

File
Burkley

Stringer specifically stated that that he openly disagreed with Captain Stover about the numbers of sheets of film on the official film receipt from the autopsy that he was literally ordered to sign in spite of that and did so as ordered. This was on November 10, 1966 (Horne p. 210)

Stringer said that Humes was the person who directed exposures and that after each exposure was made it was given to a Secret Service person (which would have to be Kellerman or Greer). Stringer recalls taking photos with the body held upright in a vertical position and stated that when he, Humes, Ebersole, and Boswell viewed the archived photos in 1966 to draw up the inventory, they "all" believed some photos including those were missing (Horne p. 167)however the inventory sheets were signed off as complete.

.....note: In the military Clarke panel review, organized by AG Clarke at Johnson's direction, the Doctors stated that nothing in the existing photos contradicted their original conclusion. Obviously that statement can be views in two ways and indeed given that they all felt photos were missing, there should have been some remark or caution that they were working from an incomplete record.

.....also, the HSCA medical panel operated under the view that the record was complete and accurate, its chief Dr. Baden, was convinced that photos and x rays do not lie and that the observations of physicians are "typically in error". (Horne p. 222)

really
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cover up

Burkley assumed responsibility for the development of the autopsy photographs. In addition to photographs he also collected the highly important Harper skull fragment, tissue samples and other primary evidence that was turned over to RFK and eventually disappeared. (Horne p. 393) Burkley certainly seems to be responsible for any photographic cover up and of course being involved with such photo activity was very far outside his job description. (Horne xlv)

Even among the photographs of record, some 18 different views of the body are missing from collection in the archives. (Horne p. 387) Humes, Boswell and photographer Stringer all discussed various photos that are missing in the official collection - this is from their own recollection and not based on the inventory document.

....photographer Stringer felt it very strange that the photographers were not allowed to develop their own work as was standard practice but rather that everything was developed at the classified Navy Lab at Anacostia. (Horne p. xliii)

no

....Horne feels that the Doctors description of a very low rear entry wound is accurate and that it would be confirmed by an exhumation; he feels that they were placed in a bind because the **photographic obfuscation left them without a true photographic record to support them** (Horne, p. 359) There is some confirmation for this view in Boswell's AARB interview in which he admits he was holding the scalp in place for the rear of the head photos and describes considerably more forthright about how much posterior bone was missing... in that regard he chose to go considerably further in disclosure than Humes (Horne p. 362) Humes himself seemingly chose to continue the obfuscation, leaving the

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of them were deaths from gun shot wounds. Finck was unable to impose standard forensic practices such as clothing examination and almost refused to sign the autopsy record due to certain issues, Humes essentially ordered him to do so. (Horne p. 80) It also appears that Humes was unaware of or chose to forego many standard Bethesda morgue practices relating to photographs and X-rays. An extensive list of "violations" was described for the ARRB by Earl McDonald, a Bethesda photographer who had been personally trained by Stringer described a number of the variances in his ARRB testimony (Horne p. 153-154)

.....Horne notes that Finck clearly objected to discussing the JFK autopsy, was uptight with the ARRB and frequently displayed "startle reactions". Horne describes him as intentionally evasive, very nervous, and the least useful of the three Doctors. (Horne p. 82) Finck had made several statements about the autopsy being "controlled" and pressured in his Garrison trial testimony but backed off that with the ARRB (Boswell had been covertly taken to New Orleans and rehearsed by the Shaw defense to be presented as a witness to counter Finck; it was not necessary but reflects clearly that Finck had something to say about the autopsy which could be a real problem for the official story). On the other hand, Boswell seemed to be willing to be much more expansive, so much so that he drew an image on the rear of a skull which described the wound in the rear of the head as being massive, including much of the top of the head, from ear to ear – something totally unlike any descriptions in the official report (Horne p. 115)

note

Boswell later remarked that upon his arrival Burkley had briefed the Doctors that "the police had captured the guy who did this and all we need is a bullet." Boswell describes that the Doctors rejected his direction for a simple bullet search based on their legal responsibility in an autopsy. Galloway sided with the Doctors, overriding Burkley and ordering a full legal autopsy/postmortom.

Surprise
as to
Burkley

Burkley had stated that Mrs. Kennedy had only granted permission for a partial autopsy; this is refuted by the authorization now in evidence, signed by Robert Kennedy. Finck confirmed being told that only a limited autopsy had been authorized.

In reference, Humes later provided a full list of those present at the autopsy – however he did not list Dr. Burkley who had signed the actual death certificate.

Humes remarks about obvious surgery on President's head. Dr. Finck confirmed an artificial, straight cut on the scalp shown in photograph 38, which could not be attributed to bullet damage, it appears as a surgical incision (Horne p. 380)

Observers also note a very obvious red cut/incision on the President's forehead.

(Both O'Neill and Jenkins saw and remarked on the obvious red incision! Therefore, someone had tampered with the body between his observation and Parkland Regarding the red incision in the right forehead I would emphasize that it was not seen in Dallas. This is a major disagreement between the autopsy photos and the Dallas witnesses—with momentous consequences. – Mantik)

file - Dr. Burkley

.....some time later **Kellerman introduces three pieces of skull and comments that they were "removed" in Dallas, implying to Humes and the gallery that they must have come from the trauma room at Parkland. This diverts questions any surgery prior to the official autopsy.** This is recorded in the Siebert and Oneill report where they the remarks were that the large bone fragment had been "flown in from the Dallas hospital" and that Humes had been instructed by Kellerman that it had been "removed from the President's head" Later, both Kellerman and Humes would rework that story stating to the WC that the bone had discovered inside the limo while it was being flown back to Washinton....the problem there is also that officially there was no investigation of the limo while it was being flown back and not until during the evening at the White House, led by Boring. (Horne p 710 - 711)

(Siebert and Oneil notes). Kellerman told the HSCA that during the autopsy he received a call from Boring telling him that two fragments of skull had been found in the limo. There is some confusion here because the only source for the bone fragments would have been the limo and that officially produced several bullet fragments but only one relatively large bone fragment? Officially Boring never documented any of his limo activity but in any event, a call about bone fragments would be relatively late in the evening and the arrival of the fragments would be even later?

Kellerman recalled actually receiving only one bone fragment and no bullet fragments from the limo although Frazier in his WC testimony said he received two fragments from the front seat and turned them over to Paterni and Boring by 11:50. In his ARRB interview Boring was extremely defensive, opening with the statement that "Boring described finding one large bone fragment but did not state what happened to it. In regard to bullets, Rowley, who had joined Behn at the White House, would accept CE399 from Dallas and later state that he had ordered Kellerman to tell the Bethesda doctors about it. (Palamara p. 111). (Horne pp.682-681)

Sibert and Oneill observe probing of back wound and failure to trace path; confirmed by Oconnor...after they had left Perry was still listing it as a non-transiting wound.

Admirals Galloway and Burkley both ordered the Doctors not to probe or explore the obvious throat damage, telling them it was simply a tracheotomy from Parkland in Dallas.

.....numerous witnesses are adamant that **Burkley constantly tried to limit the autopsy procedures; it must be noted that Burkley went on to become Johnson's physician and was eventually promoted to Vice Admiral, the highest rank possible for him in the Navy, by LBJ (just as LBJ awarded Chief Rowley the highest possible commendation within the Treasury Department).** (Horne p. xlv)

Stringer and Riebe continuously take photos during 8-11 pm autopsy, the majority of those photos will be seen again after developing and none are turned over to national

Medical Report

NO

Use

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Boswell confirmed apparently missing photographs to the HSCA and the ARRB, discussing a photograph he had ordered taken of bruise on the lung and the thoracic cavity, he confirmed that those photos are no longer among the archives collection. (Horne p. 365)

CE399 introduced to explain non-transiting wound observed at Bethesda

At some point during the autopsy, Chief Rowley calls Kellerman at Bethesda and informs him that a bullet had been brought back from Dallas (on AF2?). Kellerman informs the autopsy Doctors, apparently stating the bullet was recovered in the emergency room and implying it was from JFK (this is assumed because Sibert and O'Neil's FBI notes state that the bullet was recovered in the emergency room) this information as an explanation of the "non-transiting" back wound. Neither the bullet nor JFK's clothing are provided to