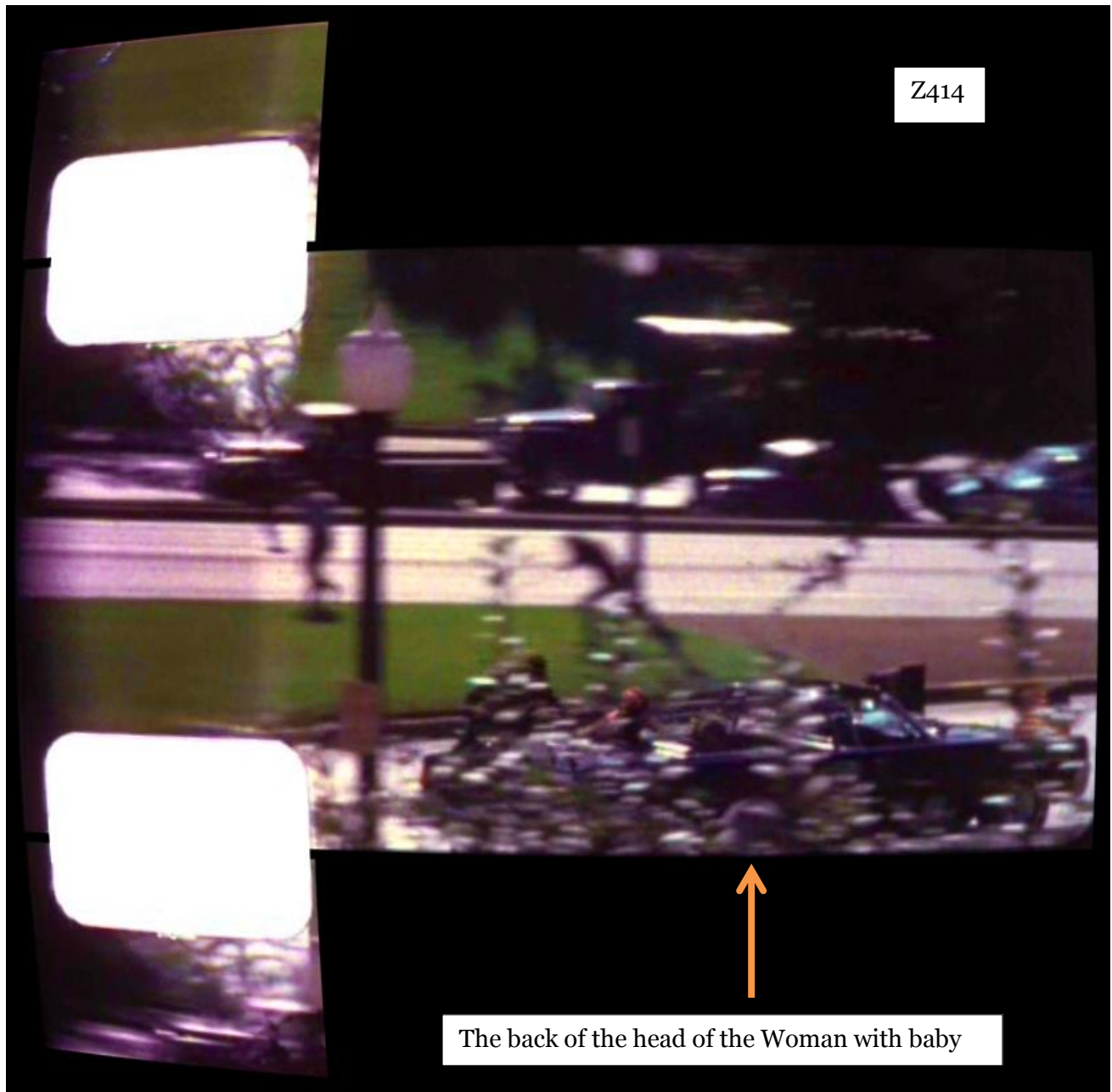


These photos of the back of the head of the Woman with baby taken by Zapruder from behind her proves that the front throat shot did not come from behind the woman as both she and Gordon Arnold stood near each other on the Grassy Knoll. Gordon Arnold testified that a shot from behind him never came before Z313 as he filmed that day nor does it seem that the Woman with baby moved at all during the assassination as the Z411/412/413/414 shows.

Z413

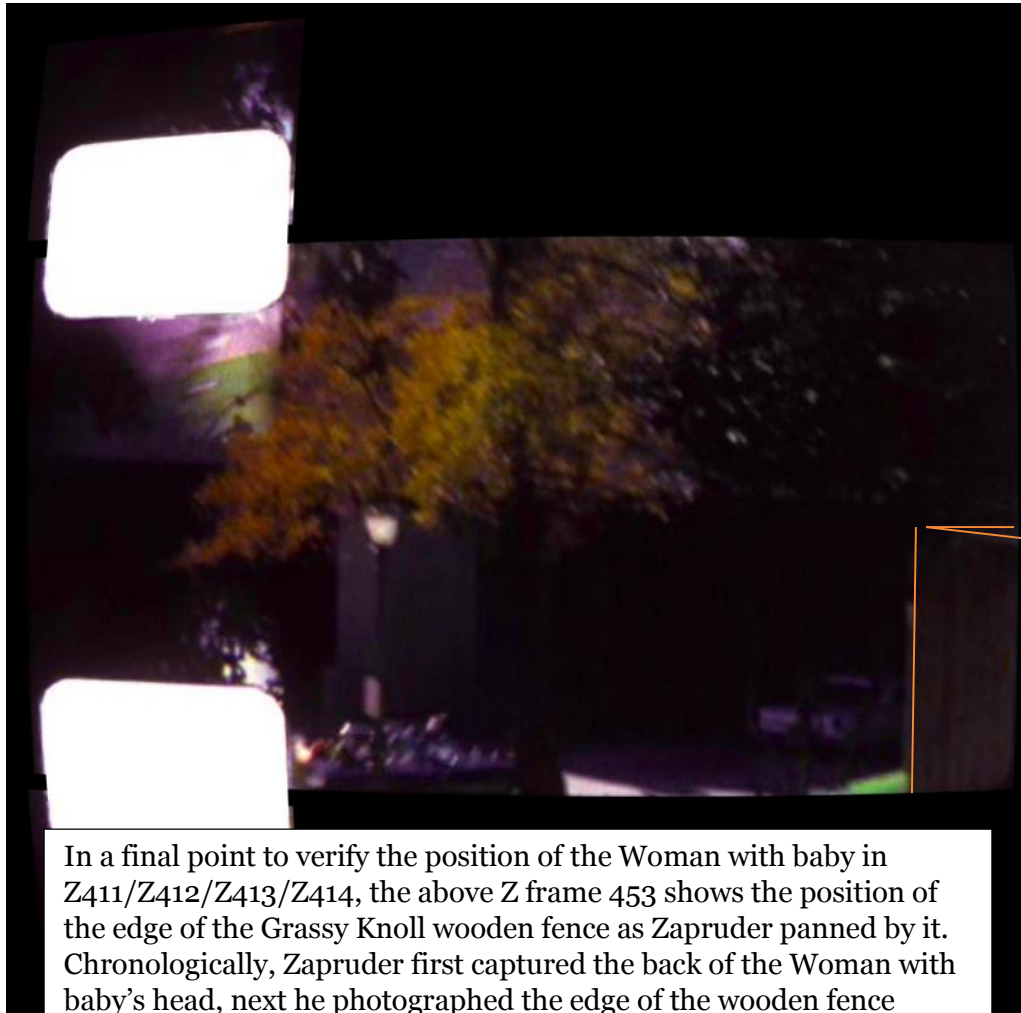


The back of the head of the Woman with baby

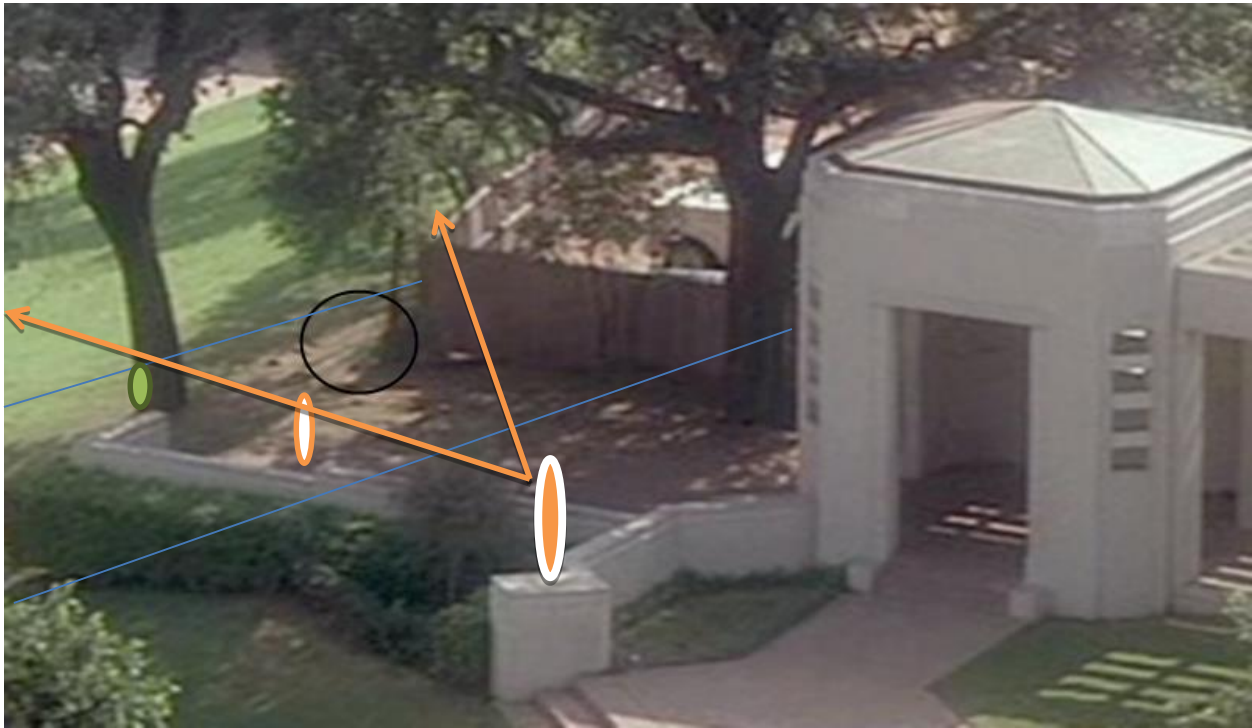


The back of the head of the Woman with baby

Finally, Marilyn Sitzman's testimony further verifies the lack of movement on behalf of the Woman with baby. Both Man Three and the Woman with baby appear in the Nix Film at precisely when Marilyn Sitzman testifies that they joined together to go behind the wooden fence on the Grassy Knoll. Exhaustively, if any rifle shots were taken at the President before Z313, they did not come from the area behind the white concrete wall or wooden fence because not a single witness or image there reacted (most notably the Woman with baby) at any time before Z313 in either a defensive or a protective movement away from the shot or shots being fired from behind them.



In a final point to verify the position of the Woman with baby in Z411/Z412/Z413/Z414, the above Z frame 453 shows the position of the edge of the Grassy Knoll wooden fence as Zapruder panned by it. Chronologically, Zapruder first captured the back of the Woman with baby's head, next he photographed the edge of the wooden fence (above in orange) and then finally Zapruder photographed the limousine disappearing underneath the overpass (not seen here).



To illustrate that Hudson would not have been in view to be filmed by Zapruder (orange oval), the above photo shows how Zapruder panned his camera between the orange arrows and did not reach a point lower than the blue lines extending from the end of the fence. The first person to reach the top of the steps was Man Three (green), not Hudson. It is possible that Man Three and the Woman with baby (white oval) had already met at the top of the Grassy Knoll behind the concrete wall and then ran behind the wooden fence together as Sitzman testified. It would have been very close timing for the two of them to have escaped Zapruder's filming at Z411-Z414.

The time frame of Zapruder film frames and sight line to the limousine makes the white head image the Woman with Baby or Man Three, but not Emmett Hudson. To explain, at Z313, Man Three took approximately 1 to 1.5 seconds to turn and head back up the stairs. From that 1 to 1.5 seconds, Emmett Hudson delayed another 2 seconds until he headed up the stairs. It takes 2 seconds to reach the top of the stairs from the concrete platform that they were standing on together. So far, Man Three is at 3 to 3.5 seconds of movement putting him at the top of the stairs / Z 367.9 (18.3 frames per second of filming per Zapruder's camera), and Emmett Hudson is at 3 to 3.5 seconds, and he has yet to take a step to ascend the stairs. Hudson ascends the steps in a walk (not a sprint like Man Three) and never fully reaches the top of the stairs nor does his head ever reach the height of the concrete wall. Hudson is at 5 to 5.5 seconds conservatively, and has never entered Zapruder's film sight as his frames would be at Z404 or Z413.65. Within the time frame if he had reached the top of the steps to be seen over the concrete wall and thru the Pyracanthus tree. However, at Z411 to Z413, man Three and The Woman with baby were directly in front of Hudson and in Zapruder's sight range.

To the following point, as seen in Groden's analysis of the Nix film, Man Three meets up with the Woman with Baby (Sitzman testimony). This takes another 2 to 3 seconds. Try timing yourself when you ask someone: "How they are doing?!" It takes 1.5 seconds (DeFiore: personally timed three experiments). Respond to the question: "OK, let's go behind the fence". It takes 1.7 seconds. (DeFiore, *ibid*). That equals 3.2 seconds. Accounting for great haste, fear, anxiety and slight movement together in the Nix Film, this couple moved behind the wooden fence together (as per Sitzman). Man Three and the Woman with Baby are now at 6 to 6.7 seconds of continued movement from Frame Z313, and they are now at Z 422.8 or Z 435.61. Zapruder's sight range from Z313 to Z413 was 5.355 seconds and well within his sight range to catch the head of the Woman with baby from her back.



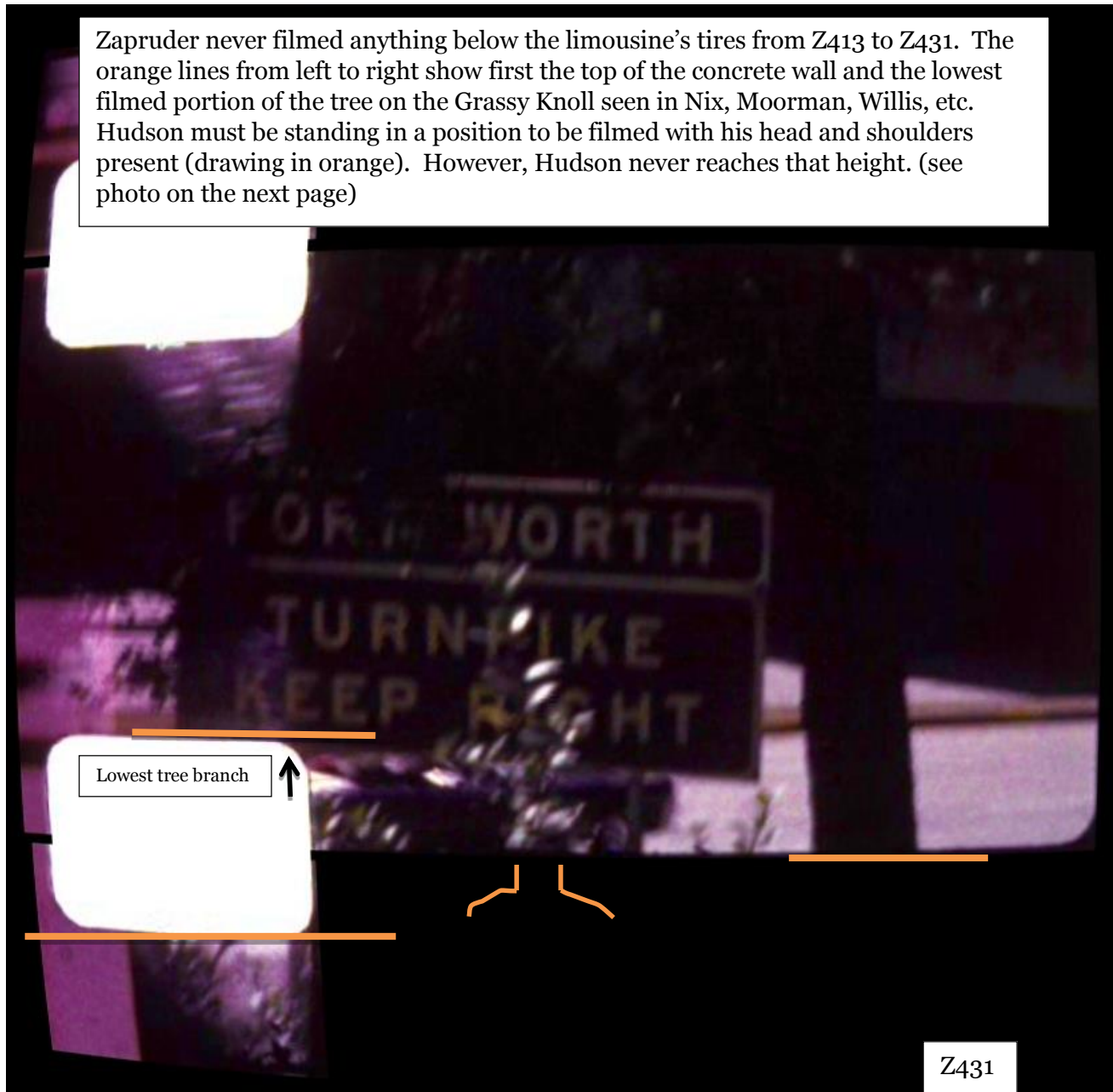
From this vantage point, Zapruder's range of filming would include frames Z411-Z414 (black circle inside of black arrows that form a triangle). Zapruder was standing (green figure) at a point where he would have briefly filmed the top of the Woman with baby's head (orange figure) as he panned his camera to follow the limousine as it went under the overpass.

HOWEVER, what becomes even more salient is that in Z Frame 431, the image of a white head appears AGAIN! In the Zapruder Film. Who could this be? It could only be Emmett Hudson who would have at this time reached his highest point on the Grassy Knoll that day (after Z313), and giving for a slight camera movement by Zapruder in filming, he is the second head image seen at Z431 at 6.448 seconds of movement after Z313. It fits the time frame completely. This head image could very well be the Woman with Baby being seen again in the Z film (due to her own movements and Zapruder's handling of his camera. In any scenario, the couple is in the

foreground to whatever Zapruder was filming that day through the pryacanthia tree between Z313 and Z431, 6.448 seconds or 118 frames.

To further, prove the presence of either Man Three or the Woman with Baby, the sight line to Zapruder to the limousine

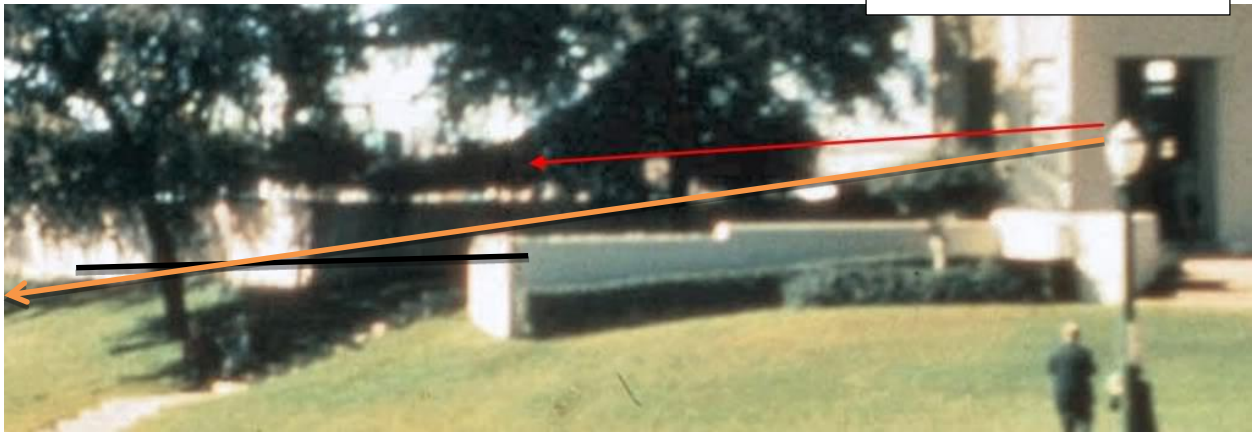
Zapruder never filmed anything below the limousine's tires from Z413 to Z431. The orange lines from left to right show first the top of the concrete wall and the lowest filmed portion of the tree on the Grassy Knoll seen in Nix, Moorman, Willis, etc. Hudson must be standing in a position to be filmed with his head and shoulders present (drawing in orange). However, Hudson never reaches that height. (see photo on the next page)

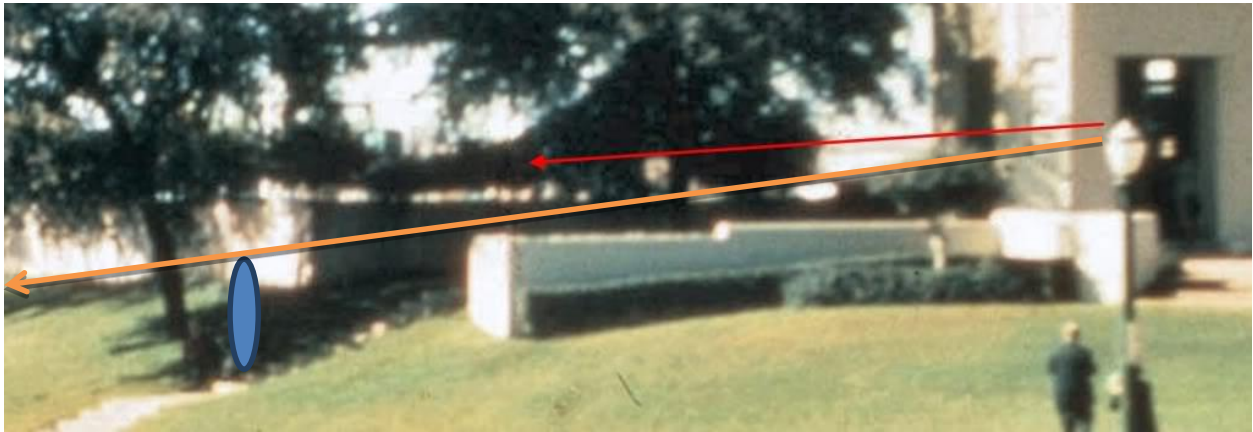




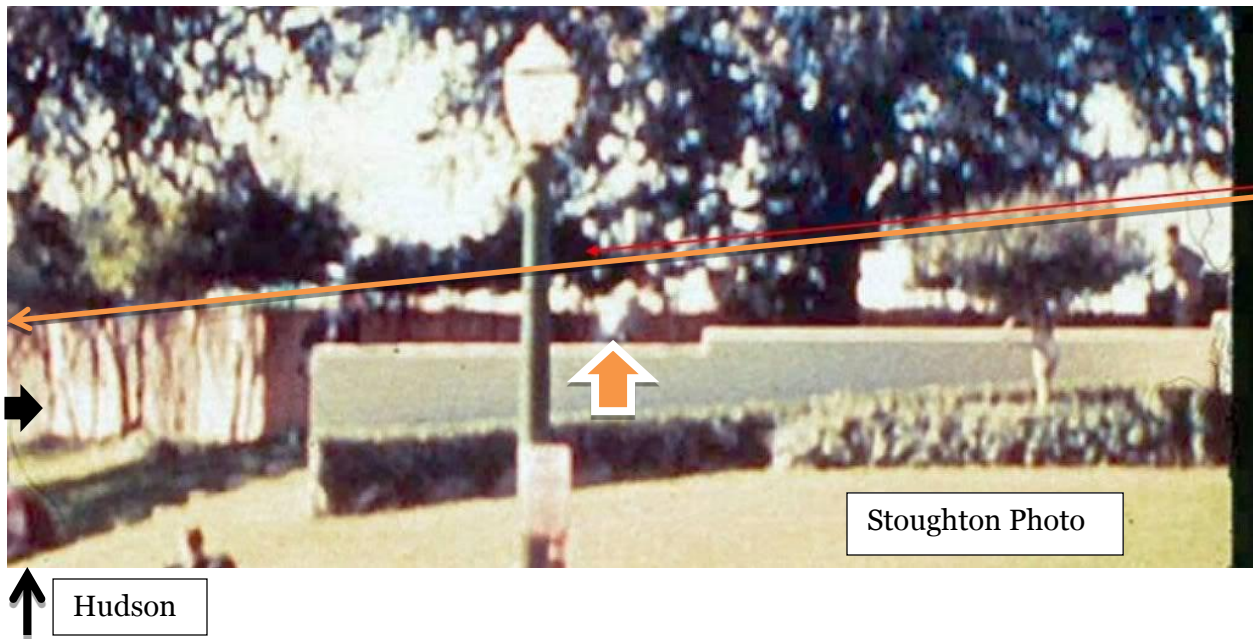
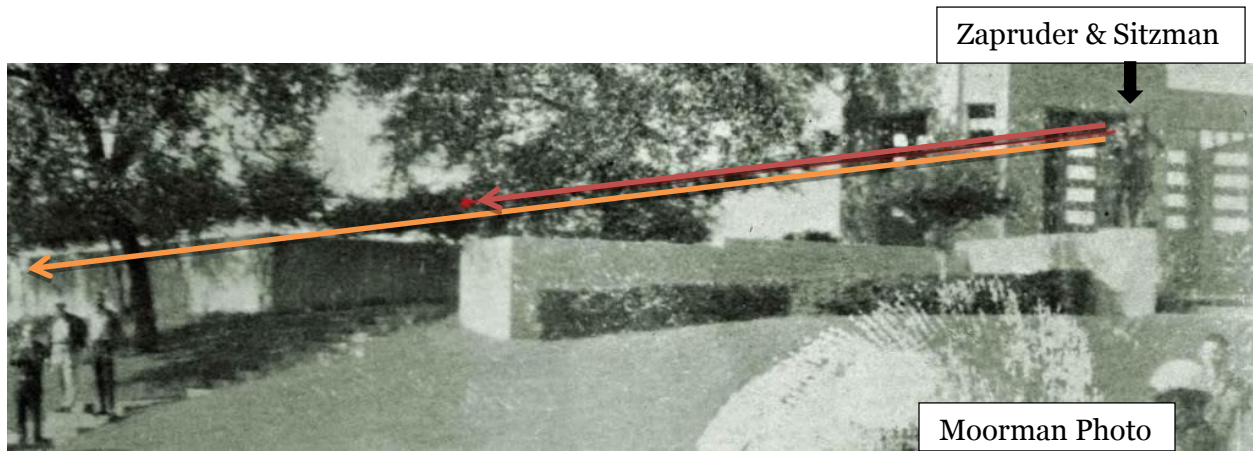
Thin black line is lowest tree branch

Even if standing (black lines), Hudson would have never been in Zapruder's sight line for filming.



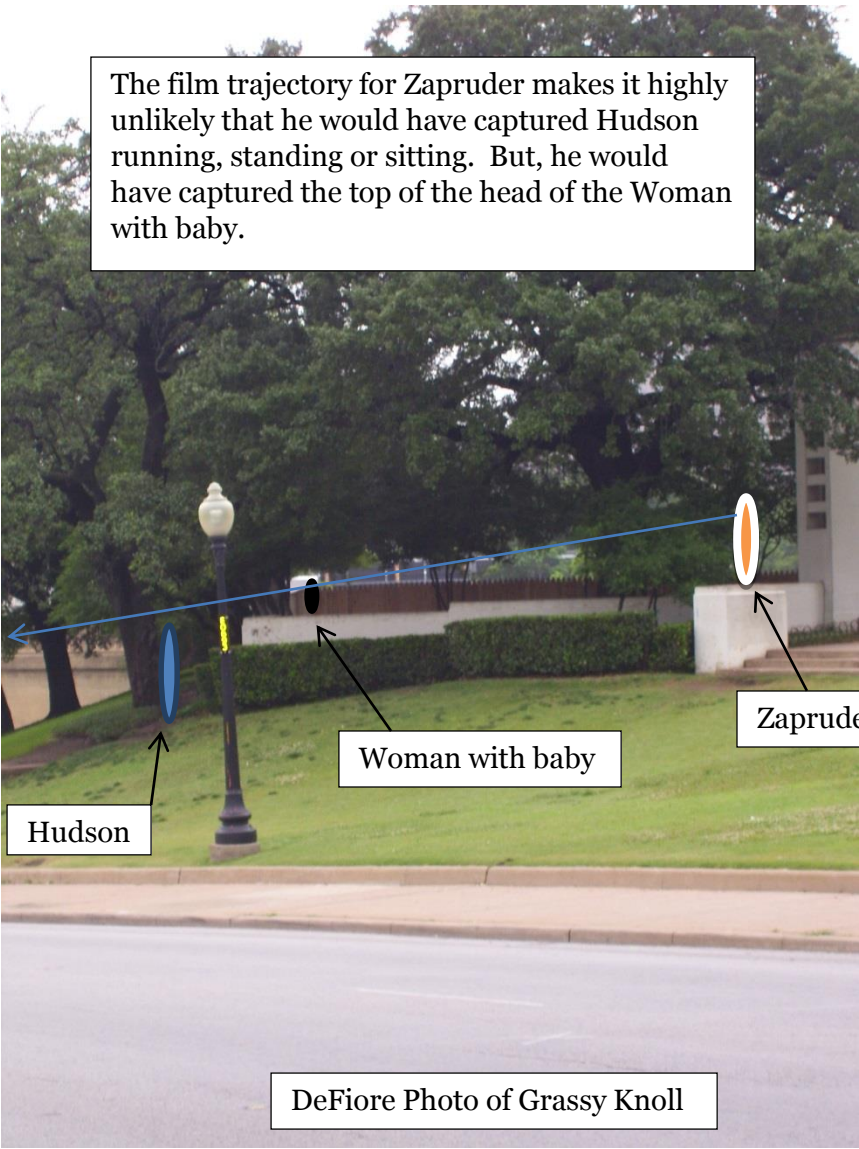


While these angles of film trajectory for Zapruder and the height of Hudson come very close to being visible, the question is why did we not see Hudson's head earlier in Z411 to 413/414 or for that matter as Zapruder panned from Z411 to Z431? A head image first appears in Z411-Z413/414 and then it appears again in Z431. The answer is that Hudson was not in a position to be filmed at that earlier point in time or even in Z431. However, after studying the time sequence of these frames Z313 to Z431, Man Three and the Woman with Bay undoubtedly were able to be filmed by Zapruder.



These photos by Miles Scull (posted at The Education Forum, 12/7/09) illustrate the angle of photography taken by Zapruder through Z411-Z414. Even if Emmett Hudson were to have been in a standing position (above with black arrows), he would have never been able to have been seen (his head with white hat) at the bottom of Zapruder's film frames at Z411-Z413. In Groden's analysis of the Nix Film and Stoughton Photo in The Case for Conspiracy, the orange arrow above is pointing to a person running behind the concrete wall after the assassination had taken place (timed by Hudson's position). This image at the orange arrow is very close to where the Woman with baby and Man Three would have met post Z313. They are seen in Groden's analysis of Nix. This image above would have been visible to Zapruder when he filmed through the very top of the pyracantha tree especially the top of a person's head.

The film trajectory for Zapruder makes it highly unlikely that he would have captured Hudson running, standing or sitting. But, he would have captured the top of the head of the Woman with baby.

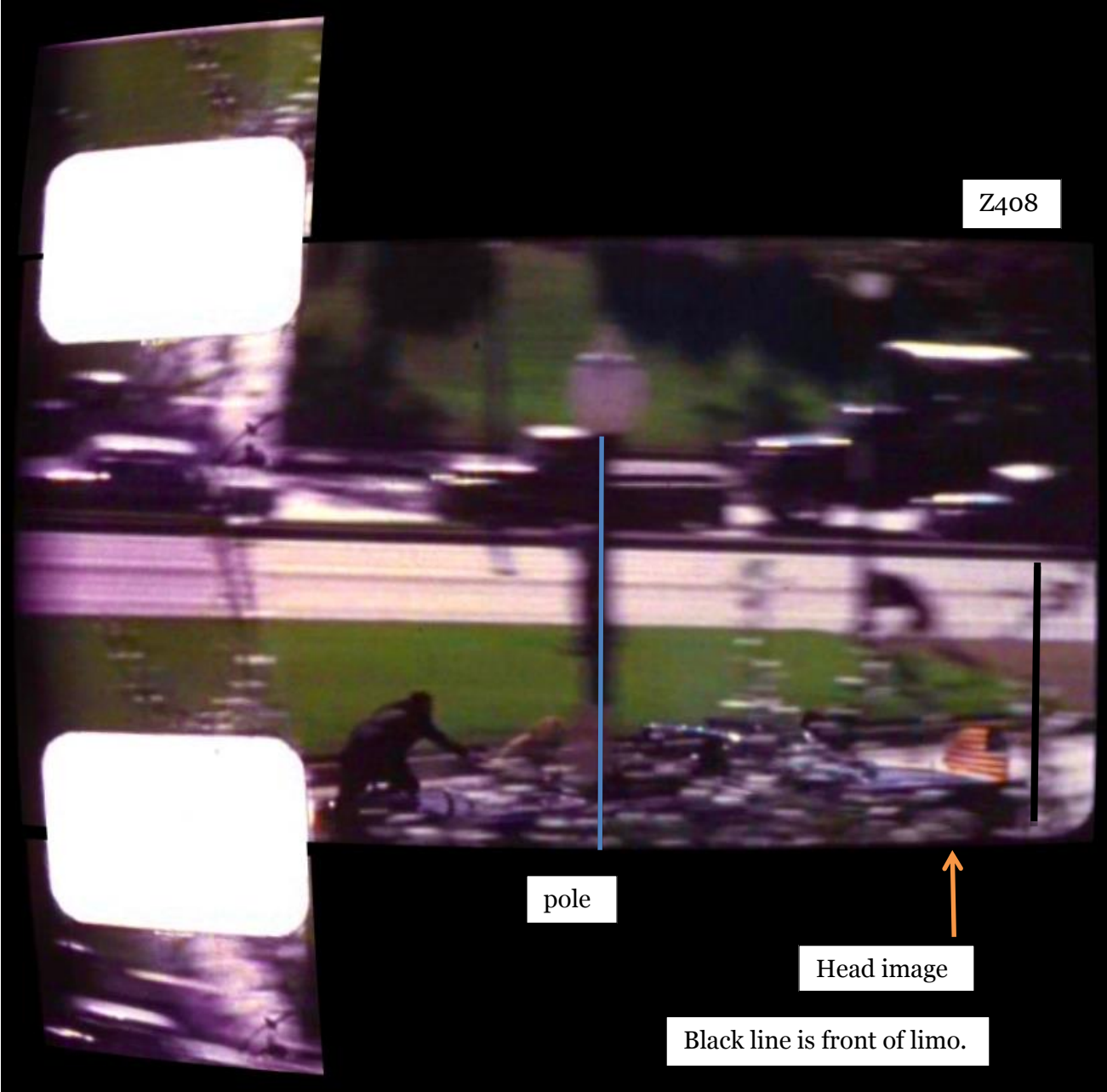


Hudson

Woman with baby

Zapruder

DeFiore Photo of Grassy Knoll



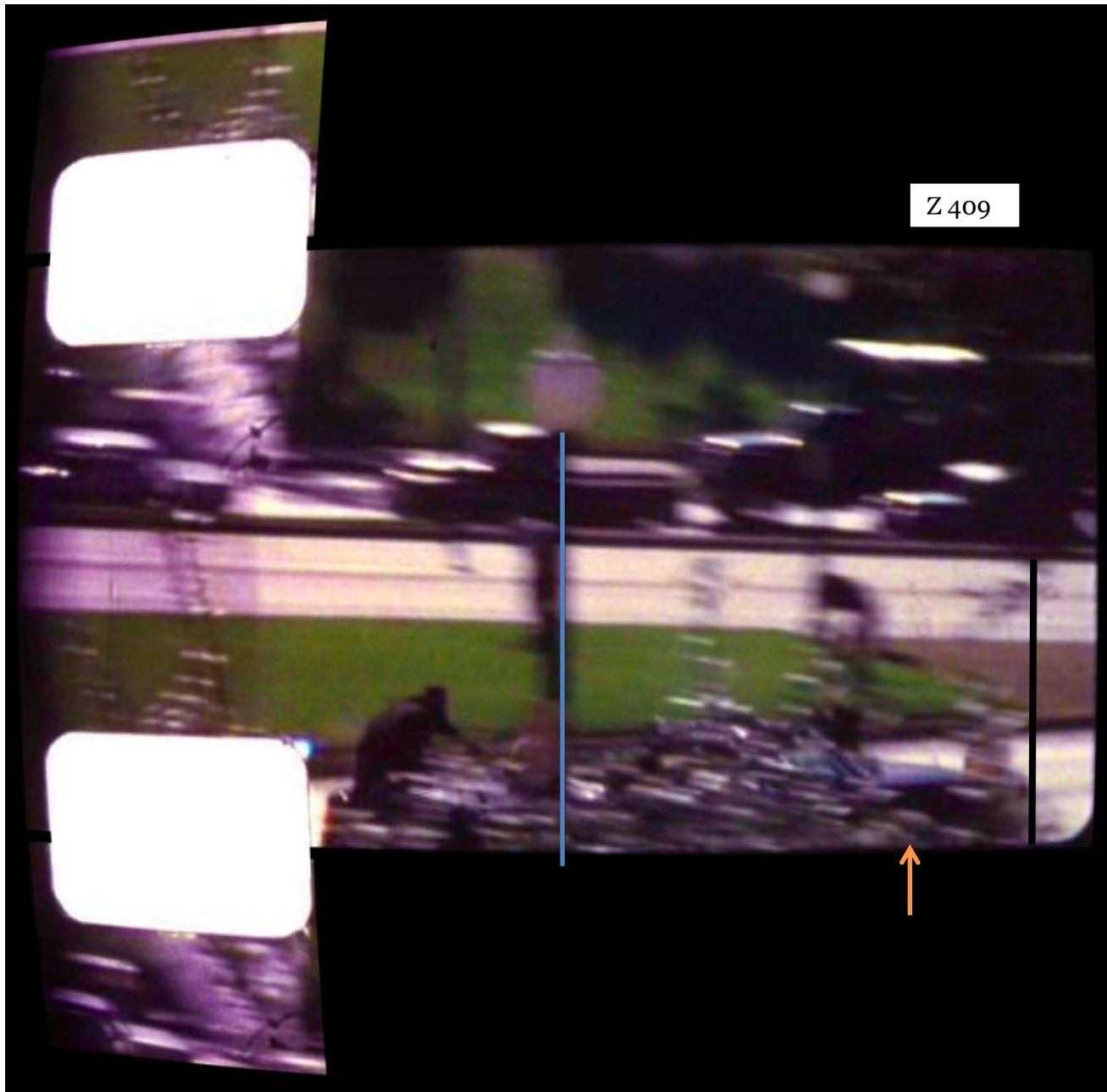
Z408

pole

Head image

Black line is front of limo.

Z 409



Z410



Z411

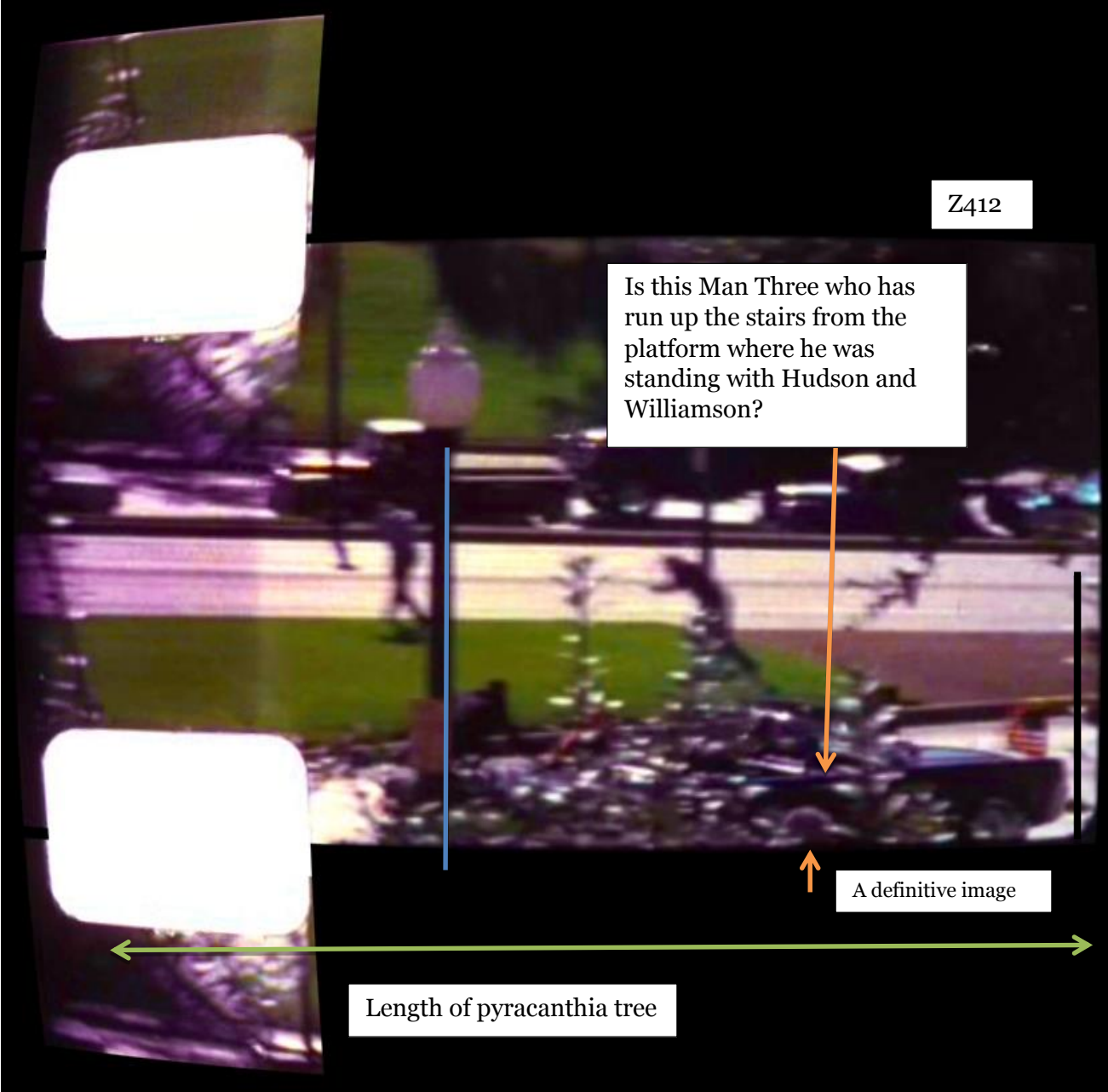


Z412

Is this Man Three who has run up the stairs from the platform where he was standing with Hudson and Williamson?

A definitive image

Length of pyracantha tree

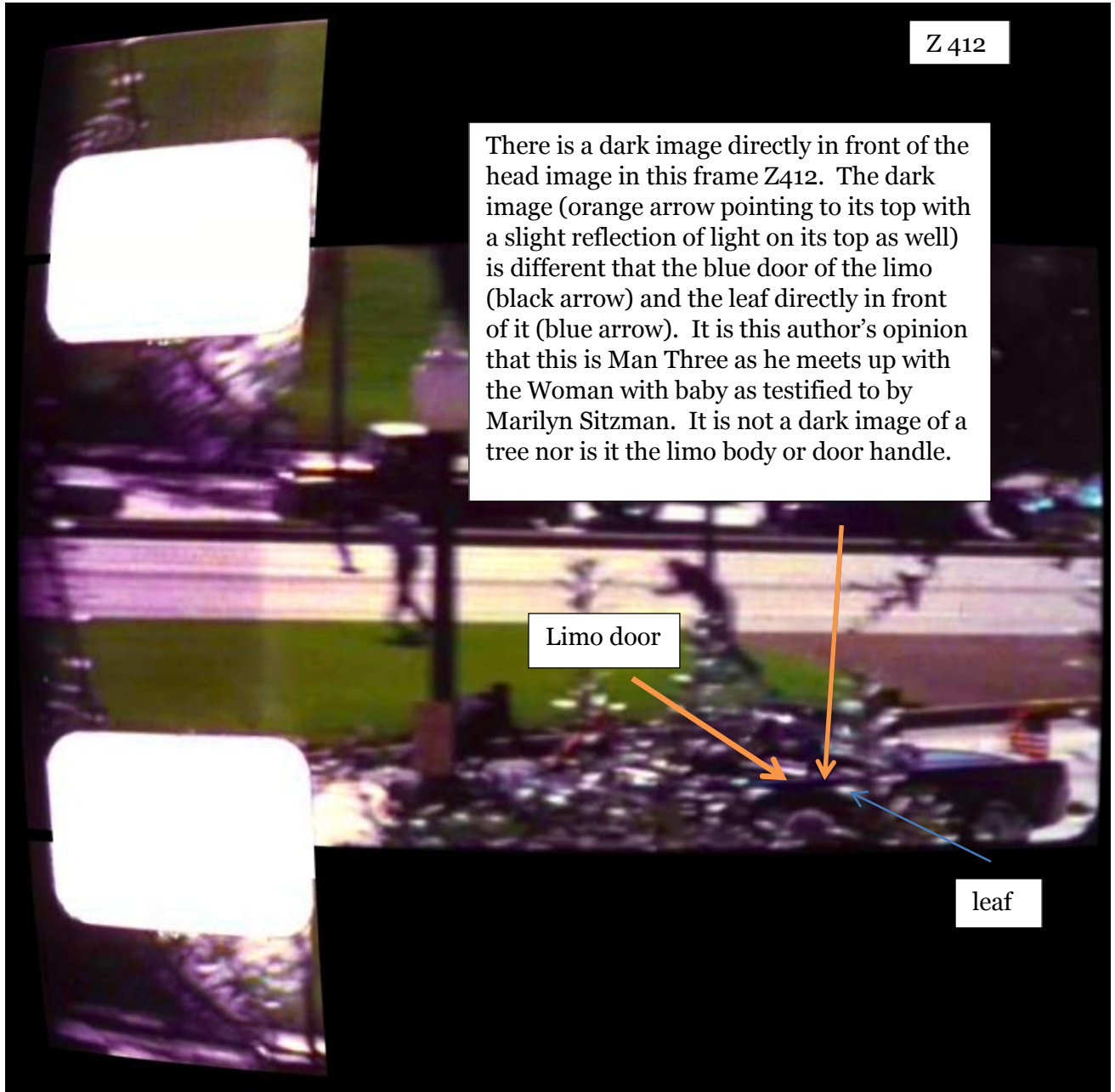


Z 412

There is a dark image directly in front of the head image in this frame Z412. The dark image (orange arrow pointing to its top with a slight reflection of light on its top as well) is different that the blue door of the limo (black arrow) and the leaf directly in front of it (blue arrow). It is this author's opinion that this is Man Three as he meets up with the Woman with baby as testified to by Marilyn Sitzman. It is not a dark image of a tree nor is it the limo body or door handle.

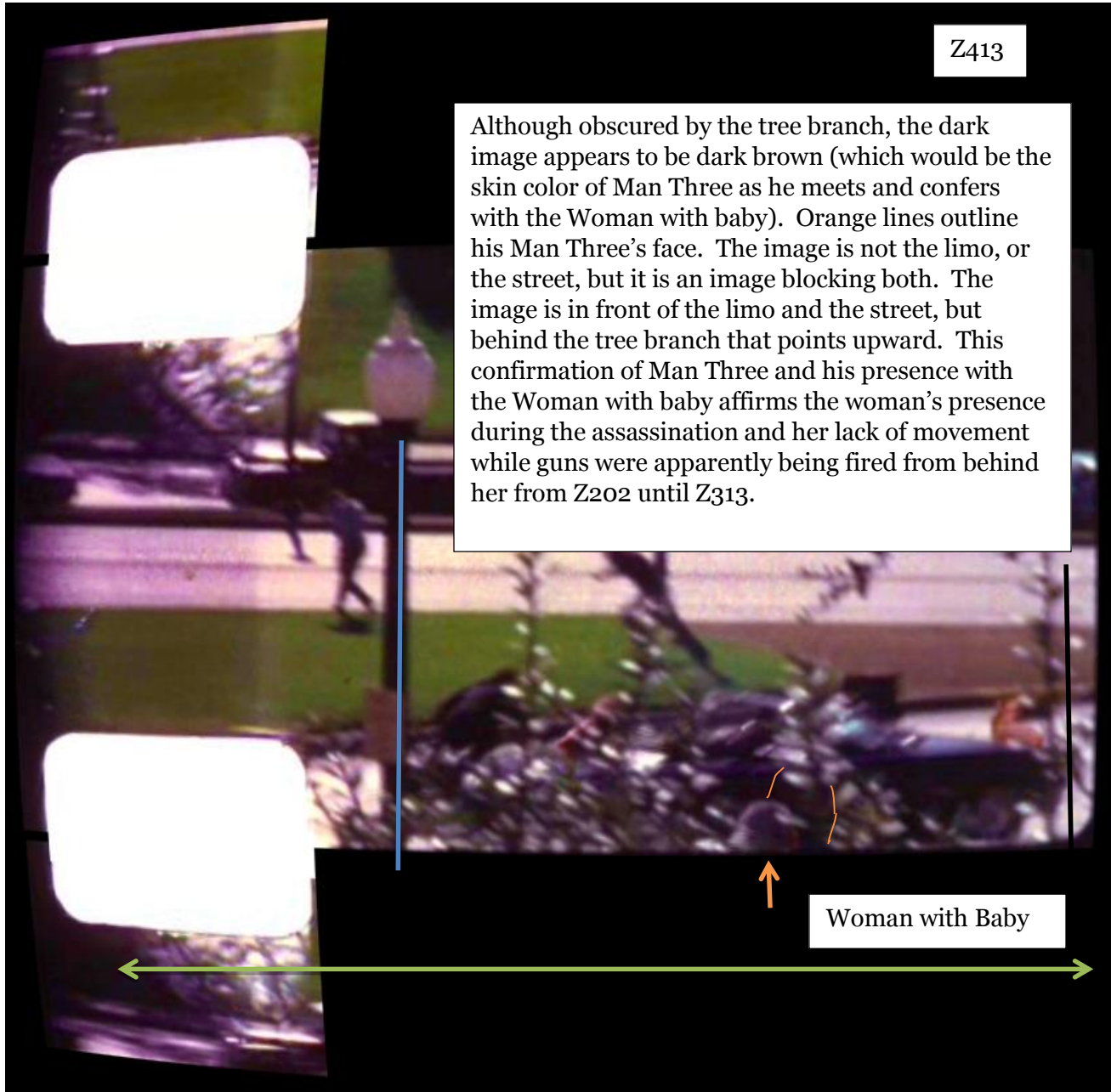
Limo door

leaf



Z413

Although obscured by the tree branch, the dark image appears to be dark brown (which would be the skin color of Man Three as he meets and confers with the Woman with baby). Orange lines outline his Man Three's face. The image is not the limo, or the street, but it is an image blocking both. The image is in front of the limo and the street, but behind the tree branch that points upward. This confirmation of Man Three and his presence with the Woman with baby affirms the woman's presence during the assassination and her lack of movement while guns were apparently being fired from behind her from Z202 until Z313.

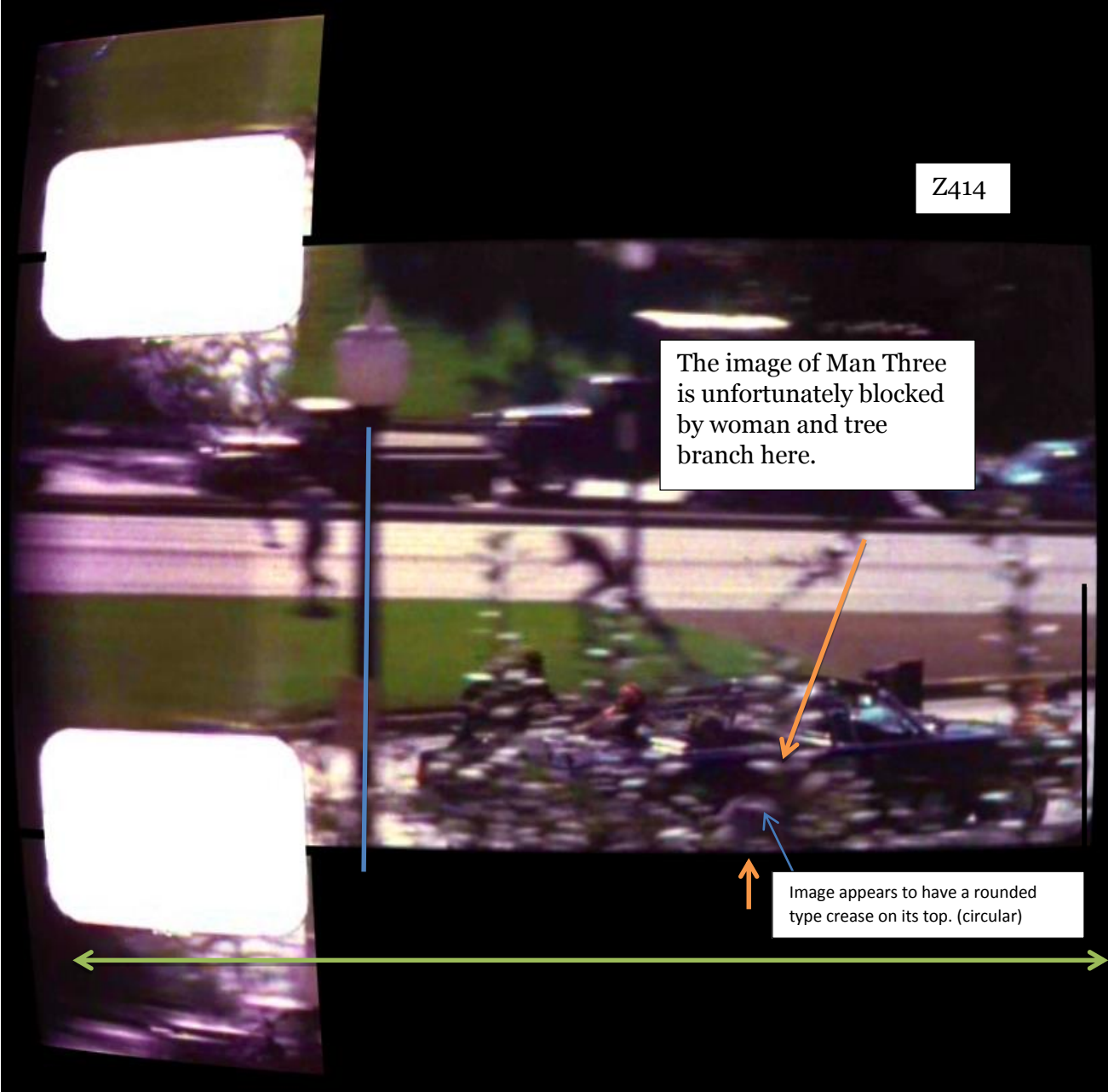


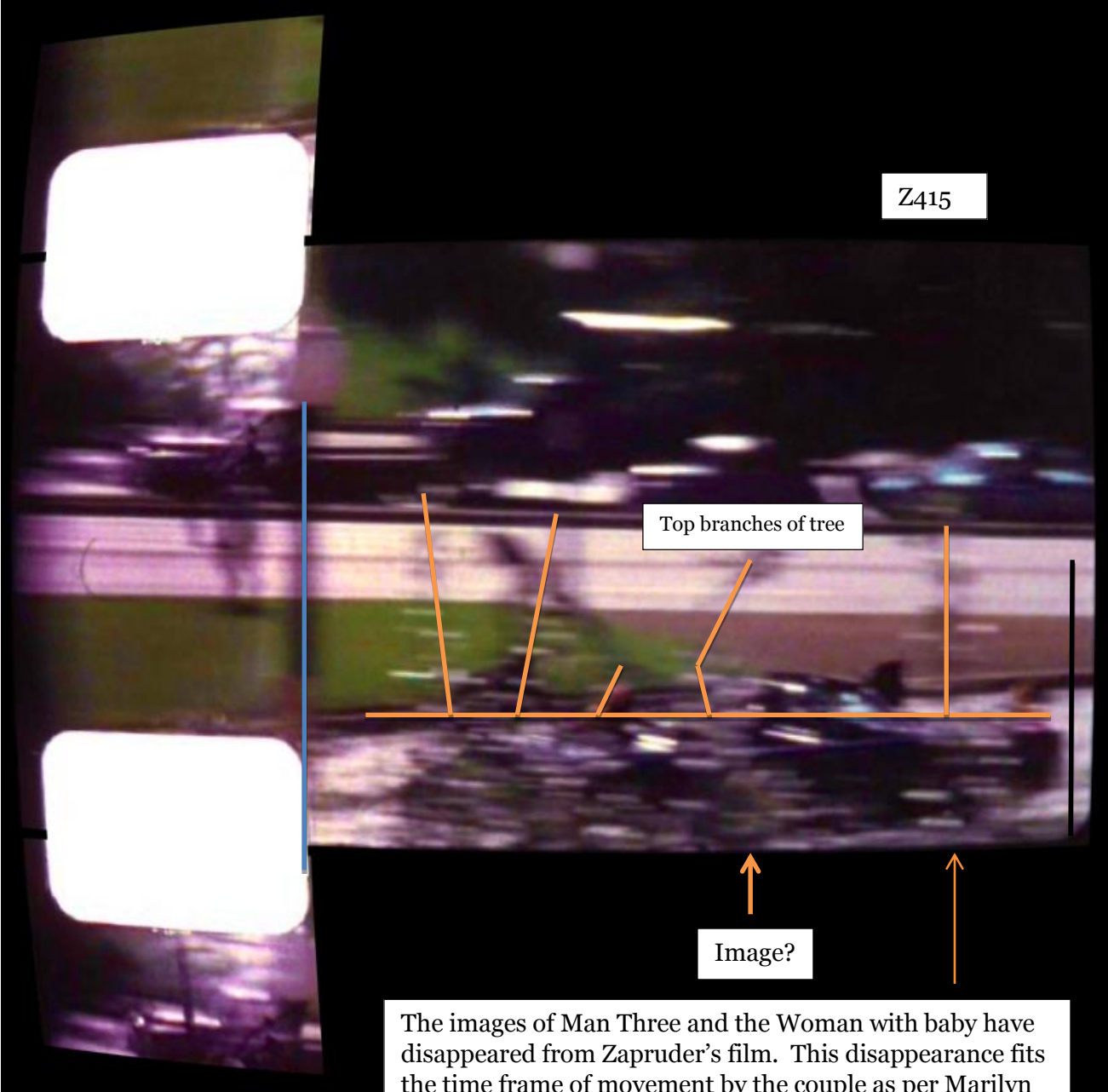
Woman with Baby

Z414

The image of Man Three is unfortunately blocked by woman and tree branch here.

Image appears to have a rounded type crease on its top. (circular)





Z415

Top branches of tree

Image?

The images of Man Three and the Woman with baby have disappeared from Zapruder's film. This disappearance fits the time frame of movement by the couple as per Marilyn Sitzman's testimony.

Z416

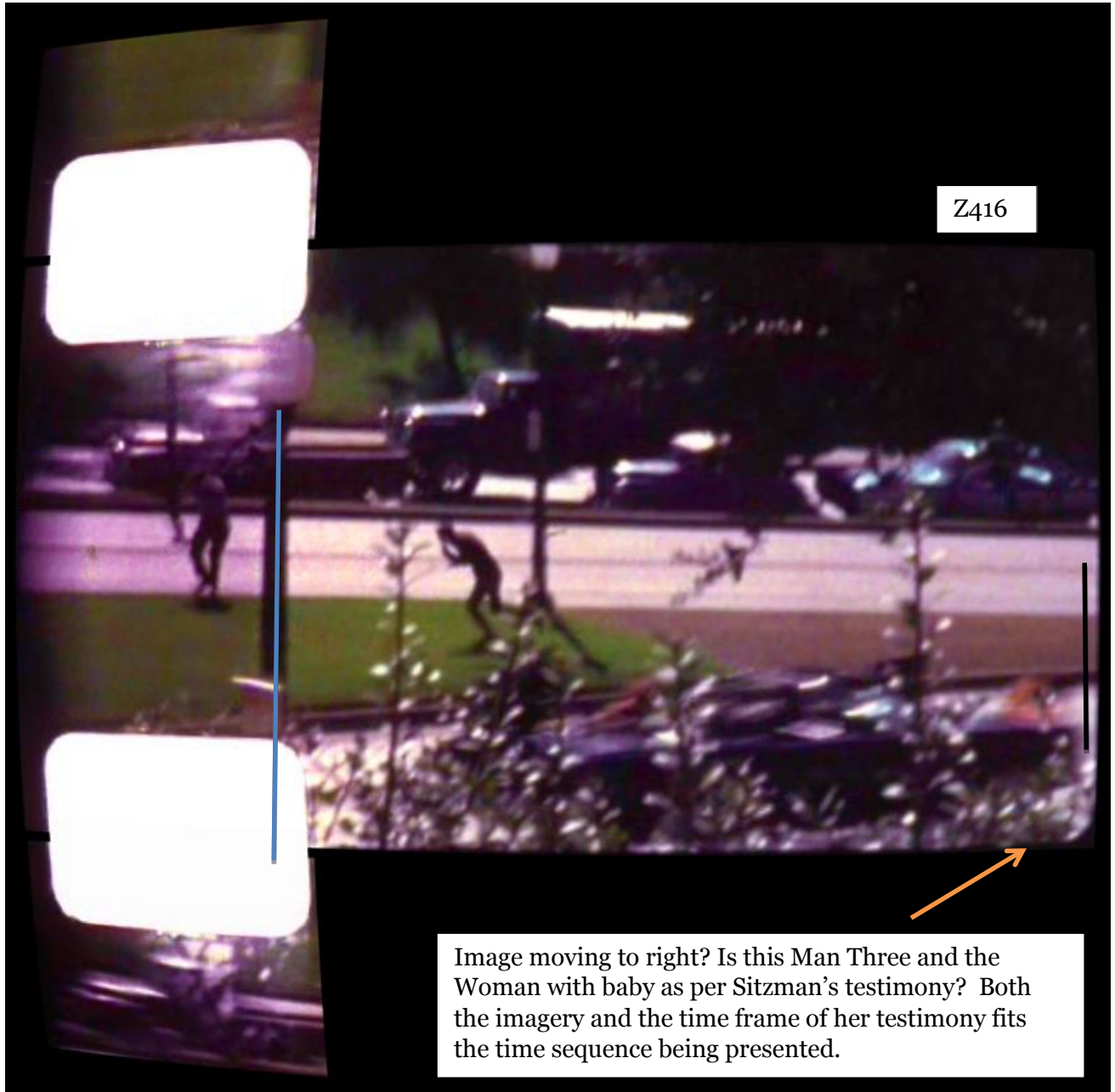
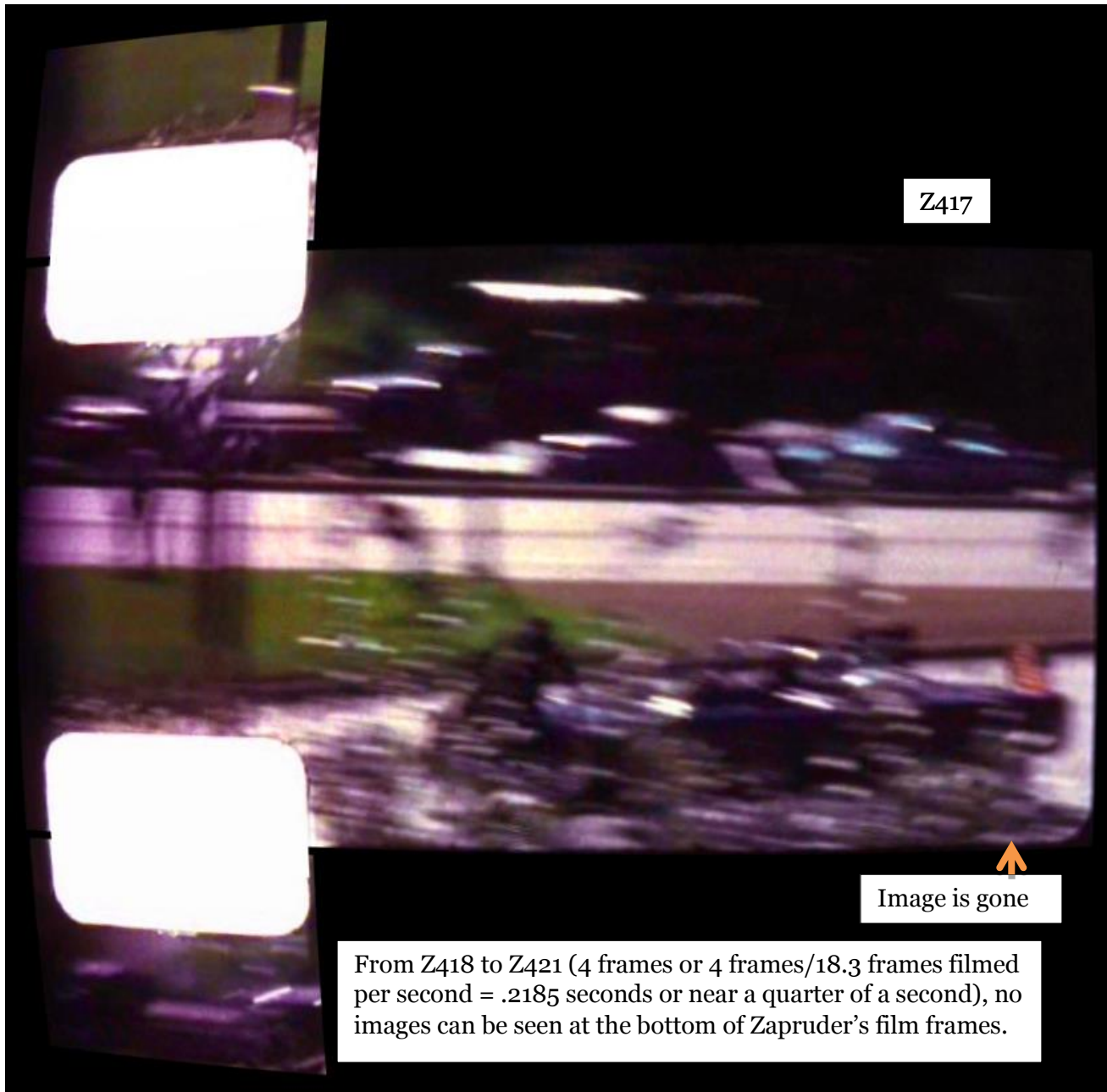


Image moving to right? Is this Man Three and the Woman with baby as per Sitzman's testimony? Both the imagery and the time frame of her testimony fits the time sequence being presented.

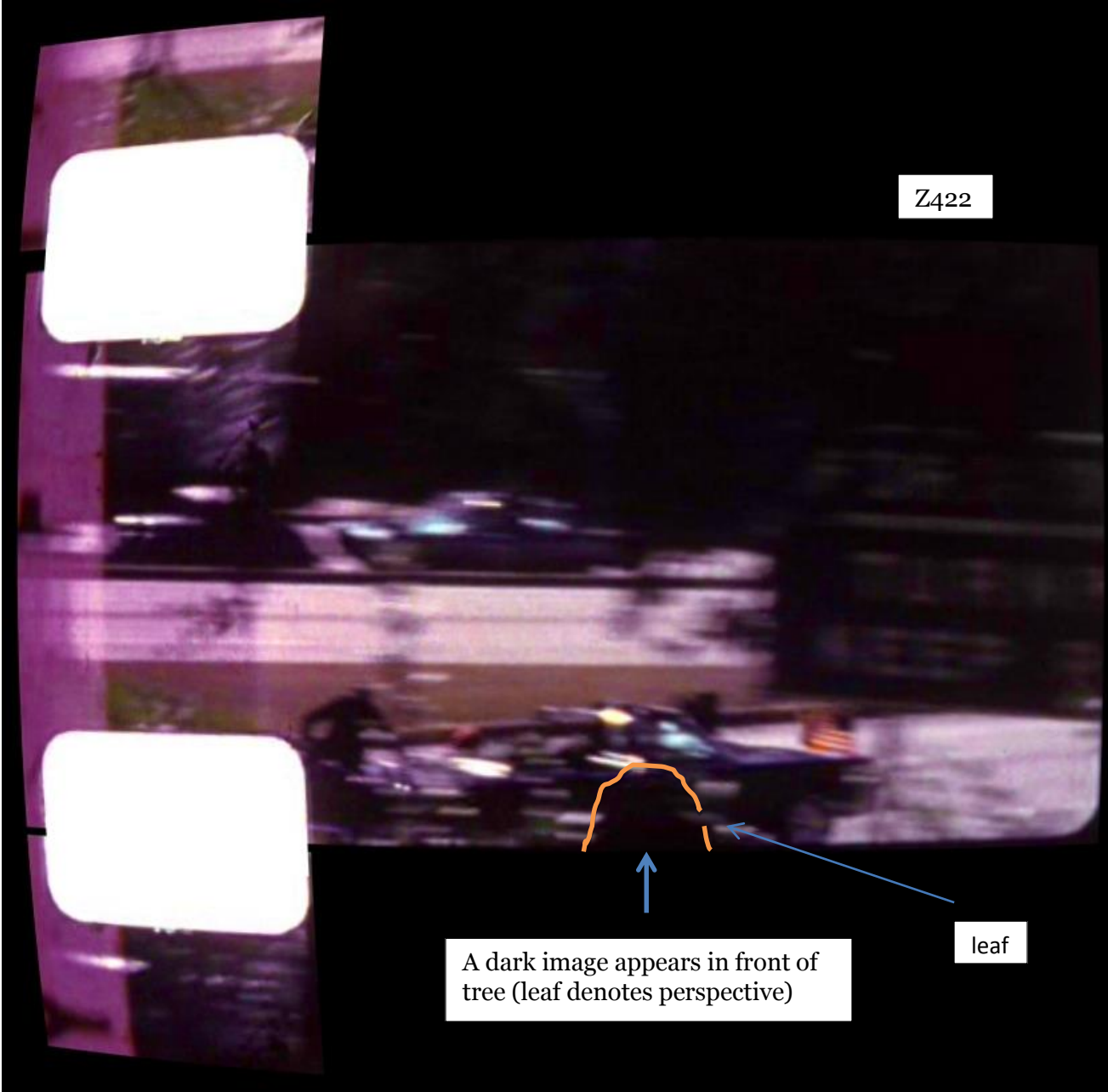


Z417

Image is gone

From Z418 to Z421 (4 frames or 4 frames/18.3 frames filmed per second = .2185 seconds or near a quarter of a second), no images can be seen at the bottom of Zapruder's film frames.

Z422



A dark image appears in front of tree (leaf denotes perspective)

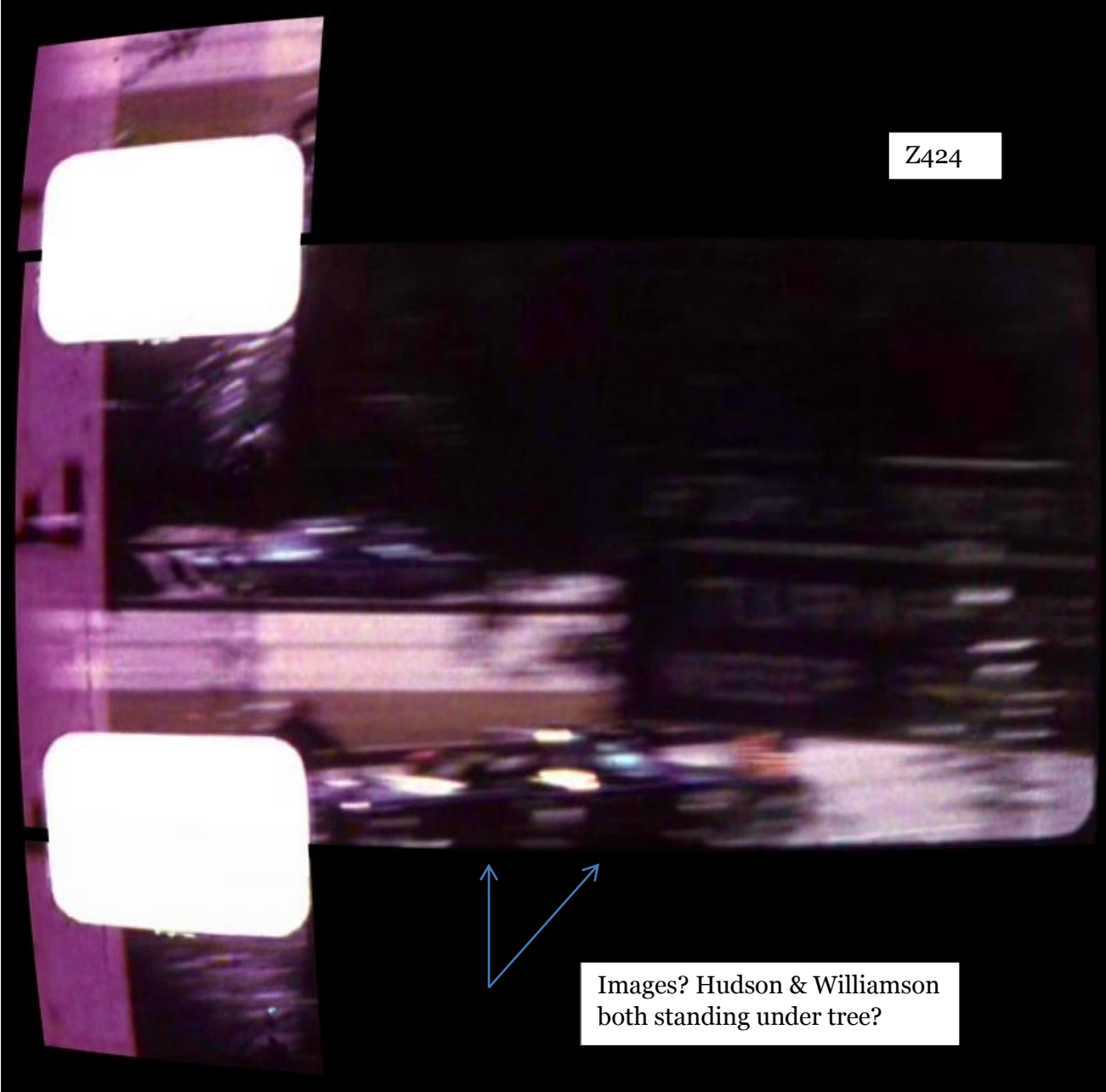
leaf

Z423



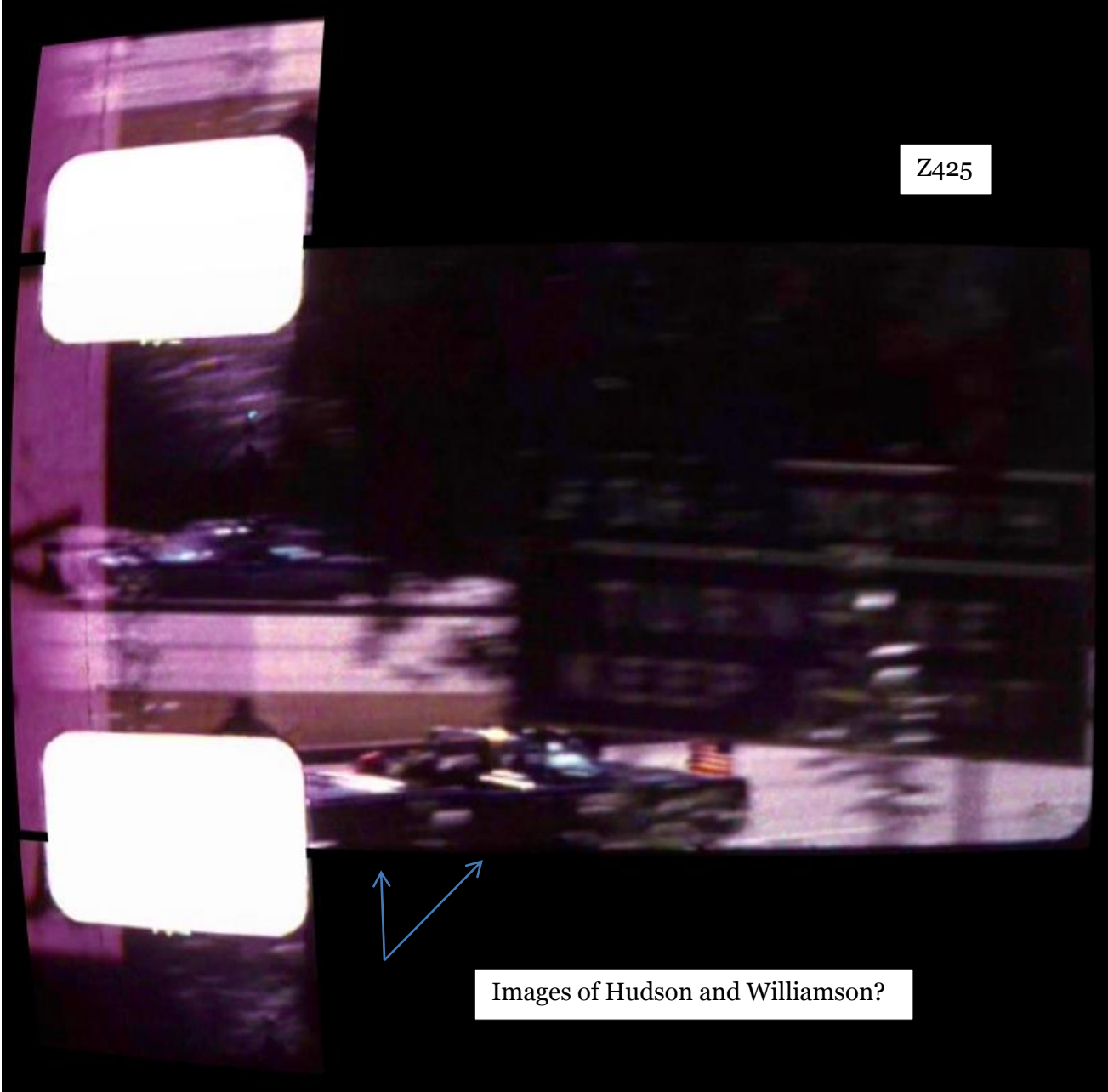
Image is there but fading out.

Z424



Images? Hudson & Williamson
both standing under tree?

Z425



Images of Hudson and Williamson?

Z426



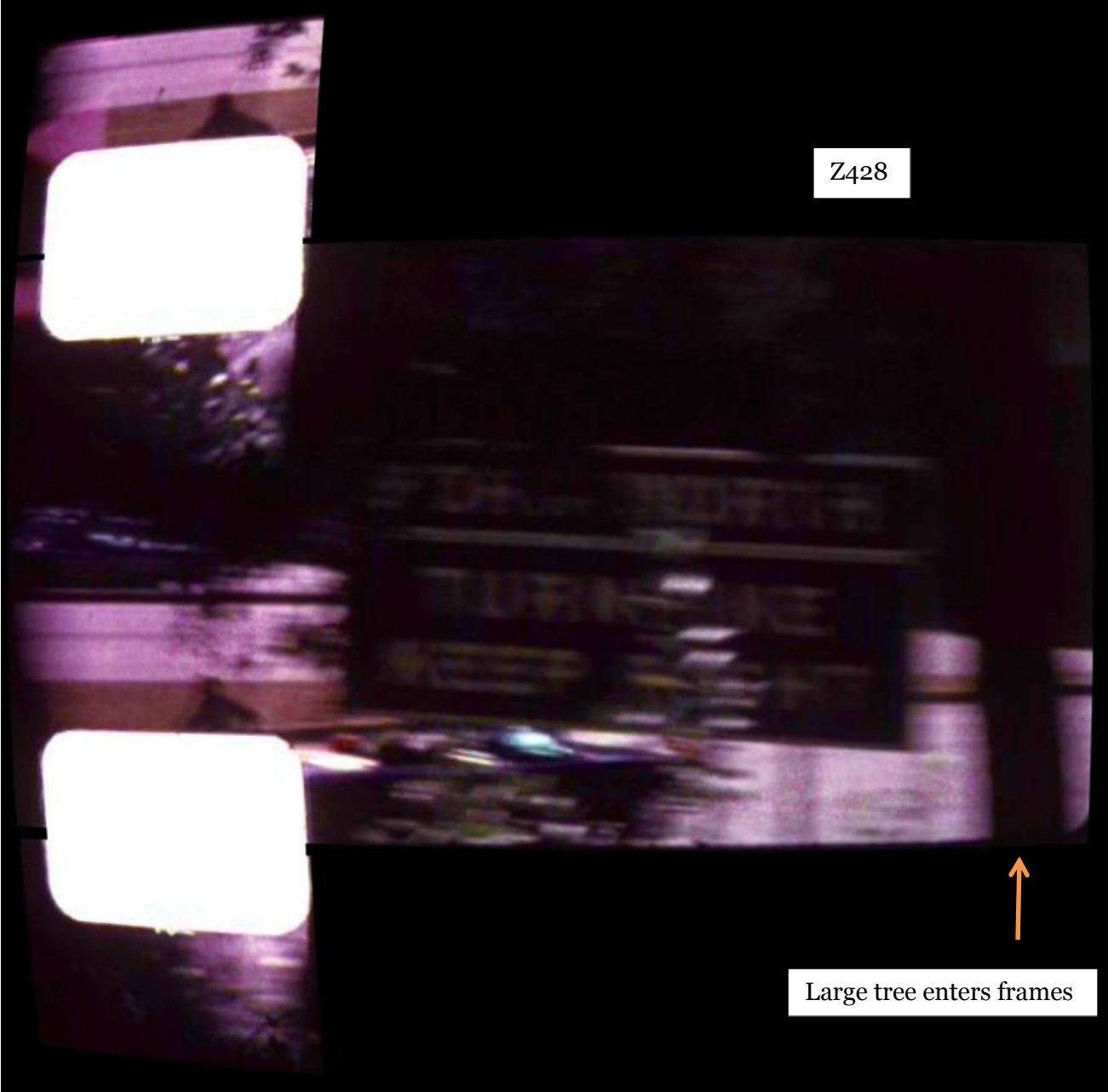
Images moving to left

Street level and angle (horizontal line)

Z427



Is this the same image or images leaving frames?
Or is this another image entering the frames?



Z428

Large tree enters frames

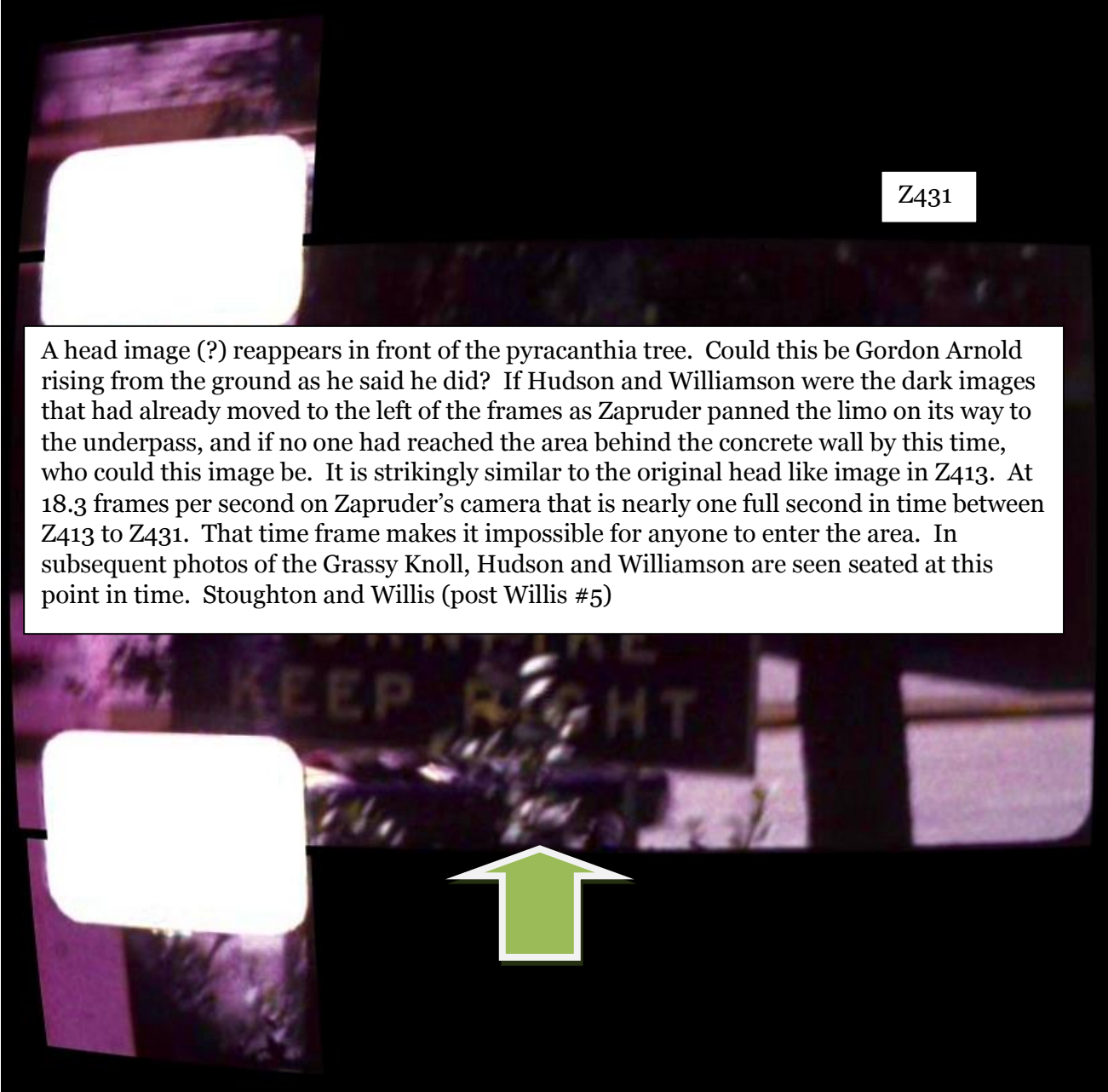


Z429

Image?

Z430

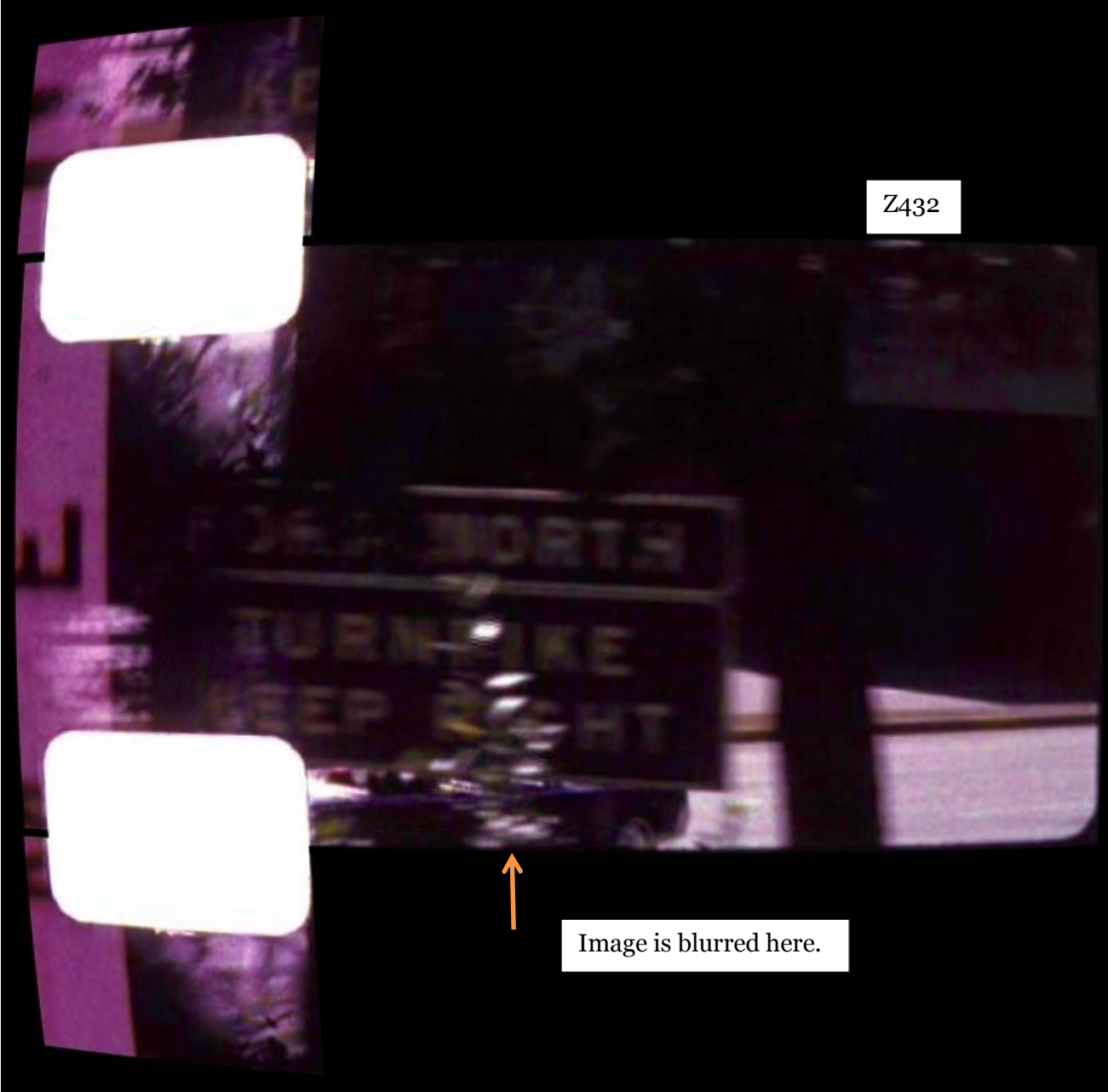




Z431

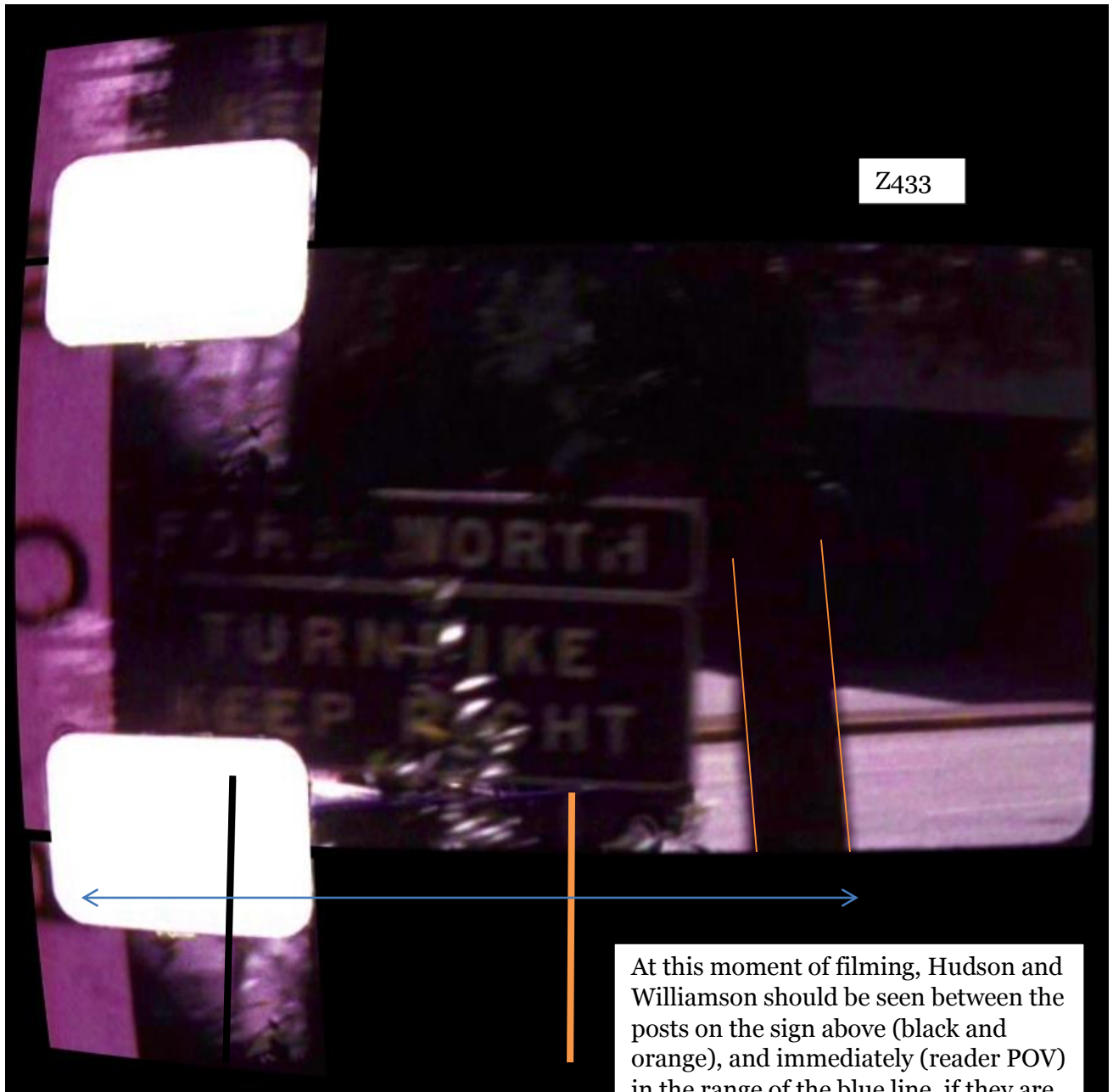
A head image (?) reappears in front of the pyracantha tree. Could this be Gordon Arnold rising from the ground as he said he did? If Hudson and Williamson were the dark images that had already moved to the left of the frames as Zapruder panned the limo on its way to the underpass, and if no one had reached the area behind the concrete wall by this time, who could this image be. It is strikingly similar to the original head like image in Z413. At 18.3 frames per second on Zapruder's camera that is nearly one full second in time between Z413 to Z431. That time frame makes it impossible for anyone to enter the area. In subsequent photos of the Grassy Knoll, Hudson and Williamson are seen seated at this point in time. Stoughton and Willis (post Willis #5)





Z432

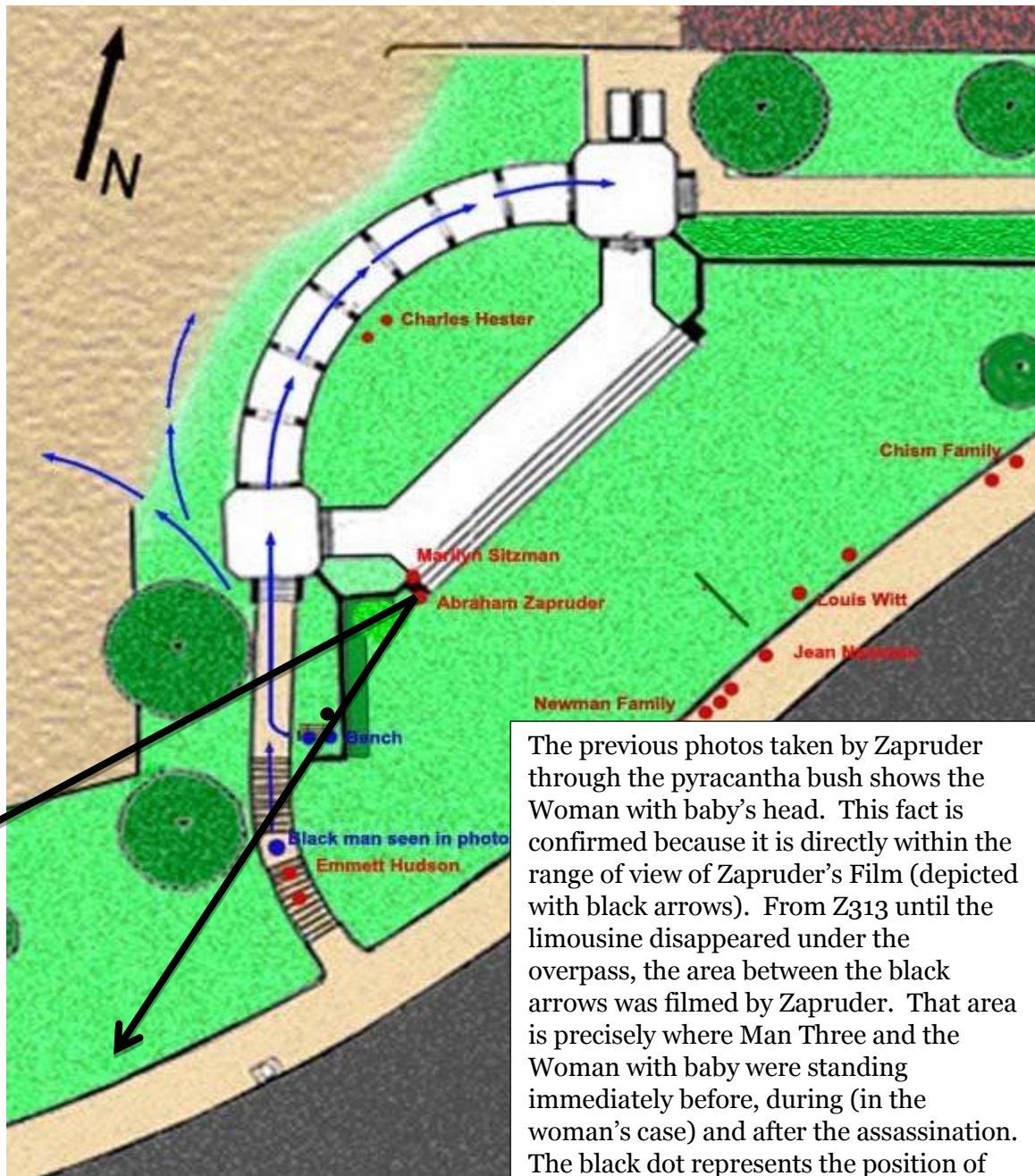
Image is blurred here.



Z433

At this moment of filming, Hudson and Williamson should be seen between the posts on the sign above (black and orange), and immediately (reader POV) in the range of the blue line, if they are standing. Of course they would have to be giants to be seen here and at this time. They could be sitting. But, they are certainly not in view.

From Z407 to Z433 illustrates numerous images that very well could mark in time and perspective the movements of Williamson, Hudson, Man Three, Woman with baby and Gordon Arnold. The analysis that is made here is that if Williamson and Hudson are seen after Z413 as the dark images in Zapruder's frames and these dark images move to the left (reader POV) as Zapruder films to his right, then the image that appears both before these frames Z413 and then at Z431 must be different people. The color of the previous and subsequent images of Williamson and Hudson (the dark images) can only mean that they are different persons. They are the Woman with Baby &/or Man Three in Z411 to Z413 and perhaps Gordon Arnold in Z431. No other person could have reached the Grassy Knoll area before this time to be anyone else.



The previous photos taken by Zapruder through the pyracantha bush shows the Woman with baby's head. This fact is confirmed because it is directly within the range of view of Zapruder's Film (depicted with black arrows). From Z313 until the limousine disappeared under the overpass, the area between the black arrows was filmed by Zapruder. That area is precisely where Man Three and the Woman with baby were standing immediately before, during (in the woman's case) and after the assassination. The black dot represents the position of the Woman with baby.

FINALLY, with respect to Mr. Zapruder, his Warren Commission testimony further verifies that the first shot to the President's throat area did not come from behind him at the wooden fence of the Grassy Knoll where both Gordon Arnold and the Woman with baby were standing during the assassination. Mr. Zapruder's testimony further confirms Gordon Arnold's testimony that the first shot from the wooden fence from directly behind him was at Z313. The following is Mr. Zapruder's testimony to Warren Commission Attorney Liebler: Mr. LIEBELER - As you were standing on this abutment facing Elm street, you say the police ran over behind the concrete structure behind you and down the railroad track behind that, is that right?

Mr. ZAPRUDER - After the shots?

Mr. LIEBELER - Yes.

Mr. ZAPRUDER - Yes--after the shots--yes, some of them were motorcycle cops--I guess they left their motorcycles running and **they were running right behind me, of course, in the line of the shooting. I guess they thought it came from right behind me.**

Mr. LIEBELER - Did you have any impression as to the direction from which these shots came?

Mr. ZAPRUDER - No, I also thought it came from back of me. Of course, you can't tell when something is in line it could come from anywhere, but being I was here and he was hit on this line and he was hit right in the head--I saw it right around here, so it looked like it came from here and it could come from there.

Mr. LIEBELER - All right, as you stood here on the abutment and looked down into Elm Street, you saw the President hit on the right side of the head and you thought perhaps the shots had come from behind you?

Mr. ZAPRUDER - Well, yes.

Mr. LIEBELER - From the direction behind you?

Mr. ZAPRUDER - Yes, actually--I couldn't say what I thought at the moment, where they came from--after the impact of the tragedy was really what I saw and I started and I said--yelling, "They've killed him"--I assumed that they came from there, because as the police started running back of me, it looked like it came from the back of me.

Mr. LIEBELER - But you didn't form any opinion at that time as to what direction the shots did come from actually?

Mr. ZAPRUDER - No.

Mr. LIEBELER - And you indicated that they could have come also from behind or from any other direction except perhaps from the left, because they could have been from behind or even from the front.

Mr. ZAPRUDER - Well, it could have been--in other words if you have a point--you could hit a point from any place, as far as that's concerned. I have no way of determining what direction the bullet was going.

Mr. LIEBELER - Did you form any opinion about the direction from which the shots came by the sound, or were you just upset by the thing you had seen?

Mr. ZAPRUDER - No, there was too much reverberation. There was an echo which gave me a sound all over. In other words that square is kind of--it had a sound all over.

Mr. LIEBELER - And with the buildings around there, too?

Mr. ZAPRUDER - Yes, the reverberation was such that a sound--as it would vibrate--it didn't vibrate so much but as to whether it was a backfire--in other words, I didn't from the first sound, from him leaning over--I couldn't think it was a shot, but of course, the second--I think it was the second shot. I don't know whether they proved anything--they claim he was hit--that the first bullet went through him and hit Connally or something like that--I don't know how that is.

Mr. LIEBELER - Well, there are many different theories about that.

By dissecting Zapruder's testimony, the first point he makes is that he thought the shot came from behind him. Both Zapruder and Attorney Liebeler back track immediately to state that the reason that Zapruder thought that the shot came from behind him was because the police were running behind him because THE POLICE THOUGHT SHOTS CAME FROM BEHIND THE WOODEN FENCE. Either way, there is a definitive reference in this testimony that shots were fired from "behind" Mr. Zapruder. But more importantly, in the haste to confirm the direction of the shots fired, Attorney Liebeler and Zapruder confirm that the first shot at the President did **NOT** come from "behind" Mr. Zapruder. Mr. Zapruder discusses the reverberation of the "second shot" affecting him in such a way that, "There was an echo that gave me a sound all over." Zapruder continues and completely invalidates a "first" shot from behind him when he states, "...it didn't vibrate so much but as to whether it was a backfire--in other words, I didn't from the first sound..." Zapruder says, "I didn't from the first sound..." What could he possibly be referencing? The only reference that he could be making is to the statement he made, "There was an echo that gave me a sound all over." The "sound all over" did not come from the "first sound" that he had heard. It came from the second sound. That "first sound" is the first shot, and if it was fired from behind him, then he would have felt "a sound all over," like he did after the second sound/shot. Zapruder's statements are in agreement with the Woman with baby not moving at any point during the assassination and then being seen in Z411/412/413/414. It appears that no sound reverberation caused her to react to either the first or the second shot.

The Woman with baby would have reacted much differently to a shot being fired behind her and before Z313 if the testimony of Gordon Arnold is considered. Further, Zapruder's testimony is further validated by Arnold's testimony:

Arnold said he "felt" the first shot come from behind him, only inches over his left shoulder, he said.

"I had just gotten out of basic training," Arnold said, "In my mind live ammunition was being fired. It was being fired over my head and I hit the dirt."

Arnold, then 22, said the first two shots came from behind the fence, "close enough for me to fall down on my face." He stayed there for the duration of the shooting.

His fence position, under the shade of a tree, may have locked away his story for 15 years as the Warren Commission and later other assassination researchers scanned photographs and movie footage of Dealey Plaza for witnesses to the shooting.

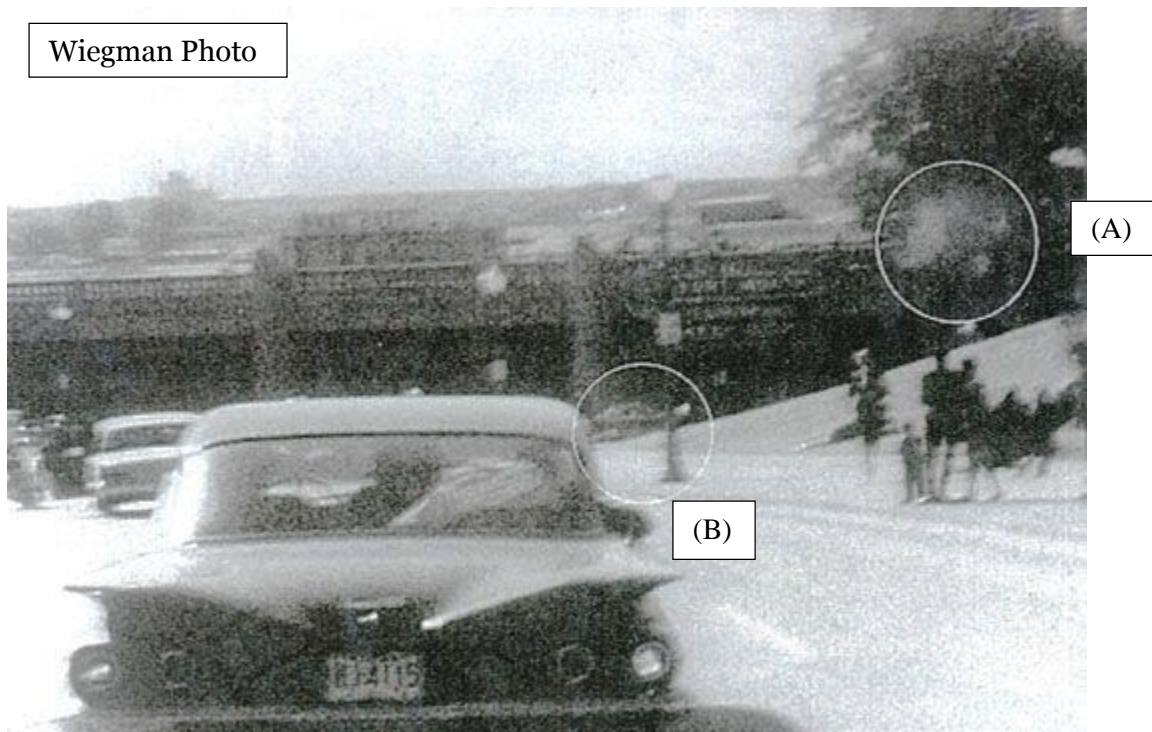
The first two shots that Arnold heard did not come from the Texas School Book Depository Building because “you wouldn’t hear a whiz go over the top of your head like that.” He said, “I say a whiz — you didn’t really hear a whiz of a bullet, you hear just like a shock wave. You feel it... You feel something and then a report comes right behind it. It’s just like the end of a muzzle blast.”

It seems that if neither Arnold, Zapruder nor the Woman with baby moved from a “first shot” being fired (at a time frame before Z313), it is conclusive that no “first shot” to President Kennedy’s throat was taken from behind the concrete wall on the Grassy Knoll.

“THE PUFF OF SMOKE”

To further invalidate a front shot being fired at the President from his right from the wooden fence on the Grassy Knoll before Z 313, a “puff of smoke” is seen hovering to the right of the Grassy Knoll (A) as the President’s limousine is driving under the Triple Underpass (B). If the time frame of the shot fired at the President is from Z224 to Z 447 (134 frames / 18.3 frame per second of Zapruder’s camera speed = 7.32 seconds), is it possible for a “puff of smoke” from a rifle shot at the President from the Grassy Knoll to hang in the air for more than approximately 30 feet from where a front shot could have been taken at the President as a 20 mph wind was blowing from the South West directly at the Presidential Limousine and at an almost parallel direction to the Grassy Knoll?

Wiegman Photo



Dave Wiegman was a cameraman working for NBC on Nov 22, 1963 and was traveling in a camera car six spots back from the Presidential limousine.

The answer to the previous question is no. The reason being that tests on various ordinances has proven that in the first 2.5 seconds of a projectile being shot (in the study it is a cannon shot) that the “cloud” or “gunsmoke” will begin to dissipate.

Accession Number : ADA074352

Title : The Nature of Gun Smoke and Dust Obscuration Due to Cannon Firing

Descriptive Note : Technical rept.

Corporate Author: ARMY ARMAMENT RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT COMMAND
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Personal Author(s) : Stuebing, Edward W. ; Lucia, Emmanuel A. ; Verderame, Frank D. ;
Pinto, James J. ; Doherty, Robert W.

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Report Date :JUL 1979

<http://oai.dtic.mil/oai/oai?verb=getRecord&metadataPrefix=html&identifier=ADA074352>

In the face of a reported 20 mph southwesterly wind (Gary Mack, Inside The Target Car) and a projected wind speed or rifle thrust pushing the “puff of smoke” 40 feet as seen in the Wiegman Photo (badgeman sniper position and shot fired at Z225 to Z447) at 5.46 mph, or a projected wind speed or rifle thrust pushing the “puff of smoke” 40 feet as seen in the Wiegman Photo (badgeman sniper position and shot fired at Z313 to Z447) at 3.29 mph or even a projected wind speed or rifle thrust pushing the “puff of smoke” 30 feet as seen in the Wiegman Photo (helmet man sniper position and shot fired at Z313 to Z447) at 2.79 mph, it is impossible to believe that a rifle shot that corresponds to this “gun smoke” / “cloud of smoke” / “puff of smoke” in question was fired from the wooden fence (badgeman sniper position) on the Grassy Knoll and hitting the President in the throat at Z225 or before. The puff of smoke would have simply dissipated too much to be seen in a cloud-like form. The more plausible explanation for this “puff of smoke” being seen in the Wiegman Photo and not dissipating is that a shot was fired from the “helmet man position” behind the parallel wooden fence to Elm Street at Z313 (seen in the Moorman Photo). Any early shot at the President’s throat would never have created and been seen as a “puff of smoke” in the Wiegman Photo. The “puff of smoke” would have dissipated too quickly.

In support of Gary Mack in his research in which he stated that there was a 20 mph wind blowing directly at the Presidential Limousine, the photo below confirms his work. Mr. Mack stated this in the Discovery Channel show: Inside The Target Car. Gary Mack states that this 20 mph wind is what blew the large amount of brain and skull matter from the President’s head towards Officer Hargis and covered him as he rode his motorcycle to the left rear of the President. By looking at the arrows pointing to dresses in the photo below that includes Ms. Moorman and Ms. Muchmore, it is quite possible that the wind speed proposed by Mack is confirmed. The dresses of these three women appear to be blowing harshly to their right as it would in a strong 20 mph wind.



If indeed this wind was 20 mph, would not this wind have blown the gunsmoke seen in the Wiegman Photo forward towards the TSBD Building or at the very least in the direction of Zapruder so that a “puff of smoke” would be seen immediately after Z224 or Z225 as it came directly in front of him and his camera? Or is it more likely that after a shot was fired at the President from the Grassy Knoll wooden fence area that it made its way to Elm street travelling west and southward with the wind not being anywhere near 20 mph? Even if the winds were swirling in the area, after a rifle shot is fired, the puff of smoke does not remain constant and stagnant in a “ball of smoke” for over 13 seconds. Further, this “ball of gunsmoke” was smelled by both Senator Yarborough and Mayor Cabell’s wife as they drove past the Grassy Knoll a few cars behind the President’s limousine. How could they have smelled the gun smoke if it did not blow towards Elm Street?

“Senator Yarbrough comments on smelling gun smoke from the knoll. Patrolman Smith corroborates this smell, as does Mrs. Cabell and Congressman Ray Roberts. So did DPD Earle V. Brown and Mrs. Donald Baker. Include Patrolman Joe Smith too to the others whom smelled lingering smell of gunpowder. Wiegman captured the smoke in one clear frame.

'The statements of these men were known to the Warren Commission. Eleven of them saw or smelled smoke in the moments after the shooting. That they not only saw smoke, but reported it to Sheriff's deputies charging into the railroad yards after the shooting, is confirmed, furthermore, by the reports on the shooting of Deputy Sheriffs A.D. McCurley (19H514) and J.L. Oxford (19H530). Although a few of those seeing smoke thought this smoke came from the motorcycles and/or the impact of a bullet on the street, such smoke was not noted by others closer to the action. As a result it seems possible that, in looking down on the action, they'd confused smoke in front of the limo with smoke behind it. In any event, the bulk of these witnesses thought they'd seen smoke, and thought it had come from the direction of the stockade fence or grassy knoll.'

Additionally, wouldn't the speeding cars have created enough disturbance in the air to also help in the dissipation of the smoke cloud? Perhaps not. More likely, after the shots were fired at the Grassy Knoll at the President at Z313, the smoke from these rifles lingered in the air from Z313 to Z465 for 241 frames or 8.3 seconds and moving nearly 30 feet south and westward from near the corner of the wooden fence and seen in the Wiegman Photo [Z465 is used by this author to approximate the Z film frame that corresponds with the Wiegman Photo].

In a very calm wind for that day, contrary to the 20 mph wind from the southwest as reported, the "puff of smoke" could clearly gravitate towards Elm Street so that it was smelled by the Senator and the Mayor's wife. But the one thing that this "puff of smoke" did not do is blow in front of Abraham Zapruder or his camera moving leftward to him from the wooden fence area as Zapruder filmed after Z224-225. Also, this "puff of smoke" did not appear during his filming of frames 410/411/413 (when the Woman with baby's head appeared in the Z Film and which would have been less than one second after the fatal head shot at Z313 while Zapruder panned his camera directly at the escaping Presidential limousine).

Further, it would have been a very fast moving "puff of smoke" that travelled 10 to 30 feet from behind the wooden fence near its corner. The one point this analysis does prove is that a shot at the President was certainly not taken at any point in time before Z225.

To play devil's advocate, let us postulate that a rifle shot was taken at the President at Z225. (If a puff of smoke was taken at a point behind the wooden fence and behind the concrete wall on the Grassy Knoll) At this assumption, a "puff of smoke" would have had to travel approximately 10 or more feet to the perpendicular corner of the wooden fence corner before it moved on to Elm Street (This being badgeman's shot at the President). Then, the "puff of smoke" would have had to move another 30 feet towards Elm Street in order to not be seen in Zapruder's Film as he panned from Z225 to Z451 or Z313 to Z451 ~ when a possible "puff of smoke" is seen in the Zapruder Film. That would have been 12.4 seconds (Z225 to Z451) or 228 frames/18.3 frames per second filming speed of Zapruder's camera. Therefore, the "puff of smoke" moved nearly 30 to 40 feet total from behind the wooden fence at either the badgeman and/or helmet man positions. These shots have always been postulated as being nearly simultaneous shots being fired. That would mean that very conservatively estimating, only a few possibilities could occur: 1) the "puff of smoke" from badgeman's rifle or helmet man's rifle (or) each of their rifles would have merged together (the "puff(S) of smoke" joining together in some impossible symbiotic physical anomaly), 2) the wind blowing one "puff of smoke" before the other reached the corner

of the wooden fence in the Zapruder Film. Both puffs of smoke would then have had to escape Zapruder's Film entirely with the exception for it being seen in the very last moments of the film if at all, and 3) badgeman's "puff of smoke" dissipated into the air completely and never reached the corner position of the wooden fence. Or, frames are missing at this point from the Zapruder Film.

For the sake of argument, let us say badgeman's "puff of smoke" travelled at the slowest possible speed in 30 feet from the first possible "puff of smoke" of badgeman's rifle shot (12.3 seconds ~Z225 to Z451~ at 2.439 seconds per foot). If a rifle shot was fired at Z225 and the "puff of smoke" travelled from badgeman (Z225) at this rate, the "puff of smoke" would have been in the middle of the President's limousine on Elm Street as it went to the hospital, or this "puff of smoke" would have been at least seen point blank in the middle of the Zapruder Film from Z313 to Z487 (the last frame shot by Zapruder with his camera). What this moving "puff of smoke" does prove again when we analyze the speed of the rifle shot "puff of smoke" is that there was no rifle shot taken at the President's throat from the Grassy Knoll before Z313 because the puff of smoke would have been identifiable.

The "puff of smoke" is real:

"According to the better qualified firearms experts for the HSCA this is not the case at all. The HSCA firearms panel concluded: "When a cartridge is fired, the propellant is not completely consumed or burned. Due to this, residue and smoke are emitted. During the test firing of CE 139 by the members of the panel, in October, some smoke was observed coming from the muzzle of the weapon." (7HSCA373) In fact, according to Gary Mack, there is video evidence of this. He wrote: "Ammunition does create some smoke, as evidenced by the videotape of the test shots fired in Dealey Plaza in 1978 from the TSB and the grassy knoll. Oil in the barrel of a freshly cleaned rifle can add more smoke, and the angle of sunlight into the smoke and exhaust gasses can make the smoke seem more dense." (Fourth Decade, Vol.1 No. 1, Nov 1993)

Ed Ledoux, Education Forum

"As the HSCA summed it up: 'There is no way of determining what type of ammunition was used in that 'gunfire' so that it can be stated conclusively whether the smoke seen by the witnesses is consistent with smoke produced by the type of ammunition used in any gunfire from the knoll. Nevertheless, a firearms expert engaged by the committee explained that irrespective of the exact type of ammunition used, **it would be possible for witnesses to have seen smoke if a gun had been fired from that area.** According to the expert, both 'smokeless' and smoke producing ammunition may leave a trace of smoke that would be visible to the eye in sunlight. That is because even with smokeless ammunition, when the weapon is fired, nitrocellulose bases in the powder which are impregnated with nitroglycerin may give off smoke, albeit less smoke than black or smoke-producing ammunition. In addition, residue remaining in the weapon from previous firings, as well as cleaning solution which might have been used on the weapon, could cause even more smoke to be discharged in subsequent firings of the weapon." [my emphasis] (12HSCA24-5)

Martin Hay, Education Forum

What is proven from all of the analysis concerning the “puff of smoke” is that not one witness saw any “puff of smoke” until after the fatal headshot was fired at Z313. Also, neither Zapruder nor Marilyn Sitzman smelled gunsmoke. Further, Gordon Arnold did not speak of any gunsmoke near him, but stated that the bullets flew by his head at Z313 (never before Z313). Finally, is it possible for a “puff of smoke” from a rifle to hover in calm air for more than 13 seconds? Is it not more likely that this gunsmoke lingering in this air for 8.5 seconds or less would have moved nearly 30 feet towards Elm Street in either a calm breeze, strong breeze or dissipated? At the very least, a shot taken at Z225 or earlier would have at least been more prevalent in the Z film from Z225 to Z451 when it is somewhat noticeable? Or, unless the Zapruder Film has missing frames between Z225 and Z451.

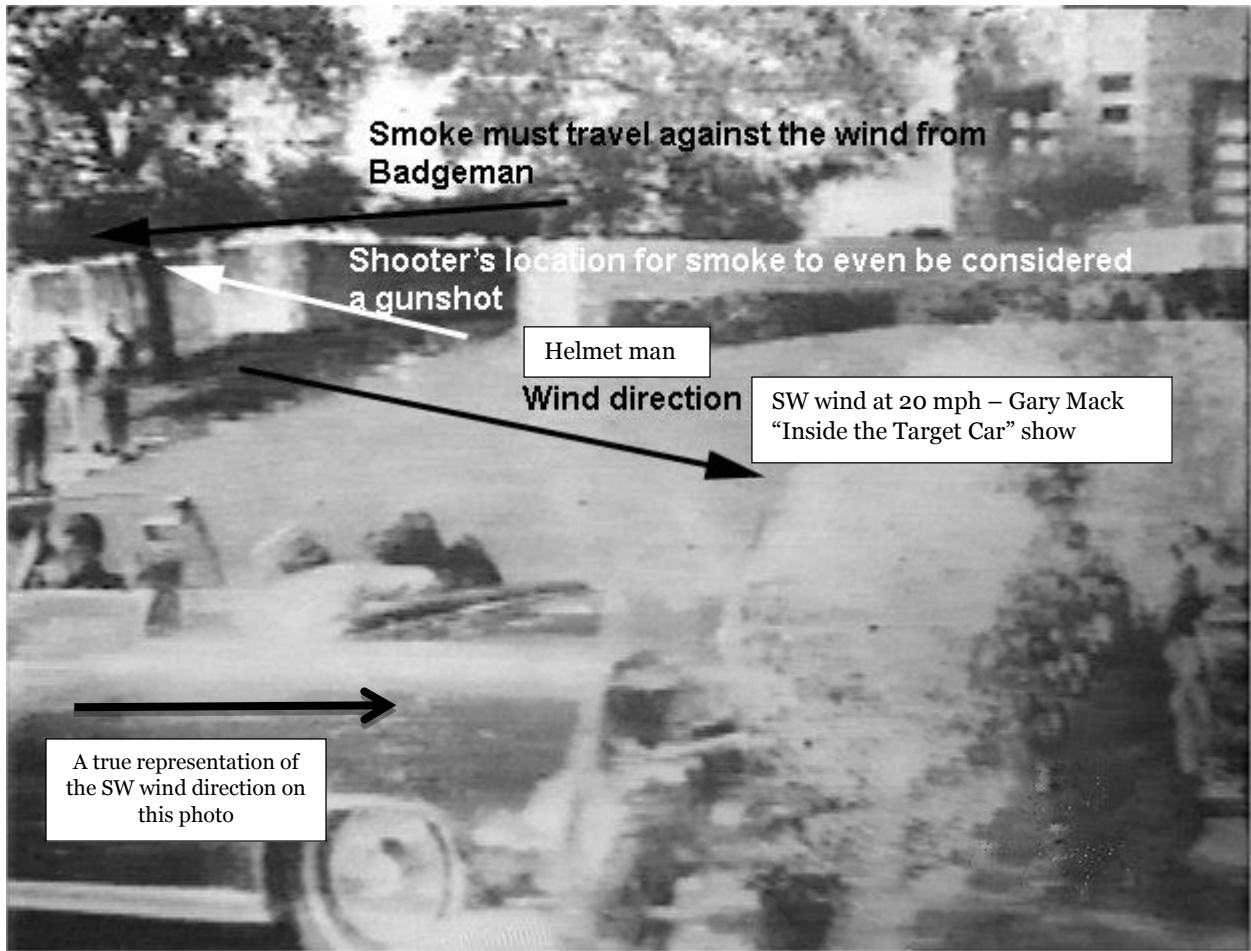
Additionally, the interview of Sam Holland, witness on the Triple Overpass, which was conducted by Josiah Thompson is very revealing:

“(When shown a photo and asked the location of the smoke he saw on the knoll, he (Holland) marks the bottom of the trees just west of the steps) "Right under these trees, right at that exact spot, about ten or fifteen feet from this corner, the corner of the fence here, right under this tree, particular tree. It's that exact spot, right there...That's where it was...just like somebody had thrown a firecracker and left a little puff of smoke there; it was just laying there. It was a white smoke; it wasn't a black smoke or like a black powder. It was like a puff of a cigarette, but it was about nine feet off the ground. It would be just about in line with, or maybe just a little bit higher than that fence, but by the time it got out underneath the tree, well, it would be about eight or nine feet." (When asked about Clemon Johnson's suggestion the smoke seen by the railroad men came from a Dallas police motorcycle abandoned on the street after the shooting) Holland replied, "I saw the smoke before the motorcyclist left the street to go up there."

From Holland’s testimony and the testimony of numerous other witnesses (Pat Speer has done excellent research compiling testimony concerning the “puff of smoke” from the wooden fence on the Grassy Knoll: <http://www.patspeer.com/chapter7%3Amorepiecesofthepuzzle>), an analysis of the puff of smoke points to one absolute fact. If the shot fired at the President hit him at Z313, as Zapruder panned his camera to his right to follow the limousine to Z413 and beyond, a “puff of smoke” would have travelled directly into his camera range as he filmed the limousine as it disappeared under the Triple Overpass. This presents two facts: 1) While the smoke is claimed to have been seen at the very end of the Zapruder Film, it is only recognized in that film as being west of Zapruder (to his right) and behind and not in front of the corner of the wooden fence on the Grassy Knoll. This would validate the witness testimony that the smoke was “floating” under the trees at a point just west of the steps leading down from the Grassy Knoll / pergola to Elm Street, and 2) if it is true that the smoke seen in the Zapruder Film and the Wiegman film are authentic, and if the smoke came out from the trees as the President was first hit at Z313 and then his limo fled the area, it is impossible then that a rifle was shot at the President before Z313 from the wooden fence at the Grassy Knoll. The reason for this is because the “puff of smoke” would have had to have moved from the wooden fence to under the tree (8 to 10 feet in less than one second). This movement of the smoke is verified by Sam Holland and other witnesses as they watched the President get hit in his head at Z313 and then disappear

beneath them as the smoke moved in less than one second of time (measure from z frames that elapsed) to a point just behind the Presidential limousine. The Presidential Limousine did not pass through the “puff of smoke” proving that the “puff of smoke” was behind it. Therefore, from Z451 (if it is indeed smoke seen in the Z film) until Z486 (35 frames almost 2 seconds of time) the puff of smoke was at least 10 to 30 feet away from the corner of the wooden fence and then seen not only in the Z film but also in the Wiegman film. As reported by Gary Mack that there was a 20 mph head wind coming from the southwest at this time into the plaza, that can only support the ideas that a) this was a very fast (Z313 to Z451 / 7.54 seconds) and strong “puff of smoke” that pushed its way to Elm Street, b) this “puff of smoke” was pushed by the force of something/some force to attain this type of speed (perhaps a rifle blast from where it was immediately shot from the sniper position at the parallel fence to Elm Street just to the right of the corner of the wooden fence) or c) there is no way that this “puff of smoke” came from a rifle shot behind the wooden fence at Z225 or earlier/ avoided detection in Zapruder’s film until Z451 as he filmed the Presidential limousine leaving the plaza/ and that the fast moving “puff of smoke” according to testimony and photos had occurred nearly 12.3 seconds before it was detected at Z 451 (Z225 to Z451/226 frames/12.34 seconds). In 12.34 seconds or more, the “puff of smoke” would have dissipated into oblivion. In short, there is no way for this “puff of smoke” to have been seen or photographed at any point in time near Z225. Hence, there was no front shot to the President’s throat from the wooden fence on the Grassy Knoll.

AUTHOR’S NOTE: if the wind from the southwest was a 20 mph head wind, then why did this head wind blow President’s Kennedy’s brain and skull matter in a southeast direction towards Officer Hargis and not towards the other motorcycle officer (Chaney) at the right rear of the President’s limousine (JFK’s right) or at least into the middle between the two officers? And finally, as it is seen in the Wiegman film, why didn’t this 20 mph wind diminish or push the “puff of smoke” to the depository? To this question, Gary Mack said it was a 20 mph wind from the south west.



Smoke must travel against the wind from Badgeman

Shooter's location for smoke to even be considered a gunshot

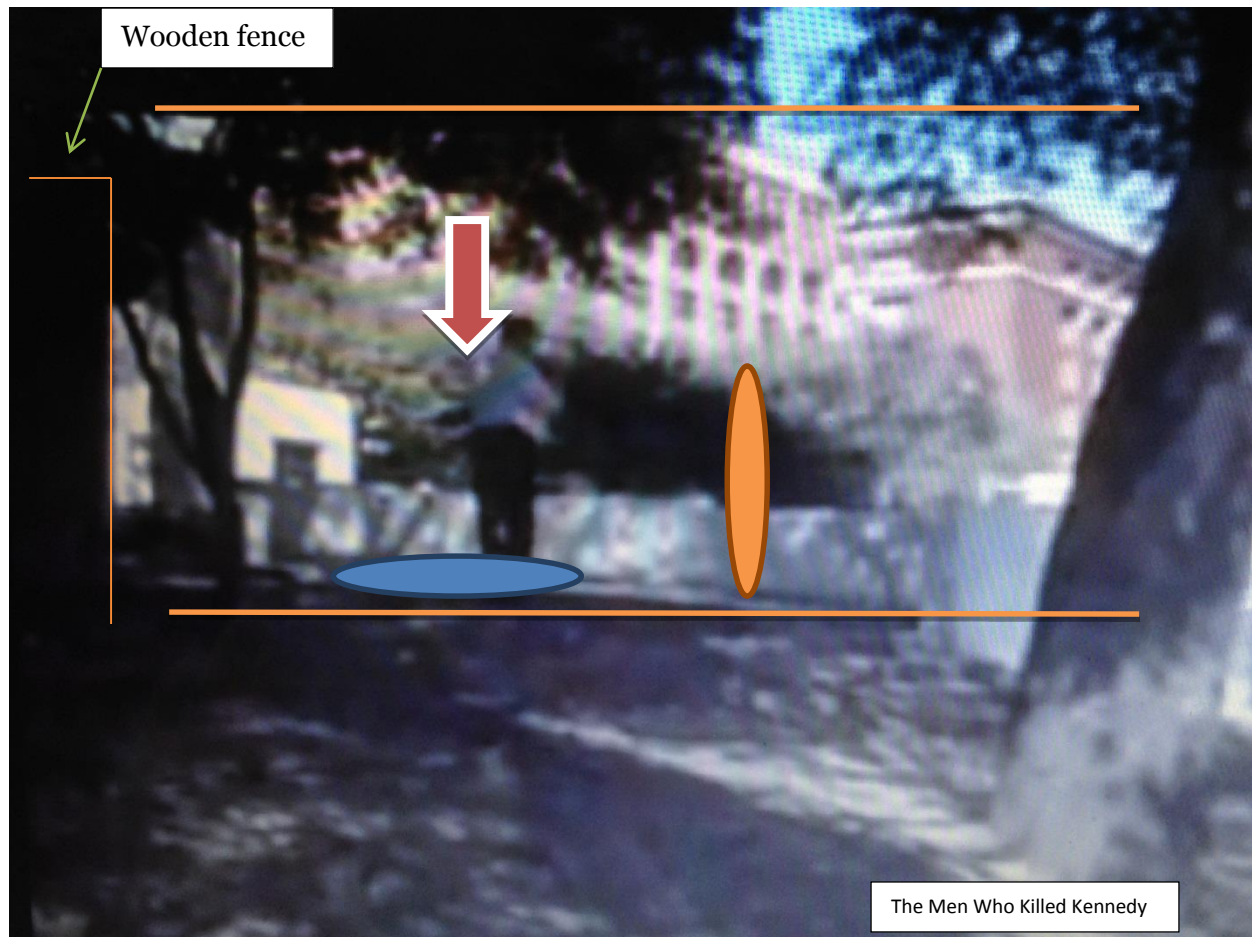
Helmet man

Wind direction

SW wind at 20 mph - Gary Mack "Inside the Target Car" show

A true representation of the SW wind direction on this photo

WITNESS LOCATION IN FRONT OF WOODEN FENCE SEEN IN ZAPRUDER FILM



In the area between the orange lines is the film view of Zapruder as the limousine proceeded down Elm Street after Z313. Gordon Arnold according to his own testimony was laying on the ground after the bullets came by both his left and then right ear (after Z313) [Arnold is blue oval prone position above]. As Zapruder (red arrow) panned with his camera from frame Z313 until he concluded filming, the first person still standing at that point in time and in order to be photographed was the Woman with her baby (orange oval). Zapruder caught the very top of this woman's head (covered with a light colored scarf) as he panned his camera until the limousine disappeared under the overpass. If this woman was standing at this position in order to be filmed, it is quite obvious that a bullet did not fly by her head at any point in time before Z313 or she would have fallen to the ground as Arnold did after the shot at Z313 passed by his left ear. Also, the shot at Z313 may have been close to the Woman with baby, but it may not have been as close as it was to Arnold. Further, as Zapruder said in his testimony that:

“Mr. LIEBELER - Did you form any opinion about the direction from which the shots came by the sound, or were you just upset by the thing you had seen?”

Mr. ZAPRUDER - No, there was too much reverberation. There was an echo which gave me a sound all over,”

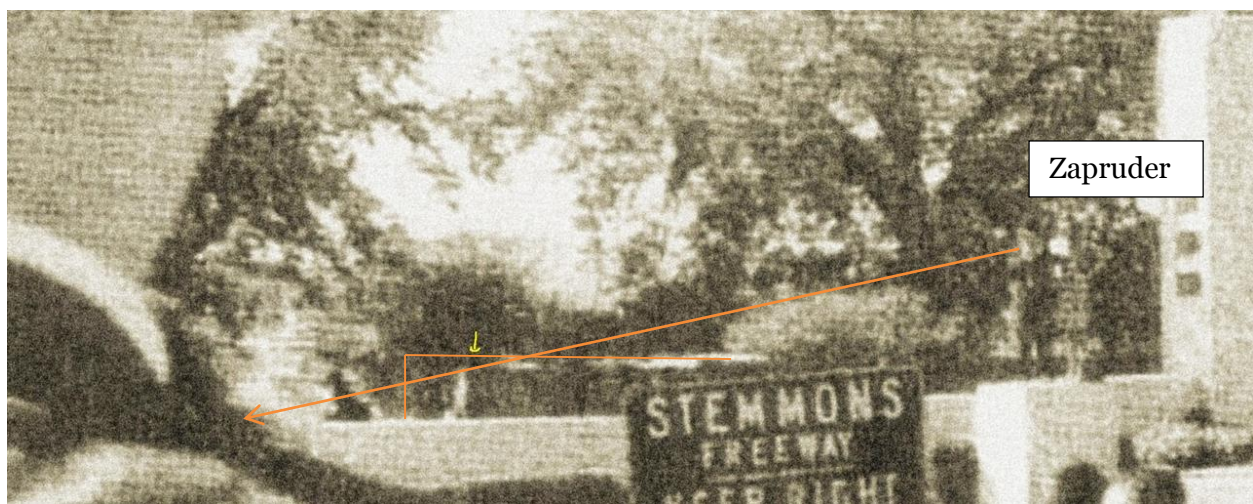
Therefore, the “second shot”/ Z313 caused Zapruder to react to a shock or sound wave at his position. He perhaps juggled the camera after Z313 ~ BUT HE DID NOT JUGGLE HIS CAMERA BEFORE Z313. The Woman with baby was in a close proximity to Zapruder at the time, but she was located closer to Arnold. **In either scenario, the shot from behind her that caused Arnold to fall to the ground and caused Zapruder to “reverberate” did not cause her to do the same. Why? Because the only shot fired at JFK was from “helmet man” located behind the three men on the concrete platform.**

To go even further, could the head figure in Z411-Z414 have been Man Three? It is possible that it could have been him, but for one point. The head like image in the Z film is of a light color ~ noticeably a possible light colored scarf that the Woman with baby was wearing. Man Three was African American with dark hair. Nevertheless, after viewing the Nix Film, Man Three did have enough time to run to a position behind the concrete wall that may have caused him to be photographed by Zapruder in Z411-Z414.

In conclusion, therefore, a bullet could have only passed near the Woman with baby at Z313 or later. If it would have come earlier in the assassination, it would have caused some type of disturbance or movement by the woman with baby. In some way, the woman's head would have moved. The bullet fired directly behind her would have caused her to react in some way if not certainly enough to protect her baby. Much like Arnold, a bullet passing directly by her head may have caused her to fall down for protection. The white colored head image in Zapruder's Film may have undoubtedly been **the Woman with baby standing behind the concrete wall throughout the entire assassination as captured by Zapruder. Arnold fell to the ground for protection at Z313 and never got up for a time period. Why didn't the Woman with baby do the same?** Although the Nix Film does not show the woman with baby immediately in its frames, there are frames in which the Woman with her baby are captured on film as she meets Man Three behind the concrete wall after the last shots were fired.

IN CONCLUSION, The presence of Black Dog Man / BDM and his female companion / the Woman with baby both sitting initially on a wooden bench eating lunch behind the white concrete wall identifies the two vital witnesses who could absolutely verify the trajectories of rifle shots from the wooden fence on the Grassy Knoll. Unbelievably, the Dallas Police never interviewed these two blockbuster witnesses! Further, the movements of BDM/Man Three are identical because they are indeed the same man moving to get a better look at the Presidential Motorcade from his sitting position on the bench behind the white concrete wall while he ate lunch with his companion. Further, after the assassination, Man Three fled his position on the concrete platform to go back behind the white concrete wall on the Grassy Knoll to either out of concern for his female companion with her baby or to chase out the

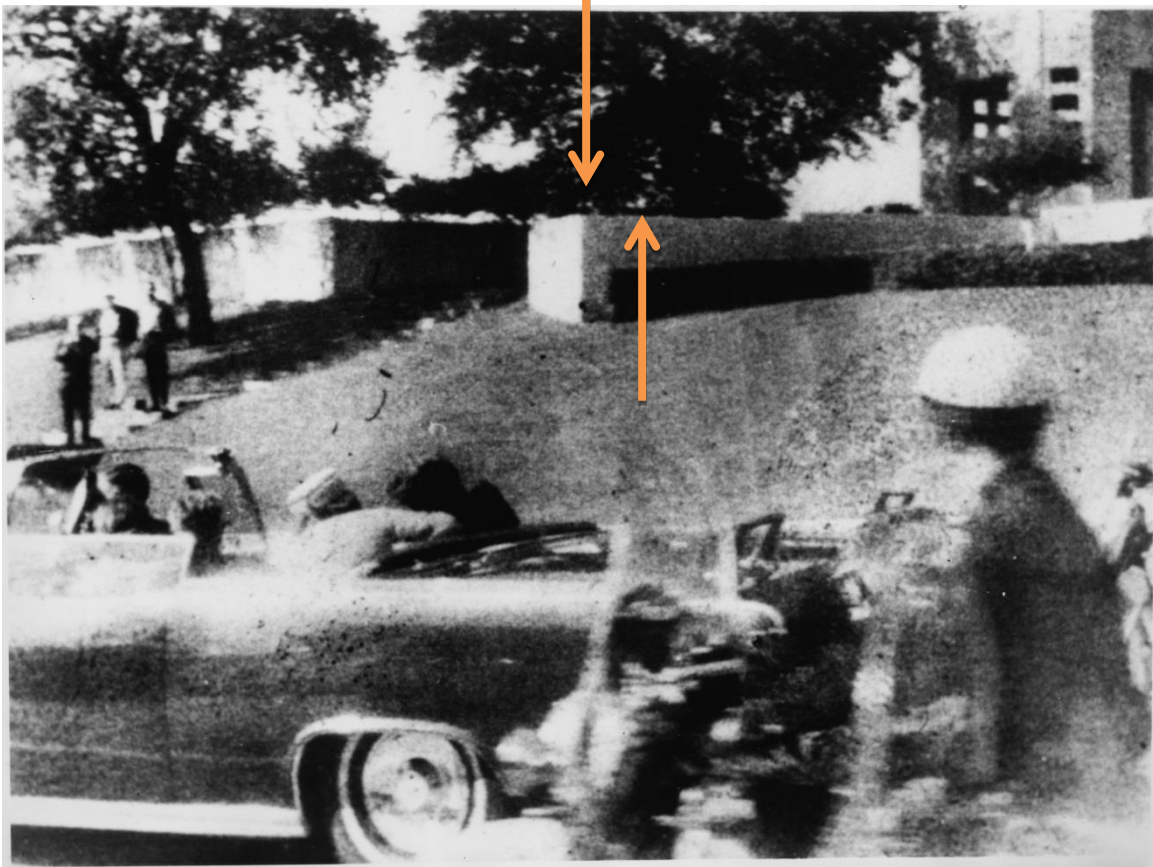
sniper(s) behind the wooden fence with her. All of these movements are identified by Marilyn Sitzman in testimony. Further, no one validates these turn of events better than Abraham Zapruder himself in his film and testimony. In this analysis, Zapruder's film and testimony, Marilyn Sitzman's testimony, the Woman with her baby being photographed in Z411/412/413/414, Gordon Arnold's testimony and BDM / Man Three's movements in the time frame of Z202 to Z313 (and after)&the Nix Film conclusively prove that NO RIFLE SHOT COULD HAVE BEEN TAKEN AT PRESIDENT KENNEDY FROM HIS RIGHT SIDE ON NORTH ELM STREET (JFK'S POV / PHOTOS POV) THAT WOULD HAVE HIT THE PRESIDENT IN HIS THROAT BEFORE Z313.



- orange arrow is the Woman with her baby
- The orange line from Zapruder to President's limousine to film.
- Letter Z denotes Zapruder and Sitzman
- Perpendicular orange lines are the outline of the wooden fence on the Grassy Knoll.

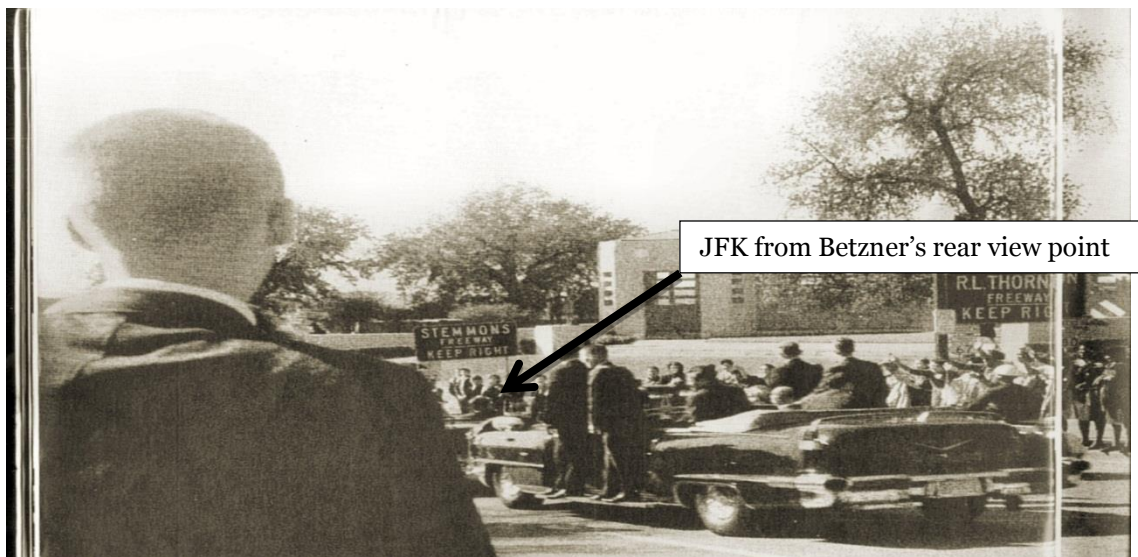
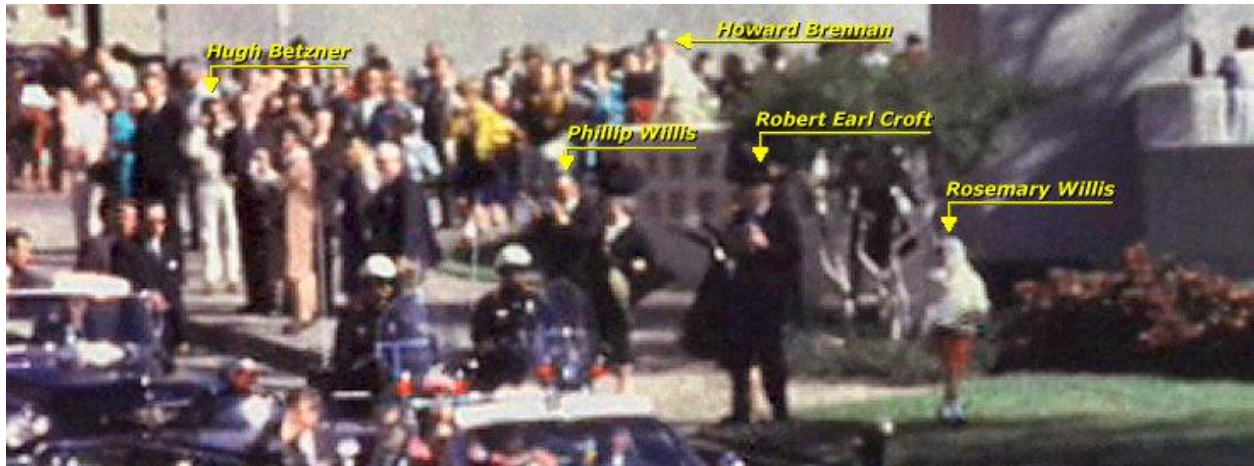
There is no doubt that at this angle Zapruder filmed the head of the Woman with her baby. The height of the Woman as seen in the Zapruder Film Z411, Z412, Z413 and Z414 corresponds to being just below the height of the wooden fence as seen in Z 453. The Women with baby is slightly lower than the wooden fence both above and when Zapruder filmed from Z411 to Z453.

AND WHY IS IT THAT WE DO NOT SEE BDM IN ZAPRUDER'S FILM IF A SCENARIO PROJECTED IN THE PHOTO ABOVE IS TRUE? BECAUSE BDM MOVED DOWNWARD TO THE CONCRETE PLATFORM AS WITNESS#3.



In terms of the Moorman Polaroid Photo above, if either the down orange arrow or the upward orange arrow is pointing at the so called “badgeman” and the “puff of smoke”, then the Woman with baby is merely the other image in this photo. In either way, the position of either of them verifies 1) that no shot was taken before this moment in time or the Woman with baby would have taken a defensive position for her and her baby, and 2) Gordon Arnold’s testimony is accurate. When compared with the Willis #5 Photo, the Moorman Photo further confirms the presence of the Woman with baby at this position and that no other shot was taken before frame Z313.

ONE FINAL POINT CONCERNING THE BETZNER PHOTO:



From Killing Kennedy, p. 148, "There was extensive testimony that the shots came from either close to the car or in the car. At the time, some said the shots came from Secret Service men in the car or close to it. Photographer Hugh Betzner said that he "saw what looked like a firecracker going off in the President's car." Could the "firecracker" that Betzner saw from his perspective from behind the President have been shattered glass from the windshield travelling towards the President's throat area as the glass fragments reflected in the sunlight?

NORTH SIDE OF ELM STREET SEWER DRAIN

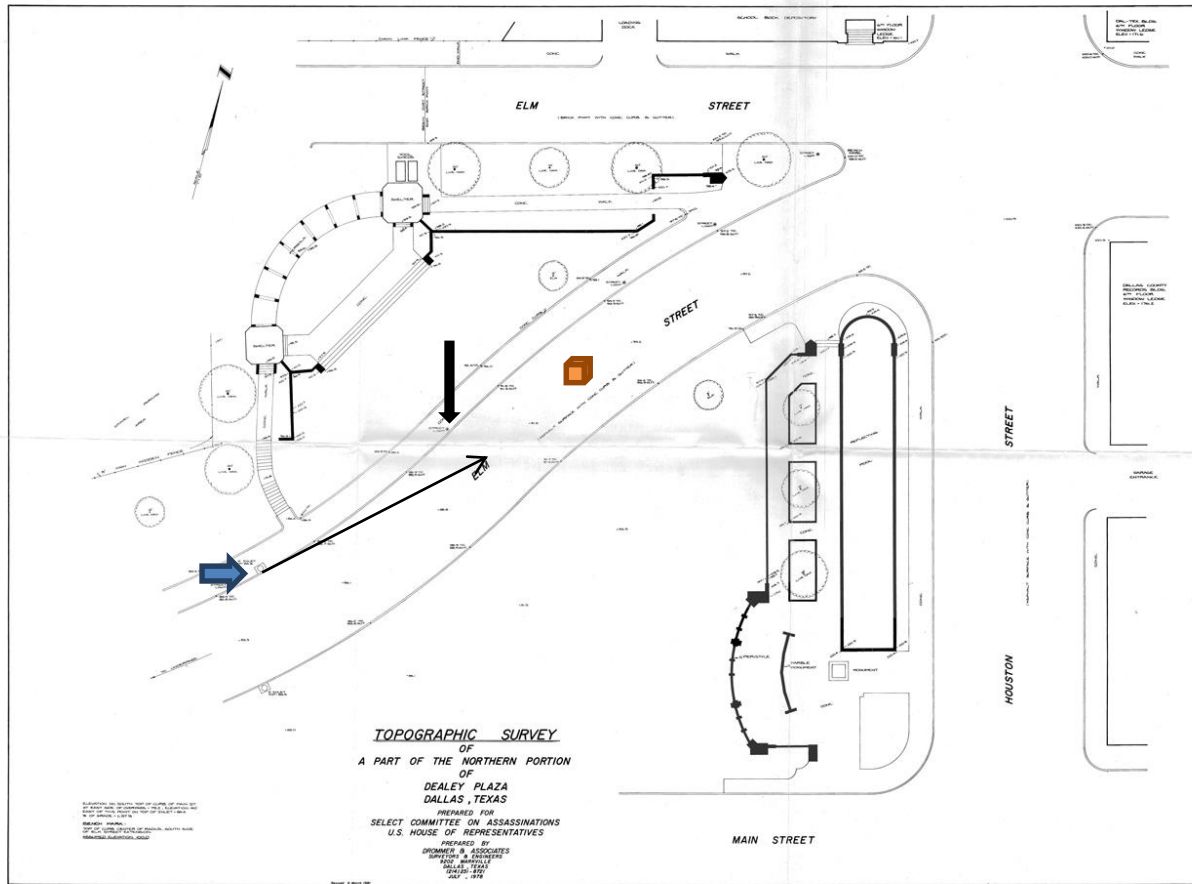
Located at street / curb level ~

A FINAL REFUTATION



[Inside The Target Car](#) documentary

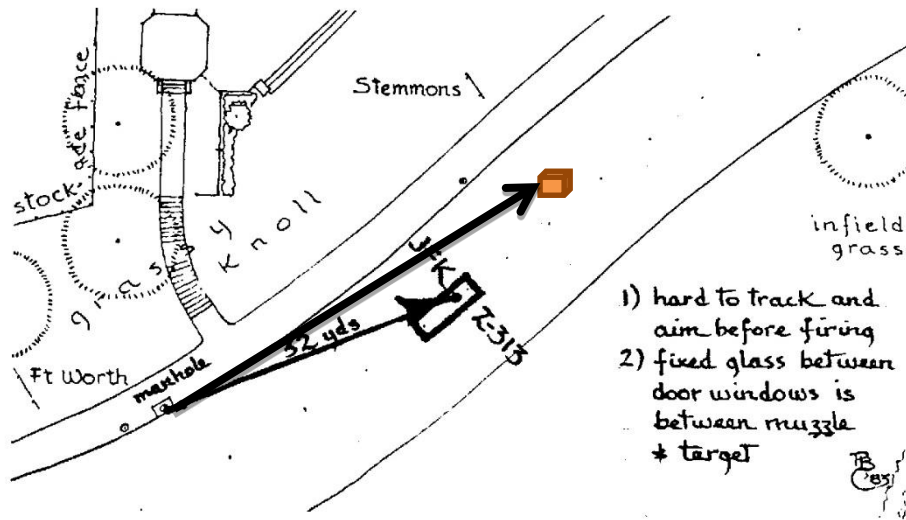
This is an imprecise trajectory to the President's Throat. It does however illustrate a difficult shot that would have been travelling in a very steep upward angle.



The thin black line with arrow is the most direct and straight line of fire at the Presidential Limousine possible. However, the President was nowhere near the point of the thin black arrow when he was first hit in the throat from the front (orange rectangle). The point of the black arrow is the first point at which a bullet could have hit the President from the front [the large black arrow pointing downward is the lamppost that serves as a frame of reference for the impossibility of a throat shot from the Elm Street sewer inlet (blue arrow points to inlet)].

PENN's No. 9

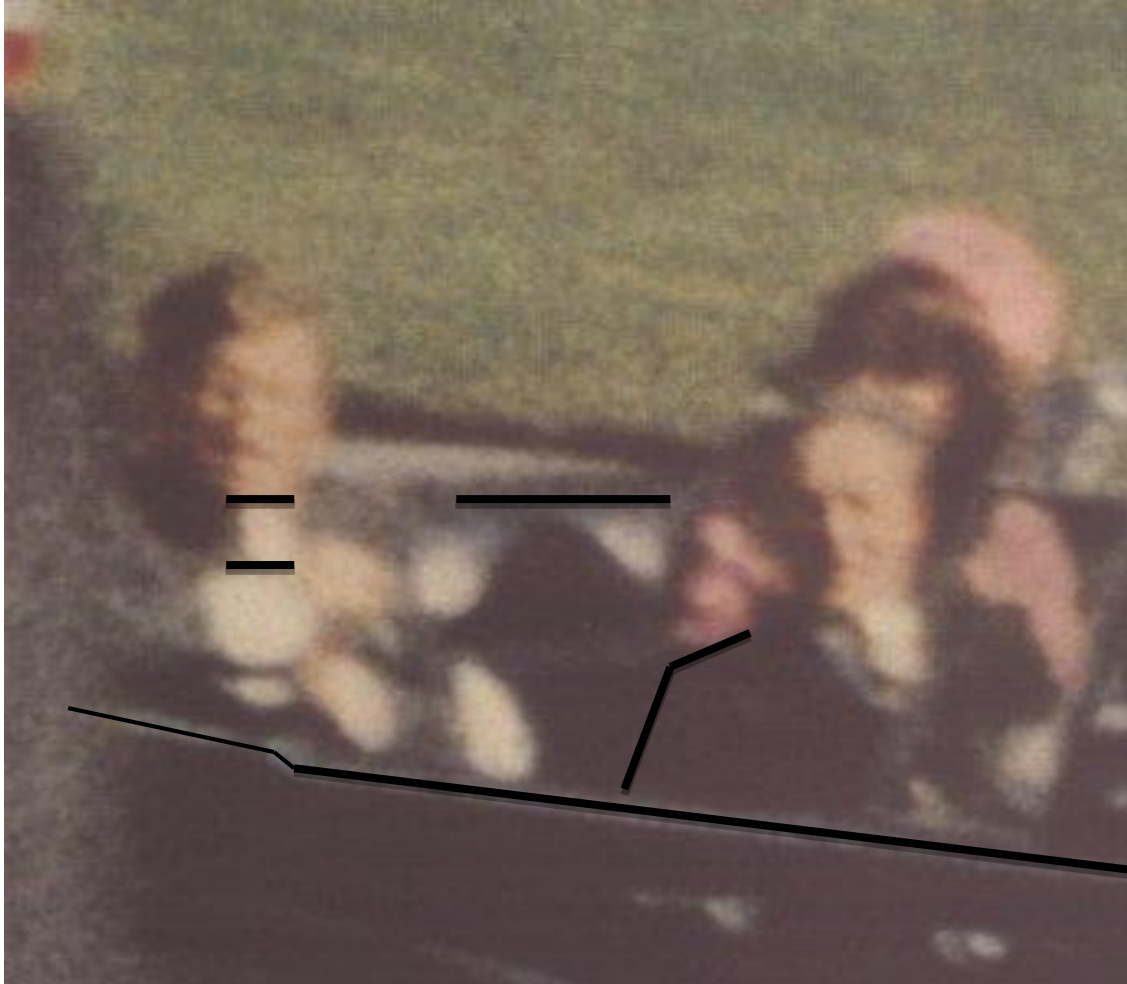
Using documentation from Penn Jones, it is clear to see that the distance, trajectory angle and sidewalk as an obstruction makes the sewer inlet shot impossible before Z313. Further, it is an impossible shot at Z313 due to the steep upward angle of any shot at the President. Also, the orange image denoting the limousine is shown below at approximately Z225. The image illustrates that by following the black arrow line to the limousine, it would require that a sewer shot be taken at a vantage point above the sidewalk to line up with the President's throat. That would be impossible.



When CBS, who knows who was responsible for assassinating the President of the United States, doesn't dare air the facts of that violence, twenty years after the fact, it should be obvious that Conspiracy fooled the Media in Dallas with its Lone Assassin Yarn ...

With no real way out of that box Media was then forced into playing a major role in the continuing farce called Coverup ... more and more it's Radio, and now Cable TV, where the Truth will out ...

AKA-3 - XII/83



In this photo, Z225, The angle at which JFK could have been hit by a gun shot from the Elm Street sewer inlet (without hitting either the car, the Governor's shoulder and/or his seat – black right angle-) is almost totally obscured. The shooter is never able to hit the President from his shooting perspective at Z225 or earlier. Also, the photos on the last two pages confirm this inaccurate trajectory from different perspectives.

[On the limo, the thin black line pointing to the rear of the limo originated from the thick black line. Further study is required to determine why the line is imperfect.]

FRONT SHOT EVIDENCE #1

THE ENTRANCE BULLET HOLE IN THE FRONT WINDSHIELD OF JFK'S LIMOUSINE

As President Kennedy died in Trauma Room One, the Presidential limousine is reportedly partially cleaned as it was parked at Parkland Hospital's emergency entrance. The bubble-top was put on. *(There is no record of any evidence found at this time. The car will eventually be driven to Love Field and placed aboard a plane by Secret Service Agent Kinney.)*

As the limousine is parked at the hospital, **five people** there examine what is later to be described as a bullet hole in the front windshield of the car.

- 1) **Dallas Police Officer H. R. Freeman** will note: "I was right beside it. I could have touched it. It was a bullet hole. You could tell what it was."
- 2) **Dallas Police Officer Stavis Ellis** remarks, "You could put a pencil through it." A Secret Service agent tries to persuade Ellis that what he is seeing is a "fragment" and not a hole. Mr. Ellis is adamant: "It wasn't a damn fragment. It was a hole."
- 3) **Dr. Evalea Glanges**, a second year medical student at Southwestern, also sees the bullet hole in the windshield. When she calls attention to it, the limousine is quickly driven away. She will further describe the bullet hole as an entrance hole through the front of the windshield.
- 4) **St. Louis Post-Dispatch reporter Richard Dudman** wrote an article published in *The New Republic* on December 21, 1963, in which he stated: "A few of us noted the hole in the windshield when the limousine was standing at the emergency entrance after the President had been carried inside. I could not approach close enough to see which side was the cup-shaped spot which indicates a bullet had pierced the glass from the opposite side."
- 5) **Secret Service agent Charles Taylor, Jr.**, who wrote a report on November 27, 1963 in which he detailed his activities providing security for the limousine immediately after the car's return to Washington following the assassination. The JFK limousine and the Secret Service follow-up car known as the "Queen Mary" arrived at Andrews AFB aboard a C-130 propeller-driven cargo plane at about 8:00 PM on November 22, 1963. Agent Taylor rode in the Presidential limousine as it was driven from Andrews AFB to the White House garage at 22nd and M Streets, N.W. In his report about what he witnessed inside the White House garage during the vehicle's inspection, he wrote: "In addition, of particular note was the small hole just left of center in the windshield from which what appeared to be bullet fragments were removed."

DOUGLAS HORNE'S RESEARCH IS OUTSTANDING & UNDENIABLE

The Stunning Content of "The Smoking Guns"

There is some "B-roll" in "The Smoking Guns" episode, only a little over two seconds long, which definitely appears to show the bullet hole in the limousine windshield – **the through-and-through bullet hole described by the six credible witnesses cited above.** This is shown during the segment of the program in which Evalea Glanges was interviewed. **This "B-roll" footage appears between the times of 14:02 and 14:04 on the DVD, and consists of a total of 84 video frames** (there are 30 video frames per second in a U.S. television broadcast). The black-and-white images appear to come from standard 16 mm B & W newsreel footage, taken by a stocky man wearing a hat who had approached the Presidential limousine as it was parked outside the Parkland Hospital emergency room (and before the bubble top was installed). The point of view (POV) of the camera was that of someone sitting in the limousine, or rather standing just beside it and to the right side. The camera is pointed at the inside surface of the windshield from behind – that is the POV. One man in a suit and tie can be seen standing on the front side, or forward of, the windshield, and two DPD motorcycle patrolmen (are they Ellis and Freeman?) can be seen leaning in and examining the windshield. What looks to me like a through-and-through bullet hole is visible in all 84 video frames, left of center on the windshield (adopting the POV of the camera) and approximately halfway down from the top, although these are only rough approximations. The location appears to be entirely consistent with that described by Charles Taylor and George Whitaker (above).

I wish to make something very clear here: you cannot access the images I am describing above in the You-Tube segment in which this episode has been put up on the internet. First, the timing is different in the You-Tube segment (13:08, vice 14:02), because the You-Tube segment was copied from the broadcast. [The factory DVD location of the clip is at a later point in the program, at 14:02, because of advertising material inserted at the beginning of the DVD.] Second, the size of the You-Tube presentation is so small on one's computer screen, and the resolution so poor in comparison with a big screen HD television, that you can forget seeing this windshield bullet hole on You-Tube. **The viewer needs the factory-produced DVD; a good DVD player with functioning frame-by-frame advance; and a big screen, High Definition (1080p) TV.** The bullet hole shows up clearly on my 52" SONY Bravia television. So anyone concerned with doing research here simply must obtain the factory-produced DVD.

Now, no doubt the "lone-nutter" crowd – both those who are in denial of the reality of an American coup in 1963 (because they can't handle the truth), *and* the U.S. government's third-party surrogates in the midst of the research community (whose job it is to cast doubt on all new research pointing to conspiracy and cover-up) – will react violently to this essay, and that is predictable. But you don't have to listen to their opinions...**EXAMINE THE EVIDENCE YOURSELF AND MAKE UP YOUR OWN MIND.** Just obtain a factory-produced DVD of "The Smoking Guns," by hook or crook (or E-Bay); put it in your DVD player; go to the specified time of 14:02 into the program; and then examine the 84 video frames, one at a time, on an HD big screen TV. **You will find that video frames 1, 15, 31, 37, 47, 59, and 71 best depict the bullet hole.** The 16 mm camera was hand-held, so there is some motion and some

blurring of the images, and that is why some video frames are more clear than others. **In my opinion, the best frames are #1 and # 71 in the windshield sequence.**

Then consider how dangerous this two-seconds of "B-roll" footage is to the U. S. government's contrived position on the assassination as we approach the 50th anniversary of President Kennedy's assassination: a through-and-through hole in the limousine windshield, made by a frontal shot traveling from front-to-back (as stated by George Whitaker and Evalea Glanges), all by itself, **demolishes the lone-assassin myth** still being perpetuated by the U.S. government and by its surrogates in the mainstream media in America. No wonder the establishment in America felt this episode had to be suppressed.

And consider the other reasons for its suppression. This episode also features Dr. David Mantik, M.D., PhD., eloquently and clearly discussing his conclusion – based on his nine visits to the National Archives to view the autopsy materials – that the autopsy photographs of the rear of JFK's head are photographic forgeries. It also features former USIA photographer Joe O'Donnell discussing how White House photographer Robert Knudsen showed him two sets of post mortem photos of JFK's head wounds late in 1963: one set that consisted of authentic, pre-alteration images, showing the true entry and exit wounds in the head (an entry wound high in the right forehead, and a large exit wound in the right rear of the skull); and another set of images that was post-alteration, with the entry wound high in the forehead no longer visible, and the back of the head seemingly intact. It also features Dr. Gary Aguilar, M.D., discussing in convincing terms G. Robert Blakey's suppression of the content of interviews the HSCA conducted with JFK autopsy witnesses, and Blakey's intentional misrepresentation of the contents of those interviews in the HSCA's report; the JFK Records Act resulted in the "premature release" of the suppressed autopsy witness interviews in 1993, and the "Big Lie" in the HSCA report was exposed. (The HSCA report, in volume 7, stated that all of the Dallas doctors had to be wrong about the exit wound they recalled in the back of JFK's head, since all of the autopsy witnesses the HSCA had interviewed said the wounds they observed matched the autopsy photos which show the back of the head intact. The release of the interview reports in 1993 revealed that the HSCA had lied about what those witnesses had said.) All of this, and more, was presented in this one key episode.

So ask your friends, go on E-Bay, and one way or another, get your hands on the banned episode of *The Men Who Killed Kennedy* titled "The Smoking Guns," **and see the bullet hole in the windshield yourself.** Then compare it to the photographs of the windshield in the National Archives, and ask yourself what this sorry episode says about the integrity of our national government.

President Kennedy was killed in Dealey Plaza by a crossfire, meted out by shooters firing from multiple directions, from both the front and behind – therefore, he was felled by a conspiracy, by definition. The windshield bullet hole evidence, all by itself, proves a conspiracy; and its clumsy and unsuccessful suppression, all by itself, is proof of a government cover-up of the facts in President Kennedy's assassination, since the U.S. government controlled all of the windshield evidence. The facts contained in this tale prove that we had a coup in America in 1963, and that powerful and influential people were still covering it up in 1975, and 1976, and 1979, and in

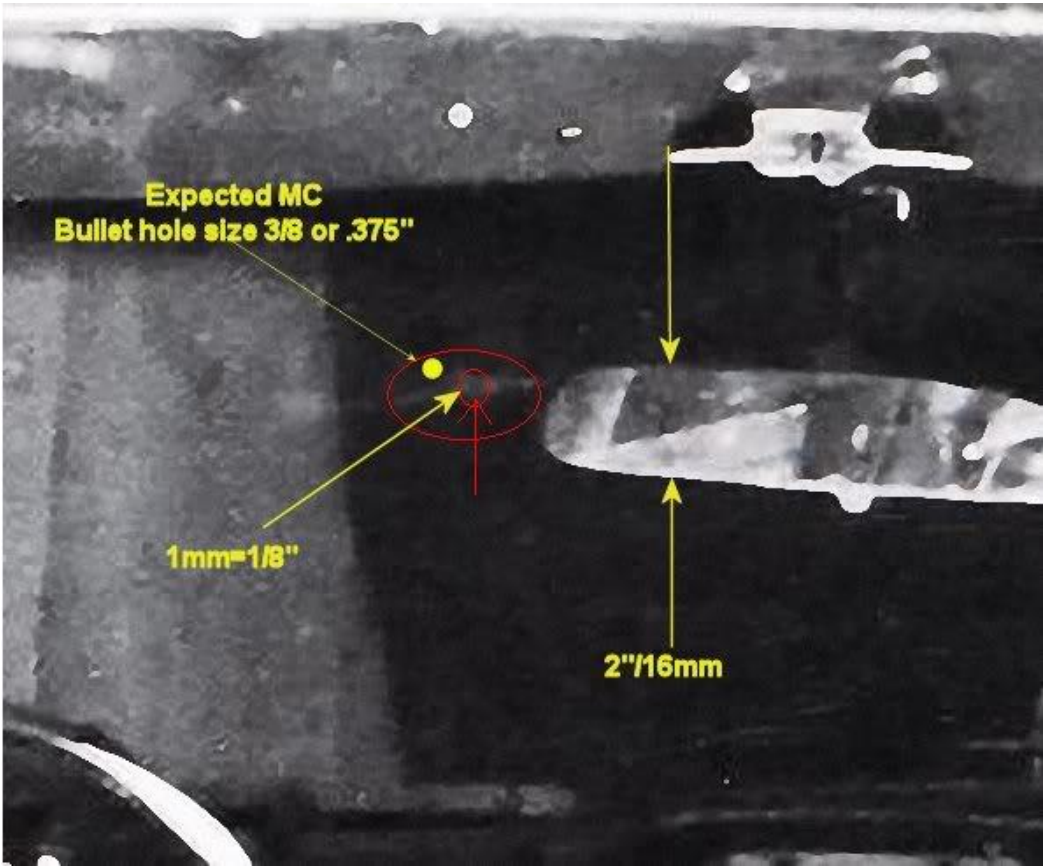
2003. Former CIA Director William Colby once said that everyone of any significance in the U.S. media was owned by the CIA. I believe it – otherwise, this windshield nonsense would have been exposed long ago on a show like "60 Minutes."

I have expressed here my own strong opinion about what is shown in the 84 video frames visible in this documentary. A good follow-on step here would be to obtain the original 16 mm camera footage (presumably a black and white negative, *not* some multi-generational stock footage), perform a high-resolution digital scan of the film frames in Hollywood, and have them analyzed by motion picture professionals in the film industry who have no axe to grind – not by Gary Mack at the Sixth Floor Museum (who has never been to film school, or worked in the motion picture industry), or by any member of the JFK research community who has espoused a conspiracy or cover-up in the assassination. A true, third-party independent analysis of the camera negative, or of the earliest surviving generation of this newsreel footage, would be a good next step in the process of evaluating these images.

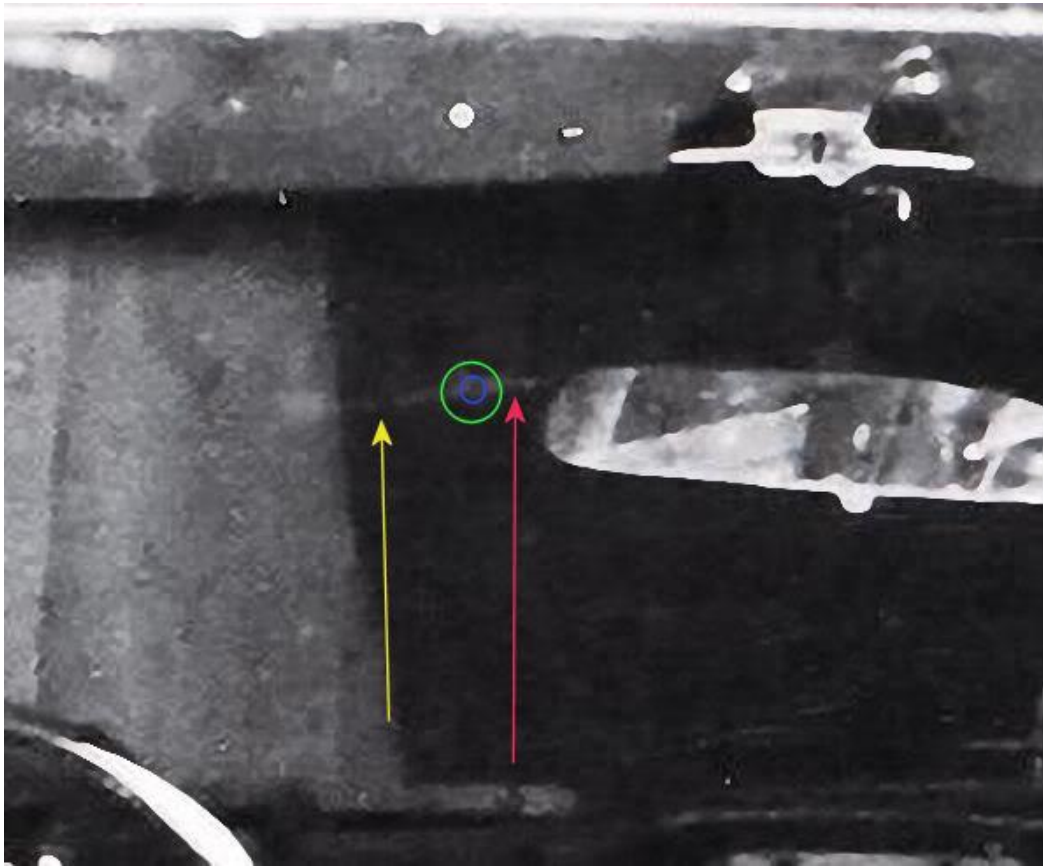
I have sounded the alarm here – and I am not afraid of a truly independent third-party analysis. Let's do a little honest science here, and "let the chips fall where they may."

June 4, 2012

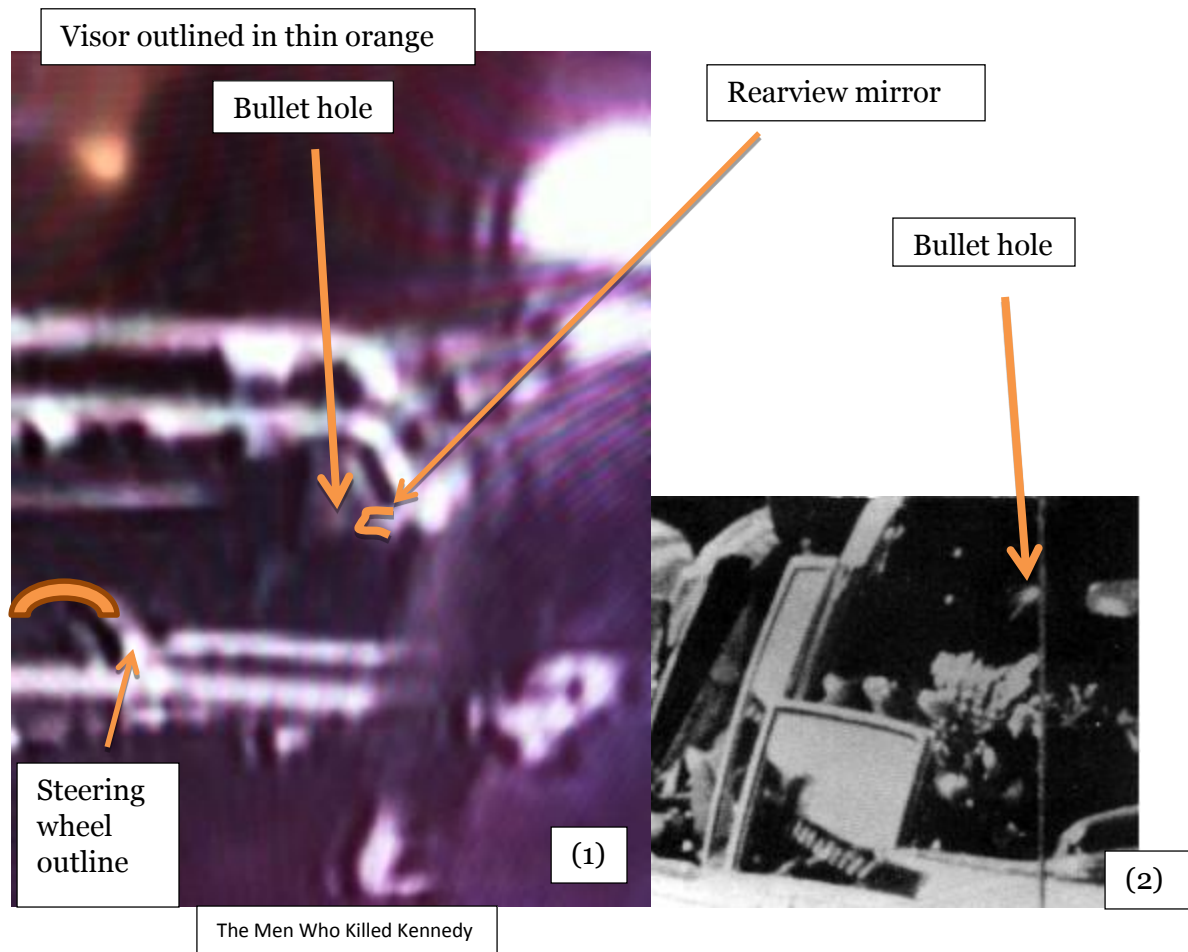
Douglas P. Horne graduated Cum Laude from Ohio State University in 1974, with a B.A. in History. He served for ten years as a Surface Warfare Officer in the U.S. Navy, and then worked for the Navy for ten more years as a Federal civilian. In 1995 he joined the staff of the President John F. Kennedy "Assassination Records Review Board," and rose to the position of Chief Analyst for Military Records. In that capacity, he focused on the medical evidence surrounding the JFK autopsy; the Zapruder film; and ensured the release of military records on Cuba and Vietnam. In 2009 he published the extensive five-volume work, Inside the Assassination Records Review Board, which documents the U.S. government's coverup of the medical evidence surrounding JFK's assassination, and the alteration of the Zapruder film of President Kennedy's assassination.



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In this comparison between the Altgens #6 Photo (2) and this frame from the rear of the limousine at Parkland Hospital (1), the through and through bullet hole in the windshield can be seen definitively. This is also verified by Secret Service Agent Charles E. Taylor Jr.'s statement below describing the limousine inspection after the assassination.

At 8:00 P.M. on November 22, 1963, SS-100-X and SS-679-X arrived at Andrews Air Force Base on Air Force Cargo Plane No. 612373 (C-130-E), which plane was assigned to the 78th Air Transport Squadron from Charleston Air Force Base and piloted by Captain Thomason. The plane was taxied to a point just off of Runway 1028, approximately 100 yards from the Control Tower [sic] at Andrews AFB, and a security cordon was placed around the aircraft while these vehicles were being unloaded.

On the plane accompanying these vehicles were Special Agents Kinney and Hickey.

The Presidential vehicles were driven under escort to the White House Garage at 22nd and M Streets, N.W., Washington, D.C., arriving at approximately 9:00 P.M. SS-100-X was driven by SA

Kinney, accompanied by SA Taylor, and SS-679-x was driven by SA Hickey, accompanied by Special Agents Keiser and Brett.

On arrival, SS-100-X was backed into the designated parking bin and SS-679-X was parked a few feet away. A plastic cover was placed over SS-100-X and it was secured. The follow-up car, SS-679-X, was locked and secured. Special Agents Keiser, Brett, and the reporting Special Agent effected security, assisted by White House Policemen Snyder and Rubenstal.

At 10:10 P.M., Deputy Chief Paterni, ASAIC Boring, and representatives from Dr. Burkley's office at the White House, William Martinell and Thomas Mills, inspected SS-100-X.

At 12:01 A.M., November 23, 1963, the security detail was relieved by Special Agents Paraschos and Kennedy and White House Policeman J. W. Edwards.

At 1:00 A.M., as per arrangements by Deputy Chief Paterni, a team of FBI Agents examined the Presidential limousine. This team was comprised of Orrin H. Bartlett, Charles L. Killian, Cortlandt Cunningham, Robert A. Frazier, and Walter E. Thomas [the typed name originally entered here has been scratched out & is not readable, and the name "Thomas" has been inserted in longhand].

Mr. Orin Bartlett drove the Presidential vehicle out of the bin. The team of FBI Agents, assisted by the Secret Service Agents on duty, removed the leatherette convertible top and the plexi-glass bubbletop; also the molding strips that secure the floor matting, and the rear seat. **What appeared to be bullet fragments were removed from the windshield and the floor rug in the rear of the car.**

CO-2-34,030

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"The two blankets on the left and right rear doors were removed, inspected, and returned to the vehicle. The trunk of the vehicle was opened and the contents examined, and nothing was removed. A meticulous examination was made of the back seat to the car and the floor rug, and no evidence was found. **In addition, of particular note was the small hole just to the left of center in the windshield from which what appeared to be bullet fragments were removed.** The team of agents also noted that the chrome molding strip above the windshield, inside the car, just right of center, was dented. The FBI Agents stated that this dent was made by the bullet fragment which was found imbedded in the front cushion."

SECRET SERVICE AGENT CHARLES E. TAYLOR JR. ORIGINAL STATEMENTS CONCERNING WINDSHIELD OF THE LIMOUSINE.

FRONT SHOT EVIDENCE #2

ATTORNEY DOUGLAS WELDON'S MONUMENTAL DISCOVERY

THE DEFINITIVE PIECE OF EVIDENCE OF A BULLET HOLE FOUND IN THE FRONT WINDSHIELD OF THE JFK LIMOUSINE IN DEALE PLAZA

The definitive researcher and expert concerning George Whitaker Sr.'s statements and recollections was Attorney Douglas Weldon. His tireless and laudable work on proving the front shot through the windshield is beyond adequate recognition here.

Mr. GEORGE WHITAKER Sr., a "Ford Motor Car Company" Rouge plant windshields worker, gave a confidential interview to Attorney Douglas Weldon concerning Mr. Whitaker's identification of a bullet hole in the windshield, Mr. Whitaker's identification of that bullet hole being a front shot through the windshield, Mr. Whitaker's role at the Ford Rouge Plant in removing and destroying the original windshield and Mr. Whitaker's tremendous reluctance and fear of disclosure concerning the bullet hole and the windshield.

In Murder in Dealey Plaza (2000) edited by Jim Fetzer, Part II The Kennedy Limousine: Dallas 1963 by Douglas Weldon, J.D. (pp 129-158) is a fascinating section with the Ford Motor Company 40-year veteran involved in the making of the new laminated windshield in B building.

His statement (page 143):

It was a good clean bullet hole, right straight through, from the front. And you can tell, when the bullet hits the windshield, like when you hit a rock or anything, what happens? The back chips out and the front may just have a pinhole in it. . . . This had a clean round hole in the front and fragmented in the back. . . .

In his presentation at The Carlson School of the University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minnesota, JFK Assassination Forum held on May 14-16, 1999 organized by Dr. James Fetzer, Attorney Douglas Weldon presented his audio interview with Mr. George Whitaker.

LET ME BE QUITE SPECIFIC, THERE IS NOT A PIECE OF EVIDENCE MORE IMPORTANT TO IDENTIFYING THE FRONT BULLET HOLE IN THE PRESIDENTIAL LIMOUSINE THAN THIS INTERVIEW OF GEORGE WHITAKER Sr.. HIS VERACITY IS BEYOND QUESTION. WITH GREAT TREPIDATION, MR. WHITAKER DISCLOSES TO

DOUGLAS WELDON THE SINGLE MOST IMPORTANT DOCUMENTED SOURCE TO ABSOLUTELY DISPELLING THE SINGLE BULLET THEORY MYTH AND TO VERIFY THE CONSPIRACY OF ASSASSINS THAT KILLED PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY.

Also, and just as important, in the episode, "The Smoking Gun" / The Men Who Killed Kennedy series, the documentary focuses on significant facts and evidence pertaining to the assassination and cover-up that were hidden from the public and completely ignored in The Warren Commission's official report. Douglas Weldon presents George Whitaker Sr.'s interview and life story concerning the front bullet hole that Mr. Whittaker found in the JFK Limousine windshield. The presentation is riveting, and George Whitaker is profoundly honest in his testimony.

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=hAW-bxxZfcM>

The Men Who Killed Kennedy, The History Channel DVD Series by Nigel Turner.

Mr. George Whitaker, Sr., a senior manager at the Ford Motor Company's Rouge Plant in Detroit, Michigan, told attorney (and professor of criminal justice) Doug Weldon in August of 1993, in a tape recorded conversation, that after reporting to work on Monday, November 25th, he discovered the JFK limousine – a unique, one-of-a-kind item that he unequivocally identified – in the Rouge Plant's B building, with the interior stripped out and in the process of being replaced, and with the windshield removed. He was then contacted by one of the Vice Presidents of the division for which he worked, and directed to report to the glass plant lab, immediately. After knocking on the locked door (which he found most unusual), he was let in by two of his subordinates and discovered that they were in possession of the windshield that had been removed from the JFK limousine. They had been told to use it as a template, and to make a new windshield identical to it in shape – and to then get the new windshield back to the B building for installation in the Presidential limousine that was quickly being rebuilt. Whitaker told Weldon (quoting from the audiotape of the 1993 interview): "And the windshield had a bullet hole in it, coming from the outside through...it was a good, clean bullet hole, right straight through, from the front. And you can tell, when the bullet hits the windshield, like when you hit a rock or something, what happens? The back chips out and the front may just have a pinhole in it...this had a clean round hole in the front and fragmentation coming out the back." Whitaker told Weldon that he eventually became superintendent of his division and was placed in charge of five plant divisions. He also told Weldon that the original windshield, with the bullet hole in it, had been broken up and scrapped – as ordered – after the new windshield had been made.

When Doug Weldon interviewed Whitaker in August of 1993, his witness insisted on anonymity. Weldon reported on the story without releasing Whitaker's name in his excellent and comprehensive article titled: "The Kennedy Limousine: Dallas 1963," which was published in Jim Fetzer's anthology *Murder in Dealey Plaza*, in 2000. After Weldon interviewed Whitaker in August of 1993, Mr. Whitaker subsequently – on November 22, 1993 (the 30th anniversary of President Kennedy's assassination) – wrote down all he could remember about the events he witnessed involving the Presidential

limousine and its windshield. After George Whitaker's death in 2001, his family released his written testament to Nigel Turner, who with their permission revealed Mr. Whitaker's name, as well as the text of his "memo for history," in episode 7 of *The Men Who Killed Kennedy*, "The Smoking Guns."

In "The Smoking Guns," the text of Whitaker's memo can be read on the screen employing freeze frame technology with the DVD of the episode. It said, in part: "When arrived at the lab the door was locked. I was let in. There were 2 glass engineers there. They had a car windshield that had a bullet hole in it. The hole was about 4 or 6 inches to the right of the rear view mirror [as viewed from the front]. The impact had come from the front of the windshield. (If you have spent 40 years in the glass [illegible] you know which way the impact [sic] was from."

Additionally, this article by Douglas Horne excellently presents not only George Whittaker Sr.'s testimony, but it gives additional evidence proving the existence of the bullet hole in the front windshield of the JFK Limousine. Part of Horne's research has been already illustrated in this paper.

Photographic Evidence of Bullet Hole in JFK Limousine Windshield 'Hiding in Plain Sight'

Douglas P. Horne

lewrockwell.com

June 4, 2012

In 2009, I believed I had discovered new evidence in the JFK assassination never reported by anyone else: *convincing photography* of the through-and-through bullet hole in the windshield of the JFK limousine that had been reported by six credible witnesses. I revisited that evidence today, and am more convinced than ever that the bullet hole in the limousine windshield is what I am looking at in those images. But the readers of this piece don't have to take my word for it – you can examine the images yourself, and make up your own minds. The evidence is contained in one of the banned, suppressed episodes of Nigel Turner's *The Men Who Killed Kennedy* – episode 7 in the series, called "The Smoking Guns," which was aired in 2003, and then removed from circulation by The History Channel in response to intense political pressure by former LBJ aides Jack Valenti and Bill Moyers.

I'll tell you about the stunning evidence I have found in that episode at the end of this article, but first we need to set the stage by reviewing the eyewitness testimony about the damage to the windshield observed the day of JFK's assassination, on Friday, November 22nd, 1963; as well as three days later, on Monday, November 25th, 1963.

Introduction

Before I reveal the details about the “new” photographic evidence I am talking about here, let’s review the Big Picture, the “evidentiary landscape” on this issue (see pages 1439-1450 of Volume V of my book, [*Inside the Assassination Records Review Board*](#), for full details):

(1) Dallas motorcycle patrolmen Stavis Ellis and H. R. Freeman both observed a penetrating bullet hole in the limousine windshield at Parkland Hospital. Ellis told interviewer Gil Toff in 1971: “There was a hole in the left front windshield... You could put a pencil through it... you could take a regular standard writing pencil... and stick [it] through there.” Freeman corroborated this, saying: “[I was] right beside it. I could of [sic] touched it... it was a bullet hole. You could tell what it was.” [David Lifton published these quotations in his 1980 book, [*Best Evidence*](#).]

(2) *St. Louis Post-Dispatch* reporter Richard Dudman wrote an article published in *The New Republic* on December 21, 1963, in which he stated: “A few of us noted the hole in the windshield when the limousine was standing at the emergency entrance after the President had been carried inside. I could not approach close enough to see which side was the cup-shaped spot which indicates a bullet had pierced the glass from the opposite side.”

(3) Second year medical student Evalea Glanges, enrolled at Southwestern Medical University in Dallas, right next door to Parkland Hospital, told attorney Doug Weldon in 1999: “It was a real clean hole.” In a videotaped interview aired in the suppressed episode 7 of Nigel Turner’s *The Men Who Killed Kennedy*, titled “The Smoking Guns,” she said: “...it was very clear, it was a through-and-through bullet hole through the windshield of the car, from the front to the back... it seemed like a high-velocity bullet that had penetrated from front-to-back in that glass pane.” At the time of the interview, Glanges had risen to the position of Chairperson of the Department of Surgery, at John Peter Smith Hospital, in Fort Worth. She had been a firearms expert all her adult life.

(4) Mr. George Whitaker, Sr., a senior manager at the Ford Motor Company’s Rouge Plant in Detroit, Michigan, told attorney (and professor of criminal justice) Doug Weldon in August of 1993, in a tape recorded conversation, that after reporting to work on Monday, November 25th, he discovered the JFK limousine – a unique, one-of-a-kind item that he unequivocally identified – in the Rouge Plant’s B building, with the interior stripped out and in the process of being replaced, and with the windshield removed. He was then contacted by one of the Vice Presidents of the division for which he worked, and directed to report to the glass plant lab, immediately. After knocking on the locked door (which he found most unusual), he was let in by two of his subordinates and discovered that they were in possession of the windshield that had been removed from the JFK limousine. They had been told to use it as a template, and to make a new windshield identical to it in shape – and to then get the new windshield back to the B building for installation in the Presidential limousine that was quickly being rebuilt. Whitaker told Weldon (quoting from the audiotape of the 1993 interview): “And the windshield had a bullet hole in it, coming from the outside through... it was a good, clean bullet hole, right straight through, from the front. And you can tell, when the bullet hits the windshield, like when you hit a rock or

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In “The Smoking Guns,” the text of Whitaker’s memo can be read on the screen employing freeze frame technology with the DVD of the episode. It said, in part: “When [I] arrived at the lab the door was locked. I was let in. There were 2 glass engineers there. They had a car windshield that had a bullet hole in it. The hole was about 4 or 6 inches to the right of the rear view mirror [as viewed from the front]. The impact had come from the front of the windshield. (If you have spent 40 years in the glass [illegible] you know which way the impact [sic] was from.”

(5) The sixth credible witness to a bullet hole in the windshield of the limousine was Secret Service agent Charles Taylor, Jr., who wrote a report on November 27, 1963 in which he detailed his activities providing security for the limousine immediately after the car’s return to Washington following the assassination. The JFK limousine and the Secret Service follow-up car known as the “Queen Mary” arrived at Andrews AFB aboard a C-130 propeller-driven cargo plane at about 8:00 PM on November 22, 1963. Agent Taylor rode in the Presidential limousine as it was driven from Andrews AFB to the White House garage at 22nd and M Streets, N.W. In his report about what he witnessed inside the White House garage during the vehicle’s inspection, he wrote: “In addition, of particular note was the small hole just left of center in the windshield from which what appeared to be bullet fragments were removed.”

Summary of the Eyewitness Testimony about the Windshield Bullet Hole

Summarizing, six credible witnesses – Stavis Ellis, H. R. Freeman, Richard Dudman, Evalea Glanges, George Whitaker, and Charles Taylor – all reported seeing a bullet hole in the windshield of JFK’s limousine either on the day of the assassination (for five of the six witnesses), or on the following Monday (in the case of Mr. Whitaker, who did not see the limousine and its windshield until he reported to work at the Ford Motor Company’s Rouge Plant, in Detroit, on Monday morning, November 25th, 1963).

Two of these witnesses – Evalea Glanges and George Whitaker – were absolutely positive that the bullet causing the damage had been a shot from the front, which had entered the front surface of the windshield, and exited the inside surface.

WHY IS THIS IMPORTANT? Because if true, the windshield bullet evidence **alone disproves the lone assassin myth aggressively promoted by the U.S. government for 49 years now**, since the accused assassin, Lee Harvey Oswald, was supposedly firing from *above and behind* the limousine as it traveled down Elm Street.

The Windshield Evidence Was Twice Switched-Out – Substituted – By the U.S. Government...

The windshield in evidence today at the National Archives is *not* the windshield that was in the Presidential limousine on Elm Street, in Dallas, on November 22, 1963. *It simply cannot be.* Why? Remember, according to George Whitaker, Sr. of the Ford Motor Co., the original was destroyed, per company orders, after it was used as a template to make a replacement on November 25th, 1963.

But it gets much worse than that. The first replacement, the one installed by Whitaker's two lab technicians in Detroit, was damaged on the wrong side by an incompetent Secret Service organization (incompetent not only at protecting the 35th President, but also in implementing a cover-up). Secret Service agent Roy Kellerman (who rode in the right front seat of the limousine in Dallas) testified before the Warren Commission, in March of 1964, that when he examined the windshield (obviously the replacement, installed by Whitaker's team in Detroit) on November 27th, *it was smooth on the outside, and damaged on the inside.* This is consistent with damage caused by an impact on the front side of the windshield. (Safety glass exhibits damage on the opposite side from which it is struck). Researcher Robert P. Smith (as reported by David Lifton in *Best Evidence*) interviewed a Mr. Bill Ashby, crew leader at the Arlington Glass Company, who told Smith he removed the limousine's windshield in Washington, D.C. on November 27th; this occurred after Roy Kellerman had felt the interior surface earlier that day and determined it to be damaged on the inside, and smooth on the outside.

But the windshield at the National Archives today exhibits long cracks – *not* a through-and-through bullet hole – and is damaged on the outside, which is the *opposite* of what Kellerman noted by physical examination on November 27th.

Co-owner Willard Hess of the automotive firm Hess and Eisenhardt in Cincinnati, Ohio told Doug Weldon that his company also replaced the windshield in the Presidential limousine, and that the glass removed was standard safety glass – consistent with what George Whitaker said his team reinstalled in the limousine in Detroit, immediately after the assassination. Hess and Eisenhardt replaced the standard safety glass with special bullet resistant glass made by the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company. (Presumably, the windshield removed by Hess and Eisenhardt was the second new windshield installed – by the Arlington Glass Company – on November 27th, 1963, and is the one in the National Archives today.) Mr. Hess told Weldon that the windshield his company removed was not damaged at the time it was removed.

The clear implication here is that the windshield in the Archives today, which exhibits cracks but not a bullet hole, was intentionally damaged by someone involved in the cover-up **AFTER its removal by Hess and Eisenhardt.**

This distressing (and depressing) tale of cover-up, deceit, and deception mirrors what was going on with the JFK medical evidence (namely, the President's cranial wounds and throat wound; and the autopsy photographs and x-rays), and the Zapruder film, during the weekend following the assassination – that is, alteration and gross substitution. The pattern is the same, and the pattern is one of lying, and intentionally covering up the truth, by destroying some evidence, and substituting altered evidence in its place. All of this substitution of evidence – tampering with wounds prior to the commencement of the autopsy through clandestine post mortem surgery; the alteration of some of the key autopsy photographs and x-rays (and the destruction of others); and the alteration of the Zapruder film – was all intended to suppress evidence of shots from the front (i.e., proof of conspiracy), so the government could more easily promote its lone assassin cover story.

...And the U.S. Government Later Suborned Perjury in the Matter of the Damage to the Limousine Windshield

Unfortunately for Mr. Charles Taylor of the Secret Service, he – like Galileo Galilei before the Inquisition in the 17th century – was forced to recant, for he had committed heresy when he wrote in his official report on November 27th that he had observed a bullet hole in the windshield of the limousine as the car was closely examined in the White House garage the evening of the assassination, in 1963. In his 1976 recantation, an affidavit prepared for the House Select Committee on Assassinations (HSCA), Taylor indicated that he changed his mind after examining the windshield stored in the Archives on December 19, 1975. Like Galileo, when prompted by *his* inquisitors, Taylor reversed himself, saying: "...I never examined this apparent hole [on November 22, 1963] to determine if there had been any penetration of the glass, nor did I even get a good look at the windshield in well-lighted surroundings..." This is hardly credible. SA Kinney drove JFK's limousine from Andrews AFB to the White House garage on November 22nd, 1963, and Taylor was the only passenger. The back seat bench (as revealed by horrifying color photographs taken in the White House garage) was still covered with gore, so we know Taylor did not sit there amidst the blood and brain tissue; and it is most doubtful that he sat in one of the uncomfortable jump seats in the middle of the car. Surely, he sat in the right front seat of the limousine all the way from Andrews AFB, to the garage where it was examined that evening – an ideal spot for noticing the bullet hole in the windshield, which would have been within arm's reach for him. Inevitably, when the interior of the car was disassembled that evening inside the White House garage by FBI and Secret Service agents working together, *the lights must have been on* for this crucial joint inspection! Taylor reported on their activities in detail in his report, prepared on November 27th, 1963.

The report makes clear that the agents could see what they were doing. In that context, consider Taylor's written statement in his 1976 HSCA affidavit, about thirteen years later, in which he stated: "I have no doubt that the cracks [seen in the windshield placed in the Archives and in official photographs]...cracks in the inner layers of the glass only, are the ones I noticed on the

trip from Andrews Air Force Base...it is clear to me that my use of the word 'hole' to describe the flaw in the windshield was incorrect." Taylor's sworn affidavit in 1976, shortly after he was asked by someone in government to examine the switched-out windshield deposited in the Archives, can only be viewed and described for what it was: *perjury*.

Previously Known Photographic Evidence of a Windshield Bullet Hole

As I documented in chapter 15 of my book, *Inside the Assassination Records Review Board*, the famous "Altgens photo" taken on Elm Street, the one reported to be equivalent to Zapruder frame 255 in the extant film, appears to many who study it to show a bullet hole in the windshield in some of the versions of that photograph that have been published: namely, in [*The Torch Is Passed*](#) (1964), on page 16; in Groden's [*The Killing of a President*](#), on pages 30 and 36; on page 314 of Trask's [*Pictures of the Pain*](#); and in the version published in Fetzer's *Murder in Dealey Plaza*, on page 149. The apparent bullet hole detected by many viewers in the Altgens photo appears to be just to the right of the rightmost edge of the rear view mirror, as seen from the front. But there is another Altgens photo taken on Elm Street, showing Jackie Kennedy on the trunk of the limousine after the assassination, which *also* shows damage in the area of the windshield that is left-of-center, as seen from inside the car. Frustratingly, the damage seen in this photograph appears to be some cracks emanating from a frosted white area of the windshield that is left-of-center. It is most clearly seen in *The Torch Is Passed*, on page 17; in my view, it is unclear whether we are looking at a round bullet hole with two cracks emanating from it, or simply cracks. The poor quality versions of this image published in *The Killing of a President* (on page 42) and in *Pictures of the Pain* (on page 316) are useless in resolving this issue.

Therefore, any *additional* photographic evidence captured the day of the assassination might prove decisive in resolving the windshield debate, once and for all – which leads us back to the headline of this journal entry: **"Photographic Evidence of Bullet Hole in JFK Limousine Windshield Hiding in Plain Sight."**

HIDING IN PLAIN SIGHT SINCE 2003

On pages 1473-1474 of Volume V my book (in chapter 16), I wrote about the circumstances in which The History Channel, in 2003, was forced by political pressure and by threat of legal action to stop airing the remarkably popular seventh, eighth, and ninth episodes of the series *The Men Who Killed Kennedy*: "The Smoking Guns," "The Love Affair," and "The Guilty Men." Not only did The History Channel agree to stop broadcasting the three episodes (which were getting very high ratings), but it also pulled all of the DVDs from stores (where they were selling like hotcakes), and agreed to stop selling the three episodes, which were packaged together in a two-disc, three episode A & E network video product titled: ***The Men Who Killed Kennedy: The Final Chapter***, Cat. No. AAE-71255. (Thanks to Phil Singer of Chicago, I own a set of these three banned DVDs.)

Not only did former LBJ aides Jack Valenti and Bill Moyers engage in a high-profile publicity campaign against The History Channel, but an enraged Jack Valenti (who had long been the chief lobbyist in the nation's capital for the motion picture industry) summoned the executive producer of episodes 7, 8, and 9 (including the LBJ episode, "The Guilty Men") – Dolores Gavin – to Washington, D.C., where she was given the "Valenti treatment," i.e., browbeaten and intimidated in private, in a rather brutal fashion. (I was informed of this by a Hollywood-based professional who had worked with her on the project; Dolores Gavin herself was the source of the information.) Shortly afterwards, The History Channel succumbed to this overt censorship and all three episodes were added to a new, twenty-first century *Index Expurgatorius*.

The presumptive cause of this Holy Edict of the American Establishment was the LBJ episode, "The Guilty Men," which fingered Lyndon Baines Johnson with involvement in the JFK assassination conspiracy. But in retrospect, I now wonder if perhaps the real, principal (but unacknowledged) cause of the suppression was actually the episode titled "The Smoking Guns." The LBJ episode may have simply been the excuse to ban "The Smoking Guns," for this episode contains multiple evidentiary proofs of a U.S. government cover-up of the Kennedy assassination evidence.

The Stunning Content of "The Smoking Guns"

There is some "B-roll" in "The Smoking Guns" episode, only a little over two seconds long, which definitely appears to show the bullet hole in the limousine windshield – **the through-and-through bullet hole described by the six credible witnesses cited above**. This is shown during the segment of the program in which Evalea Glanges was interviewed. **This "B-roll" footage appears between the times of 14:02 and 14:04 on the DVD, and consists of a total of 84 video frames** (there are 30 video frames per second in a U.S. television broadcast). The black-and-white images appear to come from standard 16 mm B & W newsreel footage, taken by a stocky man wearing a hat who had approached the Presidential limousine as it was parked outside the Parkland Hospital emergency room (and before the bubble top was installed). The point of view (POV) of the camera was that of someone sitting in the limousine, or rather standing just beside it and to the right side. The camera is pointed at the inside surface of the windshield from behind – that is the POV. One man in a suit and tie can be seen standing on the front side, or forward of, the windshield, and two DPD motorcycle patrolmen (are they Ellis and Freeman?) can be seen leaning in and examining the windshield. What looks to me like a through-and-through bullet hole is visible in all 84 video frames, left of center on the windshield (adopting the POV of the camera) and approximately halfway down from the top, although these are only rough approximations. The location appears to be entirely consistent with that described by Charles Taylor and George Whitaker (above).

I wish to make something very clear here: you cannot access the images I am describing above in the You-Tube segment in which this episode has been put up on the internet. First, the timing is different in the You-Tube segment (13:08, vice 14:02), because the You-Tube segment was copied from the broadcast. [The factory DVD location of the clip is at a later point in the program, at 14:02, because of advertising material inserted at the beginning of the DVD.] Second, the size of the You-Tube presentation is so small on one's computer screen, and the

resolution so poor in comparison with a big screen HD television, that you can forget seeing this windshield bullet hole on You-Tube. **The viewer needs the factory-produced DVD; a good DVD player with functioning frame-by-frame advance; and a big screen, High Definition (1080p) TV.** The bullet hole shows up clearly on my 52" SONY Bravia television. So anyone concerned with doing research here simply must obtain the factory-produced DVD.

Now, no doubt the "lone-nutter" crowd – both those who are in denial of the reality of an American coup in 1963 (because they can't handle the truth), *and* the U.S. government's third-party surrogates in the midst of the research community (whose job it is to cast doubt on all new research pointing to conspiracy and cover-up) – will react violently to this essay, and that is predictable. But you don't have to listen to their opinions...**EXAMINE THE EVIDENCE YOURSELF AND MAKE UP YOUR OWN MIND.** Just obtain a factory-produced DVD of "The Smoking Guns," by hook or crook (or E-Bay); put it in your DVD player; go to the specified time of 14:02 into the program; and then examine the 84 video frames, one at a time, on an HD big screen TV. **You will find that video frames 1, 15, 31, 37, 47, 59, and 71 best depict the bullet hole.** The 16 mm camera was hand-held, so there is some motion and some blurring of the images, and that is why some video frames are more clear than others. **In my opinion, the best frames are #1 and # 71 in the windshield sequence.**

Then consider how dangerous this two-seconds of "B-roll" footage is to the U. S. government's contrived position on the assassination as we approach the 50th anniversary of President Kennedy's assassination: a through-and-through hole in the limousine windshield, made by a frontal shot traveling from front-to-back (as stated by George Whitaker and Evalea Glanges), all by itself, **demolishes the lone-assassin myth** still being perpetuated by the U.S. government and by its surrogates in the mainstream media in America. No wonder the establishment in America felt this episode had to be suppressed.

And consider the other reasons for its suppression. This episode also features Dr. David Mantik, M.D., Ph.D., eloquently and clearly discussing his conclusion – based on his nine visits to the National Archives to view the autopsy materials – that the autopsy photographs of the rear of JFK's head are photographic forgeries. It also features former USIA photographer Joe O'Donnell discussing how White House photographer Robert Knudsen showed him two sets of post mortem photos of JFK's head wounds late in 1963: one set that consisted of authentic, pre-alteration images, showing the true entry and exit wounds in the head (an entry wound high in the right forehead, and a large exit wound in the right rear of the skull); and another set of images that was post-alteration, with the entry wound high in the forehead no longer visible, and the back of the head seemingly intact. It also features Dr. Gary Aguilar, M.D., discussing in convincing terms

G. Robert Blakey's suppression of the content of interviews the HSCA conducted with JFK autopsy witnesses, and Blakey's intentional misrepresentation of the contents of those interviews in the HSCA's report; the JFK Records Act resulted in the "premature release" of the suppressed autopsy witness interviews in 1993, and the "Big Lie" in the HSCA report was exposed. (The HSCA report, in volume 7, stated that all of the Dallas doctors had to be wrong about the exit wound they recalled in the back of JFK's head, since all of the autopsy witnesses the HSCA had interviewed said the wounds they observed matched the autopsy photos which show the back of

the head intact. The release of the interview reports in 1993 revealed that the HSCA had lied about what those witnesses had said.) All of this, and more, was presented in this one key episode.

So ask your friends, go on E-Bay, and one way or another, get your hands on the banned episode of *The Men Who Killed Kennedy* titled “The Smoking Guns,” **and see the bullet hole in the windshield yourself**. Then compare it to the photographs of the windshield in the National Archives, and ask yourself what this sorry episode says about the integrity of our national government.

President Kennedy was killed in Dealey Plaza by a crossfire, meted out by shooters firing from multiple directions, from both the front and behind – therefore, he was felled by a conspiracy, by definition. The windshield bullet hole evidence, all by itself, proves a conspiracy; and its clumsy and unsuccessful suppression, all by itself, is proof of a government cover-up of the facts in President Kennedy’s assassination, since the U.S. government controlled all of the windshield evidence. The facts contained in this tale prove that we had a coup in America in 1963, and that powerful and influential people were still covering it up in 1975, and 1976, and 1979, and in 2003. Former CIA Director William Colby once said that everyone of any significance in the U.S. media was owned by the CIA. I believe it – otherwise, this windshield nonsense would have been exposed long ago on a show like “*60 Minutes*.”

I have expressed here my own strong opinion about what is shown in the 84 video frames visible in this documentary. A good follow-on step here would be to obtain the original 16 mm camera footage (presumably a black and white negative, **not** some multi-generational stock footage), perform a high-resolution digital scan of the film frames in Hollywood, and have them analyzed by motion picture professionals in the film industry who have no axe to grind – not by Gary Mack at the Sixth Floor Museum (who has never been to film school, or worked in the motion picture industry), or by any member of the JFK research community who has espoused a conspiracy or cover-up in the assassination. A true, third-party independent analysis of the camera negative, or of the earliest surviving generation of this newsreel footage, would be a good next step in the process of evaluating these images.

I have sounded the alarm here – and I am not afraid of a truly independent third-party analysis. Let’s do a little honest science here, and “let the chips fall where they may.”

Douglas P. Horne graduated Cum Laude from Ohio State University in 1974, with a B.A. in History. He served for ten years as a Surface Warfare Officer in the U.S. Navy, and then worked for the Navy for ten more years as a Federal civilian. In 1995 he joined the staff of the President John F. Kennedy “Assassination Records Review Board,” and rose to the position of Chief Analyst for Military Records. In that capacity, he focused on the medical evidence surrounding the JFK autopsy; the Zapruder film; and ensured the release of military records on Cuba and Vietnam. In 2009 he published the extensive five-volume work, [Inside the Assassination Records Review Board](#), which documents the U.S. government’s coverup of the medical evidence surrounding JFK’s assassination, and the alteration of the Zapruder film of President Kennedy’s assassination.

FRONT SHOT EVIDENCE #3

ADDITIONAL EVIDENCE OF A FRONT ENTRANCE SHOT THROUGH THE WINDSHIELD & ANALYSIS

1) Mortician Tom Robinson noted three small holes on the right side of JFK's face, under the President's eye in the cheek area. He noticed them when the embalming fluid leaked out of these wounds, and he had to seal them with wax. The x-rays show no fragments there and no apparent defect in the bone, which would seem to indicate that the damage was from the outside and caused by something non-metallic. Mr. Joseph West, in an interview with Mr. Tom Robinson, wrote in his investigative notes that Tom Robinson confirmed that there were "approximately two shrapnel wounds in the face" and that there was a back entry wound "five to six inches" below the shoulder and to the right of the President's back bone.

"...he (Tom Robinson / Gawler Funeral Home) saw 2 or 3 small perforations or holes in the right cheek during embalming, when formaldehyde seeped through these small wounds and slight discoloration began to occur (and executed a drawing of three slits, or holes, in the right cheek of the President on a photocopy of a frontal photograph of the President)" Inside the AARB, Douglas Horne

Thomas Evan Robinson

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

May 26, 1962 (phone)

Wounds:

- large gaping hole in back of head. patched by ~~past~~ stretching piece of rubber over it. Thinks skull full of plaster 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 Examining Body ... to settle once and for all. "Good Pathologists would know exactly"

AUTHOR'S NOTE: If the puncture holes in Kennedy's cheek were not caused by glass shards/ fragments or bullet fragment from the front shot, then what could have caused them?

2) Nick Prencipe, a former US Park Police officer in The White House Garage, Washington D.C., was on duty the night when the limousine returned from Dallas. He seems to be extremely credible and confirms that he clearly observed the through and through hole in the windshield, as did several other D.C. cops. Nick was a friend of Bill Greer, the presidential limo driver on November 22, 1963, and recounts a conversation they had where Greer described shots coming from all directions. - Rick S. Holtman, JFK Assassination Discussion Board: Hole Through The Windshield? Pamela Brown, Education Forum post, May 29, 2009.

FURTHER AND MORE DEFINITELY, in Survivor's Guilt by Vince Palamara, Palamara makes it clear, "Prencipe is on record as claiming that Greer told him on the night of the murder that there were 'shots coming from every direction,' ADDING THAT 'ONE OF THEM CAME RIGHT THROUGH THE WINDSHIELD.'" Author Palamara documented this statement from *Car Crash Culture*, p. 173. (Mikita Brottman. *Car Crash Culture*. New York: Palgrave 2001.)

3) Gordon Arnold's testimony that two shots came by his left and right side verifies the fact that a shot before these final head shots could not have occurred from this same location. If it had occurred, his testimony would have been

- Right shot - delay in time - left shot - right shot,

or

- Left shot - delay in time - left shot - right shot.

In either situation, Arnold testified in a video interview found on www.youtube.com, and in the television series "The Men Who Killed Kennedy" that, "...as I (Arnold speaking) panned down (Elm Street) to right about here (he is pointing out to Elm Street to the point in the street where JFK received the fatal head shot / Z313) that is when a shot came right by my left ear..." Because Gordon Arnold did not testify to a shot being taken at any earlier time frame, it is conclusive from his testimony that no shot was taken directly at the President from the North Grassy Knoll area that could have hit him in the throat. Further, if a shot was taken earlier than frame Z313, there is no way that Arnold, standing at the North Grassy Knoll's wooden fence, would not have attested to this shot being taken from the North Grassy Knoll wooden fence whether by the sound and/or the shockwave created near him where he stood by such a close rifle shot taken by an assassin.

THE SHOT THROUGH THE WINDSHEILD

SS agent Roy Kellerman, sitting next to the driver of JFK's limo (William Greer), testifies that he hears JFK call out: "My God! I'm hit!" JFK, who is wearing a rigid back brace does not slump, but is held erect by the device. Kellerman also says he hears Mrs. Kennedy say to JFK: "What are they doing to you?" (There is speculation that the first shot fired misses JFK and actually slams into the pavement some twenty feet behind the car. It is speculated that JFK receives a superficial wound in his scalp from a piece of pavement that is blown away by the bullet and that this wound is what he initially reacts to in the Zapruder film. Note also that Kellerman never moves toward JFK in order to shield him. The SS manual in 1963 plainly states that "the first duty of the agents in the motorcade is to attempt to cover the president as closely as possible and practicable to shield him by attempting to place themselves between the president and any source of danger." Is it just possible that Kellerman does not move to the rear in order to shield JFK because he considers the source of danger lies in front and ahead of the limo? This suggestion is further bolstered by one researcher's premise that JFK has been hit in the right cheek and temple by splinters of glass from the windshield of the limousine - which has been hit [from the front] by a bullet which splinters the bullet resistant glass. Later, it will be said of William Greer, JFK's driver: "It is absolutely incredible that a trained Secret Service agent, whose critical responsibility is to protect the President, and after hearing two gunshots, the panic of his passenger's exclaiming "My God, I am hit," and "Oh, no, no, they're going to kill us all," and after turning his head to verify "something was wrong" would not have immediately accelerated out of trouble. Instead, in that remaining critical five to six seconds before the fatal bullet to the President's head, the driver turns to look again, the limousine slows down, and the driver does not turn back around again until after the President's head has exploded." **Chuck Marler THE FOURTH DECADE -- Vol. 1, Number 4**

Roy Kellerman, turning to driver William Greer, mutters: "*We are hit!*" (Kellerman will later tell the Warren Commission: "*if President Kennedy had from all reports four wounds, Governor Connally three, there have got to be more than three shots, gentlemen.*") Greer ignores Kellerman's warning. The Presidential limousine, which has been moving at about eleven miles an hour, slows down perceptibly. *The brake lights go on.* Greer turns around in his seat to look directly at JFK. (*Later, the Zapruder film will be closely studied and it will be determined that frames showing Greer's head turn, have been altered.*) Next to the Stemmons Freeway Sign, at curbside, stands a man holding an open umbrella -- *the only open umbrella in the area.* After the first shot, the "umbrella man" pumps the umbrella up and down. This action (and the umbrella man) is filmed by Abraham Zapruder.

Nick Prencipe was a USPP officer in Washington D.C. who was on duty that night when the limo returned from Dallas. He seems to be extremely credible and confirms that he clearly observed the through and through hole, as did several other D.C. cops. Nick was a friend of Bill Greer and recounts a conversation they had where Greer described shots coming from all directions. **J. B. Davidson, JFK Assassination Discussion Board: Hole Through The Windshield? www.jfk-info.com**

12:45 - 1 pm Parkland Witnesses to limo arrival and removal of JFK and JBC -- Hugh Sidey, Tom Wicker, and Don Gardner (ABC). DPD motorcycle officer Stavis Ellis claims to see a "hole" low in the windshield; his partner Freeman sees one too. When they report this to an unnamed SS agent, they are told 'no, it is just a fragment.' Medical Student Evalea Glanges says she saw a 'hole' in the windshield; no location was specified.

www.in-broad-daylight.com

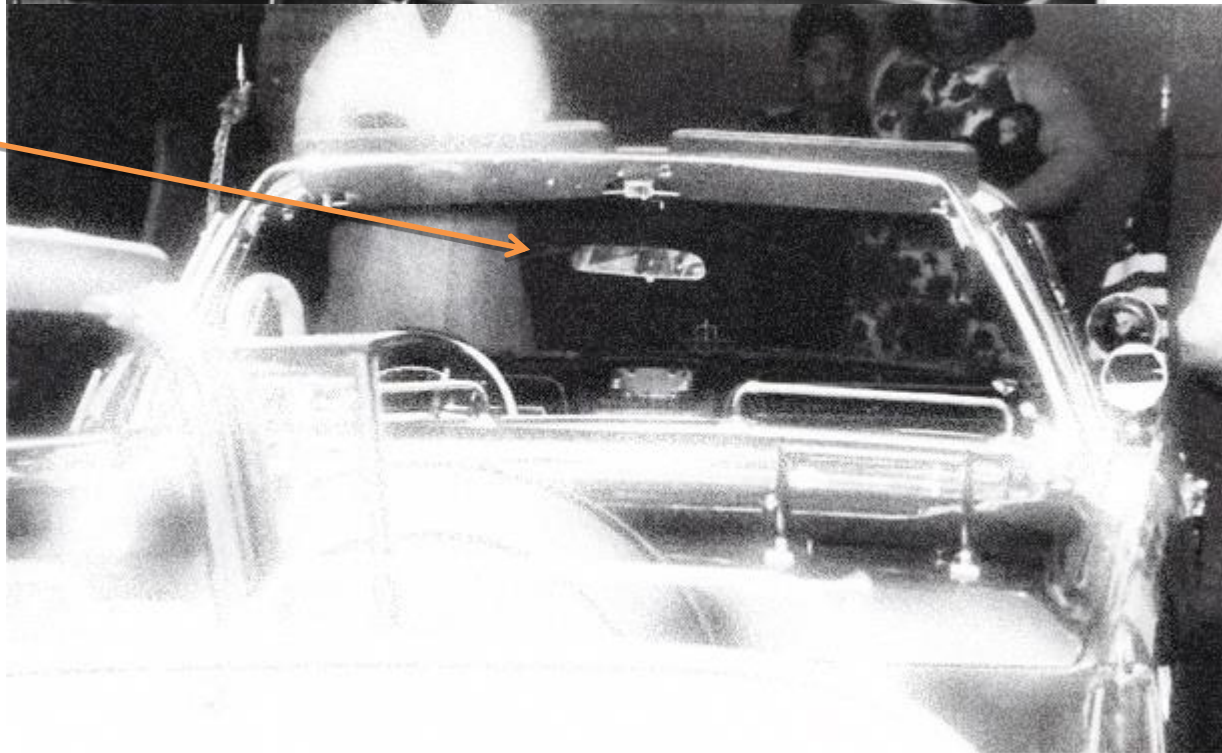
Harry Russell Freeman, a DPD motorcycle officer.

According to Murder from Within (1974) by Fred T. Newcomb and Perry Adams, Gil Toff interviewed Freeman in 1971 for the book. Toff reported that Freeman said he observed a hole in the windshield when the car stood outside the Emergency Room at Parkland Hospital. "I was right beside it," said Freeman. "I could have touched it. It was a bullet hole. You could tell what it was."
Stavis Ellis, a DPD motorcycle officer.

The day after interviewing Freeman, Gil Toff interviewed Ellis. According to Toff, Ellis told him, "There was a hole in the left front windshield... you could put a pencil through it." Ellis was also interviewed by Larry Sneed for No More Silence (1998). According to Sneed, Ellis reported: I walked by the limousine after they were taken in... Some of the jockeys around the car were saying, 'Looky here!' What they were looking at was the windshield. To the right of where the driver was, just above the metal near the bottom of the glass there appeared to be a bullet hole. I talked to a Secret Service man about it, and he said, 'Aw, that's just a fragment!' It looked like a clean hole in the windshield to me. In fact, one of the motor jockeys, Harry Freeman, put a pencil through it, or said he could.

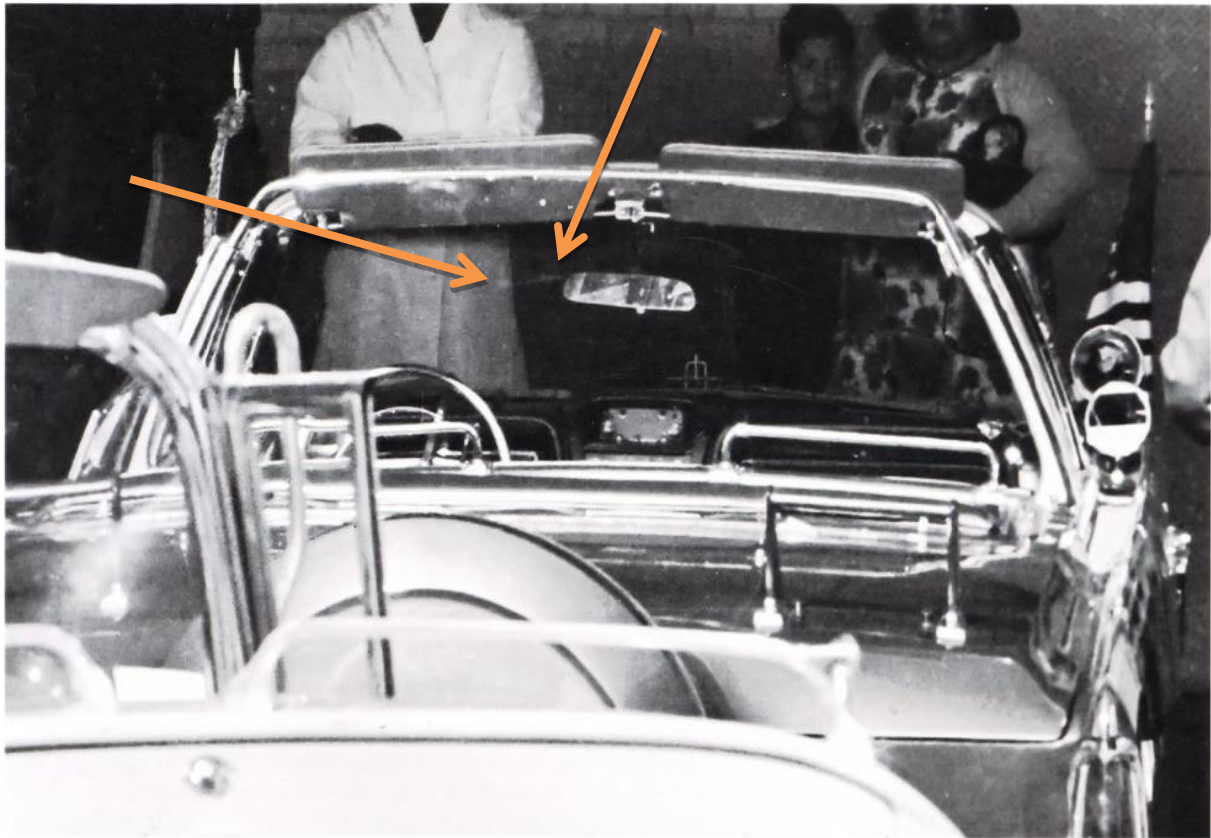
<http://s229.photobucket.com/albums/ee290/JFKNOV63/?action=view¤t=ER8a.jpg>

Another photo shows the limousine from the rear. An enlargement from this photo appears to show some damage to the windshield consistent with Altgens #6 and the FBI photo:



**THE ORANGE ARROW IDENTIFIES DAMAGE TO THE WINDSHIELD
IN A GLOSS VERSION OF THE CROPPED PHOTO TAKEN AT
PARKLEND HOSPITAL**

The orange arrows point to the bullet hole as seen at Parkland

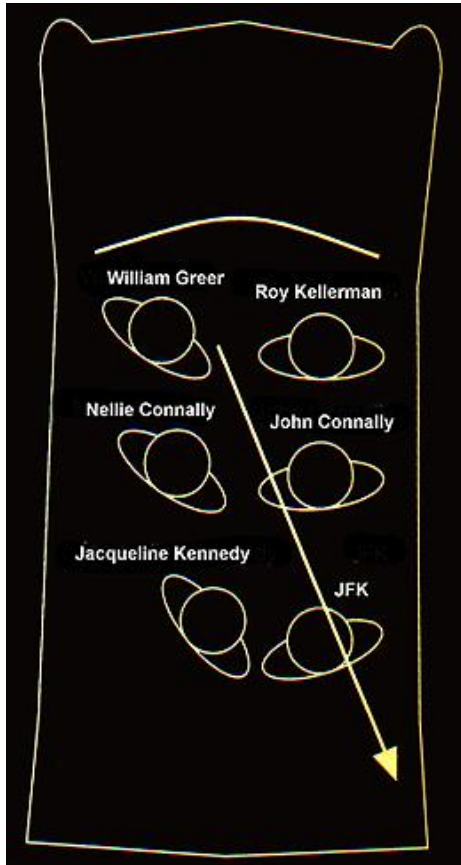




With this view from the rear of the Presidential limousine as it left Love Field, we can see the angle by which the bullet entered the windshield and proceeded to hit the President in the throat. From the point of entrance (orange arrow pointing downward) to the orange dot representing the point that the President was hit in his throat (the orange dot is at the back of the President's neck to correspond to the throat wound in front), it is apparent that glass splinters would have hit both Kellerman in his left cheek and JFK in his right cheek.



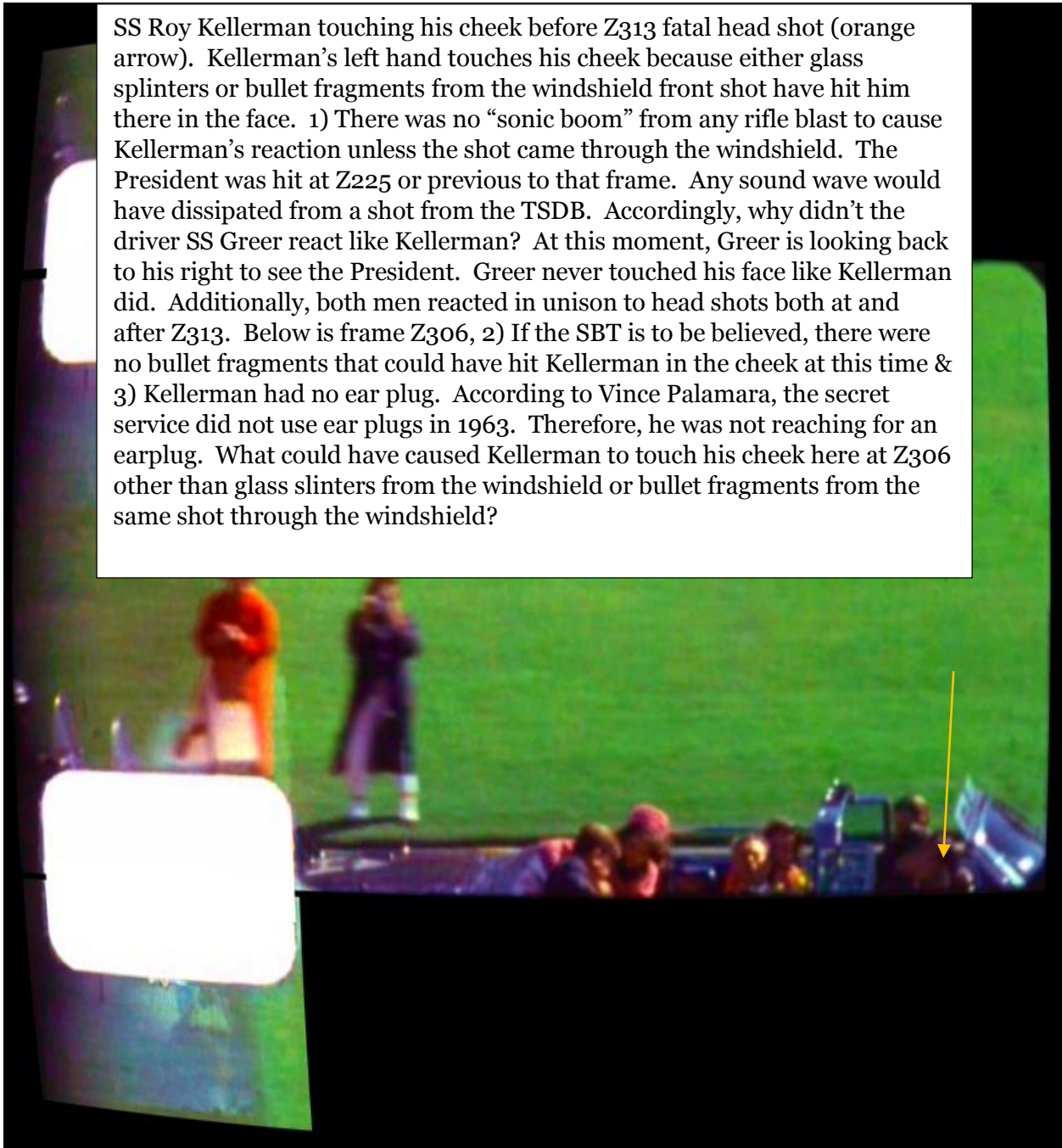
With Kellerman touching his left cheek in Z306 and Tom Robinson reporting the two or three small holes in JFK's right cheek, it is clear that flying glass splinters from the windshield to the President's right cheek could have only come from a shot from the President's left hand side. The glass splinters (caused by the bullet entering the windshield at an angle from JFK's left) travelled in the direction of the small orange arrow in the above photo. As forensics will support, the splinters could only hit Kellerman and JFK in the way in which they did (the splinters travelling left to right from the windshield) if the shot at the President came from the South Knoll Area.



This is a sketch of the direction of the front shot from the South Knoll.

<http://community-2.webtv.net/Larry762/fontcolor3300FF/page4.html>

SS Roy Kellerman touching his cheek before Z313 fatal head shot (orange arrow). Kellerman's left hand touches his cheek because either glass splinters or bullet fragments from the windshield front shot have hit him there in the face. 1) There was no "sonic boom" from any rifle blast to cause Kellerman's reaction unless the shot came through the windshield. The President was hit at Z225 or previous to that frame. Any sound wave would have dissipated from a shot from the TSDB. Accordingly, why didn't the driver SS Greer react like Kellerman? At this moment, Greer is looking back to his right to see the President. Greer never touched his face like Kellerman did. Additionally, both men reacted in unison to head shots both at and after Z313. Below is frame Z306, 2) If the SBT is to be believed, there were no bullet fragments that could have hit Kellerman in the cheek at this time & 3) Kellerman had no ear plug. According to Vince Palamara, the secret service did not use ear plugs in 1963. Therefore, he was not reaching for an earplug. What could have caused Kellerman to touch his cheek here at Z306 other than glass splinters from the windshield or bullet fragments from the same shot through the windshield?



FRONT SHOT EVIDENCE #4

The Curious Case of Gordon Arnold

Gordon Arnold is pointed to by the black / white outlined arrows.



In the above photo / Betzner 3, the numerous arrows (below the text box) point out numerous positions of either photo anomalies or people behind the concrete wall as President Kennedy travelled down Elm Street. Gordon Arnold is being pointed to by either the (1 & 2) black / white outlined arrows. He is in two possible positions. However, the position identified in the (1) black / white outlined arrow directly corresponds to the position Arnold himself pointed out to researchers. The additional photo on the next page illustrates Arnold's self-identified position. President Kennedy is inside the red circle. The first orange arrow to the readers left is pointing to BDM/Man Three, and the second orange arrow is pointing to the Woman with baby.

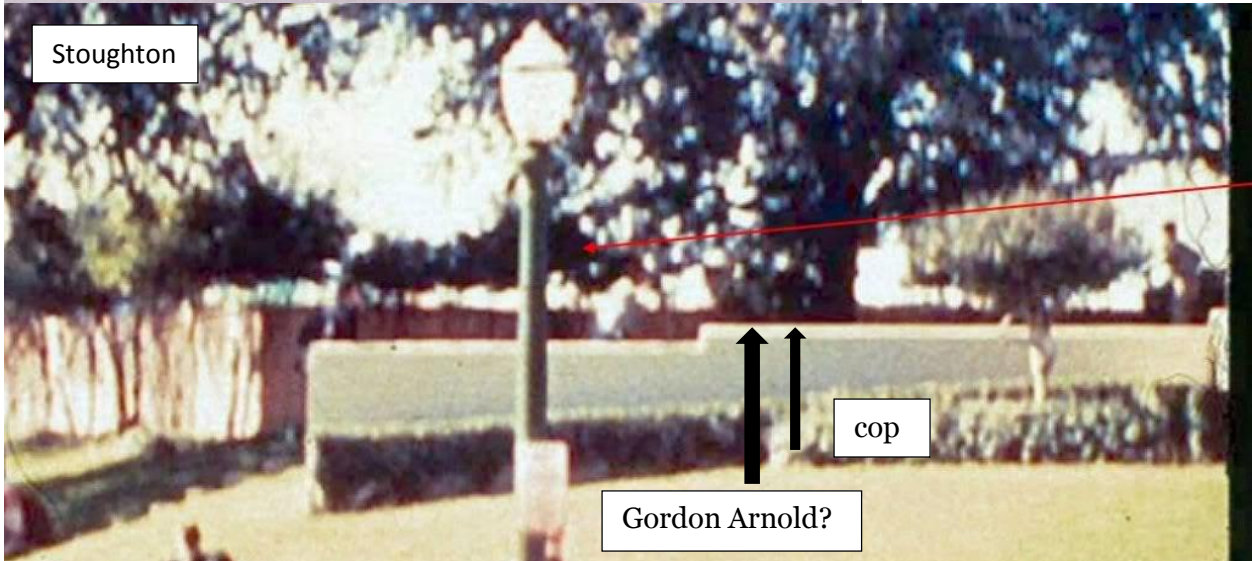


The Men Who Killed Kennedy

This is where Gordon Arnold said that he was standing when he began filming President Kennedy as the Presidential Limousine drove down Elm Street. Arnold testified that he filmed the President up to and continually beyond the point where Z313 illustrates JFK being hit with a rifle shot in his head. The man in this photo is Gordon Arnold himself as he positioned himself for the photographer of this photo. In a comparison to the previous page photo, Betzner Photo 3, Gordon Arnold is standing at the black/white outlined arrow in both photos. **Gordon Arnold is neither Man Three / BDM nor the Woman with baby.**



In support of Gordon Arnold, he can be placed anywhere between the arrows (left). Below, in accordance with his testimony, Arnold said a policeman took his camera from him in the immediate aftermath of the assassination just before the deluge of people descending on the Grassy Knoll. Is it not possible that the arrows below point to a military man (Arnold) and a police officer conversing INFRONT of the wooden fence.(?)





This arrow indicates the final point at which Abraham Zapruder could take a final glimpse at the President before JFK disappeared behind the Stemmons Freeway sign.

Abraham Zapruder said that he saw President Kennedy hit by a shot before the President disappeared behind the Stemmons Freeway Sign. If that is true, then no shot other than the South Knoll shot could have hit the President in the throat from the front. All other trajectories fail to provide a viable option to achieve a successful hit in the throat. That being the case, the South Knoll shot is proven because the Single Bullet Theory is a fraud. However, if Zapruder was looking through his camera as the President proceeded down Elm Street and after a close review of the Zapruder frames shows no reaction of the President until Z224-225, Mr. Zapruder's account is truly debatable. However, it is difficult to question the veracity of Mr.

Zapruder. He witnessed the event firsthand. The very last instance that Zapruder could have seen the President was Zapruder frame 211.

GORDON ARNOLD'S TESTIMONY PROVES THE SOUTH KNOLL SHOT TO THE THROAT

According to Gordon Arnold, the President was hit in the skull at Zapruder frame 313. At that point, Mr. Arnold stated that a shot came by his left ear and almost immediately, another shot came by / near his right ear. **AT NO TIME did Mr. Arnold testify that a shot was fired at the President before frame 313 while he was standing between the concrete wall and the wooden picket fence.** Mr. Arnold was not blocked by the Stemmons Freeway Sign at any point in time from seeing the President along Elm Street from his position on the Grassy Knoll. Zapruder was blocked from his view of the President when JFK was behind the Stemmons Freeway Sign. **Accordingly, NO SHOT was fired from behind Arnold or near him before Z313. Had Gordon Arnold's film not been seized and lost by police, we would have absolute confirmation of the first shots location and time.**

Also, the lack of movement by the three witnesses on the concrete platform also verifies Arnold's claim. Additionally, it is clear that Arnold had a better vantage point to view the President between Z211 to Z225, than Mr. Zapruder. While Mr. Zapruder may indeed have seen the President reacting to something before Z211, only Gordon Arnold can attest to a front shot before Z225, and only Gordon Arnold can attest to a front shot taken from the Grassy Knoll area to the throat at this time frame. Arnold does not verify any of these shots.

A description of Mr. Gordon Arnold and his testimony concerning November 22, 1963, begins with his remarks to the Dallas Morning News.

Dallas Morning News (July 27, 1978)

Gordon L. Arnold, a former Dallas soldier, said he was stopped by a man wearing a light-colored suit as he was walking behind a fence on top of the grassy knoll minutes before the assassination. Arnold, now an investigator for the Dallas Department of Consumer Affairs, was not called by the Warren Commission and has not been interviewed by the House Assassinations Committee.

Arnold said he was moving toward the railroad bridge over the triple underpass to take movie film of the presidential motorcade when "this guy just walked towards me and said that I shouldn't be up there."

Arnold challenged the man's authority, he said, and the man "showed me a badge and said he was with the Secret Service and that he didn't want anybody up there."

Arnold then retreated to the front of the picket fence high up on the knoll just to the west of the pergola on the north side of Elm Street.

As the Presidential Limousine came down Elm towards the triple underpass, Arnold stood on a mound of fresh dirt and started rolling his film.

He said he “felt” the first shot come from behind him, only inches over his left shoulder, he said.

“I had just gotten out of basic training,” Arnold said, “In my mind live ammunition was being fired. It was being fired over my head and I hit the dirt.”

Arnold, then 22, said the first two shots came from behind the fence, “close enough for me to fall down on my face.” He stayed there for the duration of the shooting.

His fence position, under the shade of a tree, may have locked away his story for 15 years as the Warren Commission and later other assassination researchers scanned photographs and movie footage of Dealey Plaza for witnesses to the shooting.

The first two shots that Arnold heard did not come from the Texas School Book Depository Building because “you wouldn’t hear a whiz go over the top of your head like that.” He said, “I say a whiz — you didn’t really hear a whiz of a bullet, you hear just like a shock wave. You feel it... You feel something and then a report comes right behind it. It’s just like the end of a muzzle blast.”

He said he heard two shots, “and then there was a blend. For a single bolt action, he had to have been firing darn good because I don’t think anybody could fire that rapid a bolt action.”

“The next thing I knew someone was kicking my butt and telling me to get up.” Arnold said, “It was a policeman. And I told him to go jump in the river. And then this other guy - a policeman - comes up with a shotgun and he was crying and that thing was waving back and forth. I said you can have everything I’ve got. Just point it someplace else.”

Arnold took his film from the canister and threw it to the policeman. “It wasn’t worth three dollars and something to be shot. All I wanted them to do was to take that blooming picture (film) and get out of there, just let me go. That shotgun and the guy crying over there was enough to unnerve me for anything.”

Two days later, Arnold was on a plane reporting for duty at Fort Wainwright, Alaska. He hadn’t given police in Dealey Plaza his name and never told his story to authorities, “because I heard after that there were a lot of people making claims about pictures and stuff and they were dying sort of peculiarly. I just said, well, the devil with it, forget it. Besides, I couldn’t claim my pictures anyway; how did I know what were mine?”

Henry Hurt, *Reasonable Doubt*(1986)

It is perhaps significant that Arnold never intended for his identity to be associated with the story. He sought no publicity, he says, for he was fearful of being connected with the incident. He agreed in 1978 to talk with Earl Golz, then of the *Dallas Morning News*. According to Arnold, Golz agreed not to identify him. However, when the story was published, Arnold was fully identified, even in terms of his job with the consumer-affairs department in Dallas. Golz has confirmed this to the author, explaining that at the last minute his editor refused to run the story without giving Arnold's identity.

Support for Arnold's claim to have been on the grassy knoll came from a surprising source. After the story appeared in the Morning News, former U.S. Senator Ralph Yarborough, who was riding with Vice-President Lyndon B. Johnson two cars back from the President at the time of the ambush, got in touch with the newspaper to say that he had observed just such an incident: "Immediately on the firing of the first shot," Senator Yarborough told the reporter, "I saw the man you interviewed throw himself onto the ground. He was down within a second of the time the shot was fired, and I thought to myself, 'There's a combat veteran who knows how to act when weapons start firing.' "

Gordon Arnold, interviewed by Jim Marrs (1989)

I was walking along behind this picket fence when a man in a light-colored suit came up to me and said I shouldn't be up there. I was young and cocky and I said, "Why not?" And he showed me a badge and said he was with the Secret Service and that he didn't want anyone up there. I said all right and started walking back along the fence. I could feel that he was following me and we had a few more words. I walked around to the front of the fence and found a little mound of dirt to stand on to see the motorcade... Just after the car turned onto Elm and started toward me, a shot went off from over my left shoulder. I felt the bullet, rather than heard it, and it went right past my left ear... I had just gotten out of basic training. In my mind live ammunition was being fired. It was being fired over my head. And I hit the dirt. I buried my head in the ground and I heard several other shots, but I couldn't see anything because I had my face in the dirt. (His prone position under the trees on the knoll may explain why Arnold did not appear in photographs taken of the knoll at that time.) I heard two shots and then there was a blend. For a single bolt action (rifle), he had to have been firing dam good because I don't think anybody could fire that rapid a bolt action... The next thing I knew, someone was kicking my butt and telling me to get up. It was a policeman. And I told him to go jump in the river. And then this other guy - a policeman - comes up with a gun. I don't recall if it was a shotgun or what. And he was crying and that thing was waving back and forth. I felt threatened. One of them asked me if I had taken any film and I said yes. He told me to give him my film, so I tossed him my camera. I said you can have everything, just point that gun somewhere else. He opened it, pulled out the film, and then threw the camera back to me. All I wanted to do was get out of there. The gun and the guy crying was enough to unnerve me.

Jim Marrs, *Crossfire: The Plot that Killed Kennedy*(1990)

Arnold's presence on the Grassy Knoll has been questioned by some researchers because he doesn't appear in photographs taken that day. His position well under the overhanging trees on the Knoll left him in deep shadow. He was seen, however, by at least one person in the presidential motorcade. Former senator Ralph Yarborough, who was riding in the same car as Vice President Johnson, confirmed Arnold's position in 1978...

Corroboration of Arnold's story may have also come in 1982 with discovery of a figure in the background of a snapshot made at the instant of the fatal head shot to Kennedy by a woman standing on the south curb on Elm Street. (Spartacus)

BIOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION FOR GORDON ARNOLD



Gordon Arnold was born in Dallas, Texas, in 1941. After completing his education he joined the United States Army and was based at Fort Wainwright in Alaska. Arnold was home on leave on 22nd November, 1963, and decided to take his movie camera to Dealey Plaza in order to film the visit of President John F. Kennedy. While walking by the Grassy Knoll he was stopped by a man claiming to be a member of the Secret Service. He later told Jim Marrs: "I was walking along behind this picket fence when a man in a light-colored suit came up to me and said I shouldn't be up there. I was young and cocky and I said, "Why not?" And he showed me a badge and said he was with the Secret Service and that he didn't want anyone up there. I said all right and started walking back along the fence. I could feel that he was following me and we had a few more words. I walked around to the front of the fence and found a little mound of dirt to stand on to see the motorcade."

Arnold claimed that the first shot was fired from behind him. After the firing had finished, Arnold claimed that a policeman with a gun forced him to hand over the film in his camera. Arnold returned to Fort Wainwright and was never interviewed by the Warren Commission or the House Select Committee on Assassinations about what he had seen on 22nd November, 1963.

After leaving the army Arnold became an investigator for the Dallas Department of Consumer Affairs. It was not until the summer of 1978, that Arnold decided to speak about his experiences in Dealey Plaza on 22nd July, 1963. Arnold gave an interview to Earl Goltz, a reporter with the *Dallas Morning News*. The article appeared on 27th July, 1978. Interviews with Arnold also appeared in *Reasonable Doubt* (Henry Hurt) and *Crossfire* (Jim Marrs).

Some researchers have doubted Arnold's testimony but it has been supported by the testimony of Ralph Yarborough who told a newspaper reporter from the *Dallas Morning News*: "Immediately on the firing of the first shot I saw the man you interviewed throw himself onto the ground. He was down within a second of the time the shot was fired, and I thought to myself, 'There's a combat veteran who knows how to act when weapons start firing.'" "Gordon Arnold died in 1997. (Spartacus)

IMPORTANT FRONT THROAT SHOT EVIDENCE THAT MUST BE CONSIDERED:

EARLY HIT THEORY

HSCA FINAL REPORT: "HE WAS FIRST STRUCK BY A BULLET AT APPROXIMATELY FRAME 190." P.47

A group of California theorists has used the Zapruder film to show that the first shot hit Kennedy between film frames 190 and 210. If true, this would be significant because the Commission established that during this interval the line of sight from the sixth-floor window in the Depository was obstructed by the foliage of an oak tree; therefore the shot must have come from elsewhere. Harold Weisberg also uses the Zapruder film to prove the Early-Hit Theory. Since Zapruder testified that he saw Kennedy hit, and Zapruder's view was blocked by a traffic sign between film frames 205 and 225 (by which time Kennedy had already been hit), Weisberg concludes that Kennedy was hit before film frame 205.

MISSING-FRAME THEORY

The fact that film frames 208 through 211 have been deleted from the black-and-white frame-by-frame photographs published by the Warren Commission (Exhibit 885) and from the color slides of the Zapruder film at the National Archives—and the fact that frames 207 and 212 show obvious splice marks—has led a number of theorists to suspect that Kennedy was shot during that interval and that the four missing film frames were suppressed deliberately. Drawback: *Life* magazine owns the original film and according to those who have seen it, the film is complete, no frames are missing, and Kennedy does not appear to have been hit in the sequence. The Archive's frames may just have been damaged innocently.



www.veteranstoday.com Dr. Fetzer's Article

If, in fact, 6 frames are missing from the Zapruder Film while JFK was behind the Stemmons Freeway Sign, then a shot from the TSBD and the Grassy Knoll are both obscured and impossible to hit President Kennedy. Therefore the only position to hit the President from the front and in the throat is from the South Grassy Knoll position.

TRAFFIC SIGN THEORY

David Lifton, a U.C.L.A. graduate student (at that time), claims that he can detect stress marks coming from the traffic sign starting at frame 212 and continuing until frame 221. He interprets these as shock waves caused by a bullet hitting the sign. This shot, he figures, could not have been the same one that Oswald is supposed to have fired because of the timing. And strangely, right after the assassination the sign was removed.

ENTRY WOUND THEORY

Proponents: Mark Lane, Thomas Buchanan, Joachim Joesten, *et. al.*

Thesis: Early statements were made by Dallas doctors suggesting that the throat wound was made by a bullet *entering* the throat. Since films of the assassination firmly establish that the President's car was past the Book Depository when he was shot, a bullet entering the throat must have come from a point well in front of the Depository. "In front" was at first interpreted to mean the railroad overpass; however, when the Commission showed that a bullet did not in fact pass through the limousine's windshield, as was believed by the proponents of this theory, "in front" was then interpreted to mean the grassy knoll. Mark Lane states in his latest version that Kennedy was directly facing the knoll when he was shot in the throat, although none of the films indicates this to be the case. Selling point: The entry-wound theory explains the Dallas doctors' early statements and the relatively small diameter of the wound, although the doctors later testified that under certain conditions an exit wound would have the same appearance as an entry wound. Drawback: The entry-wound theory does not explain what finally happened to the bullet that entered the throat. Since no exit wound was found in the President's back (and no bullet was in the President's body), the entry-wound theory depends on the assumption that the autopsy and other evidence was changed.

A Primer of Assassination Theories, The whole spectrum of doubt, from the Warren commissioners to Ousman Ba *Esquire*, December 1966, pp. 205 ff. **Z frames 190 to 224 ~ no possible shot from north storm drain or curb storm drain**
Too many obstruction

FRONT SHOT EVIDENCE #5

MEDICAL TESTIMONY

A Critical examination of the words of Dr. Charles Carrico discovered by Harold Weisberg irrefutably proves a front entrance shot to the throat.

In his outstanding work on the Kennedy Assassination, Harold Weisberg uncovered a definitive attestation from Dr. Malcolm Perry that, in this author's belief, unknowingly confirmed the front throat wound as a wound of entrance. The words written by Harold Weisberg cannot be any clearer for us. His analysis is striking.

“As I lead him (Dr. Perry) over those events (the Parkland Hospital procedures with the President) and his participation, what he did and the sequence, he recalled that he first looked at the wound (in the throat), then asked a nurse for a “trake” (short for tracheotomy) tray, wiped off the wound, saw **a ring of bruising** around it, and started cutting. In describing the appearance of the wound and the ring of bruising, he used the words, **“as they always are.”** “Pretending not to notice the significance of this important fact he had let bubble out, I retraced the whole procedure with him again. When he had repeated the same words, I asked him if he had ever been asked about the ringed bruise around the wound in front of the neck. The question told the experienced hunter and the experienced surgeon exactly what he had admitted, one description of an entrance wound. He blushed and improvised the explanation that there was blood around the wound. I did not further embarrass him by pressing him, for we both knew he had seen the wound clearly. He had **twice** said he had wiped the blood off and had seen the wound clearly, if briefly, before cutting.



a ring of bruising around THIS bullet hole illustrates front entry of shot. The same as Dr. Perry's testimony.

The official representation and that of an unofficial apologist to which we shall come would have us believe that bruising is a characteristic of entrance wounds only. This is not the case. The

reader should not be deceived on this or by Perry's admission that there was bruising. Exit wounds also can show bruising. One difference is that exit wounds do not have to show bruising. That in this case there was bruising by itself need not be taken as an expression of Perry's professional opinion that it was a wound of entrance. The definitive answer is in those words he twice used, quoted directly above, **“ ‘as they always are’. It is an entrance wound only that always are of this description. Thus, Dr. Perry had said again and in a different way that this was a shot from the front. In context, this is also the only possible meaning of what Carrico had said.”**

Additionally, Dr. Ronald Jones, chief surgical resident at Parkland Hospital on 11/22/1963, and now Chairman of Surgery at Baylor University made a staggering revelation in a rather innocent conversation interview on Face The Nation with Bob Schieffer on the 11/17/2013 show Season 60, Episode 46:

“SCHIEFFER: You know, Doctor, you were at Parkland hospital there. We didn't know what had happened, what -- how did you feel when you got word of this?

DR. RONALD JONES, BAYLOR UNIVERSITY CHAIRMAN OF SURGERY:

“I just finished an operative procedure that morning and gone down to the cafeteria to have lunch and the page operator began to call people stat, respond immediately including the chief of surgery who I knew was out of town. And I called the operator and I said, why are you paging everyone stat? And she said, Dr. Jones, the president's been shot and they're bringing him to the emergency room and they need physicians right away.

And so Dr. Perry and I ran out the back of the cafeteria, down the hall, down steps to the emergency room and in to trauma room one. And Mrs. Kennedy was on the left of the door as I entered, the president was on a stretcher arms out on arm boards **and I noticed a small hole in the front of the neck that I estimated to be about quarter of an inch.** And I knew he had a large wound to the back of his head, the extent of which I wasn't sure, because we hadn't examined him that closely.

And Dr. Carico (ph) was trying to get an airway going and Dr. Perry decided he would do tracheotomy and I would do a cut down in the upper arm.”

FURTHER & DEFINITELY,

On the CNN Show: Piers Morgan on 11/13/13 Dr. Ronald Jones stated,

“I saw a small hole in the President’s throat about ¼ of an inch...before Dr. Perry made a tracheotomy in the wound in the throat”. Dr. Jones attested to the fact that Drs. Carrico and Perry were both in Trauma Room one with him working on the President after the assassination attempt.

<http://piersmorgan.blogs.cnn.com/2013/11/13/dr-ronald-jones-on-seeing-jfk-arrive-at-the-hospital-after-being-shot-i-knew-he-had-a-large-wound-in-the-back-of-his-head-and-i-saw-no-evidence-of-life/?iref=allsearch>

THE FOLLOWING EVIDENCE IS IRREFUTABLE IN PROVING THAT A FRONT SHOT WAS TAKEN AT THE PRESIDENT, DESTROYING THE SBT & VERIFYING THE FRONT THROAT WOUND.

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.”

~

Additionally, In the Athens Banner Herald (Athens Online), Reporter Jon Mark Beilue wrote on November 23 and 24, 2013, that **Dr. Ronald Curtis**, who was in Trauma Room One with Drs. Carrico, Perry, Jones, McClelland and Crenshaw, **stated**,

“Curtis then unbuttoned Kennedy’s bloody shirt and saw what he was certain was a bullet entrance wound in the pretracheal area of the throat. There was large swelling and blood on the president’s neck.”

“To Curtis, it seemed the future Pennsylvania senator was trying to sway, if not intimidate, him about Kennedy’s wounds. Curtis, along with several other Parkland doctors, he said, thought the throat wound was an entrance wound, not an exit one, which would mean more than one assassin.

Specter kept pushing that he see it as an exit wound or a hematoma. Curtis believed later that narrative fit the official Warren report version that Oswald acted alone.

Fifty years ago, there were no burgeoning conspiracy controversies. Curtis, familiar with gunshot wounds from his trauma room work at Parkland, just knew what he saw.

In the official deposition with the Warren Commission on March 24, 1964, Specter asked Curtis 57 questions. Specter’s questions danced around the throat wound.”

DRs. CARRICO, PERRY, JONES, CRENSHAW AND CURTIS ARE NOT LYING WHEN THEY TESTIFY THAT THEY SAW:

- 1) A SMALL ENTRANCE WOUND IN THE PRESIDENT’S THROAT.**
- 2) The entrance throat wound was about ¼ inch wide.**
- 3) The tracheotomy on JFK was performed AFTER the ¼ inch throat wound was identified by the doctors at Parkland Hospital’s surgery Trauma Room 1.**

[DR. CRENSHAW’S INTERVIEW VERIFYING FRONT ENTRANCE THROAT WOUND.]
<http://jfkfacts.org/assassination/er-doctor-talks-about-jfks-wounds/>

DR. RONALD JONES, BAYLOR UNIVERSITY CHAIRMAN OF SURGERY: I just finished an operative procedure that morning and gone down to the cafeteria to have lunch and the page operator began to call people stat, respond immediately including the chief of surgery who I knew was out of town. And I called the operator and I said, why are you paging everyone stat? And she said, Dr. Jones, the president's been shot and they're bringing him to the emergency room and they need physicians right away.

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And Dr. Carico (ph) was trying to get an airway going and Dr. Perry decided he would do tracheotomy and I would do a cut down in the upper arm.

SCHIEFFER: And he was alive at that point but just barely.

JONES: Dr. Carico (ph) thought he had seen some attempts at respiration, whether that was true or not a neurologic response I don't know. When I saw him he was motionless, his eyes were open, he was staring and I never saw any evidence of life as such, but nevertheless we decided to try to do something rather than do nothing because occasionally you can get somebody brought back.

But we didn't know the extent of that brain injury at that time.

Face The Nation interview with Dr. Ronald Jones – Fetzer, Veterans Today, 12/11/2013.

FRONT SHOT EVIDENCE #6

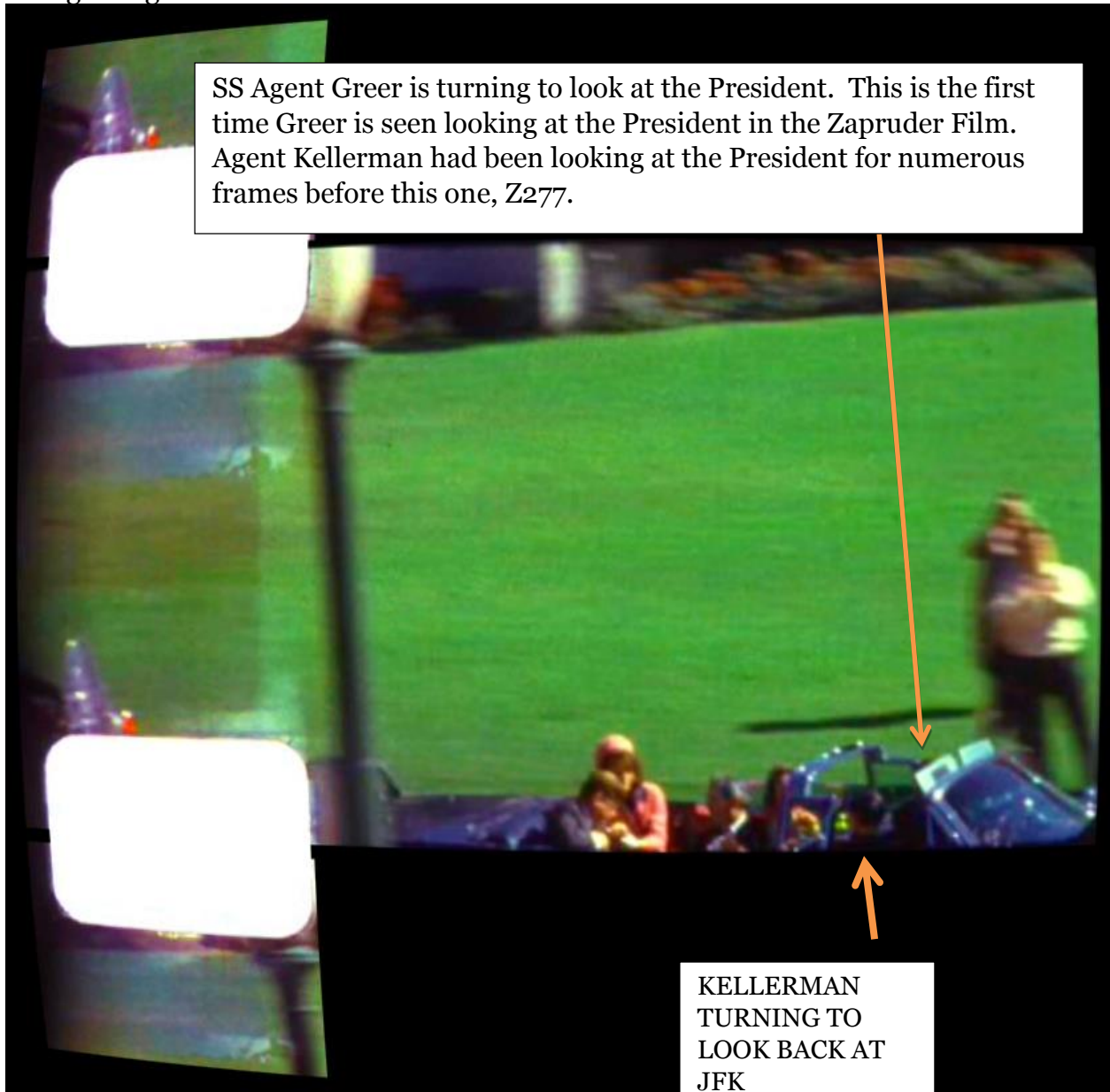
THE ALTGENS PHOTOGRAPHS

James William "Ike" Altgens (April 28, 1919 – December 12, 1995) was an American photographer and field reporter for the Associated Press. Based in Dallas, Texas, in 1963, Altgens took arguably the most famous photograph of the in-progress assassination of President John F. Kennedy—a snapshot that led to a years-long debate among researchers over whether accused assassin Lee Harvey Oswald is visible in Dealey Plaza as the shots were fired. **(Wikipedia) Altgens has been referenced early on in this paper**

An immediate review of the **Altgens #5 photo** illustrates that both SS Agent Greer and Roy Kellermen look inward to the area of the rear view mirror as both the President and Governor are hit from behind. This type of reaction seems counter intuitive. Instinctively, they are reacting to the shot through the windshield, possible debris, the spider crack from the hole and the **“firecracker”** type sound the shot created going through the windshield. Both agents would react more forcefully in the next moments of the assassination when the President’s head explodes from the head shots in Zapruder frame 313. However, their initial reactions to the President and Governor being hit are telling and they confirm the front shot through the windshield.

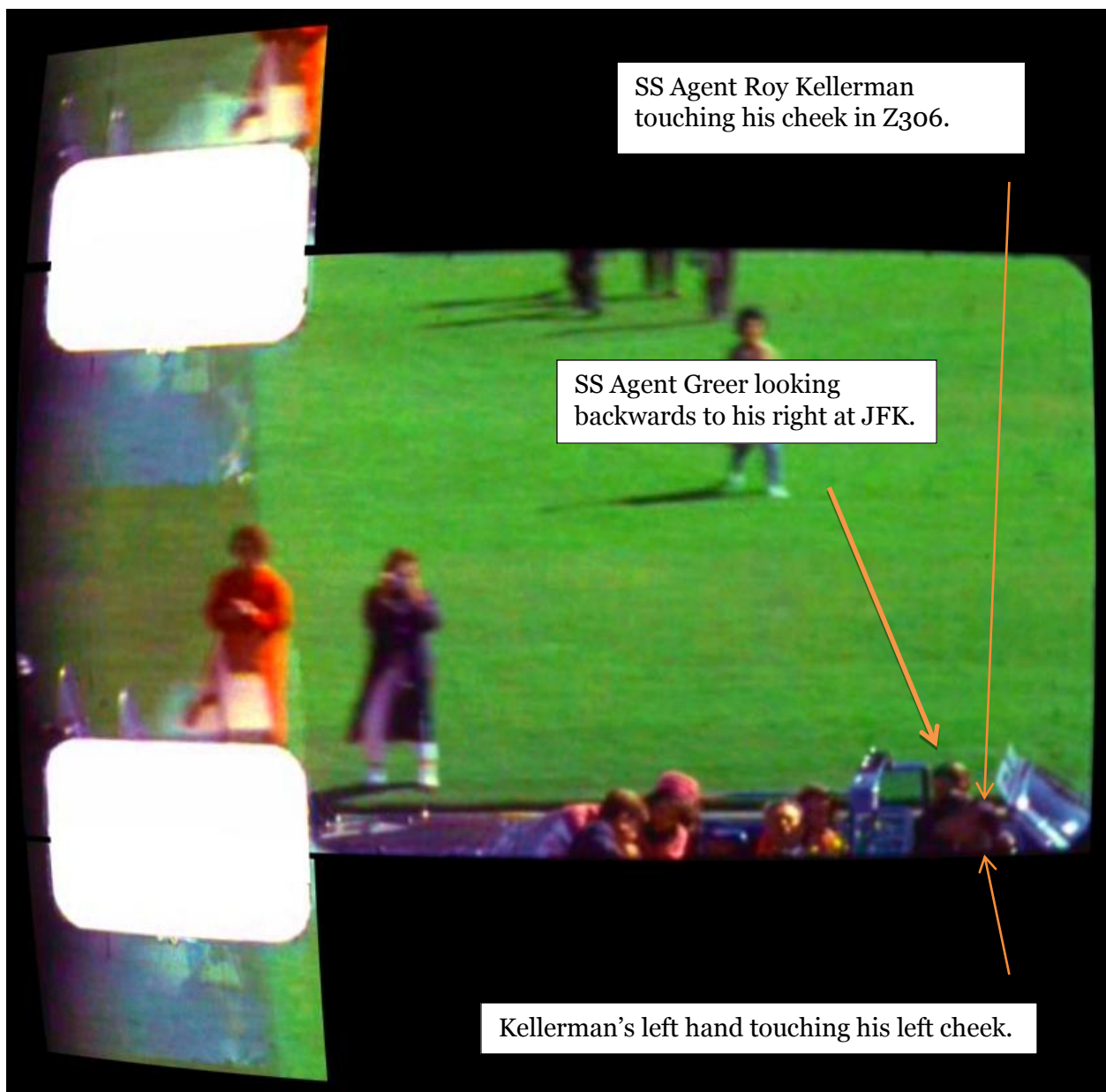
In the Zapruder Film, SS Agent Greer turns directly towards the middle of the front seat facing SS Agent Kellerman.

SS Agent Greer is turning to look at the President. This is the first time Greer is seen looking at the President in the Zapruder Film. Agent Kellerman had been looking at the President for numerous frames before this one, Z277.



KELLERMAN
TURNING TO
LOOK BACK AT
JFK

More importantly, as the limousine proceeds down Elm Street, SS Agent Kellerman reaches for his left cheek. The reason for this movement is that he is touching his cheek because small glass shards from the windshield have hit his cheek from the front shot through the windshield. The only shots at the JFK Limousine at this point in time are rear shots and a front shot. The fatal headshot has not been fired at the President's head yet. SS Agent Kellerman could only be affected by a shot from the front sending glass shards into the car and hitting his face. This action by Kellerman coincides with the findings of Mortician Tom Robinson who examined and worked on the President before his burial. Robinson recognized three small puncture wounds in the President's right cheek.



SS Agent Roy Kellerman touching his cheek in Z306.


SS Agent Greer looking backwards to his right at JFK.

Kellerman's left hand touching his left cheek.



www.waronyou.com

From Z frame 294 to Z306 is 12 frames. At a rate of 18.3 frames per second, this is $\frac{2}{3.05}$ of a second (.6557 of a second). As seen in the Zapruder film, at Z 294, Kellerman is looking at SS Greer. Greer is looking right at Kellerman. Kellerman may have told Greer to “get us out of here” at this moment. But more significantly, in an independent test by this author, it is physically impossible to reach forward, grab the radio mike and lift it to ones ear to speak in just .6557 of a second. In fact, it would take 2.3 seconds to do it. After five tests of 2.2, 2.3, 2.3, 2.5, 2.7, using the mode, it is obvious that Kellerman was not on the radio. 2.3 seconds would correspond to 42.09 Z frames. Adding this number to Z294, it take us to Z frame Z336.09. At Z336, looking at the next page, a significant piece of corroborating evidence becomes apparent.



SS Agent Hill is at the rear of the limo. In his WC testimony, Hill stated that he could hear Kellerman on the limo radio talking.

Also, in his WC testimony, Kellerman says that he got on the radio and then Clint Hill jumped onto the rear of the limo. In this chronology, it becomes apparent that Kellerman was on the radio long after Z308, when his left hand was touching his cheek. The chronology would be 1) initial shots to President (including the throat shot), 2) Kellerman reaches and speaks on radio, 3) head shots occur, 4) SS Hill reaches the car. But as we can ascertain from the Z film. Kellerman's left hand is already down to his midsection BEFORE the head shots occur. This would make it impossible for SS Hill to have heard him on the radio because Kellerman was apparently finished talking by that point (with his hand at his midsection below his shoulders and face). Unless, Kellerman talked on the radio a second time. Kellerman did not testify to speaking on the radio a second time in his WC testimony or in any other interviews. Conclusively, at this point, from the evidence presented, no one was speaking on the limo radio at Z308 when Kellerman had his left hand at his cheek and then looked at his left hand because SS Hill was nowhere near the limo before the headshots at Z313 to say that he heard Kellerman on the radio. Of course, FBI agents report that SS Greer (The limo driver) told them that he was speaking on the radio during the assassination, but Greer emphatically denies he said that or was speaking on the radio. Both FBI agents stand by their testimony that Greer said that he was talking on the radio. If Greer was on the radio, it further substantiates that Kellerman was not on the radio in Z308, but was touching his cheek and looking at his left hand at that point. This author contends that Kellerman had been hit by a fragment or windshield glass at Z308 which is why he was touching his cheek and looking at his hand for perhaps blood from being grazed by the front shot from the South Knoll through the windshield.



It has been suggested by researchers that Kellerman was wearing an earpiece / ear plug during the assassination, and that was what he was reaching for in the previous page photo. However, this frame of the Towner film (black arrow pointing to Kellerman's ear before front shots fired), and JFK researcher Robert Harris state that Kellerman was not wearing an earpiece that day.

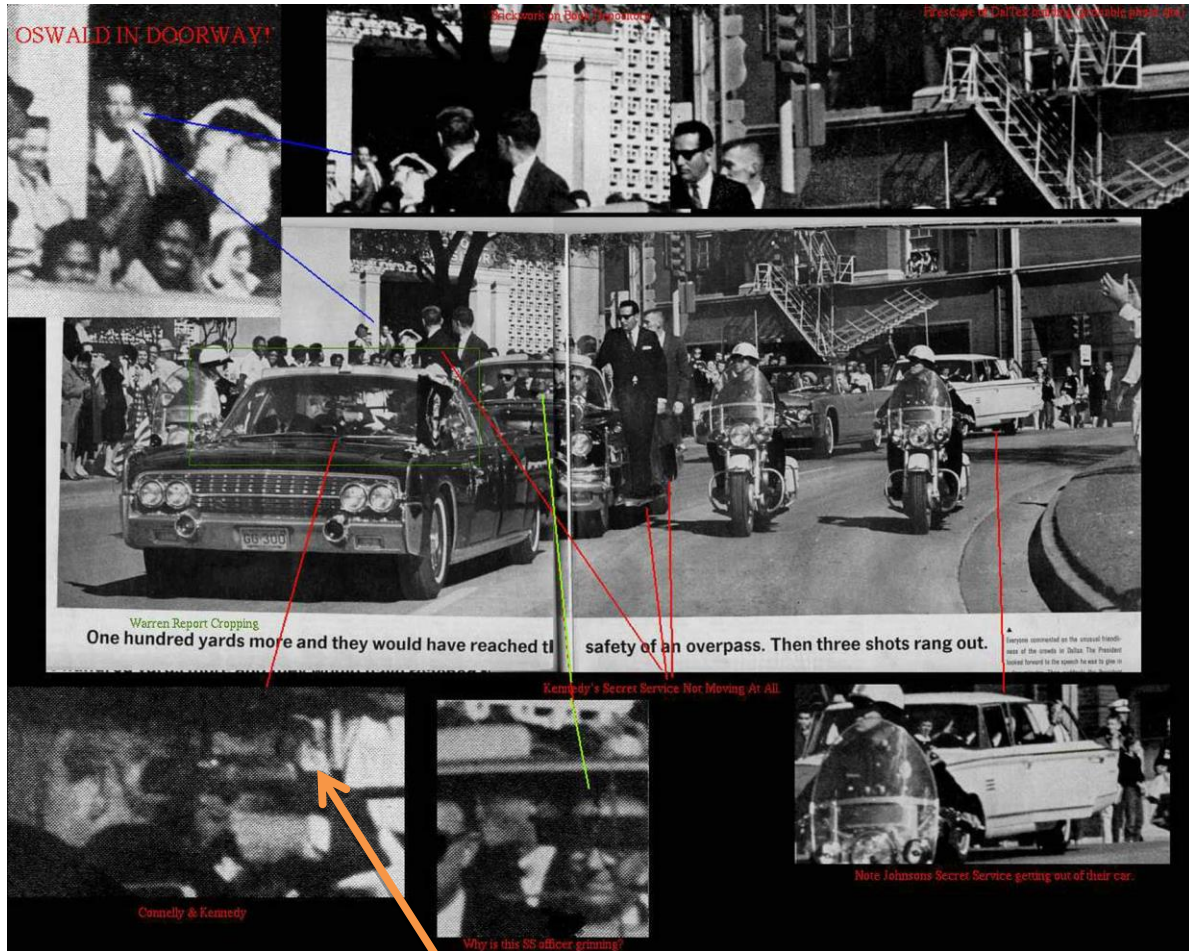
In direct contradiction to his Warren Commission Testimony, Roy Kellerman turns to his immediate left after the President was struck in the throat area.



After a close examination of the James Altgens' photograph #5 (taken at about Zapruder frame 255) the photo shows that a path from the windshield to JFK's throat was entirely unobstructed. Governor Connally was not in the way even after he is hit by an assassin's bullet. Furthermore, some versions of this photograph show a mark (resembling a spiral nebula with a dark hole in the center) in the windshield that is a through-and-through hole.

Further evidence from the mortician's work clearly makes a solid case for a front windshield shot. Mortician Robinson described three tiny holes in the right cheek of the President, near the right eye. I had previously ignored these wounds, because I could not relate them to anything else that occurred in the limo. Unless of course, there was a front shot through the windshield that caused the glass fragments to hit the President in the cheek. The reason that Robinson recalled these small wounds at all is because the fixative solution he had use on the President's head was leaking from them. Such wounds could hardly be caused by debris coming from inside the cheek because the President. If these small holes were caused from inside JFK's head after his fatal head wound, would there only be small holes in his cheek and not substantially larger

wounds? Furthermore, JFK's facial bones and his skull would have obstructed such a path from the brain for any fragments from the skull to go through the President's cheek. Instead, something must have struck JFK's cheek from the outside coming from his front. No other limousine occupant suffered such facial injuries. Therefore, the glass fragments must have come from a single, high powered shot that was directed precisely at the President from the left front of the limo. **Murder in Dealey Plaza, page 258.**

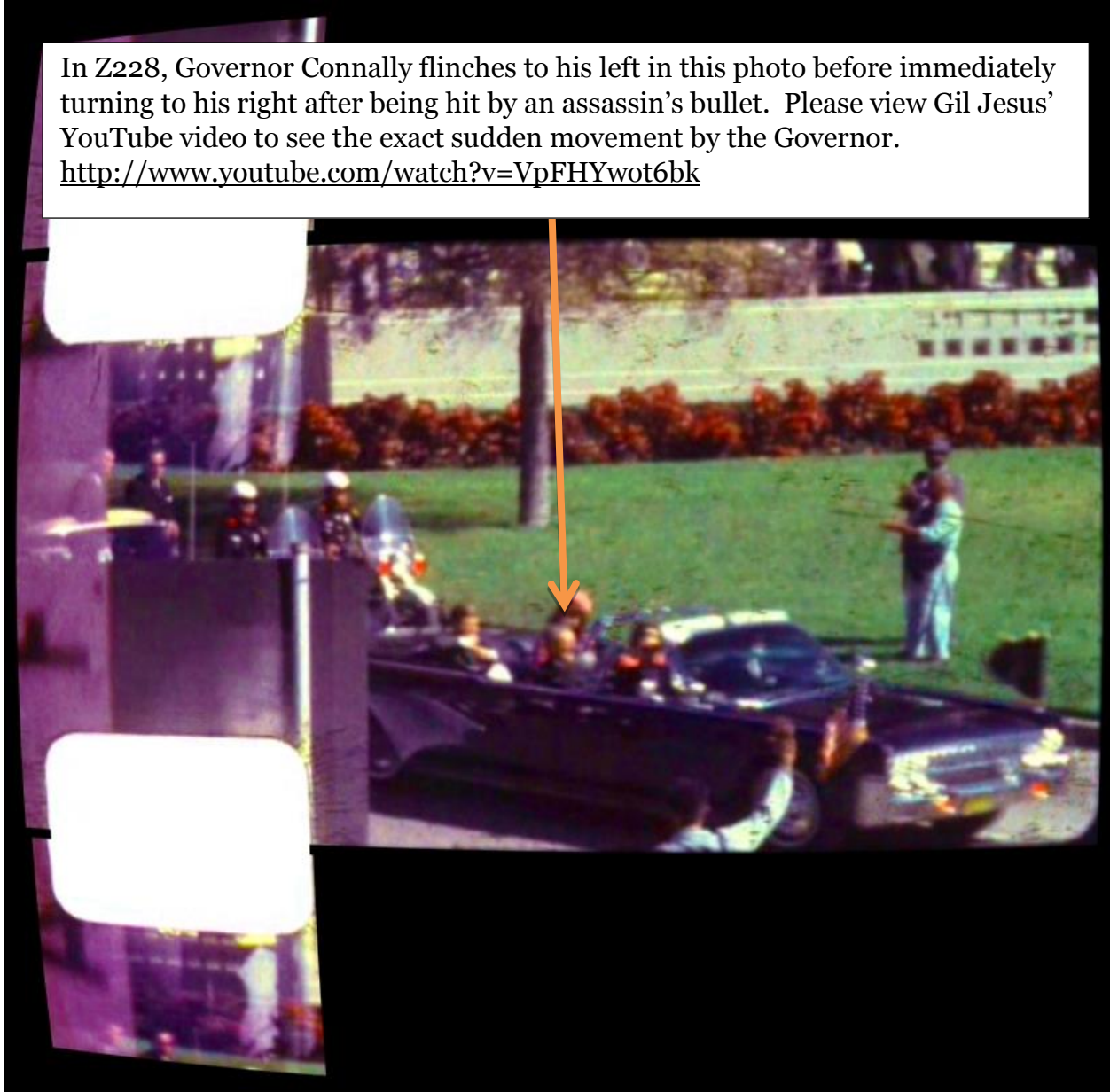


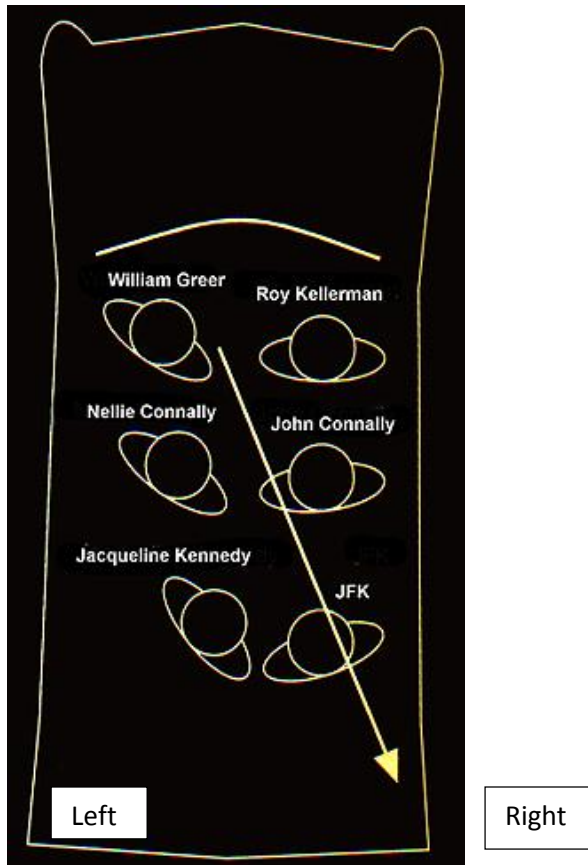
The hole in the windshield

Additionally, in Gil Jesus' analysis of the Zapruder film, Governor Connally briefly flinches to his left before turning right and grimacing as he gets hit in the back by a bullet. That split second reaction to the left is Connally's natural movement as a bullet

passes right by him and over left shoulder from the front. His actions confirm the front bullet shot through the windshield.

In Z228, Governor Connally flinches to his left in this photo before immediately turning to his right after being hit by an assassin's bullet. Please view Gil Jesus' YouTube video to see the exact sudden movement by the Governor.
<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=VpFHYwot6bk>





This rough sketch diagrams the front shot as it would have passed over Connally's left shoulder. While the arrow is slightly askew from the perfect trajectory to the South Knoll shooter positions, the image is striking in its accuracy.

<http://community-2.webtv.net/Larry762/fontcolor3300FF/page4.html>

FRONT SHOT EVIDENCE #7

"It sounded like a firecracker."

80 witnesses claim they heard firecracker sounds during the early moments of the assassination.

A firecracker sound is exactly the sound that you hear when a bullet travels through a windshield.

WITNESS #1 ALLEN DULLES, Former CIA Director, fired by President Kennedy as CIA Director and Warren Commission Member leading the investigation of that body:

"...Most of the witnesses have indicated they thought it was a backfire; the first shot was a backfire or a firecracker."

WC report Vol. 4 p. 145

#2 ROY KELLERMAN (Kellerman's FBI report)

(Secret Service Agent seated in passenger seat of JFK Limousine during the assassination)

"Among those ten agents (The Secret Service Agents including Agent Glenn Bennett) ... six initially thought they heard firecrackers going off, three immediately recognized the sound as gunfire, and one believed that he heard a motorcycle backfiring...." –John Canal,

Silencing the Lone Assassin

November 27, 1963, FBI REPORT

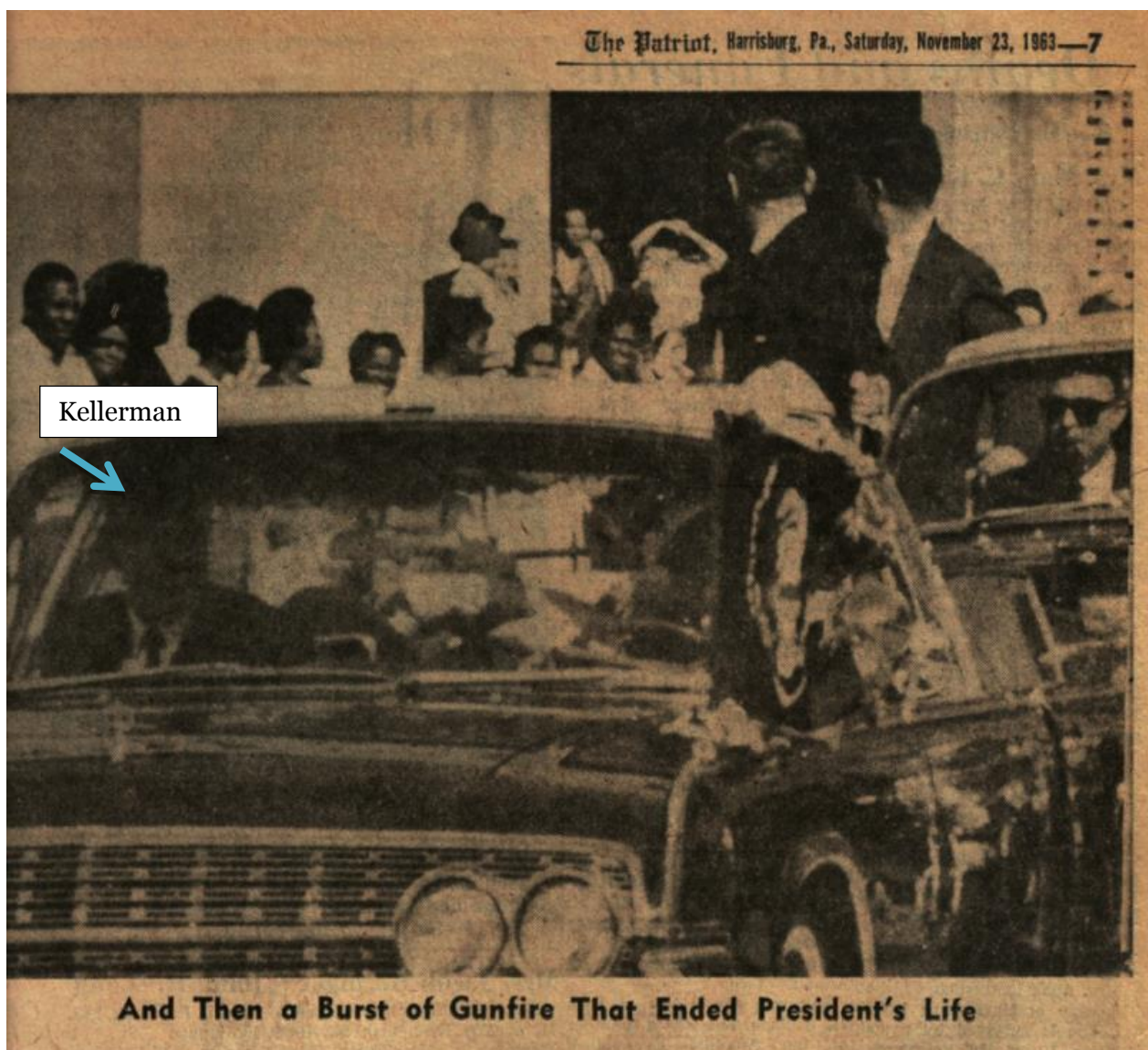
Kellerman said he heard a noise like a **firecracker**.

Kellerman stated that he had been in almost daily contact for the past three years with the President, and said he could pick his voice out from any group of people. Upon hearing a noise like a **firecracker**, he distinctly and positively heard the President say "My God, I've been hit". Kellerman advised he immediately turned his head to the left rear and almost instantaneously heard two additional shots.

Roy Kellerman interviewed by Arlen Specter, John S. Cooper and Gerald Ford on behalf of the Warren Commission (9th March, 1964)

Arlen Specter: All right. Now, describe what occurred as you proceeded down Elm Street after

turning off of Houston. *Roy Kellerman*: As we turned off Houston onto Elm and made the short little dip to the left going down grade, as I said, we were away from buildings, and where there was a sign on the side of the road which I don't recall what it was or what it said, but we no more than passed that and you are out in the open, and there is a report like a **firecracker**, pop. And I turned my head to the right because whatever this noise was I was sure that it came from the right and perhaps into the rear, and as I turned my head to the right to view whatever it was or see whatever it was, I heard a voice from the back seat and I firmly believe it was the President's, "My God, I am hit," and I turned around and he has got his hands up here like this."



AGENT KELLERMAN'S FACE IS LOOKING IMMEDIATELY TO HIS LEFT TOWARDS THE REARVIEW MIRROR AND THEN BACK TO LOOK AT THE PRESIDENT IN THE ALTGEN PHOTO. (Harrisburg Patriot News)



IN Z FRAME 264, ROY KELLERMAN TURNED TO HIS LEFT.

The blue arrow points to the back of Agent Kellerman's neck.

The black arrow points to Kellerman turning his head

#3 JAMES ALTGENS' TESTIMONY TO THE WARREN COMMISSION:

Mr. ALTGENS - I made one picture at the time I heard a noise that sounded like a **firecracker**--I did not know it was a shot, but evidently my picture, as I recall, and it was almost simultaneously with the shot--the shot was just a fraction ahead of my picture, but that much---of course at that time I figured it was nothing more than a **firecracker**, because from my position down here the sound was not of such volume that it would indicate to me it was a high-velocity rifle.

Mr. LIEBELER - Did you have any idea where the sound came from when you were standing there at No. 3 on Commission Exhibit No. 354?

Mr. ALTGENS - Well, it sounded like it was coming up from behind the car from my position--I mean the first shot, and being **fireworks**--who counts **fireworks** explosions? I wasn't keeping track of the number of pops that took place, but I could vouch for No. 1, and I can vouch for the last shot, but I cannot tell you how many shots were in between. There was not another shot fired after the President was struck in the head. That was the last shot--that much I will say with a great degree of certainty.

Mr. LIEBELER - What makes you so certain of that, Mr. Altgens?

Mr. ALTGENS - Because, having heard these shots and then having seen the damage that was done on this shot to the President's head, I was aware at that time that shooting was taking place and there was not a shot--I looked--I looked because I knew the shot had to come from either over here, if it were close range, or had to come from a high-powered rifle.

#4 MALCOLM KILDUFF: Acting Press Secretary / Dallas Trip: (riding in the Presidential Motorcade / five cars behind Presidential Limousine)

“My thought process--you may think I am absolutely crazy that I can remember my thought process--but my thought process was that we were a week away from Thanksgiving. And that we were in Texas, and **fireworks**. And I said it must be a **firecracker**. This is between the first and second shot.” High Treason 2 by Harrison Edward Livingstone

[Mr. Kilduff also announced to the world on film that there was a shot that hit the President in his right temple.]

#5 JAMES TAGUE'S TESTIMONY: wounded by a shot at the President.

The testimony of James Thomas Tague was taken at 8:15 p.m., on July 23, 1964, in the office of the U.S. attorney, 301 Post Office Building, Bryan and Ervay Streets, Dallas, Tex., by Mr. Wesley J. Liebeler, assistant counsel of the President's Commission.

Mr. TAGUE. Well, I was standing there watching, and really I was watching to try to distinguish the President and his car. About this time I heard what sounded like a **firecracker**. Well, a very loud **firecracker**. It certainly didn't sound like a rifle shot. It was more of a loud cannon-type sound. I looked around to see who was throwing **firecrackers** or what was going on and I turned my head away from the motorcade and, of course, two more shots. And I ducked behind the post when I realized somebody was shooting after the third shot. After the third shot, I ducked behind the bridge abutment and was there for a second, and I glanced out and just as I looked out, the

car following the President's car, the one with the Secret Service men, was just flying past at that time.

#6 CAROLYN WALTHER: eyewitness at the assassination

“The President passed us, and he was smiling, and everybody was waving. Then the last of the cars went by, and I heard the shot. I thought it was a **firecracker**. Then I started back to work, and it was along the curb, and then two shots right together, and then another one. I'm sure there were four shots. [*The Warren Report: Part 1*](#), CBS Television (25th June, 1967)

#7 MARY ELIZABETH WOODWARD: Dallas Morning News Reporter

One of the many witnesses to the assassination of President Kennedy was a young junior reporter from the DALLAS MORNING NEWS named Mary Elizabeth Woodward, who was standing on the north side of Elm St. with three other female colleagues (Maggie Brown, Aurelia Lorenzo and Ann Donaldson) next to the large sign that momentarily impaired Abraham Zapruder's view of the motorcade. Despite being close to the Lincoln convertible carrying the Kennedys and the Connallys, none of the four women were interviewed by either the Dallas County Sheriff's Department or by the Warren Commission itself. The only official statement given by Miss Woodward was to the FBI on December 6, 1963, published as Commission Exhibit No. 2084... [Miss Woodward wrote an article for the Dallas Morning News printed November 23, 1962.] Certainly the content of her article gave no hints of shots being fired from behind the motorcade, except for the first being described as sounding like a **firecracker**.
[*The Third Decade*](#), July 1992, pp. 24-26.

#8 JAMES UNDERWOOD: eyewitness at the assassination: (news reporter on Houston Street at the time of the shots)

April 1, 1964: “I believe I said to one of the other fellows it sounds like a giant **firecracker** ... Now, the first [shot] was just a loud explosion but it sounded like a giant **firecracker** or something had gone off.” [Warren Commission testimony: 6H169]

#9 MALCOLM SUMMERS: witness to the assassination

(Summers was standing on the south side of Elm Street across from the grassy knoll at the time of the shooting. He was extremely close to the Presidential limousine)

“I'm a Republican but he (JFK) was a Democrat I voted for so I wanted to get close. I was sick for two weeks after it happened. I couldn't believe it happened in Dallas, I was right next to the car when Jackie crawled on the back and helped pull the FBI guy (actually SS). I heard three shots. The first shot came right after the car turned the corner (Houston & Elm Streets)-and I thought it was more like the sound of a **firecracker** and I thought, ‘Well, that's a cheap trick.’” And I saw the FBI guys (SS) looking around on the ground like that was what they thought too.” (Oral History Collection at Sixth Floor Museum, March 7, 2002)

#10 WILMA BOYD: eyewitness / her testimony during the Garrison Trial of Clay Shaw

Q: And did you hear any unusual noises in Dealey Plaza?

A: I heard what I thought was a **firecracker**, a **firecracker**.

Q: And what were you doing at the time you heard this noise?

A: I was trying to take a picture of the building, or I mean the corner there, and that is when I realized that I had not cocked my camera and I felt, well, when I heard what I thought was a **firecracker**.

#11 FRANCES GAYLE NEWMAN: eyewitness to the assassination / her testimony during the Garrison Trial of Clay Shaw

Q: Did you hear any unusual noises?

A: I heard three of what I thought at first were **firecrackers** -- three shots.

#12 BILL NEWMAN (on the north side of Elm Street, near the Presidential limousine at the time of the shooting), November 22, 1963:

“... what I thought was a **firecracker** had went off”

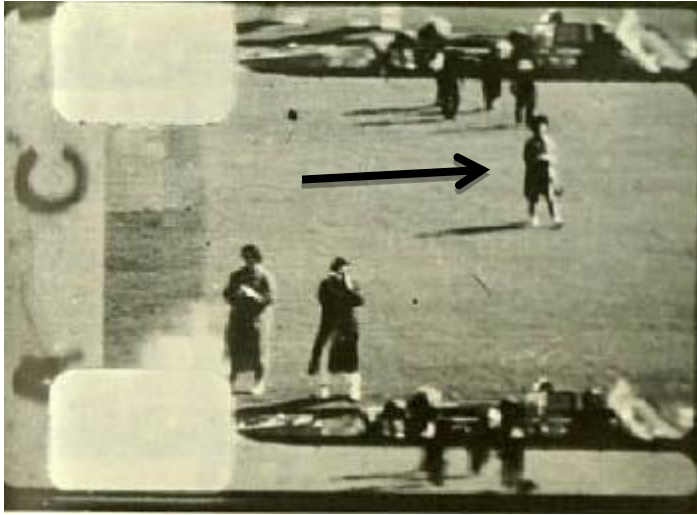
[Sheriff’s Department affidavit: 19H490]



#13 TONI FOSTER: eyewitness to the assassination

“I heard two **firecracker**-like sounds and I looked up because it sounded like it was coming from up in the air. At the time, I thought, “Those sound like **firecrackers**.” To me it was *click-click*;

they were just that fast. As I thought that and I looked towards the president I didn't know he was already shot. Because when I did look at him that's when the third shot hit and his head went down like that [puts her head to her chest]. I looked at him, I noticed he took his hands and did like this [brings her hands up and crossed at her chest], his head came down. I thought, "I wonder what he's doing? Why did he do that?" As I'm thinking that – that fast – the 4th shot, the last shot, hit and his head exploded. So to me it was four shots. I do recall after that, the shell, I could hear that clink." Running Woman Toni Foster, by Debra Conway, 2000.



#14 MARILYN SITZMAN: eyewitness to the assassination standing next to Abraham Zapruder during the assassination

“And as far as the sound of the shots go, the first one, as I said, sounded like a **firecracker**, and the second one that I heard sounded the same, because I recall no difference whatsoever in them. And I'm sure that if the second shot would have come from a different place -- and the supposed theory is they would have been much closer to me and on the right side -- I would have heard the sounding of the gun much closer, and I probably had a ringing in my head because the fence was quite close to where we were standing, very close. Ah, it just sounded the same way. *Interview with Josiah Thompson*

“Yeah. They turned the corner, and they started coming down. And the first thing I remember hearing was what I thought was **firecrackers** because Kennedy threw his hands up, and I heard “bang, bang.” Now, there could have been a third “bang,” I can't swear to that one. But I know there were two “bangs” very close together, and I thought they were **firecrackers** because his arms were going into the air, and it was way off to my left and above. So, you know, I'm just kind of like... what a stupid thing to throw **firecrackers**, and as they came down... the last shot that we heard was right in front of us and it was like the same sound—far off and to the left—but I saw his head open up and I saw the brains coming up. So, of course, by this time, I knew it wasn't **firecrackers**. But those were the only sounds I heard.”

Oral History Interview, Sixth Floor Museum, by Wes Wise & Bob Porter.

#15 & #16 MR. & MRS. JACK FRAZEN: eyewitnesses to the assassination

Jack Frazen: He said he heard the sound of an explosion which appeared to him to come from the President's car and ...small fragments flying inside the vehicle and immediately assumed someone had tossed a **firecracker** inside the automobile, 22WCH840.

Mrs. Jack Frazen: Shortly after the President's automobile passed by she heard a noise which sounded as if someone had thrown a **firecracker** into the President's automobile at approximately the same time she noticed dust or small pieces of debris flying from the President's automobile, 24WCH525.

#17 S. M. HOLLAND: eyewitness to the assassination (standing roughly in the middle of triple overpass directly over Elm Street)

"...when they (JFK Limo) got just about to the Arcade (Grassy Knoll area) I heard what I thought for a moment was a firecracker and he slumped over and I looked over toward the arcade and trees and saw a puff of smoke come from the trees and I heard three more shots after the first shot but that was the only puff of smoke I saw." [Sheriff's Department affidavit: 19H480]

#18 J. W. FOSTER: Dallas Police Patrolman, on top of the triple overpass,

March 25, 1964: "Just as the vehicle in which President Kennedy was riding reached a point on Elm Street just east of the overpass, Patrolman Foster heard a noise that sounded like a large firecracker." [FBI report: CD897] "After he came onto Elm I watched the men on the track more than I was him. Then I heard this loud noise, sound like a large firecracker. Kind of dumbfounded at first and then heard the second one. I moved to the banister of the overpass to see what was happening. Then the third explosion, and they were beginning to move around. I ran after I saw what was happening." J.W. Foster WC Testimony.

#19 VICTORIA ADAMS: eyewitness to the assassination

(Victoria Adams, the notable "girl on the stairs." She was an employee who worked in the same building as one Lee Harvey Oswald. The problem caused by her presence is very simple and easily summarized. Adams, along with her friend Sandra Styles, stood on the fourth floor of the Texas School Book Depository at the moment of the murder. She testified to hearing three shots, which from her vantage point appeared to be coming from the right of the building (i.e., from the grassy knoll). She and Styles then ran to the stairs to head down. This was the only set of stairs that went all the way to the top of the building. Both she and her friend took them down to the ground floor. She did not see or hear Oswald. Yet, she should have if he were on the sixth floor traveling downwards)

*At first she thought it was **firecrackers**. But when she saw the chaos and the terror on all the faces below, she knew it was something far worse. She turned from the window and grabbed the arm of a co-worker. "Come on." She whispered. "Let's find out what's going on down there." In this split second, her innocence—and that of a nation's—came to an end.*

Victoria Adams continued: (looking out a fourth floor window of the Texas School Book Depository), April 7, 1964: "And we heard a shot, and it was a pause, and then a second shot, and then a third shot. It sounded like a **firecracker** or a cannon at a football game" [Warren Commission testimony: 6H388]

#20 HOWARD BRENNAN: eyewitness to the assassination

Howard Brennan, a 45-year-old steamfitter, while waiting across the street from the Depository for the presidential motorcade, noticed a man at the southeast corner window of the sixth floor of the Depository. Just after the President's car passed, he heard what he thought was a **firecracker** or an explosion.

(Mr. Belin: "Then what did you observe or hear?") Mr. Brennan: "Well, then something, just right after this explosion, made me think that it was a **firecracker** being thrown from the Texas Book Store." [Warren Commission testimony: 3H143]

#21 RONALD FISCHER: eyewitness to the assassination (on south side of Elm Street at the west side of the Houston Street corner), "Well, as I looked around to watch these other cars, I heard a shot. At first I thought it was a **firecracker**. And---uh everybody got quiet. There was no yelling or shouting or anything. Everything seemed to get real still. And--uh--the second shot rang out, and then everybody--from where I was standing---everybody started to scatter. And--uh--then the third shot." [Warren Commission testimony: 6H195]

#22 HUGH WILLIAM BETZNER: eyewitness to the assassination

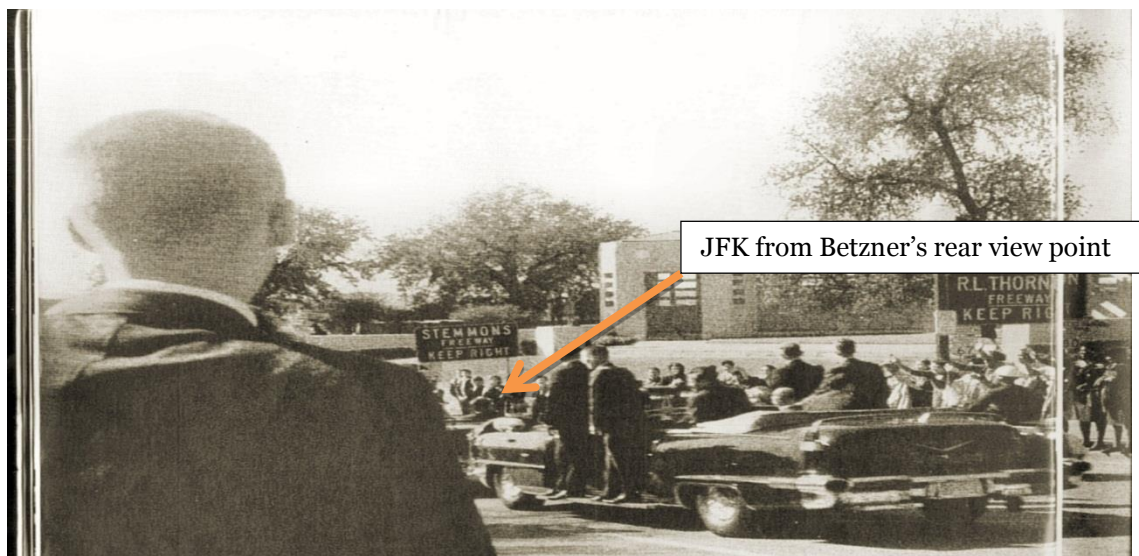
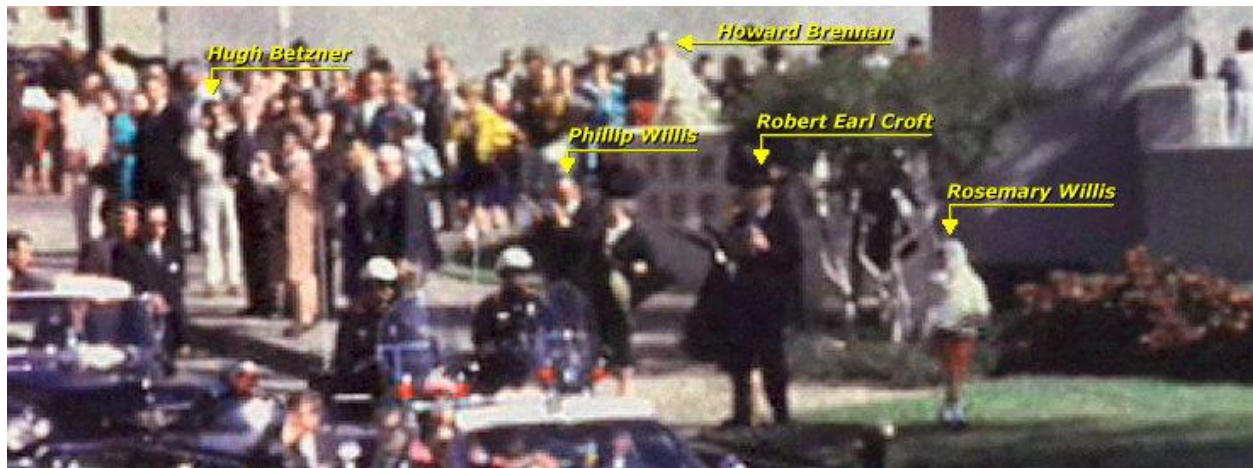
VOLUNTARY STATEMENT. Not Under Arrest. Form No. 86
SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT
COUNTY OF DALLAS, TEXAS

Before me, the undersigned authority, on this the 22 day of November A.D. 1963 personally appeared Hugh William Betzner, Jr., Address 5922 Velasco, Dallas, Age 22 , Phone No. TA 7-9761

Deposes and says:

"I was standing on Houston Street near the intersection of Elm Street. I took a picture of President Kennedy's car as it passed along Houston Street. I have an old camera. I looked down real quick and rolled the film to take the next picture. I then ran down to the corner of Elm and Houston [sic] Streets, this being the southwest corner. I was standing back from the corner and had to take the pictures through some of the crowd. I ran on down Elm a little more and President Kennedy's car was starting to go down the hill to the triple underpass. I was running trying to keep the President's car in my view and was winding my film as I ran. I was looking down at my camera to see the number of the film as I ran. I took another picture as the President's car was going down the hill on Elm Street. I started to wind my film again and I heard a loud noise. I thought that this noise was either a **firecracker** or a car had backfired. I looked up and it seemed like there was another loud noise in the matter of a few seconds. I looked down the street and I could see the President's car and another one and they looked like

the cars were stopped. Then I saw a flash of pink like someone standing up and then sitting back down in the car. Then I ran around so I could look over the back of a monument and I either saw the following then or when I was sitting back down on the corner of Elm Street. I cannot remember exactly where I was when I saw the following: I heard at least two shots fired and I saw what looked like a **firecracker** going off in the president's car.”



From Killing Kennedy, p. 148, “There was extensive testimony that the shots came from either close to the car or in the car. At the time, some said the shots came from secret Service men in the car or close to it. Photographer Hugh Betzner said that he “saw what looked like a firecracker going off in the President’s car.” Could the “firecracker” that Betzner saw from his perspective from behind the President have been shattered glass from the windshield travelling towards the President’s throat area as the glass fragments reflected in the sunlight?

#23 AUSTIN MILLER: Warren Commission Testimony

(Miller was standing on the triple overpass)

Mr. BELIN - Well, describe what happened. Did you see the motorcade come by?

Mr. MILLER - Yes sir; it came down main street and turned north on Houston Street and went over two blocks and turned left on Elm Street. Got about halfway down the hill going toward the underpass and that is when as I recall the first shot was fired.

Mr. BELIN - Did you know it was a shot when you heard it?

Mr. MILLER - I didn't know it. I thought at first the motorcycle backfiring or somebody threwed some **firecrackers** out.

Mr. BELIN - Then what did you hear or see?

Mr. MILLER - After the first one, just a few seconds later, there was two more shots fired, or sounded like a sound at the time. I don't know for sure. And it was after that I saw some man in the car fall forward, and a women next to him grab him and hollered, and just what, I don't know exactly what she said.

Mr. BELIN - Then what did you see?

Mr. MILLER - About that time I turned to look toward the - there is a little plaza sitting on the hill. I looked over there to see if anything was there, who through the **firecracker** or whatever it was, or see if anything was up there, and there wasn't nobody standing there, so I stepped back and looked at the tracks to see if anybody run across the railroad tracks, and there was nobody running across the railroad tracks. So I turned right straight back just in time to see the convertible take off fast.

Mr. BELIN - You mean the convertible in which the President was riding?

Mr. MILLER - I wouldn't want to say it was the President. It was a convertible, but I saw a man fall over. I don't know whose convertible it was.

Mr. BELIN - Where did the shots sound like they came from?

Mr. MILLER - Well, the way it sounded like, it came from the, I would say from right there in the car. Would be to my left, the way I was looking at him toward that incline.

Mr. BELIN - Is there anything else that you can think of that you saw?

Mr. MILLER - About the time I looked over to the side there, there was a police officer. No; a motorcycle running his motor under against the curb, and jumped off and come up to the hill toward the top and right behind him was some more officers and plainclothesmen, too.

Mr. BELIN - Did you see anyone that might be, that gave any suspicious movements of any kind over there?

Mr. MILLER - No, sir; I didn't

Mr. BELIN - Did you see anyone when you looked around on the railroad tracks, that you hadn't seen before.

#24 LADYBIRD JOHNSON: in vice presidential car during the assassination

“It seemed to me to come from the right above my shoulder from a building. Then a moment and then two more shots in rapid succession. There had been such a gala air that I thought it must be **firecrackers** or some kind of celebration.”

#25 (VICE PRESIDENT LYNDON JOHNSON ALSO SAID THAT HE HEARD FIRECRACKERS)

“At some time in this sequence of events, I heard other explosions. It was impossible for me to tell the direction from which the explosions came.” (8-19-69 tape prepared for his book *The Vantage Point*, as transcribed and published by Michael Beschloss in *Reaching for Glory*, 2001) “We heard shots. It never occurred to me it was an assassination or a killing. I just thought it was firecrackers or a car backfiring...The first time I knew that there was anything unusual was when the car lunged...It zoomed...This great big ole boy from Georgia said, "Down!" And he got on top of me.” (*The Vantage Point*, 1971)”

#26 JACK READY: eyewitness to the assassination

Jack Ready (Secret Service agent, on the right running-board of the follow-up car), undated: “I was about 25–30 feet from President Kennedy who was located in the right rear seat. I heard what appeared to be **firecrackers** going off from my position. I immediately turned to my right rear trying to locate the source but was not able to determine the exact location. At this time the U.S. Secret Service follow-up car seemed to slow and I heard someone from inside the car say: ‘He’s shot.’ ” [Statement: CE1024: 18H749]

#27 JIM FEATHERSTON: Dallas Times Herald Reporter – witness at the assassination

Dallas *Times Herald* reporter Jim Featherston had watched the motorcade from the east side of Houston Street. When the shots rang out, he thought they were **firecrackers**, and was unable to see any of the events occurring on Elm Street.



Dallas *Times Herald* reporter Jim Featherston had watched the motorcade from the east side of Houston Street. When the shots rang out, he thought they were firecrackers, and was unable to see any of the events occurring on Elm Street.

#28 MRS. DONALD BAKER: eyewitness in front of the TSBD (north side of Elm Street)

“Well, after he (JFK) passed us, then we heard a noise and I thought it was **firecrackers**, because I saw a shot or something hit the pavement...[much later in testimony discussing a shot that hit

the street at the Freeway Sign located just before the Stemmons Freeway Sign on the northside of Elm Street] Well, as I said, I thought it was a **firecracker**. It looked like you could see the sparks from it and I just thought it was a **firecracker**." Pp.546-47. HSCA vol 2.

#29 VIRGIE RACKLEY: eyewitness in front of the TSBD (north side of elm street)

"...heard three explosions spaced at intervals which she at first thought were **firecrackers**." HSCA, vol. 2, p. 543.

#30 JEAN HILL, excerpt from a speech given by Miss Hill (November, 1991)

There were three shots. We (assassination investigators) have three bullets and that's all we're going to commit to now." I said, "Well, I know what I heard," and they told me, "What you heard were echoes. You would be very wise to keep your mouth shut." Well, I guess I've never been that wise. I know the difference between **firecrackers**, echoes, and gunshots. I'm the daughter of a game ranger, and my father took me shooting all my life. (Jean Hill believes that she heard gunshots)

**#31 MARY MOORMAN: eyewitness to the assassination standing next to Jean Hill
Testimony Clay Shaw Trial, February 15, 1969.**

Moorman: I observed the motorcade as it approached. There were several cars preceding the Presidential limousine and as the Presidential limousine approached me I stepped forward to observe closer in order to take a picture, that is what I planned to do and just what I did.

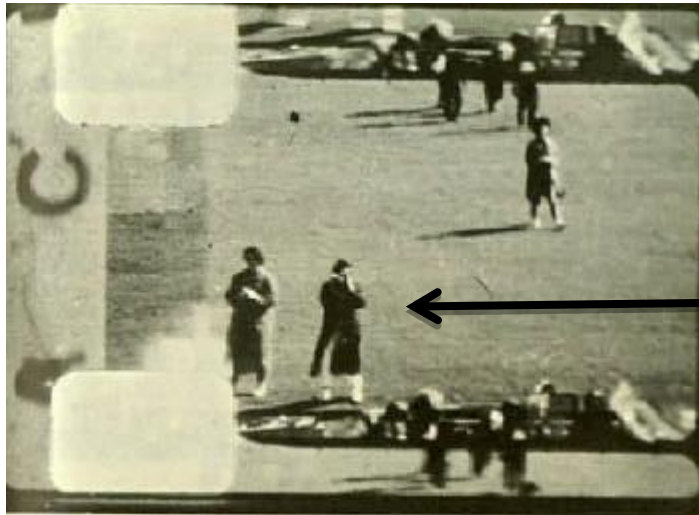
Q: Did you hear any unusual noises?

Moorman: Yes.

Q: And what did these noises -- How many of these noises did you hear and what did it sound like to you?

Moorman: I heard three noises and they sounded like **firecrackers**.

(MARY MOORMAN'S POSITION TO THE ASSASSINATION IS SHOWN ON THE NEXT PAGE BY A BLACK ARROW)



Mary Moorman

#32 LOUIE STEVEN WITT: eyewitness / the reputed “umbrella man”

“Yes, as I moved toward the street, still walking on the grass, I heard the shots that I eventually learned were shot. At the time somehow it didn’t register as shots because they were so close together, and it was like hearing a string of **firecrackers**, or something like that.”

HSCA, Vol. 4, p. 433.

#33 CLINTON J. HILL: November 30, 1963 statement

(secret service agent on the left rear of JFK limousine grabbing Jackie Kennedy during assassination)

The motorcade made a left hand turn onto Elm Street. I was on the forward portion of the left running board of the follow-up car. The motorcade made a left hand turn from Elm Street toward an underpass. We were traveling about 12 to 15 miles per hour. On the left hand side was a grass area with a few people scattered along it observing the motorcade passing, and I was visually scanning these people when I heard a noise similar to a **firecracker**. The sound came from my right rear and I immediately moved my head in that direction. In so doing, my eyes had to cross the Presidential automobile and I saw the President hunch forward and then slump to his left. I jumped from the Follow-up car and ran toward the Presidential automobile. I heard a second **firecracker** type noise but it had a different sound - like the sound of shooting a revolver into something hard. I saw the President slump more toward his left. [Statement: CE1024: 18H742]

#34 GEORGE HICKEY: Secret Service Agent, statement (23rd November, 1963)

(Secret Service agent, in the follow-up car):

The motorcade then left the airport and proceeded along the parade route. Just prior to the shooting the Presidential car turned left at the intersection and started down an incline toward an underpass followed by 679X. “Just prior to the shooting I was seated in the rear of [the follow-up car] on the left side. As [the Presidential limousine] made the turn and proceeded a short distance I heard what seemed to me that a **firecracker** exploded to the right and rear.”

[Statement: 18H765]

WILLIAM MANCHESTER, *The Death of a President* (1976)

But the White House Detail was confused. Their experience in outdoor shooting was limited to two qualification courses a year on a range in Washington's National Arboretum. There they heard only their own weapons, and they were unaccustomed to the bizarre effects that are created when small-arms fire echoes among unfamiliar structures - in this case, the buildings of Dealey Plaza. Emory Roberts recognized Oswald's first shot as a shot. So did Youngblood, whose alert response may have saved Lyndon Johnson's life. They were exceptions. The men in Halfback were bewildered. They glanced around uncertainly. Lawson, Kellerman, Greer, Ready, and Hill all thought that a **firecracker** had been exploded.

#35 SECRET SERVICE AGENT GLEN A BENNETT:

From Bennett's alleged contemporaneous handwritten notes from November 22, 1963: "... I heard a noise that immediately reminded me of a firecracker. Immediately, upon hearing the supposed **firecracker**, [I] looked at the Boss's [JFK's] car. At this exact time I saw a shot that hit the Boss about *four inches down from the right shoulder*; a second shoot [sic] followed immediately and hit the right rear high [sic] of the Boss's head."¹⁵⁷ [Emphasis added.] From Bennett's typed report dated November 23, 1963: "... I heard what sounded like a **fire-cracker**. I immediately looked from the right/crowd/physical area and looked towards the President who was seated in the right rear seat of his limousine [sic] open convertible. *At the moment I looked at the back of the President* I heard another **firecracker** noise and saw the shot hit the President *about four inches down from the right shoulder*. A second shot followed immediately and hit the right rear high [sic] of the President's head ... We peered towards the rear and particularly the right side of the area."¹⁵⁸ [Emphasis added.] Finally, from Bennett's HSCA interview: "He remembers hearing what he hoped was a **firecracker**. He then heard another noise and saw what appeared to be *a nick in the back of President Kennedy's coat below the shoulder. He thought the President had been hit in the back*. Glen Bennett stated that he believes the first and second shots were close together and then a longer pause before the third shot ... Bennett stated that he does not recall any agents reacting before the third shot ... Bennett stated that he believes he saw the nick in the President's coat after the second shot."¹⁵⁹ [Emphasis added.]

#36 SPECIAL AGENT RUFUS YOUNGBLOOD

Youngblood stated, "But in my mind, I think I identified the last two (shots) positively as shots, whereas the first ones I thought was just an explosive noise, and I didn't know whether it was a **firecracker**, bomb, bullet or other explosion. It seems, as I try to think it over, there was more of a crack sound to the last shots." [Statement: CE1024: 18H768]

#37 SECRET SERVICE AGENT WARREN TAYLOR

Agent **Warren "Woody" Taylor** (V.P. Detail, rode in V.P. follow-up car; assigned to Lady Bird Johnson): From Taylor's Secret Service report, we learn the following detail: "[After the first shot:] Out of the corner of my eye and off slightly to the rear of our car, I noticed what now seems to me might have been a short piece of streamer flying in the air close to the ground ... I thought that it was a **firecracker** going off." (Secret Service agent, three cars back from the Presidential limousine), November 29, 1963: "Our automobile had just turned a corner

(the names of the streets are unknown to me) when I heard a bang which sounded to me like a possible **firecracker**—the sound coming from my right rear. Out of the corner of my eye and off slightly to the right rear of our car, I noticed what now seems to me might have been a short piece of streamer flying in the air close to the ground, but due to the confusion of the moment, I thought that it was a **firecracker** going off.” [Statement: CE1024: 18H782]

JACK LAWRENCE, an Air Force expert, who has been traveling around the South and firing high-velocity bullets through windshields of wrecked cars in junkyards to see if he can hit dummies in the back seat. Jim has discovered that the bullets make the sound of a **firecracker** as they pass through the glass, which explains early reports that the first shot sounded like a **firecracker**. **JAMES FETZER**: <http://jamesfetzer.blogspot.com/2009/12/httpdotsub.html>

Jack Lawrence worked for the Downtown Lincoln-Mercury car dealership in Dallas. Lawrence claimed that Lee Harvey Oswald asked to test-drive a car in early November. Afterwards Lawrence reported the incident to the Federal Bureau of Investigation. On 21st November, 1963, Lawrence borrowed one of the firm's cars. The following day he failed to turn up for work. “According to Jim Marrs (*Crossfire*), about thirty minutes after the assassination, he (Lawrence) came hustling through the company's show room, pale and sweating with mud on his clothes. He rushed into the men's room and threw up.” He told co-workers he had been ill that morning, and that he had tried to drive the car back to the dealership but had to park it due to the heavy traffic. Later, employees found the car parked behind the wooden picket fence on top of the Grassy Knoll overlooking Dealey Plaza." Lawrence's strange behavior was reported to the Dallas police. He was interviewed by officers investigating the assassination of John F. Kennedy. They discovered that Lawrence was a marksman in the United States Air Force. According to Beverly Oliver, Lawrence was a regular at the Carousel Club (owned by Jack Ruby) and a close friend of George Senator. www.spartacus.com

#38 GEORGE DAVIS: eyewitness on the railway triple overpass

Mr. Davis heard a sound which he described as similar to **firecrackers** exploding. He stated they did not sound like rifle fire because they were not loud enough. All shots were very close together and he stated it was impossible for him to determine the number of shots. He stated his first impression was that someone had played a prank, but then he saw guns in the hands of the Secret Service Agents with President Kennedy, saw President Kennedy slumped forward, and the police motorcycle escort maneuver swiftly about the area and he realized it was not a prank. [FBI report does not reveal if Davis was asked where he thought the shots came from.]
FBI Report, March 17, 1964. 22H837

#39 ROYCE SKELTON: eyewitness on the railway triple overpass

“I was standing on top of the train trestle where it crosses Elm Street with Austin Miller...I heard something which I thought was **fireworks**. I saw something hit the pavement at the left rear of the car, then the car got in the right hand lane and I heard two more shots...I then heard another shot and saw the bullet hit the pavement. The concrete was knocked to the South away from the car. It hit in the left or middle lane.” HSCA Vol. 2, p. 538.

#40 JOHN CHISM (on the north side of Elm Street, in front of the Stemmons Freeway sign), November 22, 1963: "... and just about the time they looked back, the second shot was fired. At this point, I looked behind me, to see whether it was a **fireworks** display or something." [Sheriff's Department affidavit: 19H471] **John Chism (on December 18, 1963:** "The first shot he thought was a firecracker...." [FBI report: 24H525]

#41 BILLY LOVEDAY Billy Lovelady (on the steps of the Texas School Book Depository), November 22, 1963: "At first he thought it was a **firecracker** or the backfire of a motorcycle." [FBI report: CD205]

#42 JAMES WORRELL (standing in front of the entrance of the Texas School Book Depository), November 23, 1963: "I heard a loud noise like a **firecracker** or gun shots." [Affidavit: CE2003: 24H231]

#43 OCHUS CAMPBELL (on the north side of Elm Street, in front of the Texas School Book Depository), November 24, 1963: "... about 30 feet in front of this building facing away from the building observing the passing motorcade containing President Kennedy. At this time, he heard a loud report, which at first he considered to be a **firecracker** or some such object set off by a crank" [FBI report: CE1435: 22H845]

#44 VIRGIE BAKER (RACKLEY) (on the north side of Elm Street, in front of the Texas School Book Depository), November 24, 1963: "She observed President Kennedy's car pass her point of observation and almost immediately thereafter heard three explosions spaced at intervals which she at first thought were **firecrackers**." [FBI interview: CD5]

#45 DOLORES KOUNAS (on the south-west corner of Elm and Houston Streets), November 24, 1963: "After the car had passed her point and was almost to the underpass she heard a noise like a **firecracker**." [FBI report: CE1436: 22H846]

#46 TOM DILLARD (press; on Houston Street at the time of the shots), November 25, 1963: "Mr. Dillard stated the car in which he was riding had not approached the corner of Houston and Elm Streets when he heard a noise sounding like a 'torpedo' (a large **firecracker**)." [FBI report: CD5]

#47 JERRY KIVETT (Secret Service agent, three cars back from the Presidential limousine), November 29, 1963: "As the motorcade was approximately 1/3 of the way to the underpass, traveling between 10 and 15 miles per hour, I heard a loud noise—someone hollered [sic] 'What was that?' It sounded more like an extremely large **firecracker**, in that it did not seem to have the sharp report of a rifle." [Statement: CE1024: 18H778]

#48 WARREN TAYLOR (Secret Service agent, three cars back from the Presidential limousine), November 29, 1963: “Our automobile had just turned a corner (the names of the streets are unknown to me) when I heard a bang which sounded to me like a possible **firecracker**—the sound coming from my right rear. Out of the corner of my eye and off slightly to the right rear of our car, I noticed what now seems to me might have been a short piece of streamer flying in the air close to the ground, but due to the confusion of the moment, I thought that it was a **firecracker** going off.” [Statement: CE1024: 18H782]

#49 JAMES DARNELL (press; on Houston Street at the time of the shots), November 29, 1963: “He stated he heard the first shot and thought that it was backfire from an automobile. The second shot he thought was a firecracker.” [FBI report: CD7]

#50 YOLA HOPSON (watching through a closed window on the fourth floor of the Texas School Book Depository), December 1, 1963: “... President Kennedy’s car passed in front of the building. Immediately after he passed, she heard two or more loud sounds which she thought were **firecrackers**. She stated that she thought they had been set off on the street below” [FBI report: 24H821]

#51 RUBY HENDERSON (on the north-east corner of Elm and Houston Streets), December 6, 1963: “Mrs. Henderson said at the time the motorcade passed where she was standing, she heard what she initially thought was a **firecracker**” [FBI report: CE2089: 24H524]

#52 LILLIAN MOONEYHAM (watching from a window of the Courts Building), January 10, 1964: “At the time of the initial shot, Mrs. Mooneyham believed that a **firecracker** had gone off.” [FBI report: CE2098: 24H531]

#53 NOLAN POTTER (on top of the triple overpass), March 17, 1964: “Potter stated that when the President’s car had turned west on Elm Street and had driven past the Texas School Book Depository Building, he heard three loud reports which sounded like **firecrackers**.” [FBI report: CE1418: 22H834]

#54 BONNIE RAY WILLIAMS (looking out a window directly below the ‘sniper’s lair’ in the Texas School Book Depository), March 19, 1964: “I thought the noises I heard were firecrackers.” [FBI statement: CE1381: 22H681]

#55 BETTY FOSTER (looking out a window of the fourth floor of the Texas School Book Depository), March 19, 1964: “I heard something that sounded like **fireworks** after the President’s car turned down Elm Street but I wasn’t sure what it was.” [FBI statement: 22H647]

#56 DOROTHY GARNER (looking out a fourth floor window of the Texas School Book Depository), March 20, 1964: “I recall that moments following the passing of the Presidential car I heard three loud reports which I first thought to be **fireworks** but only seconds later realized something had happened on the street below although at the time of the shots, the Presidential car was out of view behind a tree.” [FBI statement: 22H648]

#57 BILLIE CLAY (on the north side of Elm Street, near the Thornton sign, just west of the Texas School Book Depository), March 23, 1964: “Just a few seconds after the car in which President John F. Kennedy was riding passed the position where I was standing, I heard a shot. At first I thought it might be a **firecracker** or a motorcycle backfire, but when I heard the second and third shots I knew someone was shooting at the President.” [FBI statement: CE1381: 22H641]

#58 JUDY JOHNSON (on the south-west corner of Elm and Houston Streets), March 23, 1964: “I heard three explosions which sounded to me like **firecrackers**.” [FBI report: 22H656]

#59 BETTY THORNTON (in front of the Texas School Book Depository), March 23, 1964: “As the car in which the President was riding passed by, I heard what I thought were **firecrackers** being discharged” [FBI statement: CE1381: 22H677]

#60 ROY TURLY (on the north side of Elm Street in front of the Texas School Book Depository), March 24, 1964: “I heard an explosion, which I thought was a toy cannon or a **loud firecracker** from west of the building.” [Warren Commission testimony: 3H221]

#61 JOHN MARTIN, JR. (on the south side of Elm Street, north of the reflecting pool), March 31, 1964: “A few seconds after the President had passed and was departing from his view, he heard a loud report and first thought that it was a **firecracker**” [FBI report: CD897]

#62 RONALD FISCHER (on south side of Elm Street at the west side of the Houston Street corner), April 1, 1964: “Well, as I looked around to watch these other cars, I heard a shot. At first I thought it was a **firecracker**.” [Warren Commission testimony: 6H195]

#64 MARY MITCHELL (on the south-east corner of Elm and Houston Streets), April 1, 1964: “... and probably on the first one my thought was that it was a **firecracker**” [Warren Commission testimony: 6H176]

#65 BARBARA ROWLAND (on the east side of Houston Street, between Main and Elm Streets), April 1, 1964: “I just heard a sound, and I thought it might be a **firecracker**.” [Warren Commission testimony: 6H184]

#66 SEYMOUR WEITZMAN (Dallas police officer, on the corner of Main and Houston Streets), April 1, 1964: "... we heard what we thought at that time was either a rifle shot or a **firecracker**, I mean at that second." [Warren Commission testimony: 7H106]

#67 HARRY HOLMES (looking through binoculars from the fifth floor of the Terminal Annex building, on the other side of Dealey Plaza, two blocks south of Elm Street), April 2, 1964: "As it turned in front of the School Book Depository, I heard what sounded to me like firecrackers" [Warren Commission testimony: 7H291]

#68 WILLIAM SHELLEY (on the steps of the Texas School Book Depository), April 7, 1964: "Well, I heard something sounded like it was a firecracker ... Sounded like a miniature cannon or baby giant firecracker, wasn't real loud." [Warren Commission testimony: 6H329]

Mr. BALL - Did you see the motorcade pass?

Mr. SHELLEY - Yes.

Mr. BALL - What did you hear?

Mr. SHELLEY - Well, I heard something sounded like it was a firecracker and a slight pause and then two more a little bit closer together.

Mr. BALL - And then?

Mr. SHELLEY - I didn't think anything about it.

Mr. BALL - What did it sound like to you?

Mr. SHELLEY - Sounded like a miniature cannon or baby giant firecracker, wasn't real loud.

#69 SECRET SERVICE AGENT WINSTON LAWSON (in the lead car ahead of the Presidential limousine), April 23, 1964: "I heard this very loud report which at first flashing through my mind did not say rifle shot to me. It sounded different than a rifle shot. It sounded louder and more of a bang than a crack. My first impression was **firecracker** or bomb or something like that." [Warren Commission testimony: 4H352]

#70 DAVE POWERS (Presidential aide; in the follow-up car), May 18, 1964:

"Shortly thereafter the first shot went off and it sounded to me as if it were a **firecracker**." [Warren Commission affidavit: 7H473]

#71 KENNETH O'DONNELL (Presidential aide; in the follow-up car), May 18, 1964:

"My first impression was it was a **firecracker**." [Warren Commission testimony: 7H447]

#72 SECRET SERVICE AGENT CLIFTON CARTER (in the third car behind the Presidential limousine, in front of the Texas School Book Depository at the time of the shooting), May 20, 1964: "... our car had just made the left hand turn off Houston onto May 20, 1964: "... our car had just made the left hand turn off Houston onto Elm Street and was right alongside of the Texas School Book Depository when I heard a noise which sounded like a **firecracker**." [Warren Commission affidavit: 7H474]

#73 WILLIAM DOWNEY (at the corner of Main Street and Houston Street), June 11, 1964: “Shortly after the car had passed the corner on which he stood, Downey heard one or more explosions, which he thought were **firecrackers**.” [FBI report: 26H551]

#75 MARILYN WILLIS (on the south side of top end of Elm Street), June 17, 1964: “Mrs. Willis advised when the motorcade passed on Elm Street in front of where she was standing she heard a noise that sounded like a **firecracker** or a backfire.” [FBI report: CD1245]

#76 EARLE CABELL (four cars behind the Presidential limousine, at the top of Elm Street at the time of the shots), July 13, 1964: “I heard the shot. Mrs. Cabell said, ‘Oh a gun’ or ‘a shot’, and I was about to deny and say ‘Oh it must have been a **firecracker**’ when the second and third shots rang out.” [Warren Commission testimony: 7H478]

#77 WELCOME E. BARNETT (Dallas police officer holding back traffic and spectators at the corner of Elm and Houston), July 23, 1964: “When the first shot was fired, I thought it was a **firecracker**” [Warren Commission testimony: 7H541]

#78 EDGAR SMITH (Dallas police officer on Houston Street between Elm and Main Streets), July 24, 1964: “I heard three shots, I guess they were shots. I thought that the first two were just **firecrackers**” [Later:] “... like I said—the first two were just—I mulled it over in my mind and I thought it was **firecrackers** and I thought to myself that was awful—not very nice— throwing them out there” [Warren Commission testimony: 7H567, 568]

#79 THOMAS ATKINSBFA '56, was the White House cinematographer. He was riding in an open convertible known as the reel car in President Kennedy's motorcade in Dallas:

#80 JAMES L. SIMMONS (witness on Triple Overpass directly over Elm Street who was interviewed by Mark Lane in his documentary *Rush To Judgment*): [when asked what he heard while he witnessed the assassination] “...**firecracker** or a gunshot.”

SENATOR RALPH YARBOROUGH (In Vice President's limo) (Interview with Jim Marrs published in *Crossfire*, 1989) "I thought 'Was that a **bomb** thrown?' and then the other shots were fired. And the motorcade, which had slowed to a stop, took off."

THE ACOUSTICAL STUDY OF THE “FIRECRACKER” SOUND

Unredacted Episode 4: Transcript of Interview with Don Thomas

Don Thomas is the scientist whose work on the Kennedy assassination acoustics evidence has made a strong challenge to the "debunking" the HSCA's acoustics analysis received in the early 1980s. This interview was conducted on 5 Apr 2006. Tyler Weaver provided the introduction, and the interview was conducted by Rex Bradford.

Rex Bradford: Sure. Many more people - including those that (weren't) familiar with firearms - talked about the first shot being a **firecracker**. I wonder if the sound of hitting pavement might bring that impression on them.

Don Thomas: Yeah, it's hard to tell what peoples' impression of sound. Yeah, a lot of them felt the first shot sounded more like a **firecracker**...

-When the gunfire began, most people were reminded of the sound of **firecrackers**, which ties in with the type of report that a small-caliber round such as the 5.56 mm or .223 caliber round which the military M-16 round uses. [Skeptic files]

-HSCA 4.3 Loudness and Apparent Size of Acoustic Image, Vol VIII, p. 148.

“All observers rated the rifle shots as very very loud, and they were unable to understand how they could have been described as a **firecracker** or backfire. Only the pistol, which was subsonic, produced a moderate loudness.”

The following website affords a free audio recording for the firecracker sound.

AudioMicro, Inc.
www.audiomicro.com

Track description

IMPACT BULLET WINDSHIELD HIT GLASS

Cue sheet info

AudioMicro, Inc.

13351-D Riverside Drive #219

Sherman Oaks, CA 91423 USA

AudioMicro Stock Audio Library

<http://www.audiomicro.com/impact-bullet-windshield-hit-glass-royalty-free-stock-music-803641>

Track title: IMPACT BULLET WINDSHIELD HIT GLASS

Length:0:02

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EMAIL CORRESPONDENCE WITH DR. MICHAEL COURTNEY, PhD Massachusetts Institute of Technology Ballistics Testing Group

Anthony,

We are not aware of any published studies related to the acoustics of bullets hitting windshields. Even if an audio recording of the event exists, the quality of the recording may or may not allow accurate reconstruction, depending on the type of microphone, microphone location, whether the sound of the impact was obscured by the muzzle blast and/or echoes, and how much of the signal is within the dynamic range of the recording system or whether the relevant features were so strong as to overdrive the recording system.

With a recording of sufficient quality and sufficient information about the microphone location and recording system, one would still probably have to perform a rather expensive replication of the event to be confident of a reconstruction. Of course, if the distance from shooter to windshield is known, it might be much easier to determine the bullet velocity from the time interval between the muzzle blast and the sound of impact.

I'd be happy to discuss further, but I need to know what information you have and what you are trying to determine.

Thanks,

Michael Courtney

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Teaching

Experience

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“THE SOUND OF A FIRECRACKER”

**THE DEFINITIVE EXAMPLE OF THE “SOUND OF A FIRECRACKER”
IS FOUND DURING THE 2004 PRESIDENTIAL ASSASSINATION
ATTEMPT OF TAIWAN PRESIDENT CHEN AND VICE PRESIDENT LU:**

**The 2004 Taiwan President Chen and Vice President Lu Assassination
Attempt, also known as the 3-19 Presidential Assassination Attempt.**

President Chen and Vice President Lu were standing in the back seat of an open convertible Jeep moving slowly through a crowded street. One bullet penetrated the windshield of the American Jeep, ripped through multiple layers of clothing, grazed Chen's stomach and was stopped in his clothes. Chen received a flesh wound 8 cm long and 2 cm deep (four inches long, an inch wide, and an inch deep).^{[[citation needed](#)]} The other bullet penetrated the windshield and hit the vice president's knee cast (she was wearing a knee cast due to an earlier injury) and was found in the Jeep. At first both believed that they had been hit by **firecrackers**, which are common in Taiwanese political parades and rallies. Chen realized that it was something more serious when

he noticed that he was bleeding from the abdomen and that there was a bullet hole in the window.

AM: RADIO SHOW on ABC Radio broadcast in Australia

Reporter: Mark Simkin

ELIZABETH JACKSON: The Taiwanese President, Chen Shui-bian, has been discharged from hospital, but his nation is still in shock.

Late yesterday, the President and his Vice President survived an assassination attempt. Chen Shui-bian says there's nothing to worry about and the Government is urging calm.

No one has claimed responsibility for the attack.

Today's Presidential election will go ahead as planned, although political analysts are now trying to estimate the impact the shooting will have.

North Asia Correspondent Mark Simkin reports from Taipei.

MARK SIMKIN: The President and Vice President were campaigning on the back of a four-wheel drive when the attack occurred.

At first, officials thought a firecracker had gone off, but then Chen Shui-bian discovered his shirt was covered in blood. The motorcade rushed to a hospital, where doctors found an 11 centimeter long wound in the President's stomach.

The Secretary-General of the President's office made the announcement to a massive media pack.

Taiwanese Leaders Survive Shooting Incident Ahead of Vote

By KEITH BRADSHER and JOSEPH KAHN

Published: March 19, 2004

TAINAN, Taiwan, Saturday March 20 — The president and vice president of Taiwan were shot in this southern Taiwan city Friday afternoon on the eve of bitterly contested national elections, but neither suffered life-threatening injuries and the Central Election Commission said that the vote would proceed as scheduled today.

President Chen Shui-bian and Vice President Annette Lu were standing next to each other in the back of an open-roofed red Jeep driving slowly through streets crowded with supporters in Tainan, the president's hometown, when the president was struck in the abdomen by a bullet, police and government spokesmen said.

Supporters lining the route of the motorcade were discharging large numbers of firecrackers, and the president initially thought he had been hit by a firecracker, only to find his abdomen becoming wet with blood, Chiou I-Jen, the secretary general of the presidential office, said in a news briefing in Taipei. The president and vice president were

taken to the Chi Mei Medical Center in Tainan, where they were treated and released. They returned to Taipei Friday night.

A bullet was found lodged between the skin of the president's abdomen and his undershirt, having apparently torn a wound four inches long, an inch wide and an inch deep, medical officials said in a televised briefing. He received stitches to sew up the wound, they said. Ms. Lu had a shallow flesh wound on her knee. Police said she and Mr. Chen may have been hit by the same bullet, but they said they suspected there were at least two gunmen involved in the shooting. Mr. Chen delivered a brief late-night address to the nation, assuring his people he was well and they were secure.

"After careful treatment by doctors, A-Bian is fine," he said in a brief address to the nation, speaking about himself in the third person and using his nickname, as is his custom. "Please put your hearts at ease. We have activated the national security mechanism. The security of Taiwan has no problems," he said.

Defense Minister Tang Yian-min said that the Taiwanese military had been placed on alert but that there had been no hint of any unusual activity across the Taiwan Strait in mainland China. President Chen's Democratic Progressive Party and Lien Chan, the presidential candidate of the opposition Nationalist Party, each appealed for calm, cancelled large campaign rallies scheduled for Friday evening and even urged their supporters not to gather in public places. The circumstances of the shooting, which some observers speculated could affect voting in the tight race, remained unclear through Friday night.

Local and national police officials gathered in Tainan to investigate said they had no suspects in the case. They said the president's bodyguards and eyewitnesses at the scene had all said they did not hear shots fired and did not spot anyone with a gun. They appealed for spectators to come forward with any information that might prove useful.

Several investigators said that supporters of Mr. Chen packed the parade route through the center of the city lighting firecrackers, raising the possibility that the shots went undetected and the people responsible had a chance to slip away undetected.

Ho Yuo-yi, chief of the Criminal Investigations Bureau of the National Police Agency, who spoke to reporters in Tainan late Friday night, presented a diagram of the motorcade route that showed that the site where the president reported feeling a pain in his stomach about one kilometer from the place where police subsequently found spent cartridge shells.

A presidential aide said late Friday that Mr. Chen initially thought he had been hit by a stray firecracker. He turned to a bodyguard and asked for some burn ointment. Shortly thereafter he realized the wound was more serious. A doctor traveling with the motorcade was then summoned, and the president was rushed to a designated emergency hospital in Tainan. Mr. Ho said that police had determined that two different types of bullets were fired, one made of lead and another of copper, and that the trajectories of the bullets – one coming from the left

side of the open vehicle and the other through the right side of the front windshield – suggested that there were two or more gunmen.

He and other police officials said the bullets were of a type fired by a handgun and that the gun or guns involved appeared to be of low quality, possibly homemade. But they stressed that any conclusions were premature.

Police offered a \$90,000 reward for information leading to the capture of the shooter or shooters. The opposition Nationalists offered even more, pledging to pay \$300,000 to catch the assailants. Conflicting early reports about the shooting, the timing of the incident, and the light injuries suffered by Mr. Chen and Ms. Lu raised speculation around Taiwan that the event may have been staged to boost support for Mr. Chen, who was widely considered to be slightly trailing Mr. Lien going into election day.

Mr. Lien and other top Nationalist Party officials repeatedly called for calm and emphasized that they were concerned mainly with the health of the president. But they also called for a full explanation of the shooting to be made by Friday night.

Some supporters of the Nationalist Party, speaking on television call-in shows, in Internet chat rooms and in street interviews, raised the possibility that the incident was arranged in advance to generate a last-minute sympathy vote for Mr. Chen. Several people said the event reminded them of a “kurouji,” an ancient Chinese term for a self-inflicted wound intended to trick a foe. But Hsiao Bi-Khim, director of international affairs for the Democratic Progressive Party, castigated the opposition party for what she called an inhumane attempt to play politics with an “assassination attempt.”

“It’s outrageous to think that this could have been a staged attempt,” Ms. Hsiao said. Analysts said it was difficult to tell how the event would affect the election, which election commission officials announced would go ahead as planned.

Philip Yang, director of the Taiwan Security Research, a public policy center, said tonight that the shooting could tip the votes of “several percent” of the population to Mr. Chen, and that this could constitute the margin of victory in the close race.

But some other analysts said the event could also motivate supporters of the Nationalist Party to turn out today, particularly if many believe that president was playing a trick to win another term.

Chinese officials did not react to the incident Friday. But early Saturday morning the New China News Agency issued a brief statement from the Taiwan Affairs Office of the State Council, the Cabinet, in Beijing. “We are aware of this incident. At present, the truth about the incident remains unclear, and we continue to pay attention to developments,” the statement said in full. While attacks on political figures are almost unheard of in Taiwan, the island does have a long history of serious rioting in response to political developments, most recently in 2000, when Nationalist Party supporters violently protested Mr. Lien's loss in that election to Mr. Chen.

A crowd of more than 1,000 people had gathered by this evening outside the Democratic Progressive Party campaign headquarters here. Some were crying as the crowd sang patriotic songs, but there was no sign of violence.

Mr. Lien said that he had expected a million of Taiwan's 23 million people to attend the four large rallies across the country it had planned for Friday evening. He condemned the attack today and said that when he tried to call the president three hours after the incident, "his staff told me he was all right, it was nothing too serious."

Taiwan does not have a history of domestic terrorism or assassination attempts, although in 1970 a Taiwanese activist tried to kill Chiang Ching-kuo, who was vice premier at the time and later become president, while Mr. Chiang was visiting New York.

President Chen's Jeep was not equipped with bulletproof glass. Mr. Chen was not wearing his bulletproof vest, but he seldom does so even when he is not in his hometown, said Mr. Chiou of the president's office.

Mr. Chen has prided himself on being accessible to the public as part of this country's flourishing democracy, also opening the Presidential Office building to the public on weekday mornings. Taiwan's National Security Council held a special meeting this afternoon, reviewing the effect of the shooting on civil order, international relations and financial markets. The shooting took place at 1:45 on Friday afternoon, 15 minutes after the regular closing of the local stock market. President Chen has long been an outspoken critic of the mainland and an advocate for greater Taiwanese independence from China. But Beijing has kept its public criticisms of him to a minimum during the election campaign, after its criticisms of candidates favoring greater independence in the 1996 and 2000 presidential races appeared to backfire, drawing a sympathy vote for those candidates.

Mr. Lien has called for closer relations with the mainland. He said this week that if elected, he would travel to Washington, then Tokyo and then Beijing before his inauguration. While some lawmakers have visited Beijing, no president or president-elect has visited the mainland since the Nationalists fled here in 1949 upon losing China's civil war to the Communists.

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THE SHOT THROUGH THE WINDSHEILD

SS agent Roy Kellerman, sitting next to the driver of JFK's limo (SS Agent William Greer), testifies that he hears JFK call out: "My God! I'm hit!" JFK, who is wearing a rigid back brace does not slump, but is held erect by the device. Kellerman also says he hears Mrs. Kennedy say to JFK: "What are they doing to you?" (There is speculation that the first shot fired misses JFK and actually slams into the pavement some twenty feet behind the car. It is speculated that JFK receives a superficial wound in his scalp from a piece of pavement that is blown away by the

bullet and that this wound is what he initially reacts to in the Zapruder film. Note also that Kellerman never moves toward JFK in order to shield him. The SS manual in 1963 plainly states that “the first duty of the agents in the motorcade is to attempt to cover the President as closely as possible and practicable to shield him by attempting to place themselves between the president and any source of danger.” Is it just possible that Kellerman does not move to the rear in order to shield JFK because he considers the source of danger lies in front and ahead of the limo? This suggestion is further bolstered by one researcher’s premise that JFK has been hit in the right cheek and temple by splinters of glass from the windshield of the limousine - which has been hit [from the front] by a bullet which splinters the windshield safety glass (not bullet proof).

Later, it will be said of William Greer, JFK’s driver: “It is absolutely incredible that a trained Secret Service agent, whose critical responsibility is to protect the President, and after hearing two gunshots, the panic of his passenger’s exclaiming “My God, I am hit,” and “Oh, no, no, they’re going to kill us all,” and after turning his head to verify “something was wrong” would not have immediately accelerated out of trouble. Instead, in that remaining critical five to six seconds before the fatal bullet to the President’s head, the driver turns to look again, the limousine slows down, and the driver does not turn back around again until after the President’s head has exploded.” **Chuck Marler THE FOURTH DECADE -- Vol. 1, Number 4**

Roy Kellerman, turning to driver William Greer, mutters: “*We are hit!*” (Kellerman will later tell the Warren Commission: “*if President Kennedy had from all reports four wounds, Governor Connally three, there have got to be more than three shots, gentlemen.*”) Greer ignores Kellerman’s warning. The Presidential limousine, which has been moving at about eleven miles an hour, slows down perceptibly. *The brake lights go on.* Greer turns around in his seat to look directly at JFK. (*Later, the Zapruder film will be closely studied and it will be determined that frames showing Greer’s head turn, have been altered.*) Next to the Stemmons Freeway Sign, at curbside, stands a man holding an open umbrella -- *the only open umbrella in the area.* After the first shot, the “umbrella man” pumps the umbrella up and down. This action (and the umbrella man) is filmed by Abraham Zapruder.

...**Nick Prencipe** was a USPP officer in Washington D.C. who was on duty that night when the limo returned from Dallas. He seems to be extremely credible and confirms that he clearly observed the through and through hole, as did several other D.C. cops. Nick was a friend of Bill Greer and recounts a conversation they had where Greer described shots coming from all directions.

J. B. Davidson, JFK Assassination Discussion Board: Hole Through The Windshield?
www.jfk-info.com

12:45 - 1 pm Parkland Witnesses to limo arrival and removal of JFK and JBC -- Hugh Sidey, Tom Wicker, and Don Gardner (ABC). DPD motorcycle officer Stavis Ellis claims to see a 'hole' low in the windshield; his partner Freeman sees one too. When they report this to an unnamed SS agent, they are told 'no, it is just a fragment.' Medical Student Evalea Glanges says she saw a 'hole' in the windshield; no location was specified.

www.in-broad-daylight.com

Harry Russell Freeman, a DPD motorcycle officer.

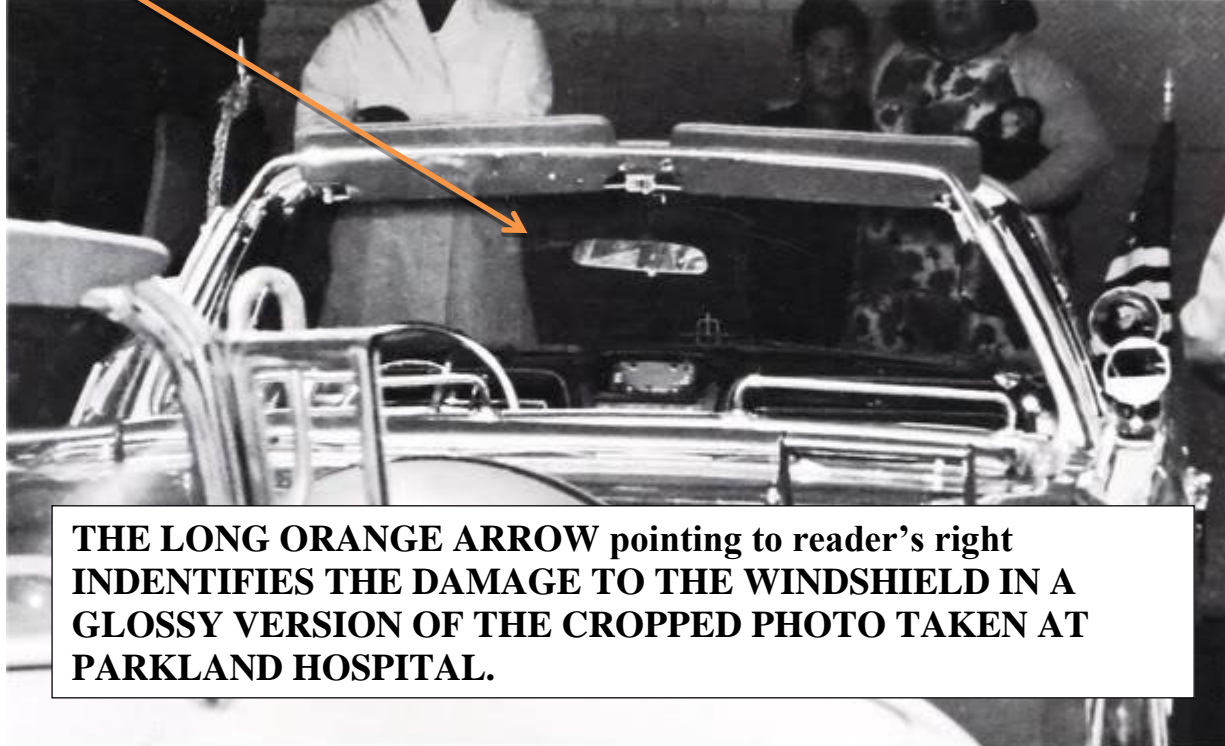
According to Murder from Within (1974) by Fred T. Newcomb and Perry Adams, Gil Toff interviewed Harvey Freeman in 1971 for the book. Toff reported that Freeman said he observed a hole in the windshield when the car stood outside the Emergency Room at Parkland Hospital. "I was right beside it," said Freeman. "I could have touched it. It was a bullet hole. You could tell what it was."

Stavis Ellis, a DPD motorcycle officer.

The day after interviewing Freeman, Gil Toff interviewed Ellis. According to Toff, Ellis told him, "There was a hole in the left front windshield... you could put a pencil through it." Ellis was also interviewed by Larry Sneed for No More Silence (1998). According to Sneed, Ellis reported: I walked by the limousine after they were taken in... Some of the jockeys around the car were saying, 'Looky here!' What they were looking at was the windshield. To the right of where the driver was, just above the metal near the bottom of the glass there appeared to be a bullet hole. I talked to a Secret Service man about it, and he said, 'Aw, that's just a fragment!' It looked like a clean hole in the windshield to me. In fact, one of the motor jockeys, Harry Freeman, put a pencil through it, or said he could.

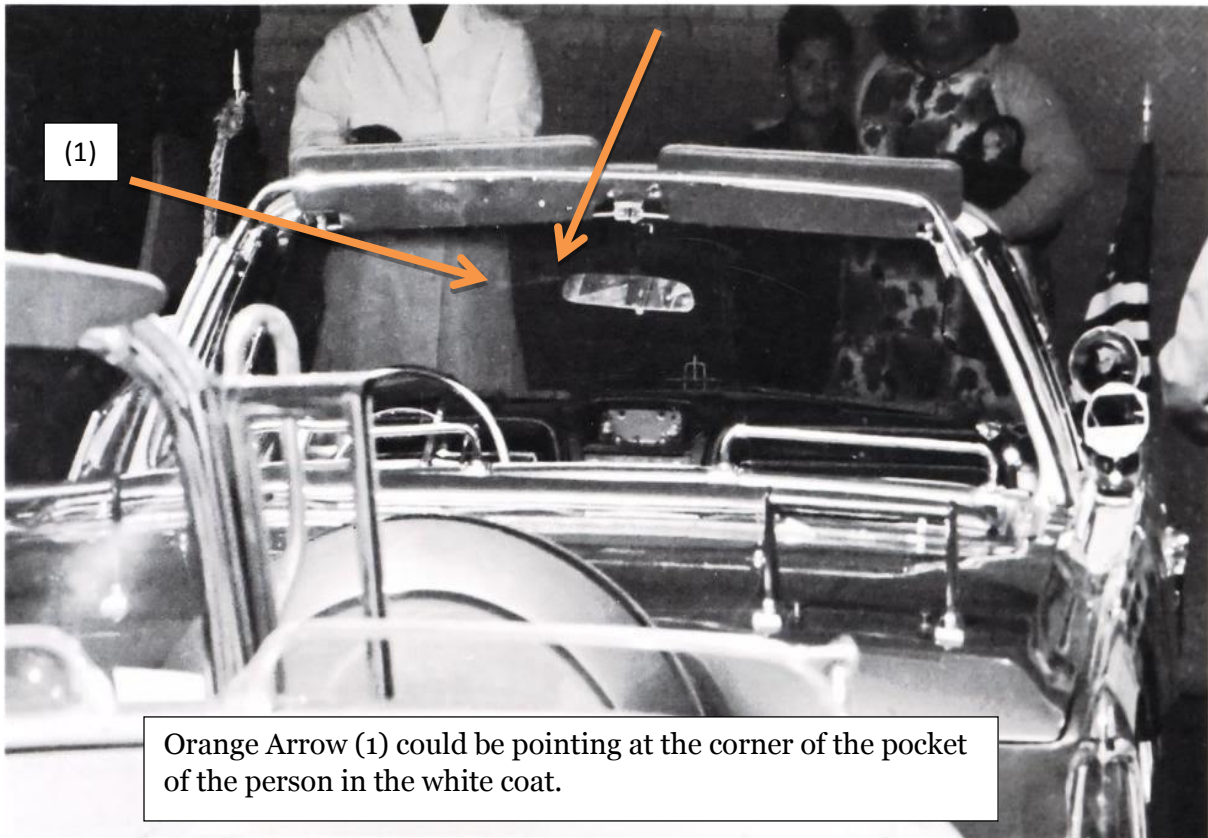


Another photo shows the limousine from the rear. An enlargement from this photo appears to show some damage to the windshield consistent with Altgens #6 and the FBI photo:



THE LONG ORANGE ARROW pointing to reader's right IDENTIFIES THE DAMAGE TO THE WINDSHIELD IN A GLOSSY VERSION OF THE CROPPED PHOTO TAKEN AT PARKLAND HOSPITAL.

The orange arrows point to the bullet hole as seen at Parkland Hospital.



Orange Arrow (1) could be pointing at the corner of the pocket of the person in the white coat.

FRONT SHOT EVIDENCE #8

THE ALTGENS PHOTOGRAPHS

AP photographer James Altgens took two photos during the assassination, the first one was coincident with Zapruder frame 255, the second while Clint Hill was climbing onto the trunk of the limousine. Altgens was using a Nikkorex-F 35 mm camera with a 105 mm lens. In Dealey Plaza, he was shooting at 1/1000th of a second at f11. His shots are perhaps the highest resolution still photos taken in Dealey Plaza that day.

ALTGENS #5 PHOTO





Blown up photo of Altgens photo #5

The hole in the windshield

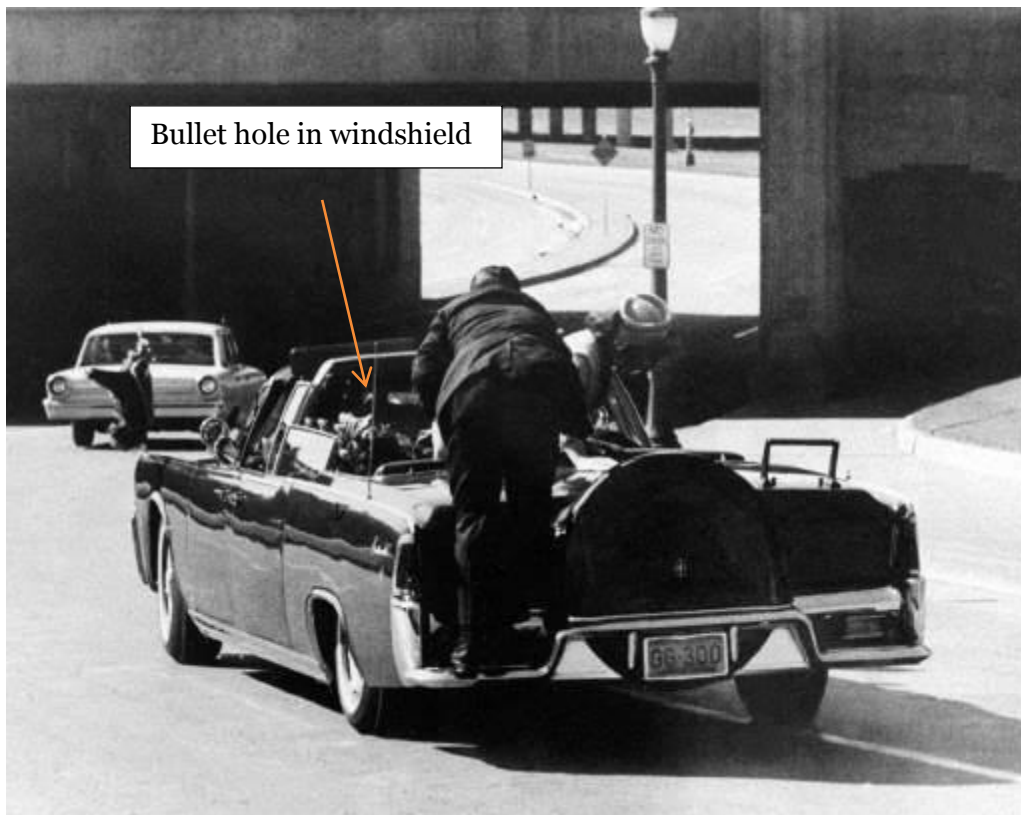


Professor James Fetzer has claimed that this Altgens photo #5 shows a through-and-through bullet hole in the windshield. He claimed this as early as Assassination Science (1998) followed it up with a second claim in Murder in Dealey Plaza (2000). In Assassination Science, he illustrated his claim with the following photo and arrow. AUTHOR'S NOTATION: orange arrow points to the hole.



The windshield in the Altgens photograph

A few seconds later, Altgens snapped a second photo (ALTGENS #6) as Clint Hill climbed on the back of the limousine. This photo shows damage to the windshield just above and to the left of the rear view mirror.





THE ENHANCED VIEW OF LIMOUSINE AS IT FLEES DEALEY PLAZA CLEARLY SHOWS DAMAGE TO THE WINDSHIELD IN THE FORM OF A ROUND HOLE (CLINT HILL IS OBSERVED ON REAR OF CAR)

Later that Friday night 11/22/1963, an FBI team of forensic examiners photographed the windshield in the White House garage. It is probative that this pattern of damage shown in a contemporaneous photo taken in Dealey Plaza matches the location and general character of damage later discovered in the windshield and photographed by the FBI. Unfortunately, they do not match.

COULD A SILENCER RIFLE HAVE BEEN USED AT THE ASSASSINATION OF JFK ON NOVEMBER 22, 1963?

Silencers, Sniper Rifles & the CIA

By Carol Hewett

"It's curious that no one seems to have mentioned this characteristic in connection with the John F. Kennedy assassination, in which both the number and direction of shots fired are still debated. If a silencer was used in combination with another, unsilenced rifle, witnesses located in different parts of the caravan and Dealey Plaza would have heard the shots coming from different directions. Unanimity would have been impossible on the subject of the gunfire's origin." Jim Hougan, Spooks (New York: William Morrow and Company, 1978.)

There has been no consideration given by the research community over the past 30 years regarding the possible use of silencers in the JFK assassination. This article hopes to remedy that intriguing possibility. Both conspiracy theorists and lone gun proponents at least agree on one point: that there are differing opinions amongst Dealey Plaza witnesses as to just how many shots were fired on November 22, 1963. All witnesses presumed that having "heard" a given number of shots, then there must have been an equal number of actual shots so as to coincide with what they heard, whether it be 2, 3 or 4 sounds or even more than 4 as some witnesses have claimed.

If there were 4 or more shots, then it follows that there was more than one gun for even the lone assassin proponents agree that Oswald could not have fired off 4 shots within the given time frame generally accepted. Consequently, a great deal of effort has been expended pinpointing the location of the witnesses in order to determine which ones may have had a better vantage point for discerning the "real" number of shots. For a brief time it was hoped that the dictabelt evidence would settle the matter once and for all. The HSCA spent a significant amount of time and money grappling with this acoustical evidence but to no avail.

Considering Possibilities

Three gunshots, of course, is in keeping with a lone assassin theory - or is it? If there exists the possibility that silencers could have been utilized by one or two additional gunmen, then the ear witness testimony may very well become irrelevant no matter how many shots were "heard." Acting on the assumption that a multi-gunmen crossfire, if one existed, would have to be carefully planned and executed, this researcher considered the means by which ballistic evidence could be manipulated. I tried to imagine how a triangulated gunfire could succeed while implicating one lone shooter in the Texas School Book Depository. My research led to the consideration of silencers and the characteristics of typical sniper weapons available in the year 1963. The results of this research should give pause for thought and cause us to re-examine the ballistics evidence and the medical evidence from a different perspective.

Manipulating Reality

It is possible for a shooter to manipulate or eradicate reliable ballistic evidence through a variety of techniques. These include, but are not limited to, the use of barrel inserts, sabots, undersized ammunition, expanding or exploding ammunition, and cartridge conversions. These techniques will impact upon the science of ballistic markings and render matchmaking to a particular weapon impossible. Manipulating the sound of a gunshot can be accomplished in varying degrees through the use of sub-sonic ammunition, suppressors, muzzle flash protectors and silencers. These techniques manipulate the perception of any ear witnesses to a shooting. This article will focus solely on silencers as a manipulative technique.

Firing a gun results in several distinct and separate noises of various intensity. First there is the detonation itself, followed by the muzzle blast of expanding gases, which is then followed by the shock wave-or sonic boom-created by the bullet's velocity. Add to this the echo effect created by natural or man-made canyons, i.e. Dealey Plaza, and it is hardly surprising that there would be disagreement amongst ear witnesses as to the precise number of shots, as well as the disagreement over the perceived direction of shots. Since one's position in relationship to the direction of the shot also serves to complicate perceptions, ear witness testimony, especially that coming from Dealey Plaza, is inherently problematic.

Rifle Silencers?

Generally, people associate silencers with handguns rather than rifles. This is because the sonic boom of a high velocity weapon such as a rifle, is very difficult to silence and thus handgun silencers have been more prevalent in the past. Even if the muzzle blast sounds from the rifle itself were silenced, that still leaves the sound of the shock wave created by the high velocity bullet as it passes through the air. Silencers are nothing more than bafflers that muffle the sound, much like a muffler on a car. The greater the report or noise generated by a weapon, the larger the silencer needs to be. Silencers can thus be large bulky devices and difficult to conceal. Silencers have been and continue to be illegal for civilian use, although legal for military use. Despite the engineering difficulties in devising silencers for rifles, the utility of silenced weapons was not lost on the U.S. military; a silenced rifle would serve as a most useful instrument for shooting a sentry or guard from a distance.

Patented Silencer

Designs for rifles appear as early as 1901. But it was not until WWII that our military devoted serious attention to engineering silencers for rifles after observing the Germans making effective use of them. Two silenced sniper rifles emerged from these war efforts: 1) a modified version of the M-1 .30 caliber carbine, standard issue for the U.S. military, and a modified version of the .30 caliber 1903 30.06 Springfield rifle, also standard issue.

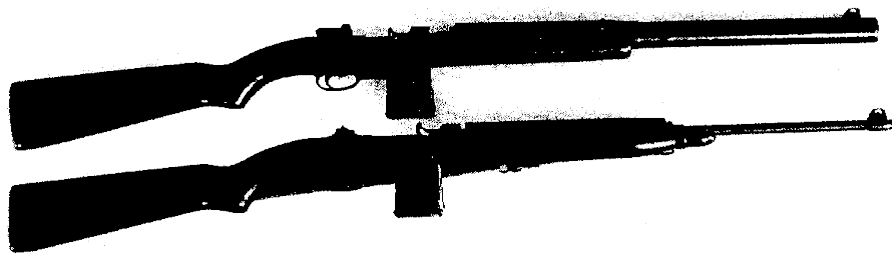


Figure 1: Silenced M-1 .30 Caliber Carbine (top) compared to the regular G. I. issue (bottom)

The silenced M-1 .30 caliber carbine was developed in England for the United States in 1945. It came equipped with an integral non-detachable silencer which had been developed by Bell Laboratory. Its barrel had a 6 groove, right-hand twist rifling pattern. This weapon

is pictured in figure 1.

The modified Springfield rifle was a variation of the standard bolt action which was originally developed in 1903. The silenced sniper version is designated as a Springfield M1903A4 and was developed in the United States in 1947 under a special contract with the Remington Arms Company arsenal in Ilion, New York. This .30 caliber rifle came equipped with a detachable Maxim silencer and had a 4 groove, right-hand twist rifling pattern. See figure 2 (below).



Figure 2: Silenced Springfield M1903A4

The M-1 .30 caliber carbine had an effective range of 100 yards while the Springfield M19103A4 rifle had an effective range of 300 yards. Thus both weapons would have readily found their prey in the kill zone of Dealey Plaza. Our Army was nevertheless disappointed in these weapons because neither weapon succeeded in producing a completely silenced shot. The firing of the M-1 carbine, for instance, sounded like a sharp handclap followed by a distinctive hissing sound. Accordingly, the weapons were not manufactured on a large scale basis and it is believed that only 1000 trial weapons were ever manufactured.

CIA Acquires Silenced Rifles

Because of their acoustical shortcomings, these silenced weapons were turned over to the CIA. The precise date is unknown, and some gun authorities believe that the English produced M-1 carbine had been developed in the first place for the CIA's predecessor, the OSS. Whatever the origin, it is clear that by 1963 the CIA possessed these silenced sniper weapons. The rifles added to the CIA's existing arsenal of silenced handguns. Still highly reliable in 1963 was the High Standard .22 caliber silenced pistol which was standard issue for the OSS during WWII. This silenced handgun was amongst the personal items recovered by the Russians when Gary Powers, a CIA contract agent, was shot down over Russia in 1960 while flying the CIA's secret U-2 spy plane. (See page 15, figure 3.)

As of 1963, the best available silenced rifles were still the modified vintage WWII weapons described above. Silencer technology remained at a virtual standstill throughout the Korean War and into the 1960's. We know this from the results of a 1968 Army study which concluded that the best silenced rifles continued to be the M-1 .30 caliber carbine and especially the



Figure 3: High

Standard .22 Caliber Silenced Pistol

Springfield M1903A4. It was after this report that the quest for better silencers developed in earnest. During the late 1960's and 1970's, Mitchell Livingston Werbell III, a gun dealer whose name surfaces frequently in assassination research, would become the preeminent designer of the modern day silencer for military weapons and is credited with enabling widespread and effective use of silenced sniper rifles in the Vietnam War.

The inherent limitations to completely silencing a high velocity weapon means that some measure of sound will remain depending upon where the ear witness is positioned in relationship to the direction of the shot. This is best illustrated by figure 4 (see page 15) which is borrowed from schematics used by Werbell's arms company, the Military Armaments Corporation.

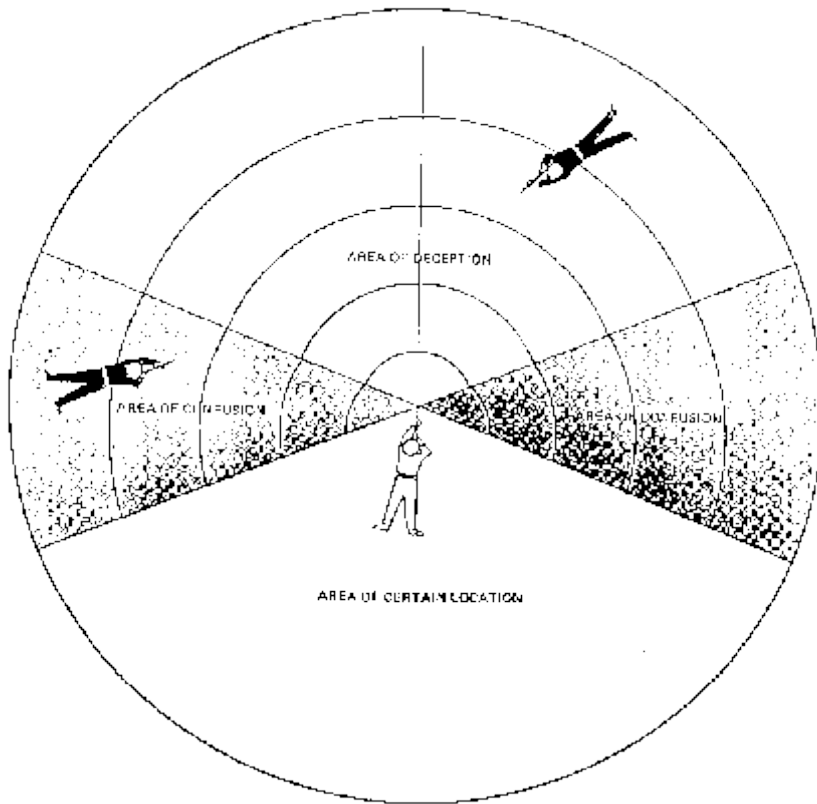


Figure 4: Chart from Military Armament Corporation. The muzzle blast spread from a suppressed weapon shows deception and confusion resulting from attempts to locate sound origin from weak fixed source at various angles from the source.

Other Evidence of Multiple Guns

Silencers may explain why different witnesses reported hearing differing numbers of gun shots. But what other evidence is there for more than one gunman? At least four pieces of tangible firearm evidence have surfaced since the Warren Commission's Report which suggest the presence of gunshots in Dealey Plaza on November 22nd from a weapon other than Oswald's Mannlicher-Carcano. This evidence consists of two bullets, one bullet fragment and one shell casing. Each of these items of evidence are consistent with one or the other general characteristics of the two CIA sniper weapons discussed above.

1) The Barbee Specimen: This intact bullet was found imbedded in the roof of a building located at 1615 Stemmons Freeway by William Barbee in the summer of 1966. The building, which was located about a 1/4 mile from the TSBD, happened to be in the line of fire from where Oswald allegedly shot. Mr. Barbee turned the bullet over to the FBI for analysis in December, 1967, when current publicity about the assassination caused him to wonder if this bullet might be

relevant evidence. The FBI lab determined the bullet to be a .30 caliber full metal jacketed military bullet. Its rifling pattern of 4 grooves, right hand twist was the same as that produced by the U.S. government .30 carbine. The FBI took little interest in this bullet once having determined that it came from a weapon other than Oswald's rifle. Apparently, the thought of a second gunman was never entertained. Yet this bullet is consistent with that which could be shot from the CIA's silenced M-1 .30 caliber carbine. One can speculate that this bullet was shot out in the suburbs by a hunter engaged in target practice. Consider, however, that M-1 .30 caliber carbines were not prevalent amongst the civilian population as they had only been released by the government for civilian use in mid-1963. Furthermore, it was and continues to be illegal to use full metal jacketed military ammunition for hunting purposes.

2) The Haythorne Specimen: The second piece of evidence was a bullet found in 1967 on top of the Massey building by Rich Haythorne, a roofer doing work on the building. The Massey Building was located about 8 blocks away from the TSBD in the 1200 block of Elm Street. It has since been torn down. The bullet remained in the possession of Haythorne's attorney, until it was delivered to the HSCA for examination. The HSCA utilized the services of the Washington, D.C. police department, where it was determined that the bullet was a jacketed, soft-point .30 caliber bullet, weighing 149 grains which was consistent with the .30 caliber ammunition produced by Remington-Peters. Such ammunition was a popular hunting load and many gun manufacturers chambered their rifles to accommodate this ammunition. The 6 groove, right hand twist rifling marks on the bullet indicated that the bullet was not shot from Oswald's Mannlicher-Cacano.

3) The Lester Specimen: The third specimen was a bullet fragment found in Dealey Plaza by Richard Lester in 1974. Its precise location was reported to be 500 yards from the TSBD and 61 paces east of the triple overpass abutment. Mr. Lester turned the fragment over to the FBI for analysis in December, 1976. The FBI reported its findings in July, 1977, and concluded that the fragment, which consisted of the base portion of a bullet and weighed 52.7 grains, was consistent with the diameter of a 6.5 mm bullet. It was also determined that the fragment came from a metal jacketed soft point or hollow point sporting bullet. The rifling characteristics did not match those of a Mannlicher-Carcano. Even though the bullet exhibited the same 4 grooves, right hand twist pattern as Oswald's Mannlicher-Cacano, the lands between the grooves were spaced further apart than his Carcano. Once again, no one ventured to suggest that the fragment might represent the work of a second gunman.

4) The Dal-Tex Specimen: The fourth piece of firearm evidence consists of a rusted shell casing found on the rooftop of the Dal-Tex Building in 1977 by an air-conditioning repair man. The Dal-Tex Building is just east of the TSBD, across Houston Street. Assassination researchers have long speculated that a second gunman was positioned at that building. Judging by the rusted condition of the shell case, it had been there for quite some time. What was unique about this case was the crimped edges along the neck suggesting that either the shell had been hand loaded or had been used in conjunction with a sabot. Specimens 1), 2) and 3) could conceivably have been shot from locations other than Dealey Plaza by some careless hunter. However, this shell

casing meant that the rifle was shot where the shell was expended and it is unlikely that deer hunters ever had occasion to position themselves on a rooftop in downtown Dallas.

One cannot rule out the possibility of a hoax or freakish accident to explain the presence of these specimens. Yet the unresolved questions surrounding the nature of the wounds, trajectory disputes and debate over the number of gunshots require that any evidence of other missiles be taken seriously.

The ballistic evidence, thus far, falls short of proving beyond a reasonable doubt that Oswald's Mannlicher-Carcano fired bullets on November 22nd that wounded Governor Connally and killed President Kennedy. The limousine fragments and magic bullet #399 appear to have come from Oswald's Mannlicher-Carcano. Yet they had no residue of blood or tissue and thus cannot be linked to human wounds. The HSCA's neutron activation analysis links the wound fragments only to the limousine fragments and to bullet #399 - not to the weapon. The major gap in the chain of evidence, then, is the inability to link the wound fragments to the weapon. Moreover, when one considers the testimony of the HSCA firearms expert Vincent P. Guinn that at least four other types of ammunition shared the same composition of trace elements as the 6.5 Mannlicher-Carcano ammunition, the neutron activation analysis leaves the door open to other realistic possibilities.

One such possibility is that an expanding bullet with the same composition of trace elements as the 6.5 Mannlicher-Carcano ammunition was shot from a different weapon, perhaps a silenced weapon. Another possibility is that the 6.5 ammunition was fired and recovered from Oswald's Mannlicher-Carcano and then shot out of another larger bore weapon with the aid of sabots, barrel inserts or cartridge conversions. Yet another possibility is that bullets or fragments from other weapons were in fact recovered from Kennedy's body but were suppressed following the autopsy. Consider, for instance, the report from a top FBI administrator, Alan Belmont, to Clyde Tolson, Hoover's second in command, in which Belmont on the night of November 22nd advises that a bullet has been found lodged behind the President's ear.

The existence of silenced rifles and the belated discovery of other ballistic evidence in and around Dealey Plaza still does not prove conclusively that more than one gunman was involved in the Kennedy assassination. The point of this article, however, is to encourage researchers to think about other possibilities that are not only realistic and but fall within the capability of the military and intelligence apparatus in the fall of 1963.

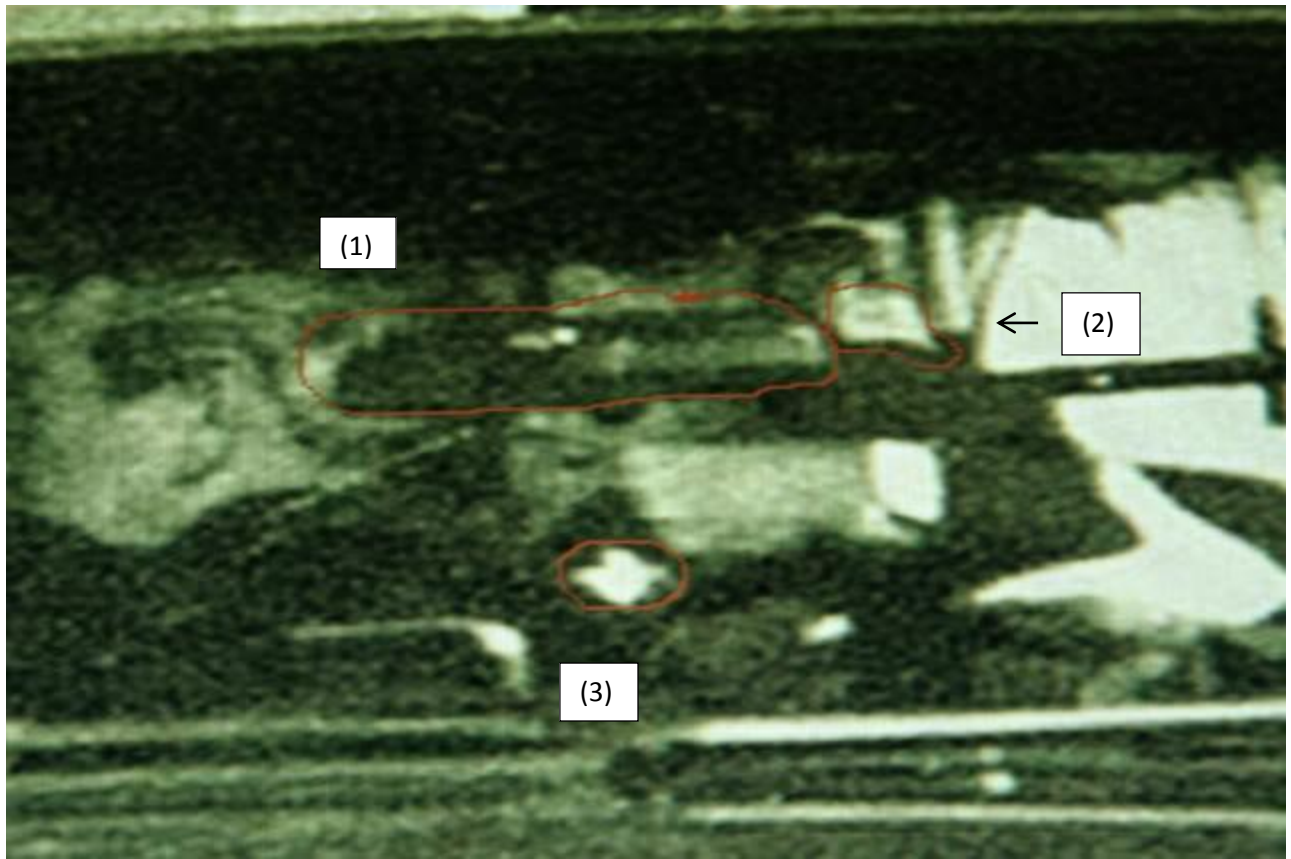


Sources:

1. Truby, Silencers, Snipers and Assassins: An Overview of Whispering Death (1972)
2. Minnery, Firearm Silencers, Vol II (1981)
3. U. S. Department of Army, "Silencers: Principles and Evaluations, Report #R-1896" (August 1968)

4. War Department Technical Manual, Ordnance Maintenance, U.S. Rifles, Caliber .30, M1, M1C (Sniper's), and M1D (Sniper's)
5. War Department Technical Manual, Ordnance Maintenance, The Springfield Rifle, M1903, M1903A1, M1903A3, M1903A4
6. Nonte, Firearms Encyclopedia (1973)
7. Hearings before the U.S. House Select Committee on Assassinations, (1978):
 - a) Volume 1, p. 495 et seq re: neutron activation analysis (incredibly the HSCA never asked the firearms expert Vincent P. Guinn to identify the four other types of ammunition that matched Oswald's 6.5 Western Cartridge bullets.)
 - b) Volume 7, p. 357 et seq re: the Lester and Haythorne specimens (The HSCA makes passing reference to the "Walder" bullet that was also submitted for testing; the author could find no other mention of this particular item of evidence. Is it possible that the HSCA was referring to the bullet which Deputy Walthers was rumored to have found in Dealey Plaza?)
8. The Dal-Tex specimen: The author has never seen a document substantiating this claim and has also heard that the shell casing was discovered on the rooftop of the book depository, not the Dal-Tex building; she would welcome information from other researchers concerning this evidence
9. FBI Document #62-109060-5898 (12/13/67) re: the Barbee specimen
10. FBI Document #62-109060-1431 (11/22/63) re: the statement "I told Shanklin FBI has one of the bullets, the other is stuck behind his ear" is consistent with the writing on the Gary L. Aguilar MD and Kathy Cunningham May 2003

Sibert/O'Neill evidence envelope enclosing a "missile" that had been removed from JFK's body. It is inconceivable that these FBI agents would mistakenly use the word missile or bullet if what in fact was recovered was merely a small fragment.



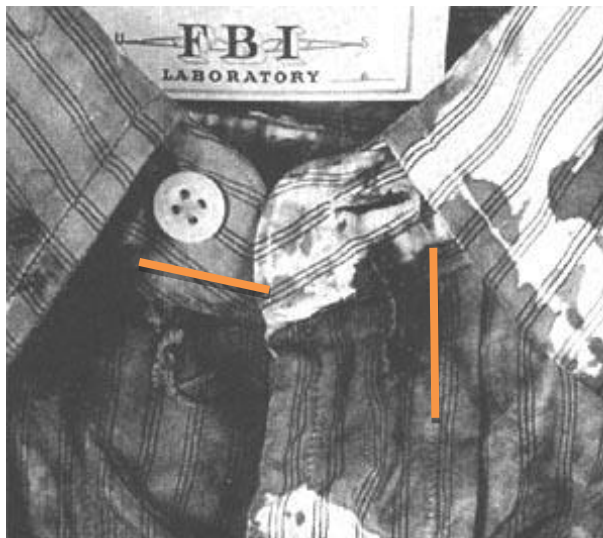
Outline of (1) rearview mirror, (2) bullet hole in windshield & perhaps (3) the President's throat area (?)

THE HOLES DON'T FIT; YOU MUST ACQUIT.

Bugliosi Fails to Resuscitate the Single-Bullet Theory

by Jerry McKnight

...The first FBI laboratory reports on Kennedy's clothes revealed that the holes in his coat and shirt submitted to both X-ray and spectrographic analysis showed traces of copper (bullet metal) around the edges of the holes. This was forensically consistent with JFK having been shot in the back with copper-jacketed ammunition. The same tests run on Kennedy's collar and tie showed no bullet metal was found in the surrounding fabric. Rather than admit that the slits in the President's collar and nick in his tie were not caused by an assassin's bullet, the FBI lab report noted that the slits had the "characteristics of an exit hole for a bullet *fragment*." (My italics). [2]



Orange lines illustrate the direction of the slits in the shirt.

Crop of photo of FBI exhibit 60, JFK's shirt. As Harold Weisberg noted in *Never Again*, the picture shows slits cut by a nurse, not bullet holes. Further, the slits would not coincide when the shirt is buttoned, the one under the button being below the opposite slit. Dr. Carrico told the Commission that JFK's neck wound was above the collar - the slits are clearly not.

The FBI knew that the origin of the slits and the nick in the tie were not caused by a bullet fragment, but it was essential to stay on message: The official story decided upon over the weekend of the assassination was locked into all three shots originating from above and to the rear of the presidential limo, so the FBI was willing to go the extra mile and pretend that a fragment from the bullet that struck Kennedy from the rear caused the "holes," (the report's description) in the collar and the nick in the tie.

However, the inescapable fact is that the FBI and the Secret Service maintained from the outset that the shooting scenario was three shots and three hits: JFK was hit by two bullets and a separate shot hit Connally. While this disagreement remained secret there is nothing in the released official record indicating that either agency altered its conclusions to bring them in line with the Warren report. [3] Clearly both the FBI and the Commission's shooting scenarios could not have been right. (In fact, neither was.) But *Reclaiming History* makes no credible effort to resolve this contradiction and salvage the single-bullet explanation, the Commission's "sin qua non" for the Warren report's lone assassin conclusion. It must be noted that according to the official record, the FBI, the Commission's investigative arm, made no bones about the fact that it believed the Commission's explanation of the shooting was impossible. [4]

It was politics, and only politics, that drove and shaped the evidence in the government's investigation into the Kennedy assassination. For example, in March 1964 Commission counsel Arlen Specter went to Parkland Memorial Hospital to depose doctors, nurses, and administrators involved in treating the stricken President and the Texas Governor. Dr. Charles J. Carrico was the first physician to examine the diagonal Kennedy, whose breathing was spasmodic and his color cyanotic (bluish gray), symptoms associated with a terminal patient. Because time was critical the attending nurses took scalpels and cut off Kennedy's clothes. In their haste to free the patient from his clothes one of the nurses nicked the tie and left two slits in his shirt collar. As Carrico explained to Specter the use of scalpels was "the usual practice" in a medical emergency of this nature. Allen Dulles, who accompanied Specter to Dallas, asked Carrico *twice* to show him the location of the hole in Kennedy's anterior neck. The Parkland doctor responded on both occasions locating a point above the collar line. So Specter had unimpeachable first-hand testimony that would have persuaded any good faith investigation to have ruled out the Commission's single-bullet explanation. [5]

Bugliosi attempts to validate the Commission's single-bullet construction is really a fatuous exercise in trying to make the worst appear the better case. He cites a 1965 memorandum from Dr. Pierre A. Finck, one of the Bethesda Naval Hospital prosecutors, to his commanding officer in which the Army pathologist contends that there was a "bullet hole perforating both flaps of the [Kennedy] shirt, right and left." [6] It is necessary to point out that Finck and the other prosecutors did not see Kennedy's clothes until March 1964 when Specter made them available in preparation for their appearances before the Commission. Even more to the point, according to Finck when he attempted to examine the President's clothes during the Bethesda autopsy he was blocked by an "officer who outranked me told me that my request was only of academic interest." It was during the autopsy when Finck's examination of the collar would have had some legitimate evidentiary value, not four months later. [7]

If the FBI had a reasonable doubt or even a fleeting suspicion that the "holes" or perforations in JFK's collar were caused by a bullet or a missile fragment, it would have subjected the collar to testing to determine whether the "holes" or slits overlapped or coincided and whether the fibers around the perforations were pointing in or out. The specialist who would have conducted these tests was SA Paul M. Stombaugh, the FBI's chief hair and fiber expert. Stombaugh did appear before the Commission but during his lengthy testimony not a single question was asked about an examination of JFK's collar and whether in his expert opinion the slits or "holes" in the collar overlapped or coincided. [8]

Was Stombaugh ever tasked to make an examination of JFK's collar and tie? According to Robert A. Frazier, the FBI's firearms expert, Stombaugh ran tests on JFK's collar and tie at Frazier's request. In 1977 Frazier was deposed in a FOIA suit brought by prominent JFK assassination researcher Harold Weisberg. Frazier was under oath and admitted that Stombaugh ran tests on the collar and tie. He also admitted that Stombaugh made a report of his findings. Whatever the results, that report is not in the Warren report or the 26 volumes of testimony and exhibits. Frazier also intimated that the nick in the President's tie was result of a knife or scalpel cut. [9]

The Warren Commission, despite all the testimony and evidence to the contrary insisted: "These two holes fell into alignment on overlapping positions when the shirt was buttoned." [10] Commission exhibits include photographs of Kennedy's coat ([CE 393](#)), his shirt ([CE 394](#)), and the tie ([CE 395](#)). What the Commission did not include was a picture of the collar because it dared not. The slits (not holes) clearly do not coincide and any claim of alignment is patently untrue. [11]

Kennedy's Shirt, Coat, and Tie

There is a hole on the back of the coat and a corresponding hole on the back of the shirt. The hole in the back of the coat is 5.375 inches below the top of the collar. The hole in the back of the shirt is 5.75 inches below the top of the collar. These holes show the back wound was too low for the single-bullet theory. As mentioned, if the single-bullet theory is false, there can be no lone-gunman scenario. To explain the location of these holes, Warren Commission apologists can only theorize that both the coat *and* the shirt were bunched at the same time, and not just bunched simultaneously, but bunched in nearly perfect, millimeter-for-millimeter correspondence with each other, even though Kennedy wore a tailor-made shirt and was sitting with much of his back against the seat, thus pressing the shirt down and holding it in place. The location of the holes in the coat and shirt corresponds to the location for the back wound that's recorded in the death certificate and that's shown in the autopsy face sheet. It also corresponds to where several witnesses said the wound was located.

There are slits in the front of Kennedy's shirt, just below the collar band. According to the single-bullet theory, CE 399, sometimes referred to as the "magic bullet," made these slits when it allegedly exited the president's throat. But testimony from Dr. Charles Carrico, one of the doctors who treated the president at Parkland Hospital in Dallas, suggests the slits were made by the nurses as they cut away Kennedy's clothing. When former Senate investigator Harold Weisberg examined high-quality photos of the shirt at the National Archives, he found evidence that confirmed the conclusion that the slits were made by the emergency room nurses--he could see the zigzag mark of a cutting blade on the left side of the slits:

The dead giveaway of the fabrication that this is where the magical bullet must have exited, according to the official story, is the non magical, mute evidence of the slit on the left side. *The irregular, zigzag mark of a cutting blade is visible with an engraver's lens* no more powerful than the 10-power miniature I carry. (Weisberg, *Post Mortem*, Frederick, Maryland, 1975, p. 347, emphasis added)

Dr. David Mantik, a radiation oncologist and physicist, examined the president's clothing, including the shirt, at the National Archives. He noted there was no fabric missing from the slits and that the shape of the slits was much more compatible with a scalpel than with a bullet. The fact that no fabric is missing from the slits is important, because bullets usually tear out at least some fabric when they rip through cloth. Dr. Mantik was kind enough to provide me with a summary of his findings with regard to the shirt slits:

What also struck me about the slits is how unlikely a bullet could have passed through there (see Weisberg's photo, if necessary) and also nicked the *left* outside of the knot of the tie.

Furthermore, there was no obvious fabric missing from the slits, whereas the hole in the back (even before FBI sampling) clearly had lost some fabric during the bullet passage. According to the experts on bullet transit . . . , such missing fabric is typical. If this bullet really transited the neck (or upper chest), and according to the Warren Commission, lost very little speed, then why didn't it also remove fabric from the area of the slits?

The shape of the slits is much more compatible with a scalpel than with a bullet. (E-Mail, 21 August 1996, original emphasis)

There is a small nick in the knot of the president's necktie. The single-bullet theory requires that somehow this nick was made by CE 399 as it allegedly exited the throat, since the throat wound was supposedly behind the knot of the tie. However, photos of the tie clearly show the nick is obviously inward from either edge of the knot, and we now know there is no hole through the tie at any point. So no bullet exiting the throat could have created the nick. This means no bullet exited the throat. The nick was most likely made by the Parkland Hospital nurses as they hurriedly cut away Kennedy's clothing.

In response to this hard evidence, lone-gunman theorists can only speculate that *both* photos of the tie were taken *after* the tie was supposedly untied and then retied. But there is no evidence the necktie was untied and retied before the evidence photos of it were taken. The FBI, which had possession of the tie within hours after the assassination, has never even claimed this happened. And no one's even suggested the Dallas police untied the tie in the few hours they had it before they turned it over to the FBI. There is simply no evidence the tie was untied before the FBI photographed it.

Finally, as Stewart Galanor notes, the size of the bullet holes in Kennedy's clothes and the size of the wounds in his back and neck are inconsistent with a bullet traveling from back to front. If a bullet had gone from the back wound to the throat wound, it's highly doubtful it would have produced bullet holes that *decreased* in size--from 15 mm (rear coat hole) to 10 mm (rear shirt hole) and from 7 mm (back wound) to 5 mm (throat wound) (see Galanor, *Cover-Up*, New York: Kestrel Books, 1998, pp. 25-26).

Fragments Recovered from the Presidential Limousine

The jacket of one of the fragments that were reportedly recovered from the limousine is peeled backward 180 degrees and folded almost flat. One edge of this folded section literally forms a razor

edge. Firearms and ballistics expert Howard Donahue noted it was highly unlikely that such a sharp edge could have been fashioned as the bullet traveled through the skull and cranial tissue (Bonar Menninger, *Mortal Error*, New York: St. Martin's Press, 1992, p. 75). It is more likely the fragment came from a bullet that struck the street. Several witnesses reported seeing a bullet strike the street while the limousine was near or beneath the oak tree on Elm Street in Dealey Plaza.

The Autopsy X-Rays of the Neck

According to the Clark Panel, the neck x-rays show bullet fragments in the neck. These fragments could not have come from the alleged magic bullet, CE 399, required by the single-bullet theory. Although some medical experts who have examined the x-rays disagree with the Clark Panel's finding, one of the x-ray technicians at the autopsy, Jerrol Custer, recalls seeing bullet fragments in the region of the neck on the x-rays that he examined on the night of the autopsy.

Dr. John Lattimer, who supports the lone-gunman theory, studied the x-rays and concluded the fragments in the neck were pieces of bone. If correct, this finding is problematic for the single-bullet theory. If the neck fragments are indeed pieces of bone, this means the bullet of the single-bullet theory cracked the first thoracic vertebra (T1) and at least grazed or brushed alongside the spinal cord. If so, it's extremely unlikely the bullet could have proceeded to create a small, neat "exit" wound in the throat, as required by the single-bullet hypothesis.

If a bullet from the back wound had struck T1 and grazed the spinal cord and then exited the throat, it almost certainly would have left a sizable, punched-out wound. The Dallas doctors and nurses who saw the throat wound said it was small (3-5 mm in diameter), relatively neat, and not punched-out--and Dr. Malcolm Perry, who made a tracheostomy over the wound, said it had an abrasion collar, which is typical of entrance wounds.

THE DEATH OF JFK: PHYSICAL EVIDENCE OF CONSPIRACY*

Michael T. Griffith



These slits are neither identical nor are they directly overlapping. Therefore, no bullet could have passed through the slits:

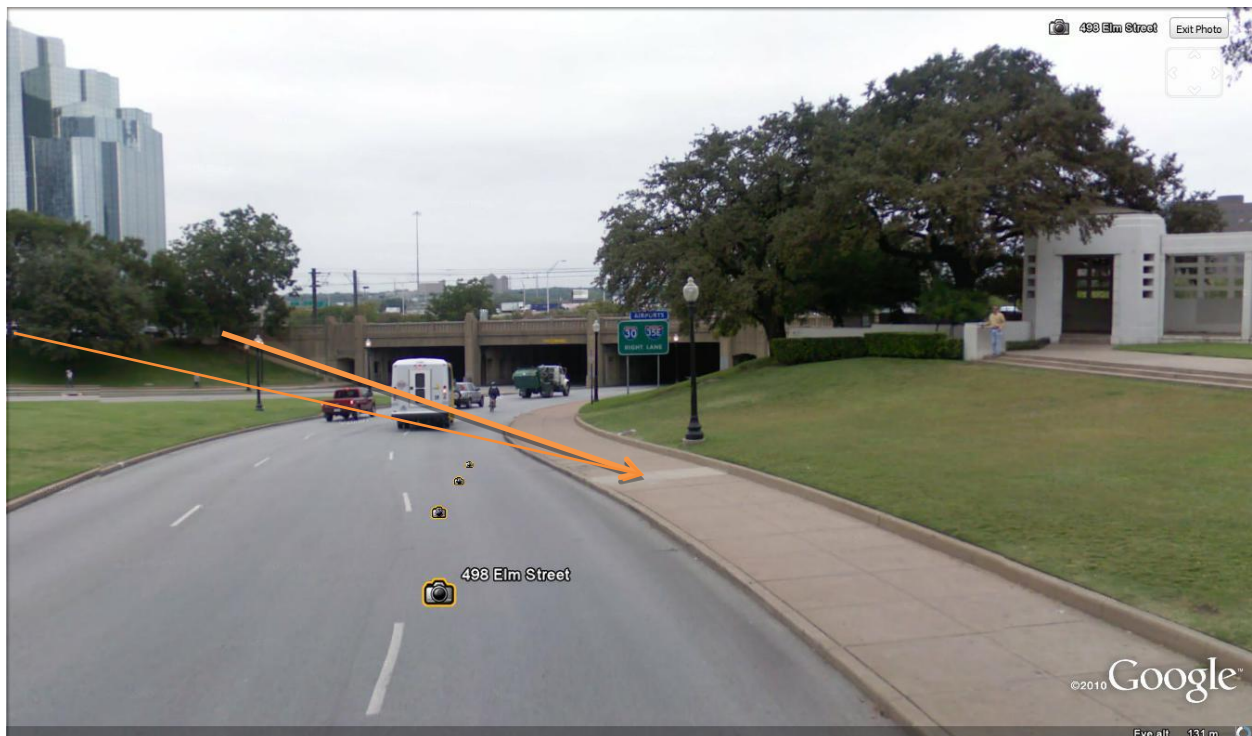
- 1) The slits were made by medical personnel at Parkland Hospital
- 2) No copper traces were found on these slits or on the front of the shirt from the so called pristine full copper jacketed bullet CE399. The back wound did have copper traces on the President's shirt.
- 3) The bullet CE399 also had no traces of any shirt fibers on it which would be consistent with a bullet causing so many wounds after passing through the President's throat.

It is this author's further belief that the slit fibers [arrow (A)] were torn or pulled through the slit by someone. This point is conclusive due to the unusual curve of the hanging fabric. If the fabric were reinserted into the slit from its hanging curve like form, it would fit perfectly inside the slit. (green line) For this reason, the fabric was pulled out of the slit by someone before it was placed into the National Archives. Also, it was pulled out by someone because it has no copper traces on the fibers meaning that it could not be caused by copper jacketed bullet CE399.

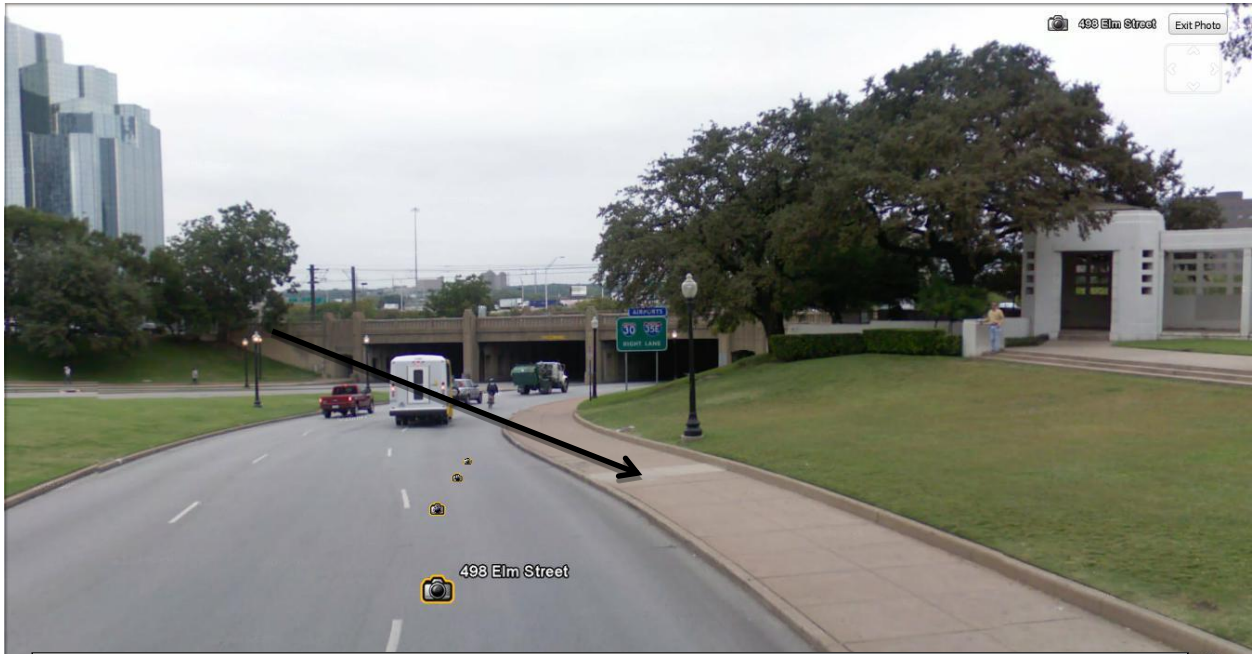


A SECOND SHOT FROM THE SOUTH KNOLL SHOOTER

A second shot from the south Knoll area has been confirmed by William “Tosh” Plumlee who was standing on the sidewalk adjacent to Commerce Street within 50 yards of the end of the concrete buttress that ends at the South Knoll parking lot area during the assassination. Mr. Plumlee testified to the fact that he heard two quickly taken shots from this sniper position, and he confirms the smell of gunpowder/smoke at his first position (within 10 yards of the flatbed truck on Commerce Street) and also at the corner of the end of the concrete buttress. This testimony confirms the idea that a shot must have come at between Z212 and Z225, and then quickly again at Z 230 to Z313. The frame sequence is a wide range of frames but it contains no more than 100 frames or 5.5 seconds.



The shot trajectory that hit this curb is shown conclusively in Harrison Livingstone’s High Treason 2. The curb was photographed by Dallas News on the day of the assassination, but was repaired the next day, and interestingly enough has never been repaved since November 1963 in the photo above and on the next page. The thin orange line could also be a shot from a second sniper which will be covered shortly.

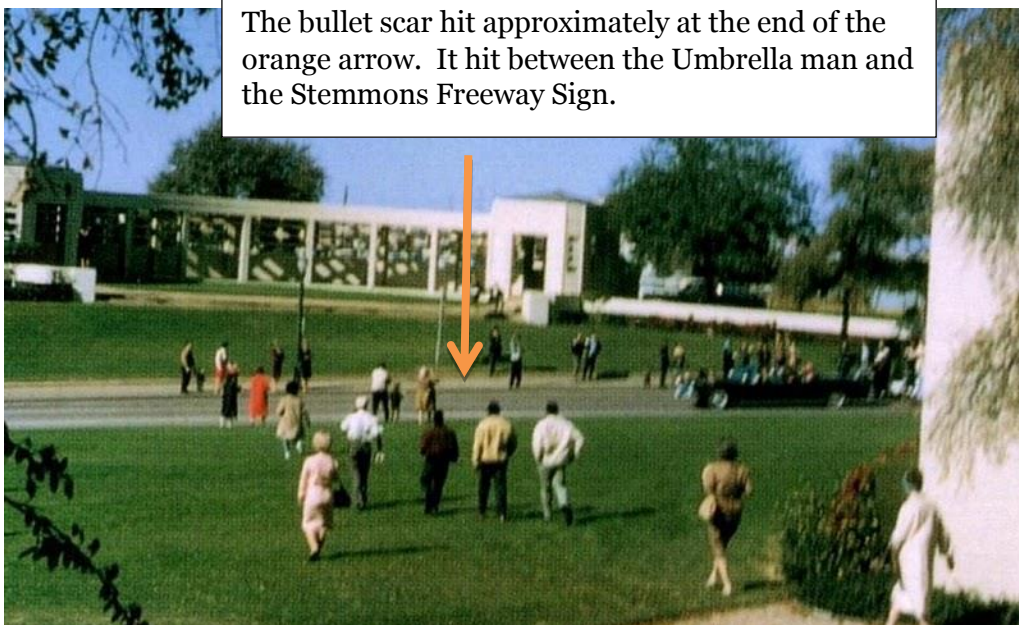


Earl Golz of The Dallas Morning News contends that this bullet scar lines up with the sewer drain located in the middle of the concrete buttress on the South Knoll, SK2. The shot is definitely plausible. High Treason 2, p. 214. However, this photo taken by Doug Weldon from the South Knoll Sewer Drain proves that a shot from SK2 could line up with a shot at the President after Z313 and the lamppost present could have been a guide point for an assassin.



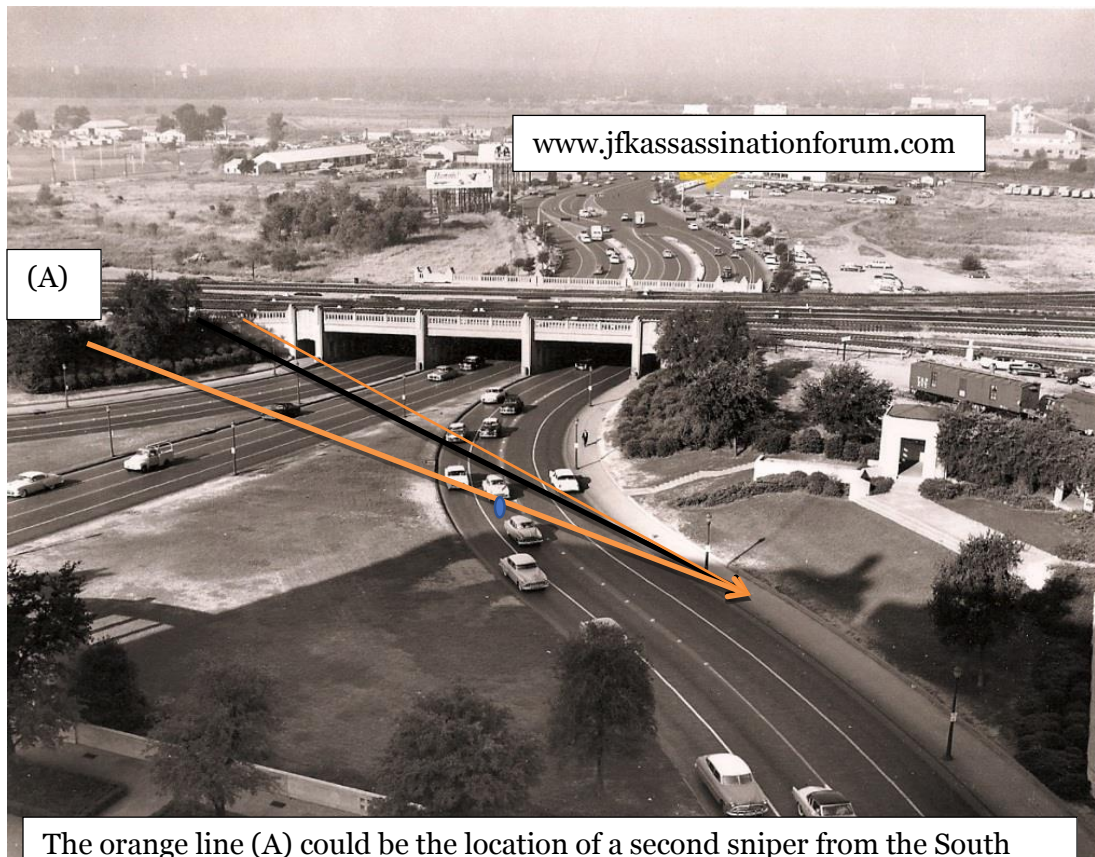


The repaired outline of the concrete is shown in black. Also, the bullet scar is illustrated in black at its approximate angle.



The bullet scar hit approximately at the end of the orange arrow. It hit between the Umbrella man and the Stemmons Freeway Sign.

The angle of this shot is also illustrated on this photo map of Dealey Plaza in black. Also, at the angle of the scar hitting the curb from the South Knoll area, a second shooter may have been located at (A) orange line. The thin orange line shows a shot from the South Knoll sewer drain.



The orange line (A) could be the location of a second sniper from the South Knoll parking lot. The bullet scar angle on the curb may be a perfect match. Also, a shot from the west window of the “other” sixth floor window of the TSBD matches the scar as well. Confirming information by Tosh Plumlee places this author’s focus on the South Knoll shooting area. The shot in this author’s view was a missed shot that was pulled away either because Jackie Kennedy was in the way of the shot or the President had already been hit at Z313 causing the miss. The black line appears to be the best angle for a shot and would coincide with a shot at Z313 or immediately afterwards. However, the orange line coincides with any pre Z313 shot which appears to be a more accurate trajectory. (blue dot is Z313)



This ground level view gives us the grade view of a second shot from the SK1 sniper position. It illustrates that a shot could be pulled up at the final moment at this point which is Z313 in this HSCA recreation test and photograph.

While this basis for a second shot is plausible and Tosh Plumlee's testimony has stood the test of time since 1963, the angle works only as a missed shot which Mr. Plumlee also believes is the case. In all, the missed second shot needs to be investigated further.

APPENDICES & OTHER ASSEMBLED INFORMATION

TIMELINE OF JFK LIMO 11/22/1963

1:09 (app) 100X and 679X leave Parkland Hospital for Love Field. According to SS records, they did not stop, but went direction to the C-130 Hercules assigned to take them back to DC.

1:22 Tippet slayer description goes out. At TSBD, Truly notices a man missing. DPD finds M/C rifle and three shells in TSBD.

1:26 LBJ leaves Parkland Hospital for Love Field and boards Air Force 1. Approximate time – Evalea Glanges sees bullet hole in windshield. SS man, hearing this, jumps into the car and speeds away.

1:33 LBJ board AF1

1:50 LHO seized by DPD at Texas Theatre.

1:52 Gus Rose demands a Texas autopsy of President Kennedy. Instead, SS agents, guns drawn, roll the casket containing the President's body out of Parkland Hospital.

1:58 JFK casket is put into an O'Neill hearse.

2:04 Body of JFK and Mrs. Kennedy leave Parkland for Love Field.

2:40 Lawson speaks with Gordon Shanklin of FBI, Dallas, re arrest of LHO for Tippet Murder -- Curry spoke to Shanklin.

2:47 AF1 leaves Love Field, nine minutes after LBJ takes oath.

3:35 C-130 carrying 100X and 679X departs Love Field.

6:00 AF1 lands at Andrews Air Force Base.

6:? Greer drives ambulance carrying body of President Kennedy, RFK, JBK to Bethesda Hospital for autopsy. According to all reports, Greer stays with the body of JFK at Bethesda until its return to the White House at 4 a.m. the next morning.

8:05 C-130 carrying 100X and 679X lands at Andrews Air Force Base. Under police escort the cars are driven to the White House garage at 22nd street and M Streets, NW by Kinney, accompanied by SA Taylor. while Hickey, Keiser and Brett drove 679X. U S Park Police motorcycle officers are assigned to accompany the cars. USPP motorcycle officer Nick Prencipe, who is stationed at the West Executive entrance to the White House, is in radio communication with these men; they are saying that there is damage to the windshield of 100X, a 'hole' in the windshield.

9:00 pm SA Keiser, Brett and White House Policemen Snyder and Rubenstal guard 100X and 679X in the White House Garage. SAs Geis and Davis examine the windshield of 100X -- the outer surface seems smooth, and damage is on the inside. Paterni and Boring go to Admiral Burkley at White House and request CPO William Martinelli and Thomas Mills to accompany them to the White House Garage. SA Kinney advises SAIC Boring of bone or tissue on floor near jump seat. Nick Prencipe also states that he spoke with William Greer at the White House entrance that evening, and that Greer said that there were "shots coming at them from every direction, one came right through the windshield." Based on this information, Nick goes to the White House garage, recognizes no one there, states he walked up to the car, which was parked in the middle of the garage, top up, under a tarp, and looked at the windshield. He stated he saw no damage near the rear-view mirror, but saw a 'hole' low on the passenger side of the windshield. He stated that he was not aware of any guards around the car or any activity taking place with the car.

10:00 pm "Plastic" cover removed from limo. Admiral Burkley with CPOs Martinelli and Mills of Burkley's office remove 3" piece of bone and a "quantity of brain tissue" from the back seat of 100X. Paterni finds bullet fragment in front seat. Mills finds fragment on front seat right floor. Per Robert Frazier CE 567 was found on the seat right beside the driver and CE 569 was found on the floor beside the right side of the front seat." 5 H 67.

Dallas, Texas -- 11:45 pm CST Vince Drain of the Dallas FBI Office takes possession of the M/C. JBC fragments JFK skull bullet fragments.

November 23, 1963 1:00 am EST DC Paterni arranges for FBI agents to examine 100X for evidence. SA and ballistics expert Robert Frazier arrives with Cunningham, Bartlett, Killiam and Thomas. They are signed into the White House Garage logs. Bartlett drives 100X out from its bay. Exam details. SA Taylor reports "small hole in the windshield of 100X from which bullet fragments were removed."

3:10 am CST USAF #276 leaves Carswell AFB, arrives 6:30 am EST, returning evidence from DPD to DC FBI along with Vince Drain.

10:00 am EST F Vaughn Ferguson of Ford Motor Company DC Branch inspects the windshield for damage. The car is guarded and under a tarp, and he is not allowed to examine any other part of it at that time.

4:00 pm EST Messrs. Jack Fox and Howard K Norton, of the Protective Research Section photograph 100X (CE 352, CE 353)

4:30 pm EST SA Gonzales contacts SAIC Bouck and DC Paterni, requesting to clean out inside of 100X because of the offensive odor. They are instructed to obtain permission from the FBI, which is done. At that point, flowers, torn pieces of paper, other "miscellaneous debris" is removed from the floor of the rear of the limo and taken to the Washington Field Office by White House Police Officer Hutch.

11/24/63 Ferguson returns to the White House Garage. 100X is no longer under guard. He cleaned blood from the back seat upholstery buttons, but did not try to clean the bloodstained back floor rug. The SS had already cleaned out the car.

11/25/63 100X remained in the White House Garage; logs show two entries for the day. Though both entries related to operations of the Garage (rather than 100X), Army personnel were present from Ft. Meyer supervising the Garage. (The specious statement that 100X was somehow 'beamed' to the Rouge B Building at Dearborn is therefore unlikely.)

11/26/63 In response to Ferguson's call of 11/26/63, Arlington Glass personnel arrive to replace the windshield. According to the White House Logs, they first take five minutes to measure it, then return to install it. Mr. Davis of the SS takes the windshield, which the men have pushed out with their feet. Ferguson doesn't see the windshield again, but SA Kellerman does. This is made into an issue by another researcher; facts indicate that Ferguson had no reason to look at the old windshield again. (Contradiction between Rowley and White House Logs). Carpet that Ferguson has ordered by phone from Hess & Eisenhardt arrives at the White House Garage. H&E records verify that carpet was ordered; Ford Motor Company archives show that there was a question as to where to bill the cost of the carpeting.

11/27/63 Ferguson was at the White House garage and told that the carpeting was in (or 11/28?) he gave the "piece" of carpet, etc., to the upholsterer.

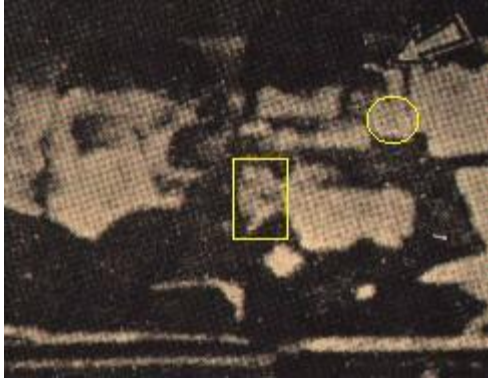
11/29/63 Carpet "piece" completed late Friday afternoon (or 11/30?)

12/2/63 Recarpeted "piece" delivered to Ferguson by Davis of the SS -- he re-installed it. Ferguson also sent the soiled lap robes to Fort Meyer for cleaning. They were returned to the White House Garage the same day.

12/20/63 100X "released" by WC. Sometime between 12/13/63 (Hess & Eisenhardt records) and 12/20/63 (Rowley report) 100X was driven by Ferguson to Dearborn to Engineering Research Division of Ford Motor Company to redesign the car.

12/24/63 100X driven from Ford Motor Company to Hess & Eisenhardt in Cincinnati, Ohio.

DALLAS MOTORCADE



Altgens 5 thumbnail and photo.

Look closely at the photo. Next to Kennedy's left fist is a reflection of Connally - is this a reflection from the small side window onto the front windshield? Look also at the small yellow circle; is this the purse of a woman on the sidewalk or something more sinister? This photograph, though half-toned, from the 11/23/63 Cleveland Ohio Plain Dealer, was uploaded onto the news wires immediately after the assassination.

Here is another version of the 'Spiral Nebulae' area.

The typical configuration for a through-and-through windshield bullet hole include (1) a hole larger than the size of the ammunition, (2) white frothing around the hole and (3) spider cracking extending from the hole to perhaps the edges of the windshield. None of these things are evident in the "Spiral Nebulae" of the Altgens 5 -- the hole, later described by observers (one high on the windshield, one low on the windshield, adding to the confusion) was supposedly just big enough to 'put a pencil through it'. What ammunition would make a hole the size of a pencil? Possibly a BB or pellet gun, but not much else. Also, Anthony Marsh's has some interesting insights in an analytical article .

Those who put forth that the Altgens 5 shows a "through-and-through" hole in the windshield fail to account for the attributes of the defect in the Altgens 6, taken a few seconds later as SS-100-X sped



toward the Triple Underpass.

This photo, also uploaded onto the newswires within a half-hour of the assassination, shows a defect near the rear-view mirror, showing a bit of white frothing, but no indication of a through-and-through hole, and certainly no spider cracking. For additional information on the possibility of a through-and-through windshield bullet hole and the "Hole is a Hole" theory

- **Luke Lundy** www.facebook.com

This video was originally done for the Speed Channel in 2004. It has some obvious mistakes. The video refers to the Kennedys touring Austin on the morning of Nov.22. Wrong! President Kennedy spent his last morning in Fort Worth where he attended the Chamber of Commerce breakfast with Mrs. Kennedy. The video also says that they used the parade limousine that morning. The Kennedys did not- they used a rented 1964 white Lincoln Continental convertible for the Fort Worth parade. This same car was up for auction a few years ago. It had been restored except for the original red leather interior.

The video also uses some pictures from the original limousine construction while talking about the subsequent 1963/64 "quick fix" renovation. Pictures of the 1963/64 renovation seem to be hard to find. I have only seen one picture that shows the car from the rear with the skeleton of the new bulletproof top in place. The interior is completely missing, but the rear fenders are still in place complete with "Continental" script.

Here's some interesting facts about the current limousine on display at the Ford Museum:

In autumn 1963 and before Dallas, the Secret Service was looking at some initial proposals for a bullet resistant top. As originally equipped, the limousine had no armor and no bulletproof windows. Neither the famous plexiglass bubbletop, or steel town car top (rarely used) were bulletproof. It did have bullet resistant Firestone tires!

The front and rear fenders, doors and some exterior trim pieces are the original 1961 parts. The titanium armor and other bulletproofing were fitted between the exterior and interior panels of the car. The trunk may not be original as it was damaged when LBJ stood on it during a 1964 campaign stop. That particular exterior panel is significant because of the infamous scene of Mrs. Kennedy and Clint Hill which is seared into our collective memory. Mrs. Kennedy had no memory of being on the trunk at all. Secret Service agent Clint Hill said it appeared that she was reaching for something. Indeed a large piece of the president's skull was later found in the street.

The driver's compartment is also pretty much original. This would include the dashboard, steering wheel and front seat. Some original parts were reused in the rear compartment. The rear seat was the most damaged and was replaced. A few years ago some small samples of the original rear seat were offered for sale. They had been cut out of the seat by a White House upholstery clerk before the car was sent to Hess & Eisenhardt for renovation. There were 2 pieces of the original rear seat leather upholstery. Both pieces were slightly bloodstained and came with a letter of authenticity.

The "quick fix" limousine was returned to Washington in June 1964. The exterior was repainted in almost the same shade of midnight blue. The rear compartment was refitted with the same light and dark blue color scheme.

Later revisions included refitting the passenger side rear door window so that it could be lowered. Previously, all rear bulletproof windows could not be lowered. Other revisions during LBJ's time included an exterior color change to black and a 1964 grill. Nixon later added the movable roof panel so that he could stand and wave to people during parades.

POSSIBLE LEFT TEMPLE SHOT

Few of you may know this, but a neurosurgeon called Lito Porto was present in Parkland during JFK's last minutes. On the afternoon of the assassination, Porto told doctor Ronald Jones, also present, that he had seen and put his finger in a wound to Kennedy's left temple. Jones refers to Porto as "Puerto" by mistake. See ARRB Interview, 1998.

Porto is virtually invisible to the research community. In this list of Parkland doctors, he is not even mentioned. I do not think that's fair.

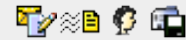
Do I believe Mr. Porto's left-temple claim? Because the lack of corroboration from other witnesses, I do not, although I wonder why a doctor would lie about this. But Mr. Porto said it and it needs to be noted. Porto, who is reportedly still alive. When contacted by Vince Palamara in 1998, he refused to talk, feeling that he needs to "keep his mouth shut," referring the researcher to Dr. Jim Carrico and Dr. Baxter. Carrico was seating to the left of Kennedy, and thus could have seen such wound. But I don't recall Carrico ever talking about a wound to the left temple. Anyway, what do you guys think? Read this JFKLancer post for more info:

http://www.jfklancerforum.com/dc/dcboard.php?az=show_topic&forum=3&topic_id=90009&mode=ful
!

[Andric A. Perez](#)

Sat Nov-06-10 08:33 AM

Member since Sep 27th 2008
82 posts



#90009, "JFKLancer, meet Lito Porto"

Sat Nov-06-10 09:10 AM by Andric A. Perez

I hereby suggest that JFKLancer include Lito Porto as one of the doctors present in Parkland hospital on November 22, 1963. The full list does not mention Dr. Porto.

Who the hell is Lito Porto? Many of you are likely wondering. Let the evidence speak for itself:

In 1998, the ARRB interviewed the surviving Parkland doctors (link). Dr. Ronald Coy Jones (Chief Resident of Surgery in Parkland in 1963,) recalls that one doctor "Lito Puerto," (Jones seems to recall the name phonetically) was in the operating room and told Jones that Kennedy had a wound on his leg (although it's possible the transcriber mistook "left" for "leg." You be the judge).

As I will show, Dr. Paul Peters and Dr. Charles Baxter both confirmed the existence of this Doctor Puerto during the same interview. Immediately after hearing Dr. Jones' story about Puerto, Peters interrupts him replying "Neurosurgeon," clearly implying the latter knew a Dr. Puerto who was a neurosurgeon in Parkland. Why didn't the HSCA locate and interview Mr. Puerto? Or the ARRB? Or the Warren Commission?

Why have so few researchers ever mentioned Porto? I give you the relevant excerpts from the interview:

DR. JONES: I have two comments relating to this, what's just been said and my comment. The afternoon of the assassination we were up in the OR and Lito Puerto -- I think it's L-i-t-o, Puerto, P-u-e-r-t-o -- was in the OR -

DR. PETERS: Neurosurgeon.

DR. JONES: -- and he said he was -- that he referred to the President -- because he had been down there and he said, I put my -- **he was shot in the leg.** I said, he was shot in the left temple. He said, **I put my finger in the hole,** and I think that was part of --

DR. MCCLELLAND: I never heard that. That's news to me.

DR. JONES: And so -- in fact, I told Mr. Haron the other day -- I gave him Lito Puerto's name and his telephone number. I said you know if you're going to have the group down here, why 'don't you get

Puerto down here to clarify that comment, if indeed that were the case or it's not the case But I think that was part of where some of that came from.

Here's the exchange where Baxter claims to know Mr. Puerto:

DR. MCCLELLAND: When did Lito say he did that?

DR. JONES: It was that afternoon.

DR. MCCLELLAND: That afternoon.

DR. JONES: It was my -- it was that afternoon, and I believe we were upstairs, but he had mentioned that he had put his finger into the -- and he was sort of known as the guy that went down and put his fingers in missile -or bullet --

DR. PETERS: Brains.

DR. JONES: -- wounds, and that was his comment at the time.

DR. PETERS: where's he practicing now?

DR. BAXTER: Arlington.

DR. JONES: I believe he's in Arlington. I don't know if he's in active practice but he's listed -- still listed in the state medical association.

DR. BAXTER: He is. He's still in practice.

There is more. According to researcher Vince Palamara, the 1980 book "High Treason", written by Harrison Livingston and Robert Groden, contains the following quote:

"The first doctor to see what he said was a bullet entry wound near the left temple was **Dr. Leto (sic) Porto.**"

Less than a week after the 1998 ARRB interview One "Boris Porto" upon being contacted by researcher Vince Palamara, told the latter that his father, Lito Porto, was present in Parkland Hospital the day of the assassination, under the supervision of chief neurosurgeon Kemp Clark (see link above):

b) 8/31/98 letter to Vince Palamara from Dr. Boris Porto, Lito's son---"**Vince, Leto is my father! Call me and I'll give you info.-Boris**";

c) 9/6/98 call to Dr. Boris Porto from Vince Palamara;

d) 9/8/98 call from Dr. Boris Porto to Vince Palamara (relaying info. from his father)- **His father said that "he needs to keep his mouth quiet"** but referred me to Drs. Charlie Baxter and Jim Carrico;

Boris: "he was there...he was the neurosurgery chief resident, the first one to come out of that program"---Kemp Clark was "overseeing my father";
e)"Murder In Dealey Plaza" by James Fetzer (2000), page 259

Someone has to try to interview this very important witness before he dies, if he is not yet deceased, God forbid, regarding in-depth details of what he saw.

FROM THE FRONT

Harry Russell Freeman, a DPD motorcycle officer.

According to Murder from Within (1974) by Fred T. Newcomb and Perry Adams, Gil Toff interviewed Freeman in 1971 for the book. Toff reported that Freeman said he observed a hole in the windshield when the car stood outside the Emergency Room at Parkland Hospital. "I was right beside it," said Freeman. "I could have touched it. It was a bullet hole. You could tell what it was."

Stavis Ellis, a DPD motorcycle officer.

The day after interviewing Freeman, Gil Toff interviewed Ellis. According to Toff, Ellis told him, "There was a hole in the left front windshield... you could put a pencil through it."

Ellis was also interviewed by Larry Sneed for No More Silence (1998). According to Sneed, Ellis reported: I walked by the limousine after they were taken in... Some of the jockeys around the car were saying, 'Looky here!' What they were looking at was the windshield. To the right of where the driver was, just above the metal near the bottom of the glass there appeared to be a bullet hole. I talked to a Secret Service man about it, and he said, 'Aw, that's just a fragment!' It looked like a clean hole in the windshield to me. In fact, one of the motor jockeys, Harry Freeman, put a pencil through it, or said he could.

On August 5, 1978, Ellis was interviewed by HSCA Staff with respect to his report that he had seen "a missile hit the ground in the area of the motorcade." Ellis was riding a motorcycle in the motorcade ahead of the Presidential limousine. Ellis "saw debris come up from the ground at a nearby curb" and then saw "President Kennedy turn around and look over his shoulder. The second shot hit him and the third shot blew his head up." Oddly enough, we can find no mention in HSCA documents of Ellis' claim to have seen a hole in the windshield.

Evalea Glanges, at Parkland Hospital, medical student at Southwestern Medical School.

On Pamela McElwain-Brown's web site, she is described as a "nursing student at Parkland Hospital." She is reported to have seen a hole in the windshield. According to McElwain-Brown, Glanges did not mention a location for the hole when interviewed by Doug Weldon or Vince Palamara. Once again according to McElwain-Brown, Glanges "maintains that she leaned on 100X, noticed the hole, commented on it, and, at that point, a Secret Service agent drove the car away."

Glanges is mentioned in an article on the windshield ("The Kennedy Limousine: Dallas 1963") penned by attorney Doug Weldon for Fetzer's Murder in Dealey Plaza. Weldon argues for Secret Service misconduct with respect to the windshield and the likelihood it was penetrated by a shot from the front. In Weldon's article, Glanges is described as "Dr. Evalea Glanges" who, in 1963, was a second-year medical student at Southwestern Medical School. According to Weldon, Glanges later became Chairperson of the Department of Surgery at John Peter Smith Hospital in Fort Worth. Weldon reports that Dr. Glanges died one month after his interview of her in January 1999. Weldon had this to say about what Glanges reported: She found herself standing next to the limousine. She leaned against the fender and viewed the hole in the windshield. Looking from the outside, she noted, "It was a real clean hole." A friend, also a physician, was with Dr. Glanges at Parkland Hospital and refused to speak to this date about the incident. Dr. Glanges did not disclose the name of that person in an interview conducted by this author in January 1999. Apparently there was concern that disclosure might jeopardize her friend's employment or otherwise be hazardous to his health. Dr. Glanges told me that, when she talked about the hole in a loud voice at Parkland, someone got into the vehicle and sped away, "almost taking my arm off." ... She stated she felt she "needed to keep her mouth shut." She was insistent that the official story was "phony." (MIDP, 140)

<http://www.jfkballistics.com/eternalreturn.html>

http://wn.com/Bullet_holes_in_the_limousine_and_extra_bullets_in_Dealey_Plaza_Extended_English_Versio

SILENCER

<http://www.patspeer.com/chapter20%3Aconclusionsandconfusions%3A>

“All great history of crime is predicated on a lie.” – Anthony E. DeFiore

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