

1 Dec 69

Harold -

Thought this might interest you.

What do you think?

Regards -

Ernie

12/5/69

Dear Cybil,

Thanks for sending the Whitney Joy mailing. I have been in correspondence with him off and on (lately mostly off) for about two years. There is one area only in which he is solid, and there not as he intends. That is on what until recently, to the best of my knowledge, he alone looked into. That is the lateral angle. Not the real lateral angle, for that he cannot really compute with fineness, but the alleged one. He carries the trajectory of the rear, non-fatal wound backward to the garage area to the west of the TSBD. For the official evidence on this wound to be accurate, the shot had to have originated from that point. He assumes the evidence is correct (when it isn't) and that, in fact, this shot originated there.

The rest is dated, conjectural and wrong.

He gave me a more cogent argument against Thompson on the double head hit two years ago than he gave you. Why he abandoned it I do not know.

When you can get here and see what I now have you'll see how meaningless all this is. We have been well past that sort of thing for years, but so few people are going any real work no one knows it. But about that particular wound, I can tell you this, unequivocally if unspecifically: there is no doubt at all about its location. I showed you something significant about this a year ago. I now have what is even more definitive.

I have no brief for publishers, but I doubt I'd seriously consider Joy's book, either. At best it is dated.

Bud or I will keep you posted. We get together again tomorrow in the hope of making a final determination of who we'll sue on the JFK stuff and for what. He is busy and I doubt he has enough time for us to conclude it, but we will be trying. The King/Ray stuff we have agreed to do separately and sooner. Asxxxx soon as we get the answers to two letters we can proceed.

Sincerely,

Harold Weisberg

5809 East Rosewood St.,
Tucson, Arizona.
November 6, 1969.

85711

Dr. D. Cyril Wecht, M.D., LL.B.,
Duquesne University School of Law,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Dear Dr. Weche: I have no part in the field of medicine but I have studied the Warren Report on the assassination of President Kennedy together with the Hearings and Documents and most of the books written about the Report. I can but agree, in general, with your criticism of the autopsy and the report thereon. Captain Humes doubtless did things in the Navy Way and, as they say in the navy: "There are three ways to do a job: the right way, the wrong way and the Navy way." Like you, I do not know why the best available civilian staff was not assembled to do the autopsy. Nor do I know why the body was not left in Dallas until the autopsy was completed nor why Presidential Assistant Kenneth O'Donnel and the Secret Service men took such a high handed attitude and actually "high-jacked" the body away from the Parkland Hospital and out of the state in violation of the laws of Texas. Was it their purpose to get the body to Bethesda where it would be in the hands of military officers who would act under orders? There seems to be no doubt that Humes did act under orders. What were those orders and why were they given? I think the world has never seen a more massive "cover-up" than in this case, not the Western world at any rate.

In spite of my having no part in the field of medicine or of law, there are certain aspects of the wounds that do enter into my field of competence. I refer to the angles of the wounds in both the vertical and the horizontal planes, the nature of the projectile the shoulder-throat wound and the location of the entry wound.

You mention histological slides which "would be a sure sign" that the back wound was one of entry as was the small wound in the back of the head. So far as the back wound is concerned, there is another proof that it was a wound of entry and that it could only have been at approximately the point where the Autopsy Report places it. I refer to the President's coat and shirt and the bullet holes therein as shown in the photographs, FBI Exhibits 59 and 60. These bullet holes have been treated as just common, run of the mill bullet holes where the bullet enters in a line more or less perpendicular to the body struck. But this was by no means the case. A look at the inset in Exhibit 59 shows that the bullet hole is pointed like a pointed nosed bullet and that the hole points upward and to the left at an angle of 60 degrees or more. Since the coat was on the President's back and he was seated in an automobile moving along a public street, there could have been no way in which a bullet could have been fired from a rifle so that it could have made the hole nor even travelled upward, for that matter. Had a bullet been fired in this manner, it must have made exit near the President's left shoulder. And there is no point from which a bullet could have been fired downward at such an angle even if the bullet had not pointed upward. A little study reveals that the only way in which this hole could have been made was to have had the coat twisted around and up to the right so that the hole would be approximately over the spot where the shoulder entry wound was located in the Autopsy Report. The hole is in the shape of a pointed bullet nose with a bit of the parallel sides. To make such a hole in the cloth, the bullet would have had to

enter the cloth at a very small angle thereto. As the angle to the cloth is increased, the shape and size of the hole change until when the angle reaches the perpendicular to the cloth or near it the hole becomes approximately round and approximately the diameter of the bullet. Twist coat and hole around until the hole is approximately over the shoulder wound and it will be seen that the point of the bullet hole, and thus of the bullet, is toward the body and that the centerline of the bullet, if extended, would go toward the right at a wide angle. Thus Exhibit 59 of the FBI agrees with the Autopsy Report as to the back wound.

The bullet hole in the shirt is also sharply pointed and lies squarely across one of the vertical stripes of the shirt. This again could have happened only if the shirt had been twisted around and up so that the hole lay under the hole in the coat. No "folding" of the shirt would have been necessary, only crumpling. There is, in the volume *Four Days*, I believe, compiled by United Press International, which shows the President in the car somewhere along the route with his coat in precisely this position.

The head wound was inflicted by a bullet fired from about the same point as that inflicting the shoulder wound. This point was about 4 degrees over the President's head and about 4 degrees to the right of the extended centerline of the President's head. The vertical angle of 4 degrees is about the maximum at which the bullet could have entered and made exit before reaching the frontal bone. The bullet was travelling from the right to the left at an angle to the center line of about 4 degrees. It struck the head at a point one (1) inch to the right of and a little above the occipital protuberance. That is, it struck to the right of the center of resistance of the head which would be to the rear of the centerline of the neck. The head is a partially movable body and will tend to react to a push or a blow as a free body would but it can do this only for an instant. As in the case of a pool ball, the head, if it had been free, would have moved off at an angle to the line of impact. But, as an appendage, its freedom of movement was strictly limited. It was, however, because the line of the bullet was off the center of resistance, affected by a force in two directions. A force applied in this manner has two components as explained in a high school or freshman college course in physics. Thus the movement of the head would have been as though it had been struck by two forces at right angles to each other. Since the head was not free, it tried to move in two directions at once. Its movement was first toward the front, the direction of the major component of the force. It then had to snap back and move toward the back of the car, at right angles to the first movement. Thus only one bullet was required to cause the double motion. The principle involved here is the same as that in directing pool balls at various angles. The difference is that the pool ball is free to move in any direction and distance while the head has only a limited movement in any direction and cannot move in a resultant direction as the pool ball does.

A bullet fired from the right front and striking the head on the right side might have its entry wound concealed by the wound made by the bullet from the right rear but such a bullet must have had an exit wound in the head and a mark of some kind on the back of the car since the bullet would have been travelling downward at an angle of about 12 degrees. There was no such bullet mark on the back of the rear seat of the car. It seems certain that there was no effective cross fire.

The skin and flesh of the throat are rather flabby at

best and thus quite different in this respect from any other area of the human body. One might expect the visual aspects of a wound in the area to be quite different from a wound in other areas where the flesh is firm and elastic. Gun shot wounds in the throat are not common and it would seem likely that Dr. Perry had never seen one before. And while Dr. Perry was messing wround with the throat wound, he might well have washed off such small traces of metal as might have been on the cloth of the shirt by means of blood and other throat fluids. How he thought he could do anything for the man who had around 15 percent of his brain shot away, much of it in the vital middle brain, is beyond me. No doubt it is traditional, however useless, to try to keep the spark of life as long as possible, even when there is obviously no hope.

You say that Secret Service Agents Kellerman, Greer and Hill agreed with Sabert and O'Neil of the FBI as to the location of the shoulder wound. I believe, however, that if you will check you will find that Greer, driver of the car, said the wound was "in the soft part of the shoulder," while Kellerman said: "Right under that big muscle between the neck and shoulder." Hill said "Obout six inches down from the neck line." If he had explained what the "neck line" is I might know what he meant. He probably meant the line between head and neck which is the nearest thing there is to a ~~XXXX~~ "neck line" on the human body.

Keller If that is what he meant, then he agreed substantially with Sabert and O'Neil. No doubt the FBI boys were active in framing a case though they may have taken their dimensions from the coat and not from the body itself. In any case, they were wrong, just as wrong as that FBI characyer who said the back wound was at a downward angle of 45 to 60 degrees. This last is impossible simply because there is no spot from which the bullet inflicting the wound could have been fired downward at that angl

It looks to me as though, to judge by the Zapruder film frames published in LIFE which I have, Gov. Connally was hit by Frame 23 or, I should say, 234. The shot was undoubtedly fired from the seventh floor window immediately above the sixth floor window assumed. In this ~~spot~~ *spots* it is the neglected spots where things happened. That milling around with guns on the sixth floor was meant to confuse as was the rifle, the telescopic sight, cartridge cases and what not found there.

The "cover-up" on this job was probably the most massive in history and there was reason to believe that it was set in mption by Sheriff Decker some minutes before the first shot was fired. The Commission tried to explain but did not quite succeed. In any case, virtually the whole of the "Establishment" was involved in the cover operation. I do not know who shot Kennedy but I do know beyond any shadow of doubt that Oswald did not. The proof is a matter of simple, elementary mathematics and cannot honestly be denied.

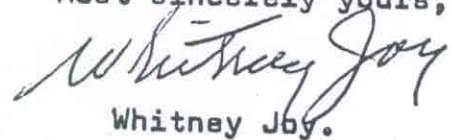
And, of course, those two pieces of junk, the so-called Oswald rifle and telescopic sight were never used. Only an imbecile would have tried to hit anything with them. Connally's clothing were taken away and cleaned, contrary to all rules in such matters and those who did it, Cliff Carter, it seems, were guilty of the crime of tampering with or destroying evidence. Carter submitted a statement but was not questioned by the Commission. He probably removed, or caused to be removed, the bullets or fragments that struck Connally. The bucket fragments said to have been in the car and from the Oswald rifle may have been from that rifle and may have been in the car but that ~~ix~~ is not to say how nor when they got there. The limousine was left unguarded in Dallas and anybody could have planted a young calf in it if he had wanted to do so. The Secret Service neither protected Kennedy, his remains

nor the evidence. Chief Curry of the Dallas police said in one connection that they had "violated every rule of police procedure." And he could have said that of the entire case and said it again and again until Kingdom Come. In terms of honest investigation, the Keystone Kops were a fine, well organized body of police by comparison.

Josiah Thompson's SIX SECONDS IN DALLAS shows a line drawing of a head with dashed line for the path of the bullet and another dashed line showing the path of the fragment of bullet or bone supposed to have made exit through the throat wound. What makes this an impossibility is that the head is erect and yet the fragment makes exit at a small angle and clears the chest by only a small margin. The fragment should have been on the floor of the limousine but if so it was never reported. The fact is that Mr. Kennedy's head was far from erect as shown by Zapruder frame 312. His whole body was twisted and canted to the left and forward while the head was bowed toward the chest by about 30 degrees. The entire upper portion of the body was crumpled forward as one might expect. A bullet fragment or bone fragment traveling in the path shown on the Thompson drawing could not have been expected to exit from the throat and, if by any chance it had done so, it must ~~have~~ at once have reentered the flesh of the chest or abdomen and again penetrated the shirt. There were no other holes in the shirt or undershirt and no wounds in the chest or abdomen. Thus one must conclude that the throat wound was not made by a fragment from the head but was the exit wound of the bullet which entered through the "soft part of the shoulder" and "right under that big muscle."

I am a professional engineer, now inactive, but having had registrations in Pennsylvania and California. My experience with rifles and other firearms has been lifelong though not quite intensive. I was a "crack shot" with a 22 rifle at the age of about 12. I became familiar with the U.S. Springfield rifle at the age of 15. By the time I was 23 I had had about 6 years of military experience in school, college and the army. I did some expert shooting but, not being in infantry, did not fire for record. All my experience could have been called that of officer training and as an officer. Some time back I found an ancient certificate of, one might say, "graduation" from the School of Fire at Ft. Sill. A "gun bug" in a small way, I have 8 military rifles, including 2 Mausers and a Carcano.

Most sincerely yours,


Whitney Joby.

The address accidentally cancelled below id: 5809 East Rosewood St

Copy of letter sent to 110 publishers. Forty (40) did not answer, seventy (70) rejections. Only 2 asked to see the work and gave phony excuses. Dictatorship?

Anyhow the informants mentioned below were right.

Tucson, Arizona. 85711

November 7, 1969.

Dr. D. Cyril Wecht,
Duquesne University School of Law,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Dear Sir: People who are doubtless better informed than I in the ways of American publishers have told me in recent months that none of them will any longer publish a work on the Warren Report even though the heart of the material considered is not only basic to the Report and any adequate critical evaluation of that Report but it has never yet been treated by anyone, whether protagonist or critic. It would seem that none of those who have written so extensively on the Report have any knowledge of rifles, rifle fire, telescopic sights or revolvers. In other words, though the crime was one of ballistics, no knowledge of ballistics, however elementary the ballistics involved, was brought to bear on any study of the Report.

Endurable to bad health and the thought that somebody else would surely do it, prevented me from making an attempt at a study of the Report until less than two years ago. Then I was stung by the CBS whitewash of the re-enactment which didn't re-enact anything, not even the original "re-enactment" by the FBI which was itself a fake. So I collected some material and began working more or less regularly though not intensively. I had remembered a few things from the TV broadcasts and a quick check on the Report as soon as it was available to me

I had known since about November 23, 1963 that the angle in the vertical plane of the shoulder-throat wound was very small and knew that the bullet which made it was never fired from any sixth floor window from a distance of only 177 feet. I checked the autopsy report in Appendix IX and there it was, the very flat angle. I also checked the description of the "re-enactment" as it was set up and saw that it was not a re-enactment but a new enactment of a crime that never happened.

Pages 104, 105, 106 and 107 of the Report explain how the "re-enactment" was set up and on page 106 is a false angle falsely calculated, an angle purported to be the "angle of passage" of the bullet through the shoulder-throat wound. The angle as calculated is an absurdity.

The true angle of passage is obtained through consideration of the wound itself as is usual in such cases though such cases are not common. The data for this angle are given in the autopsy report, Appendix IX. The bullet entered "just over the borders of the scapula" in the back and made exit through the "third and fourth trachea rings" or, as shown in FBI Exhibit 60, just below the collar band of the shirt. The collar band rests on the clavicle or collar bone. The upper borders of the scapula and of the clavicle are at almost exactly the same level. The entry wound would have been about 1/8 inch above the border of the scapula and the exit wound as indicated by FBI Exhibit 60 was about 1/4 inch below the same level. The difference in elevations of the two wounds is thus about 3/8 inch and, according to the autopsy report, they are 5 1/2 inches apart. If a line is drawn through the two wounds the angle of the line in the vertical plane will be about 3 1/2 to 4 1/2 degrees, possibly a trifle more. The vertical angle downward to the President's

shoulder as measured for the re-enactment was 21 degrees 34 minutes. The ~~xxx~~ shoulder-throat wound could not, therefore, have been made by a bullet travelling in free air from the sixth floor window nor from any other floor above the ground level.

The wound of entrance, says the autopsy report, was $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches from the point of the right shoulder and FBI Exhibit 60 shows that the exit wound was about $\frac{1}{8}$ inch to the left of the midline of the throat. Mr. Kennedy's shoulder width was normal for a man of his size and was about $18\frac{1}{2}$ to $18\frac{1}{2}$ inches. The shoulder wound was, therefore, $3\frac{5}{8}$ inches or more from the midline of the body. Adding the $\frac{1}{8}$ inch for the distance from the midline to the exit wound, the resultant distance along the shoulder line to the throat wound is $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches. A line drawn through the two wounds would extent from the President's shoulder to the right at an angle of 43 degrees or more. This large angle to the right was not only completely neglected in the Warren Report but was just as completely neglected by all those who have written about the Report whether critic or protagonist. The neglect of this wide angle is of itself enough to invalidate the fundamental conclusion of the Warren Report even though neither critics nor protagonists have been able to perceive the fact.

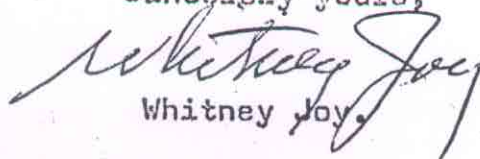
I have gone into the matter of the wounds thoroughly and have given about equal treatment to other matters closely connected with the guns. And even in those portions of my work which are more or less a review of what has gone before, I have found a great deal of new material, including proof of the utter inaccuracy of the rifle and the sight said to have been used. One of a number of matters never pointed out is that FBI Exhibits 59 and 60 show that the bullet had a pointed nose and not a round nose as claimed. Thus all the Report has to say about the bullet or bullets is meaningless. I have called the work THE TESTIMONY OF THE GUNS and it runs to something more than 300 sheets though it would be substantially less in pages.

The PHOTOGRAPHS THROUGH THE RIFLE SCOPE, Commission Exhibits 889, 891, 893, etc., especially 893, presented as the "re-enactment" of the assassination, show a crime quite different from the one that took place. Exhibit 893 shows the correct point of entry of the bullet but not the correct point of exit which was to the left of the midline of the throat. The exhibit shows instead the bullet as passing a good two inches to the right of the midline and little more than grazing the right side of the neck. A bullet so fired would not make exit through the throat at all but would plunge down into the chest.

There are so many falsities in connection with the weapons that it seems whoever set up this charade must have meant it to be discovered at once. The rifle, telescopic sight and revolver were little more than pieces of junk without substantial repairs. Anyone attempting such a killing would, as a matter of course, select good quality weapons. Even with the data faked by Special Agent Frazier of the FBI, the rifle and scope together had a potential miss of 13 inches at 60 yards. Correcting the data, the miss would have been 16 inches due to the scope alone.

I would like to know if you would be interested in seeing the work.

Sincerely yours,


Whitney Joy