



# COVER-UP

## JFK mystery far from over

When former Texas Governor John Connally died recently, the last remaining evidence of President John F. Kennedy's assassination was buried with him. But Auckland military historian Dal McGillik, who has studied the case for the last two years, reveals re-examination of existing evidence may yet shed light on what really happened on November 22, 1963.

**M**ORE evidence to disprove the official version of the Kennedy assassination will be revealed in a new book soon to be released in the United States.

The book, *Never Again: The Government JFK Assassination Conspiracy*, is by American author Harold Weisberg, a leading critic of the Warren Commission's findings and a man acknowledged by the FBI to know more about the assassination than anyone in the FBI itself.

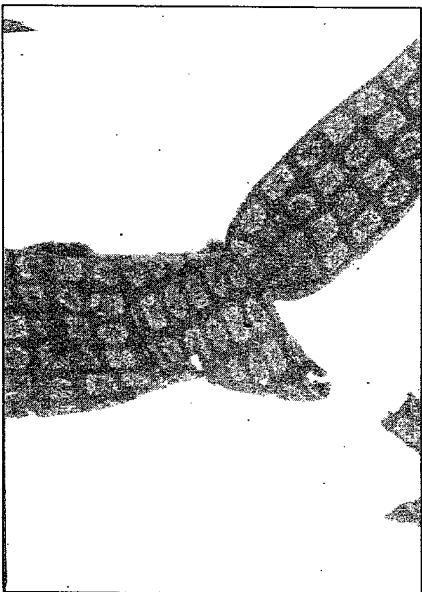
So far, Weisberg has obtained about 330,000 once secret records, from minutes of secret sessions of the Warren Commission to FBI files, through law suits lodged under the Freedom of Information Act.

The Warren Commission maintained the bullet that went through Connally had first entered Kennedy's neck from a point high on the back, virtually at the base of his neck, and exited through the front of his neck, going through the knot of the tie and the shirt collar as it did so. Weisberg contends the entry wound was at the front of the neck, the exit wound in the back, between the shoulderblades.

The angle made by connecting these entry and exit points was alleged by the commission with the sixth floor window from where Lee Harvey Oswald allegedly fired the shot.

Anything that contradicted this line of fire would mean an altogether different angle and therefore some other position for the assassin.

Unfortunately, any path made by the bullet through Kennedy's neck was not established by the autopsy surgeons who failed to "track" it by dissecting the outer wounds and the area in between. This neglectable omission placed more importance on other evidence put forward by the commission, such as the bullet holes it claimed were in the shirt collar and tie.



THE PRESIDENT'S tie showing the nick in the top corner made by the nurse's scalpel, and the larger hole made by the FBI when it removed a piece of material for analysis

Weisberg's book also uses close-up photos taken by the FBI showing the hole of President John F. Kennedy's neck. The FBI did photograph the neck, but the FBI did not photograph the neck.

During the Warren Inquiry, Paul Carro, the only doctor in Dallas who had seen Kennedy's body before his clothing was cut away, was asked twice to describe the location of the wound to the front of Kennedy's neck. Carro repeated the wound was above the shirt collar. But reference to this evidence was left out of the commission's report — like a lot of other

evidence that did not fit in with the "one assassin" theory.

When Weisberg interviewed Carro he had not only confirmed the president's tie had been cut off in a normal emergency procedure, but demonstrated how it was done. Weisberg points out they do not combine as bullet holes would, and are not even the same length. He claims they were made by a nurse as she cut away Kennedy's tie.

One of the two nurses working under Carro at Parkland Hospital did just that. Kennedy's neck, Carro repeated, the wound was above the shirt collar. But reference to this evidence was left out of the commission's report — like a lot of other

What Weisberg found when he obtained close up photos of the tie, and was able to examine the tie which is now in the US National Archives in Washington, were two nicks, neither of which were bullet holes and neither of which had penetrated the tie. One nick was made by the nurse's scalpel, in the extreme top left corner, and the other by the FBI who removed a sample of the material for spectrographic analysis.

That analysis confirmed no traces of a bullet had been found on either shirt collar or tie. The commission lawyer who wrote up this part of the report, left out any mention of the spectrographic analysis, instead referring to the slits in the collar and tie as "evidence of a bullet exiting at that point."

Weisberg's evidence proves the bullet that went through Kennedy's neck could not have been fired from the sixth floor sniper's perch where Oswald was supposed to have fired from.

That the FBI tampered with the evidence is plain. They undid and re-knotted the tie with their own hole (made when the sample piece was cut out) moved closer to the centre and photographed it to make it look more like a bullet hole.

The bullet fragments still in Connally's body have a lot to say on the theory of the so-called "magic bullet". This near pristine bullet was held responsible for all seven non-fatal wounds to Kennedy and Connally.

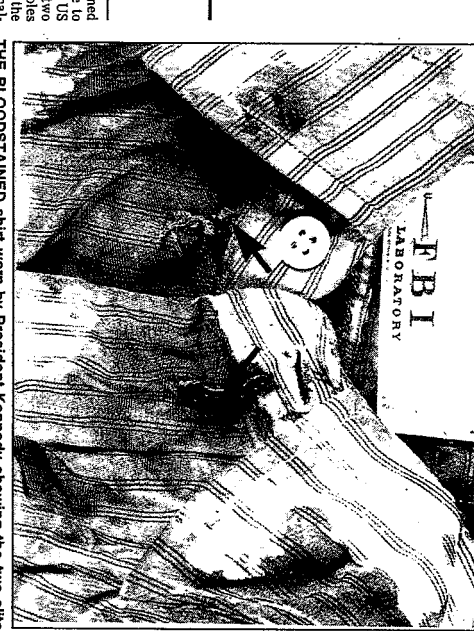
The "magic bullet" was found by a Dallas hospital engineer on a theatre trolley in a corridor long after the events in the emergency room. Weisberg says, "This one bullet was supposed to have gone through the president's neck, high up on his right shoulder without touching any bones, exiting through his collar and tie, then at a speed

greater than sound, executed manoeuvres like nothing in science or mythology, turning sharply downwards and to the right to enter Connally's chest under his right armpit and smashing four inches of his fifth rib before coming out under the right nipple. From there dipping sharply down to smash the heavy bones in his right wrist, after which, partially exhausted, it penetrated his left thigh just under the skin where it came to a stop after about three inches.

This bullet, showing almost no distortion in profile, lost little weight in its passage through two bodies. The combined weight of the fragments in Connally's body could destroy the "magic bullet theory". The reason Weisberg contends the failure to recover the bullet fragments from Connally's body is one more episode in the long history of the cover-up surrounding Kennedy's assassination.

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THE BLOODSTAINED shirt worn by President Kennedy showing the two slits caused by a nurse cutting off the tie with a scalpel



THE VIEW from the window from which the FBI said the shots were fired