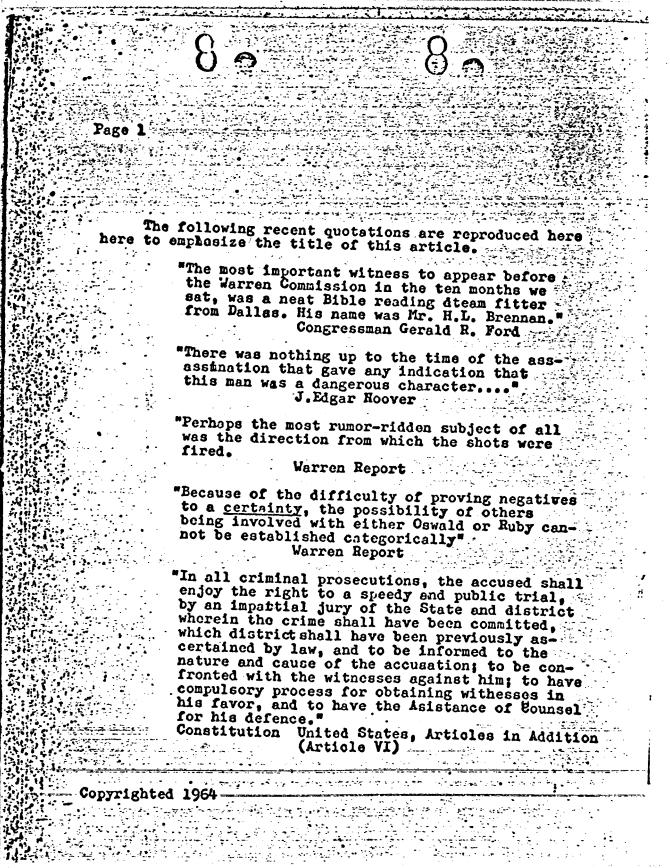
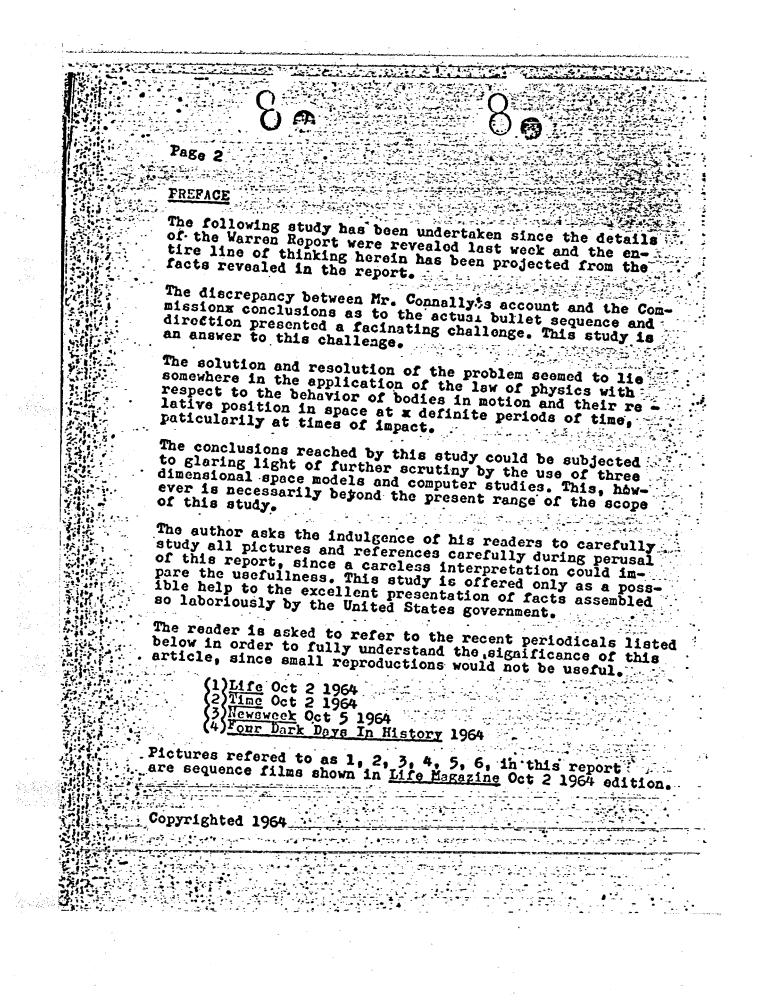
A THE QUEST FOR TRUTH A Quizzical Look At The Warren Report By\_\_\_ George O. Thomson October 196. . .... • :•• Copyrighted 196 corge C. T.orac الم المحجمة الم Any Reproduction of This Art cle in Whole or in Part-is Expressly Prohibited without the Author' Written Consent.





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	Page 3 U G
An ang ang	
	PIRST BULLET
	Let us first study • Picture #1, which is taken just after
	the impact of the first bullet.
· .	Now. let's on to Planner Ho
1	Now, let's go to Picture #2, which shows Kennedy in a more crect position showing that the enounce is a more
	erect position showing that the energy imparted from the bullet caused his head to move backward.
	HILLS & AND
	Now, refer to Picture ( page 37 <u>Newsweek</u> ) showing findings
	(Warren report findings) as to path of the first bullet
	which is indicated by the <u>lower</u> dot on the base of the neck.
	Again rafan ta Tialan m
125	Again refer to Ficture #1, for the atitude of the head at the time of impact. It is concluded that the head at
	wound at the throat and the wound at in order for the
i i Maria i	to be correlated the noth of the back of the neck
	line in the review) and all disregard superimposed dotted
	line in the review)
	Rennodyla Clash -
	Kennedy's first reaction was to grab his throat, not the back of his neck ( see Picture 42 ) and also when at, not the back
	of his neck ( see Picture #2 ) and also Mrs. Connaly's
	of Newsweek ) These forts hould be the throat ( page 35
	rear)
	It is therefore concluded that the first bullet was travell-
	in front front to rear cousing his hand that it went
	sulted 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 direction the bullet
	was going in order to determine what direction the bullet
	From a study of the
	From a study of the maps shown in <u>Newsweek</u> ( pages 38 and 39) and from the direction of the bullet passing through Konn-
	edy's neck, and the location of the presidential with Kenn-
	edy s neck, and the location of the presidential car shown on page 1.2 the bullet traveled from Bouthwest to Northeast which would be back toward the interactions to Northeast
	Coptrighted 1964

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Page SECOND BULLET References for this study are as follows: 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 dot-ted ling. "hich is reconstructed as point of entry by Warren report. (3) Picture #5, of <u>Life</u> 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 wore drawn through point of entry and point of exit it would be horizontal, since Kennedy is slumped forward at the time of A 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 Ficture #6, exiting from the front part of his head. If the bullet had come directly from the Texas Book Derository Building, Kennedy's head would have been propelled forward. Fictures # 5 & 6, show his head moved backwards as he fell to the left. in in <del>ry</del> As in the case of the first bullet, the blood was ejected in the <u>same</u> direction as the path of the bullet, and in no case did his head 40 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 cor 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. study of Picture #6, graphically verifies this observation. ne de la companya de la comp Copyrighted 1964 بە يار ئېشىدە ت 

## EUMMARY OF CONCLUSIONS

Page 5

By approximate triangulation we conclude that, both bullets resulting in injury to the Fresident, originated at the Southwest corner of Houston and Elm Streets. Approximately in the vicintiy of the monument shown oouth and West of the intersection. (see Ficture page 35 <u>Newsweek</u>)

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

The bullet struck the <sup>1</sup>resident in the throat and passed through the rear of his neck.

The second bullet was fired <u>Westerly</u>from the same location at the Southwest corner 66 Houston and Elm, travelling Morizontally about five feet above the groung, passing through the back of the President's head and out the right front section of his head. (see picture page 35 <u>Newsweek</u>, for reference)

It is doubtful whether either bullet was recovered.

The origin of the shots would seem to be a proximately near curbside due to tapid reorientation of the direction of fire.

An estimate of one hundred feet between bulle:s as based upon a speed of approximately thirteen M.F.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.

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

From a study of first news photos taken from (page5) Four Dark Days In History, two photographs show the window open only one quarter at bottom.

Also reinactment (page 36 <u>Newsweek</u>) 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.

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

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

Fhotographs 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 interestin to note that page 41 of <u>Life Magazine</u> 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 evoiding further speculation these will be avoided at this time; however it is felt that the will be svoided at this time; however it is felt that the question: of Oswald's guilt would probably have been beet left in the honds of a jury. Gopyrighted 1964 question': of Oswald's guilt would probably have been best

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