

File Redlich File

*File up FBI
let's do we*

file

G. The Commission's Report mislocated the President's wounds by avoiding the "best evidence" of them. The meaning of this "best evidence" became available to me through another case in the form of an until-then secret study of the autopsy film by a panel of experts convened by the Department of Justice. From the X-rays these eminent experts located the point of entrance of the so-called fatal shot almost four inches above the point in the head the Commission conjectured it had hit. The Commission concluded that the President's fatal wound entered his head near the occiput. It was not at the back of the head but at the top, 100 mm. above the occiput. The difference is enormous. This also involves the results of tests sought in this instant case.

E. In the basic evidence of the so-called nonfatal shot the Commission concluded exactly the opposite to the testimony of all the doctors it used as witnesses. None testified that this particular bullet, the almost pristine Exhibit 399, caused the seven nonfatal injuries inflicted on both the President and the Governor. Commission Counsel Specter then substituted what he called a hypothesis. In this hypothesis he went through all the details of the several injuries but omitted the almost perfect condition of the bullet. This reduced the hypothetical question to can one bullet wound two people. (More follows on this as relevant to the existence or nonexistence of other records sought.) That Bullet 399 have inflicted all seven nonfatal wounds is essential to both the Commission's conclusions and to stating there had been no conspiracy.

I. Confronted by the same problem and same predetermination, the late FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover opted a different course. Prior to the appointment of the Warren Commission and within 24 hours of his return to Washington, President Lyndon B. Johnson ordered the FBI to conduct a special Presidential investigation of the assassination. Killing a president was not then a federal crime. After the creation of the Commission, this Hoover report, of five impressively prepared volumes, found space for one paragraph and two added sentences on the shooting itself. Under the heading, "1. THE ASSASSINATION," it states, "Two bullets struck President Kennedy, and one struck Governor Connally." The vague Hoover report thus avoids mention of the "missed" bullet which caused Mr. Tague's minor injury. Later it avoids even mention of the known wound in the front of the President's neck with this evasive language, "Medical examination of the President's body revealed that one of the bullets had entered just below the shoulder to the right of the spinal column at an angle of 45 to 60 degrees downward, and there was no point of exit..." (Attached as Exhibit 1.) This report became the Commission's first numbered file or "Commission Document." It thus is known as CD 1. It was kept secret for several years, until some Commission records became available in the National Archives.

J. Whether the Commission or the FBI or either is correct, there is a radical difference in their accounts of the wounds. Reconciliation of the versions is impossible. Separately the Secret Service also concluded that the first bullet struck the President, the second the Governor, and the third killed the President, without any bullet striking anyone else. It also avoided the known missed shot and Mr. Tague. The FBI in other records accounted for all three shots without accounting for Mr. Tague's wound, either. (Both attached as Exhibit 2.)

K. The total absence of any records of the extensive scientific testing the results of which are sought in this instant cause and of any stated or final or complete and comprehensive statement of their results in any report or in any other matter is inexplicable. They are not in the Report. They are not in the approximately 10,000 pages of an estimated 10,000,000 words in the 26 volumes described as of evidence. They are not in the Commission's files of some 300 cubic feet. The FBI agent in charge of those scientific tests, the since retired John F. Gallagher, was not called as a witness until September 15, 1964. The Report by then was set in type and the type had been formed into pages for printing. Mr. Gallagher was the Commission's last witness. The purpose of this testimony was to get him to state that there is no meaning in the everyday police use of paraffin tests to determine the possibility of the firing of a weapon. This was made necessary by the fact that, according to the paraffin tests of the Dallas police, Lee Harvey Oswald had not fired a rifle. In his Warren Commission testimony, Mr. Gallagher was asked not a single word about the spectrographic and neutron activation analyses he made and supervised, the results of which are sought in this instant cause. (15H747-52) (Mr. Gallagher is one of four agents involved in this testing and this instant cause who retired after it was initiated.) In all 900 pages of the Warren Report, there is no reference to the conducting of these neutron-activation analyses.

*Use of Hoover's Complexity in trying to
Reinforce*

*Use of 'ICA'
First on WCC
Redlich was
his party's
acceptance*