

Appendix

A1

largely Knowing when I began this book that I would be limited in my documentation ~~with~~ to the documentation in what I had printed earlier, in some cases thirty-five years earlier, and mostly to what was publicly available in 1974, I started making copies as I went. ~~and~~ Then, having no more filing room in my office, I started laying ~~what~~ what I copied in a stack on my desk. ~~Atop~~ the seven ~~four~~ <sup>four</sup> drawer file cabinets facing my desk are six cardboard boxes from a nearby supermarket. There then were also four boxes on my desk plus what is sold as a "desk organizer" but did not meet that defined role on my overcrowded desk. Which for years I have not been able to use as desks are ordinarily used. I cannot keep my feet in the <sup>a</sup>perature for them and have not been able to for twenty-five ~~years~~, since the diagnosis of my first thrombotic ~~epilepsy~~ <sup>sis</sup>. In fact, I cannot sit facing the desk <sup>order to be</sup> because, in <sup>order to be</sup> able to type, I am at right-angles to my desk. But in order to be able to keep my feet elevated I had to have a pedestal typewriter table, which did not appear to be available commercially. So, I type with both legs <sup>small</sup> and feet ~~near~~ horizontal with the floor, with the typewriter on a <sup>table top</sup> that is attached to a two-inch steel pipe that in turn is attached to a base that is eleven by fourteen inches and which rolls easily on industrial casters.

down and

I may not keep my legs

I read and correct what I have written when it is <sup>in</sup> a clipboard and I <sup>read</sup> ~~it~~ <sup>same</sup> in that ~~same~~ sitting position when I read and correct, some times using this Hermes 3000 "Cadillac of portable typewriters", when I have more than a <sup>or insert</sup> word or so to correct.

By the time I started writing those copies <sup>the</sup> were lost. <sup>did not</sup> If I ~~do not~~ remember <sup>she</sup> where I had last seen them, <sup>started</sup> and my search through ~~the~~ jungle of (paper) on top of ~~file~~ file cabinets was fruitless.

Then, after I had finished what will have to be the text of this book, they suddenly <sup>surfaced</sup> ~~appeared~~ when I was <sup>to</sup> looking for something else.

*sometimes*

In that initial copying I included more than the part that was ~~immediately~~ directly related to what Specter had written first to be sure that all that was relevant was included, ~~and~~ <sup>and</sup> then so that the record for history, which is what this series of ~~two~~ <sup>two</sup> books that have no promise of publication is intended to be, would clearly leave nothing <sup>being printed</sup> ~~out~~ <sup>german</sup> of what is quoted.

Some of them are pretty long but they all relate to what Specter, ~~with~~ with his bare face hanging out, calls his passion for truth. ~~for~~ <sup>also</sup> All of what is quoted does address that, some including others who disgraced themselves, their profession and their country with a lack of honesty that is <sup>lots</sup> in Specter's league. ~~Most~~ <sup>Some</sup> of that also does involve Specter, too.

~~The Post Mortem~~ <sup>Post Mortem</sup>, from which most comes, is a large book, much larger than ~~it~~ <sup>its</sup> ~~the 650 page~~ 650 pages. When the typing was reduced <sup>in size</sup> (by the camera that is the beginning of offset printing). There are more lines per page than in most book printing. This smaller size than the usual type that most books are set in plus less space between those lines <sup>made</sup> for many more words per page than most books have.

On addition, Post Mortem had an exceptionally large appendix. It is of two hundred and thirty-three pages, all of the reproduction of official evidence, documents and pictures both and almost all not previously published. There is also facsimile reproduction of both Commission text and the pictures I obtained from it and from the FBI.

Not only was <sup>so much</sup> most of this appendix not previously ~~published~~ <sup>publicly known</sup>. Some of it, as the text reports, was carefully misfiled <sup>hidden - so</sup> so that the most diligent search would not disclose it.

Admiral Burkley, <sup>who was</sup> ~~which~~ <sup>the President's physician,</sup> approved, what <sup>she's unring</sup> <sup>of autopsy records in</sup> may have been the crimes of the <sup>Century</sup> autopsy pathologists, Burkley also "verified" the truth of what those incredible records state. <sup>This</sup> ~~which~~ means that

Specter is not truthful in his claim to fame in his knowingly false

self-glorification, that he first presented <sup>our</sup> James's explanation for his birning of part of ~~his~~ <sup>precious</sup> history and what almost certainly ~~ended~~ <sup>ended</sup> ~~officially~~ <sup>ended</sup> Specter's fabrication of his single-bullet <sup>fantasy</sup> absolute ~~impossibility~~ <sup>that</sup> without which there could not have been the "solution" to "the crime of th century" that the Warren Report is <sup>claimed to be</sup>

When the work of other Commission counsels got near or into Specter's love, his bastard of <sup>his</sup> the single-bullet <sup>impossibility</sup> invention, Specter was also into it.

Specter wanted to be certain that the <sup>fabrication</sup> ~~manufacture~~ was by his <sup>o</sup> ~~midel~~ as in all instances <sup>and details</sup> it was.

<sup>about what it says about him:</sup> Post Mortem appeared in 1975. That gave Specter twenty years in which to complain. Or, as I <sup>e</sup> challenged him <sup>s</sup> repeatedly, to sue me. But he was lawyer enough to know that if he sued he'd be <sup>o</sup> ~~cllobbered~~, and that when it would get real attention. Besides which he'd <sup>o</sup> ~~have~~ lost, as this book and its ~~appendex~~ <sup>appendix</sup> both ~~show~~ leave beyond any question.

It was ~~the~~ wise of him to suffer his hurt in silence.

His silence reduced the chance of his actual record, which is anything but a <sup>o</sup> search for the truth, whatever he meant by "passion," <sup>d</sup> helped reduce the very low possibility that the media, which ignored his actual record, <sup>not</sup> which began <sup>o</sup> not later than when the Warren Report was published, would ~~not~~ get the attention it should have gotten.

If it had the <sup>o</sup> Warren Report could not have survived it.

Which is <sup>o</sup> probably the reason neither <sup>Allen</sup> Specter nor the other Specters, ~~and~~ <sup>o</sup> some junior grade Specters, got the attention they ~~also~~ deserved.

If there had been a dictator to order the Sieg Heil, <sup>o</sup> approach of the Commission, it could not have performed better than <sup>o</sup> it did in sancyifying the government's failure to be honest, its official determination to be dishonest, as is documented in the <sup>o</sup> ~~trxt~~ <sup>l</sup>, with that Katzenbach memorandum and what relates to <sup>o</sup> it.

So, whatever the government may have had in mind, whatever impelled the drafting of that Katzenbach memorandum, which ~~was~~ <sup>was</sup> ~~not~~ <sup>probably</sup> ~~was~~ <sup>not</sup> ~~by~~ <sup>begun</sup> Katzenbach, the effect, whether or not intended, was to ~~make~~ <sup>impossible</sup> the tracing and capture of the assassins. Which was never attempted in any event.

In the land of the free and the home of the brave!  
*as that accepted memo state*

But that Specter cannot take credit for.

*To his* The credit, as we have seen, is ~~for~~ <sup>the</sup> foisting off on the nation the false official account of the assassination- which was a coup d'~~etat~~.

But that Specter did not boast of, ~~was~~ did not ~~display~~ his pride <sup>in</sup> of.

These excerpts from the Commission's hearings are also samples of how <sup>Specter</sup> he did what he takes such pride in.

~~Unless otherwise indicated, all are from Post Mortem.~~

In addition to documenting what Specter is so proud of doing, his great accomplishment, many of these ~~excerp~~ ~~excerpts~~ <sup>official records,</sup> ~~are~~ <sup>official</sup> exculpatory of Oswald-prove he was not the assassin - ~~and that to~~ ~~an~~ ~~off~~ ~~official~~ knowledge.

Including Specter's.

*① Specter had twenty five years or there - and he was silent so complete*

All are from Post Mortem ~~excerpt~~ ~~except~~ the last, which is ~~from~~ ~~Never Again~~.

The first is from the chapter, "Flatulent Finck and His Man-Court Spelling Bee", more detail than is ~~in~~ <sup>by the military</sup> the text on Finck's confession that the autopsy was controlled by ~~a~~ <sup>a</sup> navy admiral and that the control prohibited what is required in an autopsy.

Clay-I'd like these in facsimile but if you disagree, please add the page numbers. Probably it would be a good idea to eliminate the tabs as on this first one <sup>but not if that takes much time</sup>

was  
Irving Dymond ~~is~~ of Clay Shaw's counsel.  
a New Orleans  
Alvin Oser was assistant district attorney, one of those  
handling the Shaw prosecution,

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For example, he was asked a simple question to which he should - and knew he should - have answered merely "yes" or "no": "Now, Doctor, did you examine on the remains of the late President Kennedy a wound in the frontal neck region?" Finck launched into a combination of futile self-justification and a mumbo-jumbo of meaningless pontification, complete with another needless spelling, this time inaccurately, adding a characterization of that wound as one of exit, while also admitting he did not then see it. After a half-page of this rambling, he went into a double hearsay, what he knew was improper and incompetent, that on the day after the autopsy, "Dr. Humes called the surgeons of Dallas." This is hearsay, for Finck was not there, and error, for Humes phoned only one doctor. Finck added, "and he was told that they" - hearsay twice removed, for Finck did not hear what, if anything, was said - before Oser interrupted, "I object to the hearsay." (p.14)

Then Dymond pretended to caution Finck - a caution entirely unnecessary to a man certified in forensic science - "You may not say what the surgeons of Dallas told Dr. Humes. That would be hearsay." Finck argued with him, beginning with, "I have to base my interpretation on all the facts available and not on one fact only..." Patently, this is false. The proper and possible answers are "yes", "no", or "I am not certain." If necessary, Finck could then ask permission to amplify his answer. Here it was not necessary except for propoganda, which is not the purpose of a legal proceeding. Dymond, of course, was quite anxious for Finck to load the record with all the propoganda and irrelevancies he could get in and to complicate Oser's already serious problems as much as he could. So, he let Finck carry on without interruption for most of a page (15) until the judge, for the first but not the last time, called Finck to book.

Knowing full well it was entirely improper, Finck had gotten to where he argued, "I insist on that point, and that telephone call to Dallas from Dr. Humes - " when Judge Haggerty chided him, "You may insist on the point, Doctor, but we are going to do it according to the law. If it is legally objectionable, even if you insist, I am going to have to sustain the objection."

(As a measure of Finck's knowledge, even of hearsay, I note that Humes made not "that telephone call" but two of them.)

Dymond took the cue, brought Finck back to what he had volunteered and thus gotten into the record, "when the X-rays I requested showed no bullets in the cadaver of the President," to broaden the interpretation to what may well have made it perjurious in fact as it was in intent, "you say the X-rays showed no bullet or projectile in that area of the President or in any other area?"

Finck still would not give a simple "yes" or "no" response. He first said that "I requested whole-body X-rays" and then added that the only "fragments" they saw in the X-rays were in those of the head and "due to another bullet wound."

The line crossed, this is perjury. But nothing will happen, unless Finck gets another promotion. He got one after similar perjurious testimony before the Warren Commission.

Prior to this New Orleans testimony, as we have seen, Finck had given Attorney General Clark, who had become one of the needless victims of all this official dishonesty, a statement in which all three autopsy doctors acknowledge the presence of fragments of bullet in precisely this area, making their earlier Warren Commission testimony as criminal in character as Finck's here is.

There were fragments there. These fragments alone destroy the official "solution" to the crime. Therein lies sufficient official motive for both the perjury and its protection, in the case of the Warren Commission, its subornation also. This is not the only such testimony, but it is clear enough so the repetitions (as on pp.47,125,127 and especially 137) are not needed to establish criminality and gross and deliberate deception.

Finck made other errors, engaged in further deceptions, but to

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rehash all of them at this point, significant as any one is in court and in an investigation of the murder of a President, would be to coal Newcastle. The next one worthy of special attention begins on page 48. By that time Finck had found it necessary to help the local yokels of the legal, judicial and journalistic fraternities by spelling out such difficult and unusual words as "entered", "cratering", "crater", "perforating", "missile", "scheme", "cranial", "inner", "shattering", "in", "out" - and "path" two different times.

In no case was he asked to, never was he not understood, not once did he have to repeat anything. How depressing it must have been for this towering intellect, this one man in whom the providential deity had deposited the sum total of legal and medical knowledge and understanding, to have to associate with such an ignorant rabble as those New Orleanian lawyers and judge, those backwoods court reporters and the illiterate representatives of the press of the entire world.

By page 48, however, Finck was running backward fast, as in insisting, when asked merely if he had not been "a co-author" of the autopsy report, which he had signed and had affirmed under oath before the Commission, "Wait, I was called in as a consultant to look at the wounds; that doesn't mean I am running the show."

This was the break for which I had carefully prepared Oser that long Sunday in his Metairie home, for which he had documentation, including the first part of this book.

Before long Finck had admitted that the autopsy doctors were mere figureheads, that "an Army General, I don't remember his name," was "running the show" (p.48). But, Finck was "one of the three qualified pathologists standing at the autopsy table."

"Was this Army General a qualified pathologist?"

"No."

"Was he a doctor?"

"No."

Could Finck remember the name? Again, "No, I can't. I don't remember."

After all, why should a mere expert in forensic pathology remember anything about an Army General who could ruin his career? Or bring charges against him (a reality to be considered in the proper context)? Or who could not, in an autopsy room of another branch of the service, really be the man "running the show".

If for some reason not immediately clear, a reason Finck was careful to avoid exploring, with all the "insisting" and volunteering that characterizes his testimony, the buck had to be passed upward, the Army does not control Naval installations. This was the Navy Hospital part of the Naval Medical Center, and the upward chain of command goes from the commander of the hospital, whom we shall not forget, to the commander of the entire installation, who has attracted our attention and will again, to the Surgeon General of the Navy, who - to now - has succeeded in avoiding any attention.

But no general of any army rank controls any naval installation - not normally, anyway. So, the next day he changed his testimony about the man in charge being a general, saying he was an admiral.

Oser eased off a bit for several pages and then came back to this strange and seemingly unnecessary factor in an open and above-board autopsy of a President, the domination of it by the top brass who had no business interfering and no competence to make decisions.

While claiming that, in addition to this unnamed general, "there were law enforcement officers, military people with various ranks, and you have to co-ordinate the operation according to directions," a real Nazi-like concept of the performance of an autopsy under any conditions (pp.48-9), Finck resisted efforts to get him to identify these other people (p.51), resorting to generalities, pretending he had been too busy

note the names of the top brass, of medico-legal function.

Even for high military men to the consequences of war, there the dissecting of a human body, no people. Nor does it seem that men in watching the taking apart of a would prefer to avoid so gruesome was made on the corpse of a murder

Nor were these high-ranking official observers. The Secret Serv

Finck departed from strict room was crowded with military and Secret Service agents, FBI agents in the autopsy room were the "Feds" despite Finck's claim, there were the military having seen to that. cluded civilians.

Finck did acknowledge he d army general that was there direct were others, there were admirals."

"Admirals?" asked Oser, to

"Oh, yes," Finck expanded, tempted self-defense the Eichmann/ in the United States and in a medic lieutenant-colonel in the Army y

Now, it happens that the a ment did anticipate medico-legal n and directions, special regulations of Pathology manual on "The Autops; do and not to do for political purp

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That never-ending effort to

(Although the Navy decline: me first appeared in news account "Kinney" and thereafter was various standard sources. The 1968-9 editi born 2/19/04; M.D. U.Cin. 1929; ad 57; surgeon general of the Navy, ally Dir. Med. Edn., N. Broward Hc rows Av., Fort Lauderdale, Fla." book listing of Edward C. Kinney is nes for January 28, 1965, announc man 5.)

Throughout his testimony, r as Shaw's lawyers tried to tes he was pressed and did not wan al account of the Presidential forced to acknowledge that the made was not determined by the but by direct orders given on

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ition to this unnamed general, "there ary people with various ranks, and on according to directions," a rather e of an autopsy under any conditions o get him to identify these others pretending he had been too busy to

ote the names of the top brass, conspicuous because they served no medico-legal function.

Even for high military mucky-mucks, hardened as they may be to the consequences of war, there would seem to be no joy in watching the dissecting of a human body, not ordinarily, anyway, not for normal people. Nor does it seem that medical personnel would find pleasure in watching the taking apart of a President. Surely most normal people would prefer to avoid so gruesome an examination, especially because it was made on the corpse of a murdered President.

Nor were these high-ranking military personages required as official observers. The Secret Service served that function.

Finck departed from strict truth (p.52) in claiming that "The room was crowded with military and civilian personnel and Federal agents, Secret Service agents, FBI agents ..." The only "civilians" permitted in the autopsy room were the "Federal agents". Other than these agents, despite Finck's claim, there were no civilians there during the autopsy, the military having seen to that. They posted a military guard and ex-cluded civilians.

Finck did acknowledge he did not have "to take orders from this Army general that was there directing the autopsy ... because there were others, there were admirals."

"Admirals?" asked Oser, to whom I had given the names of two.

"Oh, yes," Finck expanded, "there were admirals," adding in at-tempted self-defense the Eichmann/Nuremberg concept utterly irrelevant in the United States and in a medico-legal function, "and when you are a lieutenant-colonel in the Army you just follow orders ..."

Now, it happens that the all-anticipating military establish-ment did anticipate medico-legal needs. The specific and written orders and directions, special regulations and an entire Armed Forces Institute of Pathology manual on "The Autopsy", do not include being told what to do and not to do for political purposes, real or fancied.

Finck continued (with no omission in quotation), "and at the end of the autopsy we were told - as I recall it, it was by Admiral Kenney, the Surgeon General of the Navy - this is subject to verifica-tion - we were specifically told not to discuss the case," to which he added "without coordination with the Attorney General."

That never-ending effort to blame the Kennedys!

(Although the Navy declined to be helpful when the admiral's name first appeared in news accounts of the New Orleans testimony as "Kinney" and thereafter was variously spelled, Paul Hoch checked three standard sources. The 1968-9 edition of Who's Who in America reads: "born 2/19/04; M.D. U.Cin. 1929; advanced through grades to rear adm., 1957; surgeon general of the Navy, 1961-5; rear admiral, ret., pres-ently Dir. Med. Edn., N. Broward Hosp Dist. Office address: 1600 S. Andrews Av., Fort Lauderdale, Fla." The Fort Lauderdale telephone-book listing of Edward C. Kinney is Middle River Drive. The New York Times for January 28, 1965, announced his plans to retire on page 11, column 5.)

Throughout his testimony, reluctant as he was to admit it and hard as Shaw's lawyers tried to testify for him, to come to his rescue when he was pressed and did not want to admit what was damaging to the official account of the Presidential assassination, Finck nonetheless was forced to acknowledge that the nature of the examination made and not made was not determined by the requirements of the law or regula-tion but by direct orders given on the spot by top brass.

Important as was the tracing of the path of that magical Bullet 399 through the President's body to learn if, in fact, there was any bullet that did or could have taken this guessed-at path, Finck finally admitted the doctors were ordered not to do this obviously necessary thing (2/24, pp.115-9, 148-9; 2/25, pp.4, 8, 32-6). First he tried to blame Robert Kennedy (p.115). In the end, after what amounts to repeated



evading and lying, he admitted the orders were military orders and had nothing to do with the family. Not until the second day of his testimony was the deliberateness of his intended deception and the viciousness of this military effort to blame the family for the gross and shameful deficiencies of the autopsy fully laid bare.

Toward the end of the first day, he acknowledged that this was not "a complete autopsy under the definition used by the American Board of Pathology" (p.199). This seemingly full admission is far from it. The military autopsy manual requires examination of the thorax and neck organs. It has special sections describing the incisions, exposure and inspections to be made.

What is required for everyone else, including the unwanted, the abandoned, the dregs, apparently is too good for the President of the United States when the ever-loving, dedicated military takes over.

Yet even into the second day he tried to pretend the required examination, the tracing of the alleged track of the alleged non-fatal bullet through the cadaver, was not done "not to create unnecessary mutilation of the cadaver" (p.17). Of course, this was entirely false, the cadaver having been laid open pretty completely, much as he tried to weasel (pp.32-6).

"The chest cavity of the President" was laid open (p.33).

"The usual Y-cut incision" was made (p.34).

This lays open "the rib cage - so you can get the vital organs of the body" (p.34).

And this means all the organs. Reproducing such a picture is unpleasant. It is impossible with the President. It was not impossible with Oswald, who had no rights to privacy. Nor were the rights of his survivors considered, there being nothing that needed hiding for which this could have provided a convenient excuse as there was with the President.

So, those who do not have access to medical texts can see just how completely the necessary "Y" cut does mutilate a body by consulting page 119 of Dallas Police Chief Jesse Curry's futile attempt at justifying his own and the Dallas police record, his JFK Assassination File. Oswald's genitals are hidden by a sheet. From below the upper edge of this sheet to several ribs below the nipples there is a single, straight cut upward. At this point the arms of the "Y" begin, two angular lines to the armpits, where there are smaller "Ys", back to the chest and up to the shoulder.

As illustrated in the military autopsy manual, the "Y" cut begins above both armpits, into the shoulder joints, is semicircular to below the nipples, and from the center extends downward to the genitals.

This is not "mutilation" enough? It was done.

With this much mutilation acknowledged, is it credible that a slightly upward probing would cause objectionable "mutilation"?

It is a lie. The purpose of the lie is to suppress evidence.

But, regardless, it was an examination required to be made. And it was not made.

The reason had nothing to do with the alleged wish of the family, that unending and shameful effort to blame the bereaved family for the deficiencies of the autopsy.

Finck admitted that Admiral Galloway personally ordered changes in the autopsy report after it was drafted (second day, p.4-5).

The autopsy surgeons were threatened by high authority (p.5) if they said a word. The man in charge was not this unnamed general but "the Adjutant General" (he meant the Surgeon General) of the Navy, "Admiral Kinney" (p.6).

Skilled and resourceful as he was in misrepresenting, evading

and deceiving, in not answering questions in refusing to behave as a witness in testimony by the judge, Finck, for all other sensational disclosures, bes

Those autopsy notes I had repeatedly and in writing denied by "possession" was from the autopsy. They did exist, made by all three one who devised the meaningless measurement, from the mastoid. He also denied notes he turned in. In his presence also made handwritten notes that s official memory hole for they no l there be a better way of assuring preserving the reputation of the m the evidence? Of course not! The

References to the making o about in Finck's testimony, inclu 129-31,149-50,159-60.

Despite his evasiveness, F Of his own note-taking:

When I walked out of that with me, to the best of my rec measurements and giving them t

What immediately precedes he personally made during the auto besides the autopsy descriptive sh Finck admits that both the others

"I saw both Dr. Humes and of the autopsy" and "both of them

Among the many impermissible yond doubt by Finck's New Orleans medical men knew that the alleged through the President's body had t written notes required to be prese he participated in cannot and does military brass immediately took ov the surgeons could do and ordering what had to be done; the commandin ordered changes in the written aut substantive changes; and the autop taliation if they opened their mou

This much the reluctant Fi he did not. For example, all medi or who merely passed through the r ceived the same threat, in writing

Aside from the grossest im legal function required to be comp that is an inquest into how a Pres threatening, this ordering of what than feed conspiratorial belief ab some kind of plot?

Why should any general, an want to interfere in any way with about how the President was killed quired examinations not be made an

Is there any reasonable no be made?

Why should anyone in the w no conspiracy of any kind, have wa the most dependable, the most unfe

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That Specter <sup>w</sup> was a specialist in having the Commission's record, which dominated its conclusions, consist largely of what Specter knew to be perjury, a ~~file~~ <sup>felony</sup> ~~ny.~~ This additional undenied reporting of it in ~~#~~ 1975 leads into the lack of ~~b~~asis in the Commission's record for the ~~sp~~ <sup>autopsy and for the</sup> conclusion of ~~the~~ Commission's well, it was hardly a "decision."

What was reported about ~~the~~ Roffman research for me and further untruthful testimony that Specter elicited and the most substantive changes in the substitute autopsy proctol follow. The ~~page~~ of the substitute prpctocol quoted, Humes' page 7, is reproduced on page 515. That copy <sup>s</sup> i one I had made when I rescurc <sup>d</sup> it from oblivion in ~~the~~ <sup>it</sup> Archives. <sup>from b.</sup> The Commission did not use <sup>this</sup> ~~the~~ <sup>substitute</sup> original (in what it published, ~~That Humes wrote it on a white-~~ paper table<sup>t</sup> that had light blue lines which are not picked up in offset printing<sup>g</sup> <sup>it</sup> eliminates those lines in what is printrd.

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circus testimony

Specter also took Humes perjury about having spoken to  
 Dr. Perry <sup>only</sup> but once and that on ~~the~~ Saturday. "Tok" <sup>"book"</sup> that testimony  
 may underst<sup>ate</sup> the actuality because Perry had ~~three~~ three times ~~it~~  
 told the world that Kennedy was shot in the neck from the ~~the~~  
 front. That also meant that there had been a conspiracy,  
 which the ~~the~~ government had decided it would not tell the  
 people, <sup>also</sup> and it would have ruined Specter's special pride, the <sup>single</sup>  
 pride of his own fabrication. Other sources report more than  
 the two Humes calls to Perry. One is the  
 book and the other is the testimony of the Navy radiologist  
 who spent much time in the autopsy room. He swore to the  
 HSCA medical panel that he was in the autopsy room when Humes  
 phoned Perry from it the night of the assassination, before  
 the autopsy examination was completed, at about 10:30.

bullet

10 follows

misrepresentation may give even more point to the totally unnecessary fate of the original, the sworn word of then-Commander Humes from the same paragraph: "That draft I personally burned in the fireplace of my recreation room."

From Specter's and the Commission members' total lack of interest or reaction, no question being asked, no eyebrow raised - no consternation or concern - the proper place for the autopsy protocol of an assassinated President is a "recreation room", not a hospital, and the proper disposition is Orwell's, to be "personally burned" by the prosecutor. Sure as hell, that burned draft, the original that was not destroyed until it was known that there would be no trial, Oswald also having been put away, is not going to be quoted now by some devil like me loving scripture!

The reader might want to consider why some unnamed bureaucrat had to lie. Why any lie is necessary or acceptable about anything connected with the assassination of a President or its investigation.

(In this, Simmons is innocent, for the nature of his multitudinous duties precludes his having made the study of this verbal enormity that I have. That cannot be true of the writer of this false, propagandizing "receipt".)

This is not the only lie - should one mince words on such a subject? - in this paragraph. The parenthetical conclusion is deliberately false. It is not "these sixteen (16) pages" that are on "Pages 29 through 44, Volume XVII" of the Hearings. Had they been, the international uproar would still be echoing after seven years. Shortly the difference will become apparent.

Nor is "(B)" not similarly false. This is not the same "Original Autopsy Descriptive Sheet" that is "on Pages 45 and 46, Volume XVII" of the Hearings. The words "autopsy descriptive sheet" are not on page 373 or anywhere else in Humes' testimony. Nor can these possibly be that for which I had for so long made repeated requests, all of the "notes actually made in the room where the examination was taking place". We have not only Colonel Finck's sworn word that he, personally, made notes and handed them in before he left and that all three doctors made notes on pieces of paper. Moreover, on the page prior to that cited in deceptive argument, hardly appropriate in what is guised as no more than a "receipt", Humes had sworn, in describing what he held in his hand, not an "autopsy descriptive sheet" nor "Form NMS Path", both being headings on that required Navy Medical Service form, nor did he cite the identification of the autopsy by the number that appears on it, "A 63 #272". He could not identify it by the name of the President, for this autopsy was performed with such tender care, with such regard for precision, history and the legal aspects of medicine, that the blanks required to be filled in for a number of entries, including name, date and hour expired, diagnosis and physical description, are all blank.

Humes' under-oath description of what he held, what was then and there placed into evidence, is "these are various notes in long-hand, or copies, rather, of various notes in long-hand made by myself, in part during the performance of the examination of the late President and in part after the examination when I was preparing to have a type-written report made."

However his cited testimony from page 373 is interpreted - and it is hardly the function of a simple receipt to make interpretations - it cannot be limited to this autopsy descriptive sheet, for in the testimony he describes handwriting that "in some instances is not my own." Humes is blessed (as I see it) with a distinctive, backhand style, and none of the entries - these are not notes but entries on a form - is in his handwriting.

Besides, Boswell told Reporter Richard Levine that he had filled out this form. From the original I now have, it is easily discernible that two different implements were used, one by Finck and one by Boswell. In neither case is it by Humes, so any notes he made "during the

performance of the examination or anywhere else.

The Archivist of the United States' precious documents in our nation and arguing. Instead, he is demanding those he did not have a special responsibility. I decided this lie, earlier written to me, to the holding of which Humes was to see if it has descriptions on the descriptive sheet. To assure to a brilliant young student, the book on this assassination, to as I was confident had to be a lousy pretense of medico-legal notes on this single sheet. (Notations and five measurements)

From my own checking in the facts not contained anywhere as the 26 volumes became available word comparison of the 15 page report and had found substantive. So, I knew in advance what Humes is the extent, much greater.

What I asked of Howard was available: the two versions of CE97, said to be all the notes as notes and none meet Finck's as the doctors made; and the report of the Department of Justice so long the government was in distress. Their studies long after the evidence only. The 1968 panel examined. Both panels are still this silence is a remarkable attack on the integrity of both no writer, no passionate language.

Howard's factual listing. To make this study and comparison of fact in the typed autopsy report even an approximation of it in notes. This leaning-over-backward is possible by including all that are should have been. However, it notes as sources, unless some there could have been no other were for its typed version and panels to draw upon.

Howard's study shows a these, only 24 are in the "not the autopsy report are not in

Because this is the authority of the official Report Commission and its staff, the legal eminences and, indeed, let me express these shocking

Of the "facts" stated in four have no existing source. percent.

Or, putting it the other way, this autopsy report, only one source!

It can, of course, be

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performance of the examination of the late President" are not here -  
or anywhere else.

The Archivist of the United States, the custodian of the most  
precious documents in our national heritage, kept busy writing lies to  
me and arguing. Instead, he should have been searching the files and  
demanding those he did not have from those who did, which is his offi-  
cial responsibility. I decided to do what had not been done: compare  
this lie, earlier written to me, that these are all the notes and those  
to the holding of which Humes swore, with the finished report itself,  
to see if it has descriptions or measurements not in this autopsy de-  
scriptive sheet. To assure true impartiality, I asked Howard Roffman,  
a brilliant young student, then in high school and then writing his own  
book on this assassination, to make this comparison for me. He found,  
as I was confident had to be the case, what is required for even a  
lousy pretense of medico-legal science such as this, much more than is  
noted on this single sheet. (The second side holds only four brief  
notations and five measurements, all related to the head only.)

From my own checking in 1964, I knew the autopsy report held  
facts not contained anywhere in any of the published evidence. As soon  
as the 26 volumes became available, my wife and I had made a word-by-  
word comparison of the 15 pages of holograph with the typed autopsy re-  
port and had found substantive changes, some to diametric opposites.  
So, I knew in advance what Howard's study would show. What surprised  
me is the extent, much greater even than I had expected.

What I asked of Howard was much work. He compared everything  
available: the two versions of the autopsy report; the notes printed  
in CE397, said to be all the notes, whereas none are properly described  
as notes and none meet Finck's New Orleans descriptions of those all  
the doctors made; and the reports of the two panels made public by the  
Department of Justice so long after they were completed and when the  
government was in distress. These two panels, of course, conducted  
their studies long after the Report was issued and from the existing  
evidence only. The 1968 panel report includes an inventory of what it  
examined. Both panels are silent on the contradictions and omissions.  
This silence is a remarkable self-exposure and a self-condemnation, an  
attack on the integrity of both panels and of the Department of Justice  
no writer, no passionate language, can approximate.

Howard's factual listing is 15 single-spaced typewritten pages.  
To make this study and comparison, he isolated every single statement  
of fact in the typed autopsy report. He then sought for each fact or  
even an approximation of it in each of the other sources, the so-called  
notes. This leaning-over-backwards is an effort to be as fair as pos-  
sible by including all that any carping critic might later complain  
should have been. However, it is obvious, with only these so-called  
notes as sources, unless some notes had been destroyed at some point,  
there could have been no other sources for the holograph than there  
were for its typed version and no other sources for the two much-later  
panels to draw upon.

Howard's study shows a statement of a total of 88 facts. Of  
these, only 24 are in the "notes". Sixty-four statements of facts in  
the autopsy report are not in any of these "notes"!

Because this is the autopsy of a President, because the credi-  
bility of the official Report on his assassination, that of all the  
Commission and its staff, the Department of Justice, all those medico-  
legal eminences and, indeed, of the military, too, hangs on this alone,  
let me express these shocking figures in two other ways.

Of the "facts" stated in the autopsy report, almost three out of  
four have no existing source. The percentage is just under 73 - 72.7  
percent.

Or, putting it the other way, of what is represented as fact in  
this autopsy report, only one in four exists in any existing written  
source!

It can, of course, be argued that some of the doctors might have

remembered, such as the color of the President's eyes and hair. This cannot be true in most cases, for of these unrecorded 64 facts, 59 include or are solely of physical characteristics. Most of these are of parts of the body and their condition. Often they relate to the bullet wounds.

And of these, the startling number of 15 involve numbers and figures. These are essentials it just cannot be believed the doctors carried in their heads. Many of these are of measurements referring directly to the wounds - their size, their distances from other parts of the body.

This is complex data, often of minute measurements, and those had to have been the most emotional days in the lives of all the doctors. They simply could not have carried all this in their heads.

And more incredible still, a third of this number is of cases where figures are used that conflict with the final autopsy report! These range from what Howard, more tolerant than I, regards as possible "minor misquoting" - I regard no error in this autopsy as tolerable - to the size of the missing piece of scalp. The figure of the report, 13 cm, exists nowhere in any notes and actually appears to be in contradiction to what is recorded in them.

This is but a brief summary of the great labor Howard undertook for me, countless hours of detailed work.

No matter how generously one regards it, no matter how much apologists may prefer to discount, I do not believe that reasonable men can conceive that three-quarters of the fact of anything as complicated as the autopsy performed on a human body, especially that of a President, can possibly have been reported except from written notes.

They no longer exist.

The destruction of such records of any murder, particularly the assassination of a President, and false swearing about it or them, are criminal. When the government that has to be the prosecutor and alone can make the charges is itself criminally responsible, neither charging nor prosecution is likely. However, I have repeatedly invited those I accuse to file charges against me and seek a judicial determination of fact. None has - or will.

"(C)" is relatively innocuous - that is, compared with the foregoing only. It is sufficiently serious to deceive in this affair. It is undoubtedly true that, as Humes certified, he had turned in to Captain J. H. Stover everything he had not already destroyed. Stover's countersigning means no more than that Humes had done this. It does not mean that neither he nor his command nor the Navy then had no other records. Somebody had the missing X-rays. Again, this is not identical with what is "on Page 47, Volume XVII" of the Hearings. There is no deviation. "(D)" is identically misrepresented as exactly what is "on Page 48".

Whoever cooked up this deliberate deceit sought to hide behind the use of "portrayed". That is a semantic "Emperor's clothes" for there is a vital difference, a difference not simply that Humes and the Commission had Xeroxes, whereas what I had finally forced out of suppression in secret files are the originals.

The difference is what was added, by Admiral Burkley, by hand to each.\*

The Warren Report and Burkley's notations cannot coexist. It is impossible.

Thus, this Commission, all of whose members were lawyers, including the Chief Justice, and its competent, large legal staff, dominated and headed by the former Solicitor General of the United States, the government's lawyer, went out of their way to accept what should not be accepted in the most blighted backland jerkwater court: see hand evidence when the originals were available, were known to be available, and could have been obtained for a phone call.

\*See p. 262.

There is no other reason for reason for their being hidden, nor fort to obtain them.

Now that I do have them - a from originals - let us consider the receipt. Let us see what they say

First is the original of Humes report, the closest thing to the original not in innocence but after it was himself assassinated, there would have had to be produced and subjected to

Admiral Burkley countersigned the autopsy report, as he also approved that there was no question, he initiated the last. Humes, it will be everything to Burkley and Burkley had been treated and examined in Dallas by the one medical man in the world among men, the only man in the world of w

What distinguishes this and all versions in all files and published - is Burkley's personal, ha

The substantive changes, changes of those made after Oswald was killed not removed from the draft that was we now for the first time know, are physician! The unknown, the conjecture belong in a medico-legal document, on a President, they also are appropriate but in fact is major, the first version Humes had the car "moving at an hour", something neither he nor anyone twice as fast as it was, that was at a slow rate of speed", something way of knowing and certainly not the to the signatories, the last sentence "Three shots were heard and the President of the vehicle." This was completely "invention" was no less an invention, with every argument and change in the the shots had come from the back and one assassin. After this change, the shots were heard and the President f

He did not.

"Puncture" in describing the wound had been used repeatedly in what every case but one, it was removed without doubt, it was meant. One entire autopsy, the entire "solution" report itself all hang. The last full to be known as the rear, nonfatal, the description of "a 7x4 mm of wound of "puncture", became "a 7x4

On page 7, in a single sentence about the head wound, the description, although in later testimony it absence of any adversary, reintroduced replaced it; in the other, a "lacerated". And, on pages 8 and 9, replaced by nothing on 8 and present, on 9.

On the other side of the same decided, contrary to the exist

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f these unrecorded 64 facts, 59 in-  
racteristics. Most of these are of  
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citor General of the United States,  
of their way to accept what should  
ed backland jerkwater court: second-  
ere available, were known to be  
ained for a phone call.

There is no other reason for avoiding the originals, no other  
reason for their being hidden, none for its taking so much dogged ef-  
fort to obtain them.

Now that I do have them - color pictures and Xeroxes, both made  
from originals - let us consider them in the sequence of the longer  
receipt. Let us see what they say, understand what this means.

First is the original of Humes' rewritten draft of the autopsy  
report, the closest thing to the original, that having been burned,  
not in innocence but after it was known that, with the only accused  
himself assassinated, there would be no court in which any evidence  
had to be produced and subjected to cross-examination.

Admiral Burkley countersigned and approved the handwritten au-  
topsy report, as he also approved the retyped version. To be certain  
that there was no question, he initialed the first page, "GGB", as he  
did the last. Humes, it will be remembered, personally delivered ev-  
erything to Burkley and Burkley had been with the body when it was  
being treated and examined in Dallas and during the autopsy in Bethesda,  
the one medical man in the world and, except for a few Secret Service  
men, the only man in the world of whom this is true.

What distinguishes this and what follows from all other copies  
of all versions in all files and published - what was so carefully sup-  
pressed - is Burkley's personal, handwritten approval.

The substantive changes, changes of fact, not opinion - not all  
of those made after Oswald was killed but only those made in what was  
not removed from the draft that was burned - are incredible and all,  
we now for the first time know, are approved by the President's own  
physician! The unknown, the conjectured and invented, none of which  
belong in a medico-legal document, least of all in the autopsy report  
on a President, they also are approved. To cite what in context is  
minor but in fact is major, the first page is typical. Where in his  
version Humes had the car "moving at approximately twenty miles per  
hour", something neither he nor anyone else knew or could know and  
twice as fast as it was, that was crossed out and changed to "moving  
at a slow rate of speed", something none of the signatories had any  
way of knowing and certainly not their own observation. Also unknown  
to the signatories, the last sentence began with an argument, not fact,  
"Three shots were heard and the President fell face down to the floor  
of the vehicle." This was completely false, a fabrication. The "cor-  
rection" was no less an invention, an invention entirely consistent  
with every argument and change in the autopsy, to make it seem that all  
the shots had come from the back and that the accused Oswald was the  
lone assassin. After this change, the autopsy report reads, "Three  
shots were heard and the President fell forward." (Emphasis added.)

He did not.

"Puncture" in describing the nonfatal bullet wound means entrance.  
It had been used repeatedly in what survived the recreation-room burning.  
In every case but one, it was removed, including those cases where,  
without doubt, it was meant. One example is on page 4, a point on which  
the entire autopsy, the entire "solution" to the crime and the Warren  
Report itself all hang. The last full sentence, in describing what has  
come to be known as the rear, nonfatal wound, said to have been in the  
neck, the description of "a 7x4 mm oval puncture wound", with the elimi-  
nation of "puncture", became "a 7x4 mm wound".

On page 7, in a single sentence where there are seven changes of  
fact about the head wound, the description "puncture" is twice elimi-  
nated, although in later testimony it was, with Specter's deftness in  
the absence of any adversary, reintroduced. In one of these cases,  
nothing replaced it; in the other, a word that is anything but synony-  
mous, "lacerated". And, on pages 8 and 9, "puncture" is stricken  
through, replaced by nothing on 8 and by "occipital", which is entirely  
different, on 9.

On the other side of the same coin, where the wound that it was  
later decided, contrary to the existing evidence, had to be an exit

wound or there could be no single-assassin, no-conspiracy Report, the qualification "presumably" was inserted on pages 8, 9 and 10.

Other factual changes are to opposites. One of the most readily comprehended is on page 5, where "left" was changed to "right". On page 14, where the rear wound was related to the plane of the body and thus not dependent upon what was unknown, the position of the body, the change was to what amounts to a deliberate, unscientific and unwarranted attempt to frame the accused and the solution. As altered, this reads, "The projectiles were fired from a point behind and somewhat above the level of the deceased." Without knowing the position of the body in three different ways, this could not be said. Was the President at the time of each shot vertical, bolt erect? Was he turned in either direction from at right angles to the length of the car? Or was he, while erect in a vertical plane as compared with the car or the seat, leaning to either side?

At best, these changes reflect such uncertainty as to disqualify the autopsy report in its entirety. At worst, they are, because agreed to by so many, a deliberate conspiracy to frame the then-dead accused, to corrupt history, and to vindicate any assassin or assassins.

But what is most incredible of all in this rewriting of fact to ordain falsehood as truth is a failure by all. Neither Admiral Galloway, who dominated and ordered changes made, nor Admiral Burkley, who was everywhere and approved, nor any of the three surgeons themselves caught the one slip-up. Five medical military officers are involved in this, each culpably.

In a single place they neglected to murder truth. In a single place an accurate description of a wound remained. And say what they now may or will, it is an uncontested fact that all five did agree on it. It is the one vital fact to escape that recreation-room assassination of the medical truth.

The fourth paragraph of the holographic autopsy report begins,

Dr. Perry noted the massive wound of the head and a second puncture wound of the low anterior neck in approximately the midline. (Emphasis added.)

This is entirely in accord with everything, fact and all the initial medical statements, all of which had the President shot in the front of the neck.

There is no change here in the holograph. Nobody, at any time - Humes or anyone else - noted any alteration here in what he wrote on his blue-lined, white, letter-paper-sized pad.

But somebody in the military's butcher shop of history at Bethesda did eliminate this truth before the report was typed. In the typed version, the word "puncture" was eliminated. In its stead there appears "much smaller". The dramatic representation, that the Dallas doctors said the President had been shot from the front, fell victim to those in the military determined to rewrite what happened when the President was gunned down in cold blood in broad daylight on the streets of a major American city.

If we today cannot pinpoint what person did this, absent confession, there is no possibility of doubt about where it was done. All the evidence is that Humes turned in his draft to his superiors at Bethesda, and that all of this was supervised by the commander of that military installation, Admiral Galloway.

And this, too, was verified by another admiral, the President's personal physician. Burkley approved the original truth saying that the President's wound in the front of the neck was caused by a shot from the front, and he approved the mysterious change which attempts to hide this fact.

I have no doubt that Humes intended to change this. I do not know if he was ordered to and, if so, by whom. But my first accusation of perjury, in WHITEWASH, is on this point and to this day remains undisputed.

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The day after the autopsy exam The Report acknowledges but a single to me when I interviewed him that he both the same day. He had, prior to conference.

Perry is a man deserving of a friendly, personable, conscientious, his calling and justifiably proud of in what he told me is that, although verisimilitudinally dead the moment he saw him, process then called a "tracheotomy" he made it in the most cosmetic manner. In his incision, he made a transverse one, pose - and he had, he told me, done so that, upon healing, the incision natural folds of the skin.

But he was forced into perjury his personal situation, and, above a personal assassination of truth and into the office of District Attorney, the office of mayor. (He is reported

As I have repeatedly charged Philadelphia announced to and covered perjury, a crime.

Knowing full well that Perry had said immediately that the President and that Oswald could not possibly had been a conspiracy - Specter pre tapes and radio recordings were not tended there was no printed press a embarrassed, bumbling and hesitant to the writing of the Report of the for all the world as though he, not

...we have been trying dilig- ings of the television interview our efforts at CBS, and NBC, AB York, Dallas and other cities w is they have not yet catalogued

Picture of the American elec operate!

It is Specter's picture, not in ransacking the files on this poli las station alone is more than 100 solely to Dallas and TV, only one s KTVT-TV, had no video tape. Three KRLD, all offered to duplicate for This is set forth in elaborate deta files on this subject, No. 962, wh had delayed its inquiries for inver about to be erased for reuse.

Specter was not under oath, he lied in telling the members of t they have not yet catalogued all th loguing the real question, that all logued, or 99 percent of the footag footage" still would not have been needs and purposes did not require words, and they then were readily s sion's own files.

This is the way Specter gan Perry presented.

Before the Commission he le

2

14  
#15 skipped in numbering



assassin, no-conspiracy Report, the  
rted on pages 8, 9 and 10.

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of the neck was caused by a shot  
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intended to change this. I do not  
so, by whom. But my first accusa-  
on this point and to this day remains

The day after the autopsy examination, Humes called Perry twice. The Report acknowledges but a single call. Perry personally confirmed to me when I interviewed him that he had received two calls from Humes, both the same day. He had, prior to these calls, scheduled a press conference.

Perry is a man deserving of both pity and sympathy. He is friendly, personable, conscientious, and, without doubt, dedicated to his calling and justifiably proud of his skill in it. A bizarre touch in what he told me is that, although he knew the President to be irreversibly dead the moment he saw him, when he performed the surgical process then called a "tracheotomy" and since retitled "tracheostomy", he made it in the most cosmetic manner. Instead of the usual vertical incision, he made a transverse one, a cut from side to side. His purpose - and he had, he told me, done this several hundred times - was so that, upon healing, the incision would be made invisible by the natural folds of the skin.

But he was forced into perjurious testimony by national policy, his personal situation, and, above all, by Arlen Specter, the man whose personal assassination of truth and his political apostasy he parlayed into the office of District Attorney of Philadelphia and almost into the office of mayor. (He is reported to have higher political ambition.)

As I have repeatedly charged, including in public appearances in Philadelphia announced to and covered by the press, Specter suborned perjury, a crime.

Knowing full well that Perry and the other quoted Dallas doctors had said immediately that the President had been shot from the front - and that Oswald could not possibly have fired that shot, proving there had been a conspiracy - Specter pretended to the Commission that the TV tapes and radio recordings were not available (3H377ff.). And he pretended there was no printed press at all in the United States! In an embarrassed, bumbling and hesitant effort to circumvent this obstacle to the writing of the Report of the predetermined conclusions, he said, for all the world as though he, not Perry, were the witness,

...we have been trying diligently to get the tape recordings of the television interviews and we were unsuccessful ... our efforts at CBS, and NBC, ABC and everywhere including New York, Dallas and other cities were to no avail ... The problem is they have not yet catalogued all the footage they have ...

Picture of the American electronic media come apart, unable to operate!

It is Specter's picture, not the reality, as I discovered later in ransacking the files on this point, too. One inventory of one Dallas station alone is more than 100 pages long. And restricting this solely to Dallas and TV, only one station, located outside of Dallas, KTVT-TV, had no video tape. Three others in that area, WFAA, WBAP and KRLD, all offered to duplicate for the Commission all of their tapes. This is set forth in elaborate detail in one of a number of Commission files on this subject, No. 962, which also suggests that the Commission had delayed its inquiries for inventories and so late that some were about to be erased for reuse.

Specter was not under oath, so he did not commit perjury. But he lied in telling the members of the Commission that "the problem is they have not yet catalogued all the footage". (And suppose, were cataloguing the real question, that all but one of the stations had catalogued, or 99 percent of the footage had been catalogued, "all the footage" still would not have been, would it?) But the Commission's needs and purposes did not require "catalogues"; they required Perry's words, and they then were readily available, including in the Commission's own files.

This is the way Specter gandy-danced his way past the disaster Perry presented.

Before the Commission he led Humes into testifying to making but

on into the  
8 cm.  
C on the  
and, well  
on the  
of the it.  
8 cm. rear.

left of the  
inhabiting  
extending  
and occipital  
is an  
ore producing  
approximately

ins of the  
and in distal  
contact scalp  
temporo -

17  
atpusk →

7  
parietal margin anterior to the it. ear to  
a point slightly above the tragus.

1) From the anterior parietal margin  
anteriorly on the forehead to approximately  
4 cm. above the it. orbital ridge

2) From the left margin of the main  
defect across the midline anterior-laterally  
for a distance of approximately 8 cm.

3) From the same starting point as  
(2) 10 cm posterior-laterally.

Situated in the posterior scalp approximately  
2.5 cm laterally to the right and slightly  
above the external occipital protuberance  
is a ~~fractured~~ ~~wound~~ ~~tangential~~ to the  
~~surface~~ of the scalp measuring 15 x 6 mm.  
In the underlying bone is a corresponding  
~~puncture~~ ~~wound~~ through ~~the bone~~ of  
the skull which exhibits ~~the~~ ~~margin~~ of  
the margins of the ~~bone~~ ~~margin~~ ~~from~~  
the inner ~~to~~ ~~aspect~~ of the skull.

A clearly visible in the above described  
large skull defect and extending from it  
is ~~exposed~~ ~~brain~~ ~~tissue~~ which on  
close inspection proves to represent ~~the~~

Humes twice omitted the word "puncture" on this page, once actually replacing it with  
a word of entirely opposite meaning, "lacerated."

a single "redundant" phone call to Perry (2H371). Questioned twice and separately (6H16 and 3H380, the earlier testimony in the later volume), Perry told Specter of two. He said of the second of these two calls Humes placed to him that "he told me, of course, that he could not talk to me about any of it and asked that I keep it in confidence, which I did" and "he advised me that he could not discuss with me the findings of the necropsy." On all counts, according to other and probative testimony and what Perry told me, this is false.

There was no legal need for secrecy and an urgent need for public information that was truthful. The entire world was in turmoil. Humes did "discuss" with Perry "the findings", based on which, as Perry later told me, he knew the wound officially described as in the back of the President's neck was actually in his back. And, although he said he did not tell anyone, Perry had to and he did.

He did have an announced and scheduled press conference on the medical evidence for that very day, undoubtedly the real purpose of Humes' call. Had it been for information, he would have telephoned Perry the night before, while he was examining the body and could check it, not after the body had been surrendered and long after the embalming and reconstruction had been completed and the corpse was in the White House.

It is Dr. Kemp Clark who first pulled the plug on this perjury (6H23):

Dr. Perry stated that he had talked to the Bethesda Naval Hospital on two occasions that morning and that he knew what the autopsy findings had shown and that he did not wish to be questioned by the press as he had been advised by Bethesda to confine his remarks to what he knew from having examined the President, and suggested that the major part of this press conference be conducted by me.

Having already told the world that the President had been shot from the front, could Perry the next day say the opposite? Or can anyone blame him for going on an unannounced vacation - translation: into attempted hiding?

Clark, also under oath, named two other witnesses to this conversation. Need it be added that Specter and the Commission had no interest and questioned neither these two nor any others about it? These were the hospital administrator and Dr. George T. Shires, both of whom Specter interviewed on other matters.

So, especially with the reports that only one bullet was expected to be recovered from the body, and that possible only from the wound in the front of the neck, there is great point in Burkley's affirmation of Humes' quotation of Perry's statement that the anterior neck wound, which he did see clearly and through which he made the tracheostomy incision, was caused by a shot from the front.

It is doubtful if there ever has been any proceeding of the importance of this assassination investigation in which there was as much perjury, except for the Reichstag fire trial. And there the falsely accused was acquitted, not killed.

The difference between the original autopsy descriptive sheet that had been suppressed until I forced it out - that had never been seen by the Commission - and the copy used in the hearings and in the Commission's files is a difference that, were the official conclusion at all tenable, would in itself entirely destroy them.

The reader will recall that when I first published a copy of the Commission's copy, this exposure and Reporter Richard Levine's needling led to the fantasy-land "explanation" that Boswell had merely been a bit careless in marking the back wound, never for a moment dreaming in the autopsy of a President there is any need for care or accuracy (What better qualification for a Navy Chief of Pathology?)

The wound was in the back, not the neck, as all official obser-

testified. Only when Specter went into a fake solution consisted of what would be called truth and until then all the evidence was of ter's own suppressed notes of his guesses before their testimony.

Now, we know that Admiral B. Burkley certainly knew. For the moment this first rescue from oblivion. In front of the form he wrote, "Verif-

He did not just initial it. He used a word that cannot be fudged: the meaning of "verified" is not subjective, more precise and limiting:

1. To prove to be true; to check or test the accuracy or date; specif., Law, to confirm proof; also to add a verification.

Those who instinctively grasp the official mythology would do well to be more on this point in what so that those who think they see in not imagine that a medical man who and physician to the President does words and here, for no reason at all, an extra and a wrong word.

Burkley's additions to both are word for word identical.

The one that says Humes turned with" the autopsy, including the " endorsed with "Accepted and approved full name, "George G. Burkley", and to the President". \*

This constitutes Burkley's copy of the autopsy notes at that moment did exist and letter so carefully omitted by Exhibit 397, were in his possession both margins and the only item in the copy of autopsy report and notes of Galloway's words are, "Transmitted copy (number eight) of the copy P. Kennedy. Attached are the work his assistant." (sic)

The next day Burkley gave all which gave him the receipt from which

When Burkley noted "accepted verification, what he actually did is "accepted and approved" what Humes admitted "burning" his first draft of the aut-

Aside from what I have already stated that this revision and conflagration anyone else knew that nobody would records and cross-examination by de- withen safely murdered, can anyone be destruction of any record in a and approval by the President

When the nature of the change is considered, and with the until-now Commission's medical evidence in it essential elements false, can even the disturbing interpretation on, first

p.525. \*\* See p. 524.

Perry (2H371). Questioned twice and earlier testimony in the later volume) and of the second of these two calls to me, of course, that he could not talk at I keep it in confidence, which I could not discuss with me the findings according to other and probative testimony is false.

secrecy and an urgent need for publicity. The entire world was in turmoil. The findings", based on which, as Perry officially described as in the back of his back. And, although he said to and he did.

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named two other witnesses to this conference. Specter and the Commission had no other witnesses nor any others about it? Spectator and Dr. George T. Shires, both other matters.

reports that only one bullet was expected that possible only from the wound in the great point in Burkley's affirmation of the fact that the anterior neck wound, through which he made the tracheostomy from the front.

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original autopsy descriptive sheet was forced it out - that had never been a copy used in the hearings and in the fact that, were the official conclusions entirely destroyed.

at when I first published a copy of the and Reporter Richard Levine's needling "that Boswell had merely been a wound, never for a moment dreaming there is any need for care or accuracy. Navy Chief of Pathology?)

not the neck, as all official observations

testified. Only when Specter went to work to rescript the assassination into a fake solution consistent with the official predetermination of what would be called truth and fact was there ever any question. Until then all the evidence was of a back wound. This includes Specter's own suppressed notes of his own interviews with the autopsy witnesses before their testimony.

Now, we know that Admiral Burkley placed it there, too. And Burkley certainly knew. For the moment we shall restrict ourselves to this first rescue from oblivion. In the lower left-hand corner of the front of the form he wrote, "Verified GGBurkley," all run together.

He did not just initial it. He did not just sign his name. He used a word that cannot be fudged as Boswell fooled the press. The meaning of "verified" is not subject to argument. Webster could not be more precise and limiting:

1. To prove to be true; to conform; substantiate. 2. To check or test the accuracy or exactness of. 3. To authenticate; specify, Law, to confirm or substantiate by oath or proof; also to add a verification ...

Those who instinctively grasp at evidentiary straws to support the official mythology would do well to restrain themselves, for there will be more on this point in what follows. I here make this comment so that those who think they see invisible straws and grab at them do not imagine that a medical man who rises to be an admiral in the Navy and physician to the President does not know the meaning of simple words and here, for no reason at all, just got "careless" and threw in an extra and a wrong word.

Burkley's additions to both the originals of the certifications are word for word identical.

The one that says Humes turned in "all working papers associated with" the autopsy, including the "autopsy notes", at 5 p.m., Burkley endorsed with "Accepted and approved this date", signing it with his full name, "George G. Burkley", and as "Rear Adm M C U S N Physician to the President". \*

This constitutes Burkley's certification that those now-missing autopsy notes at that moment did exist and, when added to the receipt and letter so carefully omitted by Specter in publishing File 371 as Exhibit 397, were in his possession. That receipt, the item marked in both margins and the only item in it marked in any way, reads, "One copy of autopsy report and notes of the examining doctor which is described in letter of transmittal Nov. 25, 1963 by Dr. Galloway." And Galloway's words are, "Transmitted herewith by hand is the sole remaining copy (number eight) of the completed protocol in the case of John F. Kennedy. Attached are the work papers used by the Prosecutor and his assistant." (sic)

The next day Burkley gave all these items to the Secret Service, which gave him the receipt from which I have quoted.

When Burkley noted "accepted and approved" to Humes' other certification, what he actually did is mind-boggling. This admiral "accepted and approved" what Humes admitted, "that I have destroyed by burning" his first draft of the autopsy report on the President! \*\*

Aside from what I have already established beyond peradventure, that this revision and conflagration was not until after Humes and everyone else knew that nobody would have to face examination of his records and cross-examination by defense counsel in a trial of Oswald, by then safely murdered, can anyone conceive of any good reason for the destruction of any record in a crime of this nature? Or its acceptance and approval by the President's physician - an admiral?

When the nature of the changes now known to have been made are considered, and with the until-now suppressed confirmation that the Commission's medical evidence in its entirety is dubious and in all essential elements false, can even the most tolerant put any but the most disturbing interpretation on, first, the unpunished destruction of

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See p. 525. \*\* See p. 524.

imperishable, irreplaceable evidence by a man qualified in forensic pathology and, second, the unhesitating acceptance and approval by the physician to the President himself?

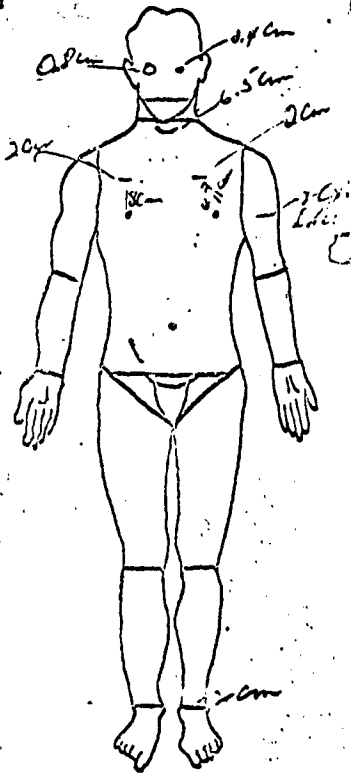
When all the experts were military men, when all civilians were kept out of the autopsy room by military guard, when the military destroyed the evidence and the military approved the destruction of the evidence, and when this new evidence proves the testimony about the wounds was perjurious, criminal, and all of this criminality, this false swearing, was also by the military, is not a question of some kind of military conspiracy unavoidable?

And must I not again ask, is there anything like this in our history or that of any other land considering itself free and civilized?

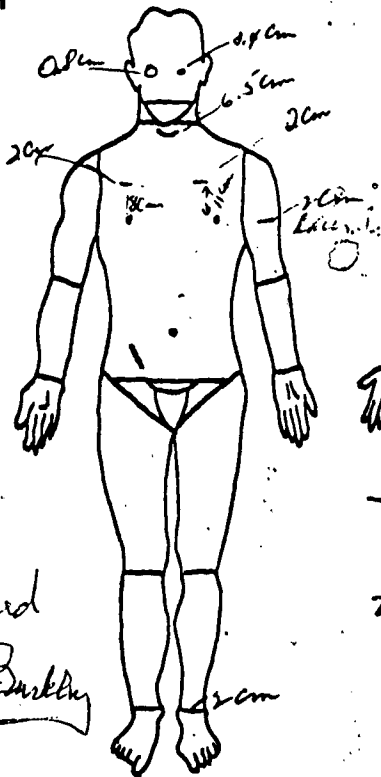
LUNG, LT. <u>253-290</u>	KIDNEY, R.
BRAIN _____	LIVER _____
SPLEEN <u>90</u>	HEART _____
THYMUS _____	TESTIS _____
HEART MEASUREMENTS: A <u>7.5</u> cm. P _____	
LVM <u>1.5</u>	

LUNG, LT. <u>250-290</u>	KIDNEY, L.
BRAIN _____	LIVER <u>150</u>
SPLEEN <u>90</u>	HEART <u>250</u>
THYMUS _____	TESTIS _____
HEART MEASUREMENTS: A <u>7.5</u> cm. P <u>9</u>	
LVM <u>1.5</u>	

NOTES:



NOTES:



*Verified  
Admiral Burkley*

On the left is an excerpt from the Xerox copy of the "Autopsy Descriptive Sheet" printed by the Commission in CE 397. On the right is the identical section of the "Descriptive Sheet" excerpted from the original, which the Commission never had. Missing from the Commission's copy is the handwritten verification of Admiral Burkley, the President's physician. For the full original "Descriptive Sheet" see p. 310.

There are too many major points of this kind of material. One is the instinct which he requires some proficiencies equipping him to cope with the limited official willingness to support considerations, moral, ethical or for adequate research is one of them. Not on this. He must also be hidden. He first has to locate for he is deceived and lied to. He has been deceived, and that to the him. He must find people with the him. In the end, he must be prepared

In some aspects of my personal assassinations, this was not difficult finding and spending the time, having them, and speaking to the people in their and their willingness to talk. Although and although my lack of financial travel, I think it is probable that my investigations than all others of the surprising things is that a with me.

In Memphis, for example, on I sought to interview, none refused to tape-record what he knew relevant investigation. And the only the only improper and, in fact, illegal the prosecutor.

No single person elsewhere, refused to see me on the JFK case. of them objected to taping. Those it, those who had violated laws prohibition. In some cases, these are But for the most part, they are just that their President can be assassinated without their being told by their happened, who did it and why. For risk in their willingness to help did - and did not - happen when the in turn, was investigated by those and by the government that came into alone.

The experiences of Orestes P illuminate what can happen. The only Oswald is supposed to have had a su Bar and Lounge, on the tough Decatur at one edge of the French Quarter; with something never made quite clear extensive effort to discredit him.

On the occasion of our first

20

AUTOPSY

NMS # A 687272 DATE 1-22-63 HR. STARTED \_\_\_\_\_ HR. COMPLETED \_\_\_\_\_

NAME: \_\_\_\_\_ RANK/RATE \_\_\_\_\_

DATE/HOUR EXPIRED: \_\_\_\_\_ WARD \_\_\_\_\_ DIAGNOSIS \_\_\_\_\_

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION: RACE: \_\_\_\_\_ Obtain following on babies only:

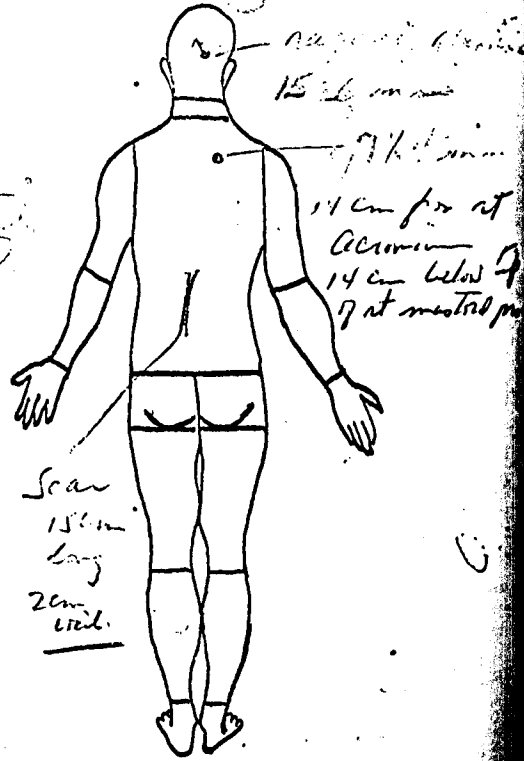
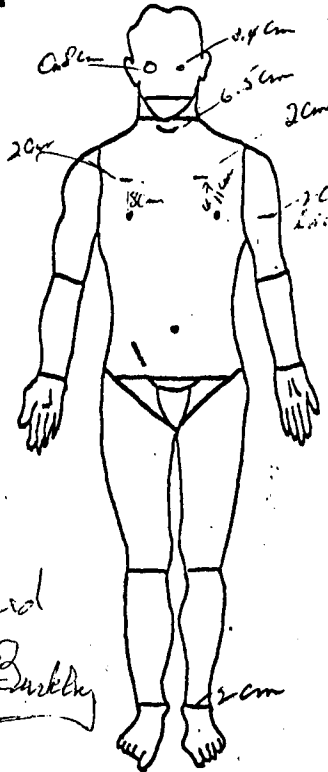
Height \_\_\_\_\_ in. Weight \_\_\_\_\_ lb. Hair \_\_\_\_\_ Color \_\_\_\_\_  
 Color eyes \_\_\_\_\_ Pupils Rt \_\_\_\_\_ mm, Lb. \_\_\_\_\_ mm  
 Crown-rump \_\_\_\_\_ in. Crown-heel \_\_\_\_\_ in.  
 Circumference: Head \_\_\_\_\_ in. Chest \_\_\_\_\_ in.  
 Abd. \_\_\_\_\_ in.

WEIGHTS: (Grams, unless otherwise specified)

LUNG, RT. ~~300~~ 320 KIDNEY, RT. 13.95 ADRENALS, RT. \_\_\_\_\_  
 LUNG, LT. ~~280~~ 290 KIDNEY, LT. 140 ADRENALS, LT. \_\_\_\_\_  
 BRAIN \_\_\_\_\_ LIVER 650 PANCREAS \_\_\_\_\_  
 SPLEEN 90 HEART 550 THYROID \_\_\_\_\_  
 THYMUS \_\_\_\_\_ TESTIS \_\_\_\_\_ OVARY \_\_\_\_\_

HEART MEASUREMENTS: A 7.5 cm. P 7 cm. T 1.2 cm. M 10 dm.  
 LVM 1.5 cm. RVW .4 cm.

NOTES:



Verified  
G.B. Burley



The "Autopsy Descriptive Sheet" is a single page form which is the only "autopsy notes" in the Commission's files. It was first printed here for the first time anywhere in the "Descriptive Sheet." The Commission's publication. A comparison of the original appears at p. 262. The location of the Burley corresponds almost exactly with

2022

The Secret Service account of the film, X-ray and phot  
photographis, ● to me by then assistant Director Tom  
Kelley, reffers to "the the Memorandum of "Transfer", which  
was also disclosed to me and follows later.

him explains why he was given an also-illegal "exclusive" on it?

With some difficulty, I did obtain from Tom Kelley a partial explanation of what happened to the film. Because it is an inadequate and incomplete explanation, I feel it is necessary to say what I can for him: that, under the law, if there are no existing records, there is no requirement for the government to report what is in employees' minds and not on paper. Therefore, what he did tell me, if inadequate, remains more than what it was legally incumbent upon him to tell me. Kelley is a lawyer. If he did not know the law, the Secret Service has its own general counsel and the extensive legal staff of the Treasury, of which it is part, to draw upon. Therefore, although the following report is unsatisfactory, it does represent a step toward public disclosure of suppressed evidence, a plus that in my experience is almost entirely limited to the Secret Service. It took four years of trying to get this much, Kelley's May 19, 1970, response to my last previous inquiry of six days earlier:

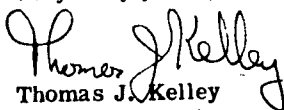
To our knowledge the X-rays for which Mr. Kellerman signed a receipt were all of the X-rays which were taken during the autopsy. All of the X-rays for which Mr. Kellerman signed a receipt were in the possession of the U. S. Secret Service from the time of their receipt to the execution of the Memorandum of Transfer. The Secret Service has no knowledge of any X-rays taken which were not included in those for which Mr. Kellerman signed the receipt.

The Secret Service has no record of the development and processing of each of the films which were turned over to us, but relying on the recollection of our employees who handled the film, the following information may be of use to you.

From the night of November 22, 1963, until April 1965, the photographic films were in the custody of the U. S. Secret Service. Mr. Kellerman delivered the films to Robert I. Bouck, U. S. Secret Service at the Executive Offices Building, Washington, D. C. On or about November 27, 1963, Bouck gave the photographic film to Secret Service employee, James K. Fox, who took the film to the U. S. Navy Photographic Laboratory. The black and white film was processed, black and white negatives were developed, and colored positives were made from the colored film. The processing and development was done by Lieut. V. Madonia, U. S. Navy, at the laboratory. Fox remained with the film at the laboratory and all the photographic film was returned to Mr. Bouck the same day. The processed film was placed in a combination lock-safe file; the combination was known only to two persons. A few days later, black and white prints were made by Mr. Fox in the Secret Service photographic laboratory. On or about December 9, 1963, Mr. Fox took the colored positives back to the U. S. Navy Photographic Laboratory and observed while enlarged color prints were made. All the color positives and prints were returned by Fox at 6 p. m., the same evening and returned to the locked safe.

All of the photographic material received by Mr. Kellerman on the night of November 22, 1963, all the processed and developed material, and all the prints made from the film were included in the Memorandum of Transfer mentioned in your letter.

Very truly yours,

  
Thomas J. Kelley  
Assistant Director

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The one thing on which the photographic film was undeveloped O'Neill also note this (CD7:285).

In dealing with so many of official, there seems to be no certain order of presentation therefore, let me record two beliefs a

I believe Kelley's paragraph outside the military ever said "full-body"; in another, the was given Kellerman, a package the him, is what he did deliver to the Service also preserved them until, Kennedys.

I also believe that the Sec the destruction of any film, however accidental or deliberate. The sup normal workings of an uptight bure been an accident, hard as that may drugstore does better.

On the other side, Kelley of the previously quoted and almost statement that it had shown the Com gives a special perspective to Spec his own transgressions against the upon him by his job and destroys hi three things, all of which I do bel

a) that he, personally, had the X-rays;

b) that it was prior to the and included the medical witness of the Commission's record, pers

c) that, as of that time and the mechanical damage to X-rays not exist.

Where Kelley's explanation fal in his accounting of what pictures h that he had shown a picture of the r Dallas. He did not report any other

This is not in his written ac the "TOP SECRET" Commission executive lon did have autopsy pictures, desc

In one of the earliest of the ing at 2 p.m. December 16, 1963 (p.) ally hidden but rather thorough dise and-all summary report, CD 1, extendi loner John J. McCloy complained, "It ne of the larger understatements. T business leaves me confused." Warren live".

The late Senator Russell commer the bullet came out that struck the Pr at in the stretcher."

Fortified a bit by the support oper, McCloy declared, "I think you nts."

Warren first said, "By all mean tant part in it," then added (p.13) 'll settle for whatever medical repo

"The autopsy documents" and all ve included all the film, which is a documents" and basic to the "medical r

WHITEWASH IV, p. 102.

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23



Incredible as it may seem, when the Commission, aside from its massive Report, also published an appendix of <sup>twenty</sup> ~~twenty~~-six large volumes, of an officially estimated of then million words, it somehow not only found no space for the ~~an~~ official death certificate ~~xxxxxxx~~ that would have taken on up only two pages, it avoided any <sup>mention</sup> ~~mention~~ of it. This official death certificate, usually important evidence in a murder case, also is not mentioned in that part of the Report, which Specter wrote. When I finally found them, this <sup>was</sup> ~~this~~ with those other records I ~~renewed~~ <sup>renewed</sup> from their official hiding place, the copies <sup>on colored paper</sup> provided me did not come out clear. I published only the part that is the death certificate. Using it in ~~his~~ <sup>Specter's</sup> questioning would have been ~~required~~ <sup>required</sup> in any trial but his omission of it in the official supposed investigation of <sup>the assassination of</sup> only a president is something ~~Spec~~ Specter does not brag about. Which is ~~was~~ <sup>is</sup> wise of him because it is <sup>something</sup> ~~not~~ to be bragged about.

Then, too, this ~~hidden~~ <sup>w/</sup> hidden certificate of death could ~~have~~ ~~mean~~ meant the death of his beloved single-bullet "solution" to the crime. A ~~bullet~~ <sup>w/</sup> bullet hole at the level of the <sup>3rd</sup> ~~third~~ thoracic vertebra does mean the end of that creation of Specter's and that, in turn, means that there had been a conspiracy and the government, at the highest level, as we have seen, began by ordaining that ~~there~~ there had been no conspiracy and by nominating Oswald as the lone assassin.

**Fitzgerald Kennedy**

President John Fitzgerald Kennedy, while riding in the motorcade in Dallas, Texas, on November 22, 1963, and at approximately 12:30 p.m., was struck in the posterior back by an assassin's bullet and a second wound occurred in the posterior back at the level of the third thoracic vertebra. The wound was shattering in type causing fragmentation of the skull and evulsion of three particles of the skull. As a result of the impact, with resulting maceration of the right hemisphere of the brain. The President was rushed to Parkland Memorial Hospital, and was immediately placed under the care of a team of physicians at the hospital under the direction of Dr. Charles J. Camp Clark. I arrived at the hospital approximately five minutes after the President and immediately went to the emergency room. It was evident that the wound was of such severity that it was bound to be fatal. Breathing was noted at the time of arrival at the hospital by several members of the Secret Service. Emergency measures were employed immediately including intravenous fluids and blood. The President was pronounced dead at 1:00 p.m. by Dr. Clark and was verified by me.

See FARO...  
2 years  
11 Months  
Brookline, Massachusetts  
Catho...  
72"  
72"  
Dallas, Texas  
November 22, 1963  
Shot wound, skull

To the White House, Washington, D.C.

DATE SIGNED November 23, 1963 SIGNATURE George Gregory Burkley  
Investigating Officer, Presidential Commission

APPROVED: \_\_\_\_\_ COURT OF INQUIRY OR BOARD OF INVESTIGATION \_\_\_\_\_ (initials or full name) \_\_\_\_\_ D. HELD.  
SIGNATURE \_\_\_\_\_  
Commanding Officer

**COPY**

This is the reverse side of the Certificate of Death wherein Admiral Burkley, present at the autopsy, reports with assurance and precision that the President had received a wound "in the posterior back at about the level of the third thoracic vertebra." It is significant that Burkley provided this description on November 23, for it was not until the following day, the 24th, that he saw and "verified" Dr. Boswell's similar locating of the wound on a body chart, reproduced at p. 310. For a depiction of the exact location of the third thoracic vertebra, see the skeletal diagram at p. 312.

25

Specter's associate, Melvin Eisenberg, also an assistant counsel, who knew very well that spectrographic analysis proved that no bullet had caused the slits in the President's shirt collar and tie, asked the FBI about neutron activation analysis. The last part of this quotation from his letter also says that he knew no bullet or part of any bullet had caused those damages.

This was proof that Specter's fabrication was, to his knowledge, an impossibility.

We have seen what did cause those damages, a scalpel in a nurse's hand and questioning them at the hearings was Specter's responsibility. As we also have seen, he was careful not to ask the questions he should have asked.

No innocence for any of them, not for Specter in particular. The same Specter who now claims he had that "passion" for truth.

No innocence for any of the Commission and its staff who saw the FBI report ordered by the new President, Lyndon Johnson, because This is because FBI Exhibit 60, part of that report, has a clear, very clear photograph of that shirt collar and a carefully staged picture of a faked knot of that tie, the apart the Specter fabrication required that magical bullet to have gone through.

In faking this picture, the picture the sole purpose of which was to deceive, the FBI was also destroying evidence because the only evidence of that tie was its knot and the FBI undid the knot to pose its fake.

So, the Commission had this additional proof that Specter's single-bullet "solution" was impossible. But the

Commission, including its staff and ~~by~~ Specter in particular of its staff, ignored this FBI exhibit and the unwelcome truth it bore. There is no mention of what proof the pictures that make up FBI exhibit 60 in what the counsels wrote for their Report.

However, I sought <sup>m</sup> and obtained ~~with~~ the FBI exhibit of five picture it took and the ~~special~~ one of that shirt collar and the slits in it, clearly not bullet holes. It is much larger than the reduced size copy in FBI Exhibit 60

I got it <sup>w</sup> with for once ~~with~~ <sup>no</sup> little difficulty at all. ~~But~~ But clearly no one on the Commission did that simple thing, <sup>ask for it,</sup> In those ten mission <sup>work</sup> pages of the twenty-six <sup>volumes</sup> pages of the Commission's appendix to its report, neither of these pictures was included.

The reason it was so unwelcome to the Commission, to Specter in particular, is that it alone is proof that what Specter made up and is so proud of, his single-bullet fabrication, was impossible.

It alone disproves the Commission's supposed "conclusions" and its entire Report.

The Eisenberg memo ~~re~~ indicates that he and the Commission did not know that the FBI had already had those NAA tests done. There is not a word of them in those twenty-six and that Report. And the D FBI response makes no mention of having done those NAA tests. But then when I refiled the cited lawsuit to obtain the NAA test results, the FBI ~~stonewall~~ <sup>ed</sup> as hard as I had known it to stonewall. But the Energy Research and Development (?) ad Administration, which I had included in the refiled suit, did deliver those test results and the accompanying photographs. When at the very end the FBI made a delivery it consisted of

27 & follows

xeroxes of a great length of adding-machine tape no two sheets  
of which were attached to each ~~another~~. Not one of those ~~sheet~~  
sheets bore any identification. No pictures were included, either.  
So much for the FBI's concern for ~~that~~ <sup>the</sup> country and the integrity  
of its institution. <sup>o/ u</sup> But I let them get away with this additional  
dirtiness and contempt for the laws it is supposed to support  
and protect.

The FBI was also ~~supo~~ <sup>to deliver</sup> supposed ~~from~~ what it had withheld,  
its Lab's hairs and fibres examination of that shirt collar  
and ~~pic~~. <sup>Instead it</sup> Rather gave me an entirely ~~different~~ different and irre-  
levant <sup>reports</sup> ~~picture~~. But I had what I needed so the truth would be  
known <sup>more</sup> as I wasted no ~~time~~ time on making a stronger picture of the  
~~yth~~ FBI when its President was assassinated.

28 follows

their scope restricted. However, his control was not as firm when staff members had personal contact, as Melvin Eisenberg did with Special Agent John F. Gallagher, the spectrographer, on March 16, 1964.

(Further meaning may be imparted by recalling from the first part of this book the two Eisenberg April memoranda on the conferences to determine when what shots hit whom.) \*

Of those technical questions Eisenberg asked, to which Hoover responded in his March 18 letter (GD525,20H1-2), the fourth is most relevant here. Hoover's restatement of the question and his answer are:

4. Would neutron activation analyses show if a bullet passed through the hole in the front of President Kennedy's shirt near the collar button area and also if a bullet passed through the material of his tie? Neutron activation is a sensitive analytical technique to determine elements present in a substance. During the course of the spectrographic examinations previously conducted of the fabric surrounding the hole in the front of the shirt, including the tie, no copper was found in excess of that present elsewhere in undamaged areas of the shirt and tie. Therefore, no copper was found which could be attributed to projectile fragments.

To this he added the letter's concluding sentence:

**It is not felt that the increased sensitivity of neutron activation analyses would contribute substantially to the understanding of the origin of this hole and frayed area.**

In what will follow, the recounting of my Civil Action No. 2569-70 and efforts to get meaningful pictures of the damaged areas of shirt front and tie, this response will be of increased significance. Translated from Hooverese into plain English, what this says is that the damages were not caused by any bullet or fragment of bullet. Had either been, there would have been traces of copper from the bullet jacket, as was said to be the case with the holes in the back of the President's garments.

How, then, was this damage caused? It was not caused by a bullet exiting or entering.

And what happened to the bullet alleged to have entered the back? The official stories are that X-rays show no bullet in the body although both post-Commission panel reports on the pre-Commission X-rays show fragmentation, which in itself rules out Bullet 399 as the cause.

And what caused the wound in the front of the President's neck if spectrography rules out 399, no telltale traces of it or any other bullet remaining on the clothing where it is claimed to have exited?

The reason for suppressing the spectrographic analyses are pretty clear, as is the need for all the lies up to and including perjury and the suppression of what has to this point here been exposed for the first time and what will follow.

Hoover's concluding sentence seems to say that there is no need for making any neutron-activation analyses, and this was a pennypinching investigation. But in the context of the real meaning of the answer to the question, it means much more. It means that since spectrography proves this damage was not from a bullet, neutron-activation will do no more than confirm the spectrographic analyses and prove all over again that the "solution" to the crime and the Report are monstrous fakes.

There is no innocence for the silent Eisenberg, who was soon abandoned by Dr. Light, as noted earlier, over the same evidence, or for any of the others involved in these areas. Least of all can there

\*See pp. 55ff.

be for Specter, who converted a political career. If the members number of staff lawyers had to

It did not stop here, however, fusion built into the files and searching them has been able to including with the so-called "sc" that some neutron-activation test unpublished July 8, 1964, letter Hoover, that old master of office performance. This deals with the

Here is the first paragraph

As previously reported to lead metal fragments uncovered were analyzed spectrographically they could be associated with fragments and no significant the sensitivity of the spect

First of all, he avoids comparison with which. Let us assume between fragments recovered from recovered from the car, the only from whatever he may or may not may not regard as "significant" of the Report. If the spectrographer, all the wily old dissembler business - is very simple: "This common origin." Or, if he wanted analyses of the composition of the have come from the same bullet."

This is the requirement of Report to be considered at all.

If Hoover did not say something reason for it: He knew he did not contrary.

There is also something reported was no more than compared "one or more of the lead bullet" how about that fragment from Connally not with any fragment but says it came. If it did not, then is false. Without the FBI report there is every reason to presume the Connally fragment did not come. This is not carelessness, not by practically invented the FBI bus

To simplify this, one of analyses do not confirm the official it.

His second paragraph reads

Because of the higher sensitivity analysis, certain of the subjected to neutron activation the larger bullet fragments. following: C1 - bullet from front seat cushion; C4 and C5 - President Kennedy's head; C9 - metal Governor Connally; C10 - metal board carpet of the car.

First of all, if not until have completed its work, there was now, this was a state secret. T

\*See p. 608.

28 JAN 1964



THE MARYLAND POST MORTEM EXAMINERS COMMISSION

WILLIAM J. PEEPLES, M.D., CHAIRMAN  
ROBERT E. FARBER, M.D.  
ROBERT H. HEPTINSTALL, M.D.  
ROBERT J. LALLY  
ROBERT B. SCHULTZ, M.D.

MARYLAND  
POST MORTEM EXAMINERS  
CHIEF MEDICAL EXAMINER

1000 N. STREET  
BALTIMORE, MARYLAND 21201

April 14, 1970

reports, drafts, etc. concerning the Panel  
in my possession. The Panel met in  
and drafted its report on  
together in the next few days and submitted  
to edit them and returned them to me.  
I once again submitted them to the Panel  
and were returned to me and final copies  
of each member of the Panel for his  
obtained I personally delivered the  
to Bruce Bromley and he subsequently  
to Moritz and myself and the original  
report. I have not seen it since, but  
the Justice Department was a photocopy of  
it and from our submitted copy.

In the last paragraph of my letter of  
April 10, I, independently, destroyed all

New Orleans District Attorney  
members of the Panel either appeared in  
court or submitted anything in writing.  
Nothing submitted by the Justice Department I  
regarding that.

This is the last correspondence of yours  
concerning this matter.

Very truly yours,

*Russell S. Fisher*  
Russell S. Fisher, M.D.  
Chief Medical Examiner

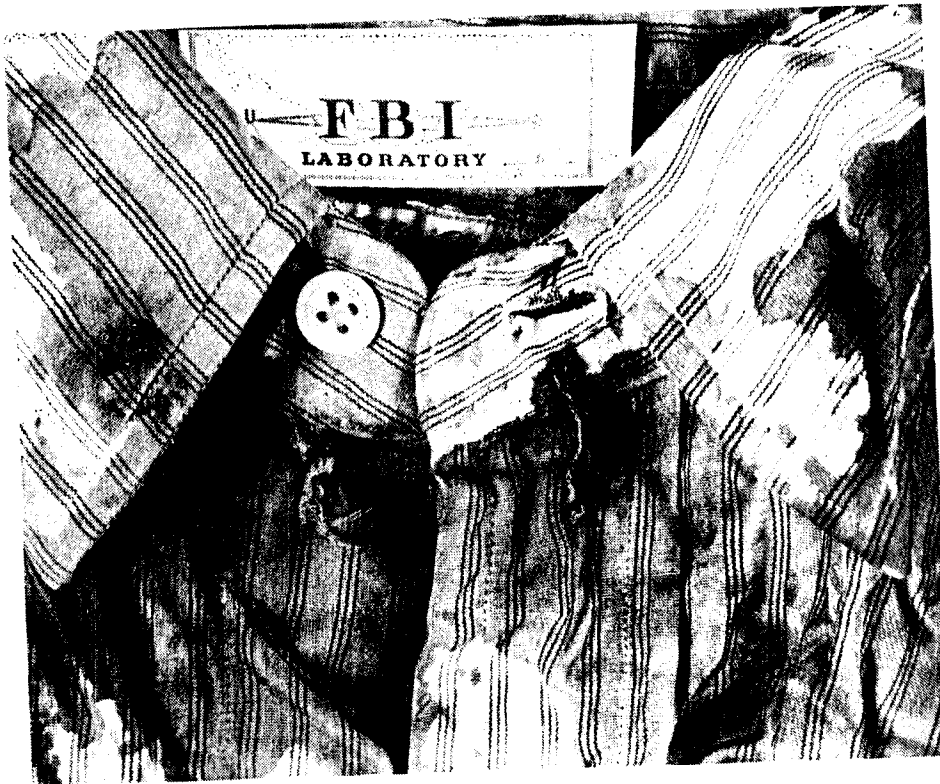
There was between all the panel members "not to main-  
tain" examination because "it was felt that estab-  
lished in the custody of the Archivist might be judged  
by the Kennedys "transferred" the autopsy materials to  
the Archivist, destruction of all records was not the answer,  
but preservation. With this  
evidence is the norm. See p. 221.



NICK EXPOSED  
WHITE LINING  
OF TIE

This is FBI Exhibit 60, which the Commission did not dare print because it contains  
evidence destructive of its conclusions and its and the FBI's integrity. It is de-  
scribed in Chapter 30, beginning on p.328. The enlargement of the bullet hole in the  
back of the shirt was printed by the FBI upside down. The actual hole coincides ex-  
actly with the real location of this wound, which was lied about. The FBI even twisted  
the tie to make it appear that there was a hole in the center. Actually, this small  
nick was made with a scalpel and was on the very edge of the knot. It was enlarged  
with removal of a sample for scientific testing. The tests were suppressed because  
they proved no bullet hit the tie or shirt front. This combination of suppressed pic-  
tures alone proves that the President was not hit in the back of the neck but in the  
back and that the bullet hole in the front of his neck was above the shirt. Either is  
total disproof of the entire "solution."

28A



This is an actual FBI print, not from the Warren Commission's files, obtained as described in Chapter 30, especially beginning on p.328. It has this caption typed on the back: "Photograph depicting portion of Exhibit 60." It is less clear as part of FBI Exhibit 60 (p.597) but in even that form shows much more than any picture the Commission dared print. In itself this picture, presented here for the first time anywhere, destroys the entire Warren Report and means the falsity could not have been accidental. It shows not bullet holes but slits. It also shows that when the shirt is buttoned they do not coincide and on this added basis could not have been made by a bullet. Note that the slit on the button side is entirely below the neckband while that on the buttonhole side extends well up onto it. The FBI and the Commission both knew their representations were false. The Commission blundered into the truth separately when Dulles asked Dr. Carrico where the President's front neck wound was and Carrico told him it was above the shirt. Carrico confirmed this to me when he also confirmed the obvious, that this damage to the shirt was done when the necktie was cut off by nurses under his supervision during emergency treatment.

29.

1  
LW:rvn  
DL 100-10431

Under date of 1  
Honorable JAMES S. BOHLEN  
Department of the Treasury  
concerning an examination  
1968:

Specimen:

Evidence received  
Bartlett on No

- Q10 Pair of
- Q30 Pair of
- Q21 .. Q13 Tie
- Q38 Bolt
- Q41 Necktie
- Q33 Shirt
- Q36 Handkerchief
- Q37 Collar
- Q39 Bandages
- Q35 Wristband

Results of examination:

Examination of  
presence of a small hole  
hole in the back of the  
the top of the collar of  
The hole in the shirt is  
5 3/4" below the top of  
middle. These holes are

The evidence  
copper metal. Specimen  
the holes in the back of  
of copper.

2  
DL 100-10461

A ragged slit  
located in the front of  
hole is through both the  
due to the overlap. The  
hole for a projectile.  
surrounding the hole in

A small elong  
knot of the tie, Q24, was  
after it had passed thr

X-ray and other  
additional evidence of

The FBI report is from CD 201  
not even report that the reul  
reveal how the composition o  
399. Likewise, the shirt sl  
be consistent with one, assu  
p. 351.



One of my <sup>the</sup> challenges <sup>a</sup> to Specter to sue me if I was wrong in what I attributed to him. <sup>follows.</sup> This includes ignoring evidence of which he knew that was relevant and important and failing to ask witnesses who knew the proper <sup>questions</sup> ~~to~~ deliberate suppression.

The first of the witnesses in the next selection from Post Mortem, <sup>was</sup> a nurse with <sup>many</sup> years of experience with gunshot wounds. <sup>She</sup> gave testimony that was an additional destruction of that favorite fabrication of Specter's. What he did, instead of making a record of her observation, was to try to argue with her, to get her to say what he wanted her to say, not the truth as she knew it.

When he had as witnesses the two nurses who removed the President's clothing from him after he was pronounced dead,, Specter avoided any questions about the cutting-off of his garments, particularly ~~the~~ of the shirt and its collar.

Then there are details about the important evidence that seems not to exist any more, evidence in Specter's area of the work. I then asked a <sup>question</sup> ~~question~~ to which Specter made no response, why did Specter avoid all he deliberately avoided in what he was supposed to make part of the official record of the official evidence - why did he find it necessary to "avoid this in all of his <sup>or</sup> questioning of all the medical ~~witness~~ witnesses, including those who made the cuts" in the shirt and collar?

Then, back in 1975, there was <sup>the</sup> anticipate <sup>in</sup> of Specter's title on his book:

"not, certainly, in pursuit of that baragge-of only client, 'truth'."

on March 21, in Dallas, with no member of the Commission present, Specter questioned Margaret M. Henchcliffe (6H139ff.). She was the first medical person to see the President:

Well, actually I went in ahead of the cart with him and I was the first one in with him, and just in a minute, or seconds, Dr. Carrico came in.

She followed this (6H141), after describing long experience with gunshot wounds in her emergency-room duties, by identifying this front-neck wound as one of "entrance".

When Specter tried to get her to say it could have been an exit wound, she insisted she had never seen an exit bullethole that looked like this one. When he pressed her further, all he got was her recitation of her expertise with gunshot wounds. Eight of her 12 years of nursing experience had been in emergency rooms in a city where gunshot wounds are common. She is one of the few courageous witnesses.

It is she who made the record of when the President was discovered not until after he was pronounced dead, after all the medical procedures had been completed:

Well, after the last rites were said, we then undressed him and cleaned him up and wrapped him up in sheets ... (6H141).

Three days later, again with no member of the Commission present, Specter questioned Nurse Diana Hamilton Bowron (6H134ff.). She is one of those who wheeled stretchers out to the limousine, of the first medical people to see anything (6H136). In fact, in an emotional moment, Mrs. Kennedy pushed Nurse Bowron away when the nurse attempted to assist in getting the President onto the rolling stretcher. She was one of the first three in the emergency room.

Consistently, Specter avoided the question of what happened to the President's clothing. However, she volunteered it in answer to another question, "Miss Henchcliffe and I cut off his clothing" (emphasis added) so treatment could be started.

Specter had not expected to call her as a witness. He improvised this for other reasons and she agreed to waive the customary written advance notification (6H134-5). He knew what to avoid and tried to. She had, as had other medical personnel, submitted written reports to their superiors (21H203-4). Beginning with "I was the first person to arrive on the scene with the cart", she recounted the same explanation of how she and Nurse Henchcliffe removed the President's clothing.

With this background, some of Specter's other and also-proficient practice of Orwell's memory-holing is especially in point. Having so carefully avoided all reference to the cutting off of the President's garments and the obvious cutting of the collar, misrepresented as bulletholes in the face of evidence all of which is contrary, he proceeded to forget the other relevant and existing evidence, in all elements and aspects faithfully copied by the Clark 1968 panel.

Specter knew the autopsy surgeons removed a tissue sample from the back for closer laboratory study. He also knew none had been removed from the wound in the front of the neck. He knew better than to believe that malarky about the autopsy doctors not knowing there had been a front-neck wound at the time they had the body before them. He just avoided calling one of the in-Dallas witnesses who knew, Burkley, and did not ask the others who also were at the autopsy. Burkley and the Secret Service agents knew of this front neck wound. There is no reason to believe that, if Humes and his associates did not recognize it, none of those who had seen it and also knew of it from the conversation and activities in Parkland did not volunteer it or that the Navy doctors did not ask - particularly because they pretended not to know what happened to the bullet they said entered from the rear. Nor is there any reason to believe Burkley, the military man and physician, did not tell them all he knew.

At the Navy hospital, two "sections", or samples, were removed

from the edges of two wounds. S 391, in evidence. It is the B rded by Galloway to Burkley De

Expediently, it just happened. Tom Kelley tells me t e Archivist says he does not e not know of an original of Co letters of transmittal or append

Specter, however, and not ence, did have a copy of this s of 16 items Rowley sent Rankin u er's taking of the autopsy test ion is Control 1221. Opposite eference to any routing of any r. Specter has". It was not o at we have this proof that he d

This supplementary report esting items, some of which can after a listing of seven section der examination of the brain.

During the course of this white and six (6) color 4x5 not developed (the cassettes been delivered by hand to Ad

Or, still more photographs

Then, under "skin wounds":

Sections through the wound right posterior thoracic reg

This means that slides wer these wounds.

They, too, are not account Service does not have them. The there is no Commission evidence, this reference to the taking of t Archivist confirmed, everything r

Orwell again.

The thoroughness of the 19 not list these slides in its inve

And, what is here most rel the wound in the front of the nec disposed of. It is not listed, n

Only when a President is e ary hospital is what is done for

And this just happens to c false, no-conspiracy, frame-up Re here recaptured "new" evidence ab ther Oswald nor anyone else could President at the same instant. T was required to be done was not d factured to achieve the predeterm what was not helpful to it was ig

It was proper, not imprope out. There was no alternative in trying to save the irreversibly-d eeded, would have been a human v

Only, why did the Commissi try to hide this in the printed p

Why did Arlen Specter, the Assistant District Attorney of Ph

31

er of the Commission present, McIliffe (6H139ff.). She was the ident:

ad of the cart with him and I and just in a minute, or sec-

fter describing long experience with m duties, by identifying this front-

r to say it could have been an exit een an exit bullethole that looked further, all he got was her recita-wounds. Eight of her 12 years of gency rooms in a city where gunshot he few courageous witnesses.

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ere said, we then undressed ped him up in sheets ...

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call her as a witness. He improvised ed to waive the customary written e knew what to avoid and tried to. onnel, submitted written reports to ing with "I was the first person to she recounted the same explanation oved the President's clothing.

of Specter's other and also-proficient is especially in point. Having so the cutting off of the President's r the collar, misrepresented as bul- ll of which is contrary, he proceeded xisting evidence, in all elements and ark 1968 panel.

urgeons removed a tissue sample from y. He also knew none had been re- of the neck. He knew better than to ppsy doctors not knowing there had e they had the body before them. He -Dallas witnesses who knew, Burkley, o were at the autopsy. Burkley and this front neck wound. There is no nd his associates did not recognize and also knew of it from the conver- did not volunteer it or that the Navy because they pretended not to know aid entered from the rear. Nor is y, the military man and physician,

sections", or samples, were removed

from the edges of two wounds. Specter knew this. He entered the proof, CE391, in evidence. It is the Humes supplemental autopsy report, for-warded by Galloway to Burkley December 6.

Expediently, it just happens that this original, too, has dis-appeared. Tom Kelley tells me the Secret Service does not have it. The Archivist says he does not even know of it and related items: "We do not know of an original of Commission Exhibit 391 or any memoranda, letters of transmittal or appendages to this exhibit ..."

Specter, however, and not only because he entered it into evi-ence, did have a copy of this supplementary autopsy report. It is one of 16 items Rowley sent Rankin under da.e of March 13, prior to Spec-ter's taking of the autopsy testimony. The Secret Service Identifica-tion is Control 1221. Opposite that number in the listing is the one reference to any routing of any of the 16 items within the Commission, "Mr. Specter has". It was not only automatic, for he had to have it, but we have this proof that he did, from the Commission's File 498.

This supplementary report is short, two pages. There are inter-esting items, some of which can add more confusions, like the entry after a listing of seven sections "taken for microscopic examination", under examination of the brain. This follows:

During the course of this examination seven (7) black and white and six (6) color 4x5 color negatives are exposed but not developed (the cassettes containing these negatives have been delivered by hand to Admiral George W. [sic] Burkley).

Or, still more photographic confusion and obfuscation.

Then, under "skin wounds":

Sections through the wounds in the occipital and upper right posterior thoracic regions are essentially similar.

This means that slides were made of the tissue at the edges of these wounds.

They, too, are not accounted for. Kelley tells me the Secret Service does not have them. The Navy told me they have nothing at all. There is no Commission evidence, published or unpublished, other than this reference to the taking of the tissue-samples for study. As the Archivist confirmed, everything relevant has just disappeared.

Orwell again.

The thoroughness of the 1968 Clark panel is such that it does not list these slides in its inventory of evidence it examined.

And, what is here most relevant, there was no section made of the wound in the front of the neck. Or, if it was made, it, too, was disposed of. It is not listed, not inventoried, not testified to.

Only when a President is assassinated and autopsied in a mili-tary hospital is what is done for a murdered Bowery bum not done.

And this just happens to coincide with the minimum need for a false, no-conspiracy, frame-up Report, avoiding all the missing and here recaptured "new" evidence about that wound from the front. Nei-ther Oswald nor anyone else could have been in front and in back of the President at the same instant. This is just further proof that what was required to be done was not done, to protect the "solution" manu-factured to achieve the predetermined end of the whole awful mess; and what was not helpful to it was ignored or misrepresented.

It was proper, not improper, that the President's clothing be cut. There was no alternative in the medically-required futility of trying to save the irreversibly-dead man who, had the impossible suc-ceeded, would have been a human vegetable.

Only, why did the Commission and the FBI feel it necessary to try to hide this in the printed pictures?

Why did Arlen Specter, the experienced lawyer, then a former Assistant District Attorney of Philadelphia, a man who knows criminal

32

evidence, find it necessary to avoid this in all of his questioning of all the medical witnesses, including those who made the cuts?

Not, certainly, in pursuit of that bragged-of only client, "truth".

Specter is the father of the Commission's bastard "single-bullet" baby, that illegitimate, "no-conspiracy", "lone assassin" offspring. He fought all the evidence and all those on the staff who disagreed to father it. (Remember again those Eisenberg April memos written after the pregnancy became visible in the March 16 autopsy testimony.) Until the moment of delivery, the Commission was a lady of easy virtue. Each of the silent members of the staff who had doubts and remains unconfessed is as guilty, as much a participant in this gangbang of history and justice. Each, in effect, restrained the arms and legs of the victim as Specter indulged his guilty lust to sire this great lie.

To mix metaphors hermaphroditically, so to speak, this is perhaps the first time in official history that one man was his own whore and his own pimp. Though he had accomplices, the parthenogenic monster is Specter's.

And still again I dare him to sue me!

If he is man, not pimp/whore, I will read these words on the steps of his City Hall so he can sue me where he, made District Attorney and all-powerful by this foul deed, can have all advantage, leaving my fate to whatever lawyer will volunteer to defend me. By then there will be some.

ARLEN SPECTER HAD TO KNOW WHAT HE WAS DOING!

He can have no innocence.

He was in full charge of this part of the work, Francis Adams, his initial superior, having quietly left to return to his New York law practice rather than be part of this. (If we can respect Adams' departure, what of his silence?)

Specter had to know the damages to the shirt front and tie were from a scalpel, not a bullet, and he nonetheless faked the entire monstrous "solution". This freed and exculpated assassins, framed an innocent man, to legitimize the illegitimate official account of the assassination of the man who had started a reordering of national priorities away from war and toward peace, toward the belated granting of part of their share of the national heritage to those so long denied it.

Were Arlen Specter the largest stockholder in war industries, he could no better have served the purposes history soon enough showed were served by this assassination.

For these purposes, the assassination required proper baptism.

Specter's holy water came from the foulest sewer.

And all the eminent nostrils smelled frankincense and myrrh.

Need one have more than a Mankiewicz' concern? Was not the President (safely) dead?

With the understanding imparted by this first examination of the until-now withheld pictures, the withholding of which was of sufficient importance to the government to force me to sue for access, what happened to the tie is clear.

All the Borgias did not die in medieval days. There is a new breed.

All the Councils of Kings, the assassins of blighted antiquity, have not crossed the Styx. Their modern counterparts range from the Potomac and the Hudson to the Golden Gate.

Their successors flourish in Washington, D. C., the United States of America of the last half of the twentieth century, in the period between Hitler 1932 and Orwell 1984.

33.

What is necessary is a means that in my original anal the autopsy were not in the Wa legally-required best evidence topsy doctors when they testified right in assuming they were no preconceived decision of the g was a false one. I was wrong brought to light, they would ha

They may or they may not and in part fabricated. As of the X-rays, we have a choice b is no doubt all the X-rays are

If I was right in seizing and X-rays as the evidentiary underestimated the federal cap Everybody involved in this evil bers, all the lawyers then and they said and still did what the "evidence", as though there were so not suppressed, merely misrepresentation", refuse to look at it wh alone there are many. All who the official fictions.

Above all, that old mast able, and his many guiltily-inventor of the investigation and of just listen to him - one does n Self-portrayed a saint, the apo its enemy, the man who has pres view the skeletons in his close sinated President.

There is no innocence. I the papers here exposed to public lawyers of the Commission. None none for that Uriah Heep, the g was so busily engaged in rewriting for his lackeys and lickspittles

Silence, too, ought to be when it is of the nature of what from responsibility.

The also-assassinated Rob Dante. His former associates qu sial corner of Hell is reserved crisis preserve their neutrality

It is a truly remarkable tims of political assassinations them with vigor, felt impelled t public morality and nondetachment

33

The ~~four~~<sup>five</sup> pages that precede the following quotation from

*debut*  
~~Post Mortem~~ recount the offer of a man born to great wealth *to pay for printing*  
 And also duplicate some of my work under the FOIA.  
~~he~~ he could edit and change it. He admitted to being on an  
 anti-~~Ke~~<sup>and</sup> Kennedy kick. I rejected his offer and have not  
 heard from his since. These pages also refer to additional denials  
 of access to the Kennedy-family materials ~~to me~~ while violating  
 that agreement <sup>giving access</sup> to those who did not meet the <sup>o</sup> conditions of  
 that agreement. Then follows my account of one of my inter-  
 views with ~~Dr. Perry~~: Doctors Perry and Carrico. But still  
 again, what I wrote was critical, very critical of the Arlen  
 Specter ~~of~~ who remained silent about what was so critical of him.

These interviews produced first-person accounts. From  
 Carrico it ~~was~~<sup>included</sup> his ~~or~~ supervision of the nurses as they  
 cut Kennedy's tie off at the knot and nicked the shirt collar,  
 what we have just seen ~~he~~<sup>that Specter</sup> also did with those nurses when he  
 questioned them ~~in~~ when they were Commission witnesses.

The ~~questions~~<sup>9</sup> I asked of Perry and Carrico are ~~questions~~<sup>8</sup>  
 Specter should have asked them if he had pursued truth, but  
 he did not ask them or others like them.

That failure <sup>p</sup> is another part of what Specter now refers to  
 as his "Passion for Truth."

ination and be silent, the purified and it would then be incumbent upon another to make the examination

he well knew in advance he would Warren Report to be wrong and the result he would be heroic. But those actions and the suppression would be demanded the major media attention. for immediate production. I have been of the auspices and the wording of the report, be interpreted as saying and the President and they alone were responsible for the murder and the suppression of the ultimate obscenity and another

think this through was without meaningful, this new tragedy had to

people, including sycophants, to see what was wanted said, and of that we could question the professional credentials. The story is false would have put the text and would have made the most of the guilty.

his getting access were not good, bureaucratic imagination and intelligence should not be run, particularly to assess for himself, there was little readily produced by my investigation result.

his new fame, would be in making a last remaining Kennedy male.

to a Senator who had been a long-entrenched politician he required no explanation. He said he had known Burke and make it up with him. Soon I got the would Marshall permit any access.

University conference on the FBI, Hoover's unsecret hatred of all authority for their integrity as representatives of the estate, Marshall appeared as a divided national attention. A particular doubt at all that Marshall would be he controlled.

It will become apparent, that another incident, I turned to other work. I left Dallas, including Dallas. There, on the interview three Parkland Hospital doctors in the emergency treatment of

on an earlier trip. To the credit of the had been well-publicized and, in television just a few days earlier, was covered. All the interviews were in their own medicine. Before summarizing these interviews, I remind the reader of the un-pleasant places and of the pressures, all been subjected.

As I will not name told me of a first-incident at the autopsy, a fact hidden

It was deer season in Texas. Some of those I interviewed outside the hospital had just returned from trips to hunting country, some were about to leave. Perry had sought deer and antelope the previous week. He and his family are fond of the meat. Hunting is a form of exercise he enjoys. They had not had good luck. His 11-year-old son had the only chance at a deer, a bad shot, so they bagged none.

This led us into a discussion of hunting, rifles, ammunition and the effects of various kinds of ammunition, designed for different purposes. As with many men who really enjoy hunting. Perry is an expert on ammunition. In common with many hunters and gun hobbyists, he handloads his own ammunition. In connection with this writing and that on the King assassination, I have made a study of rifles and ammunition, have consulted various experts, standard literature and criminologists, and I believe that Perry is much more expert in these areas than most doctors in other parts of the country. It has been my opinion that there are few cities in the country in which the assassination could have been committed where the witnesses could have been as helpful to any sincere investigation because of their knowledge of wounds, weaponry and ammunition.

This, too, is a secret in the official investigations. Neither the Commission nor the FBI was interested. Their interests lay in the other direction, in hiding. Perry's amateur expertise is one of these secrets, through no fault of his.

Most of this is Arlen Specter's fault. I found Dallas officials who developed intense personal dislike for him and the manner of his "investigation". Specter knew what to do to keep what he wanted out of the official evidence. One new example of this is Allan Sweatt, then Chief Criminal Deputy in the sheriff's office. Sweatt was responsible for the immediate taking of statements from eyewitnesses. He handled all the pictures immediately known about. But Sweatt was not a witness before the Commission, was not the subject of any FBI interrogation in the Commission's evidence. Specter used Sweatt's polygraph room to conduct the Ruby lie-detector test. He used polygraph "experts" whose credentials are considered dubious in Dallas. The first thing Specter did was to chase Sweatt, an authentic expert, from his own office. Sweatt was not present when Ruby was questioned.

So, if there are inadequacies and errors in the testimony of the doctors and if, as I believe, in some cases it crossed the line into criminality, the responsibility is Specter's. The doctors deserve sympathy and sympathetic understanding of the position in which all had been put. All were under inordinate pressure. Perry is but one example. He is but one of the many with technical knowledge valuable (if not, indeed, essential) to any thorough and honest investigation whose expertise was hidden from the members of the Commission and its record, secret and published.

The first doctor available was Charles Carrico, by then on the surgery teaching staff. He confirmed all I have written that relates to him and what happened in his presence and added that which Specter did not want and had not asked for.

Carrico was the first doctor to see the President. He saw the anterior neck wound immediately. It was above the shirt collar. Carrico was definite on this. The reader will remember that Dulles had blundered into asking Carrico to locate that wound when Specter failed to probe this essential matter. It is not by accident or from stupidity that Specter did not ask this fundamental question. The only qualification Carrico stipulated in my interview is that the President's body was prone when he saw it. However, when I asked if he saw any bullet holes in the shirt or tie, he was definite in saying "No". I asked if he recalled Dulles' question and his own pointing to above his own shirt collar as the location of the bullet hole. He does remember this and he does remember confirming that the hole was above the collar, a fact hidden with such care from the Report. Although there is nothing to dispute it in any of the evidence and so much that confirms it, this had to be ignored for in and of itself it means the total destruction

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of the lone-assassin prefabrication. So it, too, was memory-holed.

According to Carrico, the doctor who was there and under whose supervision it was done, the clothes were cut exactly as I report. In emergencies, speed is essential. Clothing is cut to save life-precious split-seconds. Practice was not to take time to undo the tie but to grasp it, as he illustrated with his own, and cut it off close to the knot. The knot is not cut. The customary cut is made where there is but a single thickness of necktie. With a right-handed nurse, what happened with the President's tie was inevitable. In this cutting, a minute nick was made at the extreme edge of the knot. Because of the danger of injury to the patient, the collar button and the top of the shirt are unbuttoned, and that is what the pictures of the President's shirt show did happen in this case. Trained personnel did exactly what they are trained to do, what they do instinctively. Because these medical personnel are trained to do what they automatically did in this case, Specter had no interest in it. His interest was in the case he framed.

I asked Carrico what Specter did not dare ask, the simple question whether, in his opinion, and based on his experience in emergencies, the nick on the knot and the slits in the collar were made by the nurses, not by a bullet. Carrico considers it unlikely. He saw neither the nick in the tie nor the cuts in the shirt before the nurses started cutting.

Was any other examination made, I asked him. He said that he followed standard procedure, running his hands down both sides of the back without turning the body over. The purpose is to ascertain if there is a large wound. If there is, it can be felt through clothing.

If Carrico, an honest, straightforward man, spoke so openly with me, I have no doubt that he would have been no less informative with any and all official investigators, had they - any of them - truth for their client.

From Carrico's office in Room 208, I went to the sixth floor, where Drs. Robert N. McClelland and Perry have offices opposite each other. McClelland was in, Perry was then not. McClelland was pleasant, greeting me cordially. I asked him about his contemporaneous statement, that "the cause of death" was "a gunshot wound of the left temple" (R527). He does remember it and began an apology by saying "it was a total mistake on my part". His explanation is that "Ginger", Dr. Marion T. Jenkins, called the spot to his attention. McClelland seemed genuinely disturbed about this. He was bitter that the New Orleans assistant district attorneys had asked him about it and self-satisfied with how he talked them out of calling him as a witness - by telling them he would swear it had been a "total mistake".

I asked him why he never corrected this alleged mistake, especially when he was deposed and Specter, having avoided it with obvious care, asked him instead if there was anything he had said that he wanted to change or anything he wanted to add (6H39).

McClelland had no answer. So I asked him how he knew it was, in fact, a "total mistake". He then shifted to this position: "I don't know that it wasn't and I don't know that it was." We both realized this was a far cry from his opening, "it was a total mistake," for almost immediately, and without vigorous questioning, he was admitting openly and without leading questions that it might not have been any kind of mistake. A bit embarrassed, he formulated still another position, "I presume it was a wrong assumption."

He was anxious to complain about Garrison and his assistants, and I listened to a long, bitter and irrelevant diatribe, which seemed to satisfy him. When he ran down, I asked how he would or could now account for such an error, if error it was. He then conjectured it was a spot of splattered blood. Perhaps an experienced surgeon and a professor of surgery cannot tell the difference between a bullet hole of entrance to which he attributed the crime of the century and a spot of blood. I found it not easy to believe. So I asked him how he came to

realize that perhaps he was in error, or that what he had seen or of which he had reported taken around and shown by the autopsy report so it was not true, was observation and opinion.

There was another obvious possibility, Jenkins, or anyone else wiped the area more than a spot of blood or to show there would be an inquest into the cause of death? His answer was simple.

I reminded him that Jenkins' report of this left-temple wound. McCl

Jenkins was not available for interview. His report was remarkably detailed and specific of the left temple (6H51). This report "discussion" with Specter was on a couple of matters which were not in (6H50). With regard to Jenkins' report, the carefully described and oriented, "you have answered that for me, an "investigation", with the law and believe.

Thus it is clear, regarding the wound, were correct or in error, on what evidence, the only doctors who had been denying their immediate, competent examination, that there had been a lesion was the likely cause of death. I asked by federal agents what to say and

When I left Room D614A and

He is a warm, friendly man, talking, with what appears to be a reputation's professional accomplishment and belief that the official account was not reluctant to be interviewed. In which he had been caught up and be, sharp. From my interviews with him he not been subjected to powerful pressure have been no word he would have been dependable.

From time to time embarrassed going back to the anterior neck and press that it was one of entrance to a tape of one of his interviews finding it was, to a degree, conjectured circumstances, great urgency, the President their having turned the body over appeared to be" in describing the wound, officially maintaining the position of saying he did not really know. In exit, Perry readily admits that he describe it as a wound of entrance. I showed him and the other doctors' testimony.

As I led him over those evidence did and the sequence, he recalled then asked a nurse for a "trake" off the wound, saw a ring of bruising. In describing the appearance of the wound used the words, "as they always a significance of this important feature the whole procedure with him again I asked him if he had ever been a

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realize that perhaps he was in error. That, it turns out, was not any- thing he had seen or of which he had personal knowledge, but the autopsy report taken around and shown by the federal agents! It was not in the autopsy report so it was not true, regardless of his own professional observation and opinion.

There was another obvious question and I asked it: Had he, Jenkins, or anyone else wiped this alleged spot to see if it was no more than a spot of blood or to see if it was a bullet hole when all knew there would be an inquest which would have to establish the cause of death? His answer was simple, direct and unequivocal: "No."

I reminded him that Jenkins also had testified to the existence of this left-temple wound. McClelland had no explanation.

Jenkins was not available. His second reference to this under oath was remarkably detailed and precise in locating the alleged wound in the left temple (6H51). This followed immediately upon an off-the-record "discussion" with Specter, the content of which Specter described as "on a couple of matters which I am now going to put on the record" (6H50). With regard to Jenkins' professional belief and observation of the carefully described and oriented left-temple wound, Jenkins testified, "you have answered that for me". This is one way of conducting an "investigation", with the lawyer telling the expert witness what to say and believe.

Thus it is clear, regardless of whether the doctors' observations were correct or in error, on what could have been a vital element of the evidence, the only doctors who have personal knowledge have no basis for denying their immediate, competent, professional and unsolicited obser- vation, that there had been a left-temple wound of entrance and that it was the likely cause of death. Instead, they were told by Specter and by federal agents what to say and believe and what not to say or believe.

When I left Room D614A and walked across the hall, Perry was in.

He is a warm, friendly man, inclined to smile pleasantly while talking, with what appears to be justified pride in his and his insti- tution's professional accomplishments. While he remembered me and my belief that the official account of the assassination is wrong, he was not reluctant to be interviewed. His recollections of the great events in which he had been caught up are, and for the rest of his life will be, sharp. From my interviews with him, I am without doubt that, had he not been subjected to powerful and improper pressures, there would have been no word he would have said that would not have been completely dependable.

From time to time embarrassment showed. He began defensively, going back to the anterior neck wound. He does not deny telling the press that it was one of entrance. He does say that he has been given a tape of one of his interviews in which he hedged the statement by say- ing it was, to a degree, conjectural. Most doctors, under those cir- cumstances, great urgency, the President as the patient and without their having turned the body over, would have said something like "ap- peared to be" in describing the wound as one of entrance. While super- ficially maintaining the position in which Specter put him under oath, of saying he did not really know whether the wound was of entrance or exit, Perry readily admits that Humes correctly understood him to de- scribe it as a wound of entrance. He also admits that federal agents showed him and the other doctors the autopsy report before their testi- mony.

As I led him over those events and his participation, what he did and the sequence, he recalled that he first looked at the wound, then asked a nurse for a "trake" (short for tracheotomy) tray, wiped off the wound, saw a ring of bruising around it, and started cutting. In describing the appearance of the wound and the ring of bruising, he used the words, "as they always are". Pretending not to notice the significance of this important fact he had let bubble out, I retraced the whole procedure with him again. When he had repeated the same words, I asked him if he had ever been asked about the ringed bruise around the

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wound in the front of the neck. The question told the experienced hunter and the experienced surgeon exactly what he had admitted, one description of an entrance wound. He blushed and improvised the explanation that there was blood around the wound. I did not further embarrass him by pressing him, for we both knew he had seen the wound clearly. He had twice said he had wiped the blood off and had seen the wound clearly, if briefly, before cutting.

The official representation and that of an unofficial apologist to which we shall come would have us believe that bruising is a characteristic of entrance wounds only. This is not the case. The reader should not be deceived on this or by Perry's admission that there was bruising. Exit wounds also can show bruising. One difference is that exit wounds do not have to show bruising. That in this case there was bruising by itself need not be taken as an expression of Perry's professional opinion that it was a wound of entrance. The definitive answer is in those words he twice used, quoted directly above, "as they always are". It is entrance wounds only that always are of this description. Thus, Perry had said again and in a different way that this was a shot from the front. In context, this also is the only possible meaning of what Carrico had said.

In the official version, the President's nonfatal and all of Connally's wounds were caused by the same bullet. We discussed them. Perry was called in on the Connally surgery "by the boss" because he is an expert on arterial injury. When the other doctors noted the location of the thigh wound, they feared the possibility of proximity to an artery. One would never know this from Specter's questioning of any of the doctors or from any of the reports of federal agents. There is no reason to believe it is because of the reluctance of the doctors to speak freely.

Because of the reason for which he had been called in, Perry made careful observations of that wound as he made his examination. The hole was much too small for a bullet to have caused it. He said that from his examination of the X-rays, the fragment was relatively flat and could not have been deposited by a whole bullet that then backed out. He showed me with his fingers that the fragment was less than a half-inch under the skin and that it had gone about three to three and a half inches after penetration. This near-the-skin trajectory alone is more than enough to invalidate the entire official story. Because he saw no danger to any artery, Perry did not remove this fragment. This, he said, is the usual practice. He volunteered that, had the fragment been there from an unremembered childhood accident, it would have presented no hazard to Connally. I asked, had there been such a childhood accident, would it not have left a scar? Perry said the fragment was so thin it need not have.

Gradually, as we discussed his observations, Perry came to realize that he was providing a professional destruction of the official story. So, when we were discussing the Connally thigh wound, I reminded him that the official police account, written at the time of the crime and quoting the doctors, had said the same thing, that this wound had been caused by a fragment.

He then volunteered on this point that the X-rays showed fragmentation in Connally's wrist. When I quoted Shaw's and Gregory's testimony that there was more metal in the wrist than can be accounted for as missing from Bullet 399, Perry nodded his head in agreement.

Perry was not unwilling to express criticism of the autopsy doctors. Humes had told Specter that the bruise on the President's pleura might have been caused by Perry's surgery. Perry was affronted by the suggestion. He said they never cause such bruising in tracheotomies in adults and are exceedingly careful to avoid it in the smaller bodies of children. When Perry learned of this bruising, he had wondered if the cause was fragmentation. If he then had no way of knowing it, on the basis of my "new evidence", that today does seem to be the most reasonable explanation.

The autopsy doctors were wrong in attributing the chest incisions

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to subcutaneous emphysema. The he were saying, "Any child shot asked for these incisions. The is irrelevant except as a profe the Bethesda doctors.

Having learned what Spec expert in ammunition, I discuss the pattern of fine fragmentati head as disclosed without exple without doubt that this could r tary bullet. The reader should Geneva convention, military amp for "humanitarian" reasons, to in human bodies. Military ammu of the bullet in the body, for is not the case with hunting or bullet designed for the humane

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There were many pious spe sessions of the Commission about the pretense of concern for the nally been decided that the chai her 3017 N Street, Northwest, We the then Attorney General, Rober the time the Commission expected proper or appropriate time for i to the fatal shot. A witness wi of the first called and one of t

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ong in attributing the chest incisions

subcutaneous emphysema. The way Perry said this, it was as though were saying, "Any child should know that." Perry, personally, had asked for these incisions. They were for a "closed chorostomy". This is irrelevant except as a professional opinion on the competence of the Bethesda doctors.

Having learned what Specter suppressed, that Perry is an amateur expert in ammunition, I discussed other evidence that Specter suppressed, the pattern of fine fragmentation in the right front of the President's head as disclosed without explanation in the panel report. Perry was without doubt that this could not have been caused by a jacketed, military bullet. The reader should remember that, under the terms of the Geneva convention, military ammunition is encased in a hardened jacket for "humanitarian" reasons, to prevent just this kind of fragmentation on human bodies. Military ammunition is designed to avoid explosion of the bullet in the body, for a clean transiting of the body. This is not the case with hunting or "varminting" ammunition, that is, a bullet designed for the humane killing of pests or undesirable animals.

Perry's opinion is that the fine fragmentation and its pattern in the right front of the head alone could be the end of the Warren Report. As he thought about this "new evidence" on the wounds, Perry said that, from his experience, the panel description of the pattern of fragmentation is consistent with what he would expect from a "varminting" round. It is the opposite of the behavior of a military round, which is supposed to prevent this.

To illustrate his point, which is not his alone, Perry described the explosion of a varminting bullet on a recent hunt, when he had shot a prairie dog. The damage in each case was similar. The inference is that the massive damage to the President's head could have been caused by an entering bullet. Other amateur experts, like Dr. Richard Bernabei, had already told me this.

All his colleagues hold the highest opinion of the county coroner, Dr. Earl Rose, who was avoided with such official diligence that his name is not once mentioned in all the testimony. Rose objected vigorously to the kidnapping of the corpse. It was his responsibility, under the only obtaining law, to perform the autopsy. All the doctors agreed that, had he done it, the questions and doubts that now exist would not.

After the interview I discussed the "new evidence" with Perry, inviting him to come and see it for himself. I described the reporting of medical fact by the Clark panel, then quoted the death certificate. He said that if the government could do such things he would be terrified. I told him, "Then you should be terrified."

Were one inclined to be terrified about those things which have become normal with government and cannot be tolerated in any kind of decent society, there would be no end to terror on this subject.

Another case is one more illustration of the official misuse of the Kennedy name. It happened when I was away in early May of 1972. During this absence, I received an undated letter from Rhoads. He had declassified "the one page of Mrs. John F. Kennedy's testimony ... that had been withheld ..." He enclosed a copy.

There were many pious speeches in the "Top-Secret" executive sessions of the Commission about calling the widow. There was always the pretense of concern for the feelings of the bereaved. It had finally been decided that the chairman and Rankin would question her at her 3017 N Street, Northwest, Washington residence, in the presence of the then Attorney General, Robert Kennedy. This was postponed until the time the Commission expected to have its work completed, hardly the proper or appropriate time for interviewing the only close eyewitness to the fatal shot. A witness with her knowledge should have been one of the first called and one of those most closely examined.

But finally, at 4:20 p.m. on Friday, June 5, 1964, it came to pass.

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the published hearings. What  
then readily available, much of  
to be my own censor in masking  
y, such as allegations of homo-  
And even if a few of Mrs. Ken-  
preted as in poor taste, that is  
it is its importance. In any  
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th one in what follows.

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I found myself wondering if it  
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Could it be no more than happen-  
a flood of other accumulated mail  
preoccupied with different work?  
esence of a date of the letter,  
ly enormous correspondence.

erison of the suppressed page with  
ior to any indication of any change,  
d, like all the others, is not in  
ltered version.

irst of the two longer paragraphs,  
mingly minor changes. The word  
pletely what she was saying. It  
unequivocal. It is made to seem  
somebody" undescribed "finally  
ense is changed to make it seem  
of her testimony, not the very in-  
changed to "remember". In saying  
remembered the people in the front  
riticizing the Secret Service agents  
l between the time of the first  
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he unwelcome Connally and Kellerman  
bt was much earlier than officially

d misleading in his formulation of  
w many shots she heard. Instead,  
fluence her response: "Do you have  
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be legitimate. Mrs. Kennedy's use  
cription. It was changed to what  
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y what "I read the other day".  
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ired. Thus, she is made to say  
te wrong, that she did not turn  
e doing this /indicating with hand  
This is what the rest of the tes-

not. And, what "made me turn around  
is is what Connally and his wife  
first shot, as he could not if it had

hit him. Bullets do travel faster than sound. Connally remembers his  
reaction to knowing the President has been hit and remembers being hit  
separately and later. The Commission could not accept his testimony  
and conclude as it did, so it did not accept his attestation, his  
wife's, or this entirely confirmatory testimony by Mrs. Kennedy.

Skipping the remainder of that sentence for a moment, to present  
it in proper context, the next, as edited and published, reads, "And  
Governor Connally screamed." It is not considerations of good taste  
that inspired censoring of the rest of that sentence. The accomplished  
intent is to hide the clarity of her recollection and testimony and the  
emphasis she placed on Connally's "scream" causing her to turn. She  
described how he "screamed", "like a stuck pig". She emphasizes this  
again toward the end of the paragraph, "But I heard Governor Connally  
yelling and that made me turn around ..." She began the paragraph in  
the same way, what "made me turn around was Governor Connally yelling".  
Three times in the same paragraph she testified that what made her turn  
around was not awareness of a bullet having been fired, but Connally  
"yelling" and screaming "like a stuck pig".

And without having heard the first shot, how many were there?  
What did she volunteer before Rankin's dishonest question designed to  
persuade her to testify to fewer shots than she knew? She testified  
there were four! There was the one she did not hear, the one that  
made Connally yell; and "I remembered there were three."

Delay in questioning her, the manner of questioning her and  
whatever she "read the other day" had the inevitable and intended ef-  
fect. They "confused" her. As with Zapruder, whose recollection of  
reality was changed from the uncongenial to the official, and as with  
so many others, she was conditioned. As if her suffering were not  
enough!

And the poor woman, treated like Pavlov's dogs, wound up think-  
ing her clear recollection was wrong when it was not. She could not  
understand how she could remember what was officially verboten until  
"I read the other day that it was the same shot that hit them both!"  
She, Governor and Mrs. Connally and the distraught and dedicated Kel-  
lerman, 100 percent of the close witnesses on this evidence, were cor-  
rect. But correctness was not the desire of those who boasted "truth  
is our only client". So incorrectness became correctness.

Just like Orwell said, only 20 years early.

Her distress is further reflected in another changed sentence.  
She did not mean she wanted the Governor killed. What she actually  
testified to is, "But I used to think if only I had been looking to the  
right I would have seen the first shot hit him, then I could have pulled  
him down, and then the second shot would have gotten Connally."

What her unaltered testimony really says and means, because she  
had turned to the right before Frame 210, the first point at which the  
Commission claims the President could have been hit, is that, if she  
had been aware of the first shot, if she had heard it, instead of re-  
acting to Connally's yelling, she might have saved the President from  
being hit by the fourth and fatal one, from the only one she saw hit  
("He was receiving a bullet").

The reader need not wonder about what was removed at the point  
the Commission says "Reference to wounds deleted". It includes a  
further reference to lack of immediate awareness or reaction "in the  
front seat". But no reference to any wound, no description of any,  
the purpose for which the closest eyewitness should have been ques-  
tioned. In both versions, the honest and the altered, there is the  
incomplete sentence not referring to Connally but a later time and  
voice, "But someone yelling". In the published form, between this and  
the bracketed insertion, there is only "I was just down and holding  
him down", which is not what she testified. Her authentic words are,  
"But just down holding him. I was trying to hold his hair on. But  
from the front there was nothing. I suppose there must have been. But  
from the back you could see, you know, you were trying to hold his hair

on, and his skull on."

Part of the skull had disappeared, as we have seen. Her intentness on having the President's head seem intact, which is understandable, may explain what happened before the head was exploded and "I was just down and holding him down": her unrecalled venture onto the trunk of the car, where Clint Hill may well have saved her life, almost at the cost of his own. Hill's belief, that she was trying to retrieve a piece of skull, makes as much sense as anything else. Subconsciously, in what must have been the most excruciatingly painful reliving, and emotionally, in agonized words that seem incoherent, she said more than the Commission wanted said.

"But from the front there was nothing" can mean that there was no flap of hair and skull for her to press back into an intact head. Two pieces were missing. The Commission was not anxious for this to be known, witness suppression of the Harper reports I discovered, and the continuing suppression of those pictures of the piece of skull. "From the back" here, I believe, means the piece of skull, from the back of the head.

The understandable repugnance comes through unintendedly in her depersonalizing of what she did, substituting for the personal pronoun: "you were trying to hold his hair on, and his skull on." There was no "you". She alone suffered that greatest of agonies.

Yet in a sense this subconscious misspeaking was apt. In a very real sense it was appropriate for her to formulate a charge against the Commission she had no reason to make, that it was "trying to hold his hair on, and his skull on", where there was none. And where all officialdom had to know there was none.

Figuratively and literally, this is true. Characterization of men who would do such a thing when a President is assassinated - and misuse his widow for such a purpose - is unnecessary. It is not necessary to attribute motive, either, for at this point there can be but one, and it is obvious.

Mrs. Kennedy did confirm that the President had been shot much earlier than the government could acknowledge and still pin a bum, no-conspiracy rap on Oswald and history. She did confirm the unwanted but unavoidable testimony of both Connallys and Kellerman, which also mean precisely this. She did remember it in a way irrefutably confirmed by the existing and misrepresented film - all of it that captured that scene. And what she testified she did is confirmed by this film and by all the testimony about what she did (WHITEWASH II, part III).

So her testimony had to be suppressed and distorted. This was a nobility of purpose and purity of soul to which the involved officials all could and did rise.

And it is all consistent with that medical evidence that had been suppressed and what this book now brings to light. That confirms her. So, she was distorted and suppressed, it was pretended that her testimony was edited for "taste" only, and the Report could issue. Had her testimony not been rearranged and suppressed, this could not have been dared.

If Malcolm Perry was not "terrified" before, he well might be now.

It came as somewhat of a surprise when, shortly after returning home, I learned that, contrary to what I had been told was Burke Marshall's assurance, he was granting what from the first seemed like exclusive access to the materials covered by the contract to a far-out character, the only one seeking access precluded by that contract.

Fred Graham phoned me on Thursday, January 6, telling me frankly that he wanted to "pick" my "mind about the Warren Commission Report. I am on very short notice trying to pull myself together as to minor detail and I can't recall what was said about it. And that is, it had

to do with President Kennedy's

This told me whose tea is on that white cloud.

"Here's why I'm asking you really going to, in the next few pathologists. And they are acc want to look at it."

"Are you a pathologist?" not surprise, but what he volun

"No, I'm not a pathologist not like me but they will let consider have a legitimate reason study the stuff. And they say who represent people who agree Marshall, who's in charge of the anyone who wants to look into it

"Does not agree with the shall knew better. But the first that there was then a plan to do this "stuff". That includes what in court he could let nobody see ing.

Fred was aware that the pathologist and the only known He indicated as much in saying, on this. This is just what he prove each one on a person-to-person

Translation: Marshall, applications of the three pathologists the only non-pathologist.

Fred was calling the app One told him, "One of the things bandage he was wearing because falling over after he was hit t

This fingered the doctor relief that, with the assassin's brace could not keep him falling. And did not. He "felt called fatal shot, which is pre myself since 1939 and from long I explained both points to Fred

"Well, now, here's what Ace bandage was wrapped around I anchor the bottom of the brace a buttock, back through the cross pattern ... I can see no reason

I explained that the Ace very bottom of the spine as no that the one thing it was not no Braces come equipped with soft, from riding up as the wearer mov

Fred understood. I offered of the brace the President was imagine how tough it was talking to your, uh, through your crotch area to get at, and I think you have

As our conversation continued "used" before in such an arrangement He wanted to know how, and I told tract, with its consequences. ( conversation.) In confidence, I

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Mrs. Kennedy's testimony had been delayed and <sup>then</sup> kept secret.  
Paul Hoch and I were trying to break it loose and we finally  
succeeded. I was surprised at its brevity, as I was about the  
Rankin unhidden attempt to make it mean what she did not  
mean mean.

It was so brief and superficial that, as printed, the whole thing requires less than three pages (5H178-81). When the formalities are eliminated and if one considers everything else relevant, the relevant is about two pages. Including formalities, it took exactly ten minutes, no more. It was all over at 4:30.

Mrs. Kennedy was looking directly at her husband when his head exploded. The Commission suppressed the relevant frames of the Zapruder film (as I exposed in WHITEWASH II). It pretended to make a typographical error, saying that Life had supplied a series ending with Frame 334. But simple arithmetic with a J. Edgar Hoover letter told me that Life had been asked for and had supplied nine additional frames, through Frame 343. The Commission suppressed them from its printed record. It was not because of the indescribable horror felt and shown by the widow as she saw the terrible thing from inches away, not because of official sensitivity about her feelings, that these frames were not published. It is because they, too, contradict the official account of the fatal shot and raise doubts about the nonfatal injuries.

Her husband's head did explode in her very face.

At the point where, from the printed transcript, it appears she was about to describe this, the Commission, with seeming honesty, inserted "Reference to wounds deleted".

This is a deliberate and multiple lie. Mrs. Kennedy made no specific reference to any wounds. Not here and not elsewhere. Rankin saw to that, it being his obligation to take testimony from her, not schmaltz, to ask her about the wounds, not avoid it.

So, he did avoid it. The question to which she responded was not about wounds. It is, "Do you remember Mr. Clint Hill Her Secret Service Agent coming to try and help on the car?"

And this one acknowledged is not by any means the only change in her testimony. As a matter of historical record, I here reproduce the entire page.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

6815

Mrs. Kennedy. I don't remember anything. I was just down like that.

And finally I remember a voice behind me, or something, and then I remembered the people in the front seat finally, or somebody knew something was wrong, and a voice yelling which must have been Mr. Hill, "Get to the hospital," or maybe it was Mr. Kellerman, in the front seat. But someone yelling. But just down holding him. I was trying to hold his hair on. But from the front there was nothing. I suppose there must have been. But from the back you could see, you know, you were trying to hold his hair on, and his skull on.

Mr. Rankin. Do you have any recollection of whether there were one or more shots?

380

Mrs. Kennedy. We

one that made me turn

And it used to confuse

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And then I read the ot

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By Archivist of the United States  
Date 4/11/72

This can be compared wit

As there are changes not so also do they serve specific existent "reference to wounds". with the sworn testimony is to ological "explanation" of that the widow. Because she was the destruction, at the time the Re total and permanent.

My efforts to gain access to "reference to wounds" by Mrs. Kennedy after its declassification, Rhoads letter asking for it was written aware that lying is the way of a generous supply of what now, cle language is to deceive the reader suffice:

The manuscript transcripts of the records of the Commission are w contain matter deleted in the p that the Commission considered the information to be irrelevant investigation (Hearings, Vol. I, \* \*

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ny recollection of whether there

Mrs. Kennedy. Well, there must have been two because the one that made me turn around was Governor Connally yelling. And it used to confuse me because first I remembered there were three and I used to think my husband didn't make any sound when he was shot. And Governor Connally screamed like a stuck pig. And then I read the other day that it was the same shot that hit them both. But I used to think if I only had been looking to the right I would have seen the first shot hit him, then I could have pulled him down, and then the second shot would have gotten Governor Connally. But I heard Governor Connally yelling and that made me turn around, and as I turned to the right my husband was doing that. He was receiving a bullet.

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Archivist of the United States  
Date: 7/11/72

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

This can be compared with the printed page.

As there are changes not indicated in the published transcript, so also do they serve specific purposes, not merely to delete the non-existent "reference to wounds". They are not whimsical. This trickery with the sworn testimony is to protect the predetermined official mythological "explanation" of that assassination from its destruction by the widow. Because she was the widow, was the closest eyewitness, that destruction, at the time the Report was released, might well have been total and permanent.

My efforts to gain access to even an edited and censored "reference to wounds" by Mrs. Kennedy go back six years from the time, a month after its declassification, Rhoads sent me the withheld page. My first letter asking for it was written June 26, 1966. Although I was not then aware that lying is the way of official scholarship, the response had a generous supply of what now, clearly, are lies. To use more polite language is to deceive the reader and history. Two excerpts should suffice:

The manuscript transcripts of testimony of witnesses among the records of the Commission are withheld from research because they contain matter deleted in the published Hearings for the reason that the Commission considered publication to be in poor taste or the information to be irrelevant to any facet of the Commission's investigation (Hearings, Vol. I, p. v.).

\* \* \*

The National Archives merely has custody of the records of the Commission and can make available only those records that have been cleared for research use. I should like to emphasize that it is our policy, and has consistently been our policy to provide access to researchers on a basis of complete equality.

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The irrelevant comprises most of the published hearings. What is "in poor taste" is and always has been readily available, much of it published. Repeatedly I have had to be my own censor in masking what is in poor taste and the defamatory, such as allegations of homosexuality, in using the unrestricted. And even if a few of Mrs. Kennedy's graphic words might be misinterpreted as in poor taste, that is the nature of spontaneous testimony, as it is its importance. In any event, it is neither why her words were edited nor encompassed by the inserted description of what was suppressed.

The representation that the "Archives merely has custody of the records of the Commission and can make available only those records that have been cleared for research" is the most deliberate kind of duplicity and entirely misrepresents the reality, as the reader should remember. The Archives had and exercised the right and obligation to declassify the Commission's own records. It is only the records of other agencies that have to be "cleared for research" from outside the Archives. The Archives used its legal responsibility for political purposes, to suppress, and for propaganda, not for scholarship. Cases have been cited and we shall resume with one in what follows.

With the recounted history and with the month's delay in sending this one page to me, I was suspicious. I found myself wondering if it could be only by accident that this page was sent the first time I was working away from home in six months. Could it be no more than happenstance that I would be getting it in a flood of other accumulated mail and at a time when I would be deeply preoccupied with different work? Consistent with these doubts is the absence of a date of the letter, the only case I can remember in a truly enormous correspondence.

So, I made a word-by-word comparison of the suppressed page with the printed representation of it. Prior to any indication of any change, I found one that seems significant and, like all the others, is not in any way indicated in the published, altered version.

In the first sentence of the first of the two longer paragraphs, the published version has but two seemingly minor changes. The word "finally" was shifted. It alters completely what she was saying. It is made at best ambiguous when it was unequivocal. It is made to seem that she, or "a voice behind me" or "somebody" undescribed "finally knew something was wrong". And the tense is changed to make it seem that her recollection is of the time of her testimony, not the very instant of the crime. "Remembered" is changed to "remember". In saying what she actually said, "and then I remembered the people in the front seat finally" reacting, she is not criticizing the Secret Service agents but saying there was a longer interval between the time of the first shot and the time of reaction, "finally". She carried this further in the next paragraph, which confirms the unwelcome Connally and Kellerman testimony, meaning that the first shot was much earlier than officially admitted.

Rankin was typically cagey and misleading in his formulation of his question. He did not ask her how many shots she heard. Instead, he put it this way, attempting to influence her response: "Do you have any recollection of whether there were one or more shots?"

One of the changes appears to be legitimate. Mrs. Kennedy's use of "that" is meaningless without description. It was changed to what seems accurate. What the court reporter should have included in the transcript but did not was added. Her recollection is faulty, as this shows, because it had been changed by what "I read the other day". There was, of course, no interest in what she had read. The changed recollection is what officialdom desired. Thus, she is made to say what the existing pictures prove quite wrong, that she did not turn "to the right" until "my husband was doing this /Indicating with hand at neck?". She turned much earlier. This is what the rest of the testimony on this suppressed page says.

She did not hear the first shot. And, what "made me turn around was Governor Connally yelling." This is what Connally and his wife swore to, that they had heard the first shot, as he could not if it had

hit him. Bullets do travel reaction to knowing the President separately and later. The Connallys and conclude as it did, so the wife's, or this entirely correct

Skipping the remainder of it in proper context, the news Governor Connally screamed." that inspired censoring of the intent is to hide the clarity emphasis she placed on Connally described how he "screamed", again toward the end of the yelling and that made me turn the same way, what "made me Three times in the same paragraph was not awareness of "yelling" and screaming "like

And without having heard What did she volunteer before persuade her to testify to fact there were four! There was made Connally yell; and "I read

Delay in questioning her whatever she "read the other fact. They "confused" her. reality was changed from the so many others, she was confident enough!

And the poor woman, trying her clear recollection was understand how she could remember "I read the other day that it She, Governor and Mrs. Connally lerman, 100 percent of the correct. But correctness was not is our only client". So incorrect

Just like Orwell said,

Her distress is further She did not mean she wanted to testified to is, "But I used the right I would have seen the first him down, and then the second

What her unaltered testimony had turned to the right before Commission claims the President had been aware of the first shot acting to Connally's yelling, being hit by the fourth and fact ("He was receiving a bullet").

The reader need not wonder the Commission says "Reference further reference to lack of in front seat". But no reference the purpose for which the close tioned. In both versions, the incomplete sentence not referring voice, "But someone yelling". the bracketed insertion, there him down", which is not what she "But just down holding him. I from the front there was nothing from the back you could see, you

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The next selection of excerpts includes the end of my ~~expose~~ <sup>Robert Kennedy</sup> of a conference of Los Angeles officials who kept Sirhan Sirhan's lawyer out. In polite words they discussed how they would make the evidence inaccessible. In fact, some of that evidence was destroyed.

Sirhan was convicted of assassination Robert Kennedy.

Ryan was an assistant United States attorney who handled the government's defense in ~~the~~ my lawsuit to obtain the results of all <sup>Scientific</sup> FBI testing in the John Kennedy case.

The records referred to were provided by ERDA while the FBI continued its determined stonewalling. The results of the NAA testing of the paraffin ~~test~~<sup>made</sup> by the Dallas police confirm that they proved ~~he~~ Oswald had not fired a rifle <sup>that day.</sup>

From this limited and unprofessional account of ~~the~~ the ~~and~~ results of that NAA testing it is apparent that the FBI had to be determined to resist disclosure and ~~even~~ make a less than honest representation of them to the Commission.

They prove Oswald could not have been the assassin because he had not fired a rifle that day.

order for my signature ... I can't very well make an affidavit ... I don't know whether we need an affidavit. Couldn't you just simply prepare an order? I think there should be something in the record that supports my order, and now whether it is a good legal support or is not is another question.

JUDGE LORING: Couldn't you recite an examination of the photographs, discovery material of such a nature and so forth, otherwise it would serve no useful purpose.

MR. PITTS: That's what I had in mind.

JUDGE WALKER: I will do it that way but you will have to help me ... (p.11)

\* \* \* \*

DEPUTY CHIEF HOUGHTON: ... the files of this investigation should be separate from all the other files and they will be under lock and key and there will be a minimum distribution of keys. At the moment there are three. ... one I will have. ...

MR. PITTS: Nielson has one, and who has got the other?

DEPUTY CHIEF HOUGHTON: Captain Brown. We are going to isolate the files ... (p.32)

The end of it all was almost as Dulles ended that January 22, 1964, executive session, with Judge Walker saying, "I don't think we will have this written up at this time for distribution." (p.33)

Like the Warren Commission, those who were supposed to be impartial, the judges, were partisans. They did what they wanted to do, not what justice required. Like that order for which Walker would find "some kind of ground ... whether it is a good legal" order. They feared the decision could be reversed because the trial was not fair but were assured that Nixon would alter the complexion and views of the Supreme Court in time for the remade court to support them.

They were aware that the physical evidence had to be preserved. Nobody raised any questions of space for storage and there was space, described as bays, in which the evidence could be kept in "packages" and "containers," the clothing in plastic bags. Along with this were what could be taken as hints that some might be destroyed.

Whether or not this was the intent, it is what happened - the very next month! But as with the Warren Commission, it took persistence and diligence by those later seeking truth to expose the destruction of evidence.

With this destruction of evidence there was the plan for withholding it "under lock and key."

This characterizes the police, the prosecution and the courts in all three major political assassinations.

It is anything but justice or the quest for truth or decency in society and government.

It is a close duplication of the FBI's suppression of these scientific tests, not doing what was required in them and then making access as difficult as possible to what little it would let out, law or no law.

Pratt did "put it on some kind of ground." He did "find myself some ground and do it." He did not worry about "good legal support" and he was openly contemptuous of the appeals court.

Nixon had already remade the Supreme Court by then.

#### More "New" Evidence

Those hundreds of pages of thousands of figures Ryan gave us that we had not asked for do have values, values obvious since September 27, 1964. Their values are why they are suppressed in the Warren Report. One is clear in the last testimony in the 26 appended volumes

that appeared two months later.

I did not seek them or the because I could not pay for them.

In its desperation to protect the government had to deliver some appear impressive. What they gave what I sued for.

If exculpating Oswald were a decade I'd have found some way have sought them. To report that port the simple fact. That is where broader and deeper issues became the years and the changes time brought their children their father was the abstract question of justice. But and this kind of malfunction of a

My earlier suits ended the SECRET executive-session transcribed over the possibility that and deliberated how to "wipe it out" benefitting from belief Oswald was others concern should be about the consequence of all of these now unques

Most of those hundreds of testing of the paraffin casts the and face to determine whether he fired or handled one that had been prove that either did happen. The could have happened. They are common. Other common substances can leave gunfire. The absence of deposits

These paraffin tests were analysis. They show deposits on more than that Oswald handled any of the leave the invisible traces NAAs probably have fired a pistol, not that he fired on his cheek. The tests given me where others fired a rifle this evidence. This was the last problem the Commission a whitewash and turned into a cover

An authentic expert was the FBI Spectrographer John F. Gallagher 15 (15H746-52), when the Report was called in such haste that the transcript. His testimony, taken in complete half pages, not enough for the best testimony he could and should have

In this record of intended abomination, no more repugnant abasement or decency. No more complete deliberateness of the falsification and of all of history to testified about all the evidence of about and testified to none of it.

Counsel Norman Redlich asked familiar with any neutron activation connection with the assassination response was limited to "Neutron analysis at Oak Ridge National Laboratory, casts from the right hand, and left Harvey Oswald."

Here Redlich interrupted.

46

n't very well make an affidavit. Could we need an affidavit. Could order? I think there should supports my order, and now port or is not is another

recite an examination of the of such a nature and so e no useful purpose. ad in mind. that way but you will have

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w" Evidence

thousands of figures Ryan gave us values, values obvious since Septem- hy they are suppressed in the Warren testimony in the 26 appended volumes

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I did not seek them or the raw material of those tests only because I could not pay for them.

In its desperation to protect the judge acting as its agent, the government had to deliver something that in its allegations would appear impressive. What they gave today is less significant than what I sued for.

If exculpating Oswald were the major question, after more than a decade I'd have found some way of paying for these records and would have sought them. To report that they do exculpate Oswald is to re- port the simple fact. That is why they, too, had to be suppressed. Broader and deeper issues became more significant with the passing of the years and the changes time brought. Oswald's remarried wife told their children their father was the lone assassin. There is the ab- stract question of justice. But there remains this unsolved crime and this kind of malfunction of all our institutions.

My earlier suits ended the decade of suppression of those TOP SECRET executive-session transcripts in which the Commission was hor- rified over the possibility that Oswald had served a federal agency and deliberated how to "wipe it out." Thereafter the major interests benefitting from belief Oswald was innocent are these agencies. For others concern should be about the state of the country as a conse- quence of all of these now unquestionable abuses and subversions.

Most of those hundreds of pages are the raw material of the testing of the paraffin casts the Dallas police made of Oswald's hands and face to determine whether he could have fired a pistol and a ri- fle or handled one that had been fired (15H749). The tests do not prove that either did happen. They are capable of proving that either could have happened. They are capable of proving that neither did. Other common substances can leave the same deposits as residues from gunfire. The absence of deposits is exculpatory.

These paraffin tests were subjected to neutron activation analysis. They show deposits on the hands, which need mean no more than that Oswald handled any of the many ordinary materials that can leave the invisible traces NAAs pick up. This means that he could have fired a pistol, not that he had. There is no similar evidence on his cheek. The tests given me show that in seven "control" cases where others fired a rifle this evidence was left on the cheeks. This was the last problem the Commission addressed in what began as a whitewash and turned into a coverup.

An authentic expert was the Commission's very last witness. FBI Spectrographer John F. Gallagher was not called until September 15 (15H746-52), when the Report was already set in type. He was called in such haste that the transcript opens with an apology for it. His testimony, taken in complete secrecy, is a brief six and a half pages, not enough for the beginning of an introduction to the testimony he could and should have given.

In this record of intended dishonesty there is no greater abomination, no more repugnant abandonment of any standard of hon- esty or decency. No more completely definitive self-exposure of the deliberateness of the falsification of the actualities of the assas- sination and of all of history to follow. He could and should have testified about all the evidence for which I sued. He was asked about and testified to none of it.

Counsel Norman Redlich asked Gallagher (15H747) "are you fa- miliar with any neutron activation analyses which were conducted in connection with the assassination of President Kennedy?" Gallagher's response was limited to "Neutron activation analyses were conducted at Oak Ridge National Laboratory, Oak Ridge, Tenn., on the paraffin casts from the right hand, and left hand, and the right cheek of Lee Harvey Oswald."

Here Redlich interrupted. He did not ask if any other neutron

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activation testing was done. Gallagher did not volunteer that it was. In his effort to make it appear that Oswald did fire a weapon, Redlich slipped in asking Gallagher two questions we shall see are self-incriminating. Redlich wanted and got affirmative answers to "with regard to the rifle cartridges, did you examine the cartridges which were actually found on the sixth floor ..." followed by, "And did you determine that the elements barium and antimony were present ...?"

This was deceptive questioning intended to frame a case against Oswald. Redlich kept out of the record that the other evidence, including these shells, had been submitted to NAAs. But he could not and did not get Gallagher to say that Oswald had fired any weapon (15H750). Gallagher did testify that "there are common commercial products which do contain" the same chemical elements (15H750). They are "found in a variety of common substances" and "are not specific."

These "common objects" as listed by Hoover (20H1) begin with what Oswald spent all day handling on the job, "printed paper and cloth" - books. Among others are "paint, storage batteries, rubber and matches." If any guilt attaches to Oswald from this testing, it is that he did the job he was paid to do, handle books.

When the cast of the cheek was studied, there were greater quantities of these traces on the wrong side of the cast, the side away from the cheek, than on the cheek side itself. This is what the papers given me prove and Gallagher swore to (15H751).

Redlich went on to become Assistant Corporation Counsel of New York City (under Rankin as Corporation Counsel). Then, in 1975, he became dean of the New York University Law School. With these qualifications, he failed to ask Gallagher if there had been comparative testing made on subjects who had fired and handled weapons. The papers given me establish repeated tests of this kind and that in each case the readings were much greater than any from Oswald. Redlich also failed to ask Gallagher a single question about Gallagher's own work on the spectrographic and neutron activation examinations of all the other evidence - all those dealing with the crime itself. All these results are contrary to the official and preordained "conclusions" of the "investigation."

There is and there can be no innocence here. Redlich concluded it with a feeble effort to hide his questionable conduct. He asked Gallagher if they had had a brief prior discussion and if in the testimony they had covered all they discussed (15H752). This is to say that they had connived in advance to eliminate what neither the FBI nor the Commission wanted known.

The Commission had to delay calling Gallagher until after its work was entirely over except for problems like this and those posed by Senator Russell's disagreement (WHITEWASH IV, pp.21-2, 97, 132, 208). What Redlich did was as dangerous as it was unconscionable. Nobody dared go into the actual results of any of the tests. And the earlier nitrate testing on the paraffin casts made by the Dallas police also yielded exculpatory results (R560).

This deliberate hiding of the truth was already in the Report at the time of Gallagher's testimony, which should have been the earliest taken by the Commission rather than the very last. The deception is furthered under "Expert Examination of Rifle, Cartridge Cases and Bullet Fragments" where the Report says that these "were all subjected to firearms identification analysis by qualified experts" (R79). These were neither all the tests nor the essential ones.

That this testing was limited and was not definitive also is hidden. At no time and in no way was the Commission or the FBI ever able to link all the bullets and fragments to the common origin that is a precondition of any investigation or conclusions by either. If these fragments did not have common origin, the entire "solution" on this basis alone is a deliberate fraud.

The Report and the 26 volumes completely omit these tests -

even mention of the fact of the paraffin casts.

Buried in Appendix X - not "The Paraffin Test." After what of the common substances that doing a weapon or handling one that urine, cosmetics, kitchen matches reaction is, therefore, valueless recently fired a weapon." (R561) ology, that the absence of trace Gallagher but another agent as find any residues on a person's This instead of the known evidence these residues were deposited!

It was easier to suppress being made.

Were this not enough, the "unreliable." Is that why the te

It concludes this section the Oak Ridge paraffin testing with Gallagher's name or the controls patting Oswald.

It says only paraffin cast

All this addresses more than is a clear representation of intimidated people a fake solution could not be more apparent. Why Watergate-like dirty tricks in se Report that was known to be absol

Despite all the perjury and avoid delivering more and complete what Redlich and Gallagher contritioned, those empty rifle shells, so-called "missed" bullet. It in done with NAAs. If there were no were known and proved the opposit

When Hoover died Nixon became another FBI Director. His choice turned out to be a felon, one of Director, Gray personally destroyed then lied about it. The last of oath was televised before the Wat 1973 (Hearings, pp.3449ff).

Clarence Kelley, the man N Gray, did not serve an apprentice who learned the Hoover way from H

Once we nailed the FBI in in my suit, it had no choice but rather than with what I actually 1975, Kelley claimed full compliance represented as all the NAAs. He the ghost of Hoover swirls around say "full compliance" without act been the grossest and most delibe

"It is considered that" the "that already furnished to Mr. We request." (Not one paper I had a

The operative word here is what? The FBI lied and Kelley lied with semantics, whatever anyone ma

did not volunteer that it was  
did did fire a weapon, Redlich  
as we shall see are self-in-  
firmative answers to "with  
examine the cartridges which  
..." followed by, "And did you  
ntimony were present ...?"

attended to frame a case against  
that the other evidence, in-  
t to NAAs. But he could not  
swald had fired any weapon  
there are common commercial  
tical elements (15H750). They  
ances" and "are not specific."

by Hoover (20H1) begin with  
ne job, "printed paper and  
t, storage batteries, rubber  
Oswald from this testing, it  
o, handle books.

studied, there were greater  
side of the cast, the side  
side itself. This is what the  
re to (15H751).

ant Corporation Counsel of New  
Counsel). Then, in 1975, he  
Law School. With these quali-  
f there had been comparative  
and handled weapons. The pa-  
of this kind and that in each  
n any from Oswald. Redlich  
question about Gallagher's own  
activation examinations of all  
with the crime itself. All  
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ysis by qualified experts" (R79).  
he essential ones.

nd was not definitive also is  
the Commission or the FBI ever  
ents to the common origin that  
n or conclusions by either. If  
in, the entire "solution" on  
d.

completely omit these tests -

even mention of the fact of the NAAs being performed except on the  
paraffin casts.

Buried in Appendix X - not in the text - is the subsection  
"The Paraffin Test." After what could not be avoided, itemizing some  
of the common substances that do leave deposits like those from fir-  
ing a weapon or handling one that has been fired ("tobacco, Clorox,  
urine, cosmetics, kitchen matches ..."), the Report admits "A positive  
reaction is, therefore, valueless in determining whether a suspect has  
recently fired a weapon." (R561) It fails to state the obvious cor-  
ollary, that the absence of traces is exculpatory. It quotes not  
Gallagher but another agent as saying that he "would not expect to  
find any residues on a person's right cheek after firing a rifle."  
This instead of the known evidence that in all the control testing  
these residues were deposited!

It was easier to suppress these tests and the fact of their  
being made.

Were this not enough, the Report then calls the paraffin tests  
"unreliable." Is that why the tests were made?

It concludes this section (R562) with a distorted version of  
the Oak Ridge paraffin testing without here or elsewhere mentioning  
Gallagher's name or the controls run in those tests, controls excul-  
pating Oswald.

It says only paraffin casts were tested at Oak Ridge! (R562)

All this addresses more than fact, more than dishonesty. It  
is a clear representation of intent. The intent to foist off on an  
anguished people a fake solution to the assassination of the President  
could not be more apparent. Why else lie and hide and pull all these  
Watergate-like dirty tricks in secrecy and then contrive an Orwellian  
Report that was known to be absolutely false?

Despite all the perjury and stonewalling, the FBI could not  
avoid delivering more and completely definitive evidence. It includes  
what Redlich and Gallagher contrived to suppress about what both men-  
tioned, those empty rifle shells. It includes the real story of the  
so-called "missed" bullet. It includes tests required to have been  
done with NAAs. If there were no NAAs, it is only because the results  
were known and proved the opposite of what was wanted.

When Hoover died Nixon became the first President to appoint  
another FBI Director. His choice, his own hack, L. Patrick Gray,  
turned out to be a felon, one of Nixon's stable of felons. As FBI  
Director, Gray personally destroyed irreplaceable Watergate evidence,  
then lied about it. The last of his contradictory versions under  
oath was televised before the Watergate committee August 3 and 6,  
1973 (Hearings, pp.3449ff).

Clarence Kelley, the man Nixon felt best qualified to succeed a  
Gray, did not serve an apprenticeship under Hoover. Enough of those  
who learned the Hoover way from Hoover remained in the FBI.

Once we nailed the FBI in its lying about what was requested  
in my suit, it had no choice but to pretend to comply - in its terms  
rather than with what I actually sued for. In a letter of April 10,  
1975, Kelley claimed full compliance with the delivery of what he  
represented as all the NAAs. He listed them. The invisible touch of  
the ghost of Hoover swirls around Kelley's actual words intended to  
say "full compliance" without actually saying it, which would have  
been the grossest and most deliberate of lies:

"It is considered that" these new pages, he wrote Jim, and  
"that already furnished to Mr. Weisberg, responds fully to his FOIA  
request." (Not one paper I had asked for was ever delivered.)

The operative word here is "considered." Who "considered"  
what? The FBI lied and Kelley lied. They hide this from themselves  
with semantics, whatever anyone may attribute to "considered." This

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Illustrative of the ignorance of the fact of the non-  
investigation by those who consider themselves <sup>critics</sup> ~~arrogant~~ and  
whose criticisms come from profound ignorance of the  
actual official evidence is their failure to wipe out false  
claims in defense of the government's failures and untruths.

For example, blaming the Kennedy family for what the  
government actually ordered (the autopsy pathologists not to  
do when it is required for a full autopsy, what we have  
already seen in Finck's New Orleans testimony he swore  
they were ordered ~~not~~ to do by the Navy.

But the truth is that before the autopsy began Robert  
Kennedy signed the authorization ~~for it~~.

The Kennedy authorization is for a full autopsy. Nothing  
not done or withheld.

The copy disclosed to me was unclear and it is also un-  
clear on publication <sup>but</sup> ~~but~~ what is relevant can be made out. ~~It~~  
It is above the large blank space that is above Robert Kennedy's  
signature. Above that blank space is language that <sup>calls</sup> ~~states~~  
for ~~many~~ exemptions from a full autopsy. <sup>to be stated</sup> In ~~that~~ space Robert  
Kennedy entered nothing <sup>at all</sup> - not a single word. <sup>He and the</sup> ~~He~~ ~~and the~~  
and ~~his~~ <sup>family</sup> ~~family~~ did none of the things attributed to them  
by <sup>the</sup> ~~the~~ government, by ~~Spencer~~ Specter and by defenders of ~~the~~  
the official assassination mythology

irregular but is difficult but it is the AP projection is out 1.3 mms.

in the lateral projection 2 mms. and the greatest is of the metallic axis of the femur."

was delivered to

went to great efforts to learn behind in Governor Connally's solution to the assassination its lack of deformation precludes problems that it was at most and of all its surfaces, only of the bullet is obviously in Connally imposed an addition-3:9.

ed by Dr. Reynolds was suppressed If the size of the metal fragment accurately recorded here, this alone The picture of 359's base end could have come. See p. 602. mission to ignore this report? failure to make adjustments for which failed to get an adjusted 96).

Connally's chest, an unlikely away 10 cm. of the fifth rib. tors in Dallas before some of Commission, he was told that post-ll fragment remaining." This was of Connally's post-operative care d to repeat his story before the buried the information and inves- ing of the post-operative chest

s wrist indicates that the famed of two lead fragments removed t page after page of FBI reports over's lab report to Dallas police l fragment." (24H 262). The FBI entj was recovered from Governor its disposal, the Commission as imprecision the Report states: metallic fragments, and two or ." (R95). Presumably the Commission , also, the Commission could e fragments depicted therein. A ow at least five fragments scattered taken after the two fragments were (p. 627).

Commission developed the basic

ASSIGNMENT FOR POST-MORTEM EXAMINATION

In the event authorization for post-mortem examination is obtained by letter, telegram, or mechanically recorded telephone call, paragraphs 1 and 2 shall be completed by hospital authorities and the letter, telegram, or memorandum confirming telephone call of authorization attached to this form for permanent file.

NAME AND LOCATION OF HOSPITAL: U.S. Naval Hospital, Bethesda, Md. DATE: 22 November 1963

You are hereby authorized to perform a complete post-mortem examination on the remains of

John F. Kennedy (Name of deceased) Authority is also granted for the preservation and study of any and all tissues which may be removed. This authority shall be limited only by the conditions expressly stated below:

Signature of witness: [Signature] Signature: (Mrs) John F. Kennedy (Person authorized to consent) Address: White House, Washington, D.C. Authority to consent: Wife

The performance of the autopsy specified above is approved.

Signature: R.O. CANADA CAPT MC USN Title: Commanding Officer Date: 22 November 1963

PATIENT'S IDENTIFICATION (For typed or written entries give: Name--last, first, middle; grade; date; hospital or medical facility) REGISTER NO. WARD NO.

AUTHORIZATION FOR POST-MORTEM Standard Form 623

From the official archive of a president's murder, this is the clearest copy available of the autopsy authorization. Line 2 should read: "You are hereby authorized to perform a complete post-mortem examination on the remains of..." This authorization destroys many of the official myths. Clearly, if the authorization is to be part of the "permanent file" and "authority is also granted for the preservation" of all tissue removed for study, then the photographs and x-rays taken during the autopsy, government property, are also to be a part of the permanent file and not subject to claims of ownership by the family of the deceased. See pp. 101-2. Also, if the authorization includes "a complete" autopsy, there can be no excuse for the failure to dissect the putative bullet path through the neck. Dr. Finck's apology for this fundamental failure is thus rendered invalid. See pp. 235-6.

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As we have seen, ~~Dr~~ <sup>D</sup>pector boasted of being the first to <sup>out</sup> get the truth about what <sup>Humes</sup> ~~Janes~~ did to the autopsy report. Specter also ~~previously~~ claimed that there had been no changes in the original autopsy. He knew all he ~~also~~ claimed was not true. He <sup>ew</sup> knew more than any other that all this was false and deliberately false to ~~pres~~ protect his many fabrications. Most of all his single-<sup>bullet</sup> ~~bullet~~ fantasy and the government's preconception that there had been no conspiracy, the basis of the Warren Report.

As we have seen, when <sup>2/</sup> Humes and Specter said that what Humes destroyed was his autopsy notes they both knew this was a very significant lie. We have seen the string of receipts I published in 1974. Those receipts cover all those who had those notes from the time Specter burned the original paragraph of ~~his~~ original autopsy report in the fireplace in his rec room (as soon as he knew Oswald was dead). It was well after the time of his burning that Humes turned his notes and his revised autopsy report, <sup>in</sup> what Specter now ~~denies~~ says does not exist. We have seen a string of receipts, <sup>for</sup> as what Specter now says ~~one~~ never existed, as they passed from hand <sup>to</sup> hand.

I <sup>held</sup> ~~got~~ the original of this <sup>substituted</sup> ~~substituted~~ autopsy report in my <sup>hand</sup> ~~hand~~ at the National Archives. I made a <sup>copy</sup> ~~photographic~~ to preserve the little <sup>things</sup> ~~things~~, like the fact that Humes wrote it on a tablet ~~that~~ that had thin blue lines that would not show on offset photographing. The xerox, what I reproduced on Post Mortem, is the Archives' copy of the original for me.

This substitute autopsy protocol alone makes Specter a

3 of 40



liar who lied to ~~protect~~ protect the actual assassins, to hide the fact that there had been a ~~conspiracy~~ conspiracy to assassinate the President, to keep from the people <sup>of</sup> the proven facts that prove the ~~assassination~~ assassination was a coup d'etat, to change the ~~leadership~~ leadership and the policy of the government.

One of Humes' changes of the many of them in his substitute protocol after he burned the original one is on ~~page~~ <sup>page</sup> 7 of his substitute.

In ~~is~~ its original language in his substitute ~~the~~ protocol, under "(d)", in Specter's location of the head wound, ~~the~~ what he actually wrote can be read through his lining it through. What he wrote before he got back to the office of ~~the~~ <sup>the</sup> admiral ~~in~~ <sup>in</sup> charge is "a puncture wound tangential to the surface of scalp." But as he testified, and that testimony was ~~to Specter~~ <sup>as</sup> ~~so Specter~~ <sup>was</sup> was well aware, ~~of it~~ <sup>how</sup> ordered, which Specter also knew, to make the ~~many~~ many changes he made. Humes had a distinct <sup>five</sup> handwriting. In his ~~distinct~~ <sup>distinct</sup> hand he eliminated all ~~words~~ <sup>quoted</sup> above and replaced those ~~meaningful~~ meaningful words with the single word that does not include any of those eliminated words that are meaningful. That one word is "lacerated." *The difference is enormous.*

This and much ~~more~~, very much more like it, are part of the proof <sup>of</sup> ~~of~~ Specter's knowledge, when he proclaimed that there were no changes in the original autopsy ~~Spec-~~ Specter knew what he said was a lie and a very significant ~~lie~~ <sup>lie</sup>

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ision into the  
healed 8 cm.  
ision. C on the  
ic is small, well  
tuated on the  
fect of the it  
healed 8 cm scar.

in defect of the  
ght invading  
but extending  
nd and occipital  
there is an  
nd bone producing  
s approximately  
er.  
argins of the  
e extent in delate  
e intact scalp  
inferior temporo -

G

parital margin anterior to the it. ear to  
a point slightly above the tragus.

b) From the anterior parital margin  
anteriorly on the forehead to approximately  
4 cm. above the it. orbital ridge

c) From the left margin of the main  
defect across the midline anterior-laterally  
for a distance of approximately 8 cm.

d) From the same starting point as  
(c) 10 cm posterior-laterally.

Situated in the posterior scalp approximately  
2.5 cm laterally to the right and slightly  
above the external occipital protuberance  
is a ~~punctured~~ wound ~~tangential to the~~  
~~surface of the scalp~~ measuring 15 x 6 mm.

In the underlying bone is a corresponding  
~~puncture~~ wound through ~~the~~ ~~table~~ of  
the skull which exhibits ~~the~~ ~~margin~~ of  
the margins of the bone when ~~punctured~~ from  
the inner ~~to~~ ~~aspect~~ of the skull.

A ~~dearly~~ ~~irregular~~ in the above described  
large skull defect and extending from it  
is ~~inserted~~ ~~brain~~ tissue which on  
close inspection proves to represent ~~the~~

Humes twice omitted the word "puncture" on this page, once actually replacing it with  
a word of entirely opposite meaning, "lacerated."

*later*

A year and a half <sup>what</sup> was called the Memorandum of Transfer<sup>a</sup> from Admiral Burkley was delivered to Evelyn Lincoln. That was on <sup>April</sup> ~~April~~ 26, 1965. Lincoln was then in the National Archives, of which she was <sup>c</sup>Not an employee. She was there in connection with the Kennedy Library, which, as all Presidential libraries are, <sup>is</sup> part of the National Archives. This list includes a number of items some of the critics on both sides say are missing or altered.

There is no proof that what is alleged to be missing is really missing. They are items the Kennedys wanted not to get out and be used in improper commercializations, as happened when copies of the autopsy photographs were ~~stolen~~ and sold to a supermarket tabloid.

TRANSFERRED TO MRS. LINCOLN, NATIONAL ARCHIVES, APRIL 26, 1965

1. One broken casket handle
  2. Envelopes numbered 1 to 18 containing black and white negatives of photographs taken at time of autopsy
  3. 7 envelopes containing 4 x 5 negatives of autopsy material
  4. 5 envelopes containing 4 x 5 exposed film containing no image
  5. 1 roll of exposed film from a color camera entirely black with no image apparent
  6. Envelope containing 8 X-ray negatives 14" x 17"; 6 X-ray negatives 10" x 12"; 12 black and white prints 11" x 14"; 17 black and white prints 14" x 17"; all negatives and prints pertaining to X-rays that were taken at the autopsy
  7. 36 8" x 10" black and white prints - autopsy photos  
37 3 1/2" x 4 1/2" black and white prints - autopsy photos  
27 color positive transparencies 4" x 5"  
1 unexposed piece of color film
  8. 27 4" x 5" color negatives of autopsy photographs  
55 8" x 10" color prints of autopsy photographs
  9. 1 plastic box 9" x 6 1/2" x 1" containing paraffin blocks of tissue sections  
1 plastic box containing paraffin blocks of tissue sections plus 35 slides  
A third box containing 54 slides  
1 stainless steel container 7" in diameter x 2" containing gross material  
3 wooden boxes, each 7" x 5 1/2" x 1 1/4", containing 58 slides-- blood smears taken at various times during life  
Complete autopsy protocol of President Kennedy (orig. & 7 cc's) - Original signed by Dr. Humes, pathologist  
Letter of transmittal of autopsy report (orig. & 1 cc)
- Office Memorandum from James K. Fox to SAIC Bouck Nov. 20, 1963, concerning the processing of film in the presence of Lt. (jg) V. Madonia, USN (orig. & 2 ccs)
- Orig. memo from Lt. Madonia to J. K. Fox, U. S. Secret Service, White House, Special Officer, dated Nov. 20, 1963, concerning receipt of certain films and prints and the processing thereof (Orig. & 1 cc)

E.L.

*Handwritten initials: RB, RB, RB*

This is the long-suppressed Memorandum of Transfer. See pp. 166, 288, 405.

Certificate of destruction of proof of autopsy (1 cc signed by Dr. J. ...)

Orig. & 1 cc and one xerox reproducible, H.C., U.S.N., Acting Chief Kellerman, ASAIC, U. S. Secret Serv dated 11-22-63.

Therofax reproduction of memo from FBI, and James K. Sibert to Capt USM Medical School, regarding receipt

1cc of letter dated Dec. 5, 1963, Jr., MC, USN, concerning graphic

2 page memo from Captain Stever, Kellerman concerning receipt of

Witnesses:

*Handwritten signatures: Robert J. Bouck, James K. Fox, Lt. E. Madonia*

*Received April 20, 1965, National Archives, from Dr. Bouck.*

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EXHIBIT 5

- 2 -

Certificate of destruction of preliminary draft notes on protocol of autopsy (1 cc signed by Dr. J. J. Humes)

Orig. & 1 cc and one xerox reproduction of memo from Condr. John H. Ebersole, M.C., U.S.N., Acting Chief of Radiology, to Roy H. Kellerman, ASAIC, U. S. Secret Service, regarding X-ray films dated 11-22-63.

Thereof: reproduction of memo from Francis X. O'Neill Jr., Agent FBI, and James W. Sibert to Capt. J. H. Stover, Commanding Officer, USN Medical School, regarding receipt of missile, dated 11-22-63.

1cc of letter dated Dec. 5, 1963 from SAIC Fouck to Capt. J. H. Stover, Jr., MC, USN, concerning graphic file holders.

2 page memo from Captain Stover, MC, USN, Nov. 27, 1963 to Roy H. Kellerman concerning receipt of photographic material.

*George G. Buckley*  
George G. Buckley  
Vice Admiral, MC, USN  
Physician to the President

Witnesses:

*Robert J. Buck*  
*Chief of Section*  
*Edith E. Kuncen*

Received April 26, 1965 in Room  
407, National Archives, Washington,  
DC. from Dr. Buckley and Robert  
Bouch.

*Cheryl Kuncen*

SECRET  
EXD

52

There are ninety-six more pages I had copied as I read Specter's book but I believe they now are not necessary for a proper examination of the book that is, really, as we have seen in more than adequate detail, that is very far from all that is official and available and that, from the ~~effect~~ official records is really Specter versus Specter.

As we also have seen, again ~~and~~, very much less than is available, what we have seen of ~~the~~ <sup>o</sup>Spwcter's "passion," it is not-it cannot possible have been as he claims in his book and on its cover, "for truth~~ful~~,"

It is not unreasonable to wonder if Specter gives a damn for what is true.

For what is true <sup>b</sup> about what the Warren ~~Comm~~ <sup>Commission</sup> ~~did~~ and did not do and report to the nation about ~~the~~ <sup>t</sup>assassination.

For what the people have been told, especially when ~~the~~ <sup>Spekter</sup> was the one doing the telling.

For ~~the~~ <sup>suppressing</sup> why what was hidden and kept secret ~~is~~ was hidden and kept secret in ~~what~~ <sup>what</sup> brags about being an open government in ~~an~~ <sup>an</sup> open society.

For telling the ~~people~~ <sup>people</sup> that Oswald was a lone assassin when all the actual official ~~proof~~ <sup>proof</sup> is that he was not an assassin and that the assassination was the end product of a conspiracy

For not letting it be known that there was an official decision not to investigate the crime itself and to declare that Oswald did what he could not have done, from the actual official evidence

And why Specter made up a phony and an impossible ~~frae-tp~~ <sup>m u</sup>

of Oswald that was essential if his decision not to investigate the crime itself and to attribute it to Oswald alone <sup>if</sup> that hopefully unique horror in any free society ~~is~~ was to succeed.

Why those who saw that Katzenbach memo did not tell anyone. ~~especially~~ especially the people of the country, that they had had a coup d'etat - really ~~that~~ that they were protecting that <sup>Coup</sup> ~~ap rap~~ d'etat, only they can say. None has. And several, here Specter, <sup>wrote</sup> had books in which they could have been truthful.

If they cared more ~~for~~ for the <sup>country</sup> country and its system of self government.

The case of Specter versus ~~the~~ Specter, which, unintendedly, this book ~~is~~, is as ugly as anything in our history <sup>let us hope it</sup> and it is ~~to be~~ unique, <sup>as I hope it</sup>, is.

It is an anti-American book because it defends-tries to hide- what was a coup d'etat and because they, in this book Specter, hide that fact from the people and never told them the truth about ~~any~~ anything at all.

Unless it was the spelling of names.

If I, <sup>and partly handwritten</sup> first an aging and then an old man, could and did do what these excerpts ~~as excerpts~~ of ~~what~~ what I learned and then to the degree ~~of~~ possible for me took all I could of <sup>member</sup> what I learned to the ~~pe~~ people, it is obvious than any member of the Warren Commission staff could have done ever so much more with the knowledge from the inside that <sup>they</sup> ~~they~~ alone had access to,

even becoming a publisher to do that when faced with a monolithic <sup>publisher</sup> boycott

my what they could have done for the ~~reputation~~ reputation and for their <sup>own</sup> own integrity - if they ~~caared~~ cared more for the country and less

for what they would have suffered if they had been real rather than pretended patriots.

Keeping silent when it was time for all men who cared to speak out was anti-American.

But giving an entirely false account of it for his own and undeclared purposes, which is what Specter did, is much much worse.

What can his purpose have been <sup>on</sup> when this book is enough to ~~ruin~~ ruin him if opposed by anyone who can learn the truth, <sup>as can</sup> ~~be~~ be done easily by a ~~simple~~ check of <sup>the available</sup> records.

<sup>So</sup> ~~It~~ it does not seem to be a book written for his own <sup>c</sup> political purposes.

A friend who discussed this with me believes what seem to be a reasonable explanation: <sup>wrote</sup> Specter ~~wrote~~ this book in a campaign to be appointed to the Supreme Court.

Where he would be together with the entirely unsuited justice who owes that seat to ~~Specter~~, Specter, Clarence Thomas.

Hardly the man to replace Thurgood Marshall.

Whatever may have been his purpose, the Specter who wrote this, one of the most deliberately dishonest of books, that this book disqualifies him from any office because any office requires trust, <sup>dependability</sup> and Specter v. Sp Specter leaves no question at all about it, Specter cannot be trusted at all.