

NATIONAL

ENQUIRER

LANTANA, FLORIDA 33462
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October 21, 1975

~~Mr. A. I. English~~
~~618 So. Waverly Dr.~~
~~Dallas, Tex.~~ 75208

Dear Mr. English:

Thank you for your interest in The ENQUIRER.

Because we do not have all the information you requested, I suggest you send your questions directly to:

Harold Weisberg
Route 8
Frederick, Md. 21701

Thank you again for writing. We are always happy to hear from our readers and to be of assistance whenever possible.

Sincerely,

Ann Bell
Ann Bell
Reader Service

Mr. Weisberg:

True did not acknowledge my attached letter of March 26, but in view of your recent views set forth in the Enquirer I am wondering if you knew that the neck wound was mutilated by physicians in Dallas by the tracheotomy?

Regards and best wishes.

A. I. English

Dallas, March 26, 1975.

The Peterson Publishing Company, True Magazine,
2490 Sunset Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif. 90069

Gentlemen:

I enjoyed the interesting article in your April issue by Richard Poyle, "The Strange Death of Clay Shaw". However, there are one or two other matters I wish he had commented upon:

He could have mentioned that Richard Nixon was in Dallas the day before the assassination. A fact that Mr. Nixon apparently did not want to discuss.

As a communications representative I was with the White House press corps when the two doctors came in on the stage of the small auditorium to discuss the death of the President a few minutes before and to answer a limited number of questions. In looking over my skimpy notes made at the time it appears that the press briefing took place about 2PM. The two doctors were Dr. Malcom Perry, age 34 and Dr. Kemp Clark, age 38.

Dr. Perry said the President was moribund upon arrival, had head and throat wounds and was given blood and fluids. A heart monitoring machine was attached.

Dr. Clark said the President had brain wounds with loss of brain tissue from back of head. He said chest tubes were attached and that wounds were lethal. He further stated that the President lived about 40 minutes after arrival.

I don't know which doctor made this explanation but my notes read: "Mid-line lower portion of neck in front below adam's apple". I recall that the doctors were closely questioned about this particular wound. They replied that it must have been an entrance wound since the hole was so small. But, of all things, the doctors enlarged this wound for the tracheotomy thereby destroying forever the ability to determine exact nature of this important wound!

2- Clay Shaw

The doctors said the President died at 1PM at which time the last rights were administered.

I do not recall seeing any press mention of this throat wound, at least in the past several years.

I am glad to see some support for Mr. Garrison. The natives of New Orleans thought one of their own could do no wrong, especially a friendly man of Shaw's type who had long lived in the French Quarters. I made frequent trips to New Orleans and was well acquainted with local sentiment regarding this case.

Very truly yours,

✓
/s/ A. L. English,
618 South Waverly Drive,
Dallas, Texas 75208

Pathologist's view *Dallas Times Herald 3/28/75*
JFK autopsy termed 'incompetent'

By BRYAN MARTIN
Staff Writer

A noted pathologist who said he is one of the few persons to see the autopsy reports on President John F. Kennedy has described the autopsy as "incompetent and unbelievable."

Dr. Cyril Wecht, Allegheny County, Pa., coroner, also revealed to a national television audience Thursday night that certain portions of the autopsy are missing.

Wecht, former U.S. Sen. Ralph Yarborough of Austin, a journalist and an attorney took part in an ABC television special to discuss the presidential assassination in Dallas on Nov. 22, 1963.

Saying he had conducted or supervised thousands of autopsies, Wecht criticized the post-mortem of Kennedy and said he personally has no doubt someone in addition to Lee Harvey Oswald was responsible for firing shots at the President's motorcade.

A Warren Commission empaneled to

study the assassination found Oswald—who was killed two days later in the Dallas Police Department's basement—acted alone in slaying Kennedy.

But journalist Maicom Kildruff, who witnessed the assassination, and author Jim Bishop disputed Wecht and charged Oswald alone killed the President.

"There has been far too much mystery made of this," said Kildruff. "It was the act of a single deranged mind—Oswald."

The author of a book entitled "The Day Kennedy Was Shot," Bishop supported the Warren Commission's findings. But he said three shots were fired — the first missing, the second hitting Kennedy and the third striking Texas Gov. John Connally, who was riding in the presidential limousine.

The commission, according to the panelists, found one bullet entered Kennedy's neck, traveled up his throat and through the top of his forehead, emerging and striking Connally first

above the right armpit, then his right wrist and finally lodging in his left thigh.

Yarborough, riding two cars behind the President, said he, too, heard three shots, but he believed some had been fired from in front of Kennedy and not from the Texas School Book Depository Building, where Oswald allegedly fired the shot that killed Kennedy.

"You don't smell gunpowder unless you are upwind from it, and it blows in your face," said Yarborough, who has urged the reopening of the investigation. He said he could not have smelled the gunpowder if the shots had been fired from behind the motorcade.

Also during the 50-minute telecast, a film shot by the late Abraham Zapruder was shown. The film of the assassination shows Kennedy's head jerking backward and to the left after he was shot. The movement, according to theories, indicates the shot was fired from in front of Kennedy and not from the rear.