

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?" Flink 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 Flink was not there, and error, for Humes phoned only one doctor. Flink added, "and he was told that they" - hearsay twice removed, for Flink did not hear what, if anything, was said - before over interrupted, "I object to the hearsay." (p.14)

Then Dymond pretended to caution Flink - 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." Flink 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, Flink could then ask permission to amplify his answer. Here it was not necessary except for propaganda, which is not the purpose of a legal proceeding. Dymond, of course, was quite anxious for Flink to load the record with all the propaganda and irrelevantances he could get in and to complicate the case already serious problems as much as he could. So, he let Flink carry on without interruption for most of a page (15) until the judge, for the first but not the last time, called Flink to book.

Knowing full well it was entirely improper, Flink 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 Flink's knowledge, even of hearsay, I note that Humes made not "that telephone call" but two of them.)

Dymond took the cue, brought Flink 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?"

Flink 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 Flink gets another promotion. He got one after similar perjurious testimony before the Warren Commission.

Prior to this New Orleans testimony, as we have seen, Flink 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 Flink'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 subordination also. This is not the only such testimony, but it is clear enough so the repetitions (as on pp.17, 125, 127 and especially 137) are not needed to establish criminality and gross and deliberate deception.

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

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 rather Nazi-like concept of the performance of an autopsy under any conditions (pp.48-9), Finck resisted efforts to get him to identify these others (p.51), resorting to generalities, pretending he had been too busy to

note the names of the top brass, conspicuous because they served no

Even for high military muckety-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.

Flinck 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 Flinck's claim, there were no civilians there during the autopsy, the military having seen to that. They posted a military guard and excluded civilians.

Flinck 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," Flinck expanded, "there were admirals," adding in attempted self-defense the Richmann/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 establishment 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.

Flinck continued (with no omission in quotation), "and at the end of the autopsy we were told - as I recall it, it was by Admiral Kennedy, the Surgeon General of the Navy - this is subject to verification - 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 "Kiney" and thereafter was variously spelled, Paul Hoch checked three 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 admiral, 1957; Surgeon General of the Navy, 1961-5; rear admiral, ret., present; Dr. E. N. Broward Hosp Dist. Office address: 1600 S. Andrews Av., Fort Lauderdale, Fla." The Fort Lauderdale telephone book listing of Edward C. Kiney 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 heard 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, Flinck 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 regulation 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, Flinck finally admitted the doctors were ordered not to do this obviously necessary thing (2/24, pp.115-9, 118-9; 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 drags, 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 possible 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

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

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

sources; 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!

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.

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

the autopsy report are not in any of these "notes"; 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

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Howard's actual 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 notes, This leaning-over-backwards is an effort to be as fair as possible by including all that any carrying critic might later complain notes as sources, unless some notes had been destroyed at some point, were for its typed version and no other sources for the two much-later panels to draw upon.

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

From my own checking in 1964, I knew the autopsy report held notations and five measurements, all related to the head only.) noted on this single sheet. (The second side holds only four prior lousy pretense of medico-legal science such as this, much more than is as I was confident had to be the case, what is required for even 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, descriptive sheet. To assure true impartiality, I asked Howard Hoffman, to see if it has descriptions or measurements not in this autopsy de- to the holding of which Humes swore, with the finished report itself, this lie, earlier written to me, that these are all the notes and those cial responsibility. I decided to do what had not been done: compare 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- precious documents in our national heritage, kept busy writing lies to The Archivist of the United States, the custodian of the most

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

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: second-hand evidence when the originals were available, were known to be available, and could have been obtained for a phone call.

*See p. 262.

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

different, on 9. On page 7, in a single sentence where there are seven changes of fact about the head wound, the description "puncture" is twice eliminated, although in later testimony it was, with Specter's definition, nothing replaced it; in the other, a word that is anything but synonymous, "lacerated". And, on pages 8 and 9, "puncture" is struck through, replaced by nothing on 8 and by "occipital", which is entirely

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He did not.

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 elimination of "puncture", became "a 7x4 mm wound".

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There is no other reason for avoiding the originals, no other effort 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, 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 autopsy 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 everything 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 suppressed - 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 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 "correction" 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." (Emphatics added.)

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.

Before the Commission he led Humes into testifying to making but

Ferry presented.

This is the way Specter gandy-danced his way past the disaster

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

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

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

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

For all the world as though he, not Perry, were the witness, to the writing of the report of the predetermined conclusions, he said, embarrassed, bumbling and hesitant effort to circumvent this obstacle tended there was no printed press at all in the United States! In an tapes and radio recordings were not available (3H377T.). And he pre- had been a conspiracy - Specter pretended to the Commission that the TV and that Oswald could not possibly have fired that shot, proving there had said immediately that the President had been shot from the front - Knowing full well that Perry and the other quoted Dallas doctors

perjury, a crime.

As I have repeatedly charged, including in public appearances in Philadelphia announced to and covered by the press, Specter suborned the office of mayor. (He is reported to have higher political ambition.) into the office of District Attorney of Philadelphia and almost into personal assassination of truth and his political apostasy he parlayed his personal situation, and, above all, by Arlen Specter, the man whose But he was forced into perjurious testimony by national policy,

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

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

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 conclusions 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 that 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 observers

testified. Only when Speaker 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 Speaker'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 GBurkley," all run together. He did not just initial it. He did not just sign his name. He used a word that cannot be flagged as Boswell fished 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 on the accuracy or exactness of. 3. To authenticate, verify, 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 Speaker 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 but any but the most disturbing interpretation on, first, the unpunished destruction of

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

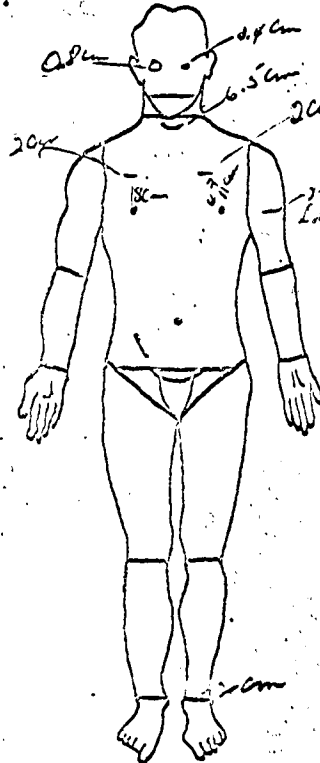
When all the experts were military men, when all civilians were kept out of the autopsy room by military guard, when the military destroyed the evidence and the military approved the destruction of the evidence, and when this new evidence proves the testimony about the wounds was perjurious, criminal, 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?

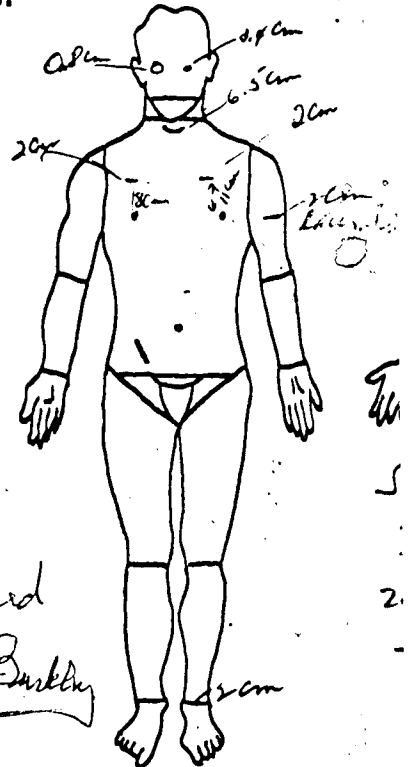
LUNG, LT. <u>253-290</u>	KIDNEY, _____
BRAIN _____	LIVER _____
SPLEEN <u>90</u>	HEART _____
THYMUS _____	TESTIS _____
HEART MEASUREMENTS: A <u>7.5</u> cm. P _____	
LVM <u>1.5</u>	

LUNG, LT. <u>250-290</u>	KIDNEY, L. _____
BRAIN _____	LIVER <u>650</u>
SPLEEN <u>90</u>	HEART <u>250</u>
THYMUS _____	TESTIS _____
HEART MEASUREMENTS: A <u>7.5</u> cm. P <u>7</u>	
LVM <u>1.5</u>	

NOTES:



NOTES:



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.

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:

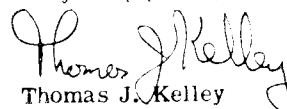
To our knowledge the X-rays for which Mr. Kellerman signed a receipt were all of the X-rays which were taken during the autopsy. All of the X-rays for which Mr. Kellerman signed a receipt were in the possession of the U. S. Secret Service from the time of their receipt to the execution of the Memorandum 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

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 (CD525,20H1-2), 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.

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. Garrico 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 disrobed, 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. Specter knew this. He entered the proof, GE391, in evidence. It is the Humes supplemental autopsy report, forwarded by Galloway to Burkley December 6.

Expediently, it just happens that this original, too, has disappeared. 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 evidence, did have a copy of this supplementary autopsy report. It is one of 16 items Rowley sent Rankin under date of March 13, prior to Specter's taking of the autopsy testimony. The Secret Service identifiers-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 interesting 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 X-ray color negatives are exposed but not developed (the cassettes containing these negatives have been delivered by hand to Admiral George W. Stic/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 military hospital is what is done for a murdered Bowersham 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. Neither 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" manufactured 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 succeeded, 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

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.

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. Fery 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. Fery is an expert on ammunition. In common with many hunters and gun hobbyists, he handles his own ammunition. In connection with this writing and ammunition, I have made a study of rifles and ammunition, have consulted various experts, standard literature and criminalists, and I believe that Fery 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. Fery'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 Sweat, then Chief Criminal Deputy in the sheriff's office. Sweat was responsible for the immediate taking of statements from eyewitnesses. He handled all the pictures immediately known about. But Sweat was not a witness before the Commission, was not the subject of any FBI interrogation in the Commission's evidence. Specter used Sweat'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 Sweat, an authentic expert, from his own office. Sweat 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. Fery 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 Garrico, 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.

Garrico was the first doctor to see the President. He saw the anterior neck wound immediately. It was above the shirt collar. Garrico was definite on this. The reader will remember that Dulles had bled into asking Garrico 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 Garrico 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

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

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

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

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 saying it was, to a degree, conjunctural. Most doctors, under those circumstances, great urgency, the President as the patient and without their having turned the body over, would have said something like "appeared to be" in describing the wound as one of entrance. While superficially maintaining the position in which Specter put him under oath, he did not really know whether the wound was of entrance or exit, Ferry readily admits that Humes correctly understood him to describe it as a wound of entrance. He also admits that Federal agents showed him and the other doctors the autopsy report before their testimony.

He is a warm, friendly man, inclined to smile pleasantly while talking, with what appears to be justified pride in his and his institution'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.

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 observations, 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.

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.

There was another obvious question and I asked it: Had he, Jenkins, or anyone else wiped this alleged spot to see if it was 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 realize that perhaps he was in error. That, it turns out, was not anything 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.

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

Having learned what Specter suppressed, that Ferry 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. Ferry 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 in 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. Ferry'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, Ferry 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, Ferry 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 Bernabeu, 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 Ferry, 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.

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 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 dissonant 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 effect. They "confused" her. As with Zapruder, whose recollection of reality was changed from the unconfined 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 thinking 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 Kerman, 100 percent of the close witnesses on this evidence, were correct. 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 what 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, it she had heard it, instead of reacting 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, 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 incongruent, 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 what 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 officials 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.

Feed 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 she said about it. And that is, it had

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 form 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 schmalz, 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~~

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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?

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.

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.).

* * *

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 tricky-logical "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:

DECLASSIFIED
By Archivist of the United States
Date 7/11/72

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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 it 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.

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 propoganda, 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

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 raw material of those tests only because I could not pay for them. In the desperation to protect the judge acting as his 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. Do report that they do exculpate Oswald is to report the simple fact. That is why they, too, had to be suppressed. Prosper and deeper issues became more significant with the passing of the years and the changes time brought. Oswald's remained while the children their father was the lone assassin. There is the ab- stract question of justice. But there remains this unsolved crime and the kind of malfunction of all our institutions.

My earlier suit ended the decade of suppression of those TOP SECRET executive-session transcripts in which the Commission was not- and deliberated how to "wipe it out." Thereafter the major interests and benefiting 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 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 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 (15H746-22), when the report was already set in type. He was called in such haste that the transcript opens with an apology for 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 abandonment, no more repugnant abandonment of any standard of hon- esty or decency. No more completely delimitive self-exposure of the deliberateness of the falsification of the actualities of the assas- sination and of all of the 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

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 -

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

"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.)

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 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:

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.

When Hoover died Nixon became the first President to appoint another FBI Director. His choice, L. Patrick Gray, As FBI

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. 3749ff).

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-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.

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?

It says only paraffin casts were tested at Oak Ridge! (R562) patting Oswald. Gallagher's name or the controls run in those tests, controls excluded. It concludes this section (R562) with a distorted version of the Oak Ridge paraffin testing without here or elsewhere mentioning

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

It was easier to suppress these tests and the fact of their being made. These residues were deposited!

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 Gallagher but another agent as saying that he "would not expect to" identify, that the absence of traces is exculpatory. It quotes not only, that the absence of traces is exculpatory. It fails to state the obvious cor-reaction is, therefore, valueless in determining whether a suspect has 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-

of the common substances that do leave deposits like those from firing a weapon or handling one that has been fired ("tobacco, Glorox, The Paraffin Test." After what could not be avoided, itemizing some buried in Appendix X - not in the text - is the subsection paraffin casts. even mention of the fact of the NAAs being performed except on the