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ROBERT D. LOOMIS  
VICE PRESIDENT &  
EXECUTIVE EDITOR

February 3rd, 1995

Mr. Joseph Schneider  
2805 North Headley Road  
Bloomington, Indiana 47408

Dear Mr. Schneider:

There has been a long pause in our correspondence. However, your letter brought up some questions that I, in most cases, knew only vaguely how to answer, so I showed them to Gerald Posner, and he has written the enclosed memo which I feel free to show to you. At the very least, all of this demonstrates again that a little knowledge is a dangerous thing.

Yours,

*R. Loomis*

rdl/bh  
enc.

*My exchange with Loomis may be of interest to you. There is evidence of concern.*

*My reference to Mr. Quinn's testimony appears in HSCOH - vol 1, page 561, line 5 from bottom*

*Please note on the enclosed card when Never Again will be published, and the publisher*

*Thank,*

*J-5*

*2/15/95*

To: **Bob Loomis**  
Random House

From: Gerald Posner

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February 2, 1995

Here it is at long last - I've quoted sections from his letter, and given a brief response.

1) "There is no evidence that more than one (1) metal particle was received in the FBI laboratory. (WC Exhibits Vol. 17, page 841.) This is how the photograph is described in the table of contents: 'Small fragment of metal from wrist of Governor Connally.'"

Response: That is a photograph of the largest of the fragments retrieved by the surgeon responsible for operating on the governor's wrist and thigh wounds, Dr. Charles Gregory. In his testimony, Dr. Gregory thought that "there were two fragments of metal retrieved in the course of dealing with this wound (the wrist)" (WC Vol. IV, p. 123). Analysis by the House Select Committee indicated that three fragments were actually removed, comparing pre and post-operative xrays.

2) "It can be concluded that the evidence sample CE842 tested by Guinn were pieces taken from the base of CE399, and somehow identified as from Connally's wound."

Response: Wrong, and this can be determined by the analyzing the weight of the bullet, CE 399. It was 158.6 grains when weighed after the assassination. When weighed again almost fifteen years later by the HSCA investigation, the bullet was still 158.6 grains. Since it had not lost any of its size, it is impossible that any metal had been scraped from the bottom of the bullet and then "somehow identified as from Connally's wound." The only available fragments were those removed from Connally. The scraping taken by the FBI for testing in 1964 was minuscule and had been destroyed as part of their original tests.

3) "We do not know from which stretcher in Parkland Hospital CE399 fell to the floor."

Response" He is ignoring the evidence. Darrell Tomlinson, the orderly who bumped into the stretcher parked in the hallway, was not certain from which stretcher (there were two there) the bullet had fallen. However, subsequent investigation revealed that only one of those stretchers was tied to the assassination, and it was the one on which Governor Connally had been brought into Parkland. Remember, Dr. Gregory, after operating on the wrist and thigh wounds, searched for the bullet because he knew it had barely penetrated Connally's thigh and must have popped

out. He looked through the governor's clothes, etc. Gregory forgot to check the stretcher that Tomlinson later bumped into.

4) "The surface of CE399 gives no visual evidence of having penetrated cloth."

Response: No bullet provides "visual evidence" of penetrating cloth. Moreover, he has obviously never personally inspected the bullet. He goes on to say that it is "only slightly deformed at the base." So much so that it cannot be rolled along a flat surface. He states that the "copper jacket is not scuffed from contact with bone." The copper jacket is marked, and moreover, as explained in the book, it struck Connally's rib sideways, and then hit the large wrist bone while travelling backwards. Therefore, the damage should be to the soft lead core, and that is exactly the area of the bullet that sustained the greatest damage.

In summary, the single bullet is no longer a theory. Although he as clearly followed the assassination and the resulting conspiracy theories over the years, science and computer technology has provided the answers that eluded previous investigators. There is no guesswork about where Connally and Kennedy were sitting at the moment they were struck (reference Connally's lapel flap), no doubt about the precise location of their wounds, and now, no doubt, with the aid of computers and ballistics recreations, that a single bullet did inflict all seven wounds. Again, refer him to the photo in Appendix A, which shows a recently tested bullet that proves that a bullet can inflict major bone damage and still remain in relatively good condition.

I'm sorry that he doesn't know who killed Kennedy. If he approached the subject with a more open mind, he might be able to answer that question for himself.

Enjoy writing to him. His name and address, Joseph Schneider, 2805 N. Headley Rd, Bloomington, Indiana, 47408