

L. A. Herald-Ex. A.
Fatal Shot

Motion Of Head A Clue

11/16/67

NEW YORK (UPI) — One of the key factors in the argument of scholar Josiah Thompson that President Kennedy was killed in a crossfire ambush is the movement of Kennedy's head in the last moments of his life.

By studying superimposed sequential slides made from the movie taken by bystander Abraham Zapruder, Thompson contends that there was a double movement of Kennedy's head, first forward, then a tremendous wrench backward and to the left.

Thompson believes this resulted from the impact of a bullet fired from the Texas Book Depository Building to the rear and then from a bullet fired from a grassy knoll to the front and side of the presidential car.

In order to obtain accurate measurements of the movement, the author studied enlargements of the frames of the movie through a dissecting microscope. The forward movement measured an acceleration of 69.6 feet per second and 1/18th of a second later the movement reversed with a backward acceleration of 100.3 feet per second.

Thompson said the film shows that the President's head did not strike any fixed surface of the car to cause a reversal in the movement. There was no sudden braking or acceleration of the car, and no movement on Mrs. Kennedy's part to grab her husband.

The author concludes that the reversal of the head movement was a reaction to the almost simultaneous impact of two bullets from different directions. His book quotes Assistant Counsel Wesley J. Liebeler of the Warren Commission as saying the commission "never paid much attention" to the President's head movement. EWJ

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Urges New Assassination Probe

HAVERFORD, Pa., Nov. 16 (UPI) — The 32-year-old philosophy professor who wrote the controversial new book on the Kennedy assassination said yesterday he hopes the evidence he has unearthed suggesting a conspiracy involving three gunmen will force a new official investigation of the case.

"I think if the case is not reopened now, after the publica-

tion of my book, it won't be reopened," said Dr. Josiah Thompson at his office at Haverford College. "If this happens, the case will remain an open sore."

Thompson, a Phi Beta Kappa graduate of Yale University who once commanded a Navy frogman demolition detachment, said he undertook the book "Six Seconds in Dal-

las" in anger after pointing out inconsistencies in the Warren Report to the FBI in 1966 and getting only a polite "thank you."

"I got a visit from the FBI a few weeks ago after word of my book got around," he said.

"They informed me that anything I said might be held against me, so I decided not to say anything. They went

away, and I still don't know what they wanted to question me about." *and*

3 Gunmen Fired at JFK, Scientific Analysis Claims

LA Her. Ex. 11/16/63

NEW YORK, Nov. 16 (UPI)—A new study of the assassination of President John F. Kennedy claims that three gunmen were involved and all of them hit their mark.

The major conclusions contained in a book by Dr. Josiah Thompson of Haverford College, Haverford, Pa., are to be published in the Saturday Evening Post next week.

The Post claims Thompson has "demolished" the findings of the Warren Commission. It

demanding editorially that the Government reopen investigation of the 1963 Dallas tragedy.

The Thompson book, "Six Seconds in Dallas," is based on scientific analysis of an amateur movie made by a bystander, interviews with eye-witnesses in Dallas, and original research among docu-

pruder, crucial evidence in the cast.

Thompson claims the FBI analysis of the film for the Warren Commission was made from an inferior copy of a copy of original negative. In comparing Life's copy with the FBI copy in the National Archives, Thompson reports "the new details that I saw brought home to me the full impact of the commission's oversight."

NEW PROBE URGED
—Author seeks to reopen the JFK case; head motion theory explained . . . A-12.
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ments and photos in the National Archives in Washington.

The author concludes that Lee Harvey Oswald may not have fired a single shot in the cross-fire that he alleges killed Kennedy and wounded Gov. John Connally of Texas. He argues that four bullets were fired and separate bullets wounded Kennedy and Connally, contrary to the Warren Commission's findings of three bullets, one of which wounded both men and one of which missed.

COMMISSION HASTE

"With few exceptions, all the evidence discussed in this study was available to the Warren Commission," wrote the 32-year-old philosophy professor. "But the commission, in its haste, its uncritical evaluation of the facts and its predisposition to prove Lee Harvey Oswald the lone assassin, overlooked much of it."

Thompson was an adviser to Life magazine during its investigation of the slaying and was one of the few persons to have free access to the Life-owned original copy of the colored movie made by Abraham Za-

By techniques of superimposing sequential movie frames and analyzing them by means of a dissecting microscope, Thompson discovered that Kennedy and Connally gave every physical evidence of being hit by separate bullets, as Connally himself has insisted.

The techniques said Thompson also enable him to detect physical reactions indicating Kennedy was hit in the head by two almost simultaneous shots from opposite directions which snuffed out his life.

3 CONSPIRATORS

The author does not speculate on who was doing the shooting or what their motives were. He does relate testimony from eyewitnesses, some of whom he says were never questioned by Warren Commission investigators, that he feels points to more than three conspirators including drivers of getaway cars and lookouts.

Thompson alleges that two shots were fired from the depository, one from a nearby building and a fourth from behind a stockade on a grassy knoll at the side of Dealey Plaza.

Another amateur motion picture of the assassination, made by Orville Nix, was taken opposite from Zapruder's position. It showed what appeared on enlargement to be a man with a rifle leaning on the roof of a station wagon behind the fence on the knoll and pointing toward the cavalcade.

A months-long independent study of the film by the Itek Corporation of Lexington, Mass., one of the nation's top photographic laboratories, showed, however, that the "man with the rifle" was simply a blending of shadows of tree branches. The study said it would have been impossible for a gunman to have hit Kennedy from the station wagon shown in the picture.

Thompson believes the first bullet, which came from a Mannlicher-Carcagno rifle owned by Oswald, was a sub-standard cartridge which made only a shallow wound in the President's upper back. He thinks this bullet was ejected during heart massage and was found on Connally's stretcher at Parkland Hospital because a conscience-stricken souvenir hunter abandoned it there.

Thompson quotes expert opinion that the time lapse between the shots that hit Kennedy and Connally was too brief to assign both bullets to the Carcagno.

CHANDLER'S AFFIDAVIT

Marcello-DA Slot Proposition Aired

Life magazine reporter David L. Chandler has filed an affidavit in federal court alleging that Dist. Atty. Jim Garrison once told him that Carlos Marcello offered to pay the DA \$1,000 a week to place electronically operated slot machines in New Orleans.

The reporter further charges that Garrison said he was not going to prosecute Marcello, a Jefferson Parish rackets figure, "because there were some friends acting as intermediaries."

The affidavit was filed in connection with his earlier testimony in an appeal aimed at blocking a subpoena ordering him to appear before the Orleans Parish Grand Jury.

CHANDLER'S attorney, Cicero C. Sessions, also challenged Garrison in an affidavit, saying that "at no time have I offered to present Chandler in the office of the DA for plaintiff's sworn interrogation" in my presence.

Garrison said Thursday that Sessions had indicated in court that he had offered to allow Chandler to testify under oath in the DA's office about organized crime if the reporter was permitted to have counsel present.

"No such offer was ever made," Sessions said in the affidavit.

CHANDLER first alluded to the alleged bribe incident in federal court Wednesday. Garrison denied it, saying that "by now everyone knows my office and knows that the idea of anybody offering a bribe to my office is too ridiculous to even consider."

Chandler's affidavit says the purported bribe came about like this:

"Carlos Marcello wanted to install several hundred electronically operated coin slot machines in restaurants and bars and other businesses in Orleans Parish. He wanted Mr. Garrison's investigators to seize one of the machines but not to damage it, and present it to a particular court where Mr. Marcello said he had made arrangements for the machine to

be declared legal. . .

THE AFFIDAVIT continued, saying that when the machines were declared legal they could be operated "without further interference from the district

attorney's office or the police in Orleans Parish, and for this service Mr. Garrison was to receive \$1,000 a week for a year.

Chandler said he subsequently "verified this information from other sources. . ."

The affidavits were filed in federal court yesterday as new evidence in Chandler's attempt to avoid the grand jury subpoena.

Court to Hear Chandler's Jury Motion

A special three-judge court will hear at 9:30 a.m. tomorrow a motion by Life magazine reporter David L. Chandler to reopen the case in which he is fighting an appearance before the Orleans Parish Grand Jury.

Yesterday Chandler appeared voluntarily for two hours before the Jefferson Parish Grand Jury.

His attorney, Cicero Sessions, has filed an affidavit in Federal Court charging that Carlos Marcello offered Dist. Atty. Jim Garrison a \$52,000 bribe to present a test slot machine to a "particular court," where "arrangements were made to call it legal."

A supplemental motion to reopen the case was filed yesterday by Sessions to incorporate into the record contents of an alleged memorandum of Charles R. Ward, first assistant district attorney to Garrison, alleging that Chandler changed his story when he testified last Wednesday in federal court concerning an interview Jan. 27, 1967.

The three-judge court has Chandler's original motion to avoid a grand jury appearance under submission. The court is comprised of Circuit Judge Robert A. Ainsworth and District Judges Edward J. Boyle and James A. Comiskey.