

The Evidence IS the Conspiracy

Warren Commission Document (WCD) 298:

FBI Letter from Director of 20 Jan 1964

with Visual Aides Brochure

Part 3: The Evidence Itself



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 “2nd string/shot” hits JFK in the limo at the spot we all know as Z313.

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“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.”

DJ, Part 1

The “truth” mentioned above refers only to the model and its math. The “corroborating evidence” being the statements of Altgens and Hudson who place a shot further down Elm than what z313 shows and the math, which illustrates what and where the levers are as well as how they were manipulated to produce a result.

Without the work of Chris Davidson and his grasp of the math involved this evidence portion of my paper could not be possible. In turn, Chris stands upon Tom Purvis who knew Surveyor West and his notes personally.

The speed of the limo, the FBI derived frame-rate of Zapruder's camera, the incline and the angles on Elm have to work in the real world of physics, not simply on the drawings offered as evidence.

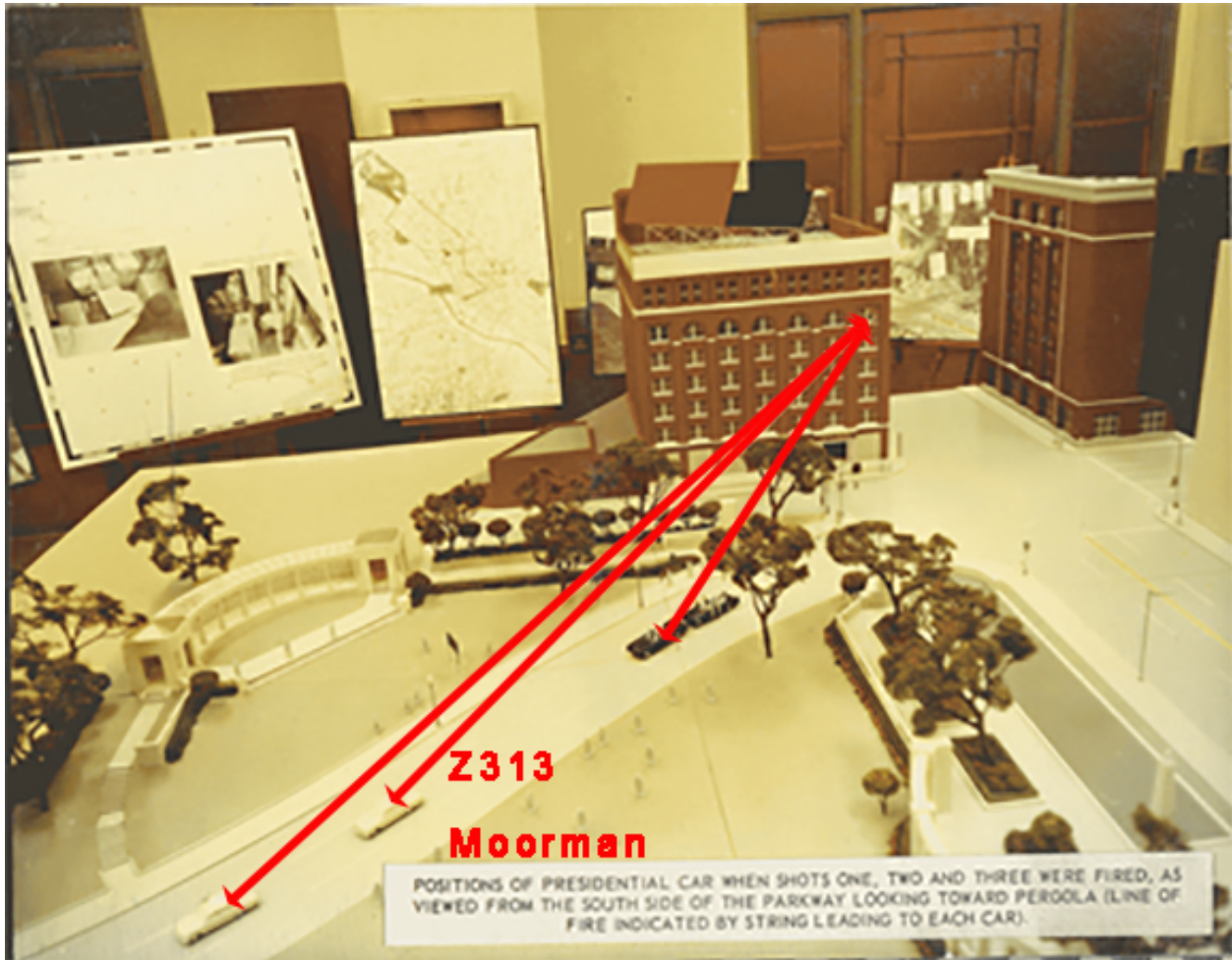
The FBI ultimately misrepresents WCD298 and scraps most of the work for what becomes the Commission Exhibit. The FBI delivers yet another needle in a haystack.

In the real world, $\text{time} \times \text{speed} = \text{distance}$. A precise angle has only one terminating point. A triangle has 3 precise angles.

Part III - The Evidence itself – WCD298 – and what came after

Details offered in the Document

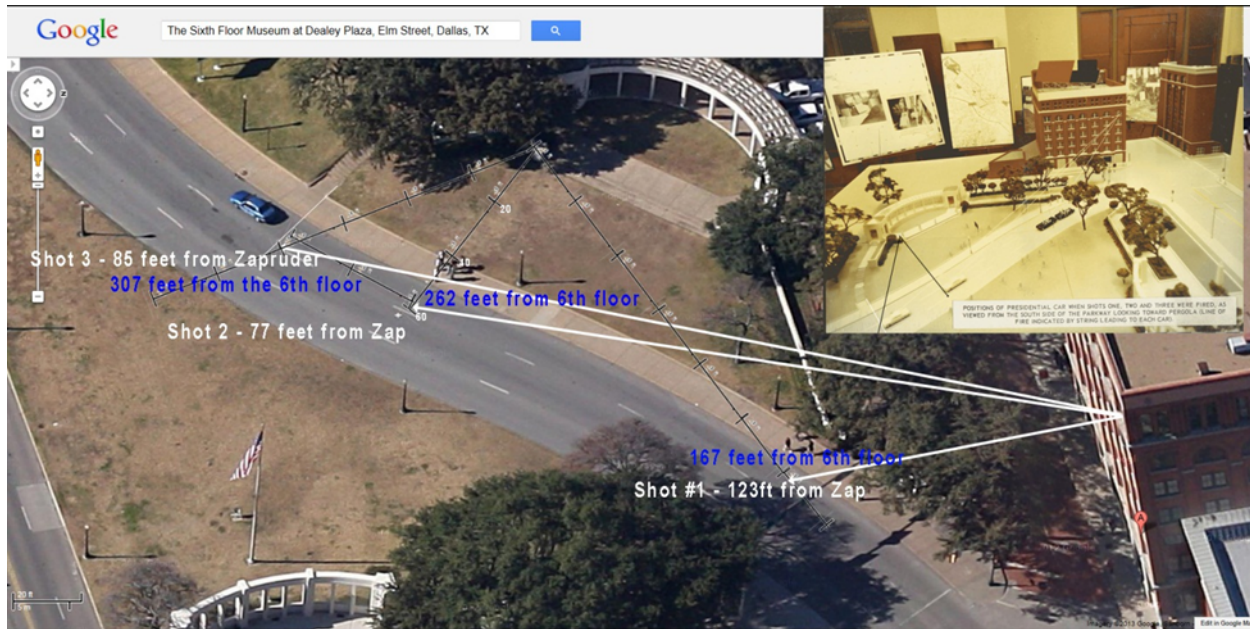
From a variety of angles - yet all using the same measurements and showing the same results - Warren Commission Document 298 clearly puts a shot fired and hitting JFK ("3 shots – 2 hit JFK") farther down Elm than any film or photo shows.



More important to us even than this image are the measurements offered within this amazing document.

The following is a 2d measurement superimposed on 3d space. While never a reliable process for measuring distance within a photo, the difference here is that these measurements are provided by the FBI within [WCD298](#). You will notice these measurements are extremely precise, while at the same time being completely in conflict with the known info and images to this point in the story.

We are to remember that JFK sat about 15 feet behind the front bumper of the limo and depending on the need, the FBI's measurements could be based on the front bumper location, JFK's location or the back bumper of the limo.



NOTE: In the above graphic I believe we see for Shot #1 the measurement is to the BACK of the limo, Shot #2 appears to depict JFK's location while Shot #3's measurements appear to suggest the location of the front bumper of the limo. This remains important due to the rifle's firing speed limitations. The constant speed of 11mph (page 3 WCR) claimed by the Warren Commission equates to 16 feet per second. The difference between the 2nd and 3rd shots based on the FBI's data was approximately 36 feet. The FBI claimed it took 2.2 seconds to fire, reacquire the target and fire again with the bolt-action Carcano. By changing the measurements from JFK's position to the front bumper of the limo, the FBI was able to remove those 15 feet. Instead of traveling 51 feet between those 2 points resulting in the limo's front bumper being well beyond the stairs, the FBI played games with the measurements making it virtually impossible to recreate the event without these keys.

Once again, there is no denying that these measurements not only put a shot past Z313 but also allow us to compare this data with any other data offered related to these three shots.

Leo Gauthier

The evidence discussed above is compiled at the same time as West's survey for the Secret Service which was "supposedly" presented to the WC during Gauthier's testimony. ([Gauthier WC testimony](#))

Mr. GAUTHIER:

Located on this plat map are street lights **accurately located**, a catch basin, certain trees, location of trees, the delineation of the concrete pergola, which you see here on the photograph, the outer boundaries of the pericycle, and the reflecting pool--locating exactly the window in the Texas School Book Depository Building, in the southeast corner, and **also a tabulation of the measurements and angles that the surveyor has compiled from certain positions identified for him on the street by an observation from this window**, an observation from the position of Mr. Zapruder----

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.

Mr. SPECTER. Have you brought the tracing of that survey with you today?

Mr. GAUTHIER. I have; yes.

Mr. SPECTER. And have you brought a cardboard reproduction of that?

Mr. GAUTHIER. A copy made from the tracing; yes.

Mr. SPECTER. Would you produce the cardboard copy made from the tracing for the inspection of the Commission at this time, please?

Mr. GAUTHIER. Yes.

Mr. SPECTER. Would you produce the tracing at this time, please?

Mr. GAUTHIER. Yes; the tracing is wrapped, and sealed in this container.

Mr. SPECTER. **Without breaking the seal**, I will ask you if the cardboard which has been set up here--may the record show it is a large cardboard. I will ask you for the dimensions in just a minute.

Does the printing on the cardboard represent an exact duplication of the tracing which you have in your hand?

Mr. GAUTHIER. Yes.

Let that one digest a minute as well. The original survey, done in December, is NOT the one that FBI Agent Gauthier has in the container but one done in May. **One has to wonder how the FBI can use a survey from MAY to produce a model in January.**

Mr. SPECTER. I now hand you a schedule which I have marked as Commission Exhibit No. 884 and ask you what figures are contained thereon.

Mr. GAUTHIER. This is a **copy of a tabulation** which appears on the plat map. **It contains certain positions marked as frame numbers. It indicates elevations and a column dealing with angle of sight from the frame positions to the window and to a horizontal line.**

It also contains angles of sight the degree of sight and distances from these positions to a point on the top of the bridge, handrail height.

Mr. SPECTER. May it please the Commission, that concludes the description of the general setting. I would like to move now at this time for the admission into evidence of Exhibit No. 884, which completes all of the exhibits used heretofore.

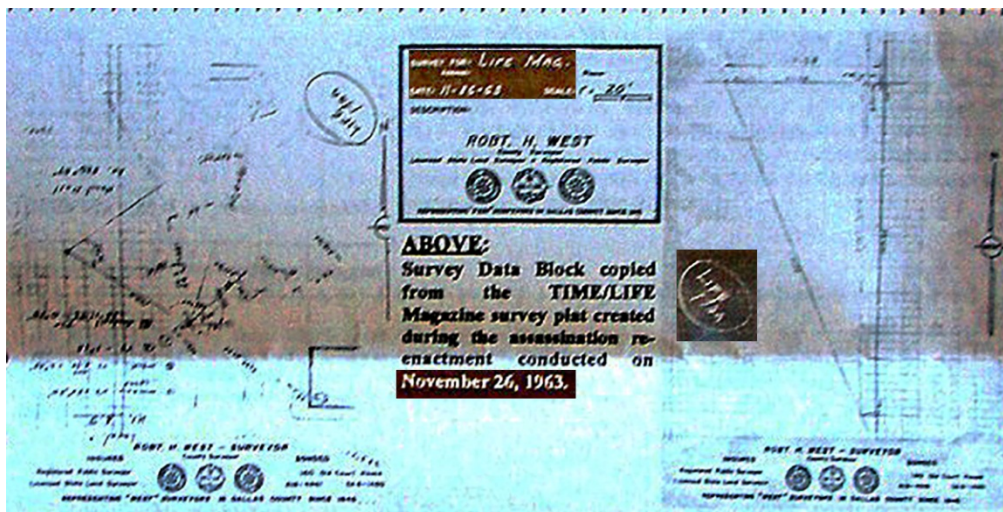
Mr. McCLOY. It may be admitted.

And it was that easy to enter CE884, an uncorroborated May 1964 copy of the detailed measurements gathered in December 1963. **This Evidence IS the Conspiracy.**

The Multiple Robert West Surveys, Notes and Tabulations

Robert H West was a Dallas County Surveyor at the time of the JFK assassination who was called upon to quantify the information from and for the various entities looking to discover what occurred in Dealey Plaza. He was called upon repeatedly between Nov 1963 and June 1964 to REWORK his survey.

NOTE: In and around 2011 Tom Purvis contacted and became close with Mr. West. Tom became the recipient of documents and notes created by Mr. West for each of the surveys he performed. These documents are not presented anywhere in the official documents and were instead entrusted to Tom. I was able to acquire copies from some of Tom's online posts as well as directly from him. The information providing the Evidence IS the Conspiracy in this subject could not be possible without these critical documents. (From info gathered by Tom Purvis in direct discussions with surveyor Robert West as published by the George County Time, Lucedale, MS.)



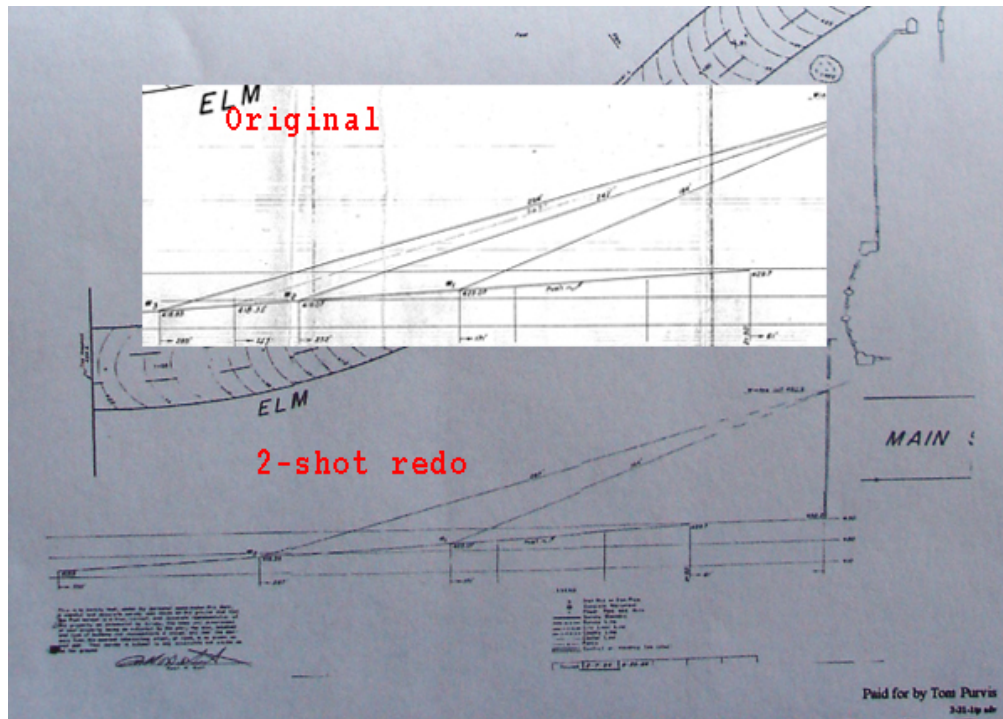
Re-enactments, Surveys, Models and Lies

A quick timeline is in order related to the WEST surveys and reenactments:

- **Nov 26, 1963** Time/Life performed their own survey and **reenactment** with the help of Robert WEST, Dallas County surveyor
- **Dec 2,3,4 1963** the FBI's SA Gauthier is in Dealey Plaza **gathering the data** necessary to produce a model of the assassination.
- **Dec 5, 1963** the Secret Service performs an assassination **reenactment** and takes photos from both Zapruder's location and the 6th floor TSBD window.
- **January 20, 1964** the FBI presents the WC with WCD298

- **February 7, 1964** the FBI stages a **reenactment**, survey notes are made and WEST creates a survey plat (diagram)
- **March 27, 1964** Melvin Eisenberg leads an **analysis of the Zapruder film**
- **April 27, 1964** WC lawyer Redlich tells WC lead lawyer Rankin that the info related to the Zfilm and shooting offered by the SS & FBI is **“totally incorrect”**
- **May 24, 1964** the FBI/SS perform yet **another reenactment** with Robert WEST completing yet another survey plat.
- **May 31, 1964** the WEST **survey plat is completed** and is claimed as the data used for the Dec 5 SS reenactment
- **June 4, 1964** Leo **Gauthier testifies** before the WC
- **June 25, 1964** the FBI tells **WEST to omit the impact location for shot #3** from the new survey and does so

The **“Original”** shown is part of [CE585](#), the Dec 5 WEST Secret Service survey results.



Zapruder film Analyzed

So, **Time/Life** had in their possession, prior to Nov 26th the “Camera original” and Zapruder’s “best 1st day copy” of his film. [Zfilm Chronology](#)

November 23, 1963

8:00 a.m.

Stolley arrived at Zapruder's office an hour early and waited. (Stolley was the LIFE representative)

9:00 a.m.

Zapruder screened the film for Secret Service agents, then met with Stolley and agreed to sell only print rights of the film to *Life*. He expressed concern that the film not be exploited. **Stolley left with the original film, which was couriered to *Life's* editorial office and printing center in Chicago (Zapruder kept the remaining print).** *Life* personnel examined the film to decide which frames to publish. **At some point, they accidentally damaged the original film in two places, and six frames were removed, leaving visible splice marks.**

November 24, 1963

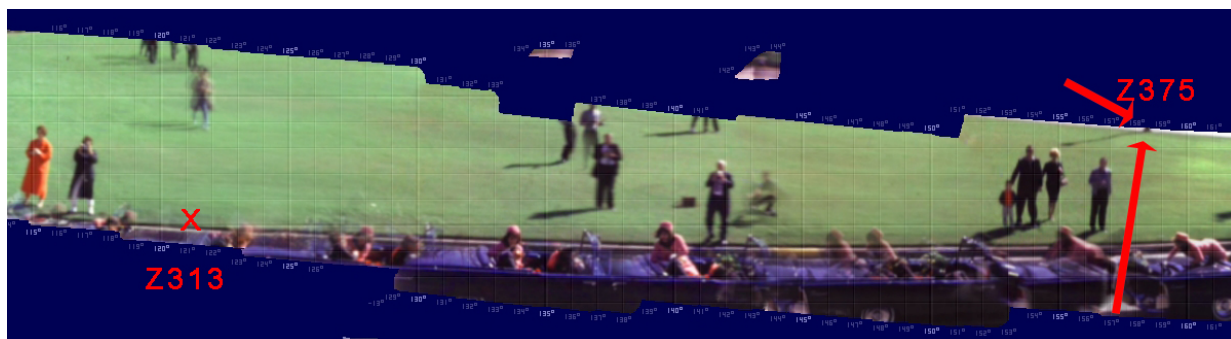
A second color home movie, made by Charles Bronson—from one block away and showing the fatal shot to Kennedy—was dropped off at Kodak with a note that the film included the assassination. **FBI agents watched the film with Bronson the next afternoon but found nothing of importance to their investigation.**

November 25, 1963

Life publisher C.D. Jackson, after viewing a copy of the Zapruder film in New York, instructed Stolley to purchase remaining television and movie rights for a price that eventually reached \$150,000 plus royalties; **the purchase included Zapruder's copy of the film made in Dallas the afternoon of the assassination.**

This film as we know it today captured virtually all of the motorcades travels thru Dealey Plaza after the limo turns onto Elm. More importantly, LIFE, the FBI and the Secret Service have access to these images by Nov 26th and most surely by Dec 5th when the WEST survey is done.

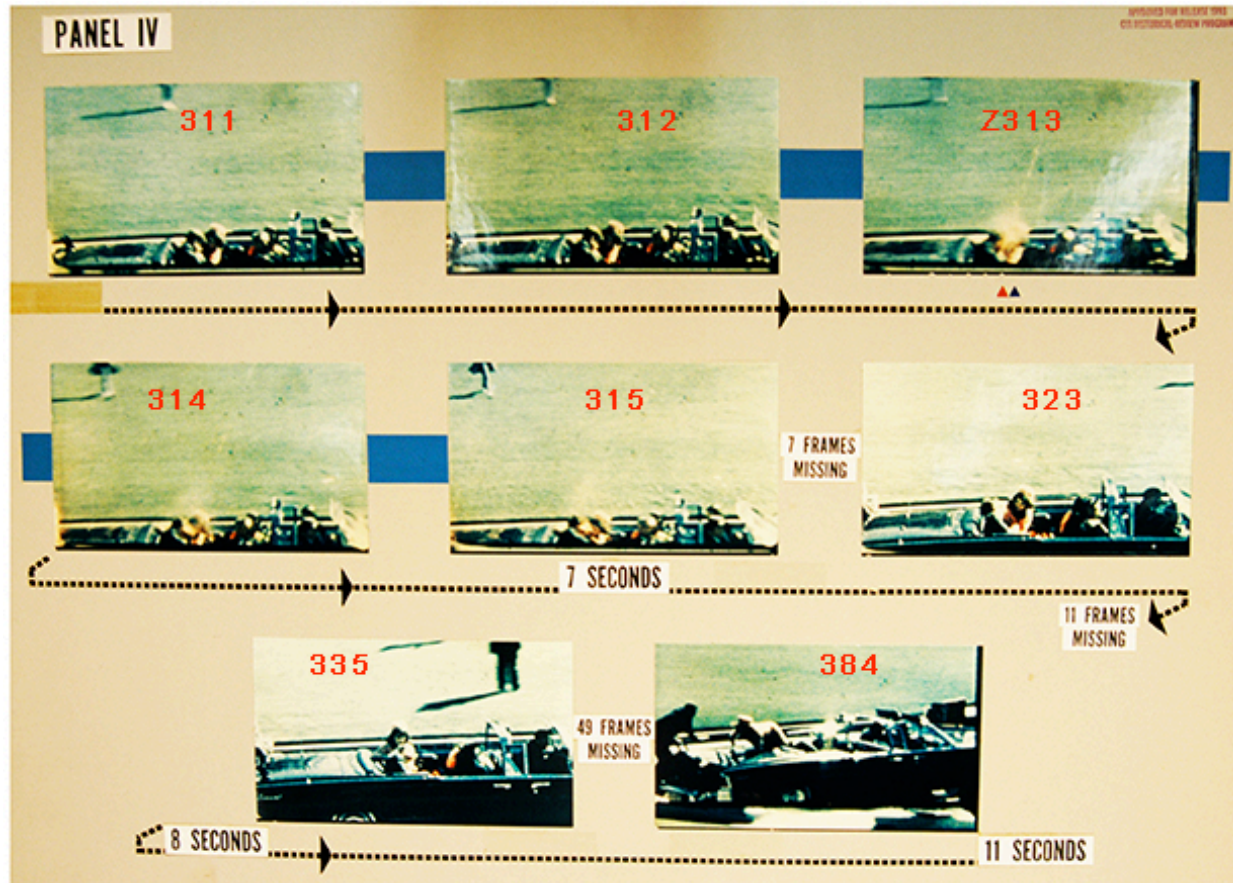
This is a stitched together panorama of the Zapruder film frames in evidence. We can see the headshot at Z313 as well as the post which lines up with WCD298's 3rd shot location.



The Zfilm itself can and will be the subject of another Evidence IS the Conspiracy article which will trace the films and copies thru the weekend. Suffice to say the board offered here represents the SECOND set of boards created Sunday evening by Homer McMahon and team as opposed to the set of boards created by Dino Brugioni Saturday evening. (to read more [NPIC - Doug Horne](#))

NPIC Analysis and Briefing Panels

Over the weekend of the assassination the National Photographic Interpretation Center [NPIC](#) created briefing boards of this film for presentation to President Johnson. Please remember that the Secret Service and FBI had this film as early as late Saturday night November 23rd. The board shows the “last shot” occurring at Z313 (although at this point they had yet to number the frames).



Years later during the Church Committee CIA investigations in 1975, six sheets of paper were turned over from the NPIC related to work done analyzing the Zapruder film. The following note explains that these are

1. Xerox copies
2. They are the only papers related to the CIA/PNIC handling of the Zfilm that weekend
3. They are the basis of the above briefing board as well as the three which accompany it

(All pages will be included in an Appendix to this paper)



NATIONAL PHOTOGRAPHIC INTERPRETATION CENTER
OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

5/13/75

A/DDS & T

Sayre - copies of

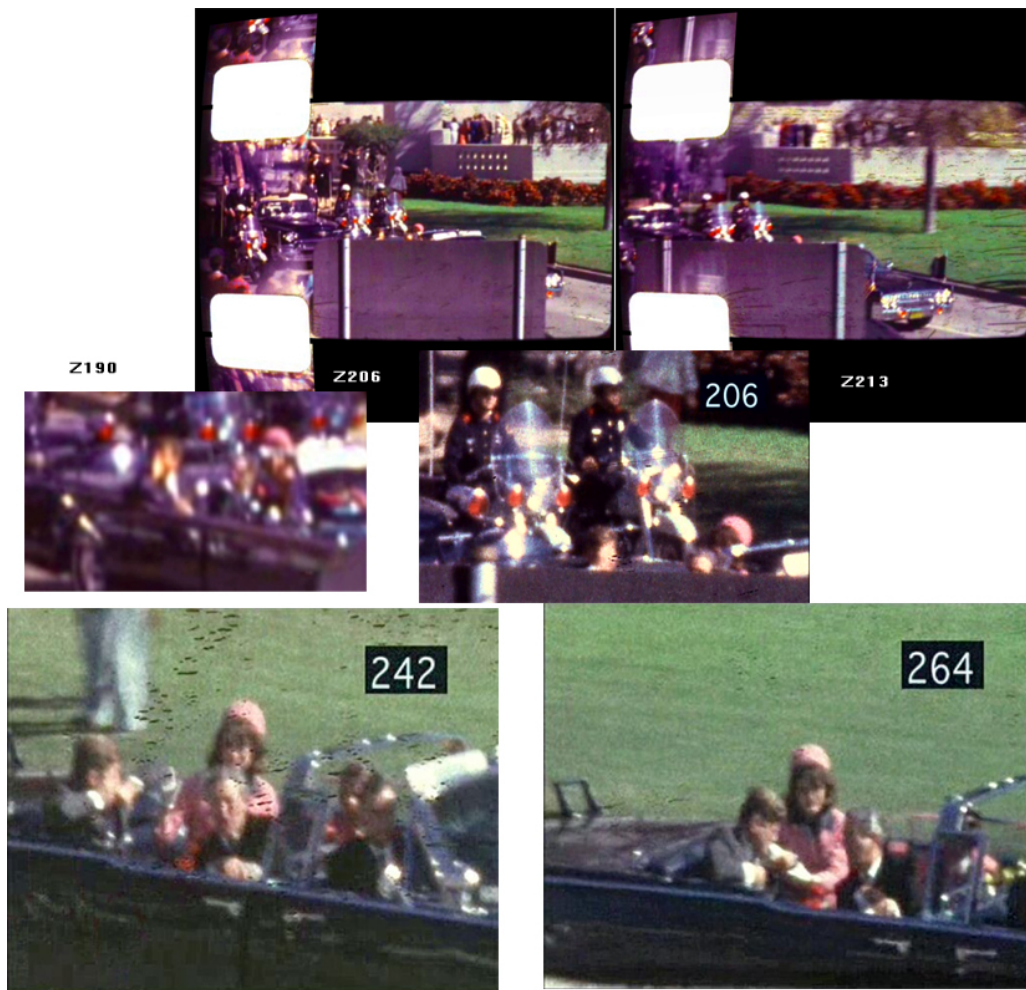
These are the only written or typed papers which we ~~have~~ found ~~to~~ with the four photo briefing boards made from the Zapruder film of President Kennedy's assassination.

J. Hick
6 sheets attached.

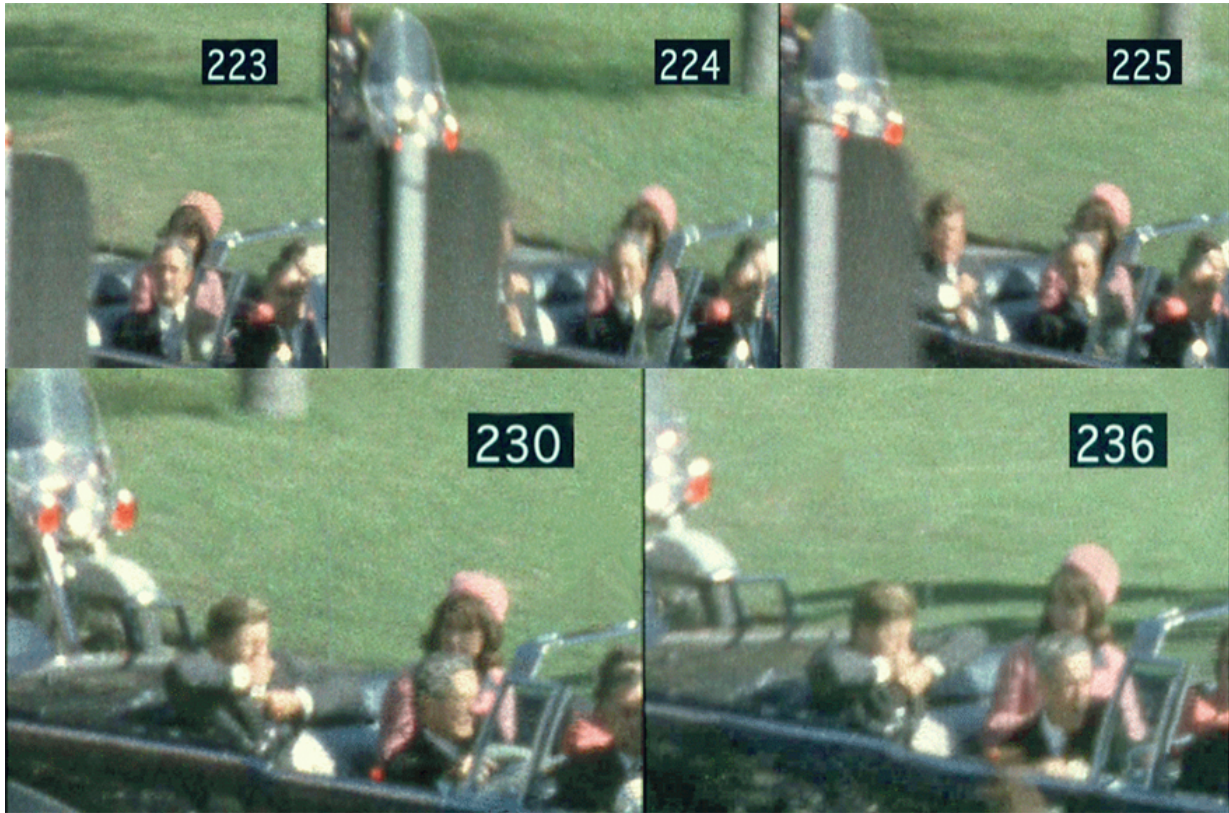
LIFE magazine concluded the shots were fired at Zapruder frames 190 – 264 – 313.

The NPIC study which produced the briefing boards concluded that prior to 313 there were a number of frames that MAY show shots fired including: z206, Z213 & 242.

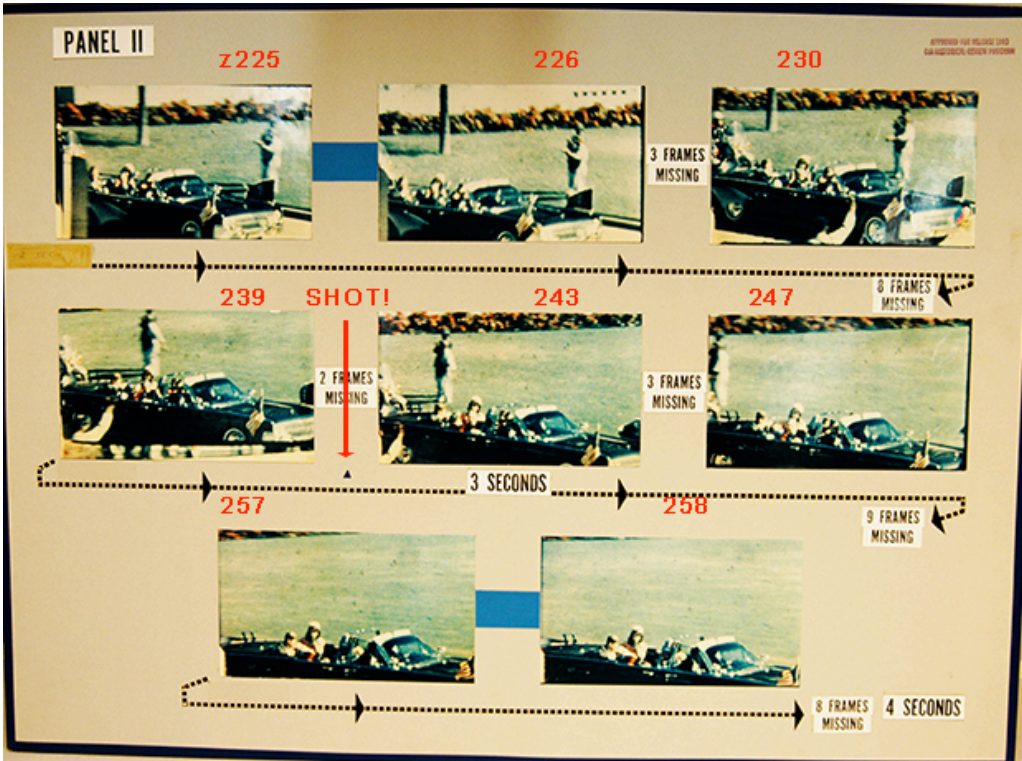
The following is a collage of these frames on which the NPIC suggests shots fired - according to the viewing and analysis of the premier photographic analysis center in the USA.



One thing very obvious here is that 242 and 264 are shots to John Connally. The Silly Bullet Theory refers to frame 224 when JFK is already reacting while JC is sitting unaware.



Briefing Panel #2 covers these frames. The tiny triangles were added to designate shots which “appear” to have been fired or hit their mark.



It certainly appears as if John Connally is hit at least once prior to Z242 yet more importantly, all of these analyses stop at Zframe 313.

Next is the Dec 5th re-enactment performed just after the FBI

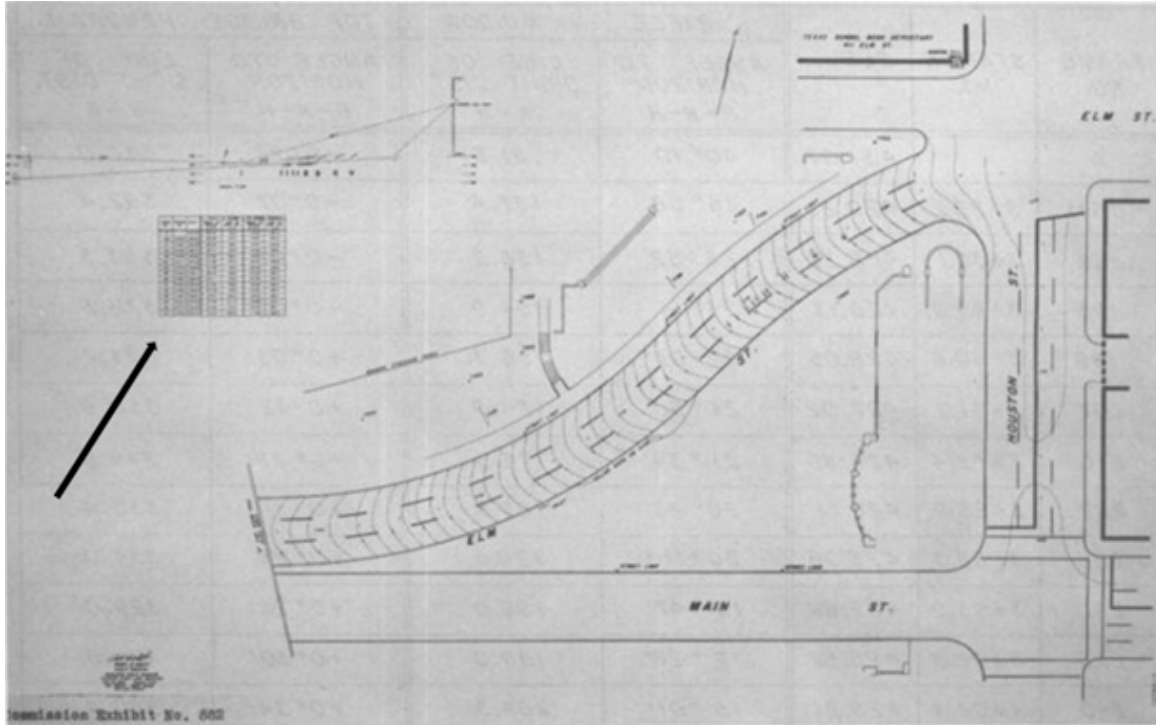
[CE884](#) is a COPY of a tabulation that appears on a survey plat which was given to the WC in a sealed container. The WC lawyers then confirm the tabulation is accurate by having the same person testify to it being a copy of the sealed survey's info. Trust us, we're the FBI – he seems to imply. The Warren Commission lawyers are only too happy to comply.

Below is the supposed copy of the sealed survey tabulation which tells us the following:

- The location of **Z313 is 4+65** (65 feet past station #4*)
- The elevation in DP at that spot is **421.75** feet above sea level
- Between Z161 and Z313 the elevation has dropped from **429.25' to 421.75'**
- **Between Z161 and Z166** the limo moves only 9/10th of a foot while between z185 and z186 it moves 1.5 feet
- **The assumption is that THIS GRAPHIC represents the information on the revised WEST SURVEY of June 25, 1964 with a shot at 210-225 & 313.**

FRAME NO.	STATION NO.	ELEV.	RIFLE IN WINDOW		TOP BRIDGE HANDRAIL	
			ANGLE TO HORIZON R-K-H	LINE OF SIGHT DIST. K-R	ANGLE TO HORIZON B-K-H	LINE OF SIGHT DIST. K-B
A103		431.97	40° 10'	91.6	-0° 27'	447.0
161	3+29.2	429.25	26° 58'	137.4	-0° 07'	392.4
166	3+30.1	429.20	26° 52'	138.2	-0° 07'	391.5
185	3+49.3	428.13	24° 14'	154.9	+0° 03'	372.5
186	3+50.8	428.05	24° 03'	156.3	+0° 03'	371.7
207	3+71.1	427.02	21° 50'	174.2	+0° 12'	350.9
210	3+73.4	426.80	21° 34'	176.5	+0° 22'	348.8
222	3+85.9	426.11	20° 23'	188.6	+0° 24'	336.4
225	3+88.3	425.98	20° 11'	190.8	+0° 26'	334.0
231	3+93.5	425.69	19° 47'	196.0	+0° 28'	329.0
235	3+96.8	425.52	19° 26'	199.0	+0° 30'	326.8
240	4+02.3	425.21	19° 01'	204.3	+0° 34'	320.4
249	4+10.0	424.79	18° 32'	211.9	+0° 40'	313.1
255	4+16.4	424.46	18° 03'	218.0	+0° 44'	307.1
313	4+65.3	421.75	15° 21'	265.3	+1° 28'	260.6

*Station locations were created every 100 feet from a fixed point at the top of Elm Street and photos were taken at different Zframe locations which correspond to the station #'s in the tabulation above. [CE875](#) informs us that for the Secret Service the REAR BUMPER is at the position described. We will see how CE875 is the corroboration for the FBI's third shot.



This is [CE882](#) – a tracing of the West Survey and the basis for CE883, the cardboard **copy** Gauthier offered the WC. As you can see, there is really no way to check the info in this tabulation against what is offered in evidence.

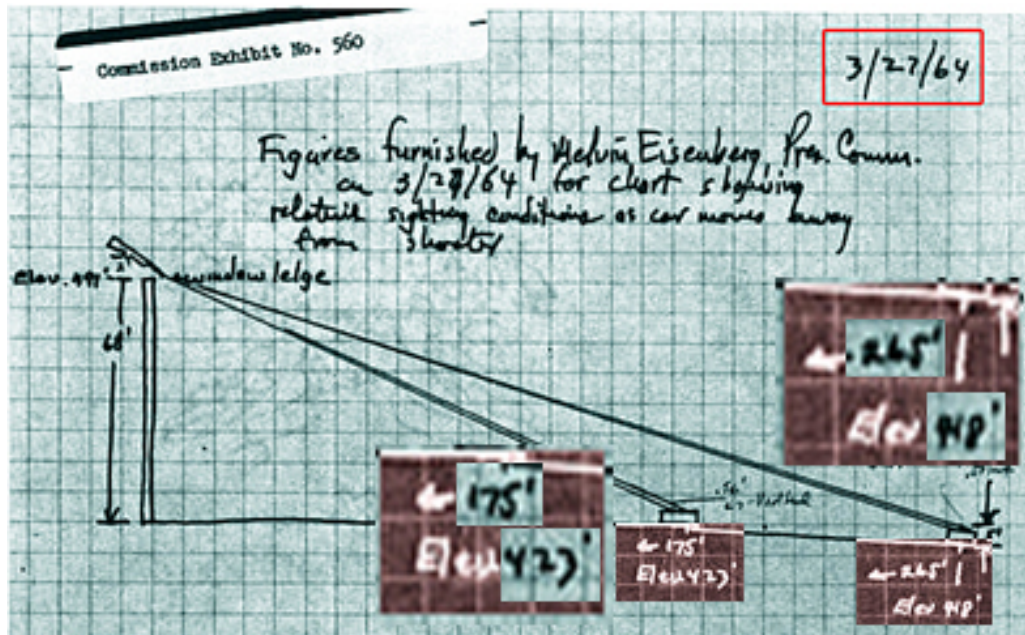
Also please notice the diagram in the upper left corner above the tabulation. This time we see only shots #1 & #3 offered. As the WCR attempts to explain: [WCR p.111](#)

WCR p.111

THE SHOT THAT MISSED

From the initial findings that (a) one shot passed through the President's neck and then **most probably** passed through the Governor's body, (b) a subsequent shot penetrated the President's head, (c) no other shot struck any part of the automobile, and (d) **three shots** were fired, it follows that one shot **probably** missed the car and its occupants. **The evidence is inconclusive as to whether it was the first, second, or third shot which missed.**

Melvin Eisenberg, in an attempt to explain the shooting process and leading a moving target provided the following elevations for shots # 1 & 3 at 423' and 418' on March 27, 1964.



Shot #1 - fired at Z224 according to the FBI model, equates to an elevation around 426' based on the "copied tabulation" of the WEST survey. **Eisenberg offers an elevation of 423' and a distance of 175' to the TSBD.** According to the yet to be offered as evidence MAY 1964 tabulation, that elevation occurs between Zapruder film frames 255 and 313. As for the 175' to the TSBD, this equates to a 188' distance to the window which equates back to frame 220 in the Zfilm.

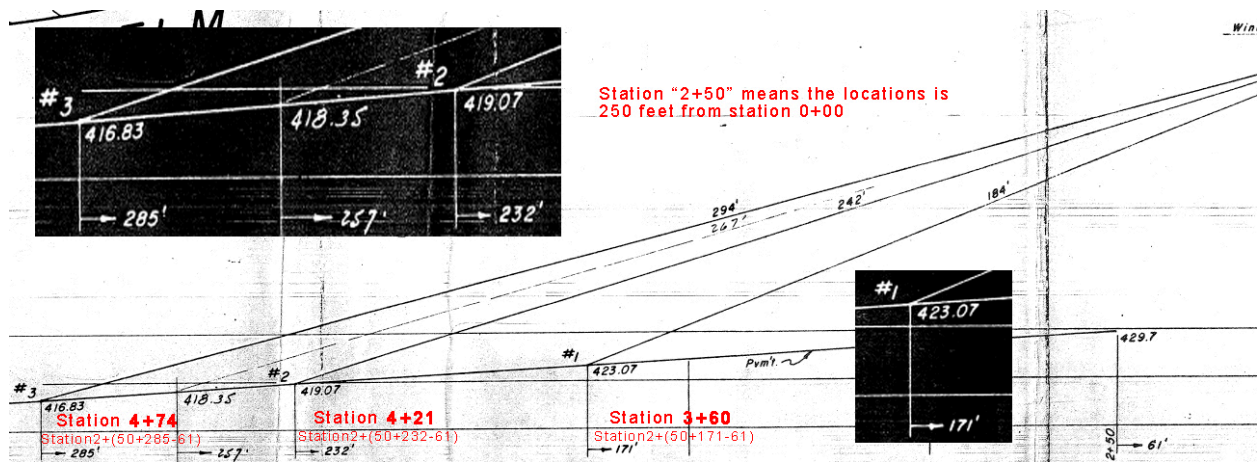
Shot #2 – by March 1964 the Single Bullet Theory due to the missed shot and being constrained to only 3 total shots must have been discussed since this drawing only has two hitting shots. According to this evidence, shot #2 hits 273.6 feet from the window at an elevation of 418 feet.

FRAME NO.	STATION NO.	ELEV.	RIFLE IN WINDOW		TOP BRIDGE HANDRAIL	
			ANGLE TO HORIZON R-K-H	LINE OF SIGHT DIST. K-R	ANGLE TO HORIZON B-K-H	LINE OF SIGHT DIST. K-B
222	3+85.9	426.11	20° 23'	188.6	+0° 24'	336.4
SHOT 1				187.7		
255	4+16.4	424.46	18° 03'	218.0	+0° 44'	307.1
SHOT 1			423			
313	4+65.3	421.75	15° 21'	265.3	+1° 28'	260.6
SHOT 2			418	273.6		

It's hard to imagine from where Eisenberg's information comes. At this point in time at the end of March the model was done, the surveys were done (before they were changed in June). It would appear to most of us that the Eisenberg information must have come from the available info at this point created after SS and FBI reenactments and at least two passes by WEST at creating an accurate survey.

To reiterate one of the biggest clues jumping off the page – **the Survey plat offered was completed at the end of May per Gauthier himself**. Sometime between the Dec 5, 1963 SS re-enactment and the June 25, 1964 presentation of the 2-shot FBI survey data all the information contained in this tabulation appears to have changed pushing the shot at elevation 418 and distance of 273.6 back up Elm to the Z313 spot.

Eisenberg's March 27 document offers measurements which are not contained in any current survey document yet if we look at the diagram in CE585, the Dec 5 SS survey results, we begin to get an idea of what the SS and FBI's work revealed.



According to the **official tabulation for the WEST survey from Dec 5, 1963** for the Secret Service Shot #1 is 175 feet from the TSBD at station 3+60 at an elevation of 423.07'. Shot #3 was 294 feet from the window at station 4+74 at an elevation of 416.83'.

It would appear that Eisenberg used this survey data for placement of his first shot and some other data between shots #2 and #3 to place the second shot. **More important to our discussion is CE884, the "official" survey tabulation COPY offered by Gauthier DOES NOT REPRESENT the survey results from the Dec 5th data.**

An elevation of 416.83' **represents a point well past** the June 1964 reworked 2-shot tabulation showing an elevation of 421.75' for frame 313.

The Evidence Available - After-the-Fact

What could the FBI have used at the beginning of December 1963 to establish that shot #3 occurs when the front of the limo reaches the foot of the Grassy Knoll steps?

The Witnesses

Mr. Altgens

Mr. LIEBELER - You also testified that you were standing perhaps no more than 15 feet away when the President was hit in the head and that you are absolutely certain that there were no shots fired after the President was hit in the head?

Mr. ALTGENS - Yes, sir; that's correct.



As the following illustrates, z313 and Altgens at 15 feet from JFK are nowhere close

Mr. LIEBELER - Now, the thing that is troubling me, though, Mr. Altgens, is that you say the car was 30 feet away at the time you took Commission Exhibit No. 203 [z255 Altgens photo] and that is the time at which the first shot was fired?

Mr. ALTGENS - Yes, sir.

Mr. LIEBELER - And that it was 15 feet away at the time the third shot was fired.

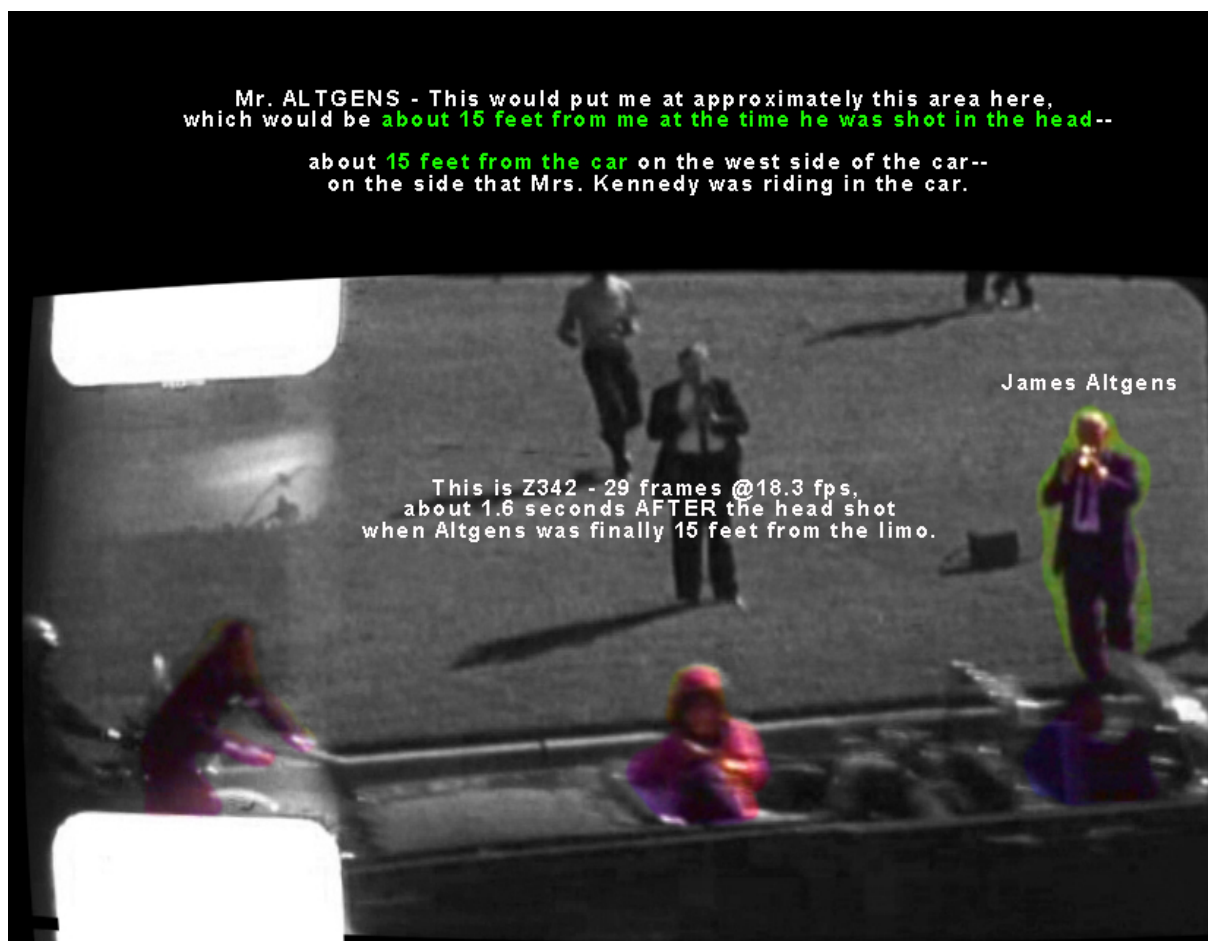
Mr. ALTGENS - Yes, sir.

Mr. LIEBELER - But during that period of time the car moved much more than 15 feet down Elm Street going down toward the triple underpass?

Mr. ALTGENS - Yes, sir.

Mr. LIEBELER - I don't know how many feet it moved, but it moved quite a ways from the time the first shot was fired until the time the third shot was fired. I'm having trouble on this Exhibit No. 203 understanding how you could have been within 30 feet of the President's car when you took Commission Exhibit No. 203 and within 15 feet of the car when he was hit with the last shot in the head without having moved yourself. **Now, you have previously indicated that you were right beside the President's car when he was hit in the head.**

Mr. ALTGENS - Well, I was about 15 feet from it.



Mr. Brehm

What Altgens is trying to say but doesn't can best be illustrated by the FBI's report on what Mr. Brehm says:

BREHM expressed his opinion that between the first and third shots, the President's car only seemed to move 10 or 12 feet. It seemed to him that the automobile almost came to a halt after the first shot, but of this he is not certain. After the third shot, the car in which the President was riding increased its speed and went under the freeway overpass and out of his sight.

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

Mr. Newman

Mr. Newman's affidavit (both Newman and Brehm were not called to testify!)

*Today at about 12:45 pm I was standing in a group of people on Elm Street near the west end of the concrete standard when the President's car turned left off Houston Street onto Elm Street. We were standing at the edge of the curb looking at the car as it was coming toward us and all of a sudden there was a noise, apparently gunshot [sic]. The President jumped up in his seat, and it looked like what I thought was a firecracker had went off and I thought he had realized it. It was just like an explosion and he was standing up. **By this time he was directly in front of us and I was looking directly at him when he was hit in the side of the head.** Then he fell back and Governor Connally was holding his middle section. Then we fell down on the grass as it seemed we were in direct path of fire. It looked like Mrs. Kennedy jumped on top of the President. He kinda [sic] fell back and it looked like she was holding him. Then the car sped away and everybody in that area had run upon [sic] top of that little mound. **I thought the shot had come from the garden directly behind me,** that it was on an elevation from where I was as I was right on the curb. I do not recall looking toward the Texas School Book Depository. I looked back in the vicinity [sic] of the garden.*

/s/ William E. Newman, Jr.

[Newman affidavit](#)

Ms. Muchmore

Some of the most clear and detailed images come from a film whose owner claimed she did not take any images of the shooting.

The image below reinforces the location of these two key witnesses and give amazing credibility to their corroborative statements.



And below here is the moment of impact of the infamous Z313 frame.



The FBI report on the next page must serve as Muchmore's statement as she was not called to testify by the Warren Commission despite her film capturing a headshot at the same point as Zapruder places it.

Where then did her film and the above image come from?

Date 12/4/631

Mrs. MARIE MUCHMORE, 2980 Randy Lane, Farmers Branch, Dallas, Texas, who is employed by Justin McCarty Dress Manufacturers, 707 Young Street, Dallas, advised that on November 22, 1963, she and five other employees from the company, including one WILMA BOND, went to observe the Presidential parade. She advised that they stood on Main and Houston Streets. As the parade passed by there she heard the first shot but from where they were standing could not observe where the shot came from. **She said she panicked after this shot and ran back to the office,** later becoming deathly sick over the incident when 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 photographs developed but they were just of the crowd and the caravan and from where they were standing, as previously mentioned, **did not get any pictures of the assassination.**

Mrs. MUCHMORE advised she returned to Ardmore, Oklahoma, for the holidays and told her family, who reported it to the FBI. She said she did not think she could be of any further assistance because **she did not even know the building where the shots came from and friends of hers had to point it out to her.**

on 12/4/63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 89-43
 by Special Agent ROBERT E. BASHAM Date dictated 12/4/63

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

Even though the limo's rear end finally reaches the FBI WCD298 location at Z375, Altgens' testimony and recollection conflicts with that location as well suggesting that a few more than 3 shots were fired and found their mark that day.

So what did the FBI use to determine the location of the shots?

Mr. SPECTER. *And what model reproduction, if any, did you make of the scene of the assassination itself?*

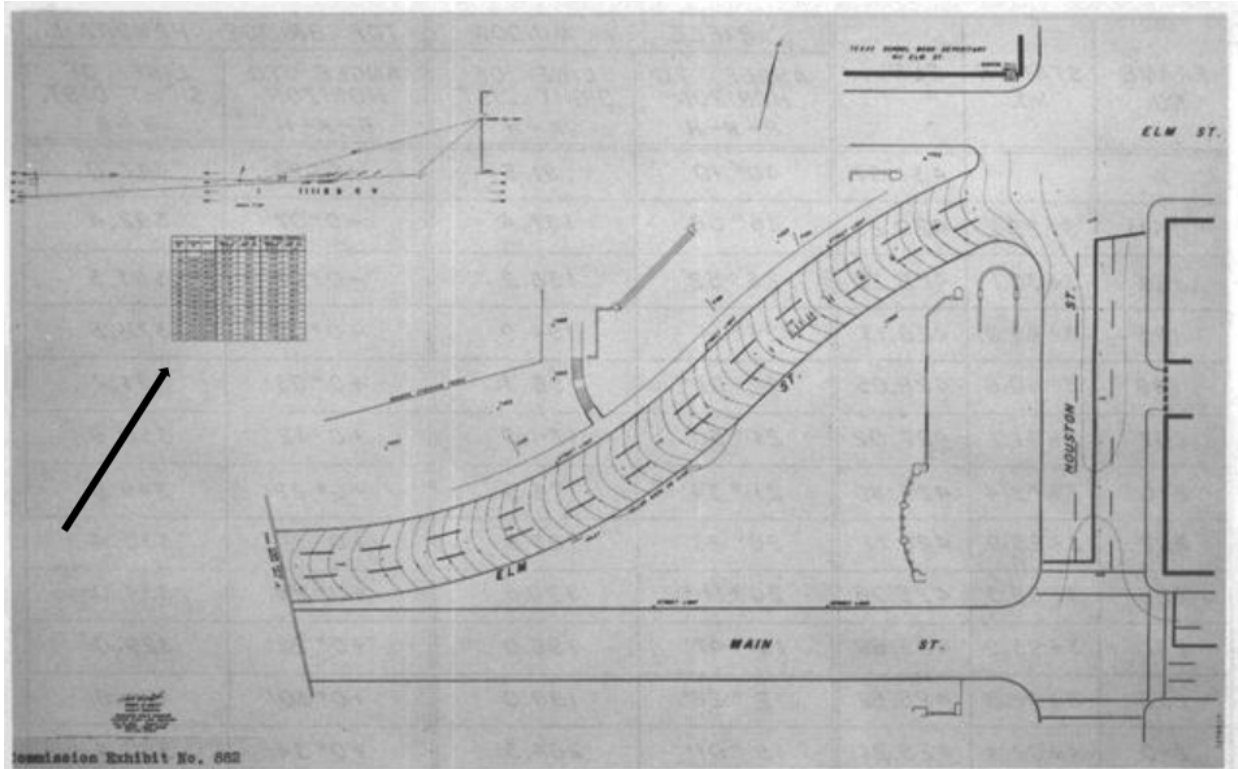
Mr. GAUTHIER. *The data, concerning the scene of the assassination, was developed by the Bureau's Exhibits Section, including myself, at the site on December 2, 3, and 4 of 1963. From this data we built a three-dimensional exhibit, one-quarter of an inch to the foot. It contained the pertinent details of the site, including street lights, catch basin, concrete structures in the area, including buildings, grades, scale models of the cars that comprised the motorcade, consisting of the police lead car, the Presidential car, the follow-up car, the Lincoln open car that the Vice President was riding in, and the follow-up car behind the Vice-Presidential car.*

Mr. SPECTER. *I now hand you a schedule which I have marked as **Commission Exhibit No. 884** and ask you what figures are contained thereon. (The document referred to was marked Commission Exhibit No. 884 for identification.)*

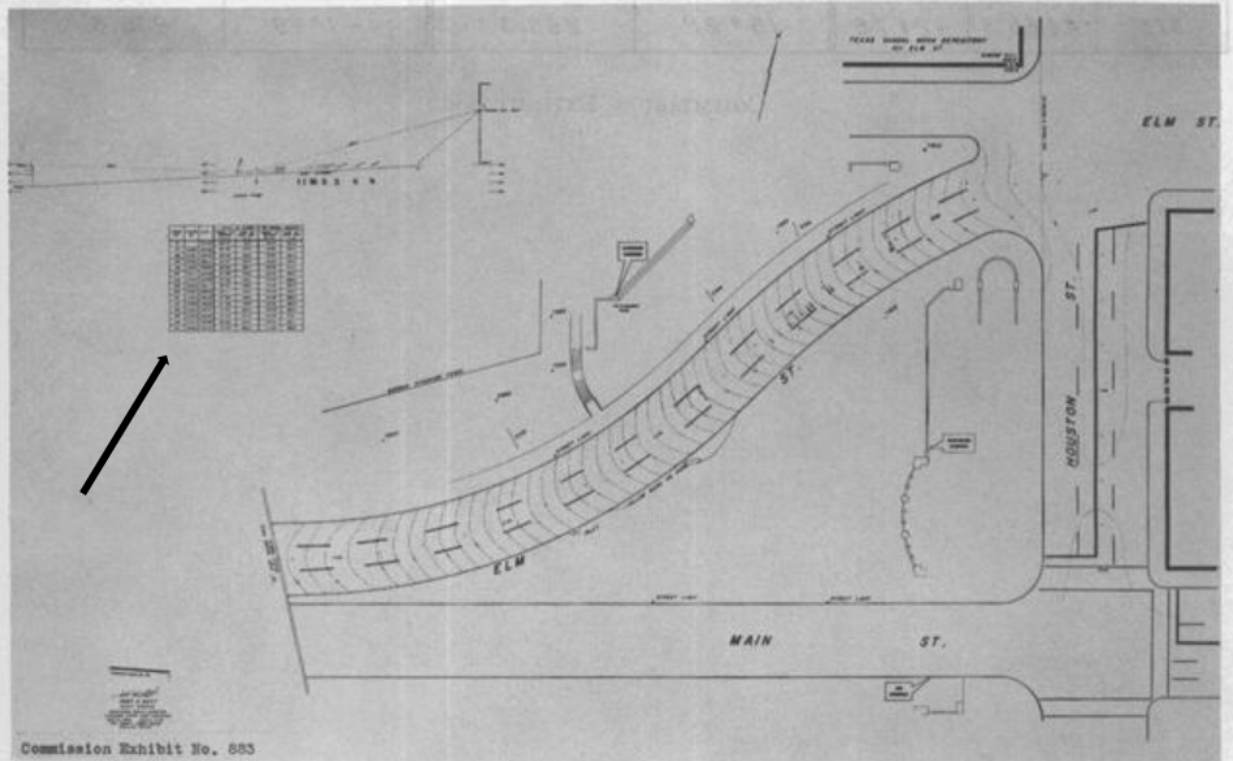
Mr. GAUTHIER. *This is a **copy** of a tabulation which appears on the plat map.*

And here we have yet another of the FBI agents not telling the truth to the WC.

[CE882 and CE883](#) are images of the plat which surveyor West did and whose legend is completely unreadable. CE884 is supposedly a blow-up of that legend.



COMMISSION EXHIBIT 882



COMMISSION EXHIBIT 883

[CE875 - Secret Service locates the headshot at 5+04](#) and [CE884 - SS Plat legend](#) which locates the final shot at 4+65 indicates a 39 foot discrepancy between locations.

FRAME NO.	STATION NO.	ELEV.	RIFLE IN WINDOW		TOP BRIDGE HANDRAIL	
			ANGLE TO HORIZON R-K-H	LINE OF SIGHT DIST. K-R	ANGLE TO HORIZON B-K-H	LINE OF SIGHT DIST. K-B
A		431.97	40° 10'	91.6	-0° 27'	447.0
161	3+29.2	429.25	26° 58'	137.4	-0° 07'	392.4
166	3+30.1	429.20	26° 52'	138.2	-0° 07'	391.5
185	3+49.3	428.13	24° 14'	154.9	+0° 03'	372.5
186	3+50.8	428.05	24° 03'	156.3	+0° 03'	371.7
207	3+71.1	427.02	21° 50'	174.3	+0° 12'	350.9
210	3+73.4	426.80	21° 34'	176.9	+0° 22'	348.8
222	3+85.9	426.11	20° 23'	188.6	+0° 24'	336.4
225	3+88.3	425.98	20° 11'	190.8	+0° 26'	334.0
231	3+93.5	425.69	19° 47'	196.0	+0° 28'	329.0
235	3+96.8	425.52	19° 26'	199.0	+0° 30'	326.8
240	4+02.3	425.21	19° 01'	204.3	+0° 34'	320.4
249	4+10.0	424.79	18° 32'	211.9	+0° 40'	313.1
255	4+16.4	424.46	18° 03'	218.0	+0° 44'	307.1
313	4+65.3	421.75	15° 21'	265.3	+1° 28'	260.6

The photographs in the album are to be viewed in their relationship with the attached survey report dated December 5, 1963. In each case the rear bumper is above the point referred to.

A picture was taken at each point from 0+00 to the 6+25 mark, except no picture was taken at 5+00 mark as this was about 4 feet from impact of the third shot.

These pictures have been made to scale so as to show the same perspective as the human eye when held at a distance of about 16 inches from the eye.

Photographs showing the camera arrangement used to take the pictures and the moving pictures of these scenes are included in this album.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 875—Continued

CE875 is "Property of the Secret Service". CE884 is part of the survey commissioned by the FBI.

4+65 is the location of the "X" on the street for Z313... when in fact the EVIDENCE puts the shot at a variety of locations. The following shows that not only does the information not match – it conflicts greatly and adds further support that a shot or shots occurred much further down Elm than the FBI or SS wanted to admit. Yet, in the form of WCD298's model, that exact conclusion is presented to the Commissioners in mid-January 1964. Suffice to say, the information from WCD298 does not see the light of day in the manner it was presented.

CE884 offered into evidence in a sealed container

FRAME NO.	STATION NO.	ELEV.	RIFLE IN WINDOW		TOP BRIDGE HANDRAIL	
			ANGLE TO HORIZON B-E-H	LINE OF SIGHT DIST. E-B	ANGLE TO HORIZON B-E-H	LINE OF SIGHT DIST. E-B
A		431.27	40° 10'	91.4	-0° 21'	447.0
161	3+29.2	429.23	26° 58'	137.4	-0° 00'	392.4
166	3+30.1	429.20	26° 52'	139.2	-0° 00'	391.3
183	3+49.3	428.13	24° 14'	154.9	+0° 03'	372.8
186	3+50.8	428.05	24° 03'	156.3	+0° 03'	371.7
207	3+71.1	427.02	21° 50'	174.9	+0° 12'	350.9
210	3+73.4	426.80	21° 34'	176.9	+0° 22'	348.8
222	3+83.9	426.11	20° 23'	188.6	+0° 24'	336.4
223	3+88.3	425.98	20° 11'	190.8	+0° 26'	334.0
231	3+93.3	425.69	19° 47'	196.0	+0° 28'	329.0
233	3+96.8	425.52	19° 26'	199.0	+0° 30'	326.8
240	4+02.3	423.21	19° 01'	204.3	+0° 34'	320.4
249	4+10.0	424.79	18° 32'	211.9	+0° 40'	313.1
253	4+16.4	424.46	18° 03'	218.0	+0° 44'	307.1
313	4+65.3	421.75	19° 21'	265.3	+1° 20'	260.6

WEST's Actual plat survey legend (from Tom Punis' "There is No Magic")

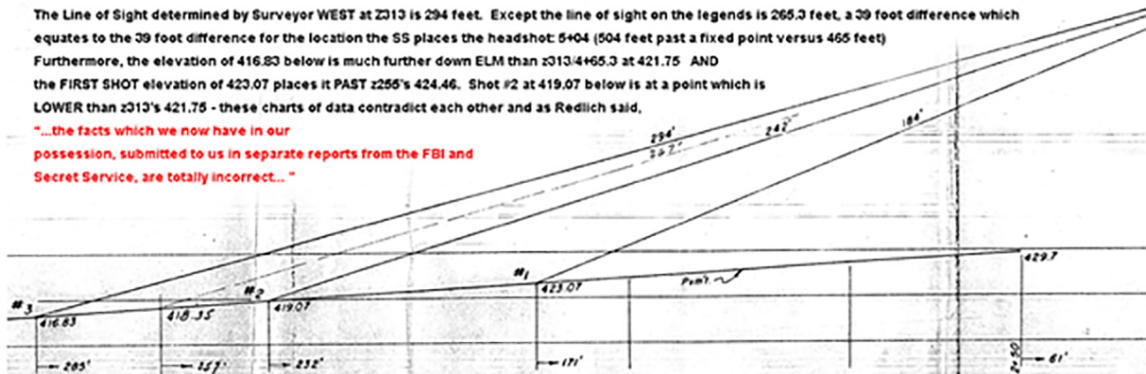
FRAME NO.	STATION NO.	ELEV.	RIFLE IN WINDOW		TOP BRIDGE HANDRAIL	
			ANGLE TO HORIZON B-E-H	LINE OF SIGHT DIST. E-B	ANGLE TO HORIZON B-E-H	LINE OF SIGHT DIST. E-B
A		431.27	40° 10'	91.4	-0° 21'	447.0
166	3+29.2	429.23	26° 58'	137.4	-0° 00'	392.4
171	3+30.1	429.20	26° 52'	139.2	-0° 00'	391.3
183	3+49.3	428.13	24° 14'	154.9	+0° 03'	372.8
186	3+50.8	428.05	24° 03'	156.3	+0° 03'	371.7
207	3+71.1	427.02	21° 50'	174.9	+0° 12'	350.9
208	3+73.4	426.80	21° 34'	176.9	+0° 22'	348.8
222	3+83.9	426.11	20° 23'	188.6	+0° 24'	336.4
223	3+88.3	425.98	20° 11'	190.8	+0° 26'	334.0
231	3+93.3	425.69	19° 47'	196.0	+0° 28'	329.0
233	3+96.8	425.52	19° 26'	199.0	+0° 30'	326.8
240	4+02.3	423.21	19° 01'	204.3	+0° 34'	320.4
249	4+10.0	424.79	18° 32'	211.9	+0° 40'	313.1
253	4+16.4	424.46	18° 03'	218.0	+0° 44'	307.1
313	4+65.3	421.75	19° 21'	265.3	+1° 20'	260.6

313 4+65.3 421.75 19° 21' 265.3

Z313 4+65.3 421.75 19° 21' 265.3 feet line of sight

The Line of Sight determined by Surveyor WEST at Z313 is 294 feet. Except the line of sight on the legends is 265.3 feet, a 29 foot difference which equates to the 39 foot difference for the location the SS places the headshot: 5+04 (504 feet past a fixed point versus 465 feet) Furthermore, the elevation of 416.83 below is much further down ELM than Z313+465.3 at 421.75 AND the FIRST SHOT elevation of 423.07 places it PAST Z256's 424.46. Shot #2 at 419.07 below is at a point which is LOWER than Z313's 421.75 - these charts of data contradict each other and as Redlich said,

"...the facts which we now have in our possession, submitted to us in separate reports from the FBI and Secret Service, are totally incorrect..."



The Line of Sight determined by Surveyor WEST at **Shot #3 is 294 feet**. Except the line of sight on **the legends above is 265.3 feet**, a 39 foot difference which equates to the 39 foot difference for the location the SS places the headshot in CE875: 5+04 (504 feet past a fixed point versus 465 feet; 504 – 465 = 39 feet).

Furthermore, the elevation of **416.83'** (below the "#3" intersection) is much further down

ELM than the elevation attributed to Z313 at **421.75'**. As Elm winds down towards the Triple Overpass the elevation drops slightly at a 3 degree decline which equates to approximately a 18:1 rise over run meaning that for every 18 feet of forward travel the elevation should drop about 1 foot.

Shot #2 is placed at 232 feet and 419.07 elevation in WEST's work. The lowest point on the legend is at Z313 at 421.75 feet, almost 2 ¾ feet higher up. When multiplied by the 18' rise per 1' run we get a location 48 further down Elm than the Secret Service and FBI's reenactment and calculations.

while the **FIRST SHOT** elevation of 423.07' places it **PAST z255's** 424.46' by 25 feet if the 3 degree decline is fairly uniform.

Shot #2 at 419.07' is at a point which is lower in elevation (further down Elm) than z313's 421.75' - these charts of data not only contradicts each other but they give credibility to the hug discrepancies we see when comparing WCD298 to the films, photos and evidence actually offered.

As WC lawyer Norman Redlich wrote to Rankin on April 27, 1964

“...the facts which we now have in our possession, submitted to us in separate reports from the FBI and Secret Service, are totally incorrect...”

The EVIDENCE is the CONSPIRACY.

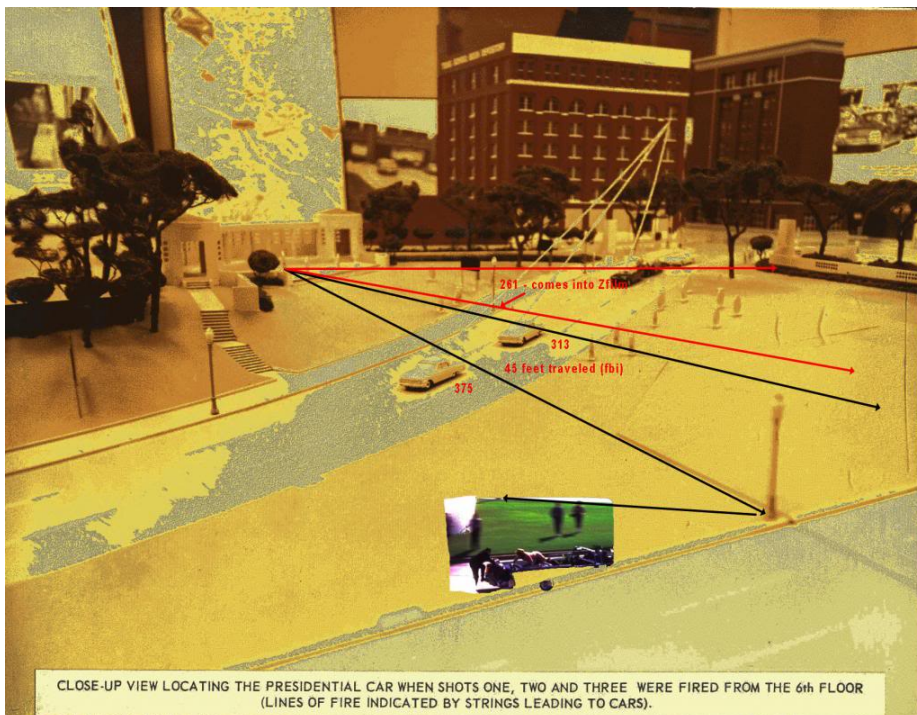
Mr. LIEBELER - So, you were standing about where I placed the "X" on photograph No. 18 of Commission Exhibit No. 875.

<snip>

*Mr. HUDSON - Yes; so **right along about even with these steps**, pretty close to even with this here, **the last shot was fired** - somewhere right along in there. (photo #18 of CE875)*



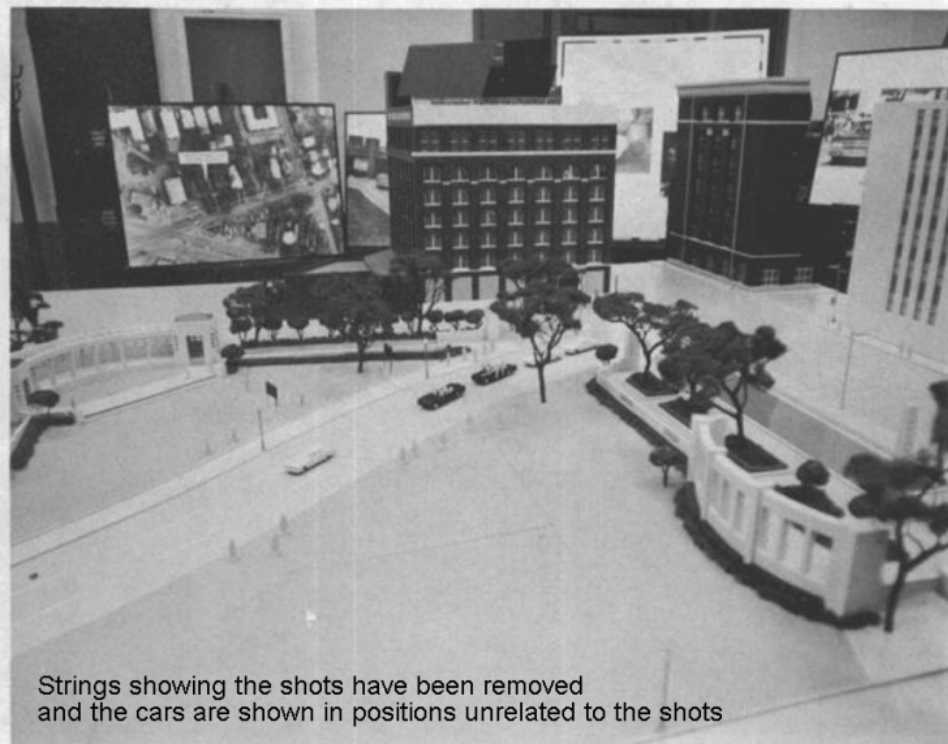
Based on seeing the base of the lamppost in the background of z375 and the best guess estimate of the line of sight thru the car modeled as the LAST shot, I estimated z375 give or take some frames.





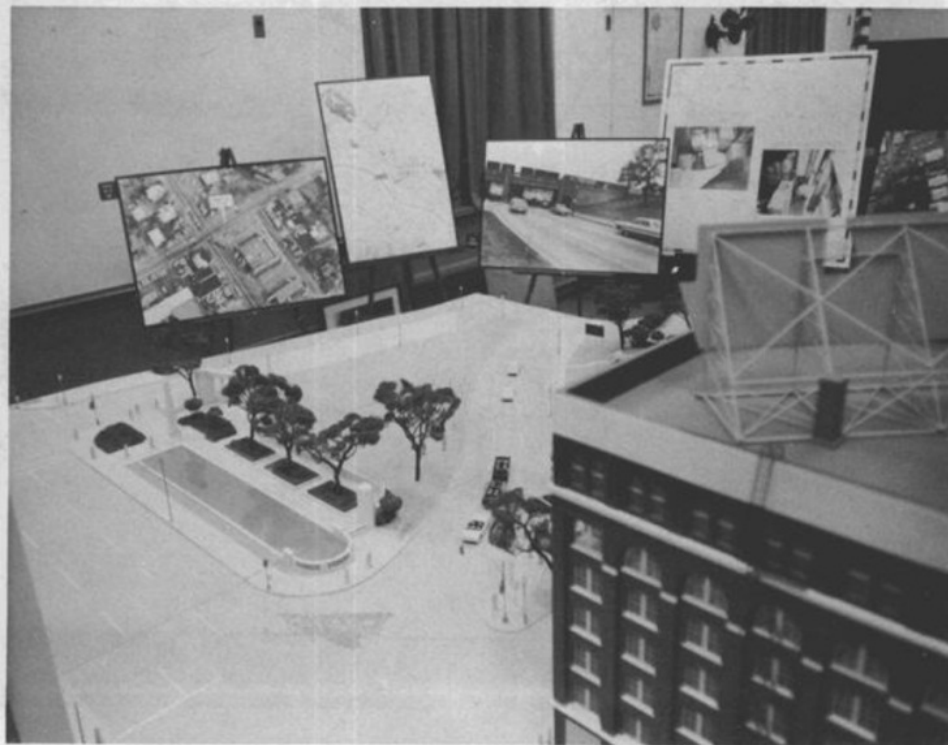
These two exhibits are the only ones from WCD298 that are included with the Exhibits and Hearings. As you can see, the “shot strings” have been removed as the cars themselves are not in a position that relates to the shots being fired:

[CE 878/879](#)



Strings showing the shots have been removed
and the cars are shown in positions unrelated to the shots

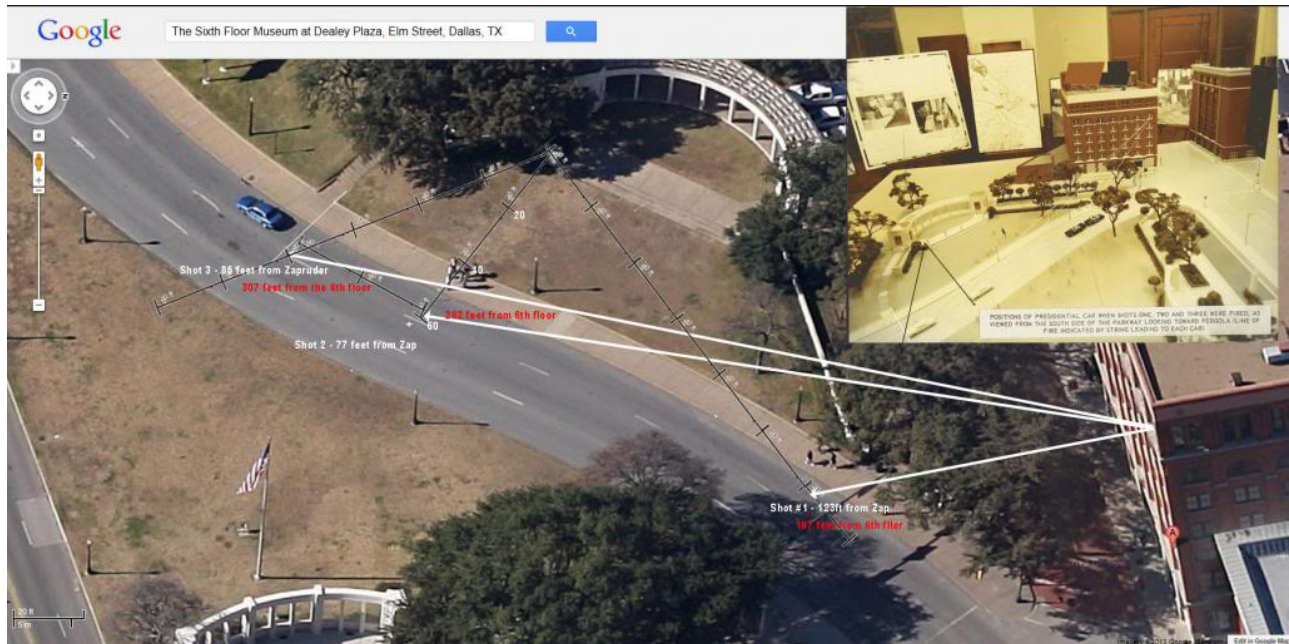
COMMISSION EXHIBIT 878



COMMISSION EXHIBIT 879

If a shot really was fired at that point, 30-40+ odd feet down the road as illustrated by the other photos of the model in WCD298, one begins to see how and why the FBI and WCR stopped their analysis at z334...

Using the FBI's WCD298 measurements – the following shows what the shot trajectories looked like and their distances...



And finally we get an idea of the trickery used from the outset.

The following is an overlay of the Altgens photo reenactment supposedly at frame 255 of the Zapruder film. Not only did they not use the same type of vehicle but it is obvious the photographic location is also wrong given the differences in the street lane lines and the lack of similarity in the location of the branches in the tree behind the limo and in front of the TSBD.

One still wonders why a reenactment was needed at all given the FBI and Secret Service had in their possession all the ORIGINAL films and photos from which to analyze anything they want.

That reenactments were even done, and then done as incorrectly as possible suggest to many that the original films and photos may expose some error in coordination. We find these duplicates created with the Paper Bag, the Rifle, the Tramps, the Pistol, Oswald himself and a whole host of duplicity that exists when one looks deeply enough into the evidence.



Rather than using a similar car and placing the stand-in at the correct height, the FBI decides to use a different car with a 10” height difference – and then use math, approximation and eye-balling it. It is within this math and the fraudulent presentation of what would have been accurate information of the location of the 3 shots they chose to illustrate which leads researchers to pull out their hair.

Mr. SPECTER. Was there any difference between the position of President Kennedy's stand-in and the position of President Kennedy on the day of the assassination by virtue of any difference in the automobiles in which each rode?

*Mr. SHANEYFELT. Yes; **because of the difference in the automobiles there was a variation of 10 inches, a vertical distance of 10 inches that had to be considered. The stand-in for President Kennedy was sitting 10 inches higher and. the stand-in for Governor Connally was sitting 10 inches higher than the President and Governor Connally were sitting and we took this into account in our calculations.***

Mr. SPECTER. Was any allowance then made in the photographing of the first point or rather last point at which the spot was visible on the back of the coat of President Kennedy's stand-in before passing under the oak tree?

*Mr. SHANEYFELT. Yes; there was. **After establishing this position, represented by frame 161, where the chalk mark was about to disappear under the tree, we established a point 10 inches below that as the actual point where President Kennedy would have had a chalk mark on his back or where the wound would have been if the car was 10 inches lower. And we rolled the car then sufficiently forward to reestablish the position that the chalk mark would be in at its last clear***

shot before going under the tree, based on this 10 inches, and this gave us frame 166 of the Zapruder film

The films and the data do not match – The Evidence IS the Conspiracy.

Page 1 of 1

18 FPS - 2 FPS than it should have been run -

LIFE MAGAZINE

SHOT

- JFK - throat
- ...nally
- JFK - head

Questions / from the 8mm film how do they know exact frames of 1st and 2nd shot??

Handwritten notes and calculations:

- 312 / 70 = 4.457
- 75 / 2.7 = 27.777
- 123 / 6.8 = 18.088
- 4.1 seconds @ 18 FPS = 73.8 Frames
- 2.7 seconds " = 48.6 "
- 6.8 " " = 122.4 "
- 73.8
- 122.4
- Frame 312 = Frame 123) a 189 differential
- 264 = 75
- 190 = 1

Handwritten scribbles and numbers at the bottom:

- 18 FPS
- 74
- 264
- 190
- 312
- 264
- 190
- 74
- 264
- 190

Page 1 of 1

BASED ON 18 FPS AS REPORTED IN LIFE MAGAZINE

Shot #	Frame #	SECONDS IF FPS	FRAMES ON WHICH SHOTS OCCUR	SECONDS BETWEEN SHOTS	FRAMES BETWEEN SHOTS	SECONDS BETWEEN SHOTS	FRAMES ON WHICH SHOTS OCCUR	SECONDS BETWEEN SHOTS
1	188	0	190	0	0	0	206	0
2	198	1						
3	206	1						
4	213			213	0			
5	217			29	29	1.6	242	2.0
6	222	2.2		29	29	1.6	242	2.0
7	225							
8	226							
9	230							
10	239							
11	242	3		242	1.6		242	2.0
12	246							
13	254							
14	257							
15	260	4		264	4.1			
16	270	5						
17	289							
18	290							
19	291							
20	293							
21	310							
22	311							
23	312			312	4.8		312	5.8
24	313							
25	314	7						
26	322	8						

http://www.maryferrell.org/mffweb/servlet/PageIndex?mode=getPage&fileName=hmat-rock07-01_0001_... 4/5/2010

Adams mentions the SS agent breaking for the limo after the SECOND SHOT – Z313... with another shot to follow: <http://jfk.ci.dallas.tx.us/15/1524-001.gif> box 5 folder 6 item #49

STATEMENT OF VICKIE ADAMS

I talked with Vickie Adams at 8:10 pm this date, February 17, 1964.
The following statement is what she said happened November 22, 1963.

My name is Vickie Adams, 3909 Cole, Apt. D., no phone. My job is office service representative. I reported to work that day about 8:30 am, and I worked in that capacity until noon.

A friend of mine, Elsie Darnon, who lives in Oak Cliff and works in the office, wanted to take some moving pictures of the motorcade. I opened a third floor window about the third one from the front of the building. She took pictures of the motorcade. When the President got in front of us I heard someone call him, and he turned. That is when I heard the first shot. I thought it was a fire cracker. Then the second shot I saw the Secret Service man run to the back of the President's car. After the third shot, I went out the back door. I said, "I think someone has been shot." The elevator was not running and there was no one on the stairs. I went down to the first floor. I saw Mr. Shelly and another employee named Mill. The freight elevator had not moved, and I still did not see anyone on the stairs.

I ran out the back door of the depository and around to the front. I started down toward the railroad tracks when an officer stopped me and turned me back. I asked the officer if the President was shot, and he said he did not know. As I turned back I saw another employee Molens standing by the front of the building facing Elm Street. I stopped and talked with Avery Davis another employee. I saw two men in street clothes, one was gesturing

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