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VIII

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SOWS' EABS, SILKEN PURSES

What is worse and involves more staff members than Specter and his boss, Ranken, to whom the memorandum was sent, is the deliberate suppression of real and credible medical and other evidence. This was tangible, in hand despite the supreme efforts made to avoid it, and ignored or misrepresented in the Report and the testimony. We shall see who had knowledge of its existence and its meaning.

*It disproved the official fiction contained in the Report*

What a horrible thing even to think of, how awful it is to say that a Presidential Commission contrived evidence, misrepresented and suppressed the truth about the murder of a President. What I have not yet discovered but suspect exists can make even this Macbethian scandal more calamitous.

expect to find from probing the Commission's records.

It is what I have already found, what follows.

The documents I cite are reproduced in the appendix.

There are ramifications, but this until-now ~~Secret~~ and suppressed evidence, known to the staff, including Specter, falls into two broad categories, both essential to the basic conclusions of the Report and to the autopsy. They are on the President's head wound, the so-called "fatal wound", and the single-bullet theory. More than the theory itself, without which the Commission had to have acknowledged at least one additional assassin from the evidence already published, this new evidence bears on when and how many times the President and the Governor were shot.

It is evidence that indicates they ~~could have been~~ <sup>were</sup> shot earlier and more times than the official speculation alchemized into the pretended gold of the Report says they were, <sup>exculpates Oswald, that</sup> It is evidence that entirely destroys the Report. Nothing else can account for its suppression, particularly because it was in the files.

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What is worse and involves more staff members than Specter and his boss, Rankin, to whom the memorandum was sent, is the deliberate suppression of real and credible medical and other evidence. This was tangible, in hand despite the supreme efforts made to avoid it, and ignored or misrepresented in the Report and the testimony. We shall see who had knowledge of its existence and its meaning.

~~What a horrible thing to even think of, how awful to say. But what is worse is that it is true; and what I have not yet discovered but suspect exists can make even this Macbethian scandal more calamitous.~~

This is not conjecture, not suspicion, hearsay or rumor, not what I expect to find from probing the Commission's records.

It is what I have already found, what follows.

The documents I cite are reproduced in the appendix.

There are ramifications, but this until-now ~~Secret~~ and suppressed evidence, known to the staff, including Specter, falls into two broad categories, both essential to the basic conclusions of the Report and to the autopsy. They are on the President's head wound, the so-called "fatal wound", and the single-bullet theory. More than the theory itself, without which the Commission had to have acknowledged at least one additional assassin from the evidence already published, this new evidence bears on when and how many times the President and the Governor were shot.

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First, let us consider two files on that "fatal" head wound. Here it is desirable to refer to the great amount of information, <sup>with</sup> I have already brought to light ~~on it~~ in three books. General reference is <sup>to chapter 6, above and</sup> to the related chapters, "The Number of Shots" and "The Doctors And The Autopsy" of WHITEWASH; and "Magic, Mystery and Myth" and "Strange Inquest" of WHITEWASH II. Particularly appropriate to what follows are these revelations:

Of an effort at the scene of the crimes to hide or dispose of a piece of the President's skull; and the failure of the Report, even though, unusually, it so promised, to precisely locate and fully discuss this wound (WHITEWASH 36, 179);

That the President's head snapped backward in response to the fatal shot, not forward, which it also did, but slightly earlier and in a discontinuous movement (WHITEWASH II, 221);

That in printing the individual frames of the Zapruder film the Commission reversed the two following the fatal shot, thus reversing the direction in which the head seemed to snap, from backward, which is inconsistent with a shot from the rear, to forward, which is consistent; and that witnesses saw the President's brains and blood spew in front of Mrs. Kennedy, which would seem to be impossible had the <sup>away from</sup> only damage to the President's head been on the opposite side ~~of~~ her, the conclusion of the Report (PHOTOGRAPHIC WHITEWASH 25, 70, 145, 203).

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In the Report and the printed evidence, everything that would even suggest that the President's head was impelled other than forward by the fatal shot - a requirement if it came from behind and the sixth-floor window in which the Report alleges Oswald was - is suppressed. Thus, it is a

remarkable accident, if accident it is, that the frames <sup>immediately</sup> immediately after the "fatal" shot were reversed in the printed evidence. It is these still pictures alone, made into an album, that the Commission could study carefully and at will. It is these alone that are available to most researching the crime. Consistent with this is the elimination of Frame 284, which also may be innocent. Instead, Frame 283 is repeated (18H55), the second appearance being mislabeled Frame 284.

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*At 18 frames per second*

~~seeming elimination of Frame 284.~~ This is about a second and a half prior to the fatal shot and might be the point at which, when seen in motion, the head snaps forward.

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However, the Commission, whether or not the reversal of Frames 314 and 315 ~~were~~ <sup>was</sup> accidental, knew from the FBI, if not from its own examination of the movies and that of its staff, that the President's head moved, under the force of the fatal shot, as it could not have had that shot been fired from the back. This is disclosed in the FBI's commentary on the motion pictures it had examined (~~see p. \_\_\_\_\_~~). In describing the movies taken by Orville Nix, the FBI declared, "the President's head snaps to the left".  
*(See pp. 000).*

Not from a rear shot!

(Parenthetically, I add here what I should have included in PHOTOGRAPHIC WHITEWASH in connection with the movies taken by Robert Hughes - pp. 57-8, 86, 125-30, 132, 278-81, 283 - that this FBI document additionally confirms my revelation in that book of the fact that the Hughes movie does show the south face of the Texas School Book Depository Building when the President was in front of it. The Hughes film was edited and misrepresented by the FBI, which gave the Commission, as Exhibit 29 to its summary report of December 9, a print that showed only the two easternmost pairs of windows on the fifth and sixth floors. There is no Oswald, no rifle, visible in the sixth-floor window and the three Negro employees were not in the fifth-floor windows in which they testified they were. The editing and misrepresentation of the Hughes film hid from the Commission and the world the fact that there existed <sup>a</sup> a picture of the motorcade - in front of that building and at the moment of the assassination - with no assassin, Oswald or anyone else, in that window. This, of course, almost certainly exonerates <sup>Oswald</sup> ~~him~~ and destroys the Report. The exact language of this FBI commentary on the Hughes movie, on its ~~sixth~~ eighteenth page, is that the "presidential car moved out of view after turning left into the Parkway

head to the right and rear, falling towards Mrs. Connally, as a circle of light resembling an explosive blast encircles the President's head. The Zapruder film runs for 33 seconds. Part of the action shown in this film was photographed simultaneously by Orville O. Nix.

B. Colored pictures made by Orville O. Nix with an 8 mm. home movie camera

Nix, standing on the Plaza grass across the road from the Pergola (where Zapruder viewed the motorcade), photographed the motorcade as it approached the triple underpass (refer to scale model). Nix photographed the left side of the Presidential car with Mrs. Kennedy in the foreground waving when the President's head suddenly snaps to the left and the car picks up speed as a man jumps on the left foothold. The Nix film runs about 8 seconds.

C. Colored pictures made by Robert J. E. Hughes with an 8 mm. home movie camera

Hughes, standing at the intersection of Main and Houston Streets (refer to scale model), focused his camera up Main Street in an easterly direction photographing the

approaching motorcade as it turned right on Houston Street. Hughes obtained a close-up view of the Presidential car turning north and traveling on Houston for a distance of 279 feet. There the Presidential car moved out of view after turning left into the Parkway in front of the Texas School Book Depository Building. The Hughes film runs about 17 seconds.

in front of the Texas School Book Depository Building. The Hughes film runs about 17 seconds".)

Consistent with this reported snap of the President's head to the left, which would indicate the shot came from the right, is another suppressed series of documents that I have located. The Nix film here is quite consistent with Zapruder's which, taken from the opposite side, shows the snap to be both back <sup>ward</sup> and then to the left.

~~ATT~~ Fitting perfectly is Altgens' cited testimony that the spray of brain and other matter was to the left and in front of Mrs. Kennedy - rather than to the right, the only side said to have exploded out of the President's head. Fitting perfectly, also, is the testimony of the motorcycle police that they were behind and further to the left of the car and also were ~~caused~~ <sup>splattered</sup> with it.

The Commission suppressed seemingly irrefutable evidence and witnesses bearing on just this point. The documents are in its fifth file, beginning with folio 150. They appear in the appendix (~~pp 101-0~~). What they establish is this:

William Allen Harper, a student at Texas Christian University, Fort Worth, and a Dallas resident, was taking pictures ~~twenty-nine~~ <sup>29</sup> hours after ~~the~~ the assassination, in Dealey Plaza, "just south of the spot where President Kennedy was assassinated." He found "a piece of human skull". ~~98~~ The FBI report "located" this spot at "approximately 25 feet south" of where the President was at the moment of the fatal shot. Harper took this "piece of human skull" to his uncle, a doctor, who with Dr. C. E. Kerns, chief pathologist at the Methodist Hospital in Dallas, identified it.

Dallas is renowned for its crimes of violence, but even so, there is a limit to how many heads got blown apart at Dealey Plaza! That there is no doubt of the origin of this "piece of human skull" is established by the

disposition of it made by the FBI laboratory. It was "delivered to Admiral George Burkley, Physician to the President at the White House".

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So, we have the finding of what seems, without doubt, to be a missing piece of the President's skull, unreported by the Commission in its definitive 900 pages of its Report or 10,000,000 words of "evidence" in 26 large volumes. We also have ample evidence that there was no real search of the crime area. Otherwise, with pieces of the President's skull known to be missing, this one certainly would have been found. Does this not describe the "investigation" at the primary point, the scene of the crime? Should not the Commission, in discharge of its responsibilities, have placed this interpretation upon the startling evidence it suppressed?

But suppose the Commission had elected to fulfill the obligation with which it was charged and disclosed to the world that the Dallas Police Department, the FBI and Secret Service all had failed to find a piece of the President's skull when it was only 25 feet from the exact point of the murder? What then?

Simply this: the Commission would also have had to disclose that this skull fragment had exploded south of the murder site.

This ~~is~~ dared not do without risking destruction and discrediting of its entire work and Report, for the evidence it presented is that only the right or north side of the President's head exploded out. With the pictures suppressed, this is presented graphically in Exhibit 386 (WHITE-WASH 196). How could an explosion out of only the right side of the upright President's head have thrown a piece of it 25 feet in the wrong direction?

Suppressing the evidence was safer than risking the destruction of the Report, the end of the single-assassin-no-conspiracy built-in conclusion with which the Commission's functioning began, whether or not



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Any number of members of the Commission staff <sup>perforce</sup> examined this file carefully. It is one of the most basic, <sup>IN 6</sup> ~~containing~~ the vital, early FBI reports. We may now have no way of knowing <sup>all</sup> who did and did not <sup>Study it.</sup> I believe it is fair to assume that most of the staff at one time or another had to examine this file <sup>closey</sup> ~~with care~~. Each one who did and who has since been silent bears a personal responsibility for <sup>this suppression,</sup> ~~his continuing silence~~, for each had reason to believe the entire story of the assassination, the entire investigation of which he was part, was false.

That one in particular had this knowledge from another source we know from the printed testimony. Constable Seymour Weitzman immediately found a piece of the President's skull a foot or less from the south curb of Elm Street, where it could not without assistance have wound up were the official story true (WHITEWASH <sup>36;</sup> ~~7H107~~). The eminent California lawyer, Joseph Ball, whose firm is sufficiently prominent to have induced the former governor, Pat Brown, to join it, questioned Weitzman on April 1, 1964. As soon as Weitzman volunteered ~~that~~ he'd found a piece of the President's skull well to the left when only the right side of the head is said to have exploded out, ~~Mr~~ Ball interrupted him to say "Off the record". The printed transcript at this point then reads "Off record discussion". Thus Ball changed the subject, for his next words were, "What did you do after that?"

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its members were aware of it. With the beginning of the asking of the questions this would have required, there is little likelihood the evidence exculpatory of Oswald could longer have been suppressed and misrepresented. Thus, no pat Report, no placid and safe "solution" of the crime.

89 The can would have been unladdered, the worms crawling about for all to see.

But it must now be asked: How was the assassination investigated, on all levels? What kind of Commission did we have, what kind of staff served it and us, what kind of FBI could and did file reports like this and preserve silence about them when they were suppressed, and what kind of Report suppresses such evidence, with what kind of "solution" to the Presidential murder?

May it not also be asked what kind of servile, lickspittle press, with this documentation available to it for the asking and looking, and it has been silent about it?

149 It cannot even be argued that none of the press saw these documents. I know for a fact that the day I took Tom Bethell, an investigator on New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison's staff, to the Archives and introduced him to the organization, special language and other obfuscation, and general arrangements for use of this particular archive, this file was one of three at the desk used by Bernard Gavzer. He was then allegedly working on the intellectual and journalistic finkery, <sup>to which</sup> the Associated Press devoted 20,000 words ~~to~~ in its designedly dishonest assault on those of us who dared analyze the Report and show it was wrong, *who dared seek the truth about a Presidential murder and its official smokescreen.*

Appropriately, and predictably, the Washington Post was among those papers publishing all the instalments in a single large typographical bellyache, devoting almost the entire Sunday editorial section to this end. Others dribbled it out in economical fractions over a longer period of time.

Date 11/26/63

WILLIAM ALLEN HARPER, a student at Texas Christian University, Ft. Worth, Texas, but who lives in Dallas, at 2378 E. Ledbetter Street, was taking photographs during the afternoon of November 23, 1963, approximately 5:30 PM in the area just south of the spot where President KENNEDY was assassinated and had found a piece of bone. The bone was located approximately 25 feet south of the spot where President KENNEDY was shot. Dr. HARPER stated that his nephew immediately brought the bone to him and he and the Chief Pathologist at Methodist Hospital, Dr. C. E. KERNS, had examined the piece of bone and both definitely felt that it is a piece of human skull.

Dr. HARPER felt that in view of the proximity of the place where the piece of bone was located it might possibly be part of President KENNEDY's skull.

WILLIAM ALLEN HARPER made this piece of bone available to SA JAMES W. ANDERTON of the Dallas FBI Office for what ever disposition the FBI desired.

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on 11/26/63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 89-43  
 by Special Agent JAMES W. ANDERTON/atd Date dictated 11/26/63

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

DL 89-43

On November 27, 1963, the FBI Laboratory advised that a piece of bone reportedly located near where President KENNEDY was shot had been x-rayed and examined microscopically for bullet metals but none were found.

A small amount of blood appearing on the surface of the bone was determined to be of human origin but was too limited in amount for grouping purposes. This bone fragment was delivered to Admiral GEORGE BURKLEY, Physician to the President at the White House, according to the FBI Laboratory letter.

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up to three weeks. Although the Associated Press exulted in the seven months of its two-man "investigation", ~~Gavzer~~ Gavzer's working at the Archives was plain flackery. That was not a source of material used in the stories. Those stories were barren save for invective, insult, and twisted quotations. They served and were designed to serve only as a defense of the government. They just happened to coincide with the simultaneous presentation of bias and prejudice - and factual error - by the CBS and NBC-TV and radio networks. And all, again no doubt happenstance, just managed to coincide with the attention earned by the Jim Garrison conspiracy investigation. In any event, three files then on Gavzer's desk while he took what was reflected in the stories - a multi-houred lunch break - were the fifth, sixth and seventh. The documents I here quote and what follows are both in the fifth file and are not in the AP stories.)

This is how such documentary evidence of a fake investigation of a real Presidential assassination can be suppressed and remain suppressed although freely available to the richest, most powerful press in the world.

Without this kind of press, and without a press of this attitude, the Report would never have been accepted, never dared in the form and content in which it was made.

A few sheets later is another series of suppressed FBI reports that once and for all end what never existed except in the Specter fiction that was as warmly received as though it were the true given word, that single-bullet theory. Had these documents not been suppressed - had they not been within the power of the Commission to suppress, with the silent acquiescence of the FBI/Specter could and would not have dared advance the spurious single-bullet theory,

As we have seen, that was a prerequisite in the pre-determined "conviction" of Oswald, While it was beyond the capacity of the best shots the

Commission could muster to (even/come) close, under better conditions, to duplicating the three-shot shooting attributed to him - the Report merely misrepresented this, saying it was possible - there was no remote possibility anyone could have fired more than three accurate shots with that junky, bolt-action rifle.

Had these FBI reports from the fifth file, beginning with folio 157, been exposed to public examination, no one would have dared try and pull off "a single-bullet" fraud.

(90) Surprisingly enough, these documents deal with the most essential of the evidence, yet the Commission did suppress them. They are the FBI reports on the X-rays of the Connally thigh wound, that same wound that was simply misrepresented to prevent the demolition of the Report by what was already in evidence about it.

On November 29, 1963, a week after the assassination, FBI Agent Vincent E. Drain received a copy of the X-ray negatives and a covering letter from Parkland Hospital Administrator Jack Reynolds. <sup>INSERT</sup> ~~To make it easier for the FBI but harder for the Commission to ignore, the~~ letter "read" the X-rays and provided specific information that should have been in the Report and wasn't: the <sup>SIZE AND</sup> exact location of this wound, oriented with immovable points so that its location is inflexibly fixed. Measurements are so fine they are in fractions of millimeters. A millimeter itself is quite small, measuring but 0.04 of an inch. *These reports are reproduced in the appendix Sec pp. 111-113.*

Without here repeating these reports in full, ~~(they appear in the appendix on pp. 111-113)~~, they can be summarized in perhaps their most important aspect by saying they give the precise size of the fragment of bullet remaining imbedded in the Governor's thigh bone.

They describe it as "irregular" but "roughly oval", "about 3.5 mms" long, and 1.3 mms wide "in the AP projection", 2 mms by 1.5 in the "lateral projection". It is positioned in a way that would seem to eliminate the

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Although the Commission did have the Connally X-rays, it played a strange game and six months later pretended it didn't! Under date of April 15, Arlen Specter prepared a number of letters for Rankin's signature. These were sent to witnesses-to-be in the testimony about the Connally injuries. Two of these suffice to illustrate my point. They were addressed to Drs. Charles Gregory and Robert Shaw, Parkland Hospital. There was none to Dr. <sup>George</sup> Shires, who was the doctor in charge of the Connally case.

The third paragraph of each is identical. It reads: "Would you please <sup>arrange to</sup> bring with you all x-rays showing Governor Connally's wounds, including the wounds of the rib, wrist and thigh. We are interested in ascertaining, from the x-rays, what metallic fragments, if any, remained in the Governor's wrist and femur."

Obviously, each of the two doctors could not bring the X-rays. Was it necessary for each to have a separate set. More important, why did Specter specifically eliminate Commission interest in metal fragments in the Governor's chest? The answer is obvious: It wanted to ignore the metal it -Specter in particular-knew was there. It is to Specter that Dr. Shires had testified to this on March 23 (6H111). Specter wanted no additional disqualifications of his single-bullet theory. But Shires should have been called before the members of the Commission, to tell them that metal remained in the Governor's chest. What better reason could Specter have had not to call him or to recommend against calling him:

It is Specter who <sup>originally wrote</sup> ~~also drafted~~ the "thank you" letter to C.J. Price, also identified as administrator of the Hospital. In his own name Specter said, "Thank you for sending us the x-rays on Governor Connally with your letters of May 29, 1964. We very much appreciate your many courtesies."

What kind of macabre game Specter indulged in here we can only guess. One obvious possibility is <sup>in Reynolds letter</sup> the specification of the size of the fragment remaining in the thigh. Is it possible a member of the Commission, seeing this precision in detail and <sup>(in what Reynolds provided measurement)</sup>, might have wanted a replica of the fragment made and weighed. ~~The Reynolds~~ made it easier for the FBI but harder for the Commission to ignore. His

AS:mln

KP  
Shaw, Robert Dr  
KP Connolly, John B. -2

April 15, 1964

Dr. Robert Shaw  
Parkland Memorial Hospital  
Dallas, Texas

Dear Dr. Shaw:

As you know, this Commission was established by President Johnson on November 29, 1963, to investigate and report upon the facts and circumstances relating to the assassination of our late President, John F. Kennedy, and the subsequent killing of the alleged assassin, Lee Harvey Oswald.

The Commission would like you to appear before it as a witness on Tuesday, April 21, 1964, at 9:30 o'clock in the morning. At that time the Commission would like to take your testimony regarding your participation in the examination and treatment of Governor Connally on November 22, 1963. If you have any documents relevant to this matter, in addition to those which have already been supplied to Federal agencies, we would appreciate your producing these documents at the time you appear before the Commission. Enclosed for your information are copies of Executive Order No. 11130 creating this Commission, Senate Resolution 157 and the Rules of Procedure of this Commission for the taking of testimony.

Would you please arrange to bring with you all x-rays showing Governor Connally's wounds, including the wounds of the rib, wrist and thigh. We are interested in ascertaining, from the x-rays, what metallic fragments, if any, remained in the Governor's wrist and femur.

The Commission is authorized to pay your transportation and living expenses incurred as a result of this appearance before the Commission. If you desire assistance in making these arrangements, please feel free to contact Mr. Forrest V. Serrels, Chief of the Dallas Office of the Secret Service, who is located at Room 500, Reliance Life Building, at 505 Ervay Street, Dallas. His telephone number is Riverdale 9-3461, extension 3461.

Please advise Mr. Serrels as soon as convenient whether or not you will be able to appear before the Commission on the designated day. Thank you for your cooperation in the work of the Commission.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin/AS

J. Lee Rankin  
General Counsel

Enclosures

conjectured means by which Bullet 399 is alleged to have imbedded it:

"The long axis of the metallic object is oriented generally along the axis of the femur." <sup>IN OTHER WORDS, SIDE BY SIDE, PARALLEL.</sup>

1391 The official Commission conjecture press-agented into the pretense of reality says this fragment <sup>came</sup> ~~came~~ from only the wrong or rear end of the bullet, which then was flying backward. Nothing else could be considered because on every other surface the bullet was <sup>- UNSCATHED -</sup> perfect, with no metal missing. This bullet, like nothing in mythology or science fiction, could have deposited <sup>that</sup> a fragment in the Governor's thigh - or in effect nailed it to his bone - only by plunging in backward and then, in the ~~thin~~ layer of flesh above the bone and faster than the eye can see, turning at right angles to its path and in some mysterious manner slicing off a piece of its back end - then its forward end - and sticking it to that bone!

Not very simple? It cannot be any other way. Every other surface of that bullet (WHITEASH 208) is so close to perfect, none of the bones in three parts of the Governor's body even scratched the rifling marks! With this fragment from that bullet - and if it <sup>is</sup> from any other bullet, good-bye Report! - the only way it could, from all the evidence, have been imbedded is by a right-angle turn and a magical slice plus mysterious bone-glue - all without additional damage to the Governor's thigh. His leg was, of course, closely examined by the doctors. They mentioned no harm from this required maneuvering, no pockets reamed out by a side-turning missile.

Still another reason why these reports on the thigh X-rays had to be suppressed is that they so measurably describe the fragment.

Admittedly, the description "roughly oval" is vague. To the Commission which had the X-rays and report, and to the FBI, of which this is also true there need have been and there was no vagueness. Given the will (and nothing else was required of official bodies), this bullet fragment could have been exactly reconstructed from the X-rays. It could then have been weighed.



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 11/29/63

The following copy of an X-ray negative was received from Mr. JACK REYNOLDS, Administrator, Parkland Hospital, on November 29, 1963, which reflected an x-ray of the left thigh of Governor JOHN G. CONNALLY, which was taken on November 22, 1963.

Dr. JACK REYNOLDS furnished the following letter which accompanied this x-ray negative which is set out as follows:

"SUPPLEMENTARY REPORT DESCRIBING IN DETAIL THE APPEARANCE AND LOCATION OF A SMALL METALLIC DENSITY SUPERIMPOSED ON THE SOFT TISSUE SHADOWS OF THE MEDIAL ASPECT OF THE LEFT THIGH OF GOVERNOR JOHN G. CONNALLY ON FILMS DATED November 22, 1963.

"AP and lateral films of the distal portion of the left thigh were obtained and include the distal portion of the shaft and the region of the knee. One film is in the AP projection and the other the lateral projection with the direction of the beam from medial to lateral and the film lying adjacent to the lateral aspect of the thigh.

"No fractures are seen. A few punctate and linear densities are seen on the film but these are inconstant, and appear on one and not the other and therefore are interpreted as artifacts.

"There is, however, one density which remains constant on both films and appears to lie beneath the skin in the region of the subcutaneous fat in the medial aspect of the thigh. By measurements on these films, without correction for target film distance and object film distance, this small density lies 15.2 cms. above the distal end of the medial femoral condyle on the AP film and, on this film, lies 8 mms beneath the external surface of the skin. It is 6.25 cms medial to the femoral shaft. On the lateral film, the center of this small metallic density lies 15 cms above the distal end of the medial femoral condyle. It lies 4.9 cms posterior to the skin of the anterior surface of the thigh and it is superimposed on the shaft of the femur. In relation to the femur, the density is superimposed on a point 1.5 cms posterior to the exterior of the anterior cortex.

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on 11/29/63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 89-43  
 by Special Agent VINCENT E. DRAIN/atd Date dictated 11/29/63

"The shape of this density is irregular but is roughly oval. Precise measurements are difficult but it is estimated that the greatest length in the AP projection is about 3.5 mm and the greatest width about 1.3 mm.

"Measurements of the density in the lateral projection reveal the greatest length to be about 2 mm and the greatest width to be about 1.5 mm. The long axis of the metallic object is oriented generally along the axis of the femur."

This copy of an X-ray negative was delivered to the FBI Laboratory on November 30, 1969.

However, the government dared not do this. By stretching everything the way it wanted, the maximum metal it could allege could have been missing from Bullet 399 is only two and a half grains. There was more than this ~~missing~~ in the wrist alone, as Dr. Shaw testified. There was the fragment Dr. Shires saw in the postoperative chest X-ray (which I think accounts for his never having been called to testify before the members of the Commission although he was the physician in charge of the Governor's case). Small as this chest fragment could have been - and again there need have been no mystery about it - with wrist metal already in excess of the maximum allowable, any addition, no ~~xxxxxxxx~~ matter how minute, was redundant disqualification of the entire single-bullet theory, hence of the Report that depends upon it.

Lacking the facilities available to the government and other evidence it suppressed, but with this official description, I asked <sup>two</sup> competent chemists to compute the probable weight of the fragment described in these suppressed documents of the fifth file.

Bear in mind, the theory and the Report are already invalidated by the misrepresented existing evidence. Bullet 399 <sup>is</sup> perfect except for, possibly, the unsheathed ~~xxxxxxxxxxxx~~ <sup>core</sup> case of the back end; without a single visible scratch, additional disqualification from its imputed history. The "wrong" ends of bullets are rough, where they are attached to the shell from which they are propelled, <sup>With this veritable Wrong-Way Corrigan of</sup> bullets already <sup>im</sup>possibly overburdened with weight loss in excess of the maximum allowable, no deformity, virtually no mutilation through its <sup>ATRI 84-</sup> ~~im~~puted career of wild and indiscriminate, <sup>bone -</sup> and self-smashing in chest, wrist and thigh, how much more can it bear?

It cannot bear the estimated weight of this thigh fragment!



Slight as that is, in itself, without the losses already identified in chest and wrist, it is ~~total~~ disqualification. The end of the single-bullet theory all over again, and the end of the Report that hangs on the thin hair of this theory.

That estimated weight is <sup>up to</sup> an additional three grains ~~plus~~!

What better reason for suppressing it from the Report?

What more compelling reason?

92 Or what reason to make it more suspect? This cannot be just another of those so-convenient "accidents", like the reversal of the crucial frames of the Zapruder film to make them tell just the opposite of truth in their representation of the President's response to the "fatal" bullet. No reasonable man can consider its suppression from the Report, the evidence and the interrogations of the doctors, as only an accident.

<sup>INSECT</sup> It is suppression, exactly the suppression required to eliminate one of the already too-many total disproofs of that Report.

And too many of these are in Specter's department. He was the man in charge of the medical-autopsy testimony and evidence and what related.

But alas, we are not finished with the suppressions in Specter's department.

There are others, in those "housekeeping files" that for some strange, really unfathomable, reason Assistant Counsel Wesley Liebeler - when they were safely unavailable - said would exonerate the Commission.

Now, they are not entirely unavailable. I have been in some. They will not make Liebeler happy. Nor Specter.

Five of those available at the time of this writing suffice at this point. *O Thus will be in the Portfolio.*

The first in time and logic is the attachment to a memorandum by Specter and his then better-known colleague, Francis W. H. Adams. It is dated January 23, within a few days of Specter's employment by the Commission.

It is entitled, "MEMORANDUM OF THINGS TO BE DONE AND SOME OF THE PROBLEMS INVOLVED". This title may be cumbersome, but it, at least, is accurate.

(See pp. 000-0).

Because so little - almost nothing - is ever heard of Adams, because he was so close to entirely inactive in the Commission staff, and because his qualifications were so close to perfect ~~to~~ this employemnt, it is worth quoting them, in part, from the biographical appendix of the Report (R476-7

"...LL.B degree from Fordham Law School in 1928...chief assistant U.S. attorney in New York, special assâstant to the U.S. Attorney General... In 1954 and 1955 he served as police commissioner of New York City..."

Had Adams spent his life prepping for this assignment, he could not more admirably <sup>have</sup> prepared himself. Perhaps this, considered with the suppressed evidence that follows, explains his inactivity.

There are <sup>13</sup> ~~4~~ items specified in this memo. All are reasonable. What seems unreasonable is that there should ever have been any question about them.

The last, for example, "Consideration should be given to obtaining the camera", meaning Zapruder's. Consideration should be given? Although it was a minimum prerequisite for the proper admission of the film into evidence, this camera was never more than borrowed until almost three years later, more than two years after the Commission reported and quit when, as I believe the available evidence shows, I embarrassed the government into an immodestly hasty acquisition of it (PHOTOGRAPHIC WHITEWASH 26, 146-54).

93 This entire document is in the appendix ~~(p. 13)~~. What is of immediate pertinence here is (g). This reads: "There would seem to be a considerable amount of confusion as to the actual path of the bullets ~~from~~ which hit President Kennedy, particularly the one which entered the right side of his back."

STATEMENT OF THINGS TO BE DONE AND SOME OF THE PROBLEMS INVOLVED

- (1) Prepare a detailed chronology.
- (2) Prepare a working index of the evidentiary material.
- (3) Secure from the FBI and consider the underlying documents and reports related to the rifle and shells. Since Mr. Ball and Mr. Bolin are also covering this aspect, we shall work with them.
- (4) Consider the survey of the scene made by the Secret Service, and arrange for additional surveys, including probably a contour map of the area.
- (5) Consider the various reports on the reconstructions made by both the FBI and the Secret Service.
- (6) Further viewing and analysis of the moving pictures of the actual happening and of the reconstructions.
- (7) There would seem to be a considerable amount of confusion as to the actual path of the bullets which hit President Kennedy, particularly the one which entered the right side of his back.
- (8) It will be necessary to examine the windshield and try to determine whether the shots did any damage to the windshield.
- (9) Consideration should be given to taking the sworn testimony of the bystander witnesses.
- (10) Consideration should also be given to obtaining statements from Mrs. Kennedy, Governor and Mrs. Connally, Senator Yarborough, and President and Mrs. Johnson. A decision should be made by the Commission as to whether these individuals should be requested to give testimony, under oath.
- (11) The Secret Service agents involved have all made statements of which we have copies. Consideration should be given to having each of these agents make such statements under oath.
- (12) We are considering examining the scene of the shooting ourselves. If it is determined that statements should be taken from Governor Connally, perhaps this could be done at the same time.
- (13) Consideration should be given to obtaining the camera to determine if the speed of the vehicles can be ascertained and the timing between shots from a review of the film.

WJ Adams  
Apr 12 memo  
1/13/68

Here, shortly after his employment by the Commission, we have the factual determination, over Specter's signature, of what the Commission was supposed to be investigating to learn, not concluding in advance of investigation. He took hold rapidly! He began knowing the answers. That bullet "entered the right side of his back".

Here also, from the man who publicly insists this bullet entered the neck, we have the secret acknowledgment that it was in "the right side of the back". That this is not an accident, a careless phrasing, will become clear. Before this date Specter had seen the autopsy report (WHITEWASH II, 97). The fact is that, from time to time in his interrogations, Specter made the same acknowledgment, as did some of the others. When he questioned Roy Kellerman, who had remained with the body and examined this wound (WHITEWASH 185), Specter referred not to a "neck" wound but to one in the "shoulder", a difference small in distance but vast in significance. With Dr. Humes he also admitted "back".

The day before he questioned FBI Agents Sibert and O'Neill, Specter, accompanied by Joseph A. Ball, his fellow assistant counsel (whose law firm, Ball, Hunt and Hart, is prominent enough in California for ~~him~~ to have attracted to it former Governor "Pat" Brown upon his involuntary retirement) went out to the Bethesda Naval Hospital and interviewed Admiral ~~X~~ C.B. Galloway and Drs. Humes and Boswell. In his memorandum on it, dated March 12, 1964, Specter says he dictated it in the fifteen minutes before he dictated his Sibert-O'Neill memo and that the questioning lasted two hours, beginning at 3:30 p.m.

The entire document (pp 000-0 ) is worth the closest study by those who want to learn how this investigation worked, how the murder of the President was "investigated", how the staff performed and to what end. Here I shall concentrate on half of it.



The last word in the first line of the third paragraph is the only one to show sign of erasure and correction. There is no obvious reason for this change, and it may be presumed to have been the result of a typographical error. If there is no other reason, this one is sufficient to focus attention on it. Whatever the word that was there before, even if it was the same word, in the final, corrected form, after attention was directed to it and correction made, that word is "back". That line reads, referring to these three interviewed medical authorities:

"All three described the bullet wound on President Kennedy's back...

Not neck, in Specter's own, independent words, before he was deep into his single-bullet salvation of the lone-Oswald fiction of the assassination.

"Back"!

Without dictation from anyone else, with the correction, for whatever reason it was required, already made, in the privacy of his own office and the secrecy of the suppressed files (at least some of the credit for which is his, for he was in charge of this part of the inquiry), Arlen Specter himself said the President was wounded on the back rather than the neck and right after and in reporting on his conference with the autopsy personnel!

Not in the neck, not "near" the back, not "in" the back, but "on" the back!

With any other investigation in our history, total discredit would here be accomplished. With this one, however, the cowardly politicians and the dishonest press ~~inst~~ insist the sow's ear is a silken purse, so we continue with Specter's personal report on his interview with the autopsy medical personnel.

94 The remainder of that sentence reads, "As being a point of entrance". How was this established, when all the credible evidence was to the contrary? Remember the <sup>Commission's</sup> favorite word <sup>(and that of its)</sup> of the Commission's apologists, "traced",

as what was done with the alleged path of this bullet.

"Admiral Holloway (his name is C.B. Galloway) then illustrated the angle of the shot by placing one finger on my back (again, Specter avoided the word "neck") and the second finger on the front part of my chest which indicated that the bullet travelled in a consistent downward path, on the assumption that it emerged in the opening on the President's throat which had been enlarged by the performance of the tracheotomy in Dallas".

I avoided ~~ed~~ emphasis purposely, so that the reader <sup>can</sup> ~~could~~ get the Admiral's words and science without influence. What the Admiral really told Specter, and what, despite <sup>the</sup> ~~its~~ <sup>of the autopsy report</sup> rewriting when Oswald was murdered and there was no likelihood of cross-examination on it, <sup>it still makes clear,</sup> ~~is~~ that the path of the bullet was never traced. The word I used in WHITEWASH is "projected". On the authority of a medical admiral, a medical and a military rarity, a man of high station and presumed highest competence and responsibility, we now know that pinnacle of precision, that epitome of science with which the murder of an American President is "investigated" and "solved", the country saved, its integrity preserved and its future assured.

"Assumption".

Here is <sup>man</sup> the ~~the~~ utmost in competence, exalted of the Naval Medical Corps, the boss of its largest and most important medical installation, and he has solved the assassination with a spectacular breakthrough in forensic medicine!

He guessed it!

How much more precision can one expect of the Navy's top medical brass, of its top pathologists under him, of <sup>the</sup> ~~the~~ most advanced medical science in history!

"Assumption!" Guesswork!

How simple it is to solve the "crime of the century" with such amenable scientists and incorruptible lawyers!

Sherlock Holmes lived and died in vain, for there were Admiral Galloway and Arlen Specter to follow him.

The method of Presidential murder <sup>INVESTIGATION and post mortem</sup> thus firmly fixed in the <sup>texts</sup> texts of the future, Specter continued his memo. Its fourth paragraph says, "Commander Humes explained that they had spent considerable time at the autopsy trying to determine what happened to the bullet because they found no missile in the President's body. ...hypothesized that the bullet <sup>might</sup> could have been forced out of the back of the President on the application of external heart massage after they were advised that a bullet had been found..."

And what does this do to the lie told the Washington Post, reported in the earlier chapter, that the FBI agents did not know what happened because they were not in the autopsy room? Here we have confirmation of what they told Specter, that it is they who, following that phone call, told the doctors of the finding of the bullet. It is after this, after the agents returned to the autopsy room, that the doctors developed their theory.

Thanks to the Washington Post, that lie has helped misinform countless millions of people. <sup>about the President's murder and its official intent to</sup> What remains to be seen is how many people the Washington Post will present rectification.

this bullet. They dismembered the President's body, as their task required. They could and should have seen where the bullet went. There is no indication, even slight suggestion, that Mr. District Attorney Specter asked this question.

In the next paragraph the as-yet-not-wary Specter loosed a few more cats from his bag. This he accomplished in quoting Drs. Humes and Boswell on "their current opinions", that is, their opinions on March 11, 1964, five days before they testified, as distinguished from their opinions at the time of the autopsy.

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Does one wonder why Specter grilled the FBI agents about this almost exclusively, apparently, when the day before the doctors had said the same thing?

<sup>INSERT</sup>  
But do not let this distract us from the third description in two short paragraphs of the rear, non-fatal injury as that of the back, not the neck. "Neck" is a word Specter had yet to learn. Even in the front it is not "neck" but "chest" where the admiral placed his finger and "throat" for the location of the tracheotomy.

There is no indication that the doctors ever "traced" the path of this bullet. They dismembered the President's body, as their task required. They could and should have seen where the bullet went. There is no indication, even slight suggestion, that Mr. District Attorney Specter asked this question.

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AS:mln

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

March 22, 1964

Mr. J. Lee Rankin

Arlen Specter

SUBJECT: Interview of Autopsy Surgeons

On the afternoon of March 11, 1964, Joseph A. Ball, Esq., and I went to Bethesda Naval Hospital and interviewed Admiral C. B. Holloway, Commander James J. Hines and Commander "J" Thornton Howell. The interview took place in the office of Admiral Holloway, who is the commanding officer of the National Naval Medical Center, and lasted from approximately 3:30 p.m. to 5:30 p.m.

Commander Hines and Commander Howell, along with Lt. Col. Pierre A. Finch, who is currently in Panama, conducted the autopsy and Admiral Holloway was present at all times. They described their activities and findings in accordance with the autopsy report which had been previously submitted as Commission Report #77.

All three described the bullet wound on President Kennedy's back as being a point of entrance. Admiral Holloway then illustrated the angle of the shot by placing one finger on my back and the second finger on the front part of my chest which indicated that the bullet traveled in a consistent downward path, on the assumption that it emerged in the opening on the President's throat which had been enlarged by the performance of the tracheotomy in Dallas. X

Commander Hines explained that they had spent considerable time at the autopsy trying to determine what happened to the bullet because they found no missile in the President's body. According to ~~Commander Hines~~, the autopsy surgeons hypothesized that the bullet might have been forced out of the back of the President on the application of external heart massage after they were advised that a bullet had been found on a stretcher at Parkland Hospital.

Dr. Hines and Dr. Howell were shown the Parkland report which describes the wound of the trachea as being "ragged", which they said was characteristic of an exit rather than an entrance wound. Dr. Hines and Dr. Howell further said that it was their current opinions that the wound passed in between two major muscle strands in the President's back and continued on a downward flight and exited through his throat. They noted, at the time of the autopsy, some bruising of the internal parts

of the President's body in that area but tended to attribute that to the trajectory at that time. Dr. Hanes and Dr. Roswell stated that after the bullet passed between the two strands of muscle, those muscle strands would resist any probing effort and would not disclose the path of the bullet to probing fingers, as the effort was made to probe at the time of the autopsy.

We requested that Dr. Hanes and Dr. Roswell prepare or have prepared drawings of the consequences of the shots on the President's body and head, and they also elaborated upon the facts set forth in their autopsy report.

Dictated from 11:30 to 11:45 a.m.

What were their "current opinions", those that evolved after the autopsy was done and over, their reports filed?

"...that the bullet passed in between ~~the~~ two major muscle strands in the President's back (again, not neck) and continued on a downward flight and exited through <sup>the</sup> ~~the~~ throat. They noted, at the time of the autopsy, some bruising of the internal parts of the President's body in that area but tended to attribute that to the tracheotomy at that time."

Here we have clear and specified distinction between the opinions of the autopsy doctors as of the time of the autopsy and as of the time of their conference with Specter three and a half months later.

How precise is this science, this evidence, if at the time of their <sup>examination</sup> ~~report~~ the doctors attributed the bruising of the top of the lung to the tracheotomy and later, when primed by questions and needs, their then "current opinion" was that the bullet went between the strap muscles of the back? How dependable is such an autopsy?

What is clear here is that the doctors did not see where the bullet went. Or, as Admiral Galloway put it, they "assumed" its path. This truth is lacking in the Report, which asserts (WHITEWASH 179) that "the doctors traced the course of the bullet through the body..."

There never was any real question about this, and now there can be none. Unbecoming and unpleasant as it is, inappropriate as it is with anything connected with government and most of all with the Report on the assassination of a President, this, in plain English, is a lie.

As stated in my first book and as these until-now suppressed documents show, the doctors never said that, never did that, and changed their opinion after their function as prosecutors was over - their protocol done!

Here, perhaps, we get the doctrine of some of the autopsy testimony. For example, having told Specter that, at the time of the autopsy, they "at

that time" attributed internal bruising to the tracheotomy, In the interpretation of the Report cited above and in testimony (2H363) we get different meanings. Of the bruise of the lung Humes swore, "It, therefore, was our opinion that the missile, while not penetrating physically the pleural cavity, as it passed that point bruised either the missile itself (sic), or the force of its passage through the tissues, bruised both the parietal and the visceral pleura".

This is not what they told Specter five days earlier. Apparently, though, it was more to his liking for he asked no questions to make this sworn testimony consistent with rather than contradictory to what they had just In secret told him.

Further along (2H367) Specter, in asking about the unsuccessful efforts to probe the rear non-fatal wound, asked if learning of the finding of the bullet at the Dallas hospital called to their minds any tentative theory about entry or exit as related to this wound. Humes' response (especially in the light of the until-now suppressed Specter memorandum, which distinguishes between current opinion, i.e., as of the time of their testimony and private interview, and their opinions "at the time of the autopsy") was positive. He swore, "We were able to ascertain with absolute certainty that the bullet had passed by the apical portion of the right lung producing the injury which we mentioned."

Still later Senator John Sherman Cooper, a Commission member, asked Humes (2H369) "...was there any other factor which you could think of that ~~could~~ <sup>might</sup> have caused that bruise...", Humes swore, "...I truthfully, sir, can't think of any other way."

In the printed version of the final, typed copy of the autopsy report discussion of this wound, on its fourth and fifth pages (R541-2), makes no reference to what Dr. Humes told Specter, that they then believed this bruising was caused by the tracheotomy. Nor is there reference to the ~~ee~~



certainty Humes gave Senator Cooper - that it was caused by and he considered it was caused in no other way than by this bullet. In the conclusions (R543), the last typed page, "based on the above observations", Humes wrote and the others agreed and countersigned that "this missile produced the contusions".

Nowhere do I recall seeing any sworn testimony or any proof that the path~~er~~ of this missile was ever traced. The autopsy does not say so; the testimony does not. The word of Admiral Galloway is that it was "assumed". Kinder is my own designation, "projected". The authors of the Report took the liberties required to present it as substantiated, proved, in a way it ~~was~~ never was when they represented it as "traced".

Five days before the doctors testified, they told Arlen Specter they then believed that "at the time of the autopsy" they "tended to attribute" the bruising of the lung "to the tracheotomy". In their subsequent testimony, they said, under oath, that at the time of the autopsy they attributed this same bruising to the missile. The distinction would seem to be clear and worth~~x~~ further exploration. So also might be their ~~taxin~~ identification as "current opinion", or opinion of the time of the Specter interview, of their belief that the bullet "passed in between two major muscle strands in the President's back".

And all of this ~~xxxxx~~ should be considered in relation to the means specified by Admiral Galloway as those used to determine the path of this bullet, "assumption".

The conclusion of Specter's memo is that he asked the doctors to have "drawings" prepared, indication ~~xx~~ he and they then knew they would be denied what lawyers and the law regard as the "best evidence", the actual photographs of the autopsy.

*Extra copies*

During this same general period of the Commission's very early life, Specter's colleagues were also writing memos of conferences in which he was a participant, along with others on the staff and an assortment of FBI and Secret Service agents and doctors of various kinds.

Melvin A. Eisenberg's April 23, 1964, memo says that conferences "in an attempt to determine the frames in the Nix, Zapruder and Mary Muchmore films which portray the impact at which the third shot struck the President (sic)" had been held "over the past several months". Unless one considers the possibility of more than three shots, there is ground for wondering about this, spectacular, unmistakable and completely unforgettable as <sup>is</sup> the display ~~is~~ in Zapruder Frame 313 and those identical with it, <sup>in other</sup> films, (Other references to these films: WHITEWASH 5,43-50, 159-60, 167, 174-5, 206-7; WHITEWASH II 2-5, 93-5, 128, 130-44, 146-9, 151-2, 156, 158-61, 164, 166, 171-80, ~~183~~ 182-4, 195-8, 200-1, 203, 205-6, 208, 210-23, 227, 231 238, 245-7, 249; PHOTOGRAPHIC WHITEWASH 15-27, 30, 36, 38, 42, 45-6, 50, 53-4, 61-4, 71, 81-2, 104, 109, 119, 123-4, 138-46, 148-9, 151-2, 154, 176, 178, 182, 277, 280-1)

*Note that here also we are offered an account of the shooting that he each of three shots hitting the President in the Governor and at the same time, without including in the above list. And to nothing else.*

On April 22, Eisenberg drafted memos on each of two conferences "to determine which frames of the Zapruder movies show the impact of the first and second bullets". These were held April 14 and 21. Specter is among those attending both conferences. In each case he recorded but a single dissent - the only <sup>one</sup> registered by anyone. Each time it was to the consensus that Governor Connally could not have been wounded after Zapruder Frame 236

The complete texts are in the appendix (pp. 000-00 ), where they may be studied carefully, as I believe they should be. Here I want to point out that these hitherto suppressed staff memoranda reveal what was carefully screened out of the testimony of those participants who also were

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witnesses and from the Report:

The consensus that the President could have had and probably did have a delayed reaction to being wounded, with him the delayed reaction being more likely than with the Governor (the Report assumes there was no delayed reaction by the President and there was one by the Governor, both assumptions being essential to its conclusion as both are opposed to the suppressed evidence);

and that the President could have been struck by the first bullet as early as Zapruder Frame 163!

When it is understood that the Report is also based on the presumption that it was completely impossible for the President to have been struck before Frame 210 - had he been the Report could not have attributed *the message* this to Oswald - the significance of this suppression is staggering. So is the steadfast refusal of the Commission to have individual slides for individual and careful study made of any frame prior to 171!

From the supercilious language of the Report it is possible to infer that the Commission found that a shot from that Texas School Book Depositor sixth-floor window could have struck at Zapruder Frame 186. This, however, is false and is one of the careful evasions or escape hatches fabricated in advance. The concept that shot was, on November 22, 1963, possible at Frame 186, is based on the presumption that six months later, during a "reconstruction", when there was no wind blowing, for 1/18.3 of a second, there was a clear spot in the live-oak tree between that window on that day and the presumed position of the car six months earlier.

That grown men would even try and palm off such fantasy is a measure of the desperation with which the Report was conceived and drafted. One and eighteen hundredths <sup>seconds, a fragment of time</sup> ~~is~~ so small that the individual cannot measure it, is insufficient for a conscious decision to be made and then followed by the act of sighting and firing a rifle, which requires a <sup>steady</sup> careful squeeze

of the trigger. ~~More~~, on November 22, <sup>1963</sup> the condition of the foliage of that ~~tree~~ <sup>≡ with what it was on May 24 1964</sup> tree could not have been identical. The change in position of a twig or leaf - a single one of either - would invalidate this foolishness. More, on November 22, a strong wind had been blowing. It was estimated at 10 mph, almost blew Mrs. Kennedy's hat off (the first Altgens picture captured this almost unseated Motorcycle Policeman Narrison L. Baker. And were these things not true, a shot at the <sup>n</sup> angle of Frame 186 is eliminated by the trajectories basic to the Report, for at that point the bullet could not have inflicted on the Governor the injuries attributed to it.

There could never have been any legitimate doubt that the President had been struck prior to Frame 210 - not just that a bullet had been fired, but also that the President had been hit - as I show in WHITEWASH II. The chapter "Willis In His Own Name" proves that Phil Willis took a picture after the President had been hit, and that the Zapruder film, which shows Willis, also shows that Willis had taken the picture and lowered his camera before Frame 202. The government's problem is that any shot prior to Frame 210 could not have been fired by Oswald or any lone <sup>with film - with film</sup> assassin, for it required a fourth bullet. <sup>1</sup>

Here also we find an explanation for the editing of the Zapruder film (WHITEWASH 45, 206), for it is in the margins of this film that Phil Willis is seen to disappear from Zapruder's camera's view at just the frames missing in the Commission's evidence! Although they are said to have been reproduced seriatim, beginning with Frame 171, Frames 208-11 are missing and Frames 207 and 212 altered. How remarkably this coincides with the essentiality of having Frame 210 in evidence! That, it should be recalled, is the frame in which for the first time, the <sup>Commission</sup> ~~Report~~ claims, the President could have been hit by a shot from the sixth-floor window.

J. F. K. 3  
MP 1

April 22, 1964

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

FROM: Melvin A. Eisenberg

SUBJECT: Conference of April 14, 1964, to determine which frames in the Zapruder movies show the impact of the first and second bullets.

On April 14, 1964, a conference was held to determine which frames in the Zapruder film portray the instants at which the first and second bullets struck.

Present were: Commander James J. Humes, Director of Laboratories of the Naval Medical School, Bethesda, Maryland; Commander J. Thornton Boswell, Chief Pathologist, Naval Medical School, Bethesda; Lt. Col. Pierre A. Finck, Chief of Wound Ballistics Pathology Branch, Armed Forces Institute of Pathology; Dr. F. W. Light, Jr., Deputy Chief of the Biophysics Division at Edgewood Arsenal, Maryland, and Chief of the Wound Assessment Branch of the Biophysics Division; Dr. Olivier, Chief of the Wound Ballistics Branch of the Biophysics Division at Edgewood Arsenal; Messrs. Bailey, Gaudier, Stanczyk, and two other unidentified agents of the FBI; Messrs. Kelley and Howlett of the Secret Service; and Messrs. Redlich, Specter, and Eisenberg of the Commission staff.

A screening was held of the Zapruder film and of slides prepared by LHM from the film. Each slide corresponded with a separate frame of film, beginning with frame 171. The discussion of the reading was as follows:

(a) The President had been definitely hit by frames 204-205, when he emerges from behind a sign with his hands clutching at his throat.

(b) The reaction shown in frames 224-225 may have started at an earlier point--possibly as early as frame 199 (when there appears to be some jerkiness in his movement) or, with a higher degree of possibility, at frames 204-06 (where his right elbow appears to be raised to an artificially high position).

(c) If the reaction did not begin at 199 or 204-06, it possibly began during the range of frames during which the President is hidden from Zapruder's camera by a sign, approximately frames 171-204.

Mr. Willens ✓  
Mr. Redlich  
Mr. Ball

Mr. Berlin  
Mr. Specter  
Mr. Eisenberg

(d) The President may have been struck by the first bullet as much as two seconds before any visible reaction began. In all likelihood, however, the maximum delay between impact and reaction would be under one second, and it is possible that the reaction was instantaneous. Putting this in terms of frames, the President may have been struck as much as 36 frames before any visible reaction is seen. If the visible reaction begins at 199, the President may have been struck as early as 163; if the visible reaction begins at 204-06, he may have been struck as early as 168-170; if the visible reaction begins while the President is behind the sign, he may have been struck as early as 179-183.

(e) The velocity of the first bullet would have been little diminished by its passage through the President. Therefore, if Governor Connally was in the path of the bullet it would have struck him and (probably) caused the wounds he sustained in his chest cavity. Strong indications that this occurred are provided by the facts that (1) the bullet recovered from Governor Connally's stretcher does not appear to have penetrated a wrist and (2) if the first bullet did not hit Governor Connally, it should have ripped up the car, but apparently did not. Since the bullet recovered from the Governor's stretcher does not appear to have penetrated a wrist, if he was hit by this (the first) bullet, he was probably also hit by the second bullet.

(f) If Governor Connally was hit by both the first and second bullets, it is impossible to say definitively at what point, or by what point, he had been hit by the second bullet.

(g) Governor Connally seems to straighten up at frames 224-26, and may be reacting to a wound at this point. (If so, it would be a wound from the first bullet.)

(h) Governor Connally seems to begin showing an expression of anguish around 242. If he was hit with two bullets, this expression may have resulted from his second wound.

(i) After Governor Connally straightened up at frames 224-26 he starts a turn to the right. As a result of this turn, at no time after frame 236 was Governor Connally in a position such that a bullet fired from the probable

sits of the assassin would have caused the wound in the chest cavity which Governor Connally sustained--that is, after frame 236, the Governor presented a side view to the assassin rather than a back view.

(j) It is not possible to say whether prior to 236 Governor Connally was ever in a position such that one bullet could have caused the five wounds he sustained.

(k) As in the case of the President, Governor Connally could have conceivably been hit two seconds before he began to react, but the maximum likely time interval between hit and reaction is one second, and the reaction may have been instantaneous. The likelihood of an instantaneous reaction is particularly great in regard to the wrist wound, since pain is usually felt more quickly in a limb than in the torso.

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Mr. Spetzer disagrees with this, and feels the Governor was in position to receive the chest wound up to 242.

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The consensus of the April 14 meeting was that "the reaction shown in frames 224-25 may have been started...as early as frame 199...or, with a higher degree of possibility at frames 204-6..." It was also that "the President may have been struck by the first bullet as much as two seconds before any visible reaction began", although it would probably have been "under one second". Thus, he may have been struck as early as ~~13~~ 163, with the delayed reaction of two seconds, or 36 frames, if the first visible reaction is, in fact, in Frame 199. (However, in WHITEWASH II, p. 198, I establish a visible reaction at about Frame 192, or with a delay of the possible two seconds, a shot that struck the President as early as about ~~199~~ Zapruder Frame 155. Confirming this is my analysis, first reported in WHITEWASH, beginning on p. 47, that at Frame/Zapruder's camera <sup>190</sup> began to shake in reaction to what he had seen a little earlier. Even CBS, in its video whitewash, agreed that the assassination began before Frame 210, although it supported the Report, unblushingly not acknowledging the incompatibility. CBS also claimed this as its own discovery of "new evidence" in the Zapruder film, although the executive producer of the series had read it more than a year earlier in WHITEWASH<sup>II</sup>, <sup>where it had been published previously.</sup> his staff more recently.)

That this, even if only a possibility - and it without doubt was more - could have been expunged from the Report while the memorandum was suppressed from the evidence, is incredible. It casts suspicion on all the participants and the conclusions. This means that all were silent at a false Report which suppressed their own conclusions, that the President could have been and probably was struck at a time when Oswald could not have shot him and must have been killed as the result of a conspiracy, for with the earlier first shot, no one man could have inflicted <sup>all</sup> these wounds from the alleged sixth-floor Texas School Book Depository window.



The ramifications of the fact of this suppression and of what was suppressed are like nothing in our history, for here is the first credible record of a conspiracy within the government. That this intelligence is in the files and stifled, not in the Report, is really beyond immediate comprehension. It is a sickening fact, one that stuns the mind.

This memorandum repeats twice in a single paragraph (e) that the so-called single bullet to which all the non-fatal wounds were attributed in the Report, according to the consensus, "does not appear to have penetrated a wrist". It also says of Governor Connally's wounds the opposite of the foundation of the Report, that "It is not possible to say whether prior to 236 Governor Connally was ever in a position such that one bullet could have caused the five wounds he sustained" and that, "the likelihood of an instantaneous reaction is particularly great in regard to a wrist wound...since pain is usually felt more quickly in a limb than in the torso".

The expectant reader will not find this most essential intelligence in the Report, which, to the contrary, assumes without proof that: the Governor was struck by one bullet only, prior to Frame 224 and at or after 210; that he was also lined up with the President; that this same bullet had also gone through the President's neck; and that, contrary to the evidence, the President did not have a delayed reaction while the Governor did.

This, of course, has nothing to do with the additional evidence that makes the single-bullet theory a scientific impossibility, some of it in this very same suppressed memo.

Dr. F. W. Light, Deputy Chief of the Biophysics Division of Edgewood Arsenal, is listed as a participant in both conferences. Dr. Joseph Dolce, consultant to that division of the Arsenal, is listed as participating in the April 22 conference only. This memorandum seems like a carefully

JFK 3  
COPY 1

April 23, 1964

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

FROM: Malvin A. Eisenberg

Over the last several months, we have held conferences in an attempt to determine the frames in the Mix, Zapruder and Muchmore films which portray the impact at which the third shot struck the President. Present at all these conferences were Inspector Leo Gauthier and Mr. Lyndal L. Ebaneyfelt of the FBI, John Joe Howlett of the Secret Service and Messrs. Redlich and Eisenberg of the Commission staff. Also present at most or many of these conferences were Messrs. Specter and Balin, several unidentified assistants of Inspector Gauthier, Inspector Malley of the Secret Service and Inspector Malley of the FBI.

The consensus which emerged from these conferences is that the impact of the third shot is portrayed in frame 313 of the Zapruder film, frame 24 of the Mix film, and frame 42 of the Muchmore film. (In each case, frames are counted from the first frame in the continuous sequence which culminates in the portrayal of the third shot, rather than from the beginning of the films.)

cc: Mr. Rankin  
Mr. Willens ✓  
Mr. Redlich  
Mr. Bell  
Mr. Balin  
Mr. Specter  
Mr. Eisenberg

expurgated version of the earlier one, some of the information in which ~~it~~ duplicates. It is half as long and, predictably, eliminates what we have just quoted.

99 However, it has this concluding paragraph:

"In a discussion after the conference Drs. Light and ~~Dodge~~ expressed themselves as being very strongly of the opinion that Connally had been hit by two different bullets, principally on the ground that the bullet recovered from Connally's stretcher could not have broken his radius without having suffered more distortion. Dr. Olivier withheld a conclusion until he has had the opportunity to make tests on animal tissue and bone with the actual rifle."

It is an unusually naive reader who now will be startled to learn that Dr. Dolce was not called as a witness before the Commission and that there was no duplication of the history attributed to the heroic bullet of Specter's saga, <sup>hence nothing</sup> based upon which Drs. Light and Olivier could base altered testimony. <sup>Dr. Dolce's name, in fact, is not mentioned a single time in all three volumes of testimony.</sup>

Dr. Light testified May 13 (5H94ff). His testimony is fairly invoked in the Report:

"...testified that the anatomical findings were insufficient for him to formulate <sup>a</sup>/firm opinion as to whether the same bullet did or did not pass through the President's neck first before inflicting all the wounds on Governor Connally" (R109); and ~~thus plus,~~ "Based on the other circumstances, such as the relative positions in the automobile of the President and the Governor, Dr. Light concluded that it was probable that the same bullet traversed the President's neck and inflicted all the wounds on Governor Connally" (R585).

How Dr. Light knew "the relative positions" at the time of this alleged shot, when no one else does and when no one else knows <sup>when</sup> ~~what~~ the

the impossible shot was fired, must remain a mystery. What is not mysterious is that he is a career government employee and that all the other physicians agreed with his initial opinion, that a bullet in the nigh-to-perfect condition of 399 could not have smashed its way through a wrist.

## Extra space

The thought of recapitulating the sickening evidence detailed above from the Commission files and suppressed from its testimony and worse, ~~for~~ from its Report, paralyzes the mind as it turns the stomach. Here we have more than enough suppressed from the Report to destroy it the <sup>P</sup> until acknowledgement of its existence was unavoidable, the staff persistently <sup>the "missed" bullet</sup> pretended ~~it~~ didn't exist, even though it wounded James C. Tague, who bled from the wound. All of this was instantaneously on the police radio. <sup>it</sup> was public knowledge. But the Commission staff was prepared to "solve" the murder of the President by making no mention at all of this shot, <sup>in</sup> simply because <sup>it</sup> could not account for the injuries to the President and Governor and ~~it~~ ~~with~~ with only three bullets (any more mean a conspiracy and no Oswald-single assassin Report), until Arlen Specter ~~sixed~~ invented the invalid single-bullet theory.

<sup>165</sup> ~~with the suppressed finding of a piece of skull 27 hours later and~~ left of where the assassination occurred. Finding the piece of skull to the south, or left, of the scene of the assassination is not consistent with a rear shot and a right explosion of the head, the official account.

The size and weight of the bullet fragment in Governor Connally's leg, in themselves ~~more than~~ enough to invalidate the Report and all the investigation, were known and suppressed. Experts who told the Commission prior to hearings that this theory was impossible either were not called or on the basis of no new evidence, testified <sup>to the Commission</sup> in public other than as they informed ~~the~~ <sup>it</sup> Commission in private.

<sup>160</sup> The staff papers relating to the President's rear non-fatal wound refer to it as a back, rather than a neck wound. If it were a back wound,

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The thought of recapitulating the sickening evidence detailed above from the Commission files and suppressed from its testimony and worse, ~~xxx~~ from its Report, paralyzes the mind as it turns the stomach. Here we have more than enough suppressed from the Report to destroy it, the integrity of those involved with it, and ~~in~~<sup>that</sup> of the government that issued and demands belief in it - the same government that the Report, in effect, legitimizes.

The President could have been and probably was struck much earlier than the Report acknowledges as even possible.

His photographed reaction to the so-called fatal shot is inconsistent with the official description of that shot. ~~In turn,~~<sup>it</sup> this is consistent with the suppressed finding of a piece of skull 29 hours later and to the left of where the assassination occurred. Finding the piece of skull to the south, or left, of the scene of the assassination is not consistent with a rear shot and a right explosion of the head, the official account.

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165  
 180 The staff papers relating to the President's rear non-fatal wound refer to it as a back, rather than a neck wound. If it were a back wound,

this alone wrecks the Report and the Commission. The basis for saying its alleged but never traced or proven<sup>2</sup> path through the body was "traced" is an "assumption" and nothing more. This is the word of the admiral in charge of the entire Naval Medical Center. He was present at the autopsy along with not less than 22 others, not one of whom was called by the Commission!

The autopsy doctors had earlier told Arlen Specter other than what they testified to, and he, in conducting that testimony, let it pass.

Here, in these hitherto suppressed documents, we have the opposite of what is in the Report - disproof of that Report - and self-administered impugning of character and integrity unequalled in history.

If this is what one lone-and-unassisted man with limited time and facilities can find when a large proportion of the files are still withheld, what might remain to be discovered about:

the fact;

the integrity of the staff, of the Commission, of the Report and of

the government;

9) And the real reason for the assassination and those responsible for it?