

## New Theory on Dallas Says 3 Men Slew JFK

HAVERFORD, Pa. (Reuters) — Josiah Thompson says three conspirators firing four bullets murdered President Kennedy.

Thompson, a 32-year-old professor of philosophy at Haverford College here who specializes in Kierkegaard, wrote a study of the Kennedy assassination, "Six seconds in Dallas," excerpts of which appear in the current issue of the Saturday Evening Post.

In an interview, he warned against accepting the official version of the Nov. 22, 1963 assassination as presented by the Warren Commission and urged Americans not to forget the implications of theories such as his.

"If the President was murdered by a conspiracy, it is quite clear that the members of that

conspiracy, on their own hook, have been able to frustrate the will of the American people as it was expressed in choosing Kennedy as President and in backing the policies he was carrying out in 1963," Thompson said.

"Until that conspiracy has been brought to light and their identities made known . . . any other President who chooses policies inimical to them can expect a similar fate," he said.

### Doubted Official Version

Thompson said he had doubted the official "single assassin" explanation ever since reading the first news accounts of the President's death while a graduate student at Yale.

[Asked about Thompson's conclusions, Gov. Connally of Texas disputed the fourth shot theory and repeated his contention that three shots were fired and that Oswald acted alone.

["The President and I were hit by separate bullets," said Connally, in Nashville, Tenn., to address a Democratic rally. "I still contend there were three shots fired. I don't believe there was more than one assassin."]

After publication of the Warren report, Thompson said, he became more and more convinced "that the report did not represent the truth.

. . . "They built a case for the prosecution against Lee Harvey Oswald. They operated in terms of the national interest. I operated in terms of the truth."

Thompson said it took him 18 months of research to reach his conclusions, during which time he dug into records of the National Archives and the city of Dallas.