

- | | | |
|-----|---|---|
| (D) | D.C.A.
Daniel, Jack
Darnell, James
Dillard, Tom | [film footage]
[film footage]
[film footage]
[still photographs] |
| (F) | Field, C. | [film footage] |
| (G) | Grant, Clint | [still photograph] |
| (H) | Holt, Sally
Howard, Tom
Hughes, Robert | [still photograph]
[film footage]
[film footage] |
| (J) | Jones, Penn | [still photograph] |
| (K) | Knudson, Robert | [still photographs] |
| (M) | Martin, John
McAulay, Joseph
Moorman, Mary
Muchmore, Mary
Murray, James | [film footage]
[still photographs]
[still photograph]
[film footage]
[still photograph] |
| (N) | N.P.I.C.
Nix, Orville | [film footage]
[film footage] |
| (O) | Oswald-Porter, M. | [still photograph] |
| (P) | Parkland Hospital
Powell, William
P.K.F.H. | [still photographs]
[still photograph]
[film footage] |
| (R) | Rickerby, Art | [still photograph] |
| (S) | Similas, Norman | [still photographs] |
| (T) | Towner, Robert | [still photographs] |
| (W) | Weaver, Jack
Willis, Phil | [still photograph]
[still photographs] |
| (Z) | Zapruder, Abraham | [film footage] |

James Altgens:

Frame 1-5 shows an individual standing on the sidewalk halfway down on Houston Street. It was believed to be a right-wing extremist by the name of Joseph Milteer. The Committee concluded that this was not Milteer.

Frame 1-6 shows an individual standing in the doorway of the TSBD. Many critics believed that this individual was Oswald. The government with a small fraction of the critics believed that this individual was Bill Nolan Lovelady.

Gordon Arnold:

Film footage of the assassination from the grassy knoll. The film packet was allegedly confiscated by a man wearing a Dallas Police Officer uniform.

Thomas Atkins:

Film footage of the motorcade in San Antonio, Texas prior to Dallas. Footage of the motorcade leaving San Antonio with a view of the hotel. Allegedly in front of the hotel is Eva Grant.

Babushka Lady:

Film footage of the motorcade opposite from Zapruder. The film which might have shown a better view of the TSBD and the assassination. The film was allegedly confiscated by FBI Agent Regis Kennedy and never returned. Conflicting reports by the Committee as to whether they located and viewed the film were never verified. There is some doubt if the Committee interviewed the correct woman according to a Committee investigator. Questions have surfaced if Mrs. Beck could be the Babushka Lady.

Mrs. Beck:

According to FBI reports, Mrs. Beck could have been the Babushka Lady. There is no information as to the existence of this film footage.

Jack Beers:

Frame showing Larry Florer under arrest near the Dal-Tex building.

Frame showing two individuals taken in for questioning by the Dallas Police. The two men, one Cuban and the other African-American are inside the police car located near the TSBD.

Similar to the above frame.

Frame showing the arrest of the three "Tramps." There has been much speculation as to the identity of these three tramps. From CIA agents, one of the three tramps being a Naval Intelligence Officer, and another tramp being a right-wing extremist, to another being a hitman. Or possibly the three just being derelicts.

Another view of the three "Tramps."

Frame showing the arrest of an elderly, white-haired, white male under arrest near the TSBD. Some critics thought this man may have been the umbrella man [now refer to as TUM] and was concealing the umbrella under his baggy clothes. Others thought this man was Joseph Milteer.

F. M. Bell:

Film from the grassy knoll interior of the grassy knoll. Film footage allegedly shows possible shooting from the grassy knoll. Included in the film footage of TUM and the Cuban sitting next to each other following the assassination.

Hugh Betzner:

From Elm Street, of the grassy knoll. From behind the grassy knoll retaining wall, of two individuals including "dogman." To the right of the second individual and behind the wooden fence of the third individual peeking over the fence.

Wilma Bond:

View of TUM following the assassination. First point out TUM was Josiah Thompson in his book, Six Seconds in Dallas. Thompson treated TUM as an innocent bystander with an excellent view of the assassination. Some critics have charged that this individual was the signal man for the shooting. One critic who has done the most research on TUM believes that the umbrella was actually an M-1 dart launcher which fired a flechette tipped in poison that struck the President in the neck. This researcher went even so far as to conduct two personal interviews with the man he believed was TUM. The two interviews were tape recorded and a Psychological Stress Evaluator (P.S.E.) were conducted on these two tapes. While other researchers believe that the man who testified before the committee, Louis Witt, was TUM.

The man who is referred to as The Accomplice (TA) is now walking down Elm Street following a meeting with TUM. In an earlier photograph TA can be seen talking into a communication device. TUM is present in this frame.

Continuation of TA walking down Elm Street while TUM watches the activities of the crowd.

One of the final views of TUM. While TUM appears in several earlier views taken in stills and film footage his whereabouts following the Bond series has never been known.

Richard Bothun:

Taken approximately two seconds after Robert Towner #2 this photograph shows TA and TUM calmly down together following the shooting. It is with this photograph that the researcher used a transparency overlay of this photograph with the mug-shot of the man he believed was TUM.

Charles Bronson:

From the film footage of the sixth-floor windows. The film footage of this area concluded to show movement in the windows according to the Committee. CBS Evening News segment had Itek Corporation complete an analysis of the film. Itek concluded no movement. One researcher released information last year (1991) concerning the window from which Oswald allegedly fired at the motorcade. According to this researcher by using a rather unknown [computer enhancement] technique he was able to identify the shooter on the 6th floor. As of this writing, the identity of the shooter has not been released. However, this has caused the Dallas FBI Field Office to conduct their own study of the film. The results are not known at this time.

Frame 1-3 which shows the motorcade under fire. This view of TA and TUM is probably one of the better views of the two standing together. This frame actually shows that TA was standing in the street and not on the sidewalk. Would this photograph be a good candidate for computer enhancement of the grassy knoll?

Frank Cancellare:

From the north side of the plaza viewing the south side grassy knoll. What appears to be a gunman on the south knoll which later disappears in later photographs. Eyewitnesses reported a wound to the left side of the head of President Kennedy. One consultant to the Photographic Evidence Panel reported a possible left side head wound to the President. This was based on one of the X-rays taken during the autopsy.

Donald Cook:

Arrest of a possible suspect following the assassination. This frame is similar to Willis #10 of the arrest and possible rifle.

The arrest of Larry Florer following the assassination.

Robert Croft:

Allegations made that when Croft turned over his film packet to the FBI that the FBI did not return all of his slides. If true, with the last slide return there could be an additional 33 out-takes.

Dallas Cinema Associates, Inc.:

Film footage shot by John Martin which shows an individual standing on the sidewalk halfway down on Houston Street. This individual is the same man seen in Altgens 1-5. The film footage shot by Martin is under-exposed.

Film footage shot by John Martin which shows TA and TUM following the assassination. As with the above footage the most important footage is under-exposed.

Film footage shot by unknown member of the D.C.A. group. From outside the Dallas Police Station and following the shooting of Oswald an individual exiting the basement. Some critics believe that this man was Tom Howard. The same man who allegedly photograph Kennedy head shot wound and would later help defend Jack Ruby.

Jack Daniel:

Film footage from beyond the triple underpass of the motorcade proceeding to Parkland Hospital. From this location, Daniel allegedly captured on film smoke coming off the grassy knoll. This is the smoke from a gun which was reported by eyewitnesses of the assassination.

Jack Darnell:

Film footage of an arrest of a man in front of the TSBD.

C. Field:

Whereabouts or even if the film existed is unknown. Listed in the Dallas FBI Field Office, would they have retained the film?

Clint Grant:

Taken immediately after the assassination of TUM. Was released by the Committee to the public in order to identify this man.

Sally Holt:

Taken during the assassination of the TSBD this film packet was allegedly exposed to light upon removal from the camera.

Tom Howard:

According to Eva Grant, Howard had a photograph taken at the time of the fatal head shot. Could she have been mistaken and the photograph taken at Parkland Hospital? Eva is Jack Ruby's sister. It has never been verified if this photograph existed.

Robert Hughes:

According to critics this film shows a second individual in the window next to the Oswald window. The facts surrounding the film were falsely stated in the Warren Report and FBI reports. The Warren Commission stated the film was shot at 12:20 p.m. Actual time was 12:30 p.m. The film was studied by the FBI and the National Photographic Interpretation Center (the same CIA outfit that analyzed the Zapruder film) concluded that the two silhouettes were shadows from cartons near the window. A study performed by Itek in 1967 concluded no movement in the window. However, in a later study Itek would reverse their conclusion.

Penn Jones:

At Parkland Hospital of the crowd of spectators following the departure of the presidential party. One individual with his back to the camera is alleged to have been Jack Ruby.

Robert Knudson:

Referring to the autopsy of President Kennedy, Knudson stated that it was "the hardest assignment in my life." This statement could have been taken out of quote. But after passing on this information to one of the foremost researchers in this area this could be true. Based on interviews and photographs the body of the late President would have been placed on the first table at the morgue. Photographs were then taken by Knudson. The body was later placed on the second table where the actual autopsy was performed. The National Archives has no record of any autopsy photographs being taken by Knudson.

John Martin:

Important footage taken by Martin was discussed in the Dallas Cinema Associates, Inc., section. What could have been important and vital information was under-exposed by Martin and may have been edited out.

Joseph McAulay:

Photographs of a man being arrested in Fort Worth. There were reports of a man with a rifle speeding away in a car in the Fort Worth area following the assassination.

Mary Moorman:

Originally reporting to show the 6th floor assassin lair window, this print was allegedly cropped by the FBI.

Reported as showing a rifleman on the grassy knoll this print has received extensive computer enhancement. Two different opinions concerning this rifleman. One report was of a man dressed in a Dallas Police Officer uniform and the other contradicting this aspect of the clothing.

James Murray:

Frame 1-13 of police officers examining an object which was reported as being a 45-caliber bullet located inside human brain matter.

Frame 1-14 of Sheriff Walters lighting a cigarette near this area.

Frame 1-15 of Sheriff Walters leaning down to pick up an object located in area.

Frame 1-16 of Sheriff Walters holding this object in his hand.

Frame 1-17 of an alleged FBI agent examining this area.

Frame 1-18 of the police officers standing around this area.

Frame 1-19 of the alleged FBI agent placing this object in his left coat pants.

Frame 1-25 of the front doorway of the TSBD. In the extreme left hand corner, of an alleged FBI agent.

Frame 1-26 of an African-American boy inside a police car in front of the TSBD.
Witnesses?

Frame 2-17 of Larry Florer inside the Sheriff's office. Process of being interviewed.

Frame 2-18 of Larry Florer inside the Sheriff's office. Process of being interviewed.

Frame 2-19 of four men inside the Sheriff's office. Process of being interviewed.

Frame 2-20 of Larry Florer inside the Sheriff's office.

Frame 2-21 of Larry Florer inside the Sheriff's office.

Frame 2-22 of Larry Florer inside the Sheriff's office.

Frame 2-29 of Larry Florer inside the Sheriff's office.

Frame 2-30 of Larry Florer inside the Sheriff's office.

Frame 3-10 of Mary Moorman using the telephone inside the Sheriff's office.

National Photographic Interpretation Center:

Allegations that NPIC had the original Zapruder film footage for their analysis. Allegations that they (NPIC) retained the original or altered the original upon returning the film.

Analysis of the Robert Hughes film footage. No additional information.

Orville Nix:

Allegations that upon returning the film footage to Nix that frames were missing. Allegations that the government did not return the original film to Mr. Nix.

Marina Oswald-Porter:

Marina Oswald testimony before the Warren Commission of the destruction of a third photograph of Lee holding the rifle in the backyard.

Parkland Hospital:

Allegations that photographs were taken during the emergency surgery of President Kennedy. Approximately five rolls of film were exposed during treatment.

William Powell:

The probability of an Army Intelligence Officer taking a still photograph of the 6th floor of the TSBD seconds after the assassination.

President Kennedy's Final Hour:

Refer to the Dallas Cinema Associates, Inc., footage by John Martin.

Art Rickerby:

Photograph taken immediately after the assassination of TA. TUM is hidden from view.

Norman Similas:

Allegations by the photographer of taking 48 photographs before, during and after the assassination.

Robert Towner:

Frame 1-2 following the aftermath of the shooting. TA/TUM are sitting together while TA is using a radio communication device.

Frame 1-3 shows TA walking towards the triple underpass with what appears to be the radio communication device in his back pocket.

Jack Weaver:

View of the 6th floor window just seconds prior to the shooting.

Phil Willis:

Frame 1-5 of the grassy knoll. Included in this photograph of TA, TUM, dogman, the individual located next to dogman, and the man behind shelter #3.

Frame 1-6 of TA and TUM sitting down together immediately following the assassination.

Frame 1-7 of Jim Hicks who confessed during the Garrison investigation that he was one of the radio communicators during the assassination. What appears to be a radio in his left rear trousers pocket.

Frame 1-8 of the doorway area of the TSBD building. Taken from behind of an individual in a crowd may be Jack Ruby.

Out-take of an individual under arrest in front of the Dal-Tex Building. The head of this individual has been cropped out in this frame.

Abraham Zapruder:

Allegations that NPIC tampered with this film during their analysis. According to one critic, the frames around Z 313 - Z 315 showed additional facial damage to the President not reported by the Parkland Hospital doctors or seen in the X-rays.

Inventory of Autopsy Films of President KennedyWarren Commission Report
[November 26, 1963]New York Times
[October 29, 1966]

Negative Type	Number	Negative Type	Number
X-ray	1	X-ray 10 x 12 inches	1
	2		2
	3		3
	4		4
	5		5
	6		6
	7	X-ray 14 x 17 inches	7
	8		8
	9		9
	10		10
	11		11
			12*
			13*
			14*
Black and white 4 x 5 inches	1	Black and white negatives	1
	2		2
	3		3
	4		4
	5		5
	6		6
	7		7
	8		8
	9		9
	10		10
	11		11
	12		12
	13		13
	14		14
	15		15

*Reported X-rays missing from the November 26, 1963 inventory.

Warren Commission Report
[November 26, 1963]

New York Times
[October 29, 1966]

Negative Type	Number	Negative Type	Number
	16		16
	17		17
	18		18
		Black and white 4 x 5 inches**	19
			20
			21
			22
			23
			24
			25
Color 4 x 5 inches	1	Color transparency 4 x 5 inches	1
	2		2
	3		3
	4		4
	5		5
	6		6
	7		7
	8		8
	9		9
	10		10
	11		11
	12		12
	13		13
	14		14
	15		15
	16		16
	17		17
	18		18
	19		19

**Seven black and white negatives were exposed during the examination of the brain on December 6, 1963. (Refer to Commission Exhibit No. 391, volume XVI, p. 988.)

Negative Type	Number	Negative Type	Number
	20		20
	21		21
	22		22
		***	23
			24
			25
			26
			27
		Film 4 x 5 inches ^{°E}	1
			2
			3
			4
			5
		Color films ^{°E}	1 roll
		Color film ^{∪E}	1 piece

***Six color 4 x 5 negatives were exposed during the examination of the brain on December 6, 1963. (Refer to Commission Exhibit No. 391, volume XVI, p. 988.) From the inventory of October 29, 1966, there were only five color negatives.

^{°E} Overexposed with no image presented.

^{∪E} Underexposed.

Warren Commission Report
[November 26, 1963]

New York Times
[October 29, 1966]

Negative Type	Number	Negative Type	Number
120 film ^{°E}	1		
	2		
	3		
	4		
	5		
Total "..complete listing" FBI. (Refer to CD No. 7, p. 285.)	56	Total negatives and transparencies. Roll of film. (Refer to <u>New York Times</u> , January 6, 1968, pp. 1, 15.)	75

^{°E} Overexposed with no image presented.

Inventory of Autopsy Films of President Kennedy, November 1, 1966

Negative Type	Number	ID Number	Description	Comments
X-rays 8 x 10 inches	1	21296	Skull: front-back view of the skull	"..slight heat damaged."
	2	21296	Skull: side, right view of the skull	"two angle lines overdrawn on the film.."
	3	21296	Skull: side view of the skull	

Negative Type	Number	ID Number	Description	Comments
	4	No Identification	Bone fragment	October 29, 1966, numbers 1-6: 10 x inches
	5	No Identification	Bone fragment	
	6	No Identification	Bone fragment	
X-ray 14 x 17	7	21296	Abdomen: front-back view of the body	
	8	21296	Shoulder, right chest right view	front-back view
	9	21296	Chest: front-back view	
	10	21296	Shoulder: left: chest, left view	front-back view
	11	21296	Chest, lower abdomen	front-back view
	12	21296	Thighs, both; knee joints both	front-back view
	13	21296	Pelvis: front-back view	"...a small round density of myelogram media projected over the sacral canal..."
	14	21296	Pelvis, lower; hips and thighs, upper, front-back view	

Negative Type	Number	ID Number	Description	Comments
Black and white negatives 4 x 5 inches	1		Head, left shoulders	
	2		Similar	
	3		Similar	
	4		Similar	
	5		Head, right, shoulder right	
	6		Similar	
	7		Head, above	
	8		Similar	
	9		Similar	
	10		Similar	
	11		Shoulder wound, back view	
	12		Similar	
	13		Head, front; torso, upper	Shows tracheotomy wound
	14		Similar	"...somewhat closer view..."
	15		Skull, wound, right, rear	occipital area
	16		Similar	

Negative Type	Number	ID Number	Description	Comments
	17		Similar	Shows wound "... following reflection of scalp..."
	18		Similar	
	19	JTB	Brain, below	
	20	JTB	Brain, above	
	21	JTB	Brain, below	
	22	JTB	Brain	"...direct basilar view..."
	23	JTB	Brain, above	"...extensive damage to right cerebral hemisphere..."
	24	JTB	Similar	
	25	JTB	Similar	
Color transparencies 4 x 5 inches	26		Head, right side	
	27		Similar	
	28		Similar	
	29		Head, left side	
	30		Similar	

Negative Type	Number	ID Number	Description	Comments
	31		Similar	
	32		Head, above	
	33		Similar	
	34		Similar	
	35		Similar	
	36		Similar	
	37		Similar	
	38		Shoulder, wound, right upper back area viewed	
	39		Shoulder, wound, right upper back area viewed	
	40		Head and torso, upper area viewed	Tracheotomy wound
	41		Similar	
	42		Head, wound, right occipital area viewed	
	43		Similar	
	44		Head, wound, back	
	45		Similar	
	46		Brain, below	
	47		Similar	

Negative Type	Number	ID Number	Description	Comments
	48		Similar	
	49		Color negative with no transparency made from number 47	
	50		Brain, above	
	51		Similar	
	52		Similar	
Black and white negatives 4 x 5 inches	1		Unexposed	
	2		Unexposed	Developed
	3		Unexposed	Developed
	4		Unexposed	Developed
	5		Unexposed	Developed
Ektachrome ^(R) Film 4 x 5 inches			Unexposed	Not developed
Ektachrome transparency 4 x 5 inches	1		Unexposed	Not developed

Negative Type	Number	ID Number	Description	Comments
120 Color	Roll		No image present	Secret Service agent exposed film to light during the autopsy
Total	72 Negatives and Transparencies 2 Rolls of Film			

Inventory, February 26-27, 1968

Negative Type	Number	ID Number	Description	Remarks
X-ray	1	21296	Skull, front-back view area	heat damage in two small areas
	2	21296	Skull, left side view area	November 1966 has this listed as right side of the X-ray
	3	21296	Skull, left side view area	
	4	21296	Skull fragments	
	5	21296	Skull fragments	
	6	21296	Skull fragments	
	7	21296	Chest and stomach front to back view area	

Negative Type	Number	ID Number	Description	Comments
	8	21296	Chest, right shoulder and arm, upper, front-back view	
	9	21296	Chest, front-back view	Lower neck area
	10	21296	Chest, left shoulder and arm upper	Lower neck area
	11	21296	Chest and stomach front-back view	
	12	21296	Thighs, lower, knees, front-back	
	13	21296	Pelvis, front-back view	
	14		Legs, upper front back view	
	18	1 JB	Head and neck, left side	
	17	2 JB	Head and neck, left side	
	6	3 JB	Head and neck, left side	
	15	4 JB	Head and neck, left side	
	12	5 JB	Head, right, above, part of face, neck, shoulder and chest, upper	
	11	6 JB	Head, right, above, part of face, neck, shoulder and chest, upper	
	8	7 JB	Head, above	

Negative Type	Number	ID Number	Description	Comments
	13	8 JB	Head, above	
	5	9 JB	Head, above	
	16	10 JB	Head, above	
	9	11 JB	Back and neck	
	10	12 JB	Back and neck	
	4	13 JB	Head, right, above part of face, shoulder and chest, upper	
	3	14 JB	Head, right, above part of face, neck, shoulder and chest, upper	
	14	15 JB	Head, back	
	7	16 JB	Head, back	
	2	17 JB	Cranial cavity, above, brain removed	
	1	18 JB	Cranial cavity, above, front, brain removed	
Black and white negatives		19 JTB	Brain	13 x 20 mm gray brown rectangular structure observed
		20 JTB	Brain	
		21 JTB	Brain	
		22 JTB	Brain	

Negative Type	Number	ID Number	Description	Comments
		23 JTB	Brain	
		24 JTB	Brain	
		25 JTB	Brain	
	26		Head, right, above, part of face, neck, shoulder, and chest, upper	
	27		Head, right, above, part of face, neck, shoulder, and chest, upper	
	28		Head, right, above, part face, neck, shoulder	
	29		Head and neck, left side	
	30		Head and neck, left side	
	31		Head and neck, left side	
	32		Head, above	
	33		Head, above	
	34		Head, above	
	35		Head, above	
	36		Head, above	
	37		Head, above	
	38		Back and neck	
	39		Back and neck	

Negative Type	Number	ID Number	Description	Comments
	40		Head, right, above, part of face, neck, shoulder and upper chest	
	41		Head, right, above, part of face, neck, shoulder and upper chest	
	42		Head, back	
	43		Head, back	
	44		Cranial cavity, above front, brain removed	
	45		Cranial cavity, above front, brain removed	
	46		Brain, below	
	47		Brain, below	
	48		Brain, below	
	49		Brain, below	
	50		Brain, above	
	51		Brain, above	
	52		Brain, above	
Total	66		Negatives	

Inventory, House Select Committee on Assassinations, Volume 7**TABLE I.** - Description of autopsy photographs examined in authentication study

Number:

26, head, right lateral	Superio-lateral view of head in quarter profile. Includes anterior neck wound, upper chest and shoulders.
27, head, right lateral	
28, head, right lateral	
29, head, left lateral	Profile view. Includes anterior neck wound. No. 30 overexposed.
30, head, left lateral	
31, head, left lateral	
32, head, superior	Superior view of head and shoulders.
33, head, superior	
34, head, superior	
35, head, superior	
36, head, superior	
37, head, superior	
38, upper torso, posterior	Shows shoulder wound.
39, upper torso, posterior	
40, head, right lateral	Inferio-lateral view of head in quarter profile. Includes anterior neck wound.
41, head, right lateral	
42, head, posterior	Close-up of occipito-partial showing scalp wound.
43, head, posterior	
44, cranial cavity	Anterio-Superior views of cranial cavity. Brain removed.
45, cranial cavity	
46, brain, interior	Removed from cranial cavity
47, brain, inferior	
48, brain, inferior	
49, brain, inferior	
50, brain, superior	
51, brain superior	
52, brain superior	

Total 27 prints used in the authentication study

Report on Autopsy Color Photographs Authenticity (by Frank Scott, August 15, 1978)

I have carefully analyzed the original color transparencies exposed in the camera used by the photographer during the autopsy of President Kennedy. The photographer took two or more pictures of each scene; for each scene he used a different exposure (different shutter speed or different lens f-number) for each of the two or more pictures; this is a common practice of photographers to enhance the probability that one of the pictures of a particular scene is exposed properly and also as insurance in the event any of the two or more pictures of a scene are lost due to camera or processing (developing) failures.* The two or more pictures taken by the photographer of a particular scene in several instances were made with the camera in slightly (a few centimeters) different positions in space. For other scenes, the photographer made the two or more exposures from the same position in space, probably using a tripod on which the camera was mounted or using a specimen stand as was, apparently, the case for the pictures made of the brain specimen. The fact that two or more pictures of a particular scene were made from slightly different positions is very fortunate because the variation in camera position provides true stereophotography, somewhat analogous to the different positions of microphones in stereo recording of an orchestra. A pair of stereo pictures enables one to see the scene in three dimensions; stereo pictures add depth to the perception of the photographed scene in much the same way as a pair of human eyes, separated from one another in space, can perceive depth.

The stereo pairs of pictures provide a sound basis upon which to assess the authenticity of the photographs. The same is true of the nonstereo pairs, such as the brain pictures, but to somewhat lesser extent.

In the case of nonstereo pairs of pictures, the pictures can be superimposed on one another; the superimposition can be achieved physically (actually placing one transparency over or on another transparency) or by optical means (where the image of the transparencies are optically brought together in register). Careful examination of the superimposed pictures will reveal differences between the two pictures. In viewing stereo pairs of photographs, one eye views one picture and the other eye views the second picture; the eyes, coupled with the visual image processes of the brain, very readily reveal differences between the two pictures. When viewing a photographed scene using a stereo pair of photographs, differences in the scene between the two pictures tend to "pop out at you," that is, are easily noted. When viewing a photographed scene using a nonstereo pair of photographs, differences between the photographs are apparent but not as readily noted and thus require more careful examination.

To successfully avoid detection of picture alteration requires that each picture of a pair of pictures be altered identically, which is essentially impossible, particularly with a stereo pair since each picture of a stereo pair is a picture of the scene from a slightly, but directly comparable, point of view. Any nonidentical alteration of the pictures of a pair is readily noted when pairs are viewed stereoscopically or monoscopically. A clear demonstration of this is provided by one particular stereo pair: In one picture of a pair there are more droplets of blood on the towel directly beneath a clump of hairs of President Kennedy's head than there are in the other picture of the pair; when viewing this scene in stereo, it becomes very quickly and clearly apparent that the two pictures are not identical with specific respect to this blood-droplets detail; obviously, during the elapsed time between the two pictures, additional blood dripped from the hair onto the towel.

In careful examination of the pictures made of each scene, and in searching for, and finding, candidate pictures for stereo pairs for use by medical experts for the select committee, I did not find any indication or evidence that any of the pictures were altered and, thus, I conclude that these pictures are authentic photographs. In forming this conclusion, I assume that the object photographed is, indeed, the body of President Kennedy.

Attachment.

Transparency Identification Numbers

Among the autopsy transparencies, the following pairs provided stereoscopic viewing of the photographed scene:

43 JB and 42 JB
 33 JB and 32 JB
 44 JB and 45 JB
 34 J7B and 37 J7B
 26 J7B and 28 J7B

while the following pairs provided stereoscopic viewing but of poor stereo quality:

38 JB and 39 JB
 41 J7B and 40 J7B

while the following pairs, or sets of three pictures, appeared to be identical to one another but did not provide stereoscopic viewing:

32 JB and 36 JB
 37 JB and 35 J7B
 29 J7B and 31 JB and 30 J7B
 26 J7B and 27 J7B
 47 JB and 46 JB and 48 JB
 52 J7B and 51 JB and 50 JB

The numbers refer to those appearing on the envelopes or protective cellophane sleeves of the 4-by-5-inch positive transparencies as provided to me by Archive Courier, Mr. Bill Grover, on

*I was employed as a medical photographer at the M. D. Anderson Hospital and Tumor Research Institute while attending college; for the photography of patients, for autopsy photography, and for anatomical specimen photography it was a policy of the photography department to take three pictures of every scene photographed for the reasons cited above; after film processing the two poorest pictures were discarded. March 2, 1978; these numbers may not be consistent with other references to these photographs during the past years since the transparencies may not have been stored consistently in their own, correct envelope or sleeve; the "JB" or "J7B" portion of the notations or labels may not be correct since it is merely my interpretation of letters/numbers which were not clearly written and possibly misread by me.

Litigation for Photographic Records

Time Incorporated v. Bernard Geis Associates, Bernard Geis, Josiah Thompson, and Random House, Incorporated. No. 67 Civil 4736. United States District Court, Southern District of New York.

Researchers who have read Josiah Thompson book, Six Seconds in Dallas are aware of the problems that the author had with Time regarding the publication of stills taken from the Zapruder film. While Time had the copyright right to the Zapruder film (years later the film was sold back to the Zapruder family for \$1.00) the Court ruled in favor of Thompson, due to the heightened interest in the assassination. In the end, Thompson would use sketches of the still frames from the movie instead of the actual movie stills.

United States ex rel. State of Louisiana v. James B. Rhoads. District of Columbia Court of General Sessions, Misc. 825-69A. January, 1969. Judge Charles W. Halleck, Jr.

New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison subpoena of May 9, 1968, failed since the Department of Justice refused to serve the National Archives. The subpoena was for access to the X-rays and photographs taken during the autopsy of President Kennedy. A second subpoena was issued which would require the Archives to release this material. In order to counteract the second subpoena, the Attorney General released their report concerning the review of the X-rays and autopsy photographs. This was nothing more than a move by the A. G. Office to block any outside investigation.

Mark A. Allen v. Central Intelligence Agency. Civil Action No. 78-1743. United States District Court for the District of Columbia. Judge John L. Smith.

A researcher of the assassination attempted to have Warren Commission Document 347 declassified. This document deals with the events surrounding Oswald's trip to Mexico City. KGB Agent Valery Kostikov was a subject of an investigation and a photograph of Kostikov is included with the document. Both the report (in part) and the photograph is withheld from research. Mr. Allen's suit against the CIA was denied.

Harold Weisberg v. General Services Administration. Civil Action No. 2569-70. United States District Court for the District of Columbia. Judge Gerhard Gesell.

Mr. Weisberg's suit against the National Archives for clear, crisp photographs of the clothing of Mr. Kennedy. The Archives argued that taking such photographs would be in violation of the GSA-Kennedy family agreement. Judge Gesell dismissed the suit and ordered the Archives to produce the photographs as requested by Mr. Weisberg. While the four black and white photographs taken by the Archives for Mr. Weisberg did not violate any of the conditions set by the GSA-Kennedy family agreement, the Archives merely showed these four cropped photographs to Mr. Weisberg and did not provide copies as ordered by Judge Gesell.

Mark Katz v. General Services Administration. Mr. Katz's lawsuit for public access to the autopsy and X-ray photographs of President John F. Kennedy.

Photographs Withheld from Research

- [A] Commission Document 557c: Photographs taken of Oswald during his emergency surgery following the shooting by Jack Ruby. The photographs were deposited in the Warren Commission files. Numerous exposures in black and white and in color were taken of Oswald. Total number of exposed frames are unknown.
- [B] Commission Document 729a: Ten color photographs taken by Canadian Intelligence concerning the "Walk for Peace" march. Accompanying the photographs is a 14-page report.
- [C] Central Intelligence Agency: Photograph in CIA Index 940-927-L as listed in the Oswald 201 File. Photograph is of subject in Mexico City under covert surveillance.
- [C-1] Central Intelligence Agency: Photographs in CIA Index of 929-927-A through 940-927 O-K of the backgrounds removed before the release of photographs as outlined in Oswald 201 File.
- [C-2] Central Intelligence Agency: Photographs in CIA Index 607-818 and CIA Index 614-261. The photographs taken by Mrs. Kramer and Miss Naman consisted of 160 color transparencies of which only 5 selected frames were reproduced according to a CIA Freedom of Information Officer. After a lengthy appeal of nine and one-half years to have the five photographs released, a CIA Freedom of Information Officer would retrieve one print (which was supplied to the requester as a Xerox copy) that was used as Kramer Deposition 1. The other four photographs were not located in their photographic files.
- [C-3] Central Intelligence Agency: Warren Commission Document 347. Files in the request as listed in [C-2] of KGB assassination agent in Mexico City. The requester was informed by the CIA Freedom of Information Officer to "query" to the National Archives for a copy of the print.
- [C-4] Central Intelligence Agency: Audio recordings of Oswald down in Mexico City at the Cuban Embassy. During the House Select Committee on Assassinations investigation, a former CIA agent testified that the tapes were routinely destroyed. This testimony contradicts an FBI report which states that agents of the FBI listened to the tapes after the alleged destruction.
- [D] Federal Bureau of Investigation: Autopsy photographs of Dallas Police Officer J. D. Tippit.
- [D-1] Federal Bureau of Investigation: Autopsy photographs of Jack Ruby.

- [E] House Select Committee on Assassinations: Photographs of Oswald taken by Cuban Intelligence in Mexico City. Two covert surveillance photographs. One photograph shows Oswald waist deep in water with his T-shirt on. The area is either a lake or ocean but certainly not a swimming pool. This photograph was aired on a major network program which later was censored from any additional airing or reference to the story.
- [E-1] House Select Committee on Assassinations: Failure by the Committee to retain copies of photographic exhibits loaned to the Committee, and the withholding of photographic documentation under the 30-year Congressional policy.
- [F] Black Star Publishing Company: Unknown amount of photographs. The photographic file is only open to publishers and not researchers of the assassination. One major newspaper in Dallas apparently sold all their photographs to Black Star around 1988.
- [H] Squire Hawkins: Purchased numerous photographs taken on November 22 and the preceding days. Included in the series may be photographs taken by McIntyre.
- [I] Cecil Stoughton: Photographs taken by White House photographer at Parkland Hospital. One frame was published in Life magazine.

Major Photographic Releases

- [A] Fort Worth Police Department Intelligence Unit: 5 photographs of Oswald taken at the Miller Funeral Home prior to the burial service.
- [B] Federal Bureau of Investigation: 32 photographs taken by Oswald during his travels abroad.
- [B-1] Federal Bureau of Investigation: Autopsy photographs taken by Parkland Hospital officials of Oswald.
- [B-2] Federal Bureau of Investigation: Included in the release of the autopsy photographs was the release of the photographs of Oswald taken at the Miller Funeral Home prior to burial service.
- [B-3] Federal Bureau of Investigation: Photograph taken by Army Intelligence Officer William Powell of the Texas School Book Depository following the assassination.
- [C] House Select Committee on Assassinations: Various X-rays relating to the autopsy of President Kennedy.
- [D] National Archives: The release of the contact sheets by Shel Hershorn of Black Star and Art Rickerby of Time/Life.

- [E] Western New England College: The release of the Richard Sprague collection. Included in the release are photographs by Jim Murray, Jack Daniels, Don Cook and James Altgens.
- [F] David Lifton: In his revised edition of Best Evidence the publication of seven photographs taken during the autopsy of President Kennedy.
- [G] Robert Groden and Harrison Livingstone: In their book High Treason, the publication of one photograph taken during the autopsy of President Kennedy.
- [H] Gary Mack and Jack White: The work on the second photograph taken by Mary Moorman in Dealey Plaza of the presidential limousine during the assassination. The color computer enhancement of an area the size of a needle hole, the area behind the fence of one additional figure.
- [I] Mark A. Crouch: Release of the James Fox autopsy photographs of President Kennedy. These photographs were published in the Revised Edition of Best Evidence by David Lifton.

PART V

ARTICLES

Autopsy Photo Inventory, by Mark A. Crouch, © 1991 (from a work in progress *Absence of Responsibility* © 1981-91 Mark A. Crouch)

During the period from 1963 to 1979, there existed a great deal of confusion concerning the number, quality and composition of the known inventory of autopsy photographs of John F. Kennedy, in the possession of the Secret Service then later sealed in the National Archives. While some observers persist in maintaining that there were alleged autopsy photographs being circulated in certain "Washington circles" as early as the mid-1960's, this assertion remains totally unsubstantiated at this date. The story of ALL known autopsy photos currently in private possession is detailed in this article.

In 1979 it became known that some autopsy photos had been leaked during the course of the House Select Committee investigation. This fact was widely reported in articles by Harrison Livingstone along with accounts published in The Baltimore Sun, The New York Times and David Lifton's 1981 release of Best Evidence.

On March 30, 1981 former Secret Service Agent, James K. Fox, showed me 9 black and white autopsy photographs which he reported had been in his possession since early December 1963. A more detailed account of these events will be published at a future date.

The purpose of this narrative is to provide the research community with a clear and precise inventory of the "known" autopsy photo inventory, both in and out of the archives. It is vital for any researcher who undertakes an examination of the photos to be able to identify and distinguish the photos within the two known sets in private possession, and their relationship to the inventory as set forth in HSCA Vol. 7 - page 51.

The photos which came into private possession in 1979 were apparently leaked to Robert Groden. There are 5 known color pictures in the Groden inventory. There were 9 black and white photographs shown to me and later obtained from James K. Fox. The HSCA chose to work solely with the color photographs and in Vol. 7 of its report it catalogues 27 of these photographs.

On the following pages I will provide an inventory of the 3 different groups and certain distinguishing features.

The HSCA inventory as directly reproduced from Volume 7 is shown below:

REFERENCES

- (1) Wilbur, Charles C.: "Medicolegal Investigation of the President John F. Kennedy Murder." Charles C. Thomas, Springfield, Ill., 1978.
- (2) Humes, J. J., J. T. Boswell, J. H. Ebersole, and J. T. Stringer 1966. "Report of Inspection by naval medical staff on Nov. 1, 1966, at National Archives of X-rays and photographs of autopsy of President John F. Kennedy."
- (3) Carnes, W. H., R. S. Fisher, R. H. Morgan, and A. Moritz 1968. "Panel review of photographs, X-ray films, documents and other evidence pertaining to the fatal wounding of President John F. Kennedy on Nov. 22, 1963, in Dallas, Tex." Washington, D.C.: National Archives.

TABLE I.--*Description of autopsy photographs examined in authentication study*

Number:		
26, head, right lateral	}	Superio-lateral view of head in quarter profile. Includes anterior neck wound, upper chest and shoulders.
27, head, right lateral		
28, head, right lateral		
29, head, left lateral	}	Profile view. Includes anterior neck wound. No. 30 over-exposed.
30, head, left lateral		
31, head, left lateral		
32, head, superior	}	Superior view of head and shoulders.
33, head, superior		
34, head, superior		
35, head, superior		
36, head, superior		
37, head, superior		
38, upper torso, posterior	}	Shows shoulder wound.
39, upper torso, posterior		
40, head, right lateral	}	Inferio-lateral view of head in quarter profile. Includes anterior neck wound.
41, head, right lateral		
42, head, posterior	}	Close-up of occipito-partial area showing scalp wound.
43, head, posterior		
44, cranial cavity	}	Anterio-Superior views of cranial cavity. Brain removed.
45, cranial cavity		
46, brain interior	}	Removed from cranial cavity.
47, brain, inferior		
48, brain, inferior		
49, brain, inferior		
50, brain, superior		
51, brain, superior		
52, brain, superior		

The 5 color photos in the Groden collection are described below.

All photo orientations are while viewing the pictures either 8 x 10 or 4 x 5, with the longest portion of the photo in the horizontal plane.

GRODEN 1 (G1) A view of the large wound on the top of the head as seen from the head of the autopsy table with the camera slightly above the level of the table. An apparent flash reflection from a shiny object is visible at the top of the photo. This object, possibly a tray, runs approximately one-third of the length of the photo, perpendicular to the top border of the photo.

GRODEN 2 (G2) Left lateral shot showing the left profile.

GRODEN 3 (G3) Back of the head with hand gripping the scalp and a ruler being held to the back of the head.

GRODEN 4 (G4) Very similar to G3 except the camera has moved slightly to the left (actually downward) and is looking nearly flush at the back of the head.

GRODEN 5 (G5) A right profile shot taken from the perspective of the right head corner of the autopsy table. (This is the only actual photo from the Groden collection which has been published and appears in High Treason. It is in the photo section around page 300 and is opposite the right profile X-ray and is captioned, "Right side of the head - there is no damage to the face as shown in the X-ray . . . ".) This photo shows the much discussed "v" incision starting at the hairline just over the right eye and running back approximately 3 inches.

The following is an inventory of the 9 Fox photos.

FOX 1 (F1) This is the photo that has come to be known as "The Stare of Death" photo. It shows the President's face and upper chest. The eyes are fixed and the pupils obviously dilated.

FOX 2 (F2) This photo appears identical to F1 but is actually a different photo. This can be seen when viewing the uncropped upper left hand corner of the floor, upper right corner of the towel under the head and the floor. In F1 there are shadows on the floor not visible in F2. F1 was apparently taken with a slightly darker exposure as in F1 the words "U.S. Naval Medical Center - Bethesda Maryland" are visible on the upper right corner of the towel, but are washed out in F2. I have investigated the possibility that F1 and F2 were simply different prints of the same picture but when examining the upper left corner of the uncropped Fox photos there is evidence of the 4-inch vertical wall tiles. There is more of this tile visible in F1 than F2. Autopsy Photo 1 in the 1988 release of Best Evidence, the single autopsy photo in the front of Conspiracy and the similar photo published in High Treason are all F2.

FOX 3 (F3) This is a black and white version of G3 and G4 from the Groden set. It differs from the Groden set in that it is taken from a slightly higher angle. If one were viewing these three photos and arranged them vertically, top to bottom, F3, G3, G4, one would see that these are 3 different photos with F3 taken from a height slightly higher than G3 and G3 slightly higher than G4. Again, G4 is taken almost at table level looking squarely at the back of the head. In Best Evidence - 1988, this picture is printed on its end and gives the impression that the head is being held up before a sheet when in fact it is on the autopsy table and the body has been rolled up on its left side. All published photos of this particular shot are in fact F3.

FOX 4 (F4) This is the left lateral shot, again published in both Best Evidence and High Treason. It is similar in detail to G2 except a great deal of background is visible in F4 while no background is discernable in G2. The detail in F4 includes the tile wall, an arm in a

doorway and a telephone. Early versions of the 1988 Carroll & Graf release have this photo printed backward so that it appears that one is looking at the right side of the body.

FOX 5 (F5) This is the photo of the back showing a hand holding a ruler to the left of the purported bullet entry wound on the right shoulder.

FOX 6 (F6) This is the first of two different photos in the Fox collection which show the top of the head, viewed from the head of the autopsy table. The abdomen can be seen down to a towel that has apparently been laid across the groin area. The corner of a 4 x 4 block-like device is partially visible under the right arm and what appears to be a labeled specimen bottle appears to be on the table near the right hip.

FOX 7 (F7) This photo is similar to F6 except that the camera has been lowered several inches. F7 looks straight into the top of the head. A curious object, perhaps a steel tray, appears to have reflected the flash and is clearly visible at the top margin of the photo, running just right of center. This photo appears identical in nearly all detail to G1. This photo and cropped enlargements of this photo appear in Best Evidence and High Treason.

FOX 8 & 9 (F8-9) This has been the photo that presents the most problem when attempting to orient the photo in the proper viewing plane. It is also very hard to distinguish between the two. I mentioned them as two separate photos because they appear as such in the original Fox collection.

This photo appears at the end of the autopsy photo section of Best Evidence and in no other publication. Detailed enhancements reveal that a circular object in the photo is in fact a specimen jar. To view this turn to page 668 in the 1988 edition of Best Evidence. Hold the book horizontally so that the photo page is over the printed page 668. Look slightly downward from the upper left corner and the outline of the specimen jar is visible.

NOTE: All references to Best Evidence are to the 1988 Carroll & Graf edition.

DISCUSSION

A number of anomalies are apparent when comparing the Fox and Groden sets. These anomalies reflect:

- (A) A passage of time between the taking of the two sets.
- (B) Observations indicative of photo alteration including matte insertion, air brushing and colorization.
- (C) Observations indicative of body alteration.
- (D) Observations indicative of the body being propped or staged.

There is at present some degree of debate within the research community over the interpretation of the 3 aforementioned anomalies and while some of this debate is caused by the

subjective nature of the material, some is obviously due to different observers seeing different pictures and therefore not coming away with the same conclusions. There is enough confusion without dealing with conflicts caused by the different sets of photos.

Differences in F3, G3 and G4 have created much confusion. G4 appears identical to HSC Exhibit F-48. On the first photo page of High Treason there are 4 items (this page is the first photo page after page 28). These "items," reading left to right, top to bottom, are:

1. Dox drawing HSC Exhibit F-48
2. Same as 1 with a line outlining a matte insertion alleged by Groden.
3. F3 with a crude insert of the wound at the back of the head as described by witnesses.
4. A line drawing based on eyewitness descriptions.

In the actual photo G4, Groden's matte line is far more apparent than in F3. In fact, F3 seems to indicate airbrushing in the precise area of wound described by witness James Metzler when interviewed earlier this year by Harrison Livingstone and myself. It is unclear why High Treason was published with the same picture, F3, as that which appeared in Best Evidence. In G4 a curious ring of crescent-like semicircles ring the border where Groden indicated a matte insertion occurred. Groden has stated to this author that the Fox photo would reproduce better in black and white and this may be true, but publication of G4 would have been far better at proving a case for matte insertion.

In black and white photography the color red goes towards black: A severe contrast anomaly exists in reference to the alleged entry wound for the fatal headshot. In Ida Dox's drawing HSC F-48 the entry wound is pictured as dark, well-defined and nearly dead center in the rear of the head. In F3 (Best Evidence Autopsy Photo 4) and in the actual photos G3 and G4 this "thing" is far less apparent as an entry wound. As can be seen in Best Evidence the wound appears very light and does not seem to penetrate the scalp. In G3 and G4 the wound is a light pinkish color and again does not appear to penetrate. Enhanced blowups of F3 reveal there is hair actually growing from this purported wound.

On 5 separate occasions I have masked out the surrounding tissue and presented the photo to medical doctors, unaware of who the victim is or my research. I have simply told them that this is a wound on a person's scalp, could they tell what kind of wound they were seeing. 4 said the wound appeared to be a burn while the 5th said it appeared to be a skin rash. When told it was a penetrating gunshot wound, all 5 said no doctor could make that statement to any degree of certainty, from looking at the picture. In F5 the area of the purported entry wound is clearly visible but the wound is not visible.

A far more troubling contrast anomaly is observed when comparing F6 and F7 to G5. When viewing the color original of G5 the three long torn sections of scalp which appear to be falling towards the back of the head are a bright, deep crimson red yet when viewed in F6 and F7 this area is almost white. Again red goes to black in black and white photography and this is evidenced by the fact that when viewing G5 which is reproduced in black and white in High Treason. This contrast discrepancy cannot be explained by simple anomalies in film and/or

lighting. Either the color autopsy photos have been colored in, the black and whites artificially lightened or the actual body tissue seen in each photo is different. It is not beyond question that some of the color photos are colorized versions of identical black and whites.

The area or the right temple in the vicinity of the hairline has already spurred much discussion. In Groden's G5 picture a suspicious laceration or incision runs from the hairline back towards the forward margin of the large head defect. In Fox F1 and F2 not only is the wound not visible but the area in question, when analyzed with a gray scale, is obviously reference black . . . in simple terms it's as if a non-transparent material has been applied to the originals in order to obliterate something.

Even though there are no eyewitness reports of a visible entry wound on the right temple at the hairline consider the following.

- (1) This is exactly where press secretary Malcolm Kilduff pointed to during the press conference at Parkland. He was not in a position to see this wound inflicted so it seems logical that he was either told of the wound's location by someone who did see it. Since at least 2 doctors are present when Kilduff makes this gesture, if it were so in error then why didn't they speak up?
- (2) If a bullet did exit the rear of the head as so much evidence suggests then it had to enter somewhere towards the front of the head. It didn't simply materialize inside the head and blow out the back.
- (3) If one examines the right lateral X-ray there are several lines of fracture radiating towards the rear of the head. Even though the bones of the right forehead have been removed it appears these lines of fracture would converge on a point of impact in the approximate vicinity of the right temple at the hairline.
- (4) When one ponders the reason why the X-rays are so at odds with the photos, particularly in this area the question arises, "why?" Why was an X-ray with these forehead bones removed placed in the record? X-rays which so contradict the photos. Could it be that these bones had to be removed because they would clearly show an entry wound and radiated shattering from it?

There is another curious anomaly when viewing the area of the forehead at the hairline. This oddity is just left of the area of the previously described anomaly.

When you examine G5, there appears to be a curl of hair just to the left of the incision. If one looks closely at G5 as reproduced in High Treason, a curious triangle is apparent beneath

this curl. In F1 and F2 this area appears as a small black triangle but its orientation has shifted when referenced to landmarks such as the nose and right eye. This strange triangle is even more disturbing when viewed in F6 and F7. In these pictures the triangle is slightly out of focus even though the foreground and background is clearly in focus. It also seems to shift on its axis relative to landmarks on the face.

I realize some will acknowledge this object exists but may try to explain its shifting orientation as an illusion created by the different camera positions. I suggest you conduct a simple experiment. Cut a 1-inch triangle and have a volunteer lay down and place the triangle on their forehead. Then observe the triangle while walking around your subject. Yes, the triangle's 3 points, relative to YOU, will shift. But look at one single point, such as the one which most points toward the nose. Notice this "relative" position does not change when referenced to a stationary point on the face.

Observe the position of the head relative to the stripe on the towel in G5 and F1 and F2. Also note the position of the hair relative to the top border of the autopsy table. The body is approximately 2 inches higher on the autopsy table in G5 than in F1 and F2. This anomaly could be innocently explained but I still find it curious because it would indicate that one group of pictures, either the black and whites or colors were taken, during which time the body is rolled up on its side for shots F3 and F5. When the body is returned to the resting position for the color pictures it is slightly higher on the table. This explanation would seem reasonable if not for the fact that in those pictures where the body has been rolled onto its left side, the position of the hands and the hair seems identical. This would indicate that the black and whites and the colors were being taken at the same time.

There are several other curious anomalies which I think should be briefly noted.

When comparing the position of the right eyelid in F1 and F2 with that visible in G5 the eye is partially closed. Likewise when looking at the mouth in F1 and F2. It appears to obviously be agape while in G5 it appears to be clinched. Again the indication is that the body has been moved or handled between the taking of these pictures.

When looking at F4 and then at G5 the relative position of the headrest seems to indicate that the body is sitting off center towards the right of the autopsy table. This is confirmed by noting the rightward pointing arm of the headrest when viewed in F6 and F7. It is also apparent that a device, perhaps a 4 by 4 block often found in morgues, has been placed under the right upper arm and shoulder. This right hand canter seems odd when one considers the fact that with the body pressed so far to the right of the table then body fluid which would escape during the internal examination would leak onto the floor needlessly when it'd easily drain into the holes on the table if the body were properly centered. The implications are that the body has been cantered right so that the headrest rides high on the right side of the back of the head. This would indicate that there is a weakness if not an actual hole on the right rear of the head which cannot bear the weight of the head when pressed into the headrest.

There is yet another indication in the photos that the right rear part of the head is missing. In F8/F9 when one orients the photo so that the aforementioned specimen jar is in a customary upright position then the large hole in the skull is in the lower right side where so many witnesses describe it. One problem with this hypothesis has always been that if the picture is so oriented then the scalp is obviously being reflected upward, not downward as is customary with autopsies. An answer came recently when autopsy witness James Metzler was interviewed

by Harrison Livingstone and myself. Metzler indicated that the torn part of the scalp ran from just above the right ear, inside along the hairline to the back of the head. Metzler stated that, "the wound was such that you could peel the scalp up from the bottom to top like a window shade."

A study of the background of the Fox and Groden sets has also revealed some interesting detail. In the Groden set which I have been allowed to examine there is NO VISIBLE BACKGROUND. There are a number of possible reasons for this fact but no clue at this time as to which reason would be most plausible.

In F4, the black and white left profile shot, there is gross evidence of either photo compilation or horrible tile craftsman. If you examine the second row of tiles to the left of the telephone you'll observe that this row of tiles is shorter than all others. It is curious that the grout line of these short tiles runs vertically down the picture, directly into the hairline at the front of the head. When I first observed this I assumed it was because the wall sloped backward towards the open door where an attendant of the autopsy is standing. Harry Livingstone and I have asked several autopsy room witnesses if this wall was tapered backward and the universal answer was no. If this be the case then either this line is a photo alteration or the tile contractor at Bethesda committed an unpardonable goof. The rules of tile laying dictate that the odd-sized cut tiles be placed at inside corners so that all other tiles run full-sized to an outside corner.

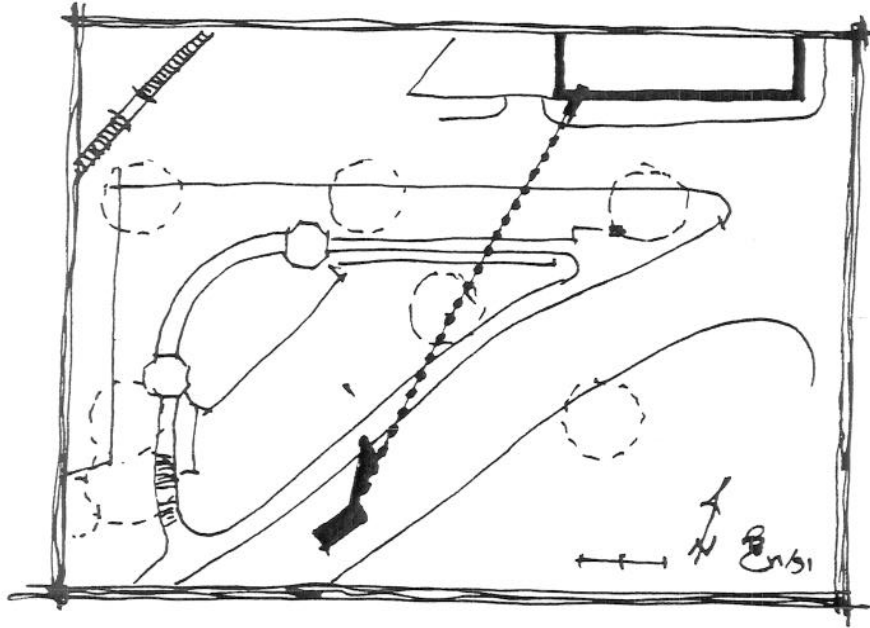
There has been much discussion both published and unpublished concerning the stereo viewing of similar pairs of autopsy photos. The HSC Vol. 7 report states that this was done with several similar pairs and no anomalies indicative of matte alteration were visible. Groden alleges this is not so. A possible answer could be the fact that the viability of 3D comparison of similar pictures is greatly lessened by each generation departure from the original. An answer could be that such a comparison was not possible because the HSC worked with prints from the original color positives and not the slides themselves. In this case a stereoscopic analysis would be far more subjective.

My own stereoscopic review of F1- F2 and F6 - F7 indicates an oddity at the aforementioned area of the hairline on the right forehead. The comparison of F6 - F7 shows a very pronounced flatness in the area in question.

The release of the autopsy photographs has given the research community a valuable too, but a number of lingering questions remains: Questions that can only be answered by a high quality publication of the entire Groden set in color and a full publication of the Fox set for comparison.

Ultimately I feel when these photos are compared at some future date to those which survive in the National Archives, a poorly managed evolution of tampering and manipulation with both the photos and the body will be plainly visible.

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Search & Discovery of
THE SINGLE SHOT TO
THE PRESIDENT'S HEAD

by R B Cutler

CONTENTS

Position

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Q E D	1977	SINGLE SHOT at 312/313
IMPOSSIBLE	1979	Crossfire "Conspiracy"
	1983	Badgeman's Shot Shot # 9 ?
OMEGA	1990	Crossfire 91

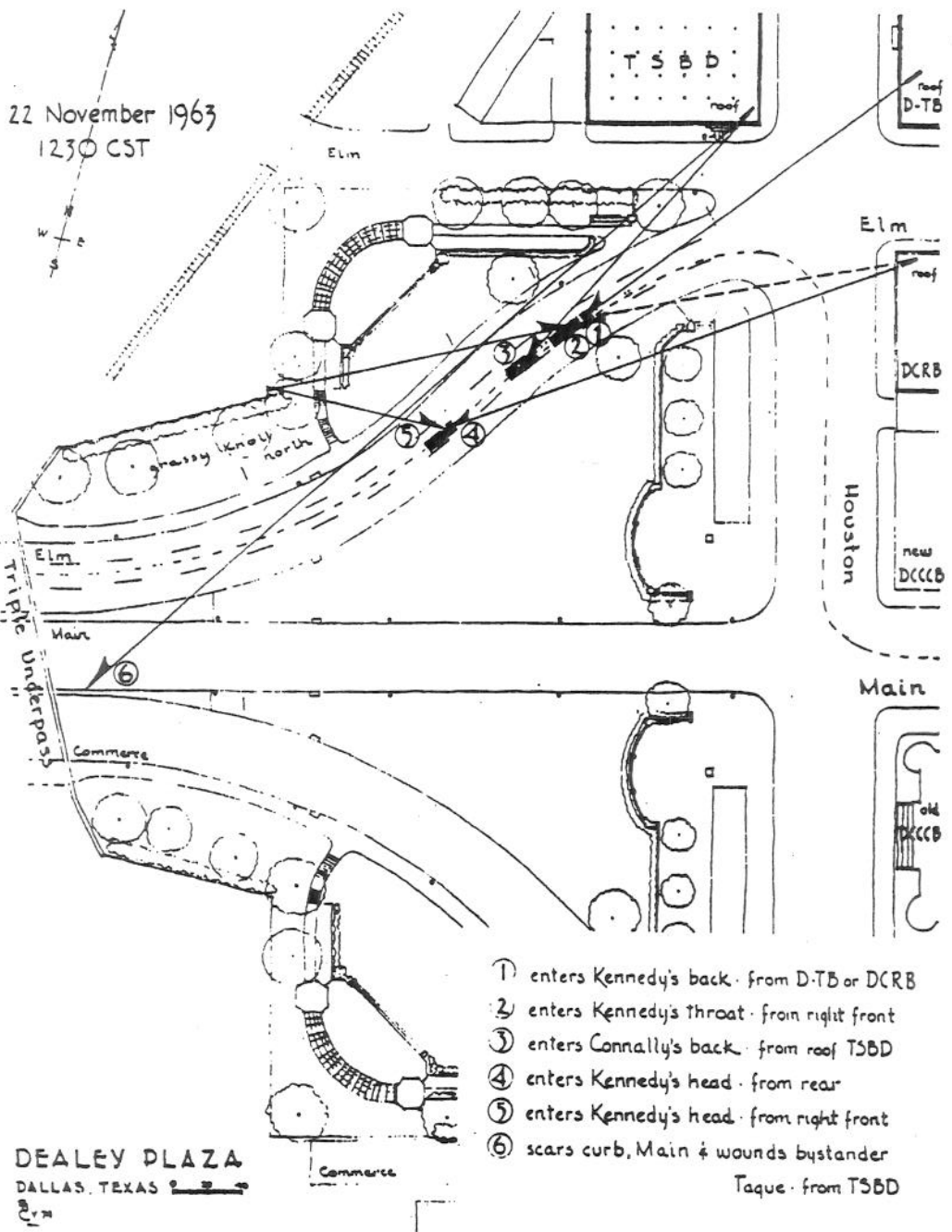
Position

In Fredonia, NY, USA, at $42^{\circ}25'$ North x $72^{\circ}25'$ West on Planet Earth, tipped at $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ to its orbital plane, making it warmer here today than in December, we're spinning counter-clockwise as Earth orbits its Sun, a star revolving around the center of its Milky Way galaxy at a radius of about 1,500 light years as that conglomeration cruises toward the constellation Hercules.

Twenty-seven years, seven months and seven days ago at half after noon today, Abraham Zapruder, standing on a concrete retaining wall in Dealey Plaza, filmed the assassination of President John Kennedy.

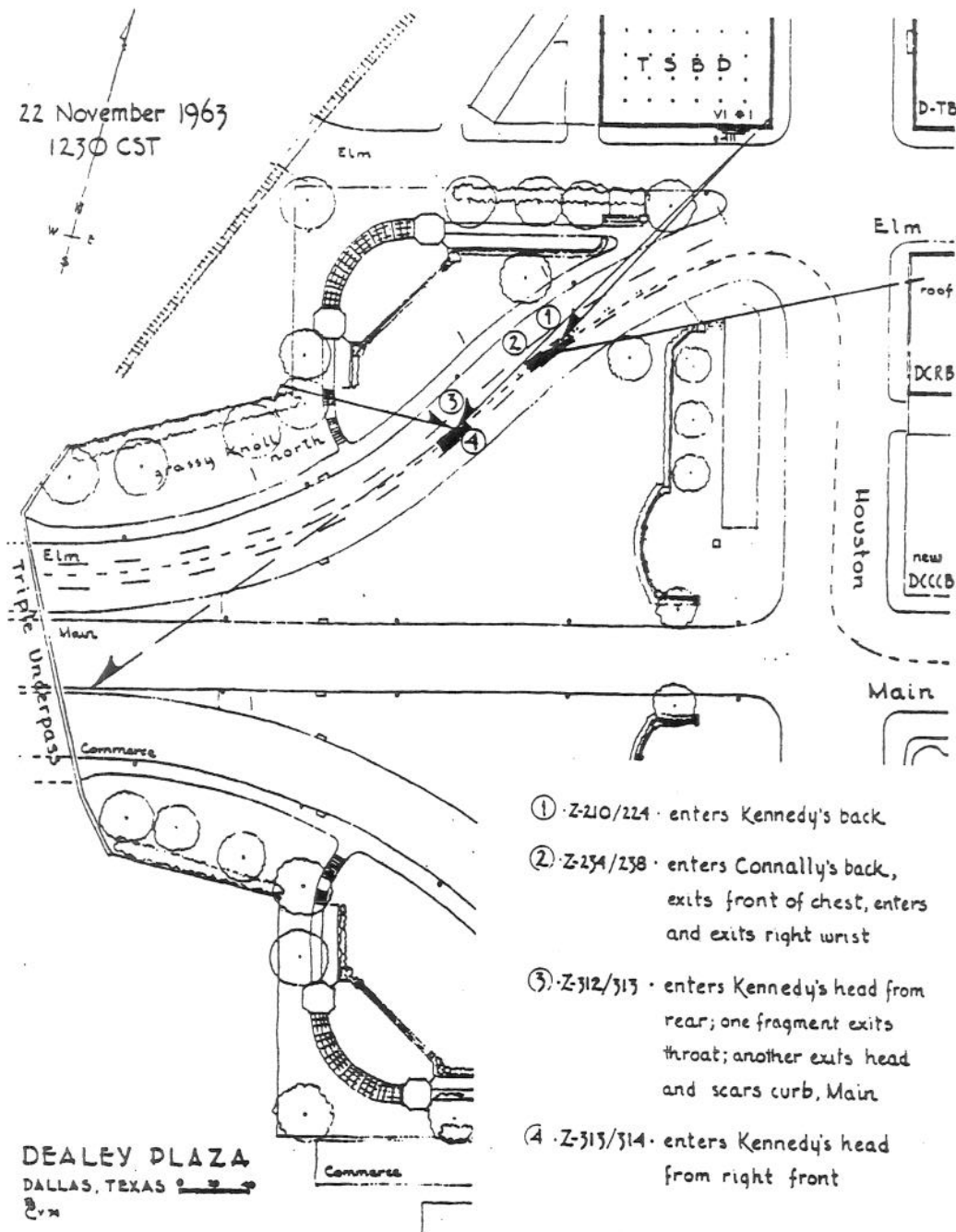
Interpretations of the film have proliferated.

Spinning in space and looking backward in time we seize this moment to understand five frames of Zapruder's masterpiece: 312, 313, 314, 315 and 316. These five show the unseen forward motion of the head as well as its reversal to the visible backward motion seen in the film as a movie.



OTHER RIFLES

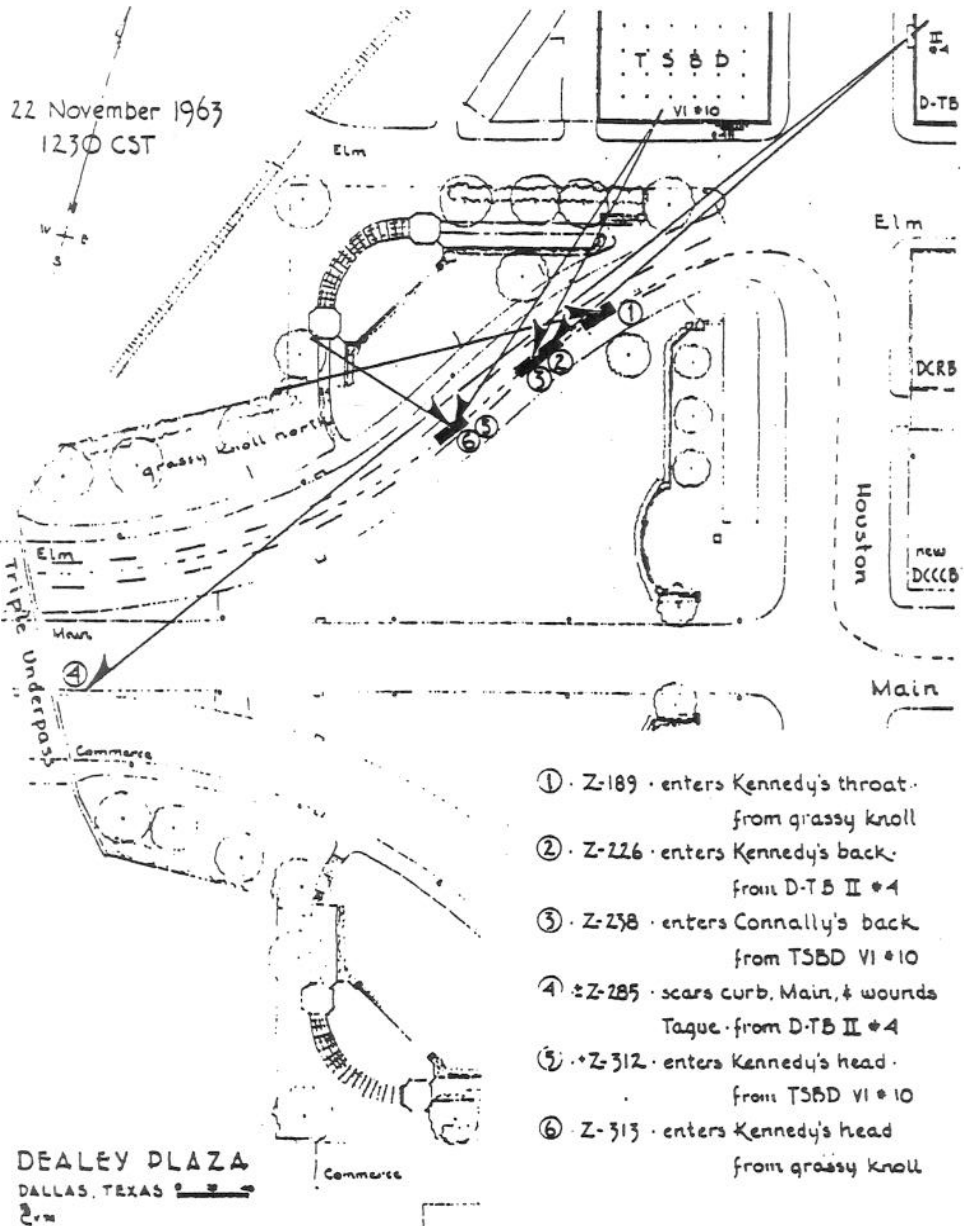
In this diagram of an editorial in the Midlothian Mirror in 1966 by Penn Jones jr, shots numbered 4 & 5 express the gut-feeling reaction of all the early Warren Report critics to the violent backward movement of the President's head and body so vividly portrayed on the Zapruder film.



SIX SECONDS IN DALLAS

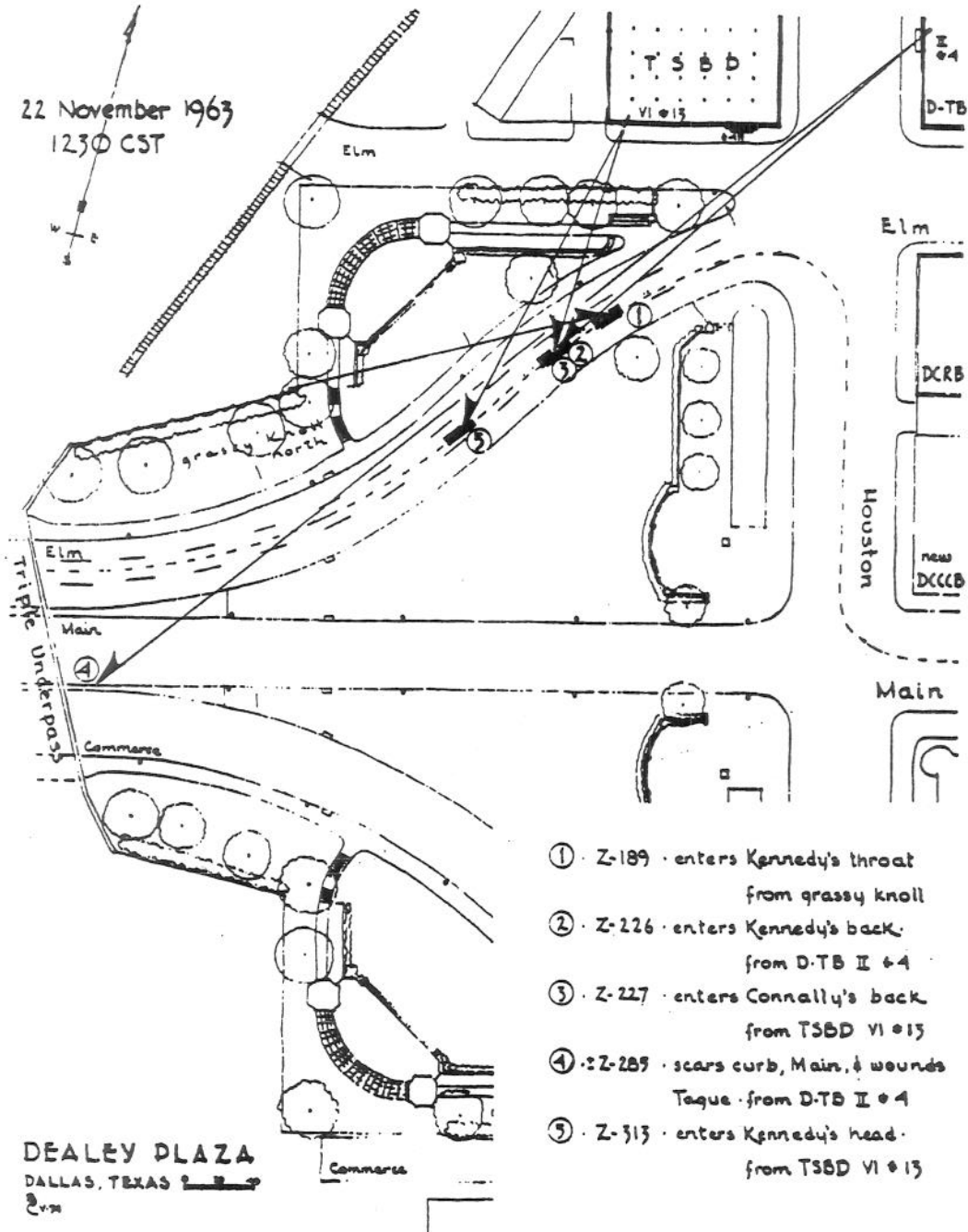
In 1965 Tink Thompson and Vince Salandria, using two National Archives slide-projectors and a single screen, discovered both the forward and the backward motions of the President's head. Knowing the former was caused by a bullet fired from TSB D behind the limousine, they naturally assumed a bullet from the grassy knoll caused the backward motion.

When in 1966 this visible evidence of conspiracy was published in the book, it immediately skyrocketed as the critics' Bible.



CROSSFIRE 70

Dick Sprague's firing sequence in the V/70 issue of Computers & Automation, corrected a couple of Biblical errors but did not disturb the double-shot gospel according to St Tink.



CROSSFIRE 72

Because this firing sequence violated the gospel by omitting a second shot to the head, Computers & Automation rejected this ninth anniversary article in toto.

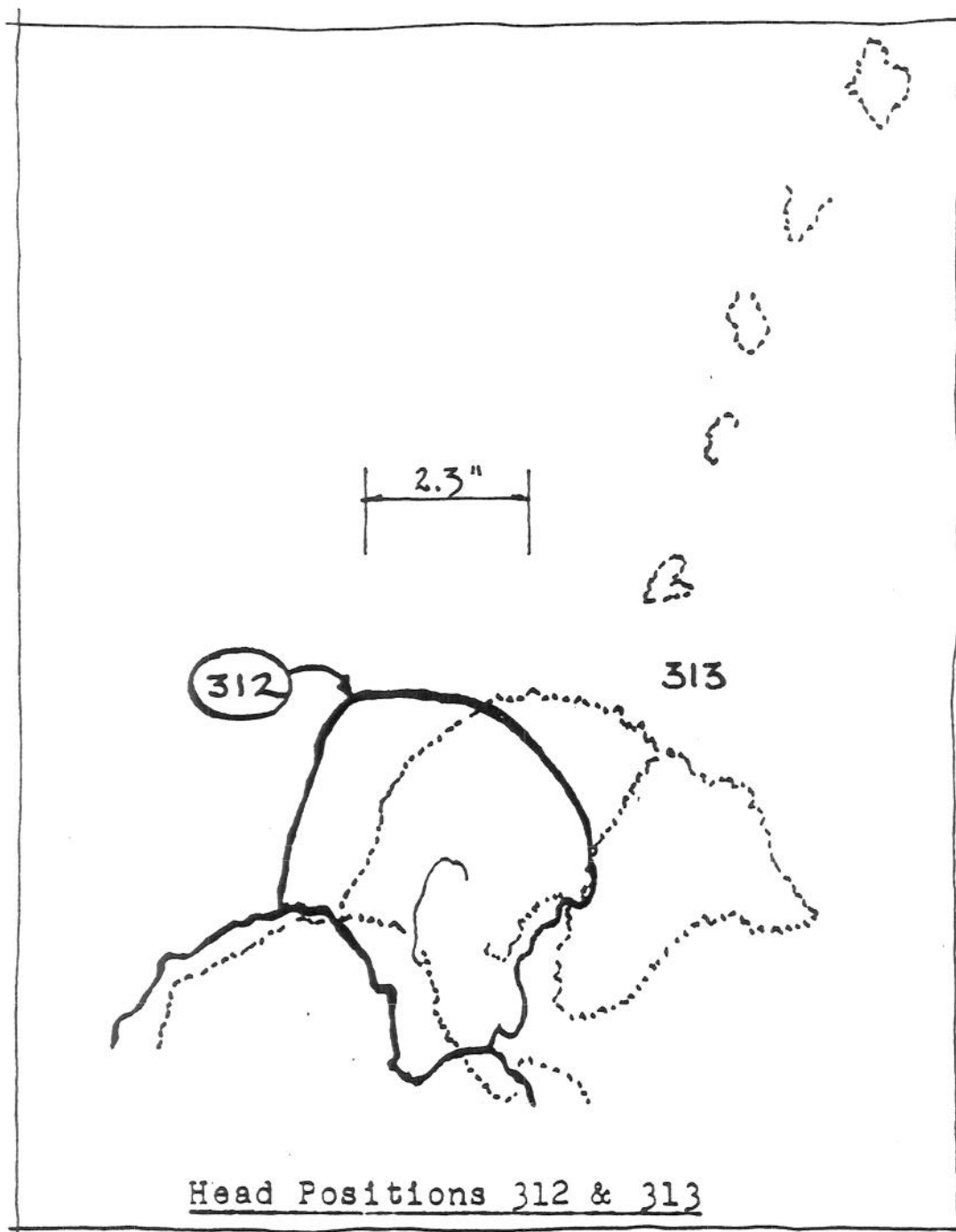


Z-312

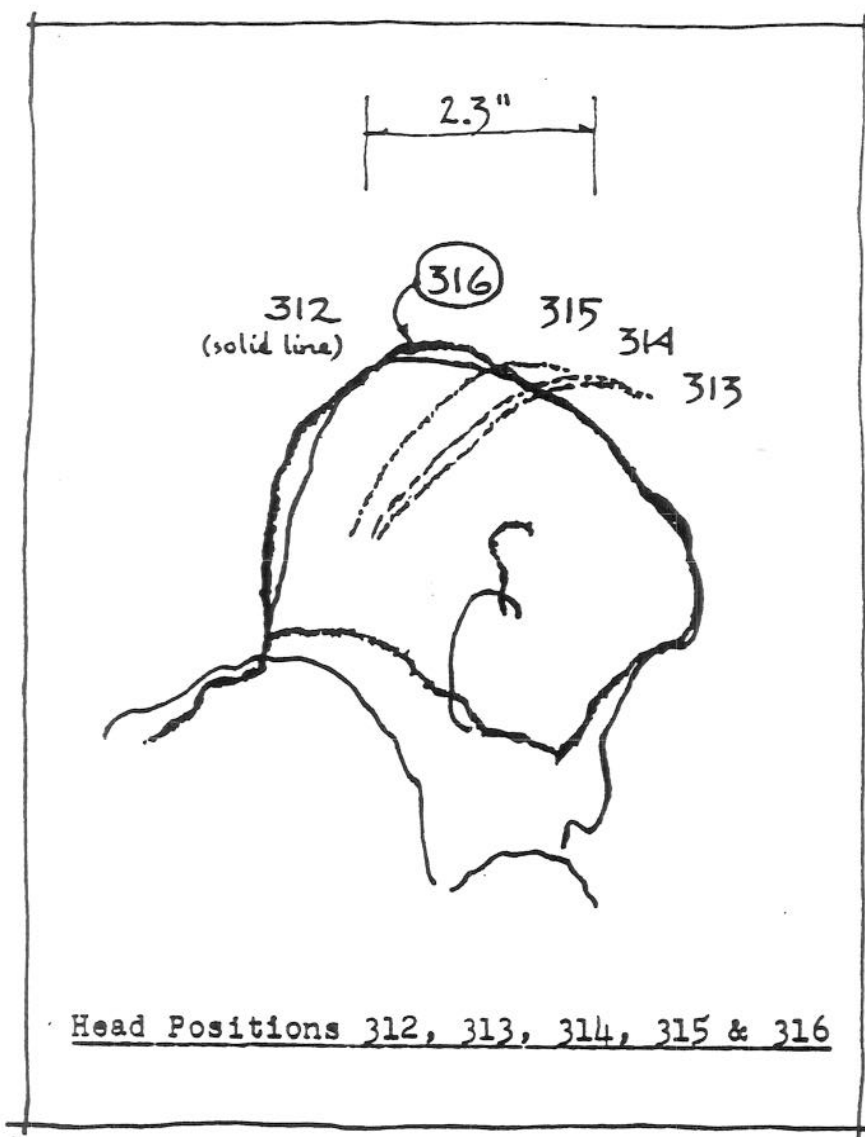


The Head Shot & S-R T

Four years later, still unable to explain how one bullet alone could cause the head's double motion, I diagrammed my dilemma : the Second-Rifle Theory, S-R T. Left shows the first shot through the top of the head from the TSBD. Right adds the second shot, which, lacking both an entrance and an exit wound, must propel the head backward not across the limousine.



Itek's Report of its Z-film research for CBS' 1976 TV documentary, was a giant step for the Single Shot to the President's Head. This sketch shows that a bullet hit between 312 and 313 and moved the head forward 2.3 inches. (dimension added) This is the motion no one sees when the film is a movie.



The dimension and the 314 and 315 position lines have been added to Itek's sketch illustrating the backward movement of the same 2.3 inches. The Report also states:

...no physical evidence of a bullet having caused the backward motion was found (p 66)

This still did not explain why the head moved forward then backward by itself. I traipsed out to Itek to be sure I had seen and heard correctly. This contradiction of the gospel according to just about everyone was met with silence and/or derision from just about everyone.

THE SINGLE SHOT at Z-312 / Z-313

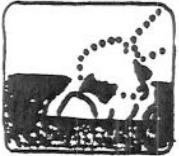


Z-312

bullet is fired from TSBD VI #14,
from above and behind the limousine

Z-312 /
Z-313

bullet strikes tangential blow near
top, rear of JFK's inclined head;
enters 1" to right of midline,
deviated 34 degrees inward



Z-313

fragments exit forward and upward
through exit wound in head's right,
front quadrant; other matter exits
in all directions as head reaches
maximum forward position

Z-313 /
Z-314

bullet's forward force being ex-
pended, explosion's exiting re-
verses direction of head's move-
ment; off-center hit spins head
counter-clockwise, body follow-
ing downward and to the left



Z-314

body's maximum forward position;
two fragments exit head, forward
and downward wounding JBC and
scarring windshield



Z-322

JBK instinctively ducks and pushes
away from unexpected intrusion of
shot to husband's head, contrib-
uting to his rearward motion

JFK's maximum rearward position

5/9th second since bullet was fired

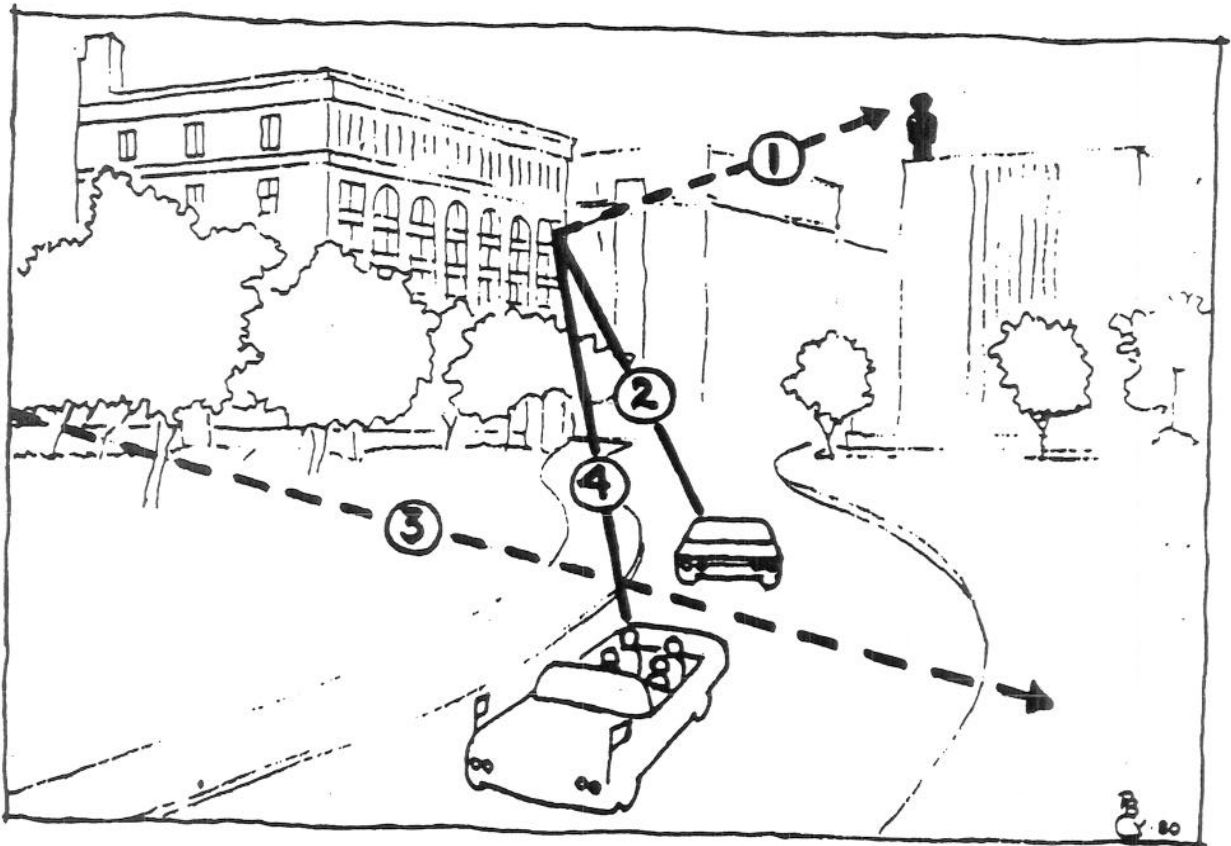
laws of motion, Physics
three laws conceived by
Galileo Galilei
formulated by Sir Isaac
Newton

1. A natural particle or body, if left to itself will maintain its condition, either of rest or motion unchanged
2. A change in motion indicates a force due to the presence and effect of another body; and the change is the same even if there are other forces
3. To every force there is an equal and opposite reaction

(The Umbrella Man & Addendum TUM)
XVIII p. 69-74 (Itek Corp's 1976 Z-film analysis)
this drawing supercedes #s 54,77 and 92 of V/16/77

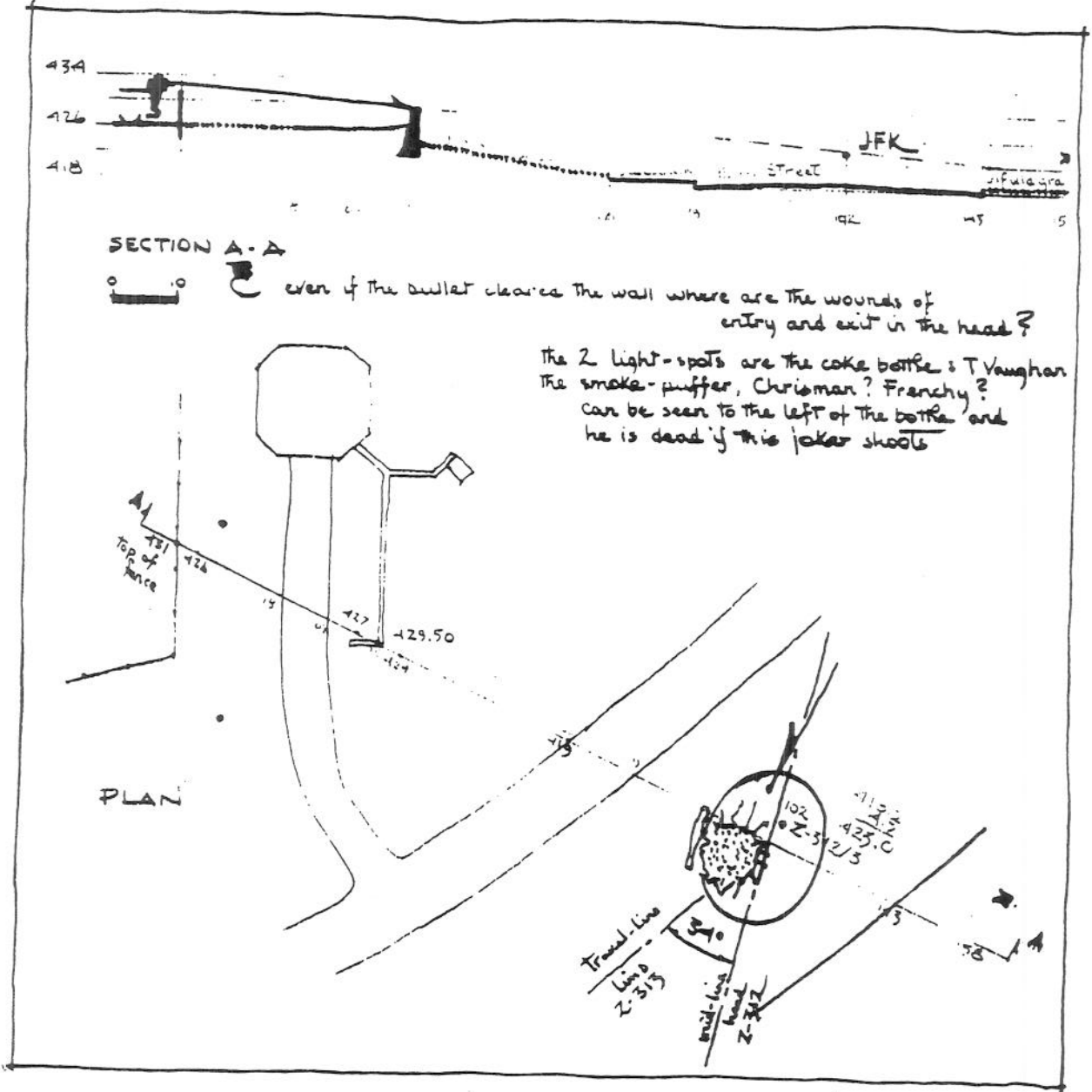
(Webster's New Interna-
tional Dictionary, Sec-
ond Edition, 1934 p 1402)

I don't remember why I happened to turn the right pages in the dictionary; I do recall laughing: the third law of motion had been neglected by just about everyone, including myself. With the help of Galileo and Sir Isaac the Single Shot to the President's Head corrected the gospel according to St Tink.



CROSSFIRE "CONSPIRACY"

In 1980 the NYTimes interpreted HSCA's solution to the assassination of the President. The evidence staff provided the Committee ignored the wounded innocent bystander; of course Tague had to be inserted in the only available spot. The Times suggested a fine of \$500 for disseminating copyrighted material. Noting fair use of less than 500 words" my patent attorney set me free. Fortunately no Timesman remembered old Chinese proverb: one picture worth ten thousand words.



BADGEMAN'S SHOT

Jack White's 1983 research located a man firing from behind the stockade fence, in perfect confirmation of the Second-Rifle Theory. Surprisingly, a sketch layout indicated caution: the bullet's chances of clearing the concrete retaining wall were minimal at best.