

## [PART 8]

[Warning: This work constitutes an historic review of a brutal murder! Readers are advised that certain portions of this work may be disturbing to some individuals. If an individual is easily disturbed by this report they are advised to limit their viewing experience.]

How were Kennedy and Oswald set up in Dealey Plaza, continued...



View from the 6<sup>th</sup> floor ‘sniper’ window looking south at Houston Street, 1963 and 2015 from 7<sup>th</sup> floor. Note that when the Dallas Police took this photo of the window in 1963 the window was still closed and there are no small boxes on the window ledge! They would have photographed the potential crime scene exactly how it looked for evidence.

The first reports, which were published in numerous newspapers indicated that Kennedy was **hit in the throat from the front** as the motorcade was travelling north on Houston Street. However, those ‘official’ and ‘verified’ reports were changed when it became clear that Kennedy had been hit later on Elm Street. Thus, the throat wound needed to be twisted into an entry wound or Kennedy was supposed to be looking in the direction towards the rear. Even later, film of the murder showing Kennedy did not look behind to take a bullet required those covering-up the event to state that the wound was part of a “magic bullet” exit wound. Therefore, the ‘magic bullet’ became the **third official explanation** for the first wound on Kennedy. It was now time to print the fictional Warren Report.

**DATA POINT:** Jim Garrison remarked, “The finger prints on the boxes added up to the fingerprints of a large number of policemen, one unidentified man (Mac Wallace?) and no fingerprints of Lee Oswald.” Even though he clearly worked in the building Oswald’s finger prints were not found on the window, the wall, the window frame or the floor near the window – NONE!



Photos taken on November 22, 1963 showing the so-called 'sniper's nest' on the 6<sup>th</sup> floor. It is noted that the boxes have been moved around and the window now opened slightly representing a different 'crime scene' and the window has been opened!

**DATA POINT:** The FBI eventually reported "No palm prints were found on the rifle. We don't have to worry about prints in this case." No Oswald prints were found on the floor, walls, window ledge, window frame or window. It is also known that the boxes around the "sniper's nest" were changed around at least four times which can be seen in photos taken at the time. In other words, the Dallas police changed and therefore destroyed the alleged crime scene rendering it useless for the purposes of investigation. The re-arrangement also put dozens of finger prints on the boxes belonging to the police officers.

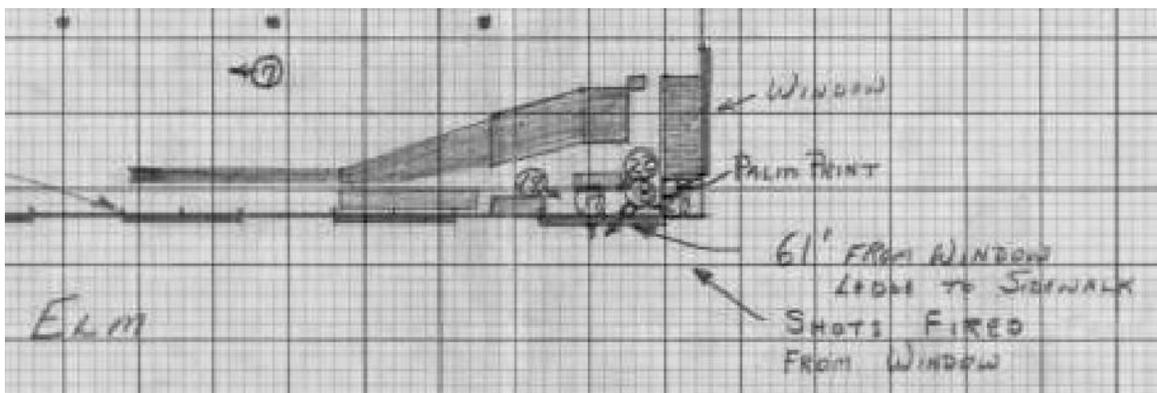
X



X

The so-called 'sniper's nest' on the 6<sup>th</sup> floor. It should be noted that from this perspective it really does look as if someone has placed boxes in a manner as to block anyone from seeing an individual at that window. Could this obviously constructed set-up have been missed by anyone working on the 6<sup>th</sup> floor? To the right in the image one sees a stack of boxes well placed with the word "books" clearly seen in an upright readable position minus the third from the bottom. However, the boxes in the 'sniper's nest' are very disorderly. Would that disorder have also been missed by the people who worked there?

X- Two of the boxes at the center right "X" seem to have been removed in order to produce a steady position for a rifle as seen in the above images in A and B.



Police sketch made on November 22, 1963 showing the so-called 'sniper's nest' on the 6<sup>th</sup> floor. No weapon was found in the area of the "sniper's nest".



Location where the planted rifle, an Italian 6.5×52mm Mannlicher–Carcano, was located on the 6<sup>th</sup> floor. With no prints on the rifle it would have been impossible to prove who placed it there.



Dallas police investigating the 6<sup>th</sup> floor of the Texas School Book Depository, November 22, 1963.

**It is clear from these images that the 6<sup>th</sup> floor was lit very badly.** No one could have been seen moving around the 6<sup>th</sup> floor before or after the murder of President Kennedy by anyone on the street below due to the high angle of the 6<sup>th</sup> floor as seen from the ground and due to the bright Sun shining at an angle on the front of the building reflecting off the surface and the mostly closed windows.

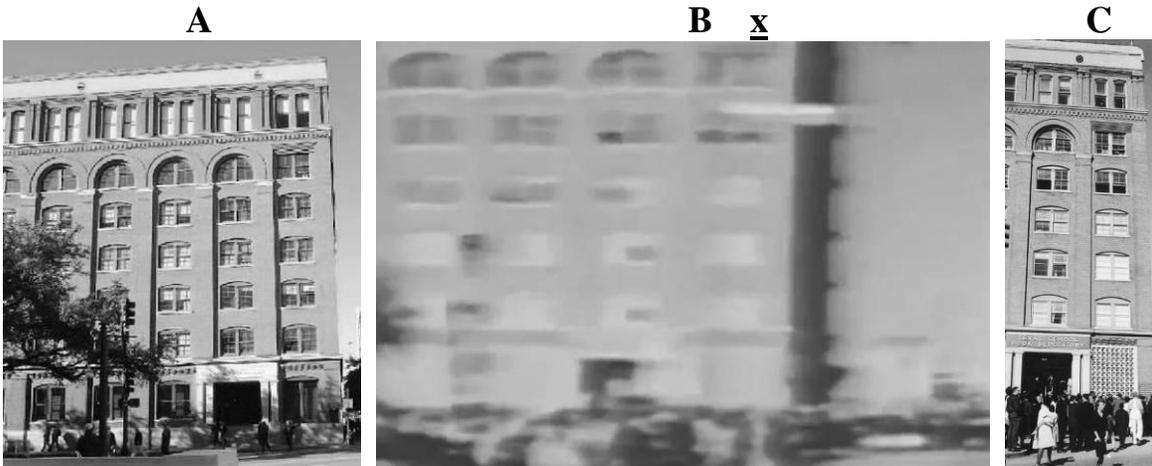


Image in the center (B) shows a frame from film taken by Charles Bronsen at the time the first shots were being fired at the motorcade. It does not show anyone shooting from the 6<sup>th</sup> or any other floor of the Texas School Book Depository, at 411 Elm Street, on that side of the building as the rest of the motorcade passes in

front of the building just below. **The window on the 6<sup>th</sup> floor is closed!** “x” It clearly shows several windows open on the 5<sup>th</sup> floor where several people were reportedly viewing the motorcade.

The photo section on the right (C) which was taken after the police have entered the Texas School Book Depository shows which windows are open. Note that all of the windows shown to be open in the Charles Bronsen film on the 2<sup>nd</sup>, 3<sup>rd</sup>, 4<sup>th</sup> and 5<sup>th</sup> floors are still open. Now the 6<sup>th</sup> floor window is also open which was CLEARLY CLOSED in the Bronsen film. Someone, probably the police as they conducted their investigation has opened the window; but only half way.

**FBI lie number one:** The FBI reported the film “failed to show the building from which the shots were fired.” Were the rear shots fired from another building off frame to the right? Compare images A and B.

**FBI lie number two:** It was “not sufficiently clear for identification purposes.” Even this poor reproduction of a single frame of the film shows the building; the original footage would have been much crisper. In fact when compared to the image on the left taken years later it is easy to identify the building in the image as the Texas School Book Depository, once again proving the first shot could not have been fired from that 6<sup>th</sup> floor window!



Warren Commission members at Dealey Plaza in July 1964 looking at the Texas School Book Depository

It is noted that from Houston Street at nearly the same position (across the street) from the Charles Bronsen image of the building it is very easy to see the corner window on the sixth floor is half open and a window on the fifth floor is fully open. In fact it would have been even easier from where the image was taken on November 22, 1963. If the window had been open on the 6<sup>th</sup> floor it would have been clearly visible in the film which is clearly seen to be closed. No one could have fired a rifle through that closed window at the time Kennedy was murdered!

**DATA POINT (COVER-UP):** U.S. Senate Investigator Harold Weisberg remarked, “It’s not possible to look at something for five seconds if you are paying any attention and not recognizing

a building; especially the most notorious building in the world at that time. Even worse 'not sufficiently clear for identification purposes' means no Oswald with a smoking gun. If it didn't have Oswald with a smoking gun the FBI didn't want any pictures." The Bronsen 8mm movie film was never entered into evidence during the Warren Commission as **it did not show any gunman in the window.**

U.S. Senate Investigator Harold Weisberg also reported on the 8mm, 17 second film shot by Robert Hughes. "The Hughes movie does show the south face of the Texas School Book Depository Building when the President was in front of it. The Hughes film was edited and misrepresented by the FBI, which gave the Commission, as Exhibit 29 to its summary report of December 9, a print that showed only the two easternmost pairs of windows on the fifth and sixth floors. **There is no Oswald, no rifle, visible in the sixth-floor window and three black employees were not in the fifth-floor windows in which they testified they were.** The editing and misrepresentation of the Hughes film hid from the Commission and the world the fact **there exists a picture of the motorcade – in front of that building and at the moment of the assassination – with no assassin, Oswald or anyone else, in that window.** This, of course, almost certainly exonerates Oswald and destroys the Report. The exact language of this FBI commentary on the Hughes movie, on its eighteenth page, is that the 'Presidential car moved out of view after turning left into the Parkway in front of the Texas School Book Depository Building. The Hughes film runs 17 seconds."

Testimony of Robert J. Groden, Photo consultant, House Select Committee on Assassinations, 1978

"One single frame taken from the film by Robert Hughes. Just as the President's car was about to turn off of Houston Street on to Elm. On the bottom is a blowup of the window which was supposed to have been the window used by the assassin during the shooting which will begin within seconds of this frame being taken. The photograph in the center was taken by a man named Tom Dillard, who is a professional photographer; it is a newspaper photograph and it shows the entire wall of the depository; this section which we see here is somewhat cropped to highlight the window, again, the same window the assassin was supposed to have used. It was taken an estimated 3 seconds after the final shot was fired, but that is probably a loose figure. Within seconds would be a more accurate statement. The final photograph, the one on the right, on the bottom, was a very similar photograph taken by an Army intelligence man by the name of Powell, who was standing diagonally across the corners of Houston and Elm looking up. He took this photograph somewhere between 30 seconds and several minutes after the assassination. I am not clear as to the actual time. On the top, we see a blowup of the window in question, which is the easternmost window on the south wall of the sixth floor of the Texas School Book Depository."

Mr. Goldsmith: Mr. Groden, do any of these exhibits show a clear image of Lee Harvey Oswald in the sixth floor window?

**"They do not. The photographs, as we see them here, do not show a clear image of anybody."**

Mr. Goldsmith: "To your knowledge, Mr. Groden, did the Warren Commission ever have the opportunity to do any sophisticated photo enhancement work on these materials?"

"I would say they did not. There is absolutely nothing in the record indicating that they did on these specific photographs."

One witness Arnold Rowland informed the FBI that he saw a man in "a" window on the 6<sup>th</sup> floor of the Texas School Book Depository which **"he could not identify as Oswald!**

**A**



**B**

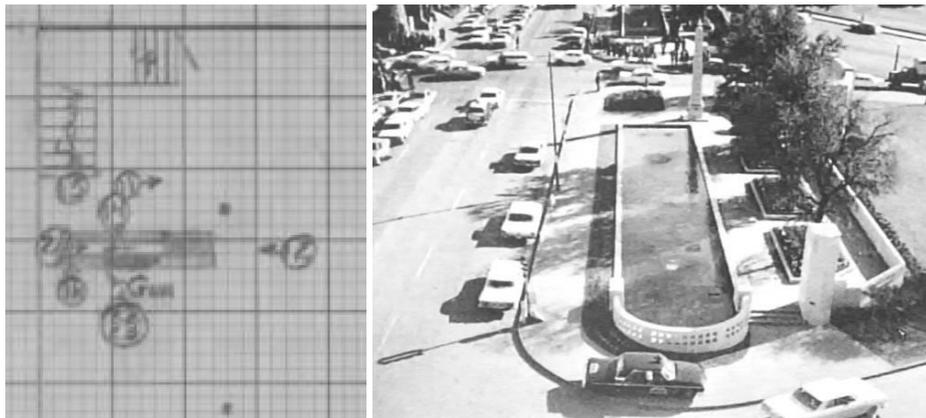


**A** - West facing side of the Texas School Book Depository with open windows on the 4<sup>th</sup>, 5<sup>th</sup>, 6<sup>th</sup>, and 7<sup>th</sup> floors and a clear view above the trees of Elm Street.

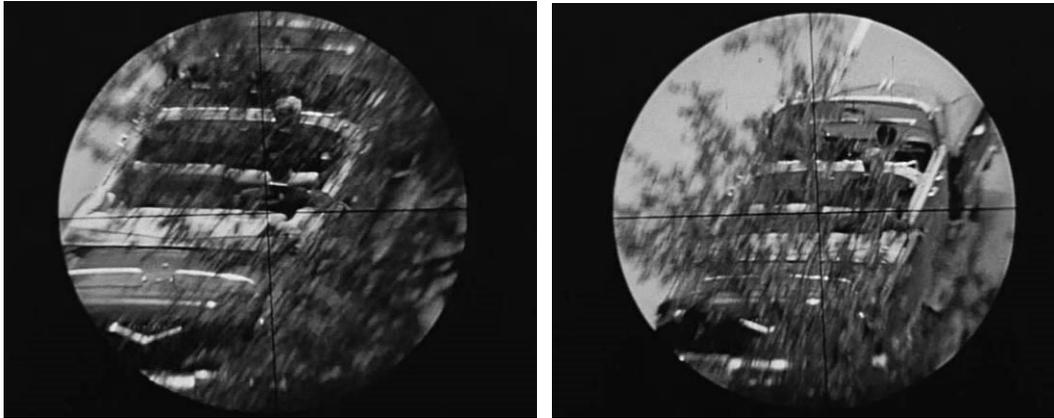
**B** - West facing side of the Texas School Book Depository imaged in 2015.

It has been suggested that the actual sniper position in the Texas School Book Depository was possibly located on the western facing side of the building which would have afforded a better sniper location from which to hit a moving target moving along the far west end of Elm Street. In fact, since actual still and movie photography proves that no one was firing from the so-called “sniper’s nest on the 6<sup>th</sup> floor the only area a sniper could have been firing from in that building would have been from the west-facing side of the building or possibly the western most window on the south facing side of the building which were both out of picture frame, or perhaps from the roof of the Texas School Book Depository where a rifle was later found.

**DATA POINT:** The Texas School Book Depository was owned at the time of the assassination by David Harold Byrd (1900-1986), a wealthy millionaire Texas oil man and major contributor to Lyndon Johnson’s elections. Byrd helped organize the Civil Air Patrol in which Oswald was a member, and also funded the CIA program run out of the University of Texas. Byrd had direct connections to the CIA.



Police sketch made on November 22, 1963 showing the north-west corner of the 6<sup>th</sup> floor where a rifle was located. And view from the 6<sup>th</sup> Floor window.



Telescopic views taken later from the 6<sup>th</sup> floor window at a point when Kennedy was hit in the throat. If the shot came from that location it would have needed to have been between the branches of the tree. This was not possible, and if the shot came at that time at such a downward angle the wound would have had a much greater effect.

Testimony of Robert J. Groden, Photo consultant, House Select Committee on Assassinations, 1978

“They [Warren Commission] concluded, because of a large tree, a live oak tree growing between the window Oswald was alleged to have fired from and the point the President was in the car during the motorcade route, that no shot would have been fired before frame 210 because the view is obstructed by the tree. It can be seen very clearly from the Zapruder film that, by the time the President reemerges behind the sign at 224 to 225, that indeed he has already been hit and he is responding to the wound in a clutching motion. Therefore, they deduced the first bullet hit between frames 210 and 224.”



Altgens photo on Houston Street one block from the Texas School Book Depository



Croft photo taken just at the time of the first shot that missed on Elm Street;  
same time as Zapruder frame 160.

In order to frame Lee Harvey Oswald the Warren Commission would need to twist every piece of evidence into such a cavorted manner as to make all aspects of their corrupted work truly worthless and historically meaningless, other than the fact that it represented a complete cover-up of Kennedy's murder.

**[END PART 8]**

R. Michael Gordon, 2021

**[Next week: Part 9: FBI shooting test - Kennedy set-up.]**