

2 bullet theory



**ASSIGN
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“ 2 Bullet Theory “ , Lee Harvey Oswald, Lee Harvey Oswald, ? On November 20, 1963 President John F. Kennedy, along with his wife, Vice President Lyndon Johnson, and Johnson’s wife, was headed to Texas for the sole purpose of trying to gain votes from the Texas Democratic Party before the election of 1964 (World Book Encyclopedia pg. 267). On November 22, 1964 the presidents plane landed in Dallas after a trip to Fort Worth. The president and his partners were to drive in a limousine through the streets of Dallas to the Dallas Trade Mart. As the president’s limousine proceeded down the streets, the crowd cheered for him very loudly. At about 12: 30 p.

m. the president’s car had approached the last leg of his ride through Dallas when gunshots rang out. The president’s head slumped down and had been apparently shot. President Kennedy was taken to an area hospital where doctors worked desperately to save him but their efforts failed (pg.

267). John Fitzgerald Kennedy had been assassinated. Now the secret service had a murder to investigate. They began on the case immediately. Officials talked to many witnesses which all told them they saw a man with a gun on the sixth floor of the Texas School Book Depository (pg. 268). Then the agents began to search for a man whom had ran out of that building shortly after the shots were fired.

Police Officer J. D. Tippett recognized a man whom looked like the suspect.

He approached the man and tried to arrest him. This man, Lee Harvey Oswald, shot and killed officer Tippett with a revolver. A short while later Oswald was arrested at a theater and charged with the murder of Tippett and JFK (pg. 268). He was convicted and believed to have been a lone gunman.

Some of the American public believed this case to be done and over with. I do not believe to this day that it is. I am going to prove that Oswald was not a lone gunman but that another person actually shot JFK from a manhole and in front of the president’s head. IF a person was to look at the autopsy x-rays of JFK’s skull that person could see about 40-50 tiny bullet fragments in

the skull. It has been claimed by the Warren Commission that JFK was killed by a 6.5mm full-metal-jacketed bullet fired from a Carcano rifle (Warren Commission report pg. 513).

This type of bullet does not just break into 40 fragments by striking the human skull. Ballistics expert Howard Donahue believes that this alleged bullet could not have broken up like it did. These types of bullets are made to withstand objects stronger than the human skull. The only way it could have is if it struck another object that was stronger than a human skull (Menninger pg. 68). This showed to me that the bullet was either not a full-metal-jacketed one or it struck another hard object in JFK's skull. To further support the fact of the unlikeliness of the alleged bullet to have broken up as it did is Detective Shaun Roach, a bullet expert, who once quoted this: "Unless full-metal-jacketed bullets strike an intermediate object in flight, prompting premature expansion and/or fragmentation, the thought of fragments inside the entry wound is not likely (Livingstone pg. 58).

Another bullet expert, Dr. Fillinger supports the fact that a full-metal-jacketed bullet does not just break up into tiny fragments by hitting the human skull. He wrote the following quote in one of his essays: "You can appreciate the fact that a jacketed projectile is going to leave a very little amount of fragments because it is designed so that it will not scrape off when it goes through a sheer barrel.

One can then appreciate the fact that the bullet going through bone may etch or scratch but it will not leave behind much metal (Gorden & Livingstone pg. 79). Throughout my research I came across the writing of forensics expert Vincent DiMaio that further supported the idea that the alleged bullet could not have fragmentized into many pieces.

He stated in his writing "full-metal-jacketed bullets will pass through the body intact, usually not leaving fragments in the body unless it hits an object

as strong as itself (Livingstone pg. 58-59).? Next I came across the words of former president of the American Academy of Forensic Science Dr. Cyril Wecht. ? It is my experience that jacketed bullets?

do not explode into dozens of pieces. They may break in half, but they do not disintegrate like the one that struck JFK (Menninger pg. 231).

? Another interesting fact comes from the tests of Dr. Alfred Oliver. He performed tests on the type of bullet used in the assassination of JFK to see how the bullet would react when it struck a human skull.

His tests concluded that the bullet would not break into tiny fragments although it may break into two or three larger ones (Menninger pg. 53). Next Dr.

Oliver did a test to see what the bullet would do if it struck an object similar in strength. The bullet broke into about 10 small fragments and two larger ones (pg. 54). After reading all of these experts words, I now believe that it would be uncharacteristic of a Carcano bullet, the type used to kill Kennedy, would just burst into numerous fragments. Weirdly enough, the bullet that killed JFK left dozens of tiny fragments behind. Now arises the question of what could have caused this bullet to explode in the manner it did I believe that Kennedy was shot from behind and by Lee Harvey Oswald because the shot is at the correct angle for it to have come from the sixth floor of the Texas School Book Depository. The gun found there belonged to Oswald and had his fingerprints on it (World Book Encyclopedia pg.

268). This points out the fact that Oswald shot the president in the back of the head. Some people believe Oswald to have been a lone gunman.