

'2-Gun' Theory of JFK Assassination Refuted

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Washington — The Rockefeller Commission rejects all hints and suspicions that the CIA or any of its agents had anything to do with the assassination of President Kennedy.

The commission said, "There was no credible evidence of any CIA involvement."

Taking the allegations one by one, the commission refuted the suggestions that Watergate burglars E. Howard Hunt and Frank Sturgis were CIA employees at the time of the assassination, that they were in Dallas together on the same day, that they were found by police near the scene of the shooting and that Lee Harvey Oswald or Jack Ruby had CIA ties.

The commission also went through the allegation that Kennedy had been shot from behind and from in front, declaring, like the Warren Commission before it, that Kennedy was killed by two bullets fired from the rear by a single gun. It said, "The motions of the President's head and body, following the shot that struck him in the head, are fully consistent with that shot having come from a point to his rear, above him and slightly to his right."

In response to the allegation that Kennedy's head and body movements suggested he was hit by a bullet from the rear and then a second bullet from in front, the commission disclosed it had assembled a new panel of five experts to

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restudy motion pictures, autopsy photographs and X rays, recovered bullet fragments and the clothing and back brace Kennedy wore the day he was shot.

The panel was made up of five doctors, none of whom had served on the Warren Commission or the Autopsy Commission set up by former Atty. Gen. Ramsey Clark seven years ago.

The only member of the Warren Commission on the Rockefeller Commission was David W. Bellin, its executive director. He did not get involved in the re-study of Kennedy's assassination.

Separately and unanimously, the five doctors said the violent backward and leftward motion of Kennedy's upper body was not caused by the impact of a bullet coming from anywhere in front.

While it spent almost half the 18 pages in rebuttal of the "two-gun" theory, the commission rejected the suggestions that Hunt and Sturgis were sent to Dallas by the CIA to kill Kennedy because the president had blamed the CIA for the Bay of Pigs failure.

The commission confirmed that Hunt was employed by the CIA in 1963, but denied that Sturgis was. The commission said it spoke to witnesses who testified that Hunt was in Washington and Stur-

gis in Miami on the day the president was killed.

Hunt and Sturgis never even met, the commission said, until almost 10 years after Kennedy's death. The commission refuted the suggestion that Sturgis (whose original name was Frank Fiorini) took his adopted name from a character in a novel written by Hunt in 1949.

A search of the court records in Norfolk, Va., showed that Sturgis took his adopted name in 1952 from his stepfather, whose name was Ralph Sturgis and who married his mother after her divorce from Sturgis' father 15 years before.

The allegation that Hunt and Sturgis resembled two drifters found in a railroad car near the assassination scene was also refuted by the Rockefeller Commission.

It said that close examination of the two drifters showed that the one said to resemble Hunt was older and smaller than Hunt. The other one was thinner and taller than Sturgis, with thinning blond hair where Sturgis had thick black hair.

The theory that the CIA had connections with Oswald and Ruby was dismissed by the commission, which concluded that these connections were no more than a series of unproven inferences.

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