

HSLA

In his March 11, 1978 appearance before the medical panel of the House Select Committee of Assassination, Col. Pierre Finck presents himself as a pathologist who spends all day every day performing autopsies so that no one is clear and separate in his mind and as regarding the autopsy on a President of the United States as something that has no reason to stand out in his mind.

His most common response^{was} as I do not recall, next being I do not know, both in quotes.

He was consistently evasive in responses, if not also from time to time less than honest. And in this he was helped from time to time by Committee Counsel Andy Purty, who helped him by testifying for him and by stating as fact what was not fact.

For the most part, the panel did not really question him and when they were asking him questions where he was clearly being evasive they failed to ask obvious questions. Like when they were interested in a red spot on a photo of the back of the President's head that seems to be higher than the autopsists placed the alleged entry wound on the back of the head and he found one half-assed excuse for another to be evasive, they did not hand him the X-rays including that and ask him to compare the picture with what the X-rays depict. Nor did they ask him to reconcile the great differences between what the autopsy said is the point at which a bullet entered the back of the President's head and the DJ panel placed it.

When they refer to many fragments of metal in the X-rays, they never refer to the autopsy protocol, which refers to about 40 dust-like fragments, and then ask him if in his experience or from his knowledge of how bullets behave on impact if it is within possibility for case-hardened, full-jacketed military ammunition made in accord with the Geneva convention to behave that way, deposit such minute fragments, given its composition. They all knew that is impossible. What surprises me is that Wecht did not pick up on that.

(In this regard, when the committee questioned the FBI agents at the autopsy, and they then provided affidavits, the agents referred to this "complete fragmentation," as Sibert does in his 10/24/78 affidavit, they never asked the agents the same question. Nor did they pick up on the obvious, that Sibert got a hint from the FBI Lab the night of the autopsy to forget about that. Here is what he says in that affidavit: ^{Chuck}

"...I left the autopsy room to call the FBI Laboratory and spoke to Agent Killions. I asked if he could furnish any information regarding a type of bullet that would almost completely fragmentize. Agent Killion then asked if we knew about a bullet which had been found on a stretcher at Barjland Hospital and had been received at the Laboratory from A Secret Service Agent." (page 3)

From Sibert's own account the Lab did not answer his question and, from his account, once Killion told him that a bullet, ^{was found} one completely undescribed, with its characteristics unknown, Sibert asked him not another word about any bullet that would so completely fragment.

One would believe that after his experience as a defense witness in the Clay Shaw case, after his tough cross examination there by Al Oser, Finck would remember some of that and that this would be reflected in his appearance before that panel. All of whom were, they say, his friends!

One point where Purdy's covering up is clear is on when Humes phoned Perry in Dallas. As the evidence save for Humes' lie about it is that he made his first call during the autopsy. Purdy consistently testifies for Finck that it was not until the next day, which is Humes' lie.

And this the Commission knew from many sources, from what I published on it from the ignored Warren Commission evidence to what Perry told me and from the Navy radiologist, Ebersole, who told them many times that it was between 10 and 11 the night of the assassination. This is amply born out by others. Ebersole was there and saw and heard it.

(The DJ panel, as is clear in Post Mortem, places the entry wound in the back of the President's head four inches higher than Finck and the other autopsists did.)

Finck persists in the military canard, that restrictions were imposed on the autopsy by the Kennedy family, never pretending to have first-hand knowledge and never questioned about that, but in the end all he knows is that the restrictions were given to them by Admiral Galloway.

Dr. Gary Aguilar sent me this transcript and a stack of copies of staff memos. Of the later, which I've read and from which I made some extra copies for a writing file, I say that while they vary in their value and dependability, I make file copies of some and, lacking office space in any file cabinet, I have them in an identified box. The transcript, 119 pp., is on legal-sized paper. I made working copies on letter size and I also included these notes on a separate sheet. On reading I used a highlighter and then I highlighted the copies I made, not complete re Finck or Ebersole, what I want for working with these pages. Plan to cut the excess of the legal-size papers off so this transcript will fit in a usual file cabinet in my office. Possibly under HACA, if not there under autopsy. I've asked Gary his source and the source of the notations.

Meaning who did that writing.

HW 3/19/94