

in the President's head. With what he had not said asked of him as a question by Dr. Weston, Ebersole corrected Weston, saying "that the wound of entrance was somewhere to the side or to the posterior quadrant" of the head [transcript, page 28].

Medical panel chairman Baden, at whom we earlier took a look, had asked Ebersole, "where the wound of entrance was in the head radiologically." Ebersole's reply was, "In my opinion it would have come from the side . . ." [transcript, page 18].

Thus, Ebersole, one of the doctors closest to the corpse, the working radiologist at the autopsy, under oath, testified contrary to what the government says and has always said about both of the President's admitted wounds. He saw both and for his X-raying *had* to examine them. His testimony contradicts what the government says about both. He placed the back wound much lower. That creates a number of questions never asked. With regard to the official mythology, it eliminates any possibility at all of the single-bullet theory on which the Report is based. That also precludes any exit where the bullet hole in the front of the neck was. In short, this refutes the Report entirely. (As we see below, so did FBI Special Agent Francis X. O'Neill.)

The government says the entrance of the only officially admitted head wound was in the back of the head. Its "solution requires this. Ebersole's testimony does exactly the same with the bullet said to have caused death: he says it was of side entrance, not a bullet that entered the back of the head. And that, too, destroys the official "solution."

As we have seen, some of the unofficial evidence makes a liar of Humes in his fanciful account of not knowing there had been a bullet wound in the President's anterior neck. Humes both read and quoted the newspapers which reported on the Perry news conference, at which, shortly after the President was pronounced dead, he said three different times in response to reporters' questions that the bullet impacting there was from the front. Yet Humes's sworn-to account is that he had no knowledge of this until the next morning he phoned Perry. Humes swore that was the earliest he ever spoke to Perry, during the *morning* of the day after the assassination.

We also recalled Dr. Clark's testimony, that because Humes had

told Perry what the autopsy report would say, Perry asked Clark to handle that day's scheduled news conference for him.

At several points Ebersole attested that *in his presence Humes phoned Perry during the autopsy!* His first of these several references to this is: "I believe by 10, to 10:30, approximately a communication was established with Dallas . . ." [transcript, page 5].

Baden hoisted himself and his committee on their own petard in questioning Ebersole about this, saying, "and it was your impression that before the autopsy was finished, at 10:30 at night, contact had been made between Dr. Humes and—" Here Ebersole interrupted, saying, "I must say these times are approximate, but I would say in the range of 10 to 11 P.M., Dr. Humes had determined that a procedure had been carried out in the anterior neck covering the wound of exit" [transcript, page 20].

Humes had "determined" nothing. The best that it can be called is a conjecture. Closer to the truth is that he just made up that it was an exit wound because that was wanted of him, because that made it possible for the government to claim there had been only the one assassin, Oswald.

But Ebersole insisted that Humes phoned Perry *during* the autopsy. *And he was there!*

Dr. Weston returned to this later, when he correctly cited what Ebersole had testified to and Ebersole gave him the same answer [transcript, page 47].

If we assume that all the other members of the HSCA's medical panel were asleep or daydreaming, without question its chairman, Baden, and the prestigious Weston, author of a JFK assassination book, knew the truth, knew very well what Ebersole swore to repeatedly and of personal knowledge and with that destroyed Humes's integrity, if he did not also prove that Humes had sworn falsely, a felony. Ebersole's testimony also proved the official "solution" was impossible and was known to be impossible.

But they preserved in that awful crime of silence when men should speak out, should be heard, and should demand to be heard.

As we have seen, because no proof was ever offered of it and because it makes the Kennedy family responsible for the awful mess of that autopsy, it was from the first—and often thereafter—the official party line that what was wrong with the autopsy, what was not

in the President's head. With what he had not said asked of him as a question by Dr. Weston, Ebersole corrected Weston, saying "that the wound of entrance was somewhere to the side or to the posterior quadrant" of the head [transcript, page 28].

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