

~~THE QUEST FOR TRUTH~~
A Quizzical Look At The Warren Report

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The following recent quotations are reproduced here here to emphasize the title of this article.

"The most important witness to appear before the Warren Commission in the ten months we sat, was a neat Bible reading steam fitter from Dallas. His name was Mr. H.L. Brennan."
Congressman Gerald R. Ford

"There was nothing up to the time of the assassination that gave any indication that this man was a dangerous character...."
J. Edgar Hoover

"Perhaps the most rumor-ridden subject of all was the direction from which the shots were fired.

Warren Report

"Because of the difficulty of proving negatives to a certainly, the possibility of others being involved with either Oswald or Ruby cannot be established categorically"
Warren Report

"In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed to the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the Assistance of Counsel for his defence."
Constitution United States, Articles in Addition (Article VI)

PREFACE

The following study has been undertaken since the details of the Warren Report were revealed last week and the entire line of thinking herein has been projected from the facts revealed in the report.

The discrepancy between Mr. Connally's account and the Commission's conclusions as to the actual bullet sequence and direction presented a fascinating challenge. This study is an answer to this challenge.

The solution and resolution of the problem seemed to lie somewhere in the application of the law of physics with respect to the behavior of bodies in motion and their relative position in space at definite periods of time, particularly at times of impact.

The conclusions reached by this study could be subjected to glaring light of further scrutiny by the use of three dimensional space models and computer studies. This, however is necessarily beyond the present range of the scope of this study.

The author asks the indulgence of his readers to carefully study all pictures and references carefully during perusal of this report, since a careless interpretation could impair the usefulness. This study is offered only as a possible help to the excellent presentation of facts assembled so laboriously by the United States government.

The reader is asked to refer to the recent periodicals listed below in order to fully understand the significance of this article, since small reproductions would not be useful.

- (1) Life Oct 2 1964
- (2) Time Oct 2 1964
- (3) Newsweek Oct 5 1964
- (4) Four Dark Days In History 1964

Pictures referred to as 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, in this report are sequence films shown in Life Magazine Oct 2 1964 edition.

FIRST BULLET

Let us first study • Picture #1, which is taken just after the impact of the first bullet.

Now, let's go to Picture #2, which shows Kennedy in a more erect position showing that the energy imparted from the bullet caused his head to move backward.

Now, refer to Picture (page 37 Newsweek) showing findings (Warren report findings) as to path of the first bullet which is indicated by the lower dot on the base of the neck.

Again refer to Picture #1, for the attitude of the head at the time of impact. It is concluded that in order for the wound at the throat and the wound at the back of the neck to be correlated the path of the bullet would have to be horizontal to " rip his windpipe " as per autopsy report. (see Newsweek page 37, but disregard superimposed dotted line in the review)

Kennedy's first reaction was to grab his throat, not the back of his neck (see Picture #2) and also Mrs. Connally's testimony stated there was no blood at the throat (page 35 of Newsweek) These facts would indicate that the bullet forced the blood in the direction of the bullet. (i.e. to the rear)

It is therefore concluded that the first bullet was travelling horizontally about five feet in height and that it went in ~~front~~ front to rear causing his head to go back, and resulted in his clutching his throat with no blood showing.

It is next desirable to determine what direction the bullet was going in order to determine the origin of the bullet.

From a study of the maps shown in Newsweek (pages 38 and 39) and from the direction of the bullet passing through Kennedy's neck, and the location of the presidential car shown on page 1, the bullet traveled from Southwest to Northeast which would be back toward the intersection of Houston Street and Elm Street.

SECOND BULLET

References for this study are as follows:

- (1) Quote from Newsweek's record of Warren Report page 37.
"The smaller hole in the rear of the President's skull was a point of entry and the larger opening on the right side of the head was wound of exit. (Conclusions of Warren Report)
- (2) Picture, page 37, Newsweek showing small white dot at the base of skull one quarter inch above dotted line, which is reconstructed as point of entry by Warren report.
- (3) Picture #5, of Life showing position of the head at the time of impact of the second bullet.

It is observed in Picture # 5 that if an imaginary line were drawn through point of entry and point of exit it would be horizontal, since Kennedy is slumped forward at the time of impact and the bullet would have to come from the left lower part of the picture to the right lower part in order to exit from the right front of his head (as shown in Picture #6)

Since Kennedy was falling to his left the force of the bullet would be counteracted by the weight of his body and therefore would not have a forward propelling effect on his head.

The blood is clearly visible in Picture #6, exiting from the front part of his head.

If the bullet had come directly from the Texas Book Depository Building, Kennedy's head would have been propelled forward. Pictures # 5 & 6, show his head moved backwards as he fell to the left.

As in the case of the first bullet, the blood was ejected in the same direction as the path of the bullet, and in no case did his head go forward, which would logically result if hit with a massive blow directly from the rear in line with the Depository, as shown in the large picture page 40, Life.

Since the car had progressed approximately one hundred feet further West on Elm Street the anticipated direction of the second bullet would be now in a Westerly direction assuming the origin of both bullets to be the same.

A study of Picture #6, graphically verifies this observation.

SUMMARY OF CONCLUSIONS

By approximate triangulation we conclude that, both bullets resulting in injury to the President, originated at the Southwest corner of Houston and Elm Streets. Approximately in the vicinity of the monument shown South and West of the intersection. (see Picture page 35 Newsweek)

The first bullet was fired Northeasterly back toward the intersection just cleared. The bullet travelled about five feet above the ground horizontal, with the ground surface .

The bullet struck the President in the throat and passed through the rear of his neck.

The second bullet was fired Westerly from the same location at the Southwest corner of Houston and Elm, travelling horizontally about five feet above the ground, passing through the back of the President's head and out the right front section of his head. (see picture page 35 Newsweek, for reference)

It is doubtful whether either bullet was recovered.

The origin of the shots would seem to be approximately near curbside due to rapid reorientation of the direction of fire.

An estimate of one hundred feet between bullets as based upon a speed of approximately thirteen M.P.H. and a five second interval between shots as per Warren Report. which would make the maximum range of each shot in the order of about fifty feet assuming shots were fired equidistant from each target.

No effort will be made in this study to investigate possible other shots; However the observations of the Warren Report should be logically reviewed as follows.

Testimony of Mr. Brennan stated he saw Oswald " standing up and resting against the left window sill" during the firing. Reference page 46 Newsweek.

From a study of first news photos taken from (page 5) Four Dark Days In History, two photographs show the window open only one quarter at bottom.

Also reenactment (page 36 Newsweek) shows the window in the same position with photographer kneeling. This position would make it extremely difficult if not impossible for a man to shoot out of the window in a standing position as Brennan stated.

Mr. Brennan said he could identify the man even though Brennan wore glasses, was 45 years old, was one hundred and twenty feet away and the window was only partially open at the bottom, which according to reenactment picture would put him at least two feet behind the glass behind the door jamb, with only his lower torso and legs visible through the open portion of the window.

A conflicting witness Mr. Amos Lee Euins, said the window was under the building ledge, which would be the seventh floor window.

Photographs by two separate photographers failed to show any identifiable person at the sixth floor window, even though presumably persons were identified at the fifth floor window.

It is interesting to note that page 41 of Life Magazine shows the window in question a full half open, whereas pictures taken at the time of the shooting showed one quarter open in all cases.

This foregoing analysis brings up a host of new questions; however in the interest of avoiding further speculation these will be avoided at this time; however it is felt that the question of Oswald's guilt would probably have been best left in the hands of a jury.

