

rays taken there are described as showing metallic fragments in the bone, which apparently are still present in Governor Connally's thigh. I can't conceive of where they came from this missile.

Representative Ford. The missile identified as Exhibit 399.
Commander Humes. 399, sir.

Mr. Specter. Doctor Humes, would you have an opinion as to whether the wounds on Governor Connally's wrist and thigh were caused by the same bullet?

Commander Humes. In reading the description of the fragmentation that was found, fragments were found in the wrist, one fragment was found imbedded in his femur, I would feel it was definitely within the realm of possibility that the same missile could have produced both of those injuries."

Now, Mr. Weisberg, you called me all kinds of names because in my letter to Rabbi Sam Silver, I said, with reference to you, "He, regretfully, is inaccurate." I think the fact is, Mr. Weisberg, that, regretfully, you indeed are inaccurate.

You will note it took several pages for me just to show one of your many inaccuracies. I will take some additional time to discuss in detail one other example of the many misstatements in your letter, since it goes to the heart of the Tippit murder, that I have called the "Rosetta Stone" to the question of who killed President Kennedy. On page seventeen you call "a 'real Rosetta Stone' -- the Bowley affidavit", which you use as your rationale for concluding that Oswald did not kill Officer Tippit. The Tippit murder is perhaps the most vivid example of the lack of overall perspective that you and those like you have in your attacks on the Warren Commission Report and your failure to understand the truth about the assassination. If you take a look at the record as a whole, the guilt of Oswald in the Tippit murder is an open and shut case. Not only was he apprehended with the murder weapon in his hand, but six eyewitnesses positively identified him as the gunman at the scene or running away from the scene with gun in hand:

1. Dallas Cab Driver William C. Scoggins, who was sitting in a parked cab in the Oak Cliff section of Dallas at approximately 1:15 p.m. on the afternoon of November 22, 1963, "headed north on Patton, facing Tenth Street, on the right side of the street, right close to where the stop sign had been" when he saw a police car heading east on East Tenth Street, "stopped down there," saw a man by the side of the police car, saw the police officer "get out of the police car," heard "three or four ... fast" shots, saw the policeman fall, saw the man with the gun run back toward the cab, "kind of loping, trotting" with a pistol "in his left hand in a manner that the barrel was up" and after Scoggins got out of the cab, fearful that he might be commandeered by the gunman, saw the gunman come as close as twelve feet muttering, "poor damn cop" or "poor dumb cop," and who subsequently identified the man in a police lineup as Lee Harvey Oswald. Scoggins saw only one gunman - not two.

2. Barbara Jeanette Davis, who lived in the front downstairs apartment at the southeast corner of Tenth and Patton Streets, who heard gunshots, opened the front screen door, and saw a man coming across her front yard with a gun in his hand that was "cocked like he was emptying it" and who, with her sister-in-law, Virginia, later looked in the bushes and found a cartridge case which she turned over to the police, and who subsequently went down to the police station and identified Lee Harvey Oswald in a police lineup as the man