

DISPUTES CLAIM ON ASSASSINATION Warren Panel Lawyer Attacks

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Lane Thesis

STANFORD (UPI)—Law attorney for the Warren Commission says autopsy X-rays of assassinated President John F. Kennedy showed "all shots" fired at him were "from behind and above."

UCLA Prof. Wesley J. Liebeler also urged that this information be made public. He told 650 students at a Stanford University law forum Monday that a bestseller book indicating more than one assassin shot at Mr. Kennedy was "a tissue of distortion . . . a masterwork of deceit."

Liebeler referred to attorney Mark Lane's "Rush to Judgment." Lane represents the mother of Lee Harvey Oswald, slain assassin of the President.

Depository said Liebeler, "proved to be Oswald's but had particular configurations and markings which could have only come from holding that weapon."

Liebeler said the autopsy made of Mr. Kennedy was the "best evidence" for determining where the shots came from.

"This showed," said Liebeler, "shots were from behind and above President Kennedy."

While the consensus is that the X-rays and photographs taken during the autopsy are being held by the Kennedy family, Liebeler said he understood they are now at the Justice

Lane told the Stanford Law Forum last week the Warren Commission report started with the assumption there was only one assassin and enough evidence to support only this contention. In his book, Lane contends that doctors at first said one bullet entered Mr. Kennedy's neck and another through his back.

The Warren Commission found that two of three bullets fired by Oswald hit the President, and one of them went out through the neck and went through the body of Gov. John B. Connally of Texas.

Detailed analysis of a handprint taken from the bottomside of the rifle found in the Texas School Book

Department. Liebeler also suggested the photographs of the dead President be shown privately to an independent panel of pathologists. Liebeler said the Warren Commission "has not addressed any evidence of any kind" in the investigation. He indicated that some of the materials now classified in the National Archives "will be released."

Liebeler said the "latter, sometimes 'client' arguments with the commission are 'sharp differences of opinion' over how its report should be written. While the report is 'not perfect,' added the professor, "the probabilities are overwhelming that its central findings are correct. The conclusions will stand well the test of time and history."