

**Warren Commission Document (WCD) 298: How the Bureau made a  
Fourth shot Beyond Z 313 disappear**

**Parts 1 & 2**



The last “string” or shot, according to the meticulous work of the FBI, hits JFK in the limo as the front of the limo reaches the stairs, while the “2<sup>nd</sup> string/shot” hits JFK in the limo at the spot we all know as Z313.

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## Introduction

Placing knowledge in time is important when discussing the Warren Report and its 26 volumes of evidence.

Who knew what, when.

And then, what was done with this knowledge that results in what we see in the 26 volumes today.

Warren Commission Document 298 is one of many keys unlocking our understanding that the films and photos in evidence are *telling a story* rather than representing an actual truth.

The upper level staff of the FBI and Secret Service in DC knew something that was impossible to ignore, and they needed to spin a story to explain it. So they did. And it made sense for a little while.

Until you examine the records underneath.

Warren Commission Document 298 is part of over 1555 documents, and tens of thousands of pages, used as the source materials for the WCR exhibits. These source documents are reproduced in their most complete version on the [Mary Ferrell site](#).

These reproductions arise mostly from 1986 microfilm of these documents and were enhanced to bring out as much detail as possible.

WCD 298 is a 2-part report. The first part details the JFK assassination, while part 2 focuses on the Oswald murder details. We will focus on the 3D JFK model created by this 2 month effort and the measurements/photos offered to support it.

The inescapable truth offered by this model and its corroborating evidence is that *at least one other shot* was fired at the limousine after the infamous headshot seen in the existing films and photos.

This paper will examine the process which enabled the FBI and Secret Service to conclude a shot was fired and hit JFK at least 30' further down Elm. As early as Dec 5<sup>th</sup> we are shown 5 different shot locations by the same agencies who conclude 2 of 3 shots did all the damage and one shot missed.

These other shots and some key activities which should be in the permanent photographic and film record, were removed well after the fact.

## **Part I - The FBI's 3-Shot Model – January 20, 1964**

On Dec 2,3 & 4, 1963 the FBI's Exhibits Section acquired data in order to create a scale model of Dealey Plaza - as well as the DPD basement - to "represent" the shootings of JFK and Oswald via these 3D models.

When seeing this WCD entitled: "[Commission Document 298 - FBI Letter from Director of 20 Jan 1964 with Visual Aides Brochure](#)", one has no idea what treasure lies within...

Under Hoover's name we are told that this model of Dealey Plaza (DP) is so good that there is no need to go to DP at all - this model "makes it possible for those who have not visited these sites to gain a full and clear understanding of the happenings surrounding each event."



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

January 20, 1964

Honorable J. Lee Rankin  
General Counsel  
The President's Commission  
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Pursuant to your request, twenty-eight copies of the Visual Aids Brochure of "The Assassination of President John F. Kennedy and the Killing of Lee H. Oswald" are being furnished to you.

I have instructed Inspector Leo J. Gauthier to be at your service in the event the Commission desires additional assistance with regard to facilitating the use of these visual aids.

Sincerely yours,

Enclosures (28)

## P R E F A C E

This technical brochure deals with visual aids which graphically describe the sites where President Kennedy was assassinated and where Lee Harvey Oswald was shot.

Extensive technical data relating to the physical makeup of each site was gathered at the scene. Structural blueprints of buildings, plans of streets, park layouts and aerial views of downtown Dallas were also made available by city officials, news media, armed services and officials of the Texas School Book Depository Building.

Scale models were developed showing in minute detail pertinent physical features of each site, including miniature reproductions of vehicles. These three-dimensional exhibits will assist eyewitnesses in clearly demonstrating their recollections of the events occurring at the time of the shootings, thus making it possible for those who have not visited these sites to gain a full and clear understanding of the happenings surrounding each event.

Leo Gauthier was the FBI Agent who testified to the Warren Commission regarding this model, and head of the team which created it.

<http://jfkassassination.net/russ/testimony/gauthier.htm>

*Mr. SPECTER. And where have these models been maintained since the time they were prepared by the FBI?*

*Mr. GAUTHIER. The models were delivered to the Commission's building and installed in the exhibits room on the first floor, **on January 20, 1964.***

An image of the January 20<sup>th</sup> results of the FBI's investigation into where the shots hit their targets is offered on the title page of this paper. The only source which can be used to pinpoint the location for all three "claimed" shots is the Zapruder Film. To corroborate the Zapruder film we have a small handful of other films and photos the FBI could have also used.

With respect to the critical 3<sup>rd</sup> and/or so-called "last shot" we would expect then that the FBI's results would be corroborated by the images we see in these films and photos.

The **FBI's summary report** concluded:

**"three shots rang out.  
Two bullets struck President Kennedy,  
and one wounded Governor Connally."**



We can see Mary Ann Moorman in the black coat and camera to her eye on the left side of this Zapruder frame as JFK is hit with what was presented by the WCR and all subsequent investigations as the last shot, the final shot and/or the headshot.

**The most pressing question related to this evidence being the conspiracy is:**

What source data collected between December 2, 1963 and January 20, 1964 indicated to the FBI (& Secret Service) that a shot occurred some **30-40 feet further down Elm** than the accepted last shot location of Zapruder frame 313, directly between Zapruder and Moorman ... and when did the FBI change these results for the final report?



At the January 20, 1964 presentation of this display, the FBI laid their cards on the table. Being wrong was not something Hoover believed in for himself or his agency.

J. Edgar's powerful name introduces this information to the President's Commission as the solution to the puzzle.

[CE 878/879](#) is what the WCR offered from this vital information. When you return after seeing how this vital information was changed and buried in the Report, we'll get started. ...



## The Evidence prior to building the model

Between November 22 and December 2, 3 films and 1 photo are in the possession of the FBI and Secret Service which – in their current state – place what they insist on calling “the final shot” with exact precision. Between December 2 and January 20, additional information would have been made available to the FBI in an effort to create as reliable and true to the event a model as possible. What did the FBI and SS do in this time period to add to this valuable information?

Mr. GAUTHIER. Our data to build this were compiled on **December 2, 3, and 4**. It took about 5 weeks to prepare this exhibit in Washington.

Mr. SPECTER. Did you participate in the onsite tests made in Dallas?

Mr. GAUTHIER. I did.

Mr. SPECTER. Was a survey made of the scene used to record some of the results of that onsite testing?

Mr. GAUTHIER. Yes.

Mr. SPECTER. And by whom was the survey made?

Mr. GAUTHIER. **The survey was made on May 24, 1964\*, by Robert H. West**, county surveyor, a licensed State land surveyor, located at 160 County Courthouse, Dallas, Tex.

*(\*Anyone else trying to figure out how the FBI used a May 1964 survey in preparation of a January 20, 1964 presentation?)*

The FBI model from the December 2-4 collection of data was completed and delivered on January 20, 1964. For our purposes and for this section of the article we are only concerned with what the FBI could have known between November 22 and January 20. The information from that survey, the legend – we will come to find – was changed to represent physical impossibilities. [CE884](#) is the legend as published by the WC Report, while the survey itself was reproduced/traced on cardboard with unreadable details in CE882/883.

[CE 878/879](#), as mentioned and linked to above, only a few pages before CE884, gives us some indication of the reliability and use of this model. The three string lines representing shots are now gone and none of the cars are in the positions shown in the color images from WCD298. Three shots? – what three shots?

The **first and original survey** done by West was completed on **December 5<sup>th</sup>** for the **Secret Service**. The SS took their own re-enactment photos on November 27<sup>th</sup> from Zapruder’s vantage point – [WCD87 p505-508](#). Additionally, the FBI performed another reenactment on February 7, 1964. Their conclusions and those of the December 5<sup>th</sup> SS survey are eerily the same and, as we will see shortly, are the reasons for subsequent reenactments and changes to West’s survey data.

Sometime between January 20<sup>th</sup> and September 24<sup>th</sup> when the WCR was presented to LBJ (which still did not include the 26 volumes of Hearing and Exhibits or the WCDs), it appears the FBI figured out that their model could not possibly represent what the WC concluded:

- One of the three shots missed – although the WCR fails to state which one
- The last shot was placed at Zapruder 313

- One shot went through both JFK and Connally, was recovered, and became CE399

## The Sibert/O'Neill FBI Report of the Autopsy

Which evidence did the FBI have prior to January 20<sup>th</sup> that would help them with the enactment of their model?

The [Sibert/O'Neill report](#) from 11/22 (although it did not become public until the 70's) was the basis for the FBI's Summary Report stating on page 1 that "two bullets struck President Kennedy, and one wounded Governor Connally". It continues:

*"During the latter stages of this autopsy, Dr. HUMES located an opening which appeared to be a **bullet hole which was below the shoulders and two inches to the right of the middle line of the spinal column.**"*

*This opening was probed by Dr. HUMES with the finger, at which time it was determined that the trajectory of the missile entering at this point had entered at a downward position of 45 to 60 degrees. **Further probing determined that the distance traveled by this missile was a short distance inasmuch as** the end of the opening could be felt with the finger."*

The FBI themselves concluded in their December 12<sup>th</sup> Summary Report that, of the three bullets fired (or rather accepted as being fired), two of them entered JFK. Most of the right side of JFK's skull was gone – that's one bullet – and there is that bullet hole described above by Dr. Humes via the FBI's report which has an identifiable trajectory and end point.

*NOTE: a 6.5mm full metal jacketed bullet is .255 inches in diameter, and would leave an identifiable quarter-inch path through the body with the telltale signs of such a path:*

*As a bullet enters the body, it causes laceration and crushing wounds. The bullet punctures tissue and bone, crushing or pushing aside anything in its path. When a bullet passes through tissue, **it** creates a cavity that can be 30 times wider than its track (the path it takes). This cavity closes behind the bullet less than a second after the bullet passes, but the **cavitation** it causes can damage nearby tissue, organs and bones via shock waves.*

*Formation of the temporary cavity exerts pressure waves and shearing forces. These forces can rupture blood vessels to allow blood to escape. The extracellular tissue matrix with collagen, reticular, and elastic fibers can be disrupted. Thus, a contusion of tissue surrounding the bullet track can fill the track with blood and interstitial fluid, as well as cause edema of contused tissue.*

We came to find out later that either an Army General, **Admiral Galloway**, senior ranking officer at the Bethesda Naval Hospital; **Admiral Kenney**, Surgeon General of the Navy; **Admiral Burkley** JFK's personal physician, or **Army General Curtis LeMay** "suggested" to the autopsy doctors not to open up the neck and chest area related to the wound Humes described as **shallow and non-transitive**. (From the transcript of the trial fo Clay Shaw 2/24/69 and 2/25/69)

Attorney Alvin Oser to Pathologist Dr. Finck

Q: Colonel, did you feel that you had to take orders from this Army General that was there directing the autopsy?

A: No, because there were others, there were Admirals.

Q: There were Admirals?

A: Oh, yes, there were Admirals, and when you are a Lieutenant Colonel in the Army you just follow orders, and at the end of the autopsy we were specifically told -- as I recall it, it was by Admiral Kinney(sic), the Surgeon General of the Navy -- this is subject to verification -- we were specifically told not to discuss the case.

Q: I will ask you the question one more time: Why did you not dissect the track of the bullet wound that you have described today and you saw at the time of the autopsy at the time you examined the body? Why? I ask you to answer that question.

**A: As I recall I was told not to, but I don't remember by whom.**

Q: You were told not to but you don't remember by whom?

A: Right.

Q: Could it have been one of the Admirals or one of the Generals in the room?

A: I don't recall.

Q: Do you have any particular reason why you cannot recall at this time?

A: Because we were told to examine the head and the chest cavity, and that doesn't include the removal of the organs of the neck.

**Q: But you were told not to go into the area of the neck, is that your testimony?**

**A: From what I recall, yes, but I don't remember by whom.**

The only personnel who could control the autopsy were the senior most ranking officers at Bethesda Hospital that night. Those named above - with the addition of General Wehle who had no jurisdiction within the hospital - were the senior most ranking officers in the room.

**(see Appendix A)**

Okay – so that adds up. The FBI's November 26<sup>th</sup> report from the autopsy concluded that the back wound was a non-transiting wound. Can we agree that Hoover would surely have seen this report at the earliest possible time? The FBI's January 20<sup>th</sup> 3D model under Hoover's name shows 3 shots and 3 hits, 2 to JFK, 1 to Gov. Connally at 3 different times.

*Note: What the FBI "may" have known about the autopsy report by January 20<sup>th</sup> was a discussion at the January 27<sup>th</sup> executive session at which a passage from this autopsy report was discussed. This autopsy report was supposedly delivered the week after the assassination. The passage discusses how the autopsy report itself describes the possible cause of the throat wound: [Jan 27 Exec Session p193](#)*

Mr. Rankin:

**Then there's a great range of material in regards to the wound and the autopsy and this point of exit or entrance of the bullet in the front of the neck, and that all has to be developed much more than we have at the present time.**

**We have an explanation there in the autopsy that** probably a fragment **came out the front of the neck**, but with the elevation the shot must have come from, and the angle, it seems quite apparent, since we have the picture of where the bullet entered in the back, that the bullet entered below the shoulder blade to the right of the backbone, which is below the place where the picture shows the bullet came out in the neckband of the shirt in front, and the bullet, according to the autopsy didn't strike any bone at all, that particular bullet, and go through.

So that **how it could turn**, and -- (Author Note: How it can turn? As in "a bullet in mid-air"?)

Rep. Boggs. I thought I read that bullet just went in a finger's length.

Mr. Rankin. **That is what they first said**

(Author Note : We find MANY "first said" statements were changed to fit the conclusions)

When we look at the existing [autopsy report](#) – no such statement exists. Additionally, this exchange reconfirms that the Commissioners and lawyers alike were aware the entry in the back was LOWER than the supposed exit wound in the neck and that the bullet would need to literally turn in mid-air from an upward trajectory to a downward.

A shot from 70 feet up at a 21 degree angle downward (18 degrees plus 3 for the street slope) would have a difficult time RISING through the body at 11 degrees in order to connect these two wounds. At this point in mid- to end of January, what happened appears fairly clear cut:

*Of the three shots the FBI and Secret Service were willing to admit to, two hit JFK with one shot entering the back and the other hitting his head. The other bullet hit Connally and supposedly caused all his wounds.*

Suffice to say, the evidence in the FBI's possession which we've discussed to this point does not contradict the conclusions of this model. The three distinct lines of string also gives strength to the theory that as late as January 20<sup>th</sup> the Single Bullet Theory had yet to be considered the necessary, Oswald-did-it-alone option.

What else was known prior to December 4<sup>th</sup>?

### **Awareness of James Tague and the "curb scar"**

The "Single Bullet Theory" did not come into existence until March/April 1964 when JFK's throat wound was finally "accepted" as an exit wound, thereby necessitating the Warren Commission to update their first conclusion to now state that one of the two bullets hitting JFK must have traversed the body exiting from the throat since a shot evidently missed the target completely.

It is not until June 1964 that a bystander to the event, James Tague, came forward, even though what occurred to him was known on November 22 to both a DPD patrolman and a Dallas County Deputy Sheriff.

And the patrolman said, "Well, I saw something fly off back on the street."

We walked back down there, and another man joined us who identified himself as the deputy sheriff, who was in civilian clothes, and I guess this was 3 or 4 minutes after. I don't know how to

gauge time on something like that.

And I says, "Well, you know now, I recall something sting me on the face while I was standing down there."

And he looked up and he said, " Yes; you have blood there on your cheek."

And I reached up and there was a couple of drops of blood. And he said, "Where were you standing?"

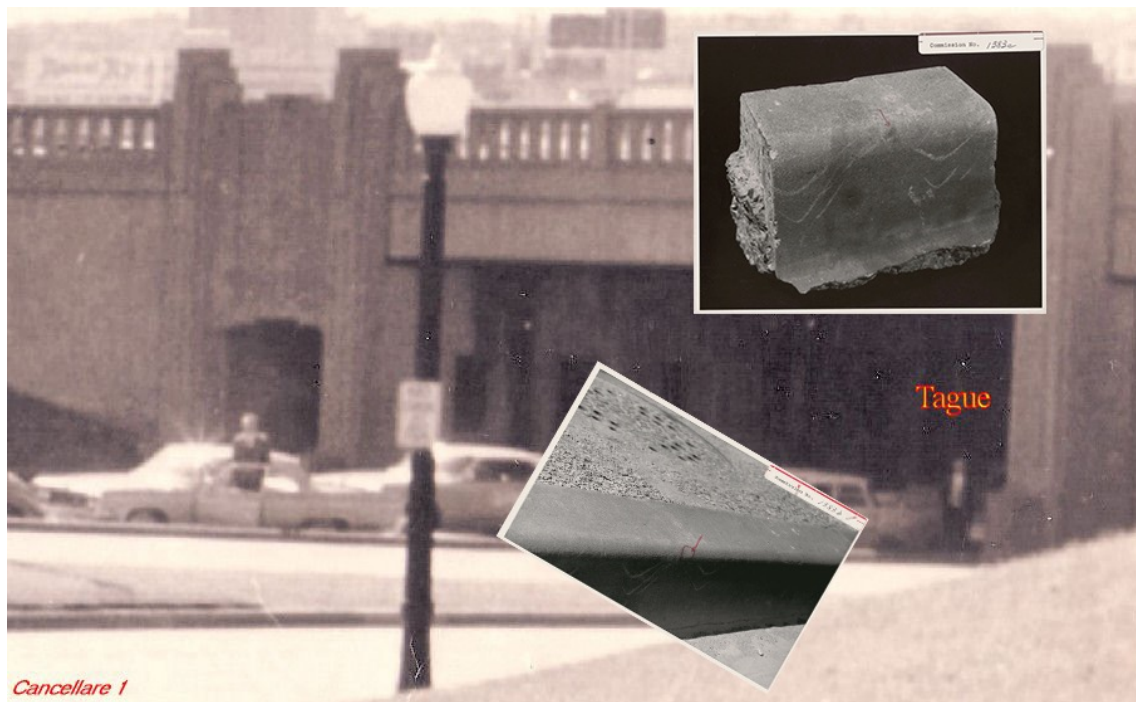
And I says, "Right down here." We walked 15 feet away when this deputy sheriff said, "Look here on the curb." There was a mark quite obviously that was a bullet, and it was very fresh.

The deputy sheriff discussed was Buddy Walthers of the Sheriff's Dept. On November 22<sup>nd</sup>, he too wrote an [affidavit](#):

While I was looking for possible marks, some unknown person stated to me that something had hit his face while he was parked on Main Street, the next lane south from Elm, as the traffic had been stopped for the parade. Upon examining the curb and pavement in this vicinity, **I found where a bullet had splattered on the top edge of the curb on Main Street which would place the direction firing high and behind the position the President's car was in when he was shot.**

Due to the fact that the projectile struck so near the underpass, it was, **in my opinion**, probably the last shot that was fired and had apparently went high and above the President's car.

If a shot missed by that much – high and to the left by as much as 12 feet from the 6<sup>th</sup> floor SE window where the shot supposedly originated – and a Deputy of the Dallas Sheriff's office puts this down in a same day affidavit, how can the FBI conclude 3 shots / 3 hits in their December summary report and 3 shots / 3 hits in their January 20, 1964 model of the event?



So as we see, the FBI would have known – or should have known from their own FBI reports, agents and DPD partners that a bullet did not traverse the body and that a bullet had missed completely, leaving a scar on the curb and Tague's cheek.

Amazingly, in the months after, this nick on the curb had been crudely filled in an attempt to gloss over it. The investigation finally got around to this curb in July and August of 1964 - [WCD1383](#). The hitch? If Oswald was proficient enough to score THREE perfect hits on moving objects, claiming he missed that badly contradicts their Lone Gunman argument.

Since no copper was found in this nick, yet traces of lead were, and the bullets Oswald is accused of using were full metal (copper) jacketed, Hoover concluded that this remnant could not have been a first hit but a bullet fragment either from the limo strikes, or from a missed shot. This missed shot would have left a copper mark somewhere in Dealey Plaza as well as the rest of the bullet. Neither is ever found. That a second gunman with different bullets – the Occam’s razor answer to this problem – is never offered even as a possibility shines light once again on the machinations of the conspiracy to cover up.

If it did not lead back to Oswald – it simply was not evidence worth pursuing.

### **The Mary Moorman Photo - SS agents Greer and Kellerman and the 2nd Shot**

The Moorman photo supposedly depicts the moment of impact for the Z313 shot. Based on the image and the angle we can see most definitively that this was well before the Grassy Knoll stairs and aligns perfectly with the FBI’s 2<sup>nd</sup> shot from their model.



From the 22<sup>nd</sup> on, this photo has been synonymous with the “last shot”, the “third shot”, the “head shot” and/or the “kill shot” at Zapruder frame 313. Except.... :

Mr. SPECTER. When was it that Mrs. Kennedy made the statement which you have described, "My God, what are they doing?"

Mr. KELLERMAN. This occurred after the flurry of shots.

Mr. SPECTER. At that time you looked back and saw Special Agent Hill across the trunk of the car, had your automobile accelerated by that time?

Mr. KELLERMAN. Tremendously so; yes.

Mr. SPECTER. Now, to the best of your ability to recollect, **exactly when did your automobile first accelerate?**

Mr. KELLERMAN. Our car accelerated immediately on the time--at the time--this flurry of shots came into it.

Mr. SPECTER. Would you say the acceleration--

**Mr. KELLERMAN. Between the second and third shot.**

This from a trained Secret Service agent in the car during the shooting. According to the films, Hill does not reach the limo until the front is reaching the Grassy Knoll steps where WCD298 tells us the 3<sup>rd</sup> shot occurs. [WCD3 - SS report: Kellerman](#) did indeed write a report dated November 22. While not as detailed as his testimony, it does reveal the same “Shot – Pause – Shot – Shot” sequence where the final 2 shots are virtually on top of each other.

Mr. SPECTER. Mr. Kellerman, you said earlier that there were at least two additional shots. Is there any area in your mind or possibility, as you recollect that situation, that there could have been more than two shots, or are you able to say with any certainty?

Mr. KELLERMAN. I am going to say that I have, from the firecracker report and the two other shots that I know, those were three shots. **But, Mr. Specter, if President Kennedy had from all reports four wounds, Governor Connally three, there have got to be more than three shots, gentlemen.**

Senator COOPER. What is that answer? What did he say?

Mr. SPECTER. Will you repeat that, Mr. Kellerman?

**Mr. KELLERMAN. President Kennedy had four wounds, two in the head and shoulder and the neck. Governor Connally, from our reports, had three. There have got to be more than three shots.**



**Mr. 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 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.

Mr. SPECTER. Indicating right hand up toward his neck?

Mr. KELLERMAN. Yes. Good. There was enough for me to verify that the man was hit. So, in the same motion I come right back and grabbed the speaker and said to the driver, "Let's get out of here; we are hit," and grabbed the mike and I said, "Lawson, this is Kellerman,"--this is Lawson, who is in the front car. "We are hit; get us to the hospital immediately." Now, in the seconds that I talked just now, a flurry of shells come into the car. I then looked back and this time Mr. Hill, who was riding on the left front bumper of our followup car, was on the back trunk of that car; the President was sideways down into the back seat.



Mr. GREER (limo driver): The President's automobile was almost past this building and I was looking at the overpass that we were about to pass under in case someone was on top of it, when I heard what I thought was the backfire of a motorcycle behind the President's automobile. After the second shot, I glanced over my right shoulder and saw Governor Connally start to fall, I knew then that something was wrong and I immediately pushed the accelerator to the floor and Mr. Kellerman said, get out of here.

“A flurry of shells come into the car”

The two men with perhaps the most responsibility for the safety, as well as control of the situation regarding of the occupants of the limousine, have to be Special Agents Greer and Kellerman. The [12th conclusion](#) of the WCR states:

“Consistent with their high responsibilities, Presidents can never be protected from every potential threat.

<snip>

(e) The configuration of the Presidential car and the seating arrangements of the Secret Service agents in the car did not afford the Secret Service agents the opportunity they should have had to be of immediate assistance to the President at the first sign of danger.

**(f) Within these limitations, however, the Commission finds that the agents most immediately responsible for the President's safety reacted promptly at the time the shots were fired from the TSBD.**

To recap – the SS agents “most responsible for the Presidents safety reacted promptly”

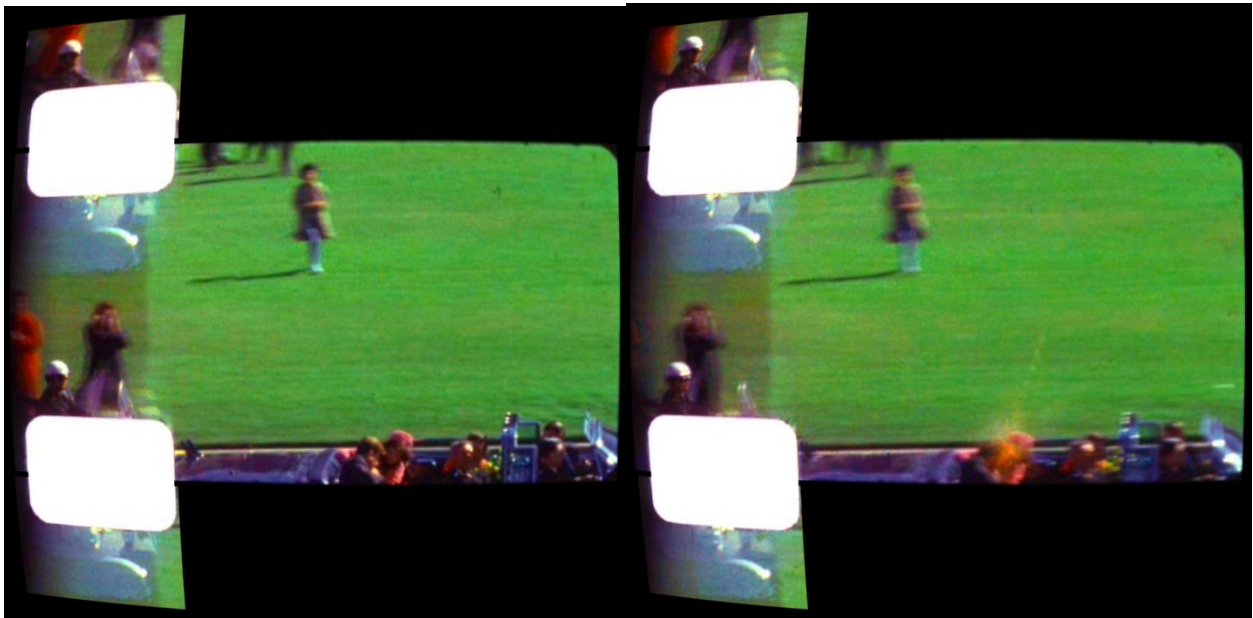
This is Greer and Kellerman. They lied about what they did and how it happened even months after the film they star in has been in Secret Service hands since the night of November 22<sup>nd</sup>. In fact – that night SS chief Rowley is in possession of the film. Rather than rely on the memory of men, the Zapruder film SHOULD have been the one and only source of info related to the crime.

It ultimately becomes such, but not for the reasons we'd expect.



### The Films - Zapruder, Nix & Muchmore

The Zapruder film original was available for viewing the evening of the assassination.



The Zapruder film will become the accepted historical record of the events while remaining at the center of a whirlwind of controversy. One thing to notice – and something we'll come back to later – is the yellow curb paint just to the west of Moorman which helps identify exactly where Moorman stood.

Mr. SPECTER. Now, what is your best estimate on the timespan between the first firecracker-type noise you heard and the second shot which you have described?

Mr. HILL. Approximately 5 seconds.

Mr. SPECTER. Now, **did the impact on the President's head occur simultaneously, before, or after the second noise which you have described?**

**Mr. HILL. Almost simultaneously.**

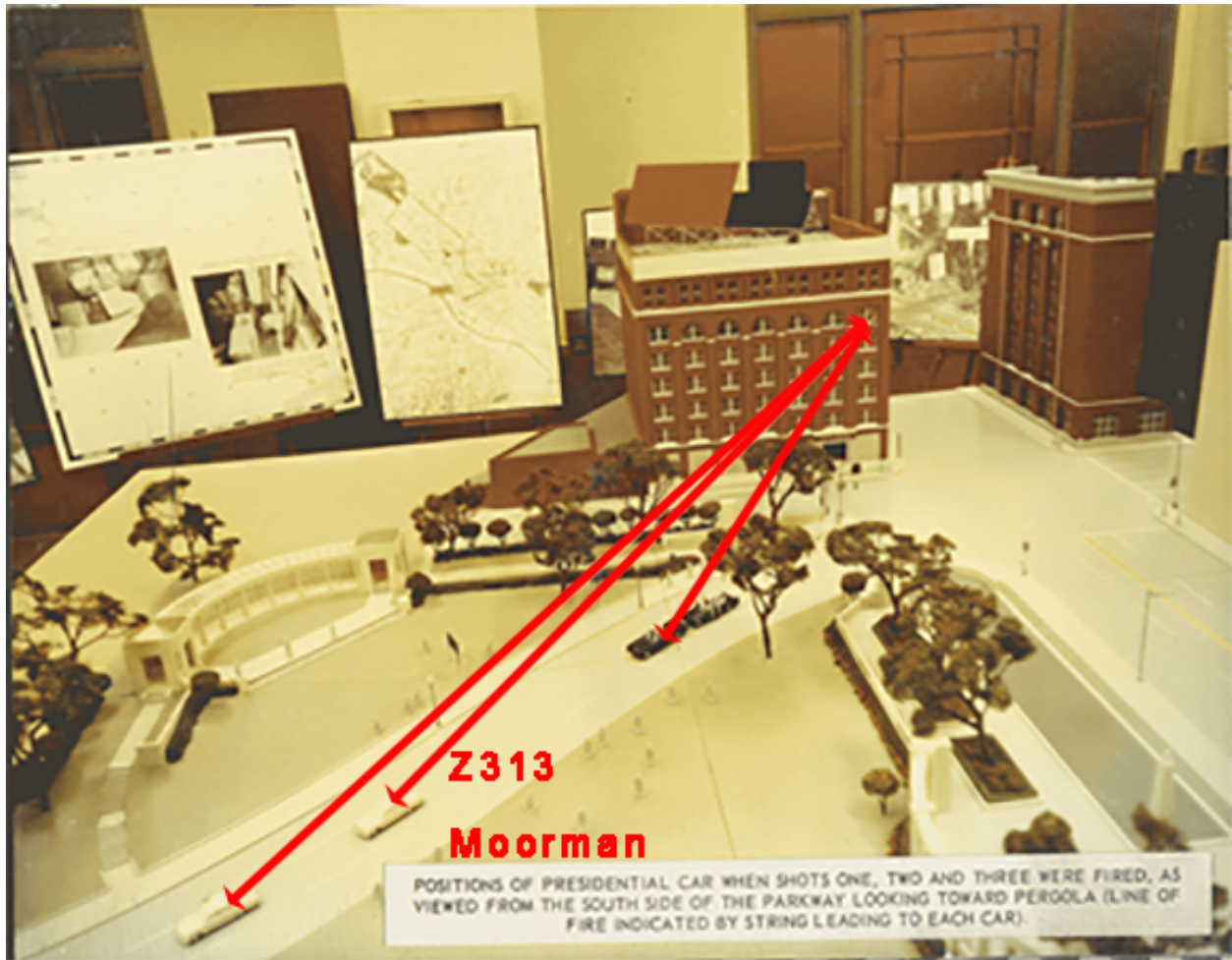
Mr. HILL. Well, as we came out of the curve, and began to straighten up, I was viewing the area which looked to be a park. There were people scattered throughout the entire park. And I heard a noise from my right rear, which to me seemed to be a firecracker. I immediately looked to my right and, in so doing, my eyes had to cross the Presidential limousine and I saw President Kennedy grab at himself and lurch forward and to the left.

Mr. SPECTER. Why don't you just proceed, in narrative form, to tell us?

Representative BOGGS. This was the first shot?

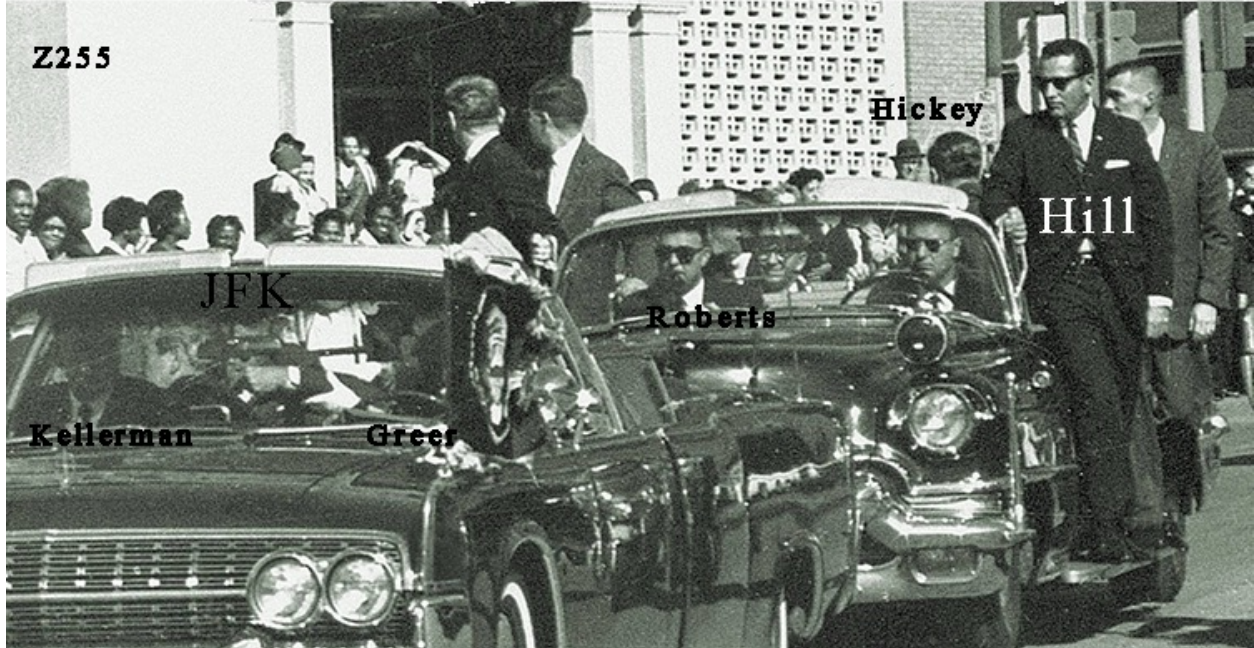
**Mr. HILL. This is the first sound that I heard; yes, sir. I jumped from the car, realizing that something was wrong, ran to the Presidential limousine.**

According to WCD298, the first shot was well up the street near Houston. Virtually all witnesses describe the first sound/shot as occurring just after the limo finished turning the corner and started down Elm.



Yet as we saw in Altgens and shown below – SA Clint Hill has not moved a muscle as late as Zapruder 255.

**SA Hill is nowhere to be seen**



The Orville Nix film original – according to studies initiated by the Nix family – is missing.

He wasn't sure until he had the film developed a week later that he had assassination footage, but he believed until his death on January 17th, 1972 that shots came from the "stockade fence" area now called the grassy knoll. The FBI kept his film for three days and his camera for over five months. When his film was returned he felt it looked "different" and when his camera was finally returned, it came back in pieces. <http://gaylenixjackson.com/about-orville-nix/>



Notice the woman, Toni Foster, on the grass in Zapruder, is the same woman in a tan coat in the Nix film only from the back. Also notice how the line from Zapruder thru JFK to this woman corroborates that the films show this shot occurring when JFK himself is directly in front of Zapruder.

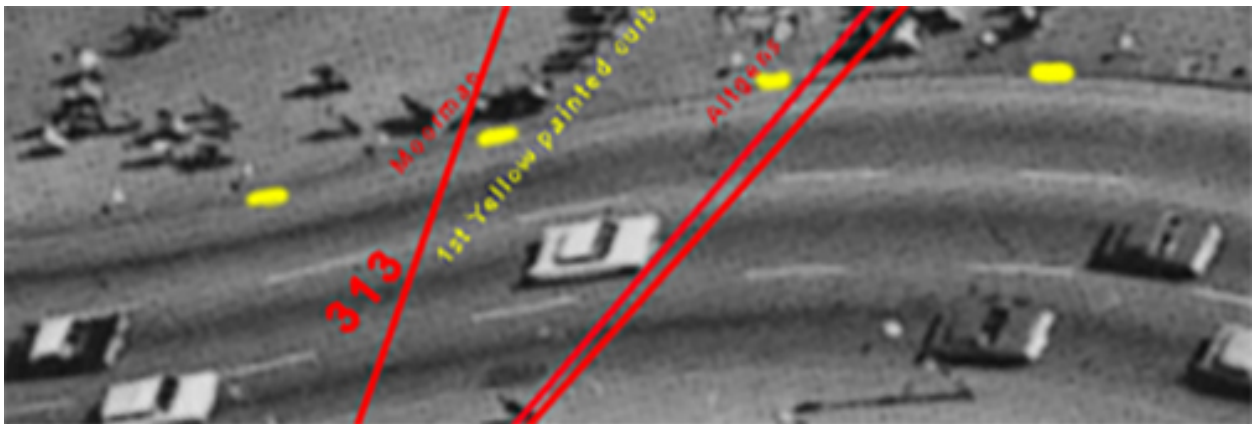
This frame is just before the Moorman photo was taken and corroborates the Z313 location for this shot.

And finally, the Marie Muchmore film shows **the right front of JFK's head bursting open from being hit with a shot** at the same spot prior to reaching the steps.

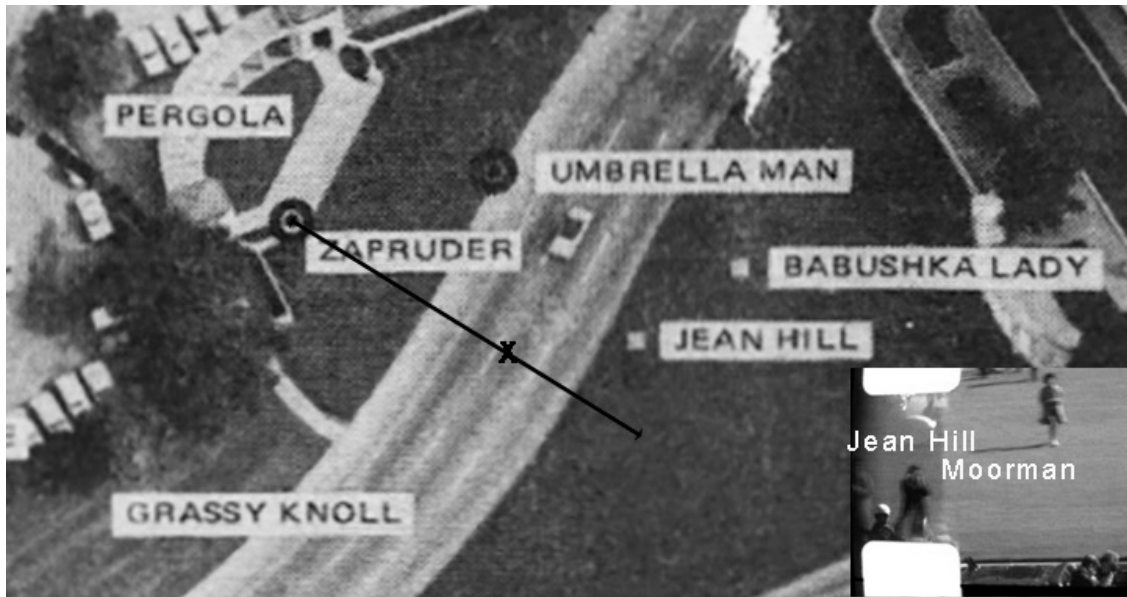


In each of these films a shot hitting JFK in the head can be made out, with the result being JFK falling to his left and back suggesting a shot or shots from the right front. In the bottom right corner is "Babushka Lady" taking a photo or film which has never been seen.

As mentioned, in the Zapruder film frames we can make out the yellow street markers, one near Moorman and the other near Altgens which will come into play later.



We can also see that this shot occurs where the famous "X" was placed on the street.



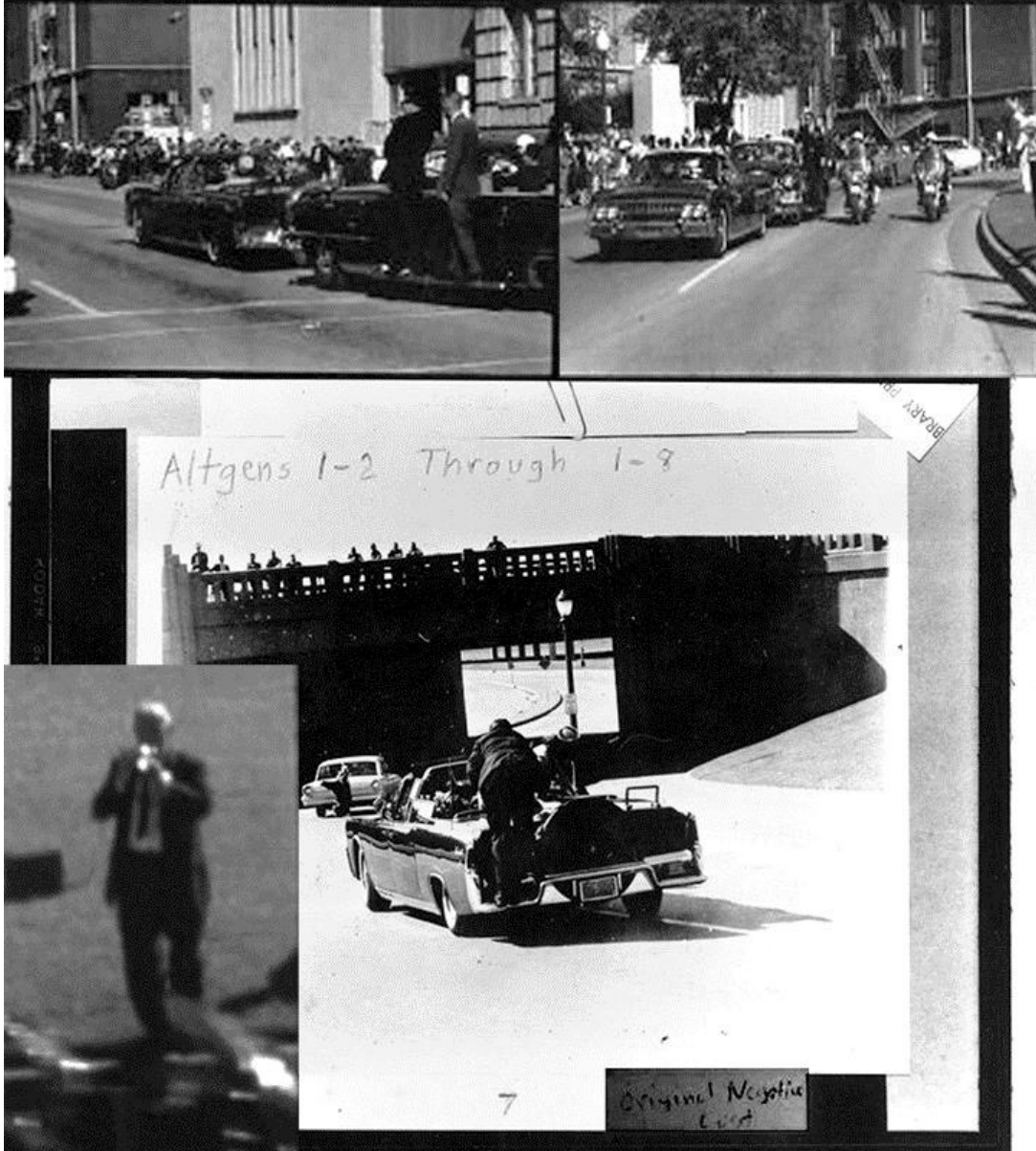
### The other Altgens Photo - Almost

**James Altgens**, a professional photographer, was standing on the south side of Elm and took photos a few seconds before (top right) and a few seconds after the head shot(s) (bottom center) and can be seen in Zapruder lowering the camera from his face at Z342 (inset).

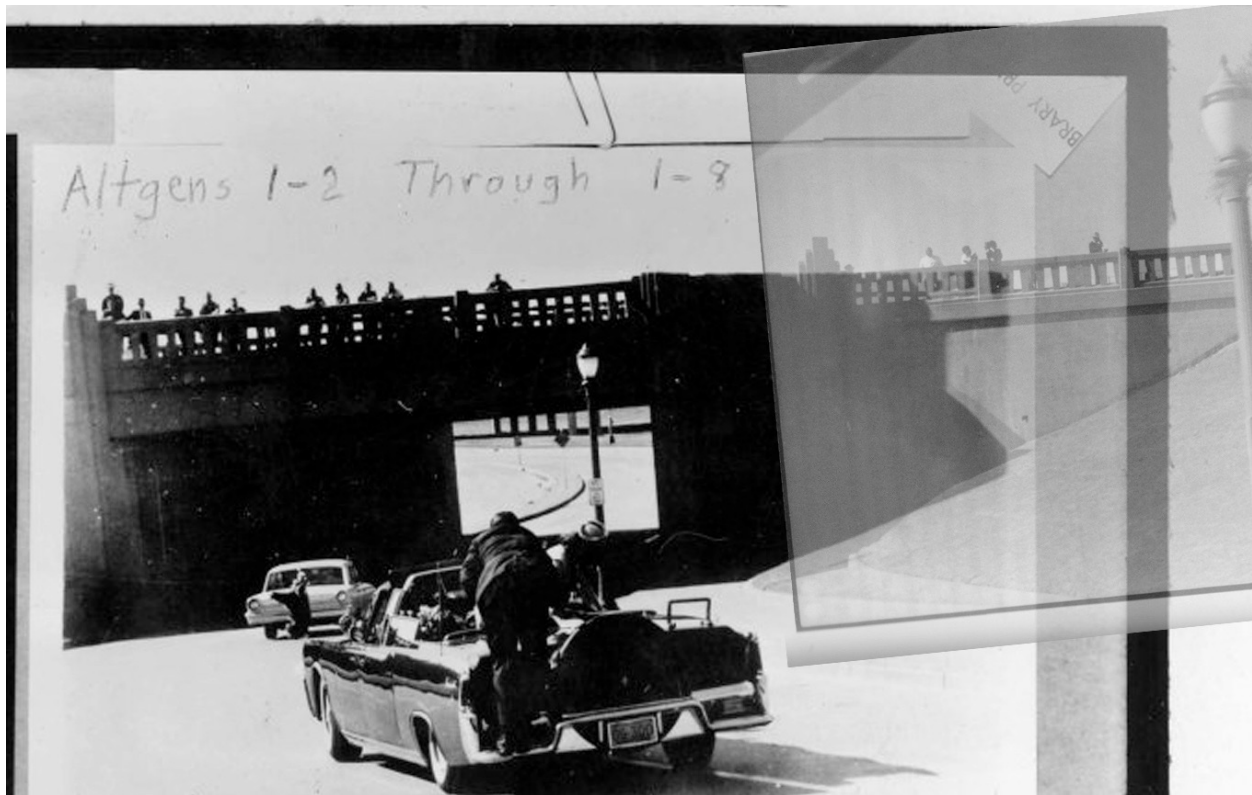
Mr. ALTGENS - Because I didn't see who fired it. After the Presidential car moved a little past me, I took another picture--now, just let me back up here--I was prepared to make a picture at the very instant the President was shot. **I had refocused to 15 feet\*** because I wanted a good closeup of the President and Mrs. Kennedy, and that's why I know that it would be right at 15 feet, because I had prefocused in that area, and I had my camera almost to my eye when it happened and that's as far as I got with my camera. ***\*This 15' distance will come into play later and should be remembered.***



Altgens ran from his spot on Houston for the top left photo to his spot down Elm for the other two photos. The only lost negative is for a larger image, which as we can see is completely different than the large, perfectly lit and uncropped one. Between the top right and bottom image, Altgens appears NOT to have changed cameras.



Also obvious is how the top right of the larger image has been cut off. Why this image should be so different from the others remains a mystery. I superimposed a Cabluck image to show what is missing from Altgens



Believe it or not, these are the only images of ANY shots further down Elm. There are only three films which stayed with the limo and caught the head shot: Zapruder's, Muchmore's and Nix's.

Armed with these first day images and films, the FBI and Secret Service began compiling their reports explaining what happened. The Secret Service Report, [WCD3](#), focuses on the activities of the Secret Service Agents themselves while the FBI report, [WCD1](#), focuses almost entirely on the life and times of Lee Harvey Oswald to the exclusion of all other investigation.

The result of this FBI investigation, a report dated December 9, 1963 barely two weeks after the event, offers only the following related to what occurred:

Section IA.

As the motorcade was traveling through downtown Dallas on Elm Street about fifty yards west of the intersection with Houston Street, **three shots rang out. Two bullets struck President Kennedy, and one wounded Governor Connally.** The President, who slumped forward in the car, was rushed to Parkland Memorial Hospital, where he was pronounced dead at 1:00 p.m.

### **Conclusions:\***

Investigation has (1) developed **detailed background** information concerning **Oswald** from his birth to his death; (2) **strengthened the evidence** that Oswald was the assassin of the President although no

clear-cut motive has been established; and (3) despite numerous allegations which have been investigated, **developed no sound evidence indicating** that he received any financial **assistance** or that any other person, group, or foreign government inspired or directed the assassination or was cognizant of his plan to assassinate President Kennedy. **On the contrary, the data developed strongly indicates that he acted on his own initiative or impulse with little advance planning.** Also, **investigation has disclosed no evidence** that Oswald, while residing in Russia, was recruited by the Soviet intelligence services or received any assignment or training from the intelligence services. Further, investigation has **developed no proof of any prior contact or association between Oswald and his murderer, Jack Leon Ruby.**

**Leads are still being covered,** and the FBI will continue to check out any additional allegations or information which come to its attention.

\*What strikes as very strange is that the FBI is offering conclusions. Even the Warren Commissioners and lawyers were taken back with these types of statements and said so in the early Executive Sessions. [Jan 22, 1964 Exec Session p11](#)

LBJ tells Russell when strong-arming him in to the Commission that it won't take a lot of time. All you have to do is review the FBI report: [John Newman 11/19/99 Mexico Presentation](#)

The call is made on November 29, 1963. The FBI report LBJ refers to is not offered until December 9<sup>th</sup>. Nice to know that Hoover had it all wrapped up in less than a week.

***"And then Russell tells him, 'I just don't have time. I'm too busy. I'm too busy.'***

***LBJ, 'Well, just make the time. That's not going to be anytime anyway to begin with. All you're going to do is evaluate the Hoover report he's already made.'***

... complete with conclusions the FBI never, ever offers.

January 22, 1964

11.

Warren Commission Executive Session

A: I thought first you should know about it. Secondly, there is this factor too that a consideration, that is somewhat an issue in this case, and I suppose you are all aware of it. That is that the FBI is very explicit that Oswald is the assassin or was the assassin, and they are very explicit that there was no conspiracy, and they are also saying in the same place that they are continuing their investigation. Now in my experience of almost nine years, in the first place it is hard to get them to say when you think you have got a case tight enough to convict somebody, that that is the person that committed the crime. In my experience with the FBI they don't do that. They claim that they don't evaluate, and it is uniform prior experience that they don't do that. Secondly, they have not run out all kinds of leads in Mexico or in Russia and so forth which they could probably -- It is not our business, it is the very --

Dulles: What is that?

A: They haven't run out all the leads on the information and they could probably say -- that isn't our business.

Q: Yes.

A: But they are concluding that there can't be a conspiracy without those being run out. Now that is not S.O.P. ? from my experience with the FBI.

Q: It is not. You are quite right. I have seen a great many reports.

A: Why are they so eager to make both of those conclusions, both in the original report and their experimental report, which is such a departure. Now that is just circumstantial evidence, and it don't prove anything about this, but it raises questions. We have to try to find out what they have to say that would give any support to the story, and report it to you.

MORE

The "S.O.P. ?" is over a redacted part of the transcript -- I am venturing a guess.

This session begins with the revelation that through a good and reliable source it was learned that Oswald worked for the FBI (page 1 of same transcript). This revelation puts into perspective the understanding Allen Dulles reveals – the FBI and Hoover would never admit – and even lie about Oswald being one of theirs.

The remainder of the conversation (pages 12 and 13) is focused on why the FBI (as asked again by Allen Dulles) would conclude it was only Oswald, and no conspiracy if in fact he was one of their penetration assets. The highlighted sentence seems to suggest Allen Dulles thinks getting rid of Oswald would be in the FBI's interest.

Boggs: Its implications of this are fantastic, don't you think so?

A: Terrific.

Rawkin: To have anybody admit to it, even if it was the fact, I am sure that there wouldn't at this point be anything to prove it.

Dulles: Lee, if this were true, why would it be particularly in their interest -- **I could see it would be in their interest to get rid of this man but why would it be in their interest to say he is clearly the only guilty one?** I mean I don't see that argument that you raise particularly shows an interest.

Boggs: I can immediately --

**A: They would like to have us fold up and quit.**

The notes of these sessions were so volatile the Commissioners wanted them destroyed.

Boggs: **This closes the case, you see. Don't you see?**

Dulles: Yes, I see that.

Rawkin: They found the man. There is nothing more to do. The Commission supports their conclusions, and we can go on home and that is the end of it.

Dulles: But that puts the men right on them. If he was not the killer and they employed him, they are already it, you see. So your argument is correct **if they are sure that this is going to close the case,** but if it don't close the case, they are worse off than ever by doing this.

Boggs: Yes, I would think so. And of course, we are all even gaing in the realm of speculation. I don't even like to see this being taken down.

Dulles: **Yes. I think this record ought to be destroyed.** Do you think we need a record of this.

A: I don't, except that we said we would have records of meetings and so we called the reporter in the formal way. If you think what we have said here **should not be upon the record, we can have it done that way.** Of course it might. . . .

From this report, we are no closer to knowing what happened other than that 3 shots were fired and found their targets. In an effort to be more thorough, the FBI decides to both re-create the conditions of the assassination as well as create a 3D model depicting their findings. The Secret Service will also perform a reenactment (even though they too have a copy of the Zapruder Film) to illustrate and quantify their findings.

To Recap:

- FBI report of the Autopsy claims JFK hit twice, in the head and back
- Films and photos of the event show the last shot at Z313
- A curb and bystander are nicked - no copper is found on curb
- The hole in JFK's back does not transit the body
- The FBI's model shows 3 shots and 3 hits on January 20, 1964

## The Secret Service's data from the FBI's Dec 5th reenactment

[DJ Photobucket](#)



Both in the [Dallas Archives](#) and in [WCD87](#) the Secret Service provided photos from their December 5th reenactment with descriptions placing each of the three shots within context.

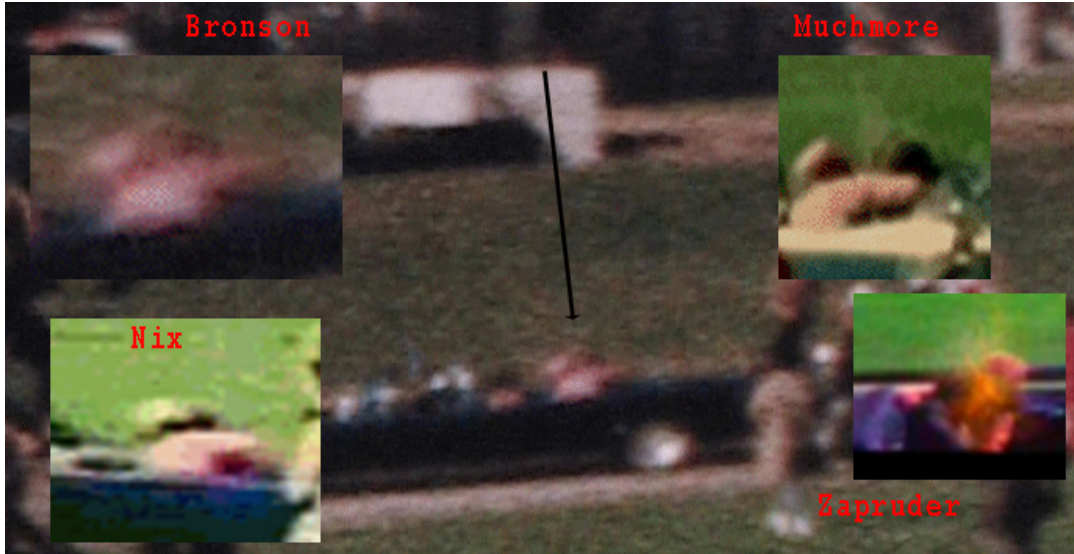
These photos also include the cones the FBI used to position the three shots their investigative work concluded. We MUST remember that the FBI watched and re-watched the Zapruder film throughout the weekend after the assassination.

In the above composite we find, after the initial shot(s) further up Elm, the FBI and Secret Service do not agree on the location of shots 2 & 3, in fact showing us 4 different locations for these two shots – three of which are past Z313 (above the “c” in Service).

You can also see the yellow curbs near Moorman, Altgens and further down Elm.

## Part II - Comparing the Source Films and Photos to the Model

### Bronson-Nix-Muchmore-Zapruder-Moorman-Altgens



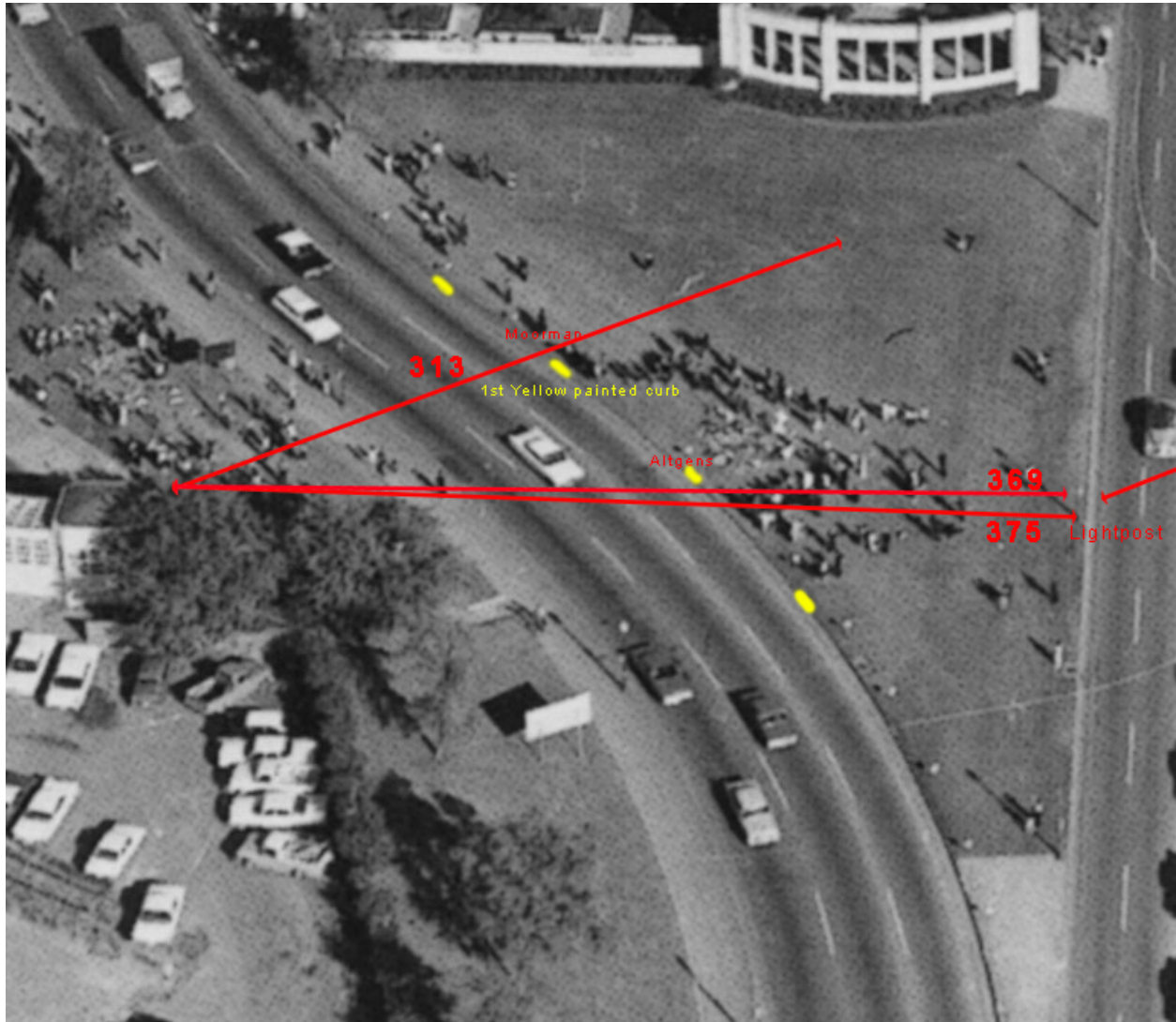
Using all the evidence available to them (films, photos, eye witness statements, the autopsy and the FBI report on the proceedings of the autopsy), the FBI puts the FINAL shot at the foot of the North Grassy Knoll stairs which equates to **Z375**, not Z313.





We can then take this information and plot it onto Dealey Plaza as seen through the eyes of the films and photos. It does indeed appear as if a shot was fired at Z313, yet according to the FBI's model and the December 5<sup>th</sup> FBI/SS conclusions, at least one other shot was fired and hit JFK (according to the SS) as the rear of the limo and the lamppost line up at Z375.

Taking a slightly different view, we can use the yellow-painted curbs to match location to the Zapruder Film. Much has been written about the significance of these yellow markers and the kill zone. We will return to these yellow curbs when we look to match the activities in the films with other corroborating as well as circumstantial evidence.





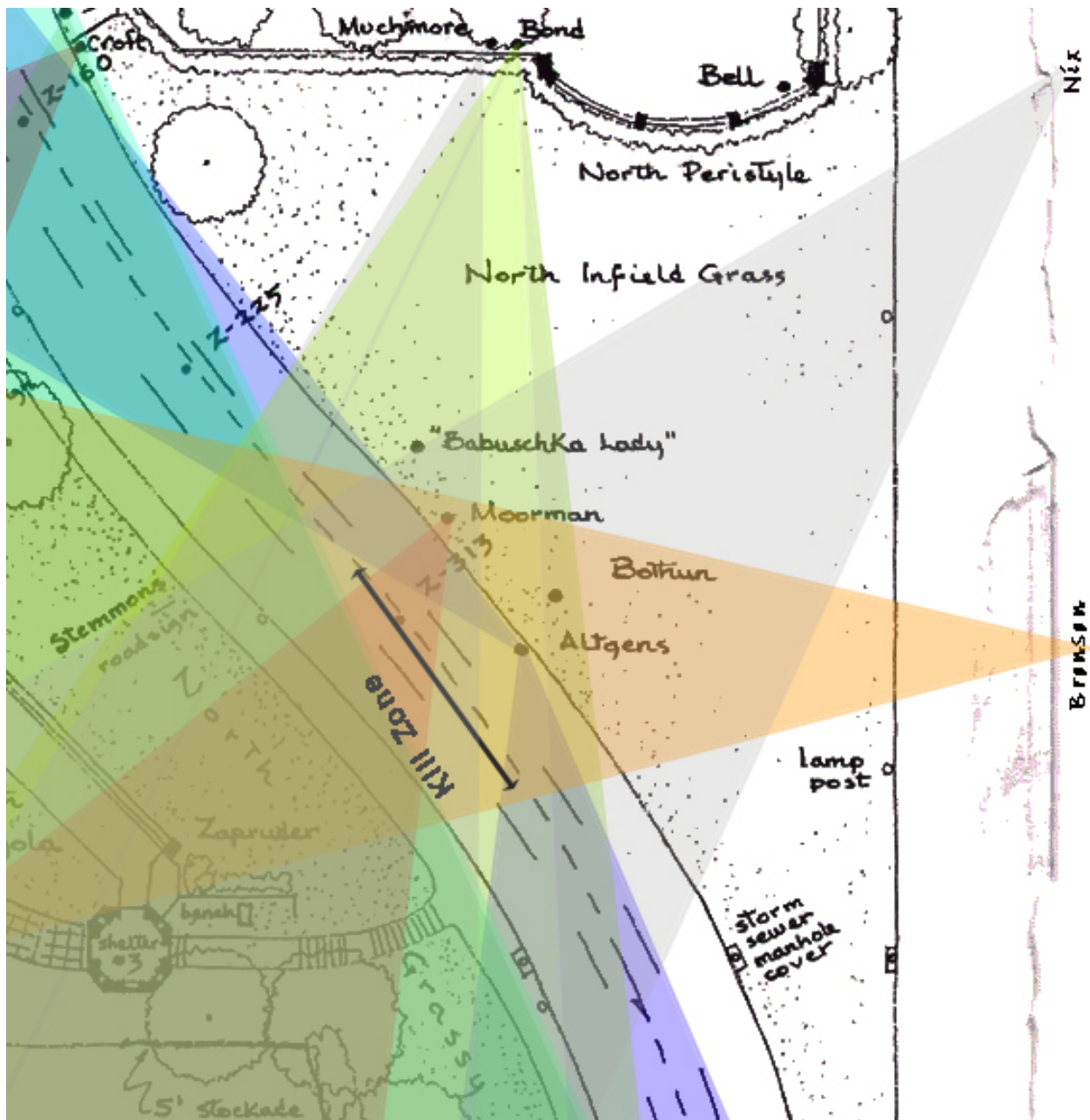
The two above images, **frame Z369 and above it Dealey Plaza on the 23<sup>rd</sup>**, illustrate that the limo passes by the light post on Main between Z360 and Z375, and where that relates to on Elm. From the info available by January 20 –actually by December 4<sup>th</sup> – the Zapruder film contradicts the model.

From what we know today, the WCR offered a conclusion which does not relate to this model, those # of shots, or the location of each of these shots.

So we have to ask ourselves –

1. did the FBI/SS see a different set of info from these same films and photos which allowed them to conclude a shot was fired AFTER Z313, meaning these films and photos have been altered;
2. did the FBI/SS see what we see today – a 3 shot / 2 hit scenario ending at Z313 yet still produced an exhibit for the WC to mislead them into believing a shot was fired further down Elm;
3. did the FBI/SS corroborate this “last shot location” only to be required to change the reality of the event, over time, in the final report?

The following graphic shows some of the witnesses with cameras taking images during the motorcade and the direction in which these images were taken. All of these represent first day evidence which the FBI could have used – and surely had in their possession – to begin the job of creating this model. As we can see – Moorman’s is the only photo taken in the correct direction and at the correct time with enough clarity to make out detail (Bronson’s image can only confirm a shot at Z313).



When any of us looks at these films/photos and then at the FBI model – we are surely perplexed as to whether Mr. Gauthier used these films and photos to construct this model and instead places a vehicle farther down Elm than any of the evidence suggests.

## Emmett Hudson's Affidavit 11/22/63, Muchmore and Bond

One has to wonder which of the available pieces of evidence was used to place that final shot where they did. The films we all have seen do not show a shot there. The photos we've all seen do not put a shot down there. Witness statements offered by Dec 2 when this project began consisted of the affidavits taken and reports filed. One of those affidavits taken by the Dallas Police was from Emmett Hudson, (highlighted below in the photo) who wrote:

### HUDSON AFFIDAVIT:

At the same time the President's car **was directly in front of us**, I heard a shot and I saw the President fall over in the seat. I do not know who this other man was that was sitting beside me. ... I definitely [sic] heard 3 shots. **The shots that I heard definitely [sic] came from behind and above me**

The following is a frame from the controversial Muchmore film – she claims she stopped filming well before these events unfolded – showing Hudson's position as the limo begins to reach a point directly in front of him. With Hill being at the limo already, we know this comes after the famous Z313 frame. The other two men were not found for comment.



Hudson's complete lack of movement during these frames while the men around him react so obviously is a mystery never addressed or fully understood. What is not a

mystery is the location of “behind and above me” or what “directly in front of us” suggests.

### Did Muchmore take these images?

The following is from Marie Muchmore’s FBI interview in WCD7. She was not called to testify.

**learning of the President's death. She said she had a movie camera with her at the time and WILMA BOND had a box type camera but she advised that she did not obtain any photographs of the assassination scene. She said that WILMA BOND had some of her**

### Bond did not capture the shots

The BOND photos include the limo turning from Main to Houston and the aftermath of the shots in Dealey Plaza. Her first image was published in LIFE.



Whether the FBI/SS was aware of the Hudson affidavit from November 22<sup>nd</sup> is unknown.

What is known is that witnesses near the limo and Grassy Knoll when the shots were fired were treated very specially. Many were not called to testify at all and still more

claim their published statements did not match what they actually said. Those NOT called and within earshot of the limo include: Jean Hill (red coat), the Newmans (on grass with children above), Mary Moorman (took the photo), the other two men on the steps, Mr. Brehm (above in left corner with son), Babushka lady (woman standing in tan coat next to the Brehms), and Bothun (another photographer behind and to the East of Altgens).



Bothun, as seen in the Zapruder film, is not prepared to take a photo as the limo passes in front of him.

The ONLY photograph in evidence taken at or around the time of the famous Z313 headshot is Moorman's. This photo was well known very quickly after the shooting and obviously shows a headshot at the Z313 location.

With what we've seen of the evidence available to the FBI up through January 20, 1964 – we are hard-pressed to understand which of this evidence the FBI and SS used to construct their model let alone place the shot location markers in the images we've reviewed.

The one person they did have testify was James Altgens (at the right of the above image with camera to his face yet no photo taken).

After we look at the WCD298 evidence itself we will see once again how these key witnesses corroborate those early WEST survey and FBI/SS conclusions of a “LAST” shot much further down Elm than the WCR would have us believe.

## Appendix A – Autopsy Room Hierarchy

Dr. Finck was a forensic pathologist at Walter Reed under General Blumberg and was called by Dr. Humes at his home at 8pm to immediately come to Bethesda Naval Hospital to assist in JFK's autopsy after a recommendation by Blumberg.

1 February 1965

### THE AUTOPSY OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

by Lt. Colonel Pierre A. FINCK, MC, USA.

Commander **Humes**, MC, USN, Director of Laboratories, Naval Medical School, National Naval Medical Center, Bethesda, Maryland, **called me at home by telephone on 22 Nov 1963, 2000 hours**. He told me to go immediately to the Naval Hospital. Brigadier **General Blumberg**, MC, USA, Director of the Armed Forces Institute of Pathology, Washington, D. C., **had given my name**.

**I arrived at the Naval Hospital at 2030 hours.**

