

Warren Report Wrong, College Teacher Says

Haverford Philosophy Professor Claims 3 Assailants Shot 4 Bullets at Kennedy

NEW YORK (AP)—A philosophy professor turned investigator says the Warren Commission was wrong in ruling that Lee Harvey Oswald was the lone killer of President John F. Kennedy.

"Three assassins fired four shots from three different locations," writes Joseph Thompson in an article in the Dec. 2 issue of the Saturday Evening Post.

Thompson says he based his conclusion on detailed analyses of the pictures of the assassination and testimony of certain witnesses.

Declare Case Open

In a statement, William A. Emerson Jr., the magazine's editor, said, "With painstaking care and formidable logic Thompson demolishes the Warren report by building a case for three assassins."

In an editorial accompanying the Thompson article, the Post said: "We declare once again that we believe the Kennedy mystery has not been solved, that the case is not closed."

Thompson said: "Nor does it prove Oswald's innocence. It shows that the question of Oswald's guilt must remain—four years after the event—still unanswered."

In his reconstruction, Thompson argues that Mr. Kennedy was hit by the first and third shots fired at the presidential motorcade. He believes they probably came from the Texas School Book Depository, but were not necessarily fired by Oswald.

Thompson claims the second shot came from a building to the rear of the motorcade—most probably the Dallas County Records building—and was the bullet that wounded Gov. John Connally. Almost immediately af-

ter the third shot hit Mr. Kennedy in the head, Thompson claims, a fourth shot also struck the President's head. He believes this shot was fired from behind a fence to the right and in front of the motorcade.

"Three assassins fired four shots from three different locations," Thompson writes. The commission found: "There is no credible evidence that the shots were fired from the triple underpass, ahead of the motorcade or from any other location."

Commenting on the Thompson thesis, Connally disputed the fourth shot theory. "I still contend there

were three shots fired," he said. "I don't believe there was more than one assassin."

The commission also concluded that the nearly whole bullet, two bullet fragments and three cartridge cases recovered in the depository came from Oswald's rifle "to the exclusion of all others."

Thompson does not account in his article for the failure of investigators to discover bullets originating from a gun other than Oswald's.

In part, Thompson based his conclusions on a study of a movie filmed during the assassination by Abraham Zapruder, a spectator. The film was also

central to the Warren Commission findings. Thompson draws his theory of three assassins from interpretation of the timing of the frames of the Zapruder film. He does not speculate on who the gunmen were.

Judge Panel To Reopen Chandler Case

who are defending his case, listed as their probable witnesses: Ward, Alcock, Garrison, Pershing O. Gervais, former investigator for the D.A., and Frank Klein, assistant ~~D.A.~~

11-21-67

The case of David L. Chandler, Life magazine reporter, will be reopened for further testimony by a special three-judge court Monday at 10 a.m.

The date was confirmed this morning after Federal District Judge James A. Comiskey conducted a pre-trial conference late yesterday with attorneys for Chandler and D.A. Jim Garrison.

THE JUDGE has also entered a pre-trial order in which Cicero C. Sessions, attorney for Chandler, listed the following witnesses he may call: Rosemary James, States-Item reporter; Chandler: John McMillan, States-Item reporter; Bill Davidson, author of an article in the Saturday Evening Post in 1964 on organized crime in the New Orleans area, and Aaron M. Kohn, managing director of the New Orleans Metropolitan Crime Commission.

Sessions also may call as adverse parties Garrison and his assistant, Charles Ward.

James Alcock and Numa V. Bertel, Garrison's assistants

Kohn Declines Crime Jury's Invitation

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Aaron M. Kohn, the managing director of the Metropolitan Crime Commission, has declined an invitation to appear voluntarily before the Orleans Parish Grand Jury today to testify concerning organized crime.

Kohn, who has appeared before the jury numerous times, turned down the offer in a letter to First Assistant Dist. Atty. Charles R. Ward, saying that "I must decline your invitation to appear before the grand jury while litigation involving the crime commission and your office is still pending.

The MCC has appealed to the state Supreme Court a Criminal District Court decision that the organization must take all of its records before the grand jury.

THE MCC CONTENDS that to reveal its sources of information would destroy its effectiveness as an anticrime organization.

In the letter to Ward, Kohn said that the assistant DA has made "the crime commission the target of false accusations and official investigation. . . ."

Dist. Atty. Jim Garrison initiated a grand jury investigation of allegations of organized crime on the heels of Life Magazine accusations that systematic crime was flourishing in the area.

When Kohn echoed the magazine's charges, he and members of the commission were subpoenaed to testify before the jury and later to bring all records of the MCC before the jury.

Under subpoena for today in an unrelated matter were William Judice, 2610½ Esplanade, Jennings Courville, a vice-president of the National American Bank, and Columbus Banks, whose subpoena was issued in care of Total Community Ac-

tion, 124 Camp. .

Judice and Courville were incorporators of a short-lived business school under investigation by the DA's office. Banks was a teacher at the school.

ASSISTANT DA Julian Murray said he wished to emphasize that the jury is "merely investigating the facts. There is no inference at this time that these people have done anything improper."

The school reportedly opened last June, enrolled a number of students, and closed several months later.

Gremillion Tags Issues 'Irrelevant'

State Atty. Gen. Jack P. F. Gremillion today filed in the Louisiana Supreme Court an opposition to Criminal District Judge Malcolm V. O'Hara's plea to avoid having all testimony made public in the state's suit to remove the judge from office.

Proceedings in the suit are being conducted in the court's chambers by order of Chief Justice John B. Fournet in accordance with printed rules of the court. Michael M. Irwin has been appointed a commissioner to hear testimony and gather evidence in the trial.

THE MOVE to unseat Judge O'Hara is based on his relationship with Zachary R. Strate Jr., a Teamsters Union official. The two allegedly conspired to have Strate's and Teamsters Union President James R. Hoffa's court convictions set aside.

"The primary reason for the relief sought (by Judge O'Hara) is that the interrogatories are irrelevant and immaterial to the issues raised by the removal suit," Gremillion told the court.

"**THE STATE** respectfully contends that all of the questions and answers thereto are relevant to the removal petition and particularly Articles VIII through XXVI thereof, alleging actions of the said Malcolm V. O'Hara inconsistent with his duties as judge of the Criminal District Court."

Gremillion said, "It is more evident that the questions . . . are not irrelevant nor unduly oppressive or embarrassing from the 106 questions which were answered. Additionally, defendant did not object to answering the 106 questions."

"In this case putting the

questions propounded under seal," Gremillion said, "would be somewhat futile since the questions have been public since the institution of the removal proceedings."

O'HARA charged that the questions relate to close personal matters and should be secret to protect him from "undue oppression and embarrassment."

The judge also moved to strike the attorney's petition as being devoid of any allegation pertaining to licit or illicit financial gains, but there were interrogatories about his finances and these should be killed.

The appointment of Irwin means he will conduct the trial of the suit and put together a record. He will not make any suggestions or conclusions as to disposal of the case.

It will then go to the Supreme Court for argument and submission.

15 Researchers Denied Access To JFK X-Rays

By JEAN HELLER

WASHINGTON (AP) — The National Archives reports it has received and rejected 15 requests from persons hoping to see its X-rays and photographs of the autopsy performed on President John F. Kennedy.

The family of the late president turned the material over to the Archives Nov. 1, 1966 with such heavy restrictions on its public availability that it may not be widely seen for many years.

DR. JAMES B. Rhoads, deputy archivist, said the 15 requests came "mostly from people who already have done fairly extensive research on the assassination."

"We've explained to all of them that we just can't show it yet," Rhoads said in an interview. "The heaviest volume of requests came in the month or two after we got the material. In the past eight months or so, nobody has asked."

THE KENNEDY family gave

14 X-rays, 25 black and white negatives and 26 color transparencies to the National Archives for safekeeping. For what Rhoads described as "personal reasons," the family placed the following restrictions on them:

—During the first five years, no one but government investigation bodies and persons with the consent of the Kennedy family could see them.

—Thereafter, for the duration of the lifetimes of Kennedy's parents, brothers and sisters, widow and two children, only recognized experts in pathology and related fields should have access.

Despite the recent lack of requests to view the autopsy pictures, the Archives said there has been "very active interest" on other material concerning the assassination.

"We've had about 450 inquiries in two years," Rhoads said, "particularly about the Zapruder film."

THE MOVIE film was taken by businessman Abraham Zapruder in Dallas, Tex., just as President Kennedy was shot to death while riding in a motorcade Nov. 22, 1963—four years ago today.

The film was used by the Warren Commission in its investigation of the assassination and has been cited by critics of the commission who have sought to disprove the commission's findings.

"That only amounts to about 10 per cent of the material we have," Rhoads said. "All the rest is available for anyone who wants to see it." *end*