

## [PART 11]

[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 many shots were fired?

Continued...

**J**



**K**



**L**



**J** - Jacqueline Kennedy getting out of her seat to climb to the back of the car from Zapruder film.

**K/L** - From 8mm movie shot by Orville Nix as Secret Service agent Clint Hill climbs aboard. As with the Zapruder film, the Nix film was not used investigating in its full form.

**M**



**N**



**O**



**M** - Frame 371 of the Zapruder film showing Jacqueline Kennedy reaching out across the back of the presidential limousine as Secret Service agent Clint Hill climbs aboard. The impact of the fatal shot had violently blown off part of Kennedy's skull back and to the left!  
**Back and to the left!** Clint Hill would later testify that he saw a piece of Kennedy's skull fly off "going backwards" and to the left towards him contrary to the Warren Report which stated that piece flew forward! If he was shot from behind the impact of the bullet would have blown parts of the skull to the front. No such event occurred.

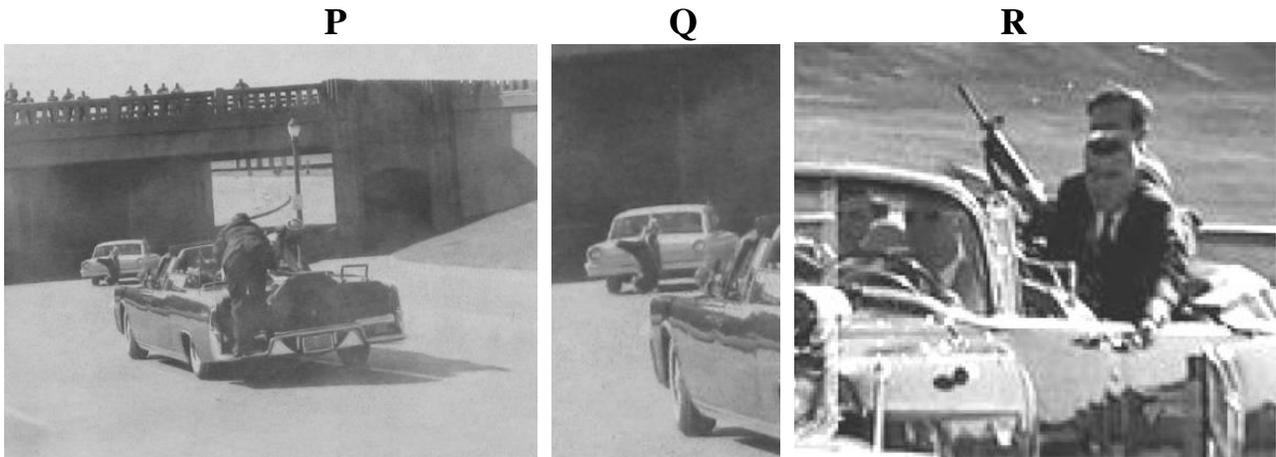
What the Zapruder and Nix movies also prove is that the Kennedy limousine was moving so slowly during the ongoing barrage of gunfire that Secret Service agent Clint Hill, who performed his duty magnificently on that warm November afternoon, was able to jump off a moving vehicle as shots were still being fired and outpaced it as he ran and jumped on Kennedy's limousine. It was going that slowly!

As he got on top of the car, Hill placed his body covering the President and Mrs. Kennedy. At the same time, in the folding jump seats in front of them, Mrs. Connally pulled her wounded husband, Governor John Connally, to a lower position on her lap. Agent Kellerman, in the front seat

of the car, having done nothing to protect the President, gave orders over the car's two-way radio to the lead vehicle in the motorcade "to the nearest hospital, quick!" Hill was shouting as loudly as he could "To the hospital, to the hospital!" En route to the hospital, Hill flashed a "thumbs-down" signal and shook his head from side to side at the agents in the follow-up car, signaling the hopelessness of the President's condition. He understood that Kennedy was already dead.

**N** - Close-up of Jacqueline Kennedy reaching out across the back of the presidential limousine for pieces of her husband's skull.

**O** - Secret Service Special Agent Clint Hill shields the occupants of the Presidential limousine moments after the fatal shots were fired. Witnesses, including Agent Hill, reported that shots (at least two) were still being fired at the motorcade as it continued traveling west on Elm Street.



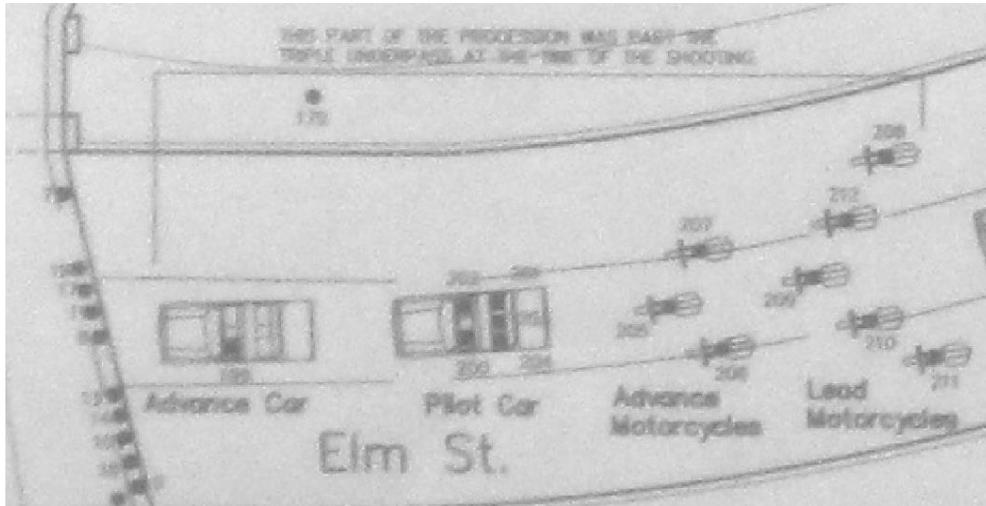
**P** – Photo by James William “Ike” Altgens. Secret Service Special Agent Clint Hill shields the occupants of the Presidential limousine as the vehicle drives towards the triple underpass. Escort officers are so far ahead that they are not visible. **Clint Hill testified to the Warren Commission that after he jumped on he heard two more shots!** The 6<sup>th</sup> and 7<sup>th</sup> shots being fired after Kennedy was hit in the head (the dash board and window shot had to have come from the rear) indicates that the shooter from the rear, possibly the Texas School Book Depository, did not realize that Kennedy had gone down further indication that the Kennedy kill shot had come from the front. If the shooter from the Texas School Book Depository had known Kennedy was hit and down there would have been no reason to continue firing! **Time being critical the rear area sniper and his spotter would have begun their escape.**

It is noted that several individuals standing on the triple underpass reported seeing smoke rising from the Grassy Knoll as well as well as hearing shots fired from that location.

**Q - Question:** *Why is there a civilian vehicle in front of the Presidential limousine?*

**Answer:** *The first car is an unmarked white Ford (hardtop), carrying Dallas Police Chief Jesse Curry, Secret Service Agent Win Lawson, Sheriff Bill Decker and Dallas Field Agent Forrest Sorrels.*

**R** - Secret Service Special Agent George Hickey shortly after JFK was killed holding the AR-15 rifle; far too late to protect the President. It has been suggested that he accidentally fired the fatal shot from behind, but there is no evidence of this. “At the end of the last report (bullet shot) I reached to the bottom of the car and picked up the AR-15 rifle, cocked and loaded it, and turned to the rear.”



The boxed in note above reads: **“This part of the procession was past the triple underpass at the time of the shooting”** This indicates that the motorcycle escorts were even further away from the Presidential limousine than indicated on the diagram when the shooting began!



Presidential limousine after passing the Grassy Knoll

Mrs. Kennedy remembered separate shots hitting Connally and then Kennedy

“Well, there must have been two because the one that made me turnaround was Governor Connally yelling. And it used to confuse me because first I remembered there were three and I used to think my husband didn’t make any sound when he was shot [in the throat]. And Governor Connally screamed like a stuck pig. And then I read the other day that it was the same shot that hit them both. But I used to think if I only had been looking to the right I would have seen the first shot hit him, then I could have pulled him down, and then the second shot would have gotten Governor Connally. But I heard Governor Connally yelling and that made me turn around, and as I turned to the right my husband was doing that (holding his chest). He was receiving a bullet.”

After Mrs. Kennedy crawled back into her limousine seat, both Governor Connally and Mrs. Connally heard her say more than once, “They have killed my husband,” and “I have his brains in my hand.” In a long-redacted interview for *Life* magazine days later, Mrs. Kennedy recalled, “All the ride to the hospital I kept bending over him saying, ‘Jack, Jack, can you hear me? I love you,

Jack.' I kept holding the top of his head down trying to keep the..." The President's widow could not finish her sentence.

Live radio news report: *"Something has happened in the motorcade route. There are numerous people running up the hill alongside Elm Street. Stand by... just a moment please. We understand there has been a shooting. The presidential car [is] coming up now. We know it's the presidential car. I can see Mrs. Kennedy in her pink suit. We can't see who has been hit, if anybody has been hit, but apparently something is wrong, something is terribly wrong."*



Camera car #1, a yellow 2-door 1964 Chevrolet Impala convertible; the 8<sup>th</sup> car in the motorcade. Camera car #2 follows as people run towards the Grassy Knoll.



The last part of the motorcade passes under the triple underpass.

At 12:34 p.m. CST *United Press International* files its first teletype report of shots fired in Dallas.



The Whitehouse Press Corp rushed to Parkland Hospital



Walter Cronkite on live T.V. broke into scheduled programming to cover the breaking news story: “The first reports say that President Kennedy has been severely wounded by this shooting.” It is 12:40 p.m. CST.

In his testimony to the Warren Commission, Abraham Zapruder was asked for his impression regarding the direction of the shots: “Did you form any opinion about the direction from which the shots came by the sound, or were you just upset by the thing you had seen?”

Zapruder: “No, there was too much reverberation. There was an echo which gave me a sound all over. In other words that square is kind of – it had a sound all over.” Zapruder then added that he had “thought the shots came from behind him because the President’s head went backwards from the fatal shot”, and also that “the wound on the side of the President’s head was facing that direction.” He also said he believed it because police officers ran to the area behind him on the Grassy Knoll.

UPI reporter Albert Merriman Smith who rode in the Press pool car reported, using the car’s radio-telephone “Some of the Secret Service agents thought the gunfire was from an automatic weapon fired to the right rear of the president’s car, probably from a grassy knoll to which police rushed.” Walter Cronkite later repeated this report.

Kennedy and Connally arrive at Parkland Hospital at 12:36 p.m. CST. As the hospital staff attended to Kennedy and Connally, Secret Service agent Clint Hill received a telephone call from Attorney General Robert Kennedy, the President’s brother. Hill declined to tell Robert Kennedy over the phone that his brother was dead, saying in a 2013 interview “I explained to him that both the president and the governor had been shot and that we were in the emergency room at Parkland Hospital. So then he said, ‘Well, how bad is it?’ Well, I didn’t want to tell him his brother was dead. I didn’t think it was my place. So I said, ‘It’s as bad as it can get.’”



Secret Service agents put on the hardtop  
AFTER the assassination at the hospital emergency room entrance!

At 1:26 p.m. CST Vice President Johnson leaves Parkland Hospital.

At 1:33 p.m. CST White House Assistant Press Secretary Malcom Kildruff, who had been riding in the motorcade, announces the death of President Kennedy while at Parkland Hospital.

At 2:46 p.m. CST Air Force One departs Love Field with President Johnson, Mrs. Kennedy and the body of President Kennedy.

*Jackson*  
 FORM 107 (REV. 4-63)

## HOMICIDE REPORT

**POLICE DEPARTMENT**

Last Name of Person Killed		First Name	Middle Name	Sex	Sex	Age	Residence of Person Killed		
KENNEDY, John F. (PRESIDENT OF U. S.)				W	M	47	Washington, D. C. (W)		
Reported By			Title or Organization		Year	Year	Address of Person Reporting		
Offense as Reported (ICD-10)							After Investigation (changed to)		
MURDER									
Place of Occurrence - Street and Number or Intersection				Station	Police	Dist	Officer Making Report		I.D. No.
Elm St. (approx. 150' W of Houston)				H&R	2	101	CN Dhority 476 HH Bls		
Day of Week	Date of Occurrence		Time of Day		Date Reported		Time Reported	Report Forwarded By	
Fri	11/22/63		12:30PM		11/23/63		3:10PM	Mayo	
DESCRIPTION OF DEAD PERSON									
Age	Height	Weight	Eyes	Hair	Build	Complexion	Identifying Marks, Scars, Etc.		Clothing
Deceased Notified					Name of Coroner Autopsying - Time of Autopsy			Name of Prosecutor Attending	
John H. Brown								A.N. P.N.	
Physician Called by Physician					Address			Person With Whom Accused Lived or Associated	
Dr. Kemp Clark, 1PM, Parkland Hospital									

**DETAILS OF OFFENSE** (Give Circumstances of Offense at Victim and the Investigation) USE BOTH SIDES OF THIS LEAF.

The expired was riding in motorcade with wife and Governor John Connally, and I heard gun shot and saw the expired slump forward. More shots were heard and I hit his wife's lap. Governor Connally was also shot at this time. Car in which I was escorted to Parkland Hospital by Dallas Police Officers.



*The Washington Post, November 22, 1963.*

**DATA POINT:** A Gallup Poll taken in mid-November 2013 showed 61% believed that Kennedy was killed in a conspiracy, and only 30% thought Oswald acted alone.

**Conclusions:**

- 1. There were more shots fired at the Presidential motorcade than any United States governmental agency has admitted to.*
- 2. A single gunman could not have fired all of the rifle shots.*
- 3. Further: there has been a continuing governmental cover-up of these FACTS for well over half a century.*
- 4. By incompetence or plan the Secret Service agents' actions in the Kennedy limousine aided in the murder of President Kennedy.*

*"If the American people knew the truth about Dallas, there would be blood in the streets."*  
**Attorney General Robert Kennedy**

## Two American Heroes

Secret Service agents Rufus Youngblood and Clinton Hill

It has been said that there were no secret service heroes on duty that November afternoon in Dallas, but that is not true. There were at least two. The first was Secret Service Agent Rufus Youngblood who got out of his seat in a moving vehicle and threw his body over Vice President Johnson and his wife when he heard the first shots fired. The second was Secret Service Agent Clinton Hill whose assignment that day was to protect Mrs. Kennedy. In the middle of a deadly volley of gunfire Hill ran from the secret service follow-up vehicle “Halfback” (see below) and leaped on the limousine to protect Mrs. Kennedy. Some of his heroic actions were caught on film between the sprockets of the Zapruder film.



Secret Service agent Clinton Hill riding on Secret Service follow-up vehicle “Halfback” behind the presidential limousine.





Secret Service agent Clinton Hill runs to protect Mrs. Kennedy.



Secret Service agent Clinton Hill shields Mrs. Kennedy and the mortally wounded President from continued gunfire.

With the actions of Secret Service agent Clinton Hill moving to protect Mrs. Kennedy the question is asked: Why didn't Secret Service agent Jack Ready, assigned to protect President Kennedy, rush forward from his parallel position in the Secret Service follow-up vehicle in an attempt to cover the president? Why did he continue to ride on the front right of the secret service vehicle and do nothing to protect the president even as shots were continuing to be fired at the limousine?

**Conclusions:**

- 1. Both Secret Service Agent Clinton Hill and Secret Service Agent Rufus Youngblood performed heroically on November 22, 1963.***
- 2. Secret Service agent Jack Ready did nothing to protect the president.***

## Was Oswald on the 6<sup>th</sup> floor during the shooting?

Decades after the Kennedy murder an FBI report on Oswald's movements reported that "Oswald went outside to watch the parade."



Photo by *Associated Press* photographer James Ike Altgens with the front door of the Texas School Book Depository building in the background behind the tree; seen to the left of the photo behind the President's vehicle.



Close-ups of the above image show a man in the doorway resembling Lee Harvey Oswald. The FBI later reported that the man was Billy Lovelady. They based their judgment not on the face or body type, but on the type of shirt the individual was wearing even though Oswald was wearing a different shirt when he was arrested than the one he had worn at the Texas School Book Depository. They did not match the individual to Mr. Lovelady's shirt. Compare images of both men and decide?



Superintendent Roy Truly said the man in the image was not Oswald, but a different employee named Billy Nolan Lovelady. Oswald on the left and Lovelady on the center and right, wearing the shirt he wore that day,

which is clearly seen as a short sleeve shirt. It is easy to see that the man in the doorway is wearing a long sleeve shirt.

Both Jim Garrison and Harold Weisberg investigated Oswald's location and were able to establish that Oswald was not involved in any way in the murder and was in fact on the first floor during the motorcade.

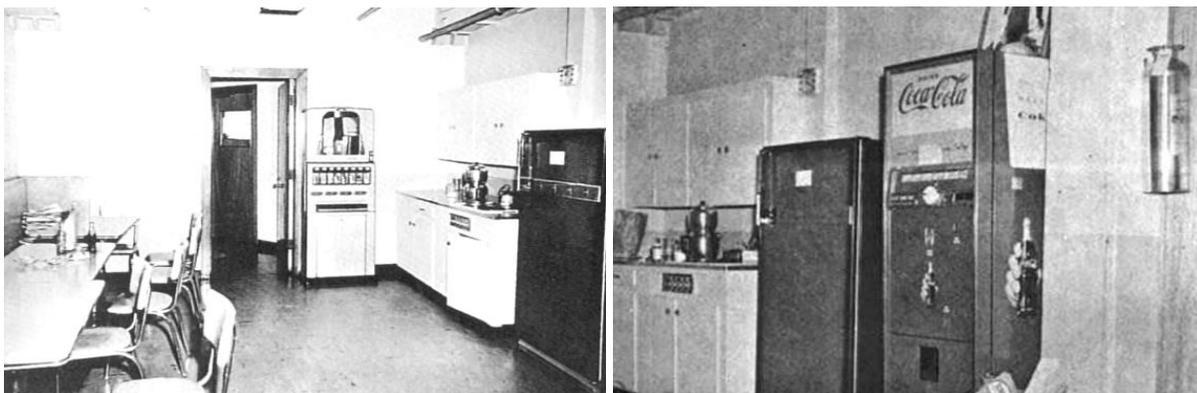
U.S. Senate Investigator Harold Weisberg reported, "One cited example is one of the most flagrant abuses of public of public trust of the [Warren] Commission's many, that of the Altgens-Lovelady picture. Here **the Commission dealt with only tainted evidence**, delayed attempting to discredit it until late July – four months after the [David W.] Slawson memo – and in addition to all of its other misfeasances, malfeasance and nonfeasances, atop all its other dishonesties, misrepresentations and suppressions, **failed to call as a witness the woman who saw Oswald on the first floor at a time [of the murder] that precluded his having fired a shot from the sixth [floor]!** It suppressed from its Report and appendices any reference to it, including the corrupted FBI report on it." This was but one of the many examples of governmental cover-up and corruption.

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**"Failed to call as a witness the woman who saw Oswald on the first floor at a time [of the murder] that precluded his having fired a shot from the sixth [floor]!"**

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Dallas Patrolman Marion L. Baker had been assigned to serve as a motorcycle escort for the motorcade, and he was riding just behind the camera cars. He testified that the first shot he could hear was fired after he turned from Main St. onto Houston St. and had traveled approximately 60 to 80 feet along Houston as he approached the Houston and Elm streets intersection. **Baker stated that he recognized the first shot he could hear as the report of a high-powered rifle** and that he thought the shots had originated from the building "either right in front of me [the Depository] or the one across to the right of it" [the Dallas Textile Building (Dal-Tex)]. Baker jumped off his motorcycle and ran to the entrance of the Texas School Book Depository. He then entered the building with his gun drawn, and ran into building superintendent Roy Truly; both men made their way to the far northwest corner of the first floor.



2<sup>nd</sup> floor lunch room – Texas School Book Depository

From there, Officer Baker and supervisor Truly began yelling for someone to send the elevator down. When there was no response, the two men began climbing the stairs, with the officer in the lead. Approximately 90 seconds after the shots were fired, Baker stepped out onto the **second floor** and a movement towards the lunchroom area just across from the stairs caught his attention.

Baker spotted Oswald and confronted him at gunpoint as he was sipping a soft drink. He spoke to Truly, "Does this man work here?" He let Oswald pass after Truly identified him as an employee. **According to Baker, Oswald did not appear to be nervous or out of breath. "Oswald was not out of breath, calm and collected." Truly said that Oswald appeared "startled" when Baker aimed his gun at him.** According to the Warren Commission, Oswald was next seen by a secretary as he crossed through the second-floor business office carrying his soft drink. Clerical supervisor Mrs. Reid later reported that **she ran back into the Texas School Book Depository towards her office only "moments after the gunfire" and saw Oswald who was standing "holding a Coke in his hand."** Oswald left the Texas School Book Depository through its front door not trying to hide from anyone at approximately 12:33 p.m. He did not appear to be in a hurry to leave. Several other employees also left the building.

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**She ran back into the Texas School Book Depository towards her office only "moments after the gunfire" and saw Oswald who was standing "holding a Coke in his hand."**

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It was at this point where a reporter (Robert MacNeil b. 1931) met a man he believes was Oswald in front of the Texas School Book Depository as MacNeil was looking for a phone. The man brought the reporter into the building which was being searched by armed police at the time to point to the telephone before leaving the building and the area. Again, Oswald did not appear to be in a hurry to leave.

#### **Affidavits**

Buell Wesley Frazier: "I was standing on the front steps of the building when the Parade came by, and I watched the Parade go by. After President Kennedy had got out of my sight, I heard three shots. I stood there, then people started running by, and I turned, and went back in the building and got my lunch and eat it. **I did not see Lee anymore after about 11:00 a.m. today, and at that time, we were both working, and we were on the first floor.**" November 22, 1963

Danny Garcia Arce: "I am employed at Texas School Book Depository at 411 Elm. I work all over the building. I was working on the sixth floor all morning. At lunch time at 12:00 noon I went down on the street to see the parade, and get a look at the President. I was standing on the corner of Elm and Houston, and I heard three shots ring out. I didn't know what had happened until I heard a woman scream that the President had been shot. **While working on the sixth floor of the Texas School Book Depository the only people I saw all morning was Bill Shelly, Bonnie Ray Williams, Charles Douglas Givens, Billy Lovelady and Jack E. Dougherty.** The only person I saw was a real old man, and he had on an old brown suit and a western type hat. I saw this man leave the building and drive off in an old black Buick. This man was not carrying anything in his hands when I saw him. This man was in the building after lunch. This man left in the car before the President was shot. I didn't see any other people in the building but this old man, other than the people that I named that worked there. There was another employee that I saw named Lee Oswald. **He was on the first floor of the building when I saw him at 8:00 am.** He is the same man I saw the police bring into the Homicide Bureau about 2:00 pm. **I also saw him on the 5<sup>th</sup> floor as we were leaving for lunch at 11:50 am.**" November 22, 1963

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

“The exhibit on the left is again the full frame photograph taken by James Altgens. It shows in the foreground the Presidential limousine, Secret Service follow-up car, and the flanking motorcycles that were just to the rear, to the right and the left of the President’s limousine. In the background is the front and top and bottom two stories of the Texas School Book Depository, including the doorway. Within that doorway is the figure of a man, which is the second figure from the left in the exhibit on the right. A great deal of the issue as to whether Oswald was involved in a conspiracy or whether he was involved at all to kill the President, or if indeed as a lone assassin whether he pulled the trigger, has related to this particular photograph. The man in the photograph bears a striking resemblance to Lee Harvey Oswald. Again, that would be the second from the left. Lee Harvey Oswald, of course, is the man on the extreme left. The two photographs on the right are Billy Nolan Lovelady, a coworker in the depository, who bore a very, very strong resemblance to Lee Harvey Oswald. Very soon after the actual assassination of the President, this photograph was discovered and the man in the doorway was seen, and the question that was initially raised, was this Lee Harvey Oswald? If it was him on the first floor, it could not be him firing from the sixth floor. The FBI went back and investigated and established this was Billy Nolan Lovelady. The question still persisted, however, through the years because **the clothing on the photograph as we view it does not match the clothing that the FBI said Lovelady was wearing that day, which would be a short sleeved broad red and white striped shirt. The man in the doorway appears to be wearing a tweed or plaid type of design which more closely resembles the over shirt worn by Oswald that day.**”

**Conclusions:**

- 1. Even if it can be proven that Mr. Lovelady is the man seen in the photo in front of the Texas School Book Depository it cannot be conclusively proven that Oswald was on the 6<sup>th</sup> floor during the assassination.*
- 2. The long sleeve shirt of the man in the doorway does not match the short sleeve shirt worn by Mr. Lovelady.*
- 3. There is in fact no reliable evidence or witness of Oswald being on the 6<sup>th</sup> floor at the time of the murder or that he fired a weapon that day.*
- 4. Reliable witnesses placed Oswald on the first and second floors of the Texas School Book Depository before the assassination including one on the first floor as the shooting was still going on.*
- 5. Oswald was not on the 6<sup>th</sup> or 7<sup>th</sup> floors of the Texas School Book Depository during the Kennedy assassination.*

**[END PART 11]**

R. Michael Gordon, 2021

**[Next week: Part 12: Neck, back and head wounds.]**