

taken photos of a sectioned brain, when all existing official photos show an unsectioned brain (p.150, p.225). Asked if he could identify with certainty whether these were indeed photographs of the brain of President Kennedy, Stringer responded "No, I couldn't say that they were President Kennedy's (p.212). Asked to explain why he didn't object to being so hurried that he apparently didn't put rulers into the brain photos, he said "You don't object to things." When his questioner responded "Some people do," Stringer replied "Yeah they do. But they don't last long." (p.155).

[11] ARRB Testimony of Dr. James Humes, p.125-138. Humes had told this story to the Journal of the American Medical Association in 1992, among other times. See ARRB MD 22, p.2799.

[12] Affidavit of Leonard D. Saslaw, Ph.D., May 15, 1996, reproduced as ARRB MD 74.

[13] The White House Certificate of Death, not published anywhere in the Warren Commission's 26 volumes of evidence or apparently even held by them, is reproduced as ARRB MD 6. See Harold Weisberg's *PostMortem*, p.302-309, for more on the suppression of the most basic medical document of the case, and his eventual retrieval of it from the files of the Secret Service.

[13a] This statement is not completely correct, I have since learned - there is a single affidavit from Burkley in Volume 22 of the Warren Commission Hearings and Exhibits, CE1126. But note that this was signed by Burkley on November 26, 1963, before the Commission was even formed. The Commission, by publishing this affidavit, acknowledged Burkley's existence. Nevertheless, there is no record that the Warren Commission contacted him.

[14] HSCA Memo to File by Richard Sprague, March 18, 1977, Record Number 180-10086-10295. Sprague resigned from his job as Chief Counsel under intense pressure 11 days later. That pressure appears to have derived mostly from the strange public fight former Committee Chair Henry Gonzales had engaged Sprague in, and perhaps indirectly from Sprague's investigation of the CIA and Oswald's Mexico City trip. For more on the story of Sprague's short tenure on the Committee, see *The Last Investigation* by Gaeton Fonzi, Thunder's Mouth Press, 1993.

[15] JFK Library Oral History with Admiral George Burkley, USN, dated October 17, 1967. Reproduced as ARRB MD 67. For Burkley's comments cited in this essay, see p.18 of the Oral History.

[16] Whitewash II, Harold Weisberg, self-published, 1966, p.110.

[17] Dr. Humes told the Journal of the American Medical Association in 1992 that he didn't speak to Dr. Perry of Parkland Hospital in Dallas until 7:30 the morning following the autopsy. "The lights came on when I talked to Dr. Perry.....Of course, the bullet had exited through the neck." See ARRB MD 22, p.2799.

[18] Testimony of Dr. Malcolm Perry before the Warren Commission, 6WH16.

[19] HSCA Testimony of Dr. John Ebersole before the HSCA Medical Panel, March 11, 1978, p.4. This testimony was not published by the HSCA, and was only made public in the 1990s.

[20] Audiotepe of ARRB interview with Nurse Audrey Bell, March 20, 1997. There is no transcript of this taped interview, but a brief contact report summary is available as ARRB MD 184. Nurse Bell also told the ARRB that she received "3 to 5 fragments, perhaps 4" from the body of Governor Connally, more than appear in the official evidence and more than could have been left behind by CE399, the bullet found on the stretcher.

[21] Testimony of Dr. Pierre Finck at the Clay Shaw Trial, February 24, 1969. On page 115 of the transcript Finck was asked the question "Did you have occasion to dissect the track of that particular bullet in the victim as it lay on the autopsy table?" Finck replied, "I did not dissect the track in the neck." The next question was "Why?" Two pages of evasive answers later, Finck finally admitted "As I recall I was told not to, but I don't remember by whom." Finck also described the presence of an Army General in charge of the autopsy [Finck Testimony at Clay Shaw Trial, Feb. 24, 1969, p.48], something Cmdr. Humes tried unconvincingly to rebut in his ARRB testimony. Humes described a scene prior to the autopsy on the loading dock where he saw a person with a camera he thought shouldn't be there, and so he asked "Who's in charge here?" and a general replied "I am." [ARRB Testimony of Cmdr. James Humes, Feb. 13, 1996, p.51] One problem with this story is that Pierre Finck, who arrived after the autopsy was already underway, could not have witnessed this scene to later comment on it. Interestingly, Humes in telling this story notes that the Army General was the Military District Commander of Washington. This person, General Wehle, was indeed present at the autopsy. He was also the boss of military aide Richard Lipsey, who told the HSCA that he had met the body at Andrews Air Force base and arranged a deception whereby an ambulance containing Kennedy's body was driven to the back of the hospital, while the limo containing the Kennedy family held an empty casket. The HSCA never followed up on this explosive story. See audio recording of HSCA Lipsey interview of Jan. 18, 1978.

[22] HSCA Testimony of Robert Knudsen, August 11, 1978, p. 22, p.31. The ARRB interview with the late Chief Knudsen's family is highly revealing for those who insist that "someone would have talked." See audio recording of that interview dated May 10, 1996, and also the contact report in ARRB MD 230.

[23] ARRB Meeting Report of meeting with Dr. Robert Karner on May 21, 1996, p.2 (ARRB MD 178).

[24] ARRB MD 16, a CBS Memorandum of Jan. 10, 1967, from Bob Richter to Les Midgley.

[25] For a contemporaneous account of how President Lyndon Johnson got Warren to serve on the Commission, told later the same day, see the audio recording of the call between LBJ and Senator Richard Russell, Nov. 29, 1963, 8:55 PM. Johnson was bandying about the figure of 40 million Americans dead (in a nuclear exchange with the Soviet Union) all week, and told Russell in this same call that "we've got to take this out of the arena where they're testifying that Khrushchev and Castro did this and did that and kick us into a war that can kill 40 million Americans in an hour..."

[26] Chapter 6 Part II of the ARRB Final Report is entitled "Clarifying the Federal Record on the Zapruder Film and the Medical and Ballistics Evidence."

[27] Warren Commission Executive Session of Jan. 27, 1964, p.196. Earlier in this session on p.193, Counsel J. Lee Rankin remarked that "We have an explanation there in the autopsy that probably a fragment came out the front of the neck," something which definitely does not appear anywhere in the autopsy report of record [CE 387, reproduced in Warren Report, p.538].

[28] HSCA Volume XII, p.209. In the manuscript found in DeMohrenschildt's possession upon his death, entitled "I am a Patsy! I am a Patsy!", DeMohrenschildt wrote: "...I went to see Mr. J. Walton Moore [CIA officer in the Domestic Contacts Division] to his office, in the same building I used to have my own office, Reserve Loan Life Building on Ervay Street, and asked him point blank, 'I met this young ex-marine, Lee Harvey Oswald, is it safe to associate with him?'. And Mr. Moore's answer was: 'He is OK. He is just a harmless lunatic.'"

[29] CIA record number 104-10414-10143 is a handwritten letter, postmarked Sept. 7 1976, from DeMohrenschildt to then-CIA Director George Herbert Walker Bush, future President of the U.S. In the letter, DeMohrenschildt wrote: "I have been acting like a damn fool.....I tried to write, stupidly and unsuccessfully about Lee H. Oswald and must have angered a lot of people. But to punish an elderly man like myself and my highly nervous and sick wife is really too much. Could you do something to remove this net [of surveillance] around us?" The letter is accompanied by a CIA routing slip in which one of Bush's subordinates asks him "Do you know this individual?" - a check mark appears next to the word "yes." CIA record number 104-10414-10142 is an undated note from Bush, saying "I do know this man DeMohrenschildt. I first met him in the early 40's. He was an uncle to my Andover roommate." CIA record number 104-10414-10133 is a 3-page memo from CIA Inspector General John H. Waller to Bush, dated Sept. 22 1976, minus 6 missing attachments including a report from J. Walton Moore, reporting some background on DeMohrenschildt, including noting the recent interest in DeMohrenschildt by the Rockefeller Commission as well as the media. CIA record 104-

I need Review to Franz I have bullet Captain

Note note Burkley Bad Conscience

Note

Note - My Recalled's Selection in my notebook