

# KENNEDY STRUCK BY TWO BULLETS

## Doctor Who Declared Him Dead Discloses Details

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Special to The New York Times

DALLAS, Nov. 26.—The continuing investigation into the assassination of President Kennedy has cleared up some questions about the number of shots and how many struck the President.

Three shots are known to have been fired. Two hit the President. One did not emerge. Dr. Kemp Clark, who pronounced Mr. Kennedy dead, said one struck him at about the necktie knot.

"It ranged downward in his chest and did not exit," the surgeon said.

The second he called a "tangential wound" caused by a bullet that struck the "right back of his head."

"This was the fatal wound, we feel, although it is possible that either one could have been fatal," Dr. Clark said.

Since one bullet did not exit, it is presumed that the bullet that struck the president's head was the one recovered from the stretcher that bore the President into the hospital.

### Fragments Are Found

A third bullet was found in fragments in the car and is presumed by official sources to be the one that coursed through the body of Gov. John B. Connally Jr. Governor Connally is recovering.

The bullet that did not exit from the President's body may have since been recovered in an autopsy, but the Parkland Hospital said no autopsy was performed in Dallas.

Dallas authorities announced that they were turning over all evidence in the assassination to the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

They acted at the request of Federal authorities after the White House said yesterday that a broad inquiry was being made into events here during the last few days and that all the facts would be made public at a later date. Normally, the evidence would be held by District Attorney Henry Wade.

Meanwhile, an assistant district attorney, Bill Alexander, disclosed that among the books and papers found in Oswald's room Friday afternoon were letters written to him from New York on Communist Party of America letterheads.

### Addressed to Oswald

Mr. Alexander said the letters were addressed to Oswald in his own name and showed a "working friendly relationship" between Oswald and the party. Asked to identify the person who signed the letters, Mr. Alexander said, "I wouldn't tell you if I knew."

He said he saw the letters before they were turned over to the F.B.I. along with other personal effects found in Os-

an investigation into the shooting of Oswald by Jack Ruby.

"I think the Court of Inquiry ordered by the Texas Attorney General and the investigation ordered by President Johnson are good things," Chief Curry said. "We shall cooperate with them in every way possible, and I want them to satisfy themselves that we did all we could."

Mr. Wade said the investigation into all circumstances surrounding the President's death was continuing by both local and Federal authorities. Authorities believe they have sufficient physical evidence to prove beyond a reasonable doubt that Oswald was the killer.

Asked if there was any major evidence that had not been made public, Mr. Wade said he could not think of any. He said he

terday by V. T. Lee, national director of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee. He renewed denials that Oswald had ever "represented" this group.

"The Fair Play for Cuba Committee," Mr. Lee said, "has always peacefully and legally only sought the body and spirit of peace and friendship. We have always shunned and opposed aggression although we have often been victims of violence as we tried to express ourselves."

"We appeal today that we not become another victim in the terrible wilderness of hatred and political intrigue which beset a cold-war world so frighteningly near destruction."

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Mr. Alexander said the letters were from the same man. He said one letter gave Oswald advice on how to set up a Fair Play for Cuba Committee and another told him how to avoid "nosy neighbors."

The known facts about the bullets, and the position of the assassin, suggested that he started shooting as the President's car was coming toward him, swung his rifle in an arc of almost 180 degrees and fired at least twice more.

A strip of color movie film taken by a Dallas clothing manufacturer with an 8-mm camera tends to support this sequence of events.

The film covers about a 15-second period. As the President's car comes abreast of the photographer, the President was struck in the front of the neck. The President turned toward Mrs. Kennedy as she began to put her hands around his head.

#### Connally Turn Around

At the same time, Governor Connally, riding in front of the President, turned to see what had happened. Then the President was struck on the head. His head went forward, then snapped back, as he slumped in his seat. At that time, Governor Connally was wounded.

The elapsed time from the moment Mr. Kennedy was first struck until the car disappeared in an underpass was about five seconds.

Police Chief Jesse Curry issued a statement today denying any negligence in Oswald's death. He said he received a telephone call at 7 A.M. Sunday from a police officer advising him that the department had received a tip that Oswald would be killed while being transferred from the city to Dallas County Jail.

"I instructed that an armored car be obtained for the transfer of Oswald to the county jail and all precautions be taken to insure his safety," Chief Curry said. "I would have been in the basement at the moment of the shooting itself but I had received a telephone call from the Mayor and was at a telephone on business at about the time of the shooting."

Meanwhile, Parkland Hospital officials, noting a New York Times editorial, said that the police had not warned them to stand by against the possibility of an attempt on Oswald's life. The alert was arranged by the hospital's administrative staff, a hospital official said.

A hospital spokesman said the medical record of President Kennedy's assassination, written in longhand by Dr. Clark, had been given to the Secret Service and the hospital had no copy. The hospital ex-

evidence that had not been made public, Mr. Wade said he could not think of any. He said he believed all facts and evidence gathered in the investigation should be made public.

#### Statement By Reds

Arnold Johnson, a spokesman for the Communist party of the U. S. A., made this comment yesterday on a report that Assistant District Attorney Bill Alexander of Dallas County had said Lee H. Oswald, accused assassin of President Kennedy, had received letters from the party. "We get many letters every week from people who are no Communists, including student faculty members and others who are interested in the subject and from maltrato who are anti-Communist, who ask for information."

"I answer all such letters from the public asking for information, and it is possible that letters are among those. This does not make Lee Oswald in any way associated with the Communist party -- no more than it makes the hundreds of others who write for information or than it makes the newspaperman who calls up for information."

Publishers of *The Militant*, a weekly newspaper here that reflects views of the Socialist Workers party, but is not an official organ of that Trotsky group, said yesterday they had found that Oswald had been briefly a subscriber.

A spokesman said Oswald had sent in \$1 for a four-month introductory subscription in December, 1962, and renewed this for another four months at \$1, expiring in September, 1963, with no further communication indicated in the records.

"The mere fact that a person subscribes to a publication," a spokesman added, "is no indication of whether or not he is sympathetic to any position the publication espouses -- sometimes just the opposite."

The American Civil Liberties Union said yesterday it had found that Oswald sent it a \$2 cash contribution on Nov. 4 along with a filled-out membership application. The newly found paper, it said, had been sent to the Department of Justice.

The union has repudiated any other relationship with Oswald in commenting on a dispatch that H. Louis Nicholas, president of the Dallas Bar Association, had quoted the Texan as saying he would like a lawyer from the A. C. L. U. "who believes in the same things I do."

Ernest Angell, A.C.L.U. board chairman, said the nonpartisan group was "concerned solely with the defense of the Bill of Rights," and believed in "free speech, advocacy of opinion, reason and open debate." He expressed concern over acts of violence that may make due process increasingly difficult to prevail.