

12
14. Conspiracies without End

After reading Murder in Dealey Plaza, on March 19, 2001, I wrote ~~to~~ Gary Aguilar, ^{with} (copies to) Fetzner and Mantik, asking what they think "is significant new assassination information" they "have brought to light and what your objective is." I told each ~~that~~ that I intended that information for some of my own writing and I want to be certain that I have their ^{intention} ~~intention~~ correctly.

more than
Two months later I'd not had a word ~~from~~ from Mantik.

My letter to Fetzner at his publisher's address was marked by it "Please Forward," with Fetzner's university address ^{added,} but instead the post office returned it to me. I received it April 13 and then mailed it to ^{Fetzner} him at his university address. Then, under date of April ^{promptly,} 20, I received a package from ^{him} him. It held his letter and a copy of both of the books he ^{had together,} clobbered ~~up~~. ~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~

His nonresponse to my simple question ^s was to attach yellow markers ~~to~~ to five pages in ^{each of} the ~~first~~ book and to five in the second. From those ten pages I ^{was} ~~am~~ to draw my own ^{answers} conclusions to the simple questions I asked ^{each of them} him in a mere twenty-four words.

I had already read both of his books. I had already read both of his books. And instead of answering my simple questions, what is new and significant in those books and what their objectives are in ^{them} ~~those books~~, he ~~politely~~ tells me to reread the books and decide for myself.

Here is his letter:

212
UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA

Duluth Campus

Department of Philosophy

College of Liberal Arts

10 University Drive
Duluth, Minnesota 55812-2496

218-726-8548
Fax: 218-726-6386
E-mail: phil@d.umn.edu

Office: (218) 726-7269
Home: (218) 724-2706
Fax: (218) 726-7119
jfetzer@d.umn.edu

20 April 2001

Harold Weisberg
7627 Old Receiver Road
Frederick, MD 21702

Dear Mr. Weisberg,

A copy of your letter of 19 March 2001 to Gary Aguilar has now reached me, and I am glad to have the opportunity to respond. I am a great admirer of your work and only wish that we--and the rest of the world--understood the case as well as you do.

In the enclosed copies of our books, I have earmarked the parts that may be most illuminating in response to your specific inquiries about what we have found and what we take to be its significance. I would especially note that Appendix A of MURDER IN DEALEY PLAZA provides a summary of the findings presented in ASSASSINATION SCIENCE.

Our objective has been to take rumor and speculation out of the case and attempt to place it upon an objective and scientific foundation. We have gone back to the most basic evidence in this case, including the autopsy X-rays, the autopsy photographs, the autopsy report, the Zapruder film, and the (early) eyewitness reports, for example, and sought to reconstruct the case from the bottom up, especially by sorting out the authentic from the inauthentic evidence.

A striking example of our discoveries is that the autopsy X-rays have been fabricated in at least two different ways, namely: by imposing a "patch" over a massive blow-out to the back of the head (in the case of the right lateral cranial X-ray) and by adding a 6.5 mm metallic object (to the anterior/posterior X-ray) in an evident effort to implicate a 6.5 mm weapon in the assassination.

Complementing these discoveries has been the conclusion of Bob Livingston, M.D., a world authority on the human brain, that the brain shown in the diagrams and photographs at the National Archives cannot be the brain of John Fitzgerald Kennedy and the more recent discovery by Douglas Horne of the ARRB that two brain examinations were conducted following the autopsy, one with JFK's brain, the other with a substitute.

213
Harold Weisberg

20 April 2001

Many of our findings will come as no surprise to you, since, in many instances, you have anticipated them. For example, that Jack was hit at least four times (once in the back from behind, once in the throat from in front, and twice in the head, once from behind and once from in front) from multiple locations (where Connally was hit by separate shots, probably two and possible three) appears to be quite consistent with your own analysis of this case.


While suspicions have endured about the possible alteration of the X-rays, for example, hypotheses or conjectures require confirmation in order to be acceptable scientifically. David W. Mantik, M.D., Ph.D., has studied the X-rays, the clothing, the copies of the film, and such in the National Archives repeatedly over the years since 1992, and he has produced a level of proof that the X-rays have been fabricated, for example, never before attained. Our conclusions are not so different from those that others might have drawn in the past, therefore, but the strength of the evidence we have been able to produce should be considered to be considerably greater than has been possible in the past.

In order to conceal one or more shots from the right/front, of course, it was necessary to patch the massive defect to the back of his skull. And since there was no longer a massive opening for brain matter to be blown out, it was necessary to reconstitute the brain. And all the rest is no doubt at least equally obvious to you. So please do not suppose that we believe that we were the first to entertain many of the most important aspects of the case, where you were (typically) far ahead of us. Our role has been the far more modest one of conducting observations, measurements, and experiments intended to lend scientific weight to those hypotheses and conjectures.

I certainly hope that this letter offers some indication of how we regard our work. If, after reviewing the work itself, including the sections I have earmarked, you would like to discuss these matters further, I would regard it a privilege. We all admire you for showing us the way.

With my very best wishes,

Yours truly,



James H. Fetzer
McKnight Professor

enclosures

214A1

(The paucity of citations and reference to them encourages the belief that he does not have them and is not familiar with them although he has edited, his word, two volumes of supposed criticism of them.)

With regard to Fetzer's opinion that there is "no longer a massive opening for brain matter to be blown out," how he can say that if he ever saw a print of the Zapruder frame 313, or, if he has a set of the ^{seven} ~~twenty-six~~ ^{she} volumes of Report ^{and its} appendix, if he ever looked at those frame published as Commission Exhibit 885 in volume 18. The dispersal of that ~~brain matter~~ which is so ghastly in that particular frame was quite widespread. ^(The brain matter) It went in all ~~four~~ directions, ^{too} including ^{even} forward, into the breeze caused by the car's motion, and all the ^{police men} people ~~at~~ near the car were plastered with it. ^{The hood of the car caught a generous supply. It even got under the sunshield for both front seats 214A here}

I was on the right side, from the seat back.
It was a very large hole in the head through which all that brain matter ~~exploded~~ exploded into all directions. The size of the hole is indicated by the flap of scalp that ^{remained} ^(at the back) was hinged, and is seen in many pictures. *It was of more than five inches.*

That it was hinged, so to speak, so that it flopped toward the back probably explains the large number of people who said there was a hole toward the back when they were actually referring to that ^a flip of scalp.

little
What I have recorded about Fetzer and his books, while far from what history can use and is available to history, is enough for the present. His letter speaks for him, more eloquently than he realizes.

The conjecture that, apparently in supposed secret, the brain had to be reconstituted makes no sense at all and served no ^{legitimate} purpose of any kind. In the official story, which officialdom ^{made} public, most of the right hemisphere of the brain is what was blown out. It also was blown out ^{thought} that large hole in the right side of the President's head, not through the back, where there was no hold ^{or} that required any patch of any kind. That is one of Mantik's hangups and it is he ^{who}

214B follows

invented the patch over the hole he and others invented. Including Aguilar.

Fetzer says his letter "responds"^{to}. In the sense ~~that~~^{that} he wrote ~~it~~^{it} to me it can be considered a response ~~but~~^{but} he did not spell out in simple language ~~what~~^{to} answers the simple question, I asked ~~of~~^{of} him, the editor, ~~and~~^{of} the others.

His statement that they have "gone back to the basic evidence in this case" should not be taken to mean that they have ~~assessed~~^{studied and} that evidence and made proper ~~use~~^{use} of it, for they have not. They use it, to a ~~limited~~^{very} degree, and then only ~~their~~^{their} representation or interpretation of a minute portion of it, as the peg on which to hang their notions and in ~~some~~^{a few} instances, some of their work.

His claim ~~that~~^{that} they did this "especially by ~~striking~~^{striking} out the authentic from the ~~in~~ⁱⁿ inauthentic" is fiction.

Return to 2d 4A

Instead of telling me what they regard as new and significant in their work he tells me their "objective has been to take rumor and speculation out of the case."

Their record is the opposite, ~~of this~~, as we have just seen with Mantik.

A discovery for which they do claim credit is in "A striking example of our discoveries is that the autopsy X-rays have been fabricated in at least two different ways, namely: by imposing a ^{'patch'} ~~'papathc'~~ over a massive blow-out of the back of the head

274A + B
M4
In fact, there was no blowout" of the back of the head.

If there is any interest in the pages ^{Fetzer} marked in their books that he says hold the answers to the questions I asked, they are, in the first ~~file~~ book (I shiver at using its ridiculous title ~~xi~~, xi, Preface, by Fetzer; Prologue, page 1, by Fetzer; page 120, by Mantik, (begins at page 93); ^a page 153, by Mantik; page 161, by Dr. ^B Robert B. Livingston; and ~~page~~ page 263, by Mantik.

In the second book, which actually says remarkable little about that "Murder, in Dealey Plaza", page ix, Preface, by Fetzer; page 1. Prologue, by Fetzer; ^{all} page 219, by mantik; ^a page 325, by Mantik; and page 421, by Fetzer.

Aguilzar wrote me promptly and in some detail, but as I told him on my reply of a only a few days after I received his. First I thanked him for his generous offer and then, "But you did not answer my questions."

That was on April 6. That was a month and ten days before the day I write this. In that time I've heard no more from him. received ^{new} no copies of any documents from him, as we'll let his response (that he may yet ^{amke}) speak for him in his letter, along with what we use from his essay.

215
GARY L. AGUILAR, M.D.
909 HYDE STREET SUITE 530
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA 94109
TELEPHONE 775-3392

EMAIL garyag@ix.netcom.com

March 28, 2001

Harold Weisberg

Dear Harold:

I received your letter today, March 26, 2001. I am delighted to hear from you and would be only too happy to help you in any way I can. ^{w/fig} The first matter that you might have an interest in regarding Dr. Mantik and I dug up would be in a book which I am enclosing with this letter. I cannot vouch, however, for the contribution to this book by Jack White. Nevertheless, Murder in Dealy Plaza contains a chapter I wrote and a couple of chapters David (Mantik) has written. I believe that David's insights are very compelling, and very probably true, but I believe his writing style, though potentially vastly better than mine, is a little less easy to follow, I have been told, because I don't think that he has rewritten it as often as what I have written. There are a couple of other things that you might have a great interest in hearing about as well.

I would like to thank you at the outset for the contributions you have made to Commission exhibit #399. You may recall your questioning, in Post-Mortem and in White Wash, the bona fides of Commission exhibit #399. It might interest you to know that there has been further developments on that front which would merit some attention, I should hope. The first is that whereas in CE #2011 it states that Bardell Odum carried #399 around and that Tomlinson and Wright looked at it and claimed that it resembled the bullet they found on 11-22, ^{the next} the next people in that bullet chain or possession, Johnson and Rowley, of the Secret Service, were reported to have said could "not identify" it. No comment was attributed to them about their having seen a resemblance. Nothing. I dug out all the FBI memos, and would be happy to send them to you, regarding interviews which are referred to inferentially in Commission exhibit #2011 and, suffice it to say, no early document supports the contention in 2011 that they ever said that they saw a resemblance. It simply doesn't exist in the files anywhere that I can find, and I have confirmation from the Archives' Steve Tilley that no other documents exist on the subject. MLG 6/1

216
Page Two

SIX SECONDS
IN ACCENTS

We then had the report, as you may know, from Thompson in 1967 that Wright told him the bullet he saw on 11-22 did not in any way resemble CE 399. The loop was not closed until Thompson gave me Bardwell-Odum's phone number and I wrote him and called him late last year.

While the process is not yet completed, I will tell you that I spoke with Odum on a recorded line and Odum, who is reported in 2011 to have taken the bullet around to Tomlinson and Wright, told me he never had the bullet, he never took it to Parkland, and he knew personally Wright and would have known had he done that. So unless it was someone besides Odum who carried 399 around to Tomlinson and Wright, we have internal FBI memos that appear to have been false about the appearance of that evidence, according to the witnesses.

As you might have guessed, more work is needed on this subject to fully close the loop but the noose is fairly tight already.

I am sorry for the haphazard nature of this letter but I am writing it via dictation and I want to get it to you as soon as I go because I am going to be away for a few days.

Best wishes to you and your wife. I will try to call. I am, and will always remain,

Very truly yours,



Gary L. Aguilar, M.D.

GLA:gjs

The ~~no~~wonder is that with all his medical commitments, with all surgical his responsibilities at the hospitals on whose staff he is, with his private practise and with his teaching, that Gary found time to do any real research or any serious writing. But the sad truth *is that* ~~is~~ what I cautioned him about several years ago after which, as did Mantik, he broke all contact with me, *is true and just reflects it* ~~and he ignored that caution.~~ *And, unfortunately, it shows*

The need ~~of which~~ *again* is reflected in his writing.

Like the others, he began with a fixed idea and his work centered on that idea so fixed in his ~~head~~ *mind*. What he worked on, as did the others, ~~he~~ was trying to make his preconception *an important* valid, and to be able to do ~~that~~ without the solid rooting in all the evidence that he and his associated did not have to begin with and never did get ~~it~~. So, they ~~begin~~ began inadequately informed and they never overcame that serious problem.

My friend Hal Verb told me that he gave Aguilar a different caution and that, when Aguilar again spoke to him after a very long silence, ~~that~~ Aguilar asked Verb if he was working for the FBI.

Hal is one of the very first critics of the Warren Report, ~~and~~ of that Commission and of the record of the executive agencies in the assassination, *and its investigations*

Aguilar's title for ~~his~~ this essay is "The Converging Medical Case for Conspiracy in the Death of JFK."

"Converge" means to come to or toward the same point", according to the Oxford American Dictionary.

The claim in Aguilar's title is thirty-five years late and then it is not at the point of, according to that title, proving that there had been a conspiracy in that assassination.

The proof that there was, in fact, a conspiracy, is in the first book on the subject,, 1965's Whitewash: The Report on the Warren Report.

And, in ~~the~~ ^{that} book, ~~which~~ comes entirely from and is based entirely on the Report and its appended ^{26 appendices} ~~twentysix~~ volumes, there is no ~~some~~ conjecture, no special interpretations of what ~~a~~ people said or claimed to have seen. It uses only the official fact and with the official fact it proves, beyond any rational question, that the JFK assassination was the end product of a conspiracy

Like all the other Fetzers, Aguilar begins with a firm belief and he devotes most of his lengthy essay to his attempt to ~~prove~~ ^{conviction} that ~~belief~~, that the back of the President's head had been blown out. This belief he shares with Mantik.

It is impressive and it is an impressive amount of work, as was Mantik's that led to his commentary on the film.

On page 199 Aguilar lists those he ~~says~~ believed that the President was shot in the back of his head:

correct."¹¹⁴ (author's

interviews with per-
ting to skeptics who
d, a different bullet
swald. In *JAMA* Breo
land witnesses were
tion than accurately
witnesses, some of
plore JFK's wounds
er position than the

But the proof—the
where in the 12 vol-
m public inspection.
ve interviews would

time that the HSCA
psy witnesses on the
ed the Warren Com-
assuming the HSCA
orted, that it had 26
The HSCA had inter-
eed with the descrip-

sses at Parkland de-
sy witnesses said the
ents, or in the sup-
utopsy witnesses de-
otographs. (See Table
Bethesda.) Assuming
wounds, the mystery
tions wrong, not one
ght!

Secret Service agent,
een completed and I
ull."¹¹⁶ Hill's recolle-
ns of JFK's rearward
n volumes since 1964.

opsy, was interviewed
rvives, the interviewer,
k-right quadrant of the
ommanding officer of
l by HSCA counsel, D.
emo, released with no
he back of the head so
p"¹¹⁸ (author's empha-
agents, prepared dia-
rearward. These dia-

	RIGHT REAR	RIGHT SIDE	RIGHT ANTERIOR
1. WILLIAM KEMP CLARK, MD	X		
2. ROBERT McCLELLAND, MD	X		
3. MARION T. JENKINS, MD	X		
4. CHARLES J. CARRICO, MD	X		
5. MALCOLM PERRY, MD	X		
6. RONALD COY JONES, MD	X		
7. GENE AKIN, MD	X		
8. PAUL PETERS, MD	X		
9. CHARLES CRENSHAW, MD	X		
10. CHARLES R. BAXTER, MD	X		
11. ROBERT GROSSMAN, MD	X	X	
12. RICHARD B. DULANY, MD	X		
13. ADOLPHE GIESECKE, MD*	X	X	X
14. FOUAD BASHOUR, MD	X		
15. KENNETH E. SALYER, MD	X	X	X
16. PAT HUTTON, RN	Z		
17. DORIS NELSON, RN	X		
18. WILLIAM GREER	X		
19. CLINTON J. HILL	X		
20. DIANA HAMILTON BOWRON	X		
21. WILLIAM MIDGETT	X	X	

Table I: Observations at Parkland (earliest statements)

	RIGHT REAR	RIGHT ONLY	RIGHT ANTERIOR
1. GODFREY McHUGH	X		
2. JOHN STRINGER	X		
3. WILLIAM GREER	X		
4. ROY KELLERMAN	X		
5. CLINTON J. HILL	X		
6. FRANCIS O'NEILL	X		
7. JAMES W. SIBERT	X		
8. TOM ROBINSON	X		
9. ROBERT KARNEI, MD	X		
10. PAUL O'CONNOR	X		X
11. JAMES C. JENKINS	X		
12. EDWARD REED	X		
13. JERROL CUSTER	X		
14. JAN GAIL RUDNICKI	X		
15. JAMES E. METZLER	X		
16. DAVID OSBORNE, MD	X		
17. JOHN EBERSOLE, MD	X		
18. RICHARD LIPSEY	X		
19. CAPT. JOHN STOVER		(? - "TOP OF HEAD")	
20. CHESTER BOYERS	X		X
21. JAMES HUMES, MD	X		X
22. J T BOSWELL, MD	X		X

Table II: Observations at Bethesda (earliest statements)

Kennedy's

Aguilar illustrates his belief that the back of ~~the~~ President's head was blown out with five different sketches of it. We repeat each with its caption. On page 180:

Clay, I'm not cutting and pasting so you will not have a problem with having to move any.

Please begin each one with the page number, as above,

So, arbitrarily, I resume with page 225.

Two should fit on a page, I think, but I leave that up to you too

Gene Akin, M.D., an anesthesiologist, echoing Dr. Jones, told the Warren Commission JFK's skull wound was in "The back of the right occipitalparietal portion of his head,"²³ adding that, "I assume the right occipitalparietal region was the exit . . ."²⁴

Paul Peters, M.D., a resident surgeon, told the Warren Commission, "I noticed that there was a large defect in the occiput "It seemed to me that in the right occipitalparietal area that there was a large defect."²⁵

Robert McClelland, M.D., whom Breo reluctantly acknowledged believed JFK had been shot from the front, told the Warren Commission, "I could very closely examine the head wound, and I noted that the right posterior portion of the skull had been extremely blasted. It had been shattered"so that the parietal bone was protruded up through the scalp and seemed to be fractured almost along its right posterior half, as well as some of the occipital bone being fractured in its lateral half, and this sprung open the bones that I mentioned in such a way that you could actually look down into the skull cavity itself and see that probably a third or so, at least, of the brain tissue, posterior cerebral tissue and some of the cerebellar tissue had been blasted out."²⁶

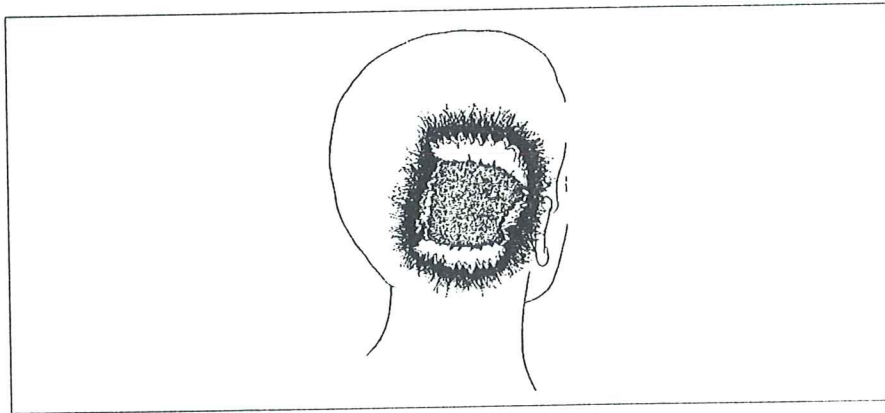


Figure 2. Pictorial representation of President Kennedy's head wound as endorsed by Robert McClelland, MD, one of the treating Dallas surgeons.

These independent and consistent assertions that JFK had a gaping rearward skull defect contradict Baxter's confident assertion that the skull defect was on the side. A gaping skull wound in the rear of the head, of course, suggests a shot from the front. Thus, Carrico's comment, "Nothing we observed contradicts the autopsy finding that the bullets were fired from above and behind by a high-velocity rifle," has been contradicted by other, credible witnesses from Parkland, including, ironically, one of JAMA's own star witnesses, Charles Baxter himself!

On the day Baxter attended JFK in the emergency room—30 years before he knew there was no wound on the back of JFK's head—Baxter wrote a note by hand that was published by the Warren Commission. Baxter wrote: ". . . the right temporal and occipital bones were missing and the brain was lying on the table. . ."²⁷ A few months later, Baxter swore to the Warren Commission that a portion of the back of JFK's brains had been blown out, saying, "the right side of his head

where
directly contradict
each other & then
echoes

The
had been blown off. . .
descriptions of Breo
head wound as being
little background dis
and the contradiction

Elements of Anal

The skull is comp
these bones fuse with
the two major portio
brum is comprised o
the front to the bac
made up of the small
of the cerebral lobes.

The occipital bon
cerebellum. A small
occipital protuberanc
lies beneath it. In th
Kennedy case, can b
soft tissues of the ne
low it. About two inc
bone begins. It exten
frontal bone, which i
behind the hairline.

The side of the sl
the temporal bone. A
confines of the low o
would properly be de
the side of the skull a
it, which in fact is th
and by many witness
of the ear, continues
forehead and that of

Two Different He

The Warren Com
bullets fired from al
President in the upp
to cause five wounds
The second, and fat
by the examining pa
Warren Commissio
perts chosen by the U

Citing the autop
missile entered the s
ance. A portion of th

- Naval Photographic Center employee Sandra Spencer told the ARRB that while developing JFK's autopsy photographs shortly after the assassination she, like Joseph O'Donnell, also saw an image revealing a hole in the back of JFK's skull. She also claimed that the film on which current autopsy photographs appear was *not* available in the lab where it is supposed to have developed in November 1963.
- Chief autopsy photographer John Stringer disavowed the extant autopsy photographs of JFK's brain. Though Stringer was the photographer of record, he swore to the ARRB that he did not take the extant images. Moreover, he said that the current images were taken on film he is certain he did not use in 1963.
- Robert Grossman, M.D., a neurosurgeon who attended JFK at Parkland hospital in Dallas, was shown an image of the back of JFK's head taken from the autopsy. As investigator Doug Horne put it in an ARRB memo, "When shown the Ida Dox drawing of the back of the head autopsy image found on page 104 of HSCA Volume 7 (Figure 1), Dr. Grossman immediately opined, 'that's completely incorrect.'"¹²⁰ Dr. Grossman then drew on a diagram of a human skull a defect square in the occiput that coincided with his clear recollection of the size and location of a defect in the back of JFK's skull (Figure 9).

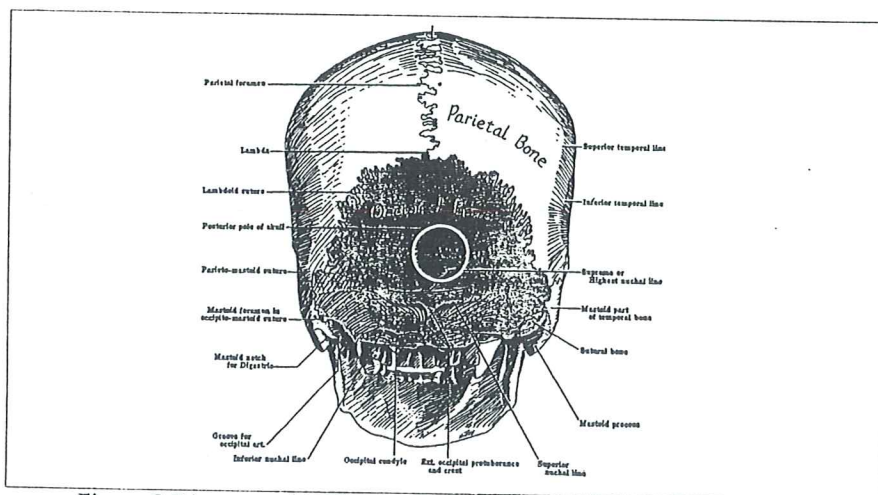
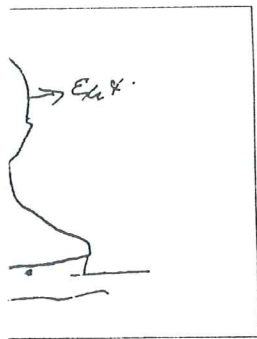


Figure 9 Diagram of JFK's rearward skull wound according to Robert Grossman, M.D., one of JFK's treating neurosurgeons. [Author's note: Dr. Grossman also recalled that in addition to this rearward wound, JFK also had a distinct and separate wound on the right side of his skull.]

- Upon being shown the autopsy photographs for the first time in 1997, the two FBI agents who witnessed the autopsy, Francis X. O'Neill and James Sibert, told the ARRB the image showing the backside of JFK's skull intact had been, as agent O'Neill initially put it, "doctored." Both agents claimed there was a sizable defect in the rear of JFK's skull. Sibert indicated the size and location of JFK's right-rearward skull defect on a diagram he prepared for the ARRB (Figure 10).



prepared by 1978.

primary, and the identity and diagrams from the had conducted a number, D. Andy Purdy, J.D., HSCA chief counsel, denied any knowledge of, however, that he was

up that was kept in the the HSCA's own expert of the HSCA's forensic Cyril Wecht, M.D., J.D., autopsy interviews and diafact it was their responknowledge of the vast raphs been shared with HSCA investigators to y years later: the likeliity that some of those

hs e "authenticated," there

witness, Robert Karnei, at specific photographs ot now exist.

told the HSCA (in fort right after the assassi- n 1997 former governhat in 1963 his friend, 's head that revealed a ge can now be found in

The Photographic Inventory

But as with so much else in the Kennedy case, the photographic record of the autopsy is also paradoxical. There is, in fact, some evidence that the photographic file *is* complete. That evidence consists of an inventory signed by pathologists James H. Humes, M.D. and J. Thornton Boswell, M.D., radiologist John Ebersole, and autopsy photographer, John Stringer. Signed on 11/1/66 after they had examined the autopsy photographs for the first time, the inventory includes a sentence that reads, "The X-rays and photographs described and listed above include all the X-rays and photographs taken by us during the autopsy, and we have no reason to believe that any other photographs or X-rays were made during the autopsy."¹²¹

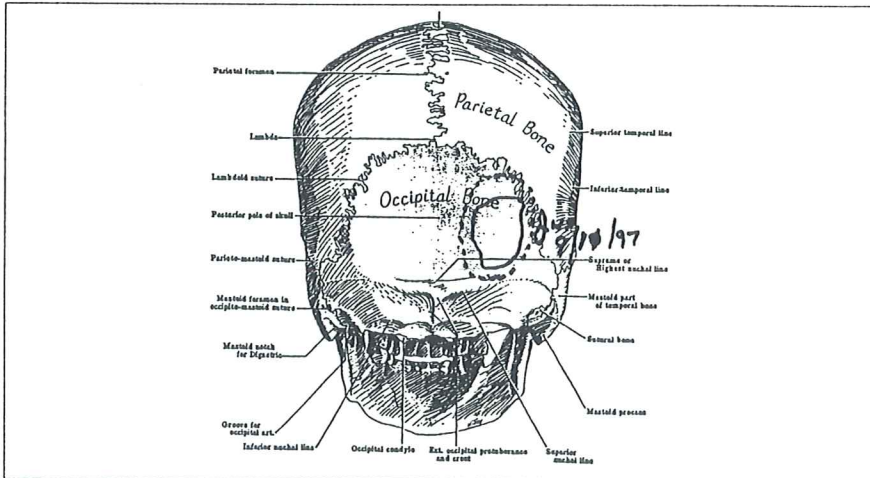


Figure 10. Diagram of skull wound by FBI agent James Sibert for the ARRB

This attestation is not truthful, and it was not written by the men who signed it. Instead, it is likely that someone at the U. S. Justice Department—the agency under whose authority the FBI investigated the JFK murder for the Warren Commission in 1964—prepared this document for them to sign. This was shown by a recently declassified document that was signed by Carl W. Belcher of the U.S. Justice Department. The document reads, "On the afternoon of November 10, 1966, I took the original and one carbon copy of the document entitled 'Report of Inspection by Naval Medical Staff on November 1, 1966 at National Archives of X-Rays and Photographs of Autopsy of President John F. Kennedy' to the Naval Medical Center, Bethesda, M.D., where it was read and signed by Captain Humes, Dr. Boswell, Captain Ebersole and Mr. John T. Stringer. Certain ink corrections were made in the document before they signed it."¹²²

This memo probably reflects the importance that Attorney General Ramsey Clark attached to getting additional corroboration for the Warren Commission's autopsy findings, even if only self-affirmations from JFK's original pathologists. For after LBJ spoke with Ramsey Clark on 26 January 1967, the President wrote a once-secret memo which includes the comment: "On the other matter, I think

we have the three pathologists topsy review and their conclusions conclusively support the autopsy mission *though we were not entirely* but we feel much be affidavit that says these are a anybody else took any other *Commission report by Dr. Hinn*. "Dr. Hinn" or "Mr. Hinn" app that just does not exist as far

This self-affirmation app and at least as far as the pu Boswell *apparently* took it u quest an independent reexa Ramsey Clark convened a civ Though Boswell wrote up tl partment at play. Under oath the attorneys for the Justice civilian group be appointed dent or somebody. And I did

While LBJ's memo is th aware that there might have memo isn't quite accurate. scribe just one image that i described two: a photograph the entrance wound in skul attesting to the completeness that Humes, Boswell was not true.

Missing Chest Photogr

During Humes's testim order to document the path top of JFK's lung cavity, "K rior of the President's chest theless continued to remer HSCA's Andy Purdy reporte taken of the President's ch years later Humes again s: ARRB under oath, "We tool and I never saw it. It never what happened to it, I don't internal, chest photograph:

Another signatory to tl interviewed by the HSCA "thought they photographe remember ever seeing tho ARRB general counsel T. J

shown reflected from the
te: Apart from F8.], Finck
ctures. Both autopsy pho-
's question, "Did you take
ulled down or reflected,"

re present during JFK's au-
ibert. Both had previously
leclassified by the ARRB—
!). Interviewed by the ARRB
h agents provided what is
sy images of JFK's skull.
e to ask you whether that
the back of the head at the
doctored in some way¹⁴⁹ . . .
clean or that fixed up. To
ld appear to me that there
mphasis) Similarly, Gunn
correspond to your recol-
ibert: "Well, I don't have a
hese other pictures. I don't
. I don't recall anything like
, the wound was more pro-
structured or something, as
ie ARRB produced an ana-
right rearward location of

n that do not now exist, the
psy images that have since

v, former White House pho-
rted that he developed some
ie course of his work on 23
ie was shown the complete
ie to back down, Knudsen
the inventory he was shown
rough JFK's body that en-
rough the throat wound.¹⁵²
he President's autopsy, gave
it, "He (Karnei) recalls them
was on the side at the time)
ired from above and behind
id was indeed lower than its
dn't do it.

There are two other witnesses who testified they saw now nonexistent photographs of JFK's head in 1963: The first was a government photographer with the United States Information Agency, Mr. Joseph O'Donnell, who was frequently detailed to the White House during the Kennedy era. Interviewed by ARRB counsel T. Jeremy Gunn, O'Donnell claimed that within a month of the assassination he was shown JFK's autopsy photographs on two occasions by his friend, White House photographer Robert Knudsen. Gunn reported that on the first occasion O'Donnell "remember(ed) a photograph of a gaping wound in the back of the head which was big enough to put a fist through, in which the image clearly showed a total absence of hair and bone, and a cavity which was the result of a lot of interior matter missing from inside the cranium."¹⁵⁴ On the second viewing, Knudsen showed him a photograph "in which the back of the head now looked completely intact. He (O'Donnell) said that the appearance of the hair in the 'intact back of the head' photographs was wet, clean, and freshly combed. His interpretation of the differences in the photographs of the President's head was to attribute the differences to the restorative work of the embalmers."¹⁵⁵

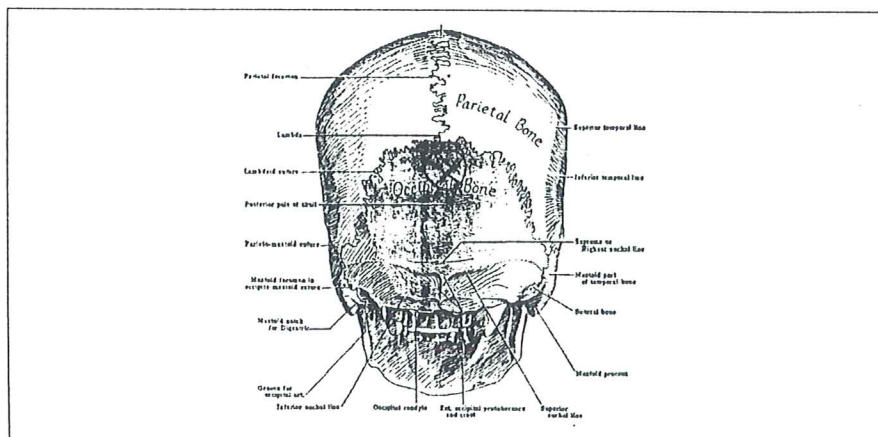


Figure 11. Diagram of skull wound by NPC technician Sandra Spencer.

Sandra Kay Spencer, a woman who developed and printed JFK autopsy images at the Naval Photographic Center (NPC) in November 1963, told the ARRB that she saw an image that revealed a hole 1 to 2 inches in diameter in the back-side of JFK's skull. She located the spot on a diagram of a human skull, marking a defect that is considerably larger than, and well below, the small spot interpreted by the HSCA as the true wound of entrance.¹⁵⁶ (See Figure 11.) Moreover, she said that the images she developed looked nothing like those in the current inventory, but showed JFK's wounds 'cleaned up': "(N)one of the heavy damage that shows in these (the National Archives) photographs were visible in the photographs that we did."¹⁵⁷ Moreover, the paper on which the current photographs are printed is *not* the paper that was used by her lab in 1963, a point on which she expressed confidence because she had kept in her personal possession, and produced for the ARRB, some paper that was used at the NPC at the time she printed JFK's autopsy images.¹⁵⁸

We do come to the pt proof that the back of the head was not blown out and ~~it~~ ^{the proof is} is, as I'd cautioned Aguilar and Mantik, ⁱⁿ part of the basic information that neither they nor any of the Fetzers nor most of those ^o writing on the subject [†] have taken the considerable amount of time required while they pump the beliefs they hold so strongly.

I did make notes as I read this Aguilar essay, ^{also did /} as I ~~read~~ ⁱⁿ ^{and the others} Reading Mantik's) but, tragically, a book could be written about each ^{written} without exhausting what could be ~~said~~ about each and there here is no such need, ^{aguilars} ~~But~~ ^{only} ~~was~~ do get to the title of ~~his~~ essay and its meaning, that we are ~~not~~ ^{are} ~~know~~ ^{are} ~~all~~ getting to the fact of a conspiracy in the supposed investigation of the assassination and doing that in Aguilar's essay,

The fact is that before Aguilar wrote this essay. before Fetzner was bitten by the assassination bug, more than one assassination conspiracy was proven beyond any rational question and it was all public. The President made President by the assassination also believed ~~and made: y ignored, including by the Fetters.~~

lieved there was a conspiracy and, even before the President ^{he} succeeded was buried, was himself part of one of the ^{major} many conspiracies that were public knowledge before the Fetters got their inspirations.

9 That also was public. At least two Members of the Warren Commission believed ^h that the assassination was a conspiracy and what was done ~~within~~ within the Commission to keep that from becoming public also was still another conspiracy.

226-4-
Chore →

There were other ^{conspiracies} that were public knowledge before the Fetters, any of them, is known to have put pen to paper on the subject and there is no indication in anything that any Fetzner wrote to indicate a any awarebess of this.

This means that ^{they} ~~these~~ were so uninformed that they did not know it or were not honest in what they did, ^{write,} rather belatedly from what they now say, Aguilar in particular, ~~and~~ very much uninformed when they, rather when Aguilar said what he did.

There ~~are~~ were mn many proofs od conspiracies that were ignored in the official investigations and are not mentioned by the Fetters. Photograph ^{and} ~~photographs~~, for example, that they do not mention, do ~~not~~ pretend were falsified. The actual official evidence about the shooting, for ^{another} example, rather than the false ^{account,} record of it made up so ~~that~~ that the Report could ~~conclude~~ conclude in accord with the pre-determined and knowingly untrue ^m official "solution" to the crime that was also a coup d'etat could pretend to be factual was in itself still another conspiracy.

It will never be possible to know exactly how many conspiracies there were, there had to have been that many.

There was the conspiracy to kill, and it required a number of conspiracies in support. There was also the government conspiracy not to investigate the crime and to ~~cover it~~ ^{cover it} all up, the basic meaning ~~to~~ of the conspiracy pursuant to the agreement to the Katzenbach memo and my! The number of subsidiary conspiracies within the government required to ~~explain~~ ^{do} that!

^{As for example}
Take ~~with~~ the different objects said to have been evidence when it was known that they were not.

The considerable amount of this kind of information that was suppressed initially and was forced out of improper secrecy by FOIA lawsuits is unknown to the Fetzers and most of those writing on the subject who, like the Fetzers, begin with their own hangups.

There was an independent Navy conspiracy that coincided with the conspiracy under the Katzenbach memo. Close examination of Humes' ^W Warren Commission testimony reflects that he had begun ^{to} to implement ^{the Navy's} that before that Katzenbach memo was written. Humes began it ~~not~~ later than when he burned his first autopsy report. It is his sworn testimony ^{that} that he burned that autopsy report as soon as he knew that Oswald was dead, ^{about mid-day}

It cannot be believed that Humes or anyone else in any branch of the military service would do that other than under orders. Had he done what he did without authority the consequences could have been severe. He could have been charged with the destruction of evidence in the most significant criminal case in the country's history. As ^{it} ~~it~~ was he spent much of his life, beginning then, with his endless lies about, ^{it} each lie proven to be inadequate ~~for~~ impossible

being replaced by another which, before long, suffered the same ^{file} fate.

Jack Ruby caught them all by surprise when he killed Oswald. All those involved anywhere in the government had been preparing their ~~non-existent~~ nonexistent case against Oswald as the assassin, and just how completely nonexistent ~~that~~ ^a case was ~~is~~ unknown. ^{It is} It is not possible to believe, without access to and understanding of ~~what~~ what the government initially suppressed and ~~is~~ ^{is} unknown to those who pretend to be subject-matter scholars and in fact are not, are the opposite,

The autopsy report ~~of~~ Humes had written when Ruby's murder of Oswald eliminate any trial for Oswald *had to be eliminated and Humes did that 226 B1 here*

~~That meant that there would be no need to take any case to court and it also eliminated the need to report anything that would be subject to examination and to cross-examination in any court.~~

It also meant that, ~~with~~ with national policy not to investigate the crime and to put it all on Oswald, that what did not point to him or at least suggest him could be and was safely ignored in favor of what could be made to seem to reflect his guilt.

All of which was made up, is not real in the evidence. Some of the more dramatic ~~of~~ of this we also see soon.

But what is clear is that the Navy, on its own or in collaboration with others, was off on that Katzenbach memo kick before the Katzenbach memo was decided on and then formulated.

They both, at that point, served the same end but they also, at that point, had no known connection.

Because of the conspiracy that is joined in that Katzenbach memo there are no leads on who the actual assassins were because from

But oh the complications that led to! And the endless Humes, perjury to hide that!

For one example
 When Humes burned the original draft of his autopsy report he forgot about the notes made during the autopsy. And he dared not destroy them. He turned them in and I reconstructed a trail of receipts for them, as we have seen, with most of them countersigned by the President's own physician, Admiral George B. Burkley, and some ~~also~~ ^{were} also receipted by the Secret Service. After I published these records, all of a sudden there was the realization that those notes were for the destroyed autopsy report and did not suit the unreal ~~one~~ ^{report} with which Humes replaced it. So, those notes had to be kept secret, as they were, with Humes always-accessible ^{-perjuries-} lies to try to cover up the existence of the real notes that were not the notes for that replacement autopsy report, *in which there were no notes.*

As one of Humes' ^m lies, which were the felony of perjury, collapsed, he ^p replaced it with another until in the end he had sworn to every ^a impossible possibility.

He told the HSCA, under oath, that he had destroyed those notes. They knew better but they accepted it.

He told the ARRB that he destroyed both the autopsy ~~report~~ and the notes and at the very least, T. Jeremy Gunn, who for a while ~~was~~ was its chief counsel, also knew better, having learned that from me.

Killing Oswald meant that there would be no need to

the very first ~~was~~^M ~~instat~~^{was} there were no investigation of the crime itself and from the day before the assassinated President ~~was~~ buried it was the official national policy not to really investigate that most subsubversive of crimes at all.

It is not our purpose to try to identify all the many conspiracies there weⁿe, those required by the two major conspiracies, the one to assassinate and the ~~ones~~ ^{to} cover that up, but in noting those that ~~addhad~~ had to exist we are underscoring the inad^equate knowledge ~~Aguiar~~ reflects in his essay's title.

^{That} ~~It~~ also reflects a small part of the background required, the knowledge required to writing^e dependabl^y a^bout the assassination and its official investigations^o

There were so many smaller ~~of~~ conspiracies as part of or in support of the larger, major conspiracies we will probably never be able to know what they were or who conspired to do what under them.

There is no connection ~~between~~ between the two major conspiracies, the coup d'etat conspiracy, to assassinate the President, and the Katzenbach ~~in~~ memorandum conspiracy, not to investigate the crime itself. That, of course, was also another ~~one~~ conspiracy, whether or not that was intended. It became the ~~one~~ conspiracy to see to it that the assassins would ~~be~~ forever be free.

[of the Katzenbach memo]

That conspiracy is part of the larger conspiracy agreement, with which also meant the creation of the Warren Commission.

For those who have forgotten the exact words of that Katzenbach memorandum, the paragraph ~~with the~~ beginning with the number 1. reads:

L. The people ^y must be satisfied that Oswald was the assassin; that he did not have confederates who are still at large; and that the evidence was such that he would have been convicted at ^r trial.

The fact is the the official evidence, as distinguished from the official selection ~~of~~ from the official evidence, proves the exact opposite in all details.

It is also obvious that a day and a half after the crimes it as was not possible to ^{state} say any such thing with truthfulness, Indeed, it was not possible to know what even if after the required and ~~deailed~~ detailed investigation it was true. But there we was no such investigation and the conspiracy ~~prece~~ prevented any such investigation.

The appointment of the Warren Commission was the other major provision of the Katzenbach memorandum:

The only other step would be the zappointment of a Presidential Commission of unimpeachable personnel to ~~review and~~

*incident
single
page*

*incident
single
page*

important
enough
space

review the evidence and announce its conclusions. ...

Among the subsidiary conspiracies required by this larger conspiracy is what might be called the medical conspiracy. Others could be called ~~in~~ the shooting conspiracy, and so ~~on~~ forth as the actual, the truthful fact, was converted to make it seem to be consistent with ^{what} ~~what~~ was required for the medical evidence to appear to be consistent with this first part of this larger conspiracy,, to "satisfy the public" that "Oswald was the assassin," without confederates