

Nov 3, 1990

Dear Harold:

Thank you for your letter Oct 31. I'm glad to see you are well, as you are still feisty and attacking me.

For each reference in my book which you feel is not credited to you properly, I will pay you some damage. I enclose what I did credit you for, which I think is a lot. If I missed something, it is only an accident.

You have been sick, but it doesn't matter to you that when I wrote this book I was homeless and often sleeping in the bushes in the city, that I lived a nightmare of poverty and great illness. My BP was 200/125 last night, pulse 102.

Between you, Lifton, and Groden, I have quite a task.

I continue to have great respect for you, and I hope that you will reconsider your constant attack on me.

Also, Rick is employed by me, and I really don't feel that he should be used for yard work.

I have paid him \$5000 to help investigate this case. How many authors in this affair would give their earnings to continue the investigation by hiring someone else? I know you and everyone spent a lot, but you have so many cruel and wrong things to say about me and this book that it isn't right or fair.

I wanted to publish a book of yours for you. This is the thanks I get.

I apologize for saying anything derogatory about Postmortem's readability. I made a mistake. Certainly very many people read it. My mind works differently, that's all. I am an artist first and foremost, and I have been sucked into a nightmare.

But thank you for not coming out on CNN etc. Rick and I have got a lot of new testimony and data supporting what I wrote. Very, very important.

Sincerely,

Harry L.

P.S. I was glad to talk to you just now,
God bless —

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

There are many loyal people who have worked long and hard in this investigation conducted by private citizens, with no other client than truth. They have done the job that the government could not do, dare not do. Few could face what really happened to John Kennedy.

^{*} ^① ^②
First and foremost were Harold Weisberg, Sylvia Meagher,
^③ Vincent Salandria, Penn Jones Jr. and Mary Ferrell and the ladies of the Housewives' Underground. They broke the ground. They were not known in the media because these were the real critics. The people who wouldn't quit. They were more interested in the truth than publicity.

We are indebted personally to Penn Jones, Victor Marchetti, Harold Weisberg, Fletcher Prouty, Josiah Thompson, George O'Toole, and Judge Jim Garrison, for their encouragement and friendship. These people all wrote seminal books and did crucial investigation and research. Congressmen Thomas Downing, Henry Gonzalez, and Louis Stokes were at one time or another greatly helpful. Many others such as Gary Shaw, Larry Harris, Jim Marrs, Raymond Marcus, Richard E. Sprague, Jack White, Mort Sahl, Dr. Jack Gordon, Robert Saltzman, Donald Freed, Gary Mack, Earl Golz, David Lifton, Andy Liddell, Bernard Fensterwald, William Turner, Gaeton Fonzi, Robert Sam Anson, and the members of the Assassination Information Bureau, all who contributed greatly. We would like to thank Paul Hoch, Geraldo Rivera, Peter Dale Scott, Jerry Rose, Moses Weitzman, Dorothy E. Price, Liz and Rick Tonge, Michael Susko, Jamie Patterson, Dr. Charles Wilber, Dr. Donald Siple, Dr. Raymond Beazley, Dr. Paul Peters, and numerous others among the Dallas doctors who freely spoke to us, despite their anger and cynicism at the manner in which the official investigatory bodies had treated them. More than anything else

they wanted to set the record straight. We would also like to acknowledge Eugene Scheiman and Lanny Sinkin, for their encouragement and help. There are so many other courageous, decent people, appalled by the prospect of their nation in the grip of gangsters and wheeler-dealers, of a military ruined by the CIA, of a government corrupted by the wealthy and powerful. These people refused to be discouraged or intimidated.

In particular co-author Harrison Livingstone would like to thank John Adams and the Playwright and Franciscan, William Alfred (the Author of "Hogan's Goat" and "Agamemnon") at Harvard University. Mr. Alfred talked Livingstone into writing this book. In addition, he would like to thank members of his family, especially Marianne and Milton, for their great assistance, without which this book never would have advanced to the point where a publisher took an interest.

They know who they are. We have many other friends who helped us stay alive to research and to write. Those who helped us write this book – and there are many – believed above all else, in their country. They believed in truth and were willing to risk all to achieve it. They could not accept that the sovereignty of the American people could be seized by a handful of assassins. What we lost on November 22nd, 1963, cannot be measured. On that terrible day in Dallas we forfeited our innocence, idealism and confidence. We cannot begin to restore these until we have exposed the truth.

In the end, the truth will emerge. Slowly, painfully perhaps, but *it will emerge*. And when it does, we will owe a debt of gratitude to those who make it possible, to all of these we extend our thanks.

criminal trial, the defense would probably raise many objections to an attempt to introduce such poorly made and documented photographs as evidence."³⁶

Dr. Wilber writes that the autopsy photographs are "unverified and may have no probative value" in a court of law.

The Clark Panel of doctors also noted the poor quality of the photographs. "Due to lack of contrast of structures portrayed and lack of clarity of detail in these photographs, the only conclusion reached by the Panel from study of this series was that there was no exiting bullet defect in the supraorbital region of the skull."³⁷

EVIDENCE IGNORED

According to the House Committee studying the assassination, "The Warren Commission based its findings primarily upon the testimony of the doctors who had treated the President at Parkland Memorial Hospital in Dallas and the doctors who performed the autopsy on the President at the Naval Medical Center in Bethesda, Md." On the contrary, this evidence was *completely* ignored.

The House Committee goes on to say, "In forming this conclusion, neither the members of the Warren Commission, nor its staff, nor the doctors who had performed the autopsy, took advantage of the X-rays and photographs of the President that were taken during the course of the autopsy. The reason for the failure of the Warren Commission to examine these primary materials is that there was a commitment to make public all evidence examined by the Commission."³⁸

So says the House Committee. What are they claiming? That had the Warren Commission seen the autopsy evidence, the result would have been different? This is unlikely. The Commission placed in the National Archives hundreds of documents at least up to the number of Commission Document 1552 which were classified and to be withheld from the public until the year 2039. Many of these documents, if not all, were reviewed by the Commission. They included dental reports, Jack Ruby's tax return, Oswald's tax return - which would be interesting to see - and countless other items. It is hard to see how any of this can or should be withheld from the public. Some of it has now been released, thanks to the efforts of researcher Harold Weisberg and his suits under

The technique would allow the near integrity of stereo views.”³⁴ The Committee had allowed Groden to test the pictures, and then printed his results as above. Commercial photographers often make composites in advertising. We see them all the time.

Groden viewed the autopsy photographs in stereo pairs, after reduction to 35 mm. The matte line clearly stood out from the rest of the photograph, demonstrating that the pictures are forgeries. The rest of the background area matched, but not the matte line. The forgeries are extremely good, and to the untrained observer might appear as perfect pairs, but the edge of the matte seems to stand out closer to the observer. They do not match perfectly, and for those who know what to look for, the discrepancy can easily be spotted. The pictures are taken an inch or two apart without using a tripod. “There is a discomfort to the eyes,” Groden finds.

The autopsy photographs are not the only example of forged photographs in the Kennedy case. Considerable doubt has been cast on the Oswald “backyard” photos as well.

Leading European experts say that some of the material in the JFK case is forged. When asked “Would you be prepared to produce yourself those photographs as evidence in court?” about the Oswald “backyard photos”: “After having examined them – definitely not. I couldn’t resort to producing anything in court which was other than just the original print from the original negative, even to the point if there was a flaw in the negative...”³⁵ So said Detective Superintendent Thompson of Great Britain. While citizens of other countries may consider the possibility, it just is not in the American mind to consider that evidence might be fabricated, especially by the authorities.

The Assassinations Committee does admit that the autopsy photographs “are generally of rather poor photographic quality. 2. Some, particularly close-up views, were taken in such a manner that it is nearly impossible to orient anatomically the direction of view. 3. In many, scalar references are entirely lacking, or when present, were positioned in such a manner to make it difficult or impossible to obtain accurate measurements of critical features (such as the wound in the upper back) from anatomical landmarks. 4. None of the photographs contain information identifying the victim; such as his name, the autopsy case number, and the date and place of examination. 5...In fact, in a

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the Freedom of Information Act. This information has gone a long way towards resolving many questions surrounding the case.

Why has the Assassinations Committee bothered to repeat the theories of the Warren Commission, when they did not investigate the basic findings of the Commission themselves? "The (Warren) Commission was concerned that publication of the autopsy X-rays and photographs would be an invasion of the privacy of the Kennedy family."³⁹ This did not deter the Assassinations Committee from publishing precise copies of some of the alleged autopsy materials, so real that they do not appear to be copies at all. The Warren Commission and the Assassinations Committee had access to mountains of crucial evidence which did not infringe upon the "privacy of the Kennedy family" but much of this was also withheld from the public – much of it remains inaccessible even today.

The Assassinations Committee repeated many of the findings of the Warren Commission without conducting a proper new investigation. They stated, for example, that "(a) Reliance on scientific analysis... the Committee believed from the beginning of its investigation that the most reliable evidence upon which it could base determinations as to what happened in Dealey Plaza on November 22, 1963, was an analysis of hard scientific data... (1) The medical evidence... The committee also employed experts to authenticate the autopsy photographs... The committee, in light of the numerous issues that had arisen over the years with respect to autopsy X-rays and photographs, believed authentication to be a crucial step in the investigation. ... Two questions were put to these experts:

"Could the photographs and X-rays stored in the National Archives be positively identified as being of President Kennedy?

Was there any evidence that any of these photographs and X-rays had been altered in any manner?"⁴⁰

PROCEDURES NOT FOLLOWED

The Committee's experts, for whom panel member Dr. Cyril Wecht had scathing words, found that the pictures were of Kennedy.⁴¹ But proper procedures were not followed in taking the pictures of the back of the head, and it cannot in fact be identified as that of Kennedy.⁴²

They also concluded that there was no evidence of the photographic or radiographic materials being altered."⁴³ How did they arrive at these sweeping conclusions?

The evidence presented by the Committee to say that it is authentic is invalid. Further, since it is believed by several researchers that Navy Lt. Cmdr. William Bruce Pitzer – who had been trained as an X-ray technician and may have filmed the autopsy – was apparently murdered in the same hospital, not many will stick their necks out to say that the pictures are fake.

Of course the Committee found that the pictures were of the President. They ignored certain facts, because each hand was shielded from the other.

The panel of "photographic experts" did not know what to look for, and they did not know what the issues in question were. They did not run tests on the questionable photographs. (They had no reason to raise the question of whether they were forged, so they did not look at them with this question in mind.)* Co-author Robert Groden, a consultant to the Assassinations Committee, asked to see and test the pictures. This test consisted simply of making successive generations of prints which brought out a matte line – where another picture was inserted to cover over a large hole in the back of the head.⁴⁴ Some of the official pictures are composites, if not simply pictures of someone else's head. Clever composites are made all the time by photographic technicians and the advertising industry.

Had the experts consulted with the doctors and nurses at Parkland or read their testimony, they would have learned of this large hole.

A SECRET BREAK-IN

One week after Groden's study and initial report, the CIA's liaison with the Assassinations Committee, Regis Blahut, broke into their safe and removed the photos, specifically the photographs of the back of the head.⁴⁵ The fact that this man once worked for James McCord,⁴⁶ who Jim Hougan maintains entrapped Howard Hunt and his Cubans in Watergate,⁴⁷ may be of great significance.

*Although he was their photographic consultant, co-author Robert Groden was not allowed to raise this question in front of the Photographic Panel nor in front of the Committee members.

than 10,000 autopsies on people killed with bullets. Where did CE 399 – the magic bullet – come from if it hadn't struck both men? Either it came from another sniper's rifle, or it was planted. The man who found it in the hospital insisted it did not come from the stretcher of either President Kennedy or John Connally. The evidence indicates that a bullet was found on the stretcher of a little boy²⁰ but both Darrell Tomlinson and O.P. Wright, the hospital security director, "declined to identify it (CE 399) as the bullet they each handled on November 22."²¹

"...The time between the observable reactions of the President and of the Governor was too short to have allowed, according to the Commission's test firings, two shots to have been fired from the same rifle. FBI marksmen who test fired the rifle for the Commission employed the telescopic sight on the rifle, and the minimum firing time between shots was approximately 2.25 to 2.3 seconds. The time, between the observable reactions of the President and the Governor, according to the Commission, was less than two seconds."²² Again, the Committee did not consider that there were two separate snipers behind the limousine. Further, it would have been simply impossible for any marksman in the world to fire two shots in less than two seconds at a moving target at such a distance and hit anything. The conclusions of the official bodies are preposterous in view of the weight of the evidence from all these doctors and witnesses.

Not one single witness to the shooting ever suggested that both men were hit at the same time, and in fact all the witnesses in Dealey Plaza who had anything to say about it indicated that the victims were hit by separate bullets.

Nearly half the members of the Warren Commission never accepted the single bullet theory, but the conservative Senators Russell, Cooper, and Congressman Hale Boggs were overwhelmed by the CIA connected persons on the panel: Allen Dulles, former Director of the CIA, whom Kennedy had fired; Gerald Ford, known as the CIA's man in the House; and John McCloy, Rockefeller's lawyer.²³ Boggs at first believed the theory, but later changed his mind.

"Senator Richard Russell reportedly said that he would not sign a Report which concluded that both men were hit by the same bullet."²⁴ Researchers and authors Gary Shaw and Larry Harris write: "Russell later told Harold Weisberg that he had asked Chairman Earl

of the wound in the Governor's back, indicating that the bullet had begun to tumble or yaw before entering. An ovoid wound is characteristic of one caused by a bullet that has passed through or glanced off an intervening object."¹⁶ If a bullet strikes leaves, it can yaw and cause a slightly ovoid wound, like this one. Secondly, any bullet striking at any angle does not make a perfectly round hole, but an ovoid one. Third, the position of the muscles at the moment of impact may not be relaxed or the position they end up in after the shot, and the shape of the hole is stretched or changed accordingly. Fourth, the Governor's wound wasn't very ovoid, indicating the bullet had not struck anything beforehand. Dr. Shaw told the Warren Commission that the longest diameter of the hole was 6/10 of an inch ¹⁷ which is corroborated by the hole in his coat, which measured .25 by .65 inches.

"Based on the evidence available to it, the panel concluded that a single bullet passing through both President Kennedy and Governor Connally would support a fundamental conclusion that the President was struck by two, and only two, bullets, each fired from behind. Thus, the forensic pathology panel's conclusions were consistent with the so-called single bullet theory advanced by the Warren Commission."¹⁸

Dr. Milton Helpern, who was at one time the Chief Medical Examiner of New York City, said, "The original, pristine weight of this bullet before it was fired was approximately 160-161 grains. The weight of the bullet recovered on the stretcher in Parkland Hospital was reported by the Commission at 158.6. This bullet wasn't distorted in any way. I cannot accept the premise that this bullet thrashed around in all that bony tissue and lost only 1.4 to 2.4 grains of its original weight. I cannot believe either that this bullet is going to emerge miraculously unscathed, without any deformity, and with its lands and grooves intact... You must remember that next to bone, the skin offers greater resistance to a bullet in its course through the body than any other kind of tissue... This single bullet theory asks us to believe that this bullet went through seven layers of skin, tough, elastic, resistant skin. In addition... this bullet passed through other layers of soft tissue; and then shattered bones! I just can't believe that this bullet had the force to do what (the Commission) have demanded of it; and I don't think they have really stopped to think out carefully what they have asked of this bullet."¹⁹

The New York Times wrote, "He (Dr. Helpern) knows more about violent death than anyone else in the world." He had conducted more

Warren to include a footnote at the bottom of the page saying, 'Senator Russell dissents,' but that Warren refused, insisting on unanimity. According to author-researcher Harold Weisberg, Russell was satisfied that there had been a conspiracy, that no one man could have done the known shooting, and that 'we have not been told the truth about Oswald' by Federal agencies. Russell encouraged Weisberg to challenge and disprove the Commission's findings.

"Senator John Cooper said, 'I, too, objected to such a conclusion; there was no evidence to show both men were hit by the same bullet.' Representative Hale Boggs said, 'I had strong doubts about it (the single-bullet theory),' adding that he felt the question was never resolved."²⁵

In an internal FBI memorandum from Cartha D. DeLoach to Clyde Tolson, J. Edgar Hoover's assistant and living mate, DeLoach writes: "the President (Lyndon Johnson) felt that CIA had something to do with this plot."²⁶

Plot!

TWO SEPARATE WOUNDS

It is crucial to understand that no autopsists saw the throat wound in the President, since it was slit open for a tracheotomy, but that the doctors in Dallas all stated that the throat wound prior to the tracheotomy was an entry wound, that is, it was very small;²⁷ they repeated this to co-author Livingstone in 1979. This evidence, overlooked by the official bodies, indicates that the President was shot from in front, in the throat; taken together with massive testimony on the back wound going nowhere, i.e. not transiting the body and being too far down on the back, this shows that these were two separate gunshot wounds, which could not be responsible for Governor Connally's wounds.

Doctor McClelland, who assisted in the tracheotomy, said: "I was standing at the end of the stretcher on which the President was lying, immediately at his head, for purposes of holding a tracheotomy, or a retractor in the neckline." He described the neck wound as less than 0.25 inches in diameter, far too small to be an exit wound.²⁸

Doctor Perry, who actually performed the tracheotomy, said that it was "a very small injury, with clearcut, although somewhat irregular margins of less than a quarter inch with minimal tissue damage

surrounding it on the skin." Dr. Perry insisted that it was an entry wound, as did Dr. McClelland.²⁹

Nurse Henchcliffe, when asked by Arlen Specter, "And what did that appear to you to be?" answered "an entrance bullet hole." Specter asked, "Could it have been an exit bullet hole?" She answered, "I have never seen an exit bullet hole... that looked like that."³⁰

Every witness has consistently identified the throat wound as an entrance wound.³¹

The House Assassinations Committee in 1979 admitted that there was a gunman on the Grassy Knoll to the right front of the President. Why are they sticking with the single bullet theory? The answer is that there were *two* gunmen *behind* the President, not just one, in addition to the gunman the Committee found on the Grassy Knoll. They can't admit it because that would indicate an official cover-up, fabricated evidence, and a much larger conspiracy. The only recourse was to use more phoney drawings, doubletalk, and magic code words to delude us like "scientific," "medical," and "neutron activation analysis."

"In addition to the conclusions reached by the committee's forensic pathology panel, the single bullet theory was substantiated by the findings of a neutron activation analysis performed for the committee. The bullet alleged to have caused the injuries to the Governor and the President was found on a stretcher at Parkland Hospital... Neutron activation analysis, however, established that it was highly likely that the injuries to the Governor's wrist were caused by the bullet found on the stretcher in Parkland Hospital."³² Not very likely. The main problem with this test was that Dr. Guinn stated afterwards that none of the fragments he tested weighed the same as any listed as evidence by the Warren Commission. That is, along with the many missing fragments, it would appear that his evidence had been switched before he got it. (Certainly, many bullets could have come from the same lot of lead.) Guinn couldn't validate the genuineness of the specimens given to him, assuming they were genuine.

"Further, the committee's wound ballistics expert concluded that the bullet found on the stretcher - Warren Commission exhibit 399 (CE 399) - is of a type that could have caused the wounds to President Kennedy and Governor Connally without showing any more deformity than it does."³³ (It could have, but it didn't.) "In determining whether the deformity of CE 399 was consistent with its having passed through both

distinguished. Weisberg writes: "Unless the metal from Connally has the same composition as Bullet 399, poof! and the Report goes up in smoke. If there is *any* variation in the lead composition of *everything else* – the erroneously accounted for fragments removed from the President's head, the fragments found in the car, the scrapings from the windshield, the traces from the curbstone – all other lead of which there is any relic – then this Report is revealed as a lie. *All this lead must be of exactly the same composition* or it cannot be claimed that the fatal bullet was fired from 'Oswald's rifle.'" Dr. Charles Wilber wrote that "The precise characterization of a given bullet is still not feasible... It is doubtful that significant information can come from the analytical work done on the Kennedy-Connally bullets and fragments."¹³

The ballistics experts said that the fragments found in the car were fired by the alleged "Oswald gun." How can a fragment be determined to have come from anywhere, in this instance? It can't. In addition, there is certainly no way to determine that those fragments came from a rifle fired from the "Oswald window" on the sixth floor of the School Book Depository.

The final proofs relied upon by the Committee are that the make-up of the fragments found in Connally's wrist (CE 842) was the same as that of the pristine bullet, which is of course possible, except that the fragments weighed more than the lost weight from the "pristine bullet" (CE 399).¹⁴

The X-rays of the President's head, which are reproduced in Vol. I & VII, p. 112 & 110 of the House Committee Report, show (this is actually a left lateral view reversed; see *The Continuing Inquiry*, Gary Mack, p. 5 June, 1980), as Dr. Humes testified to the Warren Commission, "30 or 40 tiny dustlike particle fragments" of metal.¹⁵ Humes said that the "dust particles"¹⁶ on the X-rays would actually have been smaller because "X-ray pictures... have a tendency to magnify these minute fragments somewhat in size."¹⁷

The Assassinations Committee showed the X-rays to Dr. Norman Chase, who noted that the head wound "was massive, not the kind he would expect from a single, jacketed bullet hitting straight on; it was possibly tumbling or hit on an angle."¹⁸

Commander John H. Ebersole examined the X-rays of the neck at the time of the autopsy, and reported the absence of fractures and metal particles in the neck, which was confirmed by the autopsists.¹⁹

As well, the bullet which is alleged to have struck President Kennedy in the back of the neck, CE 399, we are told by the Clark Panel, left particles of lead in the neck,²⁰ and again, the bullet we have – CE 399 – is nearly whole, with its jacket intact, and could not have broken up in such a manner.

In reporting the above, Dr. John Nichols writes, “In this writer’s experience, identical and similar jacketed bullets do not leave metal fragments in soft tissues when bone is not struck. Even unjacketed lead bullets do not leave metal fragments in soft tissues when bone is not struck.”²¹

This means that at the time of the autopsy, no metal fragments were seen in the neck. Further, there was no knowledge or evidence of any wound in the back of the neck from a bullet. Had there been a wound, surely the radiologist, Dr. Ebersole, would have seen the fragments. In 1968, the Clark Panel saw fragments for the first time, just as for the first time the wounds were seen in far different places from where they were reported in 1963.²² When the House Committee interviewed Dr. Chase, he noted the presence of a metal fragment or artifact in the area of the transverse process – definitely not a bone fragment.²³

MISTAKE OR FABRICATION?

The Clark Panel found that “Films #8, 9, 10 allowed visualization of the lower neck. Subcutaneous emphysema is present just to the right of the cervical spine immediately above the apex of the right lung. Also several small metallic fragments are present in this region.”(p. 13) Stanley Keeton says, “Why Humes was able to discern dustlike metallic particles in the head, but unable to recognize fragments in the President’s neck remains a mystery.”²⁴ Humes had stated under oath to the Warren Commission that the X-rays of the neck did not reveal metallic fragments: “...We examined carefully the bony structures in this vicinity as well as the X-rays, to see if there was any evidence of fracture or of deposition of metallic fragments in the depths of this wound, and we saw no such evidence, that is no fracture of the bones of the shoulder girdle, or of the vertical column, and no metallic fragments were detectable by X-ray examination.”²⁵ Humes here gives the impression he saw the X-rays during the autopsy. We already know that he never knew the President was shot in the neck, and so his description of the

“STRUCK IN THE HEAD”

As we discuss the credibility of the witnesses and the evidence upon which this whole cover-up hangs, let us examine the death certificate signed by Admiral George G. Burkley, President Kennedy's personal doctor.* Unbelievably, he simply says that the President “was struck in the head.” Then he says, “A second wound occurred in the posterior back at about the level of the third thoracic vertebra.”²⁴ This is almost six inches below where the Warren Commission finally moved the wound. We note that the Assassinations Committee has now moved the wound several inches closer to this back position than it previously was with the Warren Commission.

Humes had placed the wound roughly in the same location where Burkley placed it: “Situated on the upper right posterior thorax just above the upper border of the scapula there is a 7 x 4 millimeter oval wound. This wound is measured to be 15 cm. from the tip of the right acromion process and 14 cm. below the tip of the right mastoid process.”²⁵ These are not the landmarks of autopsy protocol. The mastoid process is on the head.

Under pressure during his interview with the medical panel, from which Dr. Cyril Wecht had been expressly excluded, Humes would not retract his statement about the entry wound in the head. Afterwards Dr. Humes was prepped for his public national TV appearance during the hearings on September 7, 1978: “Yes, I think that I do have a different opinion. No. 1, it was a casual kind of a discussion that we were having with the panel members, as I recall it... We described the wound of entrance in the posterior scalp as being above and to the right of the external occipital protuberance, a bony knob on the back of the head... and it is obvious to me as I sit here now with this markedly enlarged drawing of the photograph that the upper defect to which you pointed (in the cowlick area) or the upper object is clearly in the location of where we said approximately where it was, above the external occipital protuberance; therefore, I believe that is the wound entry.” This is a movement of some four inches from where he placed it in 1963, and not “slightly above the occipital protuberance” as the autopsy report said.

*The death certificate was found by Harold Weisberg during his search of the files in the National Archives.

K

"It (sic) relative position to bony structure underneath it is somewhat altered by the fact that there were fractures of the skull under this and the President's head had to be held in this position thus making some distortion of anatomic structures to produce this picture."²⁶ Why did they not turn the body over to take the picture? Now we are beginning, but only just beginning, to find out what the skull really looked like back there. "Do you want to know what it really looked like?" Dr. Marion Jenkins, one of the Dallas doctors, said to co-author Livingstone when he saw the government picture. "*No, no, not like that!*"

"By the same token," Dr. Humes went on, "the object in the lower portion, which I apparently and I believe now erroneously previously identified before the most recent panel, is far below the external occipital protuberance and would not fit with the original autopsy findings."²⁷ It wasn't "far below," perhaps half an inch at most. At the time of the autopsy, he and Dr. Boswell had seen only one gunshot wound between them.

Gary Cornwall, Deputy Chief Counsel of the Assassinations Committee, asked: "Your initial autopsy report indicated that, as you have just stated, the wound was, indeed, above, I believe the report is worded in terms of 'slightly above' the external occipital protuberance. The testimony today indicates that the panel places that at approximately 10 centimeters above the external occipital protuberance. Would that discrepancy be explainable?"

"Well, I have a little trouble with that; 10 centimeters is a significant - 4 inches," Dr. Humes said.

Then Cornwall begins leading the witness: "To determine whether we can understand how such a discrepancy might have occurred. The autopsy was completed late at night; is that correct?"

"That's correct." Humes is led through more questions showing that they were up until 5 A.M. after the autopsy, and then the next day "Spoke with Dr. Perry and learned of the wound in the front of the neck and things became a lot more obvious to us as to what had occurred." That is, there were wounds they missed. "...Was the distance between the wound and the external occipital protuberance noted on those notes?"

"It was not noted, in any greater detail than appears in the final report."

Commission Exhibit 2003 states the evidence listed by the police, which they collected: "1. Italian make 6.5 rifle... Found by Dept. Sheriff Weitzman..." We have noted how the Assassinations Committee clearly changed this evidence to say something else: that someone else found the rifle.¹⁰ The police have already changed what Weitzman found from a Mauser to an Italian rifle. It is only one more step before he disappears altogether in the latest retelling.

Appeals Judge Jim Garrison wrote: "The neck wound, with the indications of a bullet entry but no exit, was to be the last real hurdle for the planners of the assassination. Afterwards, the federal government would seize control of the investigation despite its complete lack of legal authority..."¹¹

Anthony Summers wrote in *Conspiracy*, "The Committee was further convinced by sophisticated modern tests which had not been made sixteen years ago. Dr. Vincent Guinn, a chemist and forensic scientist, broke new ground with his "neutron activation" tests—a process in which the bullet specimens were bombarded with neutrons in a nuclear reactor. The results were impressive, and appear to resolve fundamental areas of controversy."¹² Neutron activation tests had been conducted years ago in the case, but the results were kept secret.

"...concluded that these represented only two bullets and that it was 'highly probable' that both were of Mannlicher-Carcano manufacture – the ammunition designed for the rifle found in the Book Depository. The phrase 'highly probable' is the cautious formal language of the scientist going on the record, but a personal interview with Guinn confirms that he is highly confident of his conclusion."

Gary Shaw writes, "While it is not mentioned in the report or the 26 volumes (of the Warren Report), CE 399 and other bullet fragments were also subjected to Neutron Activation Analysis (NAA), a test even more definitive than spectrographic analysis. In simple terms, NAA is a highly sophisticated technique in which differences in the composition of objects is measured by bombarding the objects with radiation down to parts per billion."¹³ Summers does not tell us any of this, let alone that the test was run 16 years before. Harold Weisberg battled in court for years to get those results, as the dead President's brother, Senator Edward Kennedy, well knows.

"In another letter from Hoover to Rankin (not released from the Archives until 1973), the FBI Director reports: 'While minor variations

Chaney said the President was "Struck in the face."¹⁰³ He was so badly damaged, apparently, that the coffin had to remain closed. S.M. Holland, a bystander, said the bullet hit "part of his face."¹⁰⁴ NBC News reported that day "that a bullet struck him in front as he faced the assailant." And many doctors and nurses described his throat wound, in addition to the head wound being a frontal shot, as also having been caused by a shot from the front.

Dr. Boswell's drawing of the head wounds, still stained with the President's blood, show a three centimeter wound in the left eye-temple area. Charles Wilber writes that the President's face "was significantly disfigured at the time of autopsy to an extent that the mortician would not cover over the injury in such a way as to permit an 'open coffin.'"¹⁰⁵

The trajectories of the brain, skull, and flesh matter from the President's head at the time of the fatal head shot demonstrated that he was hit by a powerful shot from in front of him, which blew his head and body along with it in the direction that the debris was thrown - along the original path of the bullet.

BALLISTICS AND THE TESTS

Deputy Constable Seymour Weitzman was the man who first found the rifle in the Book Depository,* and he identified it as a German Mauser.¹⁰⁶ One of the three cartridges could not have come out of the rifle because of the dent* on it.¹⁰⁷ The Dallas Police turned over only two of the shells to the FBI,¹⁰⁸ and one expended cartridge has a dented lip and shows marks indicating that it had been loaded and extracted from a weapon at least three times.¹⁰⁹

*The House Committee says "The Rifle Boone Found." The panel says that a Mannlicher could be mistaken for a Mauser and that the caliber cannot be determined merely by looking at it, ignoring the information that was in fact stamped on the guns as to make and caliber for both guns. We are talking about several rifles here; the Warren Commission gun is not the same size as that ordered by Oswald from Kliens, and the gun Weitzman and Craig found is not the same as that which Boone found. "The rifle which Boone found" is the same kind of double talk that allows an intelligence agency to deny they have a file on Lee Harvey Oswald when it is filed under Harvey Lee Oswald. See O'Toole 17, 18 on Mauser.

**It is the opinion of the panel that the dent on the mouth of the CE543 cartridge case was produced when the cartridge case was ejected from the rifle. This condition was duplicated during test firing... but/and "There was no evidence in the form of multiple extractor or ejector marks on the cartridge case to indicate that it was chambered in the rifle more than once." What happened to them? The Findings and Conclusions of the Fire-arms Panel; 7HSCA 365 to end.

in composition were found by this method, these were not considered to be sufficient to permit positively differentiating among the larger bullet fragments and thus positively determining from which of the larger bullet fragments any given small lead fragment may have come.”¹¹⁴ This means that the tests were inconclusive. Gary Shaw goes on to say that “this letter emerges as one of the most damaging pieces of evidence against the single-bullet theory, for what Hoover does not mention is that with NAA the amount of difference between particles is virtually meaningless; *any* difference, no matter how small, is both sufficient and irrefutable. The tests *were* conclusive, and they prove that JFK and the Governor were indeed struck by separate bullets.”¹¹⁵

Spectrographic analysis tests were also run by the FBI, and the government has made every effort to suppress the results. Had the results stated conclusively, as Shaw points out, that the fragments in Connally were the same as those taken from the magic bullet, and from Kennedy’s head and from the floor of the limousine, the government would have had those results in the first chapter of its Report.¹¹⁶ Harold Weisberg finally got the actual test results after another long suit, and they were again inconclusive.¹¹⁷ Hoover again wrote Rankin about the tests, and said that the composition of the fragments was “similar” and that “no significant differences were found.”¹¹⁸ We have already seen that there were different bullets involved. Who was Hoover covering up for?

It is not the practice of FBI agents and the Secret Service to confuse fragments with missiles. We have the following evidence that a bullet was in fact recovered from the body of President Kennedy. There is a receipt from the Treasury Department, Protective Research Section, signed by Robert Bouck for “the following items from Dr. George G. Burkley:... One receipt from FBI for a missile removed during the examination of the body.”¹¹⁹ We have the receipt from two FBI men present in the autopsy room, Francis X. O’Neill, Jr. and James Sibert: “We hereby acknowledge receipt of a missile (sic) removed by Commander James J. Humes, MC, USN, on this date.”¹²⁰ These men were from Baltimore. What were they doing in Bethesda in the autopsy room? Why weren’t high-ranking men sent from Washington?

Admiral (then Captain) David Osborne thought he saw an intact bullet roll out from the wrappings of President Kennedy and onto the autopsy table. When again contacted by the Committee, the Admiral said that he was not sure that he actually did see a missile.¹²¹

THE FRAME-UP

George O'Toole, former chief of the Problems Analysis Branch at the CIA, thinks that the Dallas Police, that is, certain key personnel among them, helped blame Oswald for the murders of Kennedy and Tippit. "The frame-up formula is much simpler than might be imagined... recruit some police, not the entire department, just a few key officers who are in a position to fabricate a chain of evidence linking the scapegoat to the crime, officers in the crime scene search unit, the crime lab, and perhaps a polygraph examiner to confirm the truthfulness of witnesses against the fall guy and impugn the word of those who might exonerate him."¹²²

The Dallas Police ran off numerous copies of the backyard photograph allegedly of Oswald, and distributed it among themselves, obviously firming up the idea that Oswald was the killer. They never bothered to tell the Warren Commission about these pictures.

But most important, as Gary Shaw writes in *Cover-up* "...no less than the Assistant Chief of Police was recruited to personally escort Jack Ruby into the Dallas Police Station basement to kill Oswald."¹²³ Co-author Harrison Livingstone went to Dallas and talked to the attorney for Roy Vaughn, the policeman on duty guarding the ramp at the time Jack Ruby was supposed to have passed Vaughn and shot Oswald. The attorney, James Niell, claims that Ruby never did pass Vaughn, but entered the police station with Assistant Chief of Police Charles Batchelor, who later became the Chief of Police.

Batchelor was in charge of security precautions for both the motorcade of November 22, and the transfer of Oswald on November 24.¹²⁴ He lost both his charges, and was promoted to Chief when Curry retired.

The original source of the Batchelor story was apparently Red Davis of the Dallas Police, who stated to Officer Vaughn, after Vaughn took and passed a lie detector test: "God, you shouldn't even have to do that," and told him that Batchelor took Ruby inside via the elevator.¹²⁵

Vaughn says he took three lie detector tests that show he told the truth. Niell says that another lie detector test given to Daniels, who was standing with Vaughn at the ramp, shows that he did not tell the truth.

Vaughn was told by Chief Byrd to see City Attorney Alex Bickley, who told him not to file a suit because "the truth might come out about

a personal friend of Nixon, who was an official observer in monitoring the Warren investigation and advising on the individual rights of various witnesses.⁵⁸

On December 5, 1973, Nixon asked Arlen Specter, former Democrat and Warren Commission Counsel, to head his legal defense. Specter met with Haig but finally turned the job down; it was then taken by James St. Clair. Specter was the author of the magic bullet theory when he was Counsel to the Warren Commission. There, he was working on "Area I" of the investigation: "The Basic Facts of the Assassination."⁵⁹ Specter was the protégé of John Mitchell, and served as Co-Chairman of the Pennsylvania CREEP in 1972.⁶⁰

Albert Jenner, one of the key authors of the Warren Report and head of "Area III: Oswald's Background History, Acquaintances and Motives," was approved by Nixon to be the GOP'S minority counsel on the Impeachment Investigation of the House Judiciary Committee under Peter Rodino.⁶¹

APPROVING HIS OWN INVESTIGATOR

Think about that: Nixon *approved* one of the men who was going to investigate *him*. Jenner was going to be Nixon's Chief Legal Counsel on the Committee, but gave up when the evidence against Nixon began to mount.

Attorney General John Mitchell, under Nixon, "ordered the Justice Department to block the release of crucial ballistics evidence from the Kennedy assassination on grounds of national security, in November, 1970."⁶² This was the FBI's secret spectrographic analysis of the bullet and bullet fragments recovered following the fatal shooting of JFK and near killing of Connally.

This evidence is one of the keys to the assassination. As we have said earlier, what is known about that evidence shows that the fragments recovered from Connally did not match those from Kennedy and from the "magic bullet." The very fact that Mitchell and Nixon were trying to cover this up is frightening and disturbing. Mitchell tried to fight assassination researcher Harold Weisberg's suit to get this report, and he had the Justice Department file "an unusual supplemental motion to dismiss the spectrographic suit on the grounds that the release of the FBI analysis 'would seriously interfere with the efficient operation of

the FBI' and would also 'create a highly dangerous precedent in this regard.'" The U.S. Attorney then disclosed during the hearing in November, 1970 that "... the Attorney General of the United States (Mitchell) has determined that it is not in the national interest to divulge the spectrographic analysis." The suit was dismissed, and the Report of the analysis disappeared from the National Archives.⁶³

Bernard Fensterwald was Harold Weisberg's Attorney in that suit, which was partly responsible for the passage in 1974 of a crucial amendment to the Freedom of Information Act. Edward Kennedy, the surviving Kennedy brother, asked during the floor debate, "As I understand it... the impact and effect of your amendment would be to override (the above decision). Is that correct?" "The Senator from Massachusetts is correct," replied Senator Hart, whose amendment it was.

Kennedy: "Then I support it and urge my brother Senators to do so too."

A CRUCIAL TAPE

One of the most important White House tapes was the tape dated June 23, 1972, just after the break-in at the Watergate was discovered. When this tape was disclosed in August of 1974, Nixon resigned within a few days. On the tape, Nixon says, "... this Hunt, that will uncover a lot of things. You open that scab, there's a hell of a lot of things... This involves these Cubans, Hunt and a lot of hanky-panky...

"... just say (unintelligible) very bad to have this fellow Hunt, ah, he knows too damned much, if he was involved - you happen to know that? If it gets out that this is all involved, the Cuba thing, it would be a fiasco. It would make the CIA look bad, it's going to make Hunt look bad, and it is likely to blow the whole Bay of Pigs thing which we think would be very unfortunate - both for the CIA and for the country..."⁶⁴

H.R. Haldeman tells us in *The Ends of Power*, "In all of those Nixon references to the Bay of Pigs (in the White House tapes) he (Nixon) was actually referring to the Kennedy assassination... After Kennedy was killed, the CIA launched a fantastic cover-up... The CIA literally erased any connection between Kennedy's assassination and the CIA... in fact, Counter Intelligence Chief James Angleton of the CIA called Bill Sullivan of the FBI (Number Three man under J. Edgar Hoover,

could prove his assassination resulted from a conspiracy. Brooten said that the wound, still unexplained, was found during an autopsy on the President's body at the Naval Medical Center in Bethesda, Md.

"Two Navy enlisted men who were in the autopsy room at the time of the discovery, according to Brooten, were ordered to leave and 'we don't know if a bullet fragment was found after those men left,' Brooten declared."

The Committee admitted that the back wound was lower than the neck wound, and as Dr. Wecht testified, "The panel... was in unanimous agreement that there was a slight upward trajectory of the bullet through President John F. Kennedy..."³⁶ This is extremely important: How in the world can a bullet be fired from the sixth floor window, strike the President in the back, and yet have a slightly upward direction? There was nothing to cause it to change course, and then with a slightly upward direction, exit the President's neck and embark upon a roller-coaster ride with a major dip, because it then proceeded - under the single bullet theory - through John Connally at a 25-degree angle of declination.

VINDICATION?

Slowly, painfully, the truth was emerging. Eventually even the *The Washington Post* had to admit the obvious on December 30, 1978. "For Conspiracists Vindication Day: Government is Beginning to Acknowledge What Really Happened"

"The old guard, the zealots who have been preaching into the wind about cover-ups and conspiracies these many years, had a rare day of vindication yesterday."

"Outwardly, they sat in the front row of the circus tent-like hearing room with their overstuffed briefcases, complaining about how the House Assassinations Committee had stolen their research, and fiddled away its millions.

"There's nothing of any substance that has come out of these hearings that wasn't already in the public domain,' declared Harold Weisberg, the patriarch of them all, who had boycotted most of the previous months of hearings.

"But beneath the crusty exterior of the critics was a quiet sense of

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acoustical findings

inward pride, a feeling of vindication, that slowly and reluctantly their theories and research were getting an official stamp of approval...

"In the world of lawyers and congressional hearings, scientists with big bucks to spend always have more credibility than freelance investigators who operate on a shoestring.

"But there was a certain beleaguered resentment among the researchers and theorists, many of whom have devoted years of their lives to investigating the assassination. Many of them hold little truck with their fellow critics, even less with the House Assassinations Committee. 'It's a miracle that so much evidence in the case has been turned up by a group of freelancers working on a shoestring. We couldn't be in this room if it hadn't been for the freelance investigators.'

"The assassination community, as the researchers and theorists have come to be called, was an odd lot as it gathered yesterday. Each member carried a briefcase, stuffed with newsletters and documents to use as 'proof' that his work was the first and the best on the subject."

Just before Christmas 1978, George Lardner wrote in the *Washington Post*, normally very hostile to any evidence in the case, "New scientific tests for the House Assassinations Committee reportedly show that a shot fired at President Kennedy's motorcade from the grassy knoll in Dallas 15 years ago landed in or near the presidential limousine. 'It seemed to have stopped in the presidential limousine,' one source said. Another source said 'it would be more accurate to say that it apparently landed in the area of the presidential limousine, plus or minus 10 feet.'

"With little more than a week to go... The Warren Commission concluded that only three shots, all from behind, all fired by Lee Harvey Oswald from the sixth floor window of the Texas School Book Depository, were fired in Dealey Plaza as the motorcade passed through.

"The House Assassinations Committee was on the verge of reaching a similar conclusion in a 600 page final report... 'Kennedy was not hit from the front, but he was shot at from the front,' one committee source said. 'I think we've proved the 'single bullet theory' (that one bullet struck both Kennedy and Connally). Ironically, we have also established that there were two gunmen.'

"Critics of the Warren Commission have contended for years that at least one of the bullets that hit the President came from the front. The

In Harold Weisberg's *Postmortem* and Josiah Thompson's *Six Seconds In Dallas*, we find Dr. Humes' Warren Commission testimony that the X-rays and photographs that were taken were exposed and destroyed.⁵⁵ We have other testimony that the Secret Service did this.⁵⁶ Then where did the pictures we do have come from? Certainly, these pictures do not remotely resemble the wounds we know about, which are supported with overwhelming evidence.

It is safe to conclude that the photos are forgeries or have otherwise been altered. The doctors at Parkland clearly identified the rear head wound to the Warren Commission. More recently, these same doctors denounced the official autopsy photos when shown them by co-author Livingstone. Co-author Robert Groden also found evidence of forgeries in his work for the House Assassinations Committee. The overwhelming weight of evidence indicates the photos are forged.

Dr. Charles Wilber, a forensic scientist, wrote that, "In fact, there is really no evidence from the autopsy that the pathologists did a thorough search of the President's head to see whether more than one bullet hit him in the head. As far as is known, the hair was not combed carefully to identify other entrance wounds. Usually, when there is a question of bullet wounds to the head that might be hidden, the hair is combed and even parts of this hair are shaved off to get a clearer picture of what occurred."

REPORT ALTERED

It now appears, as stated by Dr. Wilber, that "The complete autopsy report as written by the pathologists was altered during its route through military channels. Certain sections were removed. Admiral George Burkley, who was President Kennedy's personal physician, admitted that he doctored the autopsy report. What happened to the first report that went to Admiral Burkley? Two months passed before he released portions of the autopsy. Probably the other parts were destroyed or altered in some way. This is not a frivolous suggestion because the first report that was written, the original draft that indicated where the bullets went into the body and came out of the body; the report that indicated where the wounds were, how many bullets were there, and the paths of these bullets; the report that indicated whether any bullets were still in Kennedy's body, was burned by Doctor Humes. It is very difficult

to understand how the original draft of such an important autopsy could be burned..."

Dr. Wilber writes, "A lie begets further lies... awareness of the devastating results of lying as official policy... No lie can be justified in terms of the end result. For, in the long run, an official lie begins a chain of further lies, so that when the truth finally surfaces, there is revealed a stinking morass of interlocking lies that cause long-term, if not permanent, damage to the government."⁵⁷

WHERE IS THE DEATH CERTIFICATE?

Stanley Keeton, another researcher, writes, "One can look in vain through the Warren Report and Exhibits and never find a basic evidentiary document. This document is the death certificate of President Kennedy. Until 1975, it had been suppressed from public examination. The death certificate was drafted on November 23, 1963, by Dr. George Burkley. According to Burkley, the non-fatal posterior wound was located in the back, at about the third thoracic vertebra."⁵⁸ This is exactly where the holes in the clothes are, and where the wound appears on Dr. Boswell's drawing. "It is pertinent that the death certificate was drafted on November 23, the day before Burkley verified the autopsy face sheet (Boswell's drawings). This proves Burkley was not verifying a 'mistake' when he signed the autopsy face sheet, for he knew Boswell correctly located the wound on the back. The significance of the face sheet and the death certificate matching in regard to the wound on the back cannot be overemphasized. It cannot be argued that Burkley drafted the death certificate based on inaccurate information, for he too was present at the autopsy."⁵⁹

The Top Secret transcript of the January 27, 1964 executive session of the Warren Commission made this an incontrovertible fact. The non-fatal posterior wound was located in the President's back, at a point *lower* than the anterior neck wound. J. Lee Rankin (General Counsel to the Warren Commission) commented: "Then there is a great range of material in regard to the wounds, and the autopsy and this point of exit or entrance of the bullet in the front of the neck, and that all has to be developed much more than we have at the present time."

He goes on to say, "We have an explanation here in the autopsy that probably a fragment came out the front of the neck, but with the eleva-

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SOURCES AND NOTES

This book was written under appalling strains, and the following may not be as perfect as the authors would like. In some cases secondary sources have been used. One reason for this is the authors' intent to give full credit for the basic research of many others who would go unmentioned if only primary sources were used. The reader must be aware that neither the Warren Report and its appendices, nor the Report of the Assassinations Committee and its appendices, a total of 55 volumes, were indexed. This meant that an immense amount of work was involved just to find a reference or testimony, which ordinarily would have been unnecessary.

Source books are sometimes abbreviated below, and the full titles may be found in the bibliography. The following abbreviations are used in reference to citations from official reports.

Warren Commission Report: WR; (sometimes R, by other writers, but not in this book).

Citations referring to the 26 volumes of Hearings and Exhibits accompanying the Warren Report are referred to by volume and page - e.g. 6 H 33. The H refers to "Hearings." (CE means Commission Exhibit, and CD means Commission Document. This is also written VI. 33 by others. CD 16.5 means Commission Document 16, page 5).

Citations from the Report of the House Select Committee on Assassinations (HSCA) are given as HSCA Report p. 12. Citations from the 12 Kennedy volumes of Hearings and Appendices of the House Select Committee on Assassinations are referred to by volume and page number: 4 HSCA 354. Other writers have used this notation: HSCA V.050. The HSCA Report is abbreviated R herein.

The most frequently used style of notations by scholars is in this style: 6 H 33, and 5 HSCA 253.

Introduction

NOTE

1. Josiah Thompson's *Six Seconds in Dallas*, Appendix A; HSCA Report p. 87; The statements in this paragraph are amplified throughout this book, with cited evidence.
2. R 1 (HSCA Report p. 1).
3. WR 37-8 (Warren Report - *New York Times* Edition).
4. *State of Louisiana v. Clay Shaw*, 1969.
5. WR 502.
6. WR 110-112.
7. Shaw 4; Thompson 12, 32, 44, etc...; 7 HSCA 199-203; See index under "single bullet theory" in both Wilber, and Weisberg's *Post Mortem* for important discussions.
8. Shaw 6; The Commissioners are quoted elsewhere in this book. Directly after Congressman Hale Boggs - one of the Warren Commissioners - stated that he did not agree with their findings, he died in a mysterious plane crash in Alaska. Neither the plane nor his body were ever found; Epstein, p. 150, *Weisberg in Whitewash IV* p. 22.
9. Wecht in Thompson's book p. 361; 7 HSCA 1-18, in particular p. 17 for an official critique; pp. 43-51 (authentication of photos and X-Rays); pp. 181-194 (critique of the autopsy); 199-203 (dissent of Dr. Cyril Wecht: Single Bullet Theory). All & HSCA should be studied closely, as well as Dr. Charles Wilber's book. Among the leading authorities on the wounds are Wecht, Wilber, and Weisberg.
10. See Chapter 3 herein and extensive discussion in that chapter; Thompson 57-8.
11. *Supra*; CD 5, CD 7, 2 H 93, 2 H 127, 24 H 542, 2 H 81, 18 H 744, 2 H 143, 5 H 59-60, 5 H 160, 18 H 89-90; 7 HSCA 262 (Humes' most recent statement, quoted in Chapter 3, p. 97).
12. Thompson xiii; 16 H 987, and see Wecht, Wilber, and Weisberg.
13. 7 HSCA 181-194; Wilber and Wecht are leading authorities on this.
14. 2 H 351 and discussion in chapter.
15. 7 HSCA 243-265.
16. 7 HSCA 243-265 (p. 251-2); and extensive discussion in the first three chapters of this book; Maryland State Medical Journal: March 1977 pp. 69-77 "1968 Panel (Ramsey Clark) Review of Photographs, X-Ray Films, Documents and Other Evidence pertaining to the Fatal Wounding of President John F. Kennedy."; *Postmortem* index under Autopsy Review Panel.
17. 7 HSCA 115 (308) quoted at top of Chapter One herein, and testimony of Humes and Boswell & HSCA 251-256, 247, and in Chapter One p. 45, and Three, p. 90 of this book, with the autopsists' later denial following.
18. Garrison 196-201, also in Shaw 195-197; 7 HSCA 13-14; Thompson ix-x, Wilber.
19. 2 H 93 and *ibid*. Extensive discussion in this book.
20. Note 15 *supra*.
21. *Ibid*. Compare pictures of back wounds on pp. 255 I HSCA & I HSCA 186. Head wounds: I HSCA 255 (from WR drawings reproduced in this book) & 234-251-2. This is discussed extensively in the following chapters. See also Wilber and *Postmortem* on the head wounds and the Clark Panel.
22. Weitzman affidavit in *Rush to Judgement* (Fawcett ed.) p. 348; also 24 H 228; 7 H 108 and further discussion and evidence later in this book.
23. Shaw on Ford: p. 216-218, Gerald Ford *Portrait of the Assassin*. Confirmation hearings for Ford's appointment to the Vice-Presidency, where his act of publishing information from the secret transcripts of the WC was at issue, and his sworn testimony is inconsistent. The CIA was shocked at his book: CIA 994-937; CIA 1289-1019 (Mary Ferrell's index). Allegation concerning Oswald's possible intelligence background was first discussed at the secret January 22, 1964 meeting of the Commission. See the *New Republic* September 27, 1975 for excerpts from the secret transcripts.
24. Summers 90-1; 93; 150-1; 153; 172-80; 294-6; 306; 313-14; 159; 295-7; 217: CIA Oswald's

- files: 132, 381-92, "201" File on Oswald 163-70, 171, 558n 56, 169; see also Garrison on Oswald, & HSCA Report 139-146; 185-225; and Anson (index under Oswald: "intelligence community and -"); see also Steve Parks in the *Baltimore Sun*, Nov. 21, 1976 section K p. 1; Weisberg: *Oswald in New Orleans. The Fish is Red* by Hinckle and Turner.
25. Fensterwald 87, 83, 84, 92-3; The transcript was published in the *New Republic* September 27, 1975 p. 30; Meeting of December 5, 1963; See also January 27, 1964 transcript in Harold Weisberg's *Whitewash IV*, p. 72.
 26. See the chapter on Deaths in this book; also Penn Jones Jr. *Forgive my Grief*, Vols I-IV; *Accessories After the Fact*, by Sylvia Meagher, Random House 1967, Vintage 1976 p. 298-302; Anson on deaths; and 4 HSCA 453-468.
 27. *The Scavengers and Critics of the Warren Report*, Lewis & Schiller. See William Turner's comment on this book in *Forgive My Grief II*, p. 156.
 28. CIA Directive of April 11, 1967; *NY Times* Dec. 26, 1977.
 29. See note 23.
 30. Conversations with Victor Marchetti, Steve Parks, and notes above.
 31. Report p. 1 (C).
 32. Report p. 65-93.
 33. Groden; 6 HSCA 296-310.
 34. Report 81.
 35. FBI memo (dated April 4, 1967) of LBJ's comment to Marvin Watson, relayed to Cartha DeLoach, Senate Intelligence Committee Final Report 1976, Vol. 6, p. 182; See Fensterwald pp. 124-5.
 36. See Groden's book, and extensive discussion herein; Thompson p. 125-131; 7 H 518 Altgens: 2 H 141; see later chapters in this book for discussion and evidence herein; Shaw, Model-Groden *JFK: The Case for Conspiracy*.

Chapter 1

1. Dan Christensen's two articles in *Miami Magazine*, 1976, reprinted in *The Continuing Inquiry*, February and March, 1977 issues CD 137.120; CD 1347.121; CD 20.24; 3 HSCA 447, Report p. 234n3, 232; *The Assassinations, Dallas and Beyond*, edited by Peter Dale Scott, Paul L. Hoch and Russell Stetler, Vintage (Random House) 1976, pp. 7, 117-8, 128-34; *Conspiracy*, by Anthony Summers, McGraw-Hill, 1980 p. 427-30 on the plots in Miami and Chicago and concerning Milteer, p. 606-7n127; HSCA Report p. 231-2, 636; CD's 1347/20p4; Concerning the Chicago plot reported by Bolden and his sad fate, Report 231-2, 636; *Coincidence or Conspiracy*, by Bernard Fensterwald, Zebra Books, New York, 1977, p. 560-2, *New York Herald Tribune*, May 22, 1964; "The Plot to Kill JFK in Chicago", *Chicago Independent*, Nov., 1975; 26 H 441; 26 H 662-3; 5 H 454-55, 457; CD 997; CD 1112.
2. Curry p. 1. See *Farewell America*; Anson, p. 17; Shaw 167-70.
3. Shaw 168. Curry 19, 20.
4. Shaw, 199; Manchester 198-9 (*The Death of a President*).
5. Jones III, p. 85; Jones IV 114.
6. "Hepburn", page 300, note 11; Report 235; Model-Groden 163.
7. Emory Roberts gave the order not to move. 18 H 749; Shaw 175, picture on p. 124. The Altgens photograph shows that the guards did not move at all, but turned to look in response to the shots.
8. Secret Service agent Clint Hill testified that Mrs. Kennedy was grabbing after a piece of the skull. He repeated this on *Sixty Minutes*.
9. Clint Hill 6 H 290-2.
10. Harper Bone CD 5, Weitzman: 7 H 107; Thompson p. 130; picture 7 HSCA 123-4. Denial as occipital: 7 HSCA 123 report of Dr. J. Lawrence Angel, saying it was parietal; but he himself was not in fact able to identify the bone properly.
11. Weisberg *Postmortem* 380; Shaw 23; compare with the official edited version 5 H 178-81.

12. Jesse Curry *JFK Assassination File*, p. 32.
13. Ibid p. 34; discussion in the first three chapters herein.
14. Ibid p. 30.
15. Shaw p. 199; Manchester 198-9.
16. Jim Bishop 195; Manchester 168; Bishop: *The Day Kennedy Was Shot*.
17. Dallas Police Radio Tapes, 11-22-63; Shaw, page 199.
18. Shaw, page 199; Manchester, pages 193-5, 224.
19. Shaw, page 200; Theodore White *The Making of a President*, page 2.
20. Manchester, page 224.
21. Shaw, page 200.
22. Shaw, page 199; Bishop, page 271.
23. Shaw, page 198; Bishop, page 203.
24. Curry, page 17.
25. O'Toole, pages 150-5; Shaw, page 194; Summers, page 92.
26. Report, page 228.
27. Prouty interview in *Gallery*, 11-75; similar definition at beginning of *The Secret Team*, page 2.
28. Jones III, page 53.
29. 20H489, Jones III, page 54.
30. *Farewell America*, 358-9, 296; Shaw 175 on Greer's looking back. This is clear in the Zapruder film. Manchester 157. Picture of Greer laughing is on page 124 of Thompson.
31. 7 H 535; Anson 28.
32. 18 H 722-99; Anson 28.
33. 19 H 492; Anson 28.
34. Tramps: Shaw and Harris discussion p 82-97.
35. See *Coup d'Etat in America* for a discussion and pictures of the tramps. The authors claimed that the pictures were of Howard Hunt and Frank Sturgis of Watergate fame, among others. Also see Shaw and Harris p. 83, 89, 100 and 3 Jones 91-4 for pictures, and S & H's discussion pp. 82-97.
36. Warren Report 141-2; 7 H 439; Meagher 73-4; Anson p. 30 for description of Officer Marion Baker and Roy Truly.
37. See Chapter 12 in this book; and *Six Seconds in Dallas*, by Josiah Thomson, p. 36, 83, 102, 170, 258, 373, 377-8 for the speed of operating the rifle.
38. Report 147-52; Anson 30-8, p. 37; CE 1974 p. 59 for description of Tippit's killer.
39. 22 H 632-86; Anson 30-1.
40. 6 H 443-4, Meagher 264; for description of Tippit murder, see Anson 346 & in Chapter 13 of this book.
41. For a good account of the struggle over the body between the President's party and local officials, see *Death of a President*, by William Manchester, Harper & Row, 1967., p. 297-307; Anthony Summers says in *Conspiracy* (p. 42), McGraw-Hill 1980, that the Secret Service took the body at gunpoint. See his note on 528: McKinley *op.cit.* p. 120; and he cites an interview with Dr. Robert Shaw, 1978.
42. Jesse Curry, *JFK Assassination File* p. 122.
43. Keeton: *The Continuing Inquiry* (TCI) February, 1978, p. 12.

Chapter 2

1. Livingstone interview, tape JFK Library.
2. Notes of the *Boston Globe*, JFK Library.
3. WR p. 68.
4. Assassinations Committee Report p. 41.
5. 7 HSCA 37.
6. 7 HSCA 115.
7. 7 HSCA 122.

8. 7 HSCA 38.
9. Order reproduced in *Postmortem* p. 303; Shaw 198.
10. 7 HSCA 114.
11. 1 HSCA 329.
12. WR 502 (*New York Times* Ed.); *Postmortem* p. 514-515.
13. 2 H 360.
14. *Globe* interview.
15. 7 HSCA 118.
16. 7 HSCA 246, 249, 250 "So, in that case this exit wound is really in the frontal - it's in front of that notch there - it's in the frontal..." (Dr. Angel interviewing the autopsists.) p. 251 "placing the outshoot wound in the right frontal bone...".
17. See note 9. This book repeats the text later on.
18. 7 HSCA 108.
19. *Postmortem* p. 515, for the handwritten copy of the autopsy report.
20. *Maryland State Medical Journal*, March, 1977.
21. CE 392 (17 H 11-12) Wilber p. 76; 184, *Postmortem* 376. Discussion in the following chapters.
22. *The Washington Post*, George Lardner Jr. June 18, 1979.
23. 1 HSCA 147 testimony of the artist; the *Globe* team also saw the pictures and published June 21, 1981 that it was a "tracing." Our own visual inspection shows that it is a tracing. Also 1 HSCA 325.
24. 7 HSCA, 246 & 251, 115 (308). *Postmortem* see index under Autopsy Review Panel; *Maryland State Medical Journal*, March, 1977 pp. 69-77.
25. CE 392 (8 H and WR 516).
26. CE 392 *ibid*.
27. 6 H 20.
28. 6 H 136.
29. 6 H 33.
30. 17 H 33, 36.
31. November 18, 1979, p. K-3, *Baltimore Sun* by Steve Parks. McClelland spoke to the *Sun's* Jeff Price, but is not mentioned by name, in the article "The Bullets also Destroyed our Confidence". They sure did.
32. June 21, 1981 by Ben Bradlee, Jr. Nils Bruzilius worked on it with Ben, and went to Dallas with him. Steve Kurkjian, their boss, was also involved. The *Globe* undertook the effort after listening to a bit of my tapes of the doctors, after at first ridiculing the evidence I took. When they studied it, they got on the next plane just about, to try to disprove us. "I want this story bad," Bradlee told me. He is the son of the famous Ben Bradlee of the *Washington Post*, and they consulted with him and Bob Woodward on the story. Bradlee wrote a fine book about the ambush of some policemen and the frame-up of a patsy. His father, who helped remove Richard Nixon from office as President, wrote *Conversations with Kennedy*. I am grateful for the work that the *Globe* people contributed to this investigation, and for turning it over to me. I earned it.
33. Picture of the alleged fragment on p. 123-4 of 7 HSCA, Wilber 210; size 7 cm X 5.5 cm; *Postmortem* 80-81; CD 1250: 1-3 and CD 1269: 1-7.
34. WR p. 69.
35. *Globe* June 21, 1981. The author has placed in the JFK Library in Boston the tapes and summaries of the *Globe's* work: Their tapes of the doctors and nurses. The tape and summary of Dulany is in the JFK Library, and I have since talked with him, verifying this.
36. 21 H 216.
37. *Globe* as above in n 35.
38. 6 H 56, 6 H 53.
39. n 35.
40. *Globe* as in n 35.
41. *Ibid*; I have placed his letter to me in the JFK Library.
42. 6 H 71; 17 H 31.

43. 6 H 65.
44. 24 H 212.
45. *Globe* summary and tape.
46. TCI, October, 1980.
47. 6 H 40-1.
48. TCI, October, 1980, Author's tape JFK Library.
49. *Globe* summary and tape, chart of 1-10.
50. TCI, October, 1980, Author's tape - JFK Library.
51. *Globe* summary.
52. TCI, October 1980: Author's interview and tape in the JFK Library.
53. 17 H 15; 6 H 48; 6 H 246; WR 492.
54. TCI, October, 1980, Author's tape - JFK Library.
55. *Sun* article, November 18, 1979 supra.
56. 3 H 372. 17 H 4.
57. 6 H 11.
58. *Globe* chart of 1-10 and summary (See Appendix).
59. 7 HSCA 115, pp. 246, 251. Nurses Nelson, Hutton (Gustafson). The nurses who washed and wrapped the body would know best, and were with the body the longest. But see discussion in 7 HSCA 122 (320).
60. Letter to the author, April 1, 1981: JFK Library.
61. 7 HSCA 286-7.
62. *Sun* article, November 18, 1979; *Globe* summary and chart of 1-10.
63. 7 HSCA 295.
64. 6 H 3.
65. 7 HSCA 278.
66. *Globe* summary, 5.
67. *Globe*, June 21, 1981; tape and summary - JFK Library.
68. TCI, October 1980; Author's tape - JFK Library.
69. *Globe* tape of Akin.
70. TCI, October, 1980; Author's tape - JFK Library.
71. *Globe* interview, and synopsis - JFK Library.
72. 6 HSCA 299. See also Stanley Keeton in TCI, December, 1977, January and February, 1978: "The Autopsy Photographs and X-Rays of President Kennedy; A Question of Authenticity". Also TCI, October, 1979, by Jack White: "Can a Photograph Lie?".
73. Author's tape in JFK Library.
74. 2 H 141.
75. 2 H 124.
76. 2 H 81.
77. 7 HSCA 246.
78. 7 HSCA 251.
79. *St. Louis Post-Dispatch*, December 1, 1963.
80. Sept. 1977. Jerry Policoff.

Chapter 3

1. Report 43.
2. Shaw p. 41; Dr. Wecht 1 HSCA 332, 7 HSCA 199 and the Committee's reply on p. 210. There are many other dissenters.
3. Report p. 44.
4. Model-Groden Zapruder frame 274 on p. 131.
5. April, 1978 *The Continuing Inquiry*, reprinted from *Maryland State Medical Journal*, October 1977.
6. Report 44.

7. 8 WC Hearings CE 392 (WC Report 516) , Wilber 75, 77; Jenkins p. 491-2 *NY Times* edition of Warren Report.
8. 2 H 376; 2 H 374-5.
9. 4 H 104, 124, 127; Thompson p. 97. Note that the doctors removed a fragment from the thigh of Governor Connally that has apparently been lost. 4 H 125 - Gregory. See Thompson p. 228. Fragments appear in the chest X-rays, and all of them together could not come from CE 399. Also wrist fragments. 6 H 111 (Shires, Thompson p. 196-207) (paperback).
10. Shires 6 H 108, 92. Connally 4 H 132-3.
11. 4 H 113.
12. 4 H 135-36; Thompson 80-104.
13. 1 HSCA 43-4; Curry 103. Countless others agree.
14. Curry.
15. 2 H 382.
16. Report 44.
17. 6 H 85, 4 H 104.
18. Report 44.
19. Thompson 206, Marshal Houts: *Where Death Delights*, 62-3 (Coward McCann, 1967).
20. 6 H 128ff; *Whitewash I*, p 161-2, 171; Little boy's (Ronald Fuller) stretcher, Thompson p. 214. See his index: Stretcher Bullet.
21. 2 H 412.
22. Report 44.
23. Shaw 6.
24. Epstein: *Inquest* 149, Viking Press; Weisberg *Whitewash IV* p. 21.
25. Epstein op. cit. p. 150.
26. Letter of 4/4/67.
27. Thompson 58-67; Wilber 177-206.
28. *Ibid* & WC testimony *supra*.
29. *Ibid*.
30. *Ibid*.
31. Wilber p. 187 for a chart of the witnesses' positions.
32. Report 45.
33. *Ibid*.
34. *Ibid*.
35. Report 45-6.

Chapter 4

1. Report p. 80.
2. *Ibid*. It is important to study comments on neutron activation analysis in *Postmortem* (see index), Wilber pp. 171, 173 (and index) NAA update TCI Oct., 1980, p. 13-15 and November, 1976 TCI article by Emory Brown.
3. Report p. 80.
4. *Ibid*.
5. WR Report firearms expert Robert Frazier said "there did not necessarily have to be any weight loss to the bullet" (3 H 430). See p. 199 Thompson; and p. 15 TCI, October, 1980; Curry p. 88 for pictures of the recovered fragments.
6. Thompson 199; 6 H 111; 6 H 382; 2 H 374-6; the weights of the fragments may be found in 5 H 72, 6 H 106; 111; 4 H 113; Dr. Guinn testified before the HSCA, lists the weights of the fragments, and his testimony appears in 1 HSCA 491; his report is on p. 506. In particular, note p. 511. Based on Warren Commission findings, this seems to be a fantasy. The specimens tested by NAA are listed on p. 513-15. The weights are given on p. 517. George Lardner Jr. of the *Washington Post* questioned Dr. Guinn after he testified and Dr. Guinn said that some

key fragments were missing and that the fragments he tested were not the same as the ones tested by the FBI in 1964.

7. Report p. 80.
8. As cited.
9. Summers 533 n 11; TCI p. 15, October, 1980, for Nurse Bell's drawings of the fragments.
10. 7 HSCA 366 n.
11. (CE 841) 1 HSCA 515.
12. (CE 569) 1 HSCA 515.
13. Postmortem p. 319, 321, 411; Wilber 172; and note 2 above.
14. Report p. 43-4. Dr. Pierre Finck's testimony in the trial of Clay Shaw, State of Louisiana v. Clay Shaw. This chapter deals elsewhere with the fragments and this question and is specifically sourced. Summers p. 533 n 11.
15. 2 H 353; June 1980 TCI (p. 5-7); Postmortem 191; Wilber 164, 208.
16. 2 H 359.
17. 2 H 353.
18. 7 HSCA 281.
19. Humes' testimony 2 H 361; Finck, Lt. Col. Pierre: Testimony in Louisiana v. Shaw 198-059; 1426- (30), Section C., Criminal Court, Parish of New Orleans, LA. 1969. Interview with Art Smith in July, 1978 *Continuing Inquiry*, he seems to indicate that there were no fragments showing in the X-rays: "If it was metallic, it should have shown on the X-rays."
20. *Maryland State Medical Journal*, March 1977, p. 74.
21. TCI April 1978 reprint of his article in *Maryland State Medical Journal*, October, 1977.
22. Interview with Dr. Ebersole in July 1978, TCI p. 1.
23. 7 HSCA p.283.
24. Feb 1978 TCI.
25. 2 H 361.
26. Meagher p. 149.
27. TCI July 1978.
28. Ibid.
29. TCI June 1980 p.5-6. Gary Mack and others demonstrate that X-ray No. 2 is reversed and we are actually looking at the left side of the head. The reader may look at these X-rays in 1 HSCA p. 239 and 7 HSCA p. 110.
30. 7 HSCA p. 282.
31. 1 HSCA pp. 243-44 and 7 HSCA pp. 109, 111.
32. Roffman *Presumed Guilty* p. 115. Clark Panel Report.
33. Ibid p. 115.
34. Ibid p. 116.
35. Ibid p. 116.
36. Ibid p. 109.
37. Ibid p. 122.
38. Ibid p. 109.
39. Ibid p. 118. Thompson p. 110.
40. Ibid p. 119.
41. 3 H 414.
42. Roffman p. 120.

Chapter 5

1. 6 HSCA 225. For a full discussion of the forensic autopsy, critique and procedure, see Wilber Appendix A p. 259; Weisberg Postmortem p. 162-201, and his index under X-rays and Photographs, autopsy.
2. 1 HSCA 219-224; WR 500-504.
3. WC Executive Session transcript of January 21, 1964.

4. Postmortem p. 555.
5. 16 H 979; 981 (Humes).
6. Shaw p. 78; XVII H 48; Postmortem p. 524-5, 559.
7. Postmortem p. 303; Shaw 198.
8. Post Dispatch December 18, 1963.
9. 1 HSCA 222, *ibid.* Wilber 97, 100, 112.
10. Wilber 187.
11. 16 H 979, 981 (Humes).
12. 17 HSCA 17 H 29; 3 H 368; 6 H 56, Wilber 97.
13. Garrison 198; Thompson ix; Shaw 195-7; Wilber 256.
14. 2 H 93.
15. 1 HSCA 232
16. Shaw 75.
17. 7 HSCA 264.
18. Waukegan, Illinois *News-Sun*, May 1, 1975 (See Appendix).
19. Garrison 194-5.
20. 1 HSCA 222 and WR.
21. 7 HSCA 246.
22. The picture of the back of the head may be seen in 1 HSCA 234; 7 HSCA 104; Summers 254; Bantam edition of the Report of the Assassinations Committee. These are all copies of the same picture.
23. 7 HSCA 251.
24. Shaw 65.
25. WR p. 501; 1 HSCA 221.
26. 1 HSCA 323-332 (p. 327).
27. *Ibid.*
28. 1 HSCA 329.
29. Humes WC testimony.
30. 1 HSCA 330.
31. 7 HSCA 262.
32. 6 HSCA 226 n 1.
33. 6 HSCA 226-7.
34. 6 HSCA 303.
35. 6 HSCA 223.
36. 6 HSCA 232.
37. *Maryland State Medical Journal* March 1977.
38. Report p. 41.
39. *Ibid.*
40. Report p. 42.
41. 7 HSCA 41 (179); p. 50; Wilber 239, 233; see index of Postmortem under Autopsy pictures and X-rays; dissent of Cyril Wecht 7 HSCA 199-203.
42. 7 HSCA 46.
43. Report p. 43.
44. 6 HSCA 299.
45. *Washington Post*, June 18-19, 28, 1979, and conversations with staff, R. Groden, Fletcher Prouty (taped, in JFK Library).
46. Conversations with Fletcher Prouty above, confirmed by Steve Parks of the *Baltimore Sun*.
47. Jim Hougan in January 1980 *Harpers*: "The McCord File".
48. Report p. 43.
49. Report p. 43.
50. 7 HSCA 254. Referring to the newly evident entry wound in the cowlick area, Dr. Humes says, "I just don't know what it is, but it certainly was not any wound of entrance".
51. Report 43. Wecht's dissent: 7 HSCA 199.
52. 7 HSCA p. 287.

53. 7 HSCA p. 295.
54. 7 HSCA p. 278.
55. Thompson 368; 2 H 351.
56. 7 HSCA 10 (57). Stringer stated that a Federal agent exposed the film.
57. Charles Wilber, M.D.: *A Medicolegal Investigation of the President John F. Kennedy Murder*, pages 255-58.
58. *Postmortem* 308-09.
59. Sibert & O'Neill p. 2, TCI Feb. 1978.
60. Thompson p. xi & xii.
61. Keeton in TCI, Feb. 1978.
62. Ibid.

Chapter 6

1. Thompson 17; Model-Groden 124-157.
2. Model-Groden 139.
3. Shaw 33n. Rather was privately shown the film on the night of November 23, 1963, after which he narrated it on TV without showing it. The film remained in a vault until 1969.
4. Shaw 124 (photographs.).
5. Report as cited above. (p.34) 7HSCA366n; IHSCA515.
6. As above, testimony of Dr. Guinn and report IHSCA 491. Guinn told George Lardner of the *Washington Post* that the two fragments from the brain he was given did not weigh the same as any of the four tested by the FBI, and the two he was given from Connally's wrist did not weigh the same as the three tested by the FBI.
7. Report 158-9; Seth Kantor, Shaw. There are published photos of Ruby at Parkland: back cover of Jones' *Forgive by Grief III*. Wilma Tice was also a witness.
8. Quoted from *Six Seconds in Dallas* by Josiah Thompson, p. 229. Also in Scott, Hoch. *The Assassinations, Dallas and Beyond*, p. 220, note. See his Index under Stretcher Bullet.
9. Thompson and Wecht, p. xii-xiii.
10. Thompson xiii.
11. Wecht: *Modern Medicine*, Nov. 27, 1972.
12. Thompson 17.
13. See Summers' *Conspiracy*, pp. 182-187. Earl Golz in the *Texas Observer*, November 25, 1983 (Cover-Ups, p. 7, March 1984).
14. Gore Vidal in the *New York Review of Books* "The Art and Arts of Howard Hunt", Dec. 13, 1973.
15. *Senate Watergate Committee Report*, GPO edition p. 129. *Coincidence or Conspiracy*, by Bernard Fensterwald, p. 523.
16. Published at the State University of New York, Fredonia, N.Y., 14063.
17. Report 54n9.
18. Report 221.
19. Report 200.
20. Report 223.
21. 4HSCA211, 4HSCA11.
22. "National Archives - Security Classification Problems Involving Warren Commission Files and Other Records"; Hearings before the House Subcommittee on Government Information, 1976.
23. Ibid.
24. *Washington Post*, Nov. 26, 1976.
25. New Orleans Police report January 12, 1968. *New Orleans Times-Picayune*, Jan. 12, 1968.
26. Shaw 53-4; *Forgive My Grief IV* p. 155; *Who was Jack Ruby* p.207-8.
27. *Cover-Up*, Gary Shaw and Larry Harris, p. 54-6.
28. Note 22 *supra*.
29. Note 22 *supra*.