



President Kennedy's death: A poison arrow-assisted homicide

Alen J. Salerian *

International Center for Evidence Based History, 5225 Wisconsin Avenue, NW Suite 104, Washington, DC 20015, United States

ARTICLE INFO

Article history:

Received 10 March 2010

Accepted 20 March 2010

SUMMARY

“President John F. Kennedy's death was a neurotoxin-assisted homicide” is the hypothesis of this study.

A review of medical evidence demonstrates evidence of a neurotoxin-assisted homicide. The convergence of three independent actions, or the signature traits of a neurotoxin-assisted homicide- the emergence of neurological signs consistent with a neurotoxin-induced paralysis, the induction of a small neck wound consistent with a flechette-transported neurotoxin entry wound, and the execution of a coverup to eliminate neurotoxin evidence, supports this hypothesis.

This review suggests, JFK's death had all the signature traits of a neurotoxin-assisted homicide.

© 2010 Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.

Introduction

Since the death of President John F. Kennedy on November 22, 1963, a plethora of new information has emerged. Robust evidence exists displaying the gross deficiencies of the Warren Report, including the inauthenticity of the Zapruder footage of the assassination; the falsification of the postmortem examination at Bethesda Naval Hospital, and the feeble evidence against the alleged assassin, Lee Harvey Oswald [1,2].

The discovery of proven alterations of forensic evidence may provide fresh answers to some medically puzzling aspects of the President Kennedy's death including, the origin of the anterior neck wound.

This study of the origin of the President's anterior neck wound poses a hypothesis: The President's neck wound was inflicted by a special weapon armed with a flechette-transported neurotoxin.

This study is organized into four parts. Part one contains a brief history of the assassination, the medical evidence and the findings of the Warren Report.

Part two introduces the pathophysiology and technology of a flechette-transported neurotoxin and its influences.

Part three contains information on the specific signs and evidence linked to the President's death. This section also reviews current observations about the possible origin of the throat wound.

The last section integrates the different pieces of the puzzle.

Background – Part 1

At 12:30 p.m. on November 22, 1963, the sound of gunfire coincided with President John F. Kennedy grabbing his throat as the

topless presidential limousine was traveling in a westerly direction on Elm Street at Dealey Plaza in Dallas, Texas [1,2].

For the next eight seconds, with hands clutched on his throat, the President appeared silent and immobilized before he suffered a fatal head wound [1,2].

According to the Parkland Hospital records, the President arrived at the emergency room sometime after 12:30 p.m. and died at 1 p.m. [1,2]. The cause of death was massive blood loss and head injuries. At the time of arrival, the President had a faint heartbeat and was still breathing but he had no neurological response. His pupils were fixed with no light response [3,4].

The hospital medical records documented the following [3,4]:

- (A) A small entry wound (frontal neck).
- (B) A massive exit wound (parietooccipital).
- (C) A small entry wound (anterior temporal).

The Parkland Hospital physicians and one nurse described the throat wound as a tiny entry wound [3,4]. Dr. Malcolm Perry, for instance, described the throat wound as a tiny small entry wound [3,4]. Dr. Kemp Clark described the wound as small and less than 1/2 inch in diameter [3,4]. Dr. Charles J. Carrico described a small penetrating wound of the anterior neck [3,4]. Nurse Margaret Henchcliffe described a small hole in the middle of the President's neck [3,4].

A piece of the President's skull (the Harper's fragment) was found at Dealey Plaza on November 23, 1963, and was thought to be a section of the parietooccipital skull [2].

The back of the President's shirt and jacket 12 cm below the collar line had 1-cm wide holes [2].

A bullet was retrieved from the President's chest during the autopsy at Bethesda Naval Hospital [2]. X-ray exams showed massive skull damage but no injury to the vertebrae [1,2].

* Tel.: +1 202 244 9000x300; fax: +1 202 244 6610.

E-mail address: dralsalerian@gmail.com

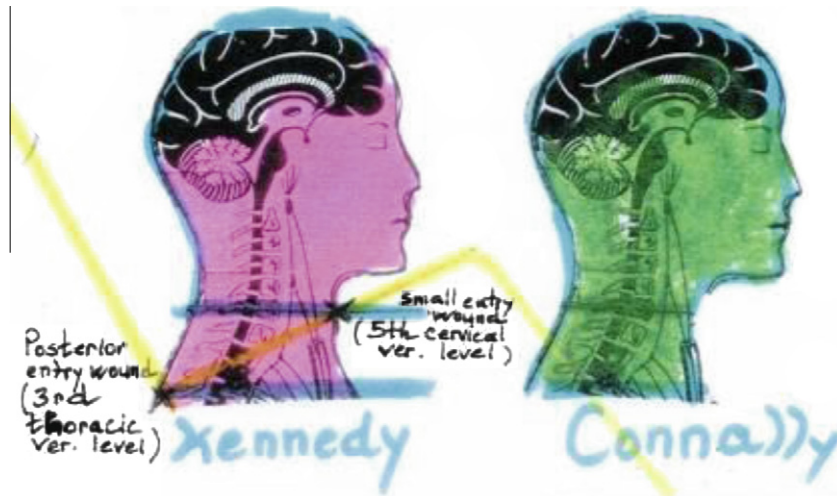


Fig. 1. Drawing.

Zapruder Frames #223 and #230 are Altered: The Evidence

In less the 0.4 seconds (18 frames/second), Governor Connally turns sideways, incompatible with natural laws. The precise timing of this alteration suggests intelligent design for it coincides with the JFK's fatal injuries.



9

Fig. 2. Zapruder.

The Warren Commission established by President Lyndon Johnson to investigate President Kennedy's death concluded that

Lee Harvey Oswald, with a Mannlicher-Carcano, shot and killed President Kennedy from the sixth floor of the Texas School Book

Download English Version:

<https://daneshyari.com/en/article/2490361>

Download Persian Version:

<https://daneshyari.com/article/2490361>

[Daneshyari.com](https://daneshyari.com)