

## Mexican-Americans Choked Off From Education

By Bonnie Adams

"...the Santa Barbara school system is failing our Mexican-American youth and therefore also failing the Mexican-American community." So says the Mexican-American Professional Men's Association. Their evidence is substantial and far reaching. For example, by the time Mexican-American youth reach the 7th grade, 80% of them are in the bottom of the academic barrel. This situation worsens progressively to the point that for a city where 21% of the students are Mexican-American, the nearest university (UCSB) has a Mexican-American enrollment of three-fourths of one percent. "In effect," said Association members, "this means that these youngsters cannot hope to use education as a means to social and economic advancement."

Citing numerous studies, including a May 1968 Advisory Report to the Santa Barbara City Schools prepared by the State Department of Education, the Association has found evidence to show that minority children perform at lower levels when placed in de facto segregated schools. In Franklin School, which is less than 11% white, studies prepared by Delcie Casmaer of the Office of Special Projects show that out of 48 Mexican-American 7th-graders, 39 perform at less than average academically. Of 7th-grade Blacks in the same school, 11 out of 12 perform at below average. The statistics at Lincoln School (less than 12% white) reveal a similar pattern.

DE FACTO SEGREGATION IN SANTA BARBARA SCHOOLS			
SCHOOL	BROWN	BLACK	WHITE
Franklin	66%	22%	11%
Lincoln	71%	15%	12%
Roosevelt	9%	0-	90%
Peabody	9%	1%	90%

The Association stresses that minority students do better when taught by minority teachers. Yet, of 260 elementary teachers in Santa Barbara, 4 are Mexican-American and 2 are Black. In the high schools, of 561 teachers, 18 are Mexican-American and 5 are Black. (There are 4,659 non-white students in the Santa Barbara schools.) Commenting on this, Dr. Miguel Montes of the State Department of Education said that Mexican-American educators do exist, are available, but are not being hired. The Mexican-American Professional Men's Association wants the local school board to 1) explain why it has been "ineffective in locating and hiring Mexican-Americans as teachers" and 2) to tell the public what steps are being taken to correct this "educationally undesirable situation."

Uppermost on the agenda of the Association is the securing of a statement from the Board of Education that a problem does exist in respect to Santa Barbara minority school children. Such a statement would at least seem to require a minimal commitment to act.

On page 37 of the May 1968 State Department of Education Advisory Report appears this statement: "Throughout this report the team has attempted to point out some of the effects of such problems (de facto segregation) in the Santa Barbara Schools." That was in May. In 7 months, the Board of Education has done nothing; it has not even admitted that a problem exists.

The Mexican-American Professional Men's Association, attempting to assist with correcting the problem of segregation in Santa Barbara, hopes the situation can be alleviated within present established means. Some members of the Association told Probe, "Time is of the essence if established means are to be effective." They point to recent disturbances in Los Angeles as to why the Board here "must act with speed and with decisiveness."



## Chancellor Thwarts Minority Efforts

By Ernesto Perez

The effectiveness of any group depends greatly upon the willingness of all concerned to cooperate. An immediate application of this principle recently occurred. Several months ago, following the North Hall incident, the Chancellor established the Commission to Investigate LNSms of Racism. Headed by Dr. Otey Scruggs, the Commission's composition included both faculty and students. Starting with optimism, the Commission seriously accepted the challenge of investigating charges of racism. Dr. Gold, Commission member, quickly introduced an important channel of investigation by suggesting that one of the primary and most pressing issues to be considered be the policy of recruiting more minority professors. To date, this proposal has been one of the main concerns of the Commission. On Nov. 28, Chancellor Chedle extinguished temporarily the confidence of the Commission in itself as an important organization.

Assigned a "purely advisory" capacity, the Commission was expected merely to investigate charges of racism. Investigation has to this point been executed in the following manner:

Dept. chairmen or their representatives have been invited to the Commission to explain their positions regarding recruitment of minority faculty members, students, and development of programs aimed at revealing the minority position as a deserving subject of University experience.

After hearing the cases of a number of the departments, it was the feeling of the Commission, at the urging of Dr. Gold, that the following resolution be sent to the

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## New Findings Show Oswald Photo Faked



Fig. 1



Fig. 2

RESEARCH BY FRED T. NEWCOMB AND ROY WATSON

(This is the first time anywhere that this research has been published. Mr. Newcomb is a commercial artist; Mr. Watson is a commercial photographer.)

After Oswald was arrested, one of the first things that the Dallas Police Dept. showed him was photographs of himself holding a rifle and wearing a pistol. Capt. J.W. Fritz told the Warren Commission that Oswald replied that

the face was his but not the body and that he could prove it. He never had a chance to do that.

Three months later, one of the photographs appeared on the cover of Life Magazine of Feb. 21, 1964. To most people, it was damning evidence. Oswald was shown holding up 2 communist newspapers. Furthermore, Life somehow identified the rifle as the one the

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Fig. 3

# New Findings

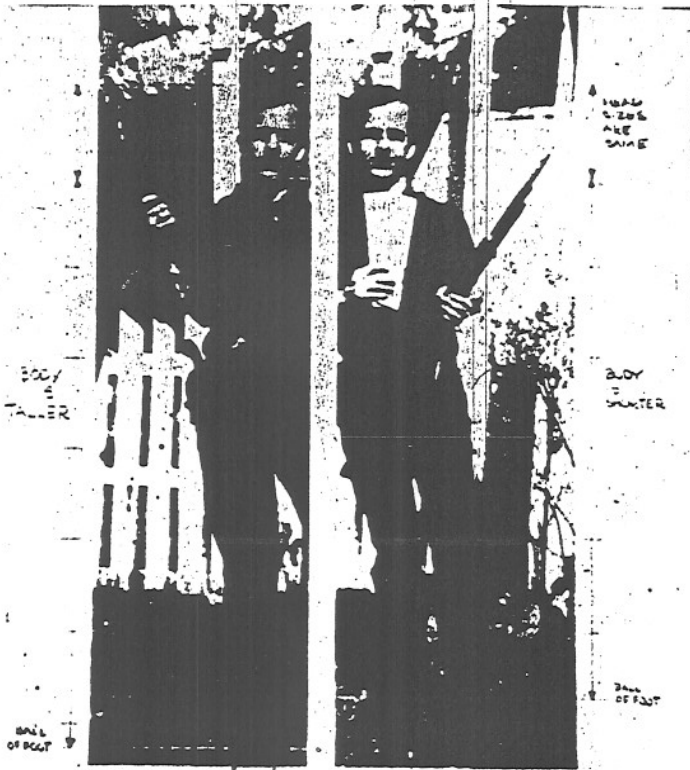


Fig. 4



Fig. 5

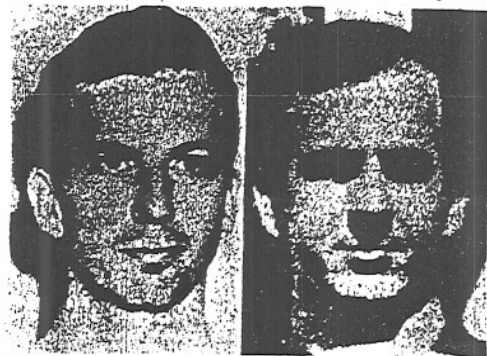


Fig. 6

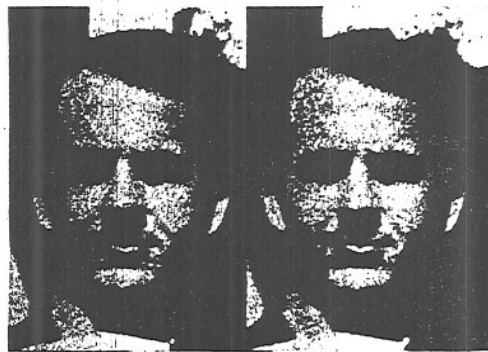


Fig. 7

From p.1

President was murdered with and the pistol as the weapon that killed Officer J.D. Tippit.

When the Warren Commission published its report in Sept. 1964, it claimed that Marina Oswald took these 2 photographs 10 days before Oswald was supposed to have shot at Gen. E.A. Walker. Marina told the Commission on Feb. 3, 1964 that she only recalled taking one photograph on Mar. 31, 1963. This contradicts what she told the Secret Service on Dec. 1, 1963 when she said she had never seen Oswald with a rifle with a telescopic sight or with a pistol.

The photographs were allegedly found by several Dallas police officers among Oswald's belongings in the garage of Ruth Paine in Irving, Texas. The Warren Report claimed that only one negative was found. The photograph published by Life is the one that lacks a negative.

Prints of each photo were obtained from the National Archives. To check if they were composites, the heads were made equal in size; 133A was printed on red film (Fig. 2) and 133B on blue film (Fig. 2). Then they were overlaid (Fig. 3).

If the head sizes match, then the body sizes should match also.

They do not (Fig. 3), which is photographically impossible. Shoulder widths and leg lengths do not match. Therefore, heads of equal size were attached to bodies of unequal size. By scaling, one body is approximately 4" taller than the

other (the weight-bearing right foot is used for measurement).

This difference is shown also in a side-by-side comparison with the heads lined-up (Fig. 4).

On body size alone, therefore, these photos are composites and were prepared by someone to incriminate Oswald.

The heads, when overlaid (Fig. 3), match exactly - although the body positions have changed, which is impossible. This means that whoever falsified these pictures had only one photo of Oswald's face to use for 2 different body poses. The shadows around the mouth were added to give it a slightly different expression in the 2nd use.

Use of one face photo is shown also with the nose shadow (Fig. 5). (The post on the right in the background is used as a reference line) Although the head tilts more in one photo than in the other, the nose shadow stays the same. If he tilted his head, then the nose had to act as a sundial, i.e., the nose shadow had to go at a different angle. It did not, which is physically impossible.

In Fig. 6, note the line between the mouth and chin. This is not Oswald's chin. The line is in the grain of the photo; it is not a negative scratch. Further evidence for this is a side-by-side comparison in Fig. 7 with a Dallas police mug shot of Oswald, which was made to the same scale. Oswald's chin

has a cleft and is more pointed.

The chin is a good place photographically to join a neck to a body. There are problems in joining the head at the middle of the neck. The body had a different neck size than Oswald. If 2 necks of different size are joined, then both sides must be retouched all the way up. Only a small amount of retouching is needed if the joining is done where the neck meets the ear.

It has been 5 years, but this is the first time anyone has spotted this deliberate falsification.

Part II of this analysis will appear in the next issue.

(A complete set of colored slides portraying this photographic analysis is available by writing to Probe; enclose \$6 to cover costs - Ed.)

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