

New Inconsistencies Found In Warren Report

EDITOR'S NOTE: This is Part II of a two-part article concerning new inconsistencies found by Cyril Wecht of Duquesne University in the Warren Commission Report.

The easiest way out was to match up the wound six inches below the shoulders in his back and the wound in his throat. "But you couldn't very well have a bullet entering six inches below the neck, then make a sudden U-turn and exit out the throat," said Wecht. "So they simply altered the sketches that had pinpointed the wounds. I've seen the first sketches made of the wounds and they showed a wound six inches below the shoulders. I've also seen the holes in Kennedy's shirt and jacket and everything matches up. But in their testimony for the Warren Commission the doctors simply moved the hole several inches" to make everything plausible. "Nobody challenged them. They said they hadn't drawn the first sketches to scale but now they could remember where the wound was. Every other hole, scar, incision and mark was drawn in exactly. Only this hole was several inches off."

Wecht said that in December, 1966, he was allowed to view the Zapruder film of the assassination, which he did over 100 times in addition to examining blow-ups of each frame. He said that using this film, the FBI was able to gauge the length of time between the first and last times the President was struck, which turned out to be six seconds. They also test-fired Lee Harvey Oswald's rifle (a single-shot, bolt-action Manlicher Carcano) and found that the quickest it could be loaded and fired—never mind aimed—was 2.3 seconds. This presented a bit of a problem in that four bullets apparently were fired, and the length of time between them purportedly was six seconds. Yet it would take nearly

seven seconds just to get off that many shots.

The results indicated it was "an impossibility that one person could have done all the shooting," Wecht said. It was this contradiction that led to the Commission's "single" or "magic" bullet theory—which affirmed that one bullet "entered John Kennedy's back and exited through his neck, went into Governor Connally's right back (breaking a rib), exited from his right chest into his right wrist where it shattered a large bone, then went into his right thigh, only to be found later on the stretcher at Parkland Hospital."

"Whatever needed to be done to correct their inconsistencies was done," Wecht charged, "because no one else knew what was going on and it was not until years later that private investigators had a chance to see the evidence."

Warren Commission exhibit number 399 is the bullet that was found on the stretcher at Parkland Hospital. Wecht says his examination of the Archive X-rays shows particles of metal in Kennedy's chest and also in Connally's chest—traces of the bullet that passed through them. This same bullet, according to the Warren Commission, was also supposed to have broken one of Connally's ribs and shattered a bone in his wrist. The bullet is a 6.5 mm. shell with an original weight of 161 grams. Two more inconsistencies presented themselves, said Wecht, because the bullet found at Parkland has a weight of 159 grams:

(1) According to the Commission's report, the bullet lost only two grams of weight in passing through both Kennedy and Connally and leaving traces behind in both;

(2) and after doing all this damage to both men, the bullet has "no deformities in its upper two-thirds at all and the bottom

one-third shows only very minimal flattening with no loss of substance."

In addition, one small section of the base of the bullet was removed by the FBI for examination, which brings up the question of how the bullet could have lost any substance in passing through the two men and still weigh 159 grams after the FBI sample was removed.

Still another impossible consequence of the Commission's findings was that the bullet was moving from right to left as it passed through Kennedy, then had to turn abruptly in mid-air and go into Connally's right back (Connally was seated directly in front of Kennedy at the time). "Bullets only do that in comic books," said Wecht.

"There is not one forensic pathologist I have talked to who believes the Warren Commission findings," Wecht said. "And without the single-bullet theory, the Warren Commission conclusion of a lone assassin is destroyed. The evidence clearly indicates that at least more than one person was involved in the shooting."

Wecht claimed no special information about who the other as-

sassin(s) might be, but implicated Dallas Patrolman J. D. Tippett as part of the conspiracy. According to Wecht, 45 minutes after the assassination Tippett, "who was in a place he had no business being" (since all police had been ordered to Dealey Plaza), spotted Oswald walking down a street, "decided that he was the assassin," and went after him—only to be himself killed.

"J. D. Tippett was there to do a job that because of his failure, Jack Ruby had to complete two days later," Wecht said.

"By legal definition we're dealing with a conspiracy," he said. And who is behind it all? Wecht points to members of the CIA. He said it is a well-known fact in Washington that Oswald had been on the payroll of the CIA up to the time of the assassination. "The CIA has pulled bloody, cut-throat operations all around the world," he said, "yet no one wants to believe that it could happen here."

Wecht's conclusions, as limited as they are, parallel former New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison's conclusions. Garrison (with whom Wecht has conferred on the assassination investigation) claims that a group of

rightwing CIA members along with members of the Cuban exile community and others plotted and carried out the assassination, believing that President Kennedy was beginning a leftward drift that threatened national security, and was also considering an easing of relations with Fidel Castro.

Lee Harvey Oswald lived for 36 hours after the assassination. All that time he was being interrogated by federal, state and local authorities. Yet, said Wecht, we are told that not one note, tape recording, or transcript was made in all that 36 hours of interrogation.

Yet the Dallas police force was reputed at the time to be one of the most experienced in handling homicide cases.

"Yet who listens to all this?" complained Cyril Wecht. His visit to the National Archives and his important findings resulted in a brief flurry of headlines around the country and little else. No one has come forth to challenge anything he has said, even his most damning indictments of the Warren Commission findings. Government policy seems to be to ignore the critics and hope they eventually go away.

Corps To Visit Dallas For A&M-SMU Game

The Corps of Cadets will make its first Corps Trip of the year this weekend when the 2,650 members travel to the SMU game in Dallas.

Activities in Dallas will begin Saturday at 9:30 a.m. with the Corps of Cadets parade. Corps units led by Col. Ronald Krnavek, his staff and the Aggie Band will assemble on Market and Austin Sts. and the parade will move north on Main to Pearl and Elm Sts. to the dismissal area.

Air Force Maj. Gen. William B. Campbell, commander of the Army-Air Force Exchange Serv-

ice headquartered in Dallas, will take unit salutes at the reviewing stand on Main St. as the Corps passes.

The Dallas A&M Club has sponsored a party Saturday night following the SMU-A&M football clash in the Cotton Bowl. Tickets are \$10 per couple and can be purchased at the Student Programs Office and from class officers. The ticket includes live entertainment and set-ups.

The after game party will be held in the Northpark Inn Exhibit Center in Dallas.

Cadet Corps headquarters for the weekend will be at the Sands

Motel on North Buchner Blvd.

At one time a major operation involving rail-transported cadets numbering more than 5,000, the Aggie Corps trip traces its beginnings to before the turn of the century. Letters written by a freshman cadet from Wills Point in 1888-89 requested parental permission to leave campus for a group trip to Dallas and the state fair. Former A&M Board President L. F. Peterson of Fort Worth acquired the letters for the TAMU Archives.

A Corps Trip is also scheduled for the Texas game in Austin Thanksgiving Day.

American Dream Pursued By Blacks And Chicanos

Young rural blacks and chicanos still follow the "american dream" of success even though most of them have poor chances of realizing it, according to Dr. William P. Kuvlesky, a rural sociologist with the Prairie View A&M Texas Agricultural Experiment Station.

Current research clearly shows that most rural youth have high hopes of success and are willing to use education to realize them, Kuvlesky, also on the staff of the Department of Agricultural Economics and Rural Sociology at A&M, recently told a national meeting of the Rural Education Association and American Association of School Administrators in Philadelphia.

"The aspirational frames of reference of most rural youth, including blacks and chicanos, look like portraits of contemporary middleclass, urban life," he said. Most rural youth want to move into or near a city and even more expect to. Most want and expect post-high education. Boys who once wanted to be farmers are turning to professional and technical jobs and the girls want to have small families and work after marriage.

In trying to fulfill their hopes, many young rural blacks and chicanos turn away from their local communities to take their chances in the cities. Whether they do or do not leave, few realize their high aspirations, Kuvlesky said.

To combat the disadvantages rural youth have, Kuvlesky advocates the development of a massively funded, high priority national policy aimed at serving rural youth's educational and employment needs.

He also believes that educators need to review the concept of formal education and be flexible and broad in their view of educational programs. Educators should not be reluctant to use advanced technology, "open schools" and non-school opportunities that have educational potential.

One of the saddest lacks of current schools is the failure to provide counseling and continuous assistance to the student for figuring out his life ends and planning for them, Kuvlesky said. Evolving a "student-oriented," rather than educator or community oriented, framework for education and school operations is necessary, he added.



BOTTLE CAPS and wire go together to make the traditional spurs worn by freshmen each year before the A&M-SMU football game. Members of Squadron Four were caught by photographer Kim Stroebel while putting the noisemakers together.

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