

# Author Says 3 Shot at John Kennedy

NEW YORK (UPI)—A new study of the assassination of President John F. Kennedy claims that three gunmen were involved and all of them hit their mark.

Lee Harvey Oswald may not have been one of the three, the study says.

The major conclusions contained in a book by Dr. Josiah Thompson of Haverford College, Haverford, Pa., were made public in advance of their publication in an article to appear in the Saturday Evening Post next week.

The Post claims Thompson has "demolished" the findings of the Warren Commission. It demanded editorially that the gov-

ernment reopen investigation of the 1963 Dallas tragedy.

The Thompson book, "Six Seconds in Dallas", is based on scientific analysis of an amateur movie made by a bystander, interviews with eyewitnesses in Dallas, and original research among documents and photos in the National Archives in Washington.

The author concludes that Oswald may not have fired a single shot in the crossfire that he thinks killed Kennedy and wounded Gov. John B. Connally of Texas. He argues that four bullets were fired, and separate bullets wounded Kennedy and Connally, contrary to the Warren Commission's findings

of three bullets, one of which wounded both men and one of which missed.

"With few exceptions, all the evidence discussed in this study was available to the Warren Commission," wrote the 32-year-old philosophy professor. "But the commission, in its haste, its uncritical evaluation of the facts and its predisposition to prove Lee Harvey Oswald the lone assassin overlooked much of it."

Thompson, a Phi Beta Kappa scholar, became engrossed in the assassination mystery while studying for his doctorate at Yale University. He became an adviser to Life magazine during its investigation of the slaying and was one of the few persons to have free access to the Life-owned original copy of the colored movie made by Abraham Zapruder, crucial evidence in the case.

## Copy Held Inferior

Thompson claims the FBI analysis of the film for the Warren Commission was made from an inferior copy of a copy of an original negative. In comparing Life's copy with the FBI copy in the National Archives, Thompson reports "the new details that I saw brought home to me the full impact of the commission's oversight."

Thompson says he discovered that Kennedy and Connally gave every physical evidence of being hit by separate bullets, as Connally himself has insisted.

The techniques, said Thompson, also enabled him to detect

physical reaction indicating Kennedy was hit in the head by two almost simultaneous shots from opposite directions which killed him.

The author does not speculate on who was doing the shooting or what their motives were. He does relate testimony from eyewitnesses, some of whom he says were never questioned by Warren Commission investigators. The testimony, he feels point to more than three conspirators, including drivers of getaway cars and lookouts.

Thompson believes Oswald may well have been on the first floor of the Texas School Book Depository building, as Oswald himself and two witnesses claimed, when someone else was shooting from a sixth floor window. He thinks that two shots were fired from the depository, one from a nearby building and the fourth from behind a stockade on a grassy knoll at the side of Dealey Plaza.

Thompson argues that the wound in Kennedy's throat, identified as the exit wound made by this bullet, actually was made by a skull bone fragment driven downward by a latter bullet.

Thompson quotes expert opinion that the time lapse between the shots that hit Kennedy and Connally was too brief to assign both bullets to the Carcano. Thus Connally would have been hit with a different bullet from a different weapon. The bullet has never been recovered.

# Haverford Professor Theorizes Kennedy Killed by 3 Snipers

The assassination of President John F. Kennedy, according to a theory advanced by a Haverford professor, was the result of a coordinated effort by three snipers. The professor, who has spent years studying the event, believes that the shots were fired from three different locations, each with a specific purpose. He argues that the conventional theory of a single sniper is flawed because it fails to account for the timing and trajectory of the shots. The professor's theory suggests that the three snipers were positioned to ensure that Kennedy was hit by multiple bullets, increasing the likelihood of a fatal wound. This theory challenges the long-standing narrative of the assassination and offers a new perspective on the events of that fateful day in Dallas.