A; 57 CBS-Warren Report 350 NEW YORK AP - The chief pathologist at the autopsy on President John F. Kennedy says that the X-rays and photo phetographs taken then provide conclusive scientific evidence that the

President was shot from behind.
Capt. James J. Humes, senior pathologist at the Navy
Medical Center in Bethesda, Md., said he had re-examined the autopsy photographs before making the statement in a Columbia Breakcasting System interview.

CBS also said its own investigation of the death of President Kennedy had led it to conclude with the Warren commission that Lee Harvey Oswald acted alone as the assassin.

The program Monday night was the second of a four-part series entitled. "The Warren Report." CBS said its probe had uncovered conflicting evidence on whether there was more than one

gunman shooting at Kennedy.
It concluded however: **There is not a single item of hard evidence for a second assassin. No wound that can be attributed to him. No one who saw him. Although he would have been firing in

to nim. No one who saw him. Although he would have been firing in full view of a crowded plaza. No bullets. No cartridge cases.

Nothing tangible. "

CBS said it had tested the critical single-bullet theory and found that while it was difficult to believe, "to believe the other theories is even more difficult."

It concluded that it may have been the second of three shots which hit both Kennedy and Texas Gov. John Connally and found that this would eliminate the governor's objections that he heard one shot before he was hit.

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On Sunday, in the first report of the series, CBS said its investigation indicated that the first shot was fired earlier than the Warren commission believed and missed both Kennedy and Connally.

Cennally.

The commission held it was the first shot which hit both men. Capt. Humes, in his first public comment since the autopsy, said a sketch which seme critics of the Warren Report have used to contend that the President was hit from in front, was never meant to be accurate or precisely to scale. Rather, he said, "they are used as an aide memoire, if you will, to the pathologist as he later writes his report." He added that the precise measurements of the locations of the wounds were noted in the margin of the sketch.

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