

List of Exhibits
INTRODUCTION TO DEPOSITION
TOPICS

BACKGROUND

1. Background questions
 - bring documents to deposition
 - discussions about deposition
 - prior testimony under oath
 - authentication of records
 - any other records made during autopsy
2. Previous restrictions on ability to talk about autopsy
3. Any restrictions on performing autopsy
 - Who was in charge of autopsy

FROM AUTOPSY THROUGH SUPPLEMENTARY REPORT

4. **Standard military medicolegal autopsy procedures circa 1963**
 - Medicolegal autopsies general
 - Standards for medicolegal autopsies
 - Accuracy (weight, measurement, description)
 - Scope (organs (esp. brain), clothing)
5. **General chronology of Bethesda events**
 - Core times (arrival/departure, beginning/end)
 - Communications about wounds (pre/during)
 - witnesses at autopsy
 - preliminary view of body/casket
 - medical procedures (cutdowns, trach, etc.)
 - description of injuries
 - photo/x-ray sequence
 - incisions and removal of brain
 - arrival of Finck
 - thoracic wound discovered
 - first reach conclusion that trach incision contained throat wound
 - thorax to neck trajectory first hypothesized
 - arrival of skull fragments
6. **Creation and Disposition of Records from autopsy through Supplementary Report (except photos/x-rays)**
 - Records created at autopsy
 - Drafting Autopsy Protocol
 - Destruction of records
 - Chain of custody

Supplementary Report
Disposition of medical evidence

7. Comprehensive description of head wounds

- First observation
- Procedures
- Correlate photos to x-rays
- Conclusions
- Did opinion change over time

7. Addendum: prior statements: scalp; skull; entry wound; brain

8. Comprehensive description of thoracic and neck wounds

- First observations
- Procedures
- Details of thorax to neck hypothesis
- Conclusions
- Did opinion change over time

9. Any missing photos/X-rays (probe, chest, skull)

CHRONOLOGY AFTER COMPLETION OF SUPPLEMENTARY REPORT

10. Warren Commission

11. Military Review and CBS

12. Subsequent Activities: Clark Panel; Shaw trial; HSCA; JAMA; Posner

13. Miscellaneous/wrap-up.

Introduction

Location of dep. at NARA II

Swear the witness

Thank the witness

Appearing pursuant to subpoena as modified by agreement of the parties

Right to an attorney

If you wish, you will be able to review the transcript of the deposition for any errors. We will be keeping as part of our permanent records the original transcript, the tape recording, and your corrected version -- if there are any corrections.

I will attempt to ask clear questions.

Do not hesitate to ask me to rephrase.

Take a break whenever you wish.

I am going to try to use lay terminology in my questioning whenever possible.

So I will, for example, try to use the term "front" rather than "anterior" and "bruise" rather than "ecchymosis." You should, of course, use the precise medical terminology whenever it would affect the accuracy of your statements.

I will ask you not to discuss the questions and issues raised in this deposition with anyone for the remainder of this year, or until we have completed our work on the medical aspects of the assassination. Is that acceptable.

Particularly anyone affiliated, directly or indirectly, with the medical issues of this case.

You have testified 3 times before. Is that correct.

Once to Warren Commission.

Once to HSCA Panel.

Once to HSCA.

My goal is to fill in some of the gaps in the prior questioning--so I will not be repeating many of the questions you were asked previously--although some of my questions necessarily touch upon issues that were raised before.

I hope that this sworn deposition provides you with the opportunity to clarify or correct any statements that have wrongly been attributed to you. At the end of the deposition you will have an opportunity to make a statement -- still under oath -- that you think may help to clarify or resolve any issues.

Terminology:

“Thoracic wound” For the “second” wound there has been a controversy over whether it should be called a “back” or a “neck” wound. I will use the term “thoracic wound” to refer to this wound.

Humes: “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 14 cm. from the tip of the right acromion process and 14 cm. below the tip of the right mastoid process.” Protocol 3.

“Autopsy procedures” includes incisions, cleaning, replacing fragments, etc.

01*. Background questions

Did you bring any records with you pursuant to the subpoena.

Please identify all records you have ever created that were related to, in the broadest sense, the autopsy of President Kennedy or the assassination of President Kennedy.

Draft notes during autopsy
Drafts of protocol
Notes of conversations with Arlen Specter
Notes of conversations with Rydberg.
Etc.

With whom have you discussed the deposition.

Dr. Boswell
Dr. Finck
Anyone from US government

Prior testimony under oath

Any corrections
Were you ever asked, directly or indirectly, to alter or change your prior testimony.
Were you asked by the WC, or any person, to present any testimony that differed from your own belief.

Authentication of records

Autopsy Protocol
Handwritten Protocol
 whose handwriting
 whose initials?
Supplementary Report
Face sheet
Humes WC testimony
Humes HSCA panel
Humes HSCA deposition
Military Review
Chain of custody records
JAMA article
 have you read
 did you note any inaccuracies for quotations attributed to you.

02*. Previous restrictions on ability to talk about autopsy

Did you, at any time receive any orders instructing you not to talk about the autopsy.

By whom.

When.

Do you understand yourself to be under any order whatsoever that would limit your ability to tell the entire truth about the autopsy.

Finck: "After the completion of the post mortem examination, the Surgeon General of the Navy told us not to discuss the autopsy with anyone, even among prosecutors or with the investigators involved." MD 22 at 23.

Did you ever make any promises, pledges, or agreements to anyone regarding your discussing the autopsy or assassination.

Would they limit your ability to answer questions fully and truthfully today.

Did you ever receive any threats related to statements about the autopsy.

Were you ever told, directly or indirectly, that the Kennedy requested that you not speak about the autopsy.

WRAP UP: is there anything whatsoever that will keep you from answering questions fully and to the best of your recollection?

03*. Any restrictions on performing autopsy

What was your role in the autopsy of President Kennedy.

Who was in charge of the autopsy of President Kennedy.

With respect to the autopsy, did you take orders, directly or indirectly, from any other person.
Identify.

Did you ever receive any orders, directly or indirectly, that affected the scope of autopsy
neck
adrenals
clothing
anything else

Please look at the Autopsy Protocol, MD 5, and tell me what the "x" under "full autopsy" signifies.
Was the autopsy of President Kennedy a full autopsy.

Between the time that you began the autopsy and you signed the Protocol, did anyone ever suggest to you that the autopsy was not a full autopsy or that the box should not be checked?

Finck: "I was denied the opportunity to examine the clothing of Kennedy. One **officer who outranked me** told me that my request was only of academic interest. **The same officer did not agree to state in the autopsy report that the autopsy was incomplete,** as I had suggested to indicate." MD 22 at 23. [NB part of text handwritten over blacked out text.]

Did you ever receive any request, directly or indirectly, that affected the scope of the autopsy

Did you receive any communication suggesting that

the autopsy be expedited.

Any other communications that suggested anything regarding scope of autopsy.

Were you ever informed of any preferences of Kennedy family regarding scope of autopsy.

If yes, did that request limit the scope of the autopsy?

If no:

Finck: "THE ORGANS OF THE NECK WERE NOT REMOVED : THE PRESIDENT's FAMILY INSISTED TO HAVE ONLY THE HEAD EXAMINED. Later, the permission was extended to the CHEST." MD 22 at 6.

Finck: "The prosecutors complied with the autopsy permit and its restrictions. I was told that the Kennedy family first authorized the autopsy of the head only and then extended the permission to the chest. Organs of the neck were not removed, because of the same restrictions." MD 22 at 23.

Finck: "The President's family insisted to have only the head examined. Later, the permission was extended to the chest." 7 HSCA 101.

Finck: Shaw trial: pp. II:118-19. Finck testimony at Shaw trial

Was it ever communicated to you, directly or indirectly, that the adrenal glands should not be dissected or analyzed? That they should be treated any differently from standard procedure.

Did anyone ever suggest to you, directly or indirectly, that you should not perform a sectioning of the brain.

Did anyone ever suggest to you, directly or indirectly,
that you should perform less than a complete
examination of the brain.

04*. Standard military medicolegal autopsy procedures

Medicolegal autopsies (general)

Dr. Humes, as of 1963, had the military published any rules, regulations, or standards for the performance of military autopsies.

Identify rules with specificity.
Any handbooks.
Any manuals.
Any rules or regulations for the National Naval Medical Center at Bethesda.

Do you recognize the document marked as MD 7 which on its face is entitled "Autopsy Manual" and was published by the Departments of the Army, the Navy, and the Air Force in July, 1960.

Did you understand, as of 1963, the purpose, in part, of the Autopsy Manual as being one of ensuring "uniformity in the selected techniques and objectives of an autopsy." (AM p. 2)

Was it your practice in the early 1960s to perform autopsies that either satisfied or exceeded the standards and requirements of the Autopsy Manual?

Were there any other manuals, publications, or standards that governed autopsies at Bethesda Naval Hospital in 1963.

Did the hospital, for example, promulgate regulations or rules on the conduct of autopsies.

Follow-up questions.

When you testified to the Warren Commission in 1964, you were asked the following question:

Specter: "What specific experience have you had with gunshot wounds.

Humes: My type of practice, which fortunately has been in peacetime endeavor to a great

extent, has been more extensive in the field of natural disease than violence. However, on several occasions in various places where I have been employed, I have had to deal with violent death, accidents, suicides, and so forth.

Also I have had training at the Armed Forces Institute of Pathology, I have completed a course in forensic pathology there as part of my training in the overall field of pathology. 2 WC 348.

I would like to ask you that same question: as of 1963, what specific experience had you had with gunshot wounds.

Are you familiar with the term “**medicolegal autopsy.**”

What is it.

[If Humes quibbles: “In the case of a medicolegal autopsy, the pathologist is responsible for determining the cause of death and uncovering evidence which may be of legal importance.” AM 44.]

Would it be fair to say that murder victims should receive medicolegal autopsies.

Was President Kennedy's autopsy a “medicolegal autopsy.”

Dr. Humes, were you familiar, in 1963, with the military's standards for medicolegal autopsies.

Where were the standards for medicolegal autopsies published.

Military regulations?

Directives

Statutes?

Rules of hospitals.

What rules governed military medicolegal autopsies in 1963.

As the person in charge of the autopsy of President

Kennedy, was it your responsibility to be familiar with the procedures for medicolegal autopsies?

[If Humes quibbles; “The prosector should be familiar with chapter 6 in the case of medicolegal autopsies and the Armed Forces Directives in appendix I.” AM at 4.

Do you agree with that statement.

Were you in fact familiar with Chapter 6 and the directives.]

In 1963, were you in fact familiar with the requirements for medicolegal autopsies.

I would like to read a statement from the AM: “In the case of a medicolegal autopsy, the pathologist is responsible for determining the cause of death and uncovering evidence which may be of legal importance.” AM 44.

Do you agree with that statement.

During the course of President Kennedy's autopsy, did you identify all of the evidence that reasonably may have been of legal importance.

At the time you completed the autopsy of President Kennedy, did you believe that the records you had created satisfied the requirements for a medicolegal autopsy.

Standards for medicolegal autopsies

Accuracy and uniformity (weight, measurements, description)

Scope (organs, clothing)

Communications with others (medical/police)

I would now like to ask you a few general questions about two issues in medicolegal autopsies: first, the requirements of accuracy in record keeping, and second, the requirements of the scope or thoroughness of the examination and recording those results.

--First, accuracy and precision in making records

In medicolegal autopsies, is it important to record weights, measurements, and locations accurately.

“The medicolegal protocol must be correct in all dates, weights, measurements, and in spelling.” AM 56.

Does the Autopsy Protocol satisfy the requirement that weights and measurements are “correct.”

Do you agree with the following statement in the Autopsy Manual, on p. 56, **“A single error** lays the entire protocol open to the criticism of carelessness and may discredit the autopsy examination.”

Did you have that record-keeping standard in mind when you conducted the autopsy.

Did you ensure that all of the requisite records satisfy this obligation.

Does standard autopsy protocol provide that principal body organs should be weighed and

measured after removal.

“All viscera except the heart should be weighed and measured before they are sectioned.” AM 8. “In general the weight, the greatest length, breadth and depth should be recorded.” AM 8.

[Walk Humes through face sheet. Are measurements accurate. Compare organ measurements to standard weights in AM. (Except for the heart, there is a significant disparity between the JFK measurements and normal measurements. Why no fresh brain weight. Was it recorded anywhere. Where can the records be found that recorded the accurate measurements.)]

Fixed landmarks, uniformity, and detailed descriptions

Uniformity requirement: The *Autopsy Manual* states: “This manual is intended . . . to insure uniformity in the selected techniques and objectives of an autopsy.”

In your opinion, do the face sheet, protocol, and supplementary report satisfy the uniformity standards of medicolegal autopsies.

Are you acquainted with the expression: “identification by reference to fixed body landmarks.”

[Only if Humes quibbles: “The size and relative position of each of the viscera should be observed in relation to fixed landmarks.” **CITE to page #.**]

What does it mean.

Is it an important concept.

Why?

Is it standard in autopsies, when attempting to identify the location of a wound to do so by making reference to “fixed body landmarks.”

Did anyone ever suggest to you, directly or indirectly, that the wounds should not be identified with reference to fixed body landmarks. [HSCA panel criticism at 7 HSCA 177].

Was the thoracic wound identified with respect to fixed body landmarks.

Do you consider the third thoracic vertebra to be a fixed body landmark.

Show Humes the Burkley certificate. MD 6.

Was Dr. Burkley with you during the autopsy.

Was his recording of T-3 accurate.

Are you aware of any other record that identifies the location of the thoracic wound in relationship to a fixed body landmark.

[Only if Humes quibbles: can you identify any standard medical text identify the mastoid process or the acromion as a “fixed body landmark”]

[If Humes quibbles: Was it the responsibility of the prosecutor to inform the doctor signing the death certificate about the cause of death so that the doctor can record the cause of death on the death certificate. (MD 7; AM at 2.)

Did you ever speak with Dr.

Burkley and inform him of the cause of death.

Have you ever previously seen the death certificate signed by Dr. Burkely.

Did you ever protest and say that it was inaccurate.

What was the standard practice for recording information regarding wounds on the body.

“Prepare detailed descriptions, diagrams, and measurements of all wounds or recent disturbance of the clothing or to the surface of the body.” AM 56.

Did you prepare, at any point, detailed descriptions, diagrams, and measurements of all wounds.

Which records are those.

-- Scope (or thoroughness)

In 1963, was it permissible for medicolegal autopsies to be partial autopsies.

The Autopsy Manual states on page 56:
“A medicolegal autopsy should never be a partial autopsy and should always include the brain, spinal cord, and organs of the neck.” AM 56.

Do you agree with that statement.

Was there a complete autopsy of the brain, spinal cord, and organs of the neck.

On page 56 it states: “The neck

organs should always be examined” AM 56; see also 44.

Of the three items identified above -- the brain, spinal cord, and organs of the neck -- isn't it fair to say that each of three was specifically relevant to the death of President Kennedy.

So, the brain, spinal cord, and organs of the neck are not only important in medicolegal autopsies generally, they were specifically important for the autopsy of President Kennedy.

Of the organs identified on the face sheet, which are organs of the neck. (thymus, thyroid)

Were the weights of the neck organs identified in any other records.

Why were they not recorded.

By the above-standard, did President Kennedy receive a partial autopsy or a complete autopsy.

Is it your testimony that there was a complete medicolegal autopsy of the
brain
spinal cord
organs of the neck.

Did you keep accurate records regarding the results of the autopsy of the brain, spinal cord, and organs of the neck.

In addition to the records we have already examined: the Protocol, the face sheet, and the Supplementary Report, were there any other records that

described or reported on the autopsy of the brain, neck, and spinal cord.

What records can you identify that show that there was a complete autopsy of the brain, spinal cord, and organs of the neck.

During the course of a complete autopsy, should all of the organs in the body be examined.

“Initial procedure. Examine every organ in the body; collect representative sections of each for histologic studies and include skin, muscle, peripheral nerve, bone and marrow.” AM-44

Was it standard procedure to record the results of the examination of the organs.

Was that done.

Why not.

Was it standard procedure in a medicolegal autopsy to remove the adrenals and to examine them.

Was it standard procedure to record the results of such an examination.

Is a person who suffers a gunshot wound in greater risk if that person suffers from an adrenal deficiency, such as might be cause in Addison's Disease.

Did you record the results of an examination of the adrenals.

Why not.

Did anyone ask you not to.

Did anyone order you not to.

Did anyone communicate to you any preference that the adrenals not be examined.

Did you ever state or imply that you possess some secret with respect to President Kennedy's adrenals. [JAMA]

Brain.

Was it standard autopsy procedure to weigh, measure, and examine the brain at the time of the initial autopsy.

[all viscera from quotation above]

"Brain: Weight, convolutions and sulci; cerebral blood vessels; consistency; ventricles." AM 44

Did you record anything relative to your examination of the brain prior to drafting the Supplementary Report.

(virtually nothing in Protocol)
(nothing on face sheet)

Scope or thoroughness
--Examination of clothing

In medicolegal autopsies, is it standard practice to examine the clothing of the deceased and record the findings of that examination.

“It should be a standing rule that neither the clothing nor the surface of the body be disturbed until examined by the pathologist.” AM 56.

The pathologist should “prepare detailed descriptions...of the clothing....” AM 56.

Did you prepare, at any point, detailed descriptions of President Kennedy's clothing.

Why not.

Did you ask for the clothing.

Did Dr. Finck ask to examine the clothing.

Did Dr. Finck express any concern about conducting the autopsy without having the clothing.

Finck: “I was denied the opportunity to examine the clothing of Kennedy. One **officer who outranked me** told me that my request was only of academic interest. **The same officer did not agree to state in the autopsy report that the autopsy was incomplete,** as I had suggested to indicate.” MD 22 at 23. [NB part of text handwritten over blacked out text.]

Do you know where the clothing was.

05*. GENERAL CHRONOLOGY OF BETHESDA EVENTS

Core times

[DOUG: ADD EXAMPLES FOR TIMING: check Sibert and O'Neill, USSS, etc.]

Body arrives Bethesda

Autopsy begins

8:00

Humes: Review of Autopsy Materials
MD

Autopsy ends

approximately 11:00

Humes: WC testimony 2 WC 374

Humes: Review of Autopsy Materials
MD

Embalming begins

Body depart Bethesda

Finck: 0400 hours. MD 22 at 6.

Were you with the body from the time the casket was opened until it left Bethesda.

All communications about wounds (prior to departure from Bethesda)

Prior to the time you first saw President Kennedy's body, were you given any information about the nature of the wounds.

For example, were you told that the treating physicians had held a press conference and described some of the wounds.

Were you told that such information had been broadcast.

Are you familiar with the name Robert B. Livingston, M.D.

For the record, Who's Who in America identifies Robert Burr Livingston as a neuroscientist who received his undergraduate and medical degrees from Stanford University, where he also was a resident at the Stanford Hospital in San Francisco. According to Who's Who, Dr. Livingston was the Chief of the Neurobiology Lab at the National Institute of Mental Health in 1963. At that time he was also a member of the editorial board of the Journal of Neurophysiology.

Does that help you recall the name of Dr. Livingston.

Do you recall ever speaking with Dr. Livingston.

Do you have any recollection of speaking by phone with any doctor on November 22, 1963, about wounds on the body of President Kennedy.

For the record: Dr. Robert Livingston offered sworn testimony in the case Crenshaw v. Sutherland, Case No. 73-93, 18th Judicial District of Texas, on November 19, 1993. Dr. Livingston's deposition is marked as Exhibit MD .

Dr. Humes, I would now like to ask you to read pages 23 line 1 to page 26 line 16 of the Livingston deposition. You may read as much of the transcript as you wish, but I will be asking you questions only about that portion.

I will state for the record -- and the transcript speaks for itself -- that the pages contain Dr. Livingston's

description of a telephone call that he claims to have had with Dr. Humes on November 22, 1963.

Dr. Humes, did reading those pages help refresh your recollection as to any calls that you may have had on November 22, 1963, regarding wounds on the President's body.

[If Humes acknowledges the telephone call, go through the transcript line by line.]

Dr. Humes, did you ever receive any information prior to the arrival of the President's body in Bethesda about the wounds on the President's body.

Any other communications without anyone on the outside prior to the arrival of the body.

Any communications from the outside about wounds while the body was at Bethesda.

Communications with others
--Medical

Was it standard procedure in 1963 for the prosector to confer with the treating physician before performing the autopsy.

“Before he performs the autopsy, the pathologist should familiarize himself with the clinical history, clinical diagnosis, and special points of interest to the clinician. Direct consultation with the responsible clinician is desirable.” AM at 4.

Was it standard procedure to record information learned from the treating physicians.

Was it standard practice for medicolegal autopsies to have the prosector communicate with the police or others who have information relating to the death.

“Before he performs the autopsy the pathologist should confer with the police, the investigating authorities, or others having information about the case, in order that he can recognize all available evidence.” AM 56.

Was it standard procedure to record information learned from the police or other authorities. [NB--there is such info in Protocol]

Was there a telephone available for your use at Bethesda.

Was there a telephone in the autopsy room.

Between the time of the arrival and departure of President Kennedy's body at Bethesda, are you aware of any person having called or attempted to call anyone in Dallas to learn anything about what the treating physicians witnessed.

Prior to the time that President Kennedy's body left Bethesda, did you make any attempt, directly or indirectly, to learn anything about the treatment of President Kennedy at Parkland Hospital.

Were any such calls made in the autopsy room.

While President Kennedy's body was at Bethesda, were you aware of any communications between Bethesda and Dallas regarding President Kennedy's injuries.

Who called.
Who was called.
What were you told.

I would like to show you some documents to see if they help refresh your recollection as to whether there were any communications between Bethesda and Dallas.

DOUG please check out references to

communications

Stringer pp. 13, 17

Ebersole pp. 4 etc.

Do you understand the Autopsy Manual to imply that President Kennedy's autopsy pathologists should have contacted persons in Dallas prior to the completion of the autopsy.

Was it standard practice in medicolegal autopsies for the prosector either to visit the scene of the death or to request a written report and photographs.

“In the event the pathologist cannot visit the scene he should request a written preliminary report on the circumstances surrounding death from the investigating authorities prior to performing the autopsy.” AM 56.

Did you receive any written reports from the authorities in Dallas prior to the time that you completed the Autopsy Protocol.

Did you know that such reports had been prepared.

Did you ever ask for any reports.

Were any reports denied to you.

Do you speak to any law enforcement officials regarding evidence available to them at the time of the autopsy.

Were you informed that the president's head went backwards immediately after he was shot.

Is that the kind of evidence that should be made available to an autopsy pathologist.

Witnesses at autopsy

Earlier you stated that you were in charge of the autopsy, is that correct?

What was the standard procedure for permitting witnesses to attend a medicolegal autopsy.

“Restrict witnesses to the autopsy to those whose presence is required either by law or to assist the pathologist.” AM 56.

Approximately how many persons were present at the autopsy of President Kennedy.

Did you make any attempt to limit the number of witnesses at the autopsy.

[additional questions on witnesses]

[Establish presence of Kellerman, Burkley, Sibert & O'Neill, other Dallas persons. Establish his military superiors were present.]]

Preliminary view of body/casket/wrapping/unwrapping

When did you first see the body of President Kennedy.

Was he in a casket.

What did the casket look like.

What room were you in when you first saw the body.

How was the body wrapped.

Who unwrapped the body.

How was the skull wrapped.

How was the body wrapped.

While you were unwrapping the body, did any bullet or bullet-fragment fall out?

Did you subsequently recover any bullets during the course of the autopsy?

Sibert and O'Neill executed and signed a receipt for a missile received from CDR James J. Humes on 11/22/63, and both X-Ray technician Jerrol Custer and CAPT David P. Osborne claim to have seen a bullet fall from either the body or the clothing at autopsy.)

DOUG OBTAIN SPECIFIC CITES]

Who lifted him out of the casket.

Were you with the body from that point until the body left Bethesda.

I would like to ask you some questions about how the head wound appeared before any procedures were performed, before any incisions were made at Bethesda, and before any photographs were taken.

Let's begin with the scalp.

How much scalp was missing from the head.

From where.

Were there any unattached pieces of scalp in the wrapping or with the body.

Were there any lacerations in the scalp.

Did any of the lacerations appear to have been made with a knife or a surgical instrument.

Was the scalp completely flush with the cranium or were there places where it was wrinkled or folded.

[Not flaps, but wrinkles]

Anything else about scalp.

Skull.

Was there any missing skull when you first saw the body.

Where.
How much.

Were there any pieces that had been dislodged, but were present near the skull or were in the wrapping.

Where.
Which pieces.
Which bones.

Procedures performed on the body.

What procedures appeared to have been performed on body at the time you received it.

Trach
Cutdowns
Any sutures
Any surgery to the head area
Any medical incisions

“It should be a standing rule that neither the clothing nor the surface of the body be disturbed until examined by the pathologist.” AM 56.

Sibert & O'Neill quotation

Ebersole suture of throat

Sequence of photos/x-rays taken. [at beginning and throughout]

Prior to the time that the first photos and x-rays were taken, was the head, scalp, or face cleaned.

If yes, get before and after description.

Prior to the time that the first photos and x-rays were taken, were any skull fragments put back into the skull.

If yes, get before and after description.

Prior to the time that the first photos and x-rays were taken, were any incisions made.

If yes, get before and after description.

Were any of these three procedures -- cleaning, replacing skull fragments, or incisions -- undertaken at any point before the x-ray and photo work was completed.

E.g., any skull fragments replaced at any time before an x-ray.

Any cleaning of the skull or scalp.

When were the first x-rays taken.

Were they taken at any other point.

Pre-Y incision.

Post-Y, but before organ removal.

Post organ removal.

Why?

When was the latest taken.

For late arriving fragments?

Some photos and x-rays made at beginning. Humes 2 WC 349.

Additional photos and x-rays made during the course of the autopsy. 2 WC 349.

Did you observe any developed photographs or x-rays during the time that the body was at Bethesda.

Humes: “the photographs and the X-rays were exposed in the morgue of the Naval Medical Center on this night, and **they were not developed, neither the X-rays or the photographs.**” 2 WC 351

Yet:

Humes: there was a “rather sizable [radio opaque] fragment visible by X-ray just above the right eye.” 2 WC 353.

Humes: “we were not too surprised in not being able to find the tiny fragments depicted in the X-ray.” 2 WC 353.

Humes: “we examined carefully the bony structures in this vicinity as well as the X-rays . . . ” 2 WC 361.

Humes: “The X-rays were developed in our X-ray department on the spot that evening, because we had to see those right then as part of our examination, but the photographs were made for the record and for other purposes.”

[Additional question: for **what** other purposes?]

Incisions and removal of the brain

When was first incision made.

Where was it.

What was the purpose.

What other incisions were made during the course of the autopsy.

Were any of the incisions photographed (I am referring to the results of the incision and not the act of cutting).

Who removed the brain.

Who participated.

What steps were taken.

Where was it cut.

Was there anything unusual.

Y incision.

When was the Y incision made.

When did Col. Finck arrive.

What had already been done at the time of his arrival.

Some photos/x-rays.

Finck: "X-ray films of the head and chest had been taken." MD 22 at 4.

Y incision.

removal of brain, heart, lungs.

Finck: "The brain, the heart and the lungs had been removed before my arrival." MD 22 at 4.

When was thoracic wound discovered.

Kellerman: Q: "When did they lift him up and first observe the hole in the shoulder? A:

"They had been working on him for quite some time, Mr. Specter--through the photos and other things they do through an autopsy. And

I believe it was this Colonel Finck who raised him and there was a clean hole.” 2 WC 103.

When did you first reach the conclusion that there had been a bullet wound in the area of the trach incision.

When did you first hypothesize that there had been

When did fragments arrive.

Finck: Near midnight.

Misc.

Photos/x-rays

brain removal

Y-incision

discovery of thoracic wound

probing thoracic wound (time spent on see Fienman letter to Congress)

first belief

Sequence

All communications from outside

Details on thoracic-neck wounds

Any calls to/from Dallas.

Any other calls that communicated information to you.

When was the brain removed

How difficult was the removal

When did Finck arrive

Any photos x-rays after his arrival?

When did skull fragments arrive

What metal fragments were removed

What metal fragments remained

Probe insert?

What other information was learned prior to the conclusion of the autopsy.

Bullet found.

Describe fragments received. Any occipital?

What time did the autopsy begin.

What time did it end.

When did President Kennedy's body leave Bethesda.

What time did the fragments arrive.

Finck: "close to midnight, portions of cranial vault are received from DALLAS, Texas." MD 22 at 5.

Photographs and x-rays

Telephone calls to/from Dallas

Throat wound Humes WC testimony

Humes: "Well, the first thing we did was make many photographs which we knew would obviously be required for

a wide variety of purposes, took basically whole body X-rays and then proceeded with the examination of the two wounds that we very shortly detected were present, starting with the wound in the head and proceeding to the wound in the back of the neck, upper thorax.” 1 HSCA 324

Arrival of objects during course of autopsy
How many skull fragments. Contrast with Sibert/O'Neill
Any bullets? FBI document on bullet being sent with body.
When/how did you remove scalp
Did it appear that any skull had been sawn or manipulated
Did you saw the skull
size/quantity of skull fragments that fell out during course of autopsy.
--Number?
--Size?
Removal of brain
When was brain removed
what procedures were followed
who did the work
When was the thoracic wound first located. Cite
(If he says late in autopsy and if he said photos were taken at beginning, pursue discrepancy.)
Precise location of thoracic wound Ex: Burkley death certificate

Was any attempt made to trace the path of the bullet in the thoracic wound.

Obtain Exhibit: Kellerman: “A Colonel Finck--during the examination of the President, from the hole that was in his shoulder, and with a probe, and we were standing right alongside of him, he is probing inside the shoulder with this instrument . . . ” 2 WC 93.

For any of the following on which there is a “hit,” follow up later.

Pre-autopsy communications?

With whom?
Dr. Livingston?
Anyone in Dallas?
Secret Service or FBI?

confirm beginning time
prior to that time, any communications with Dallas
any communication with Dr. Livingston
any communication with anyone regarding the nature
of President Kennedy's wounds or injuries

In addition to Drs. Perry, Boswell, and Finck, did you
discuss any substantive issue relating to the autopsy
with any other person prior to the time the Autopsy
Protocol was completed.

Dr. Burkley

Robert McNamara

Other than with Drs. Boswell and Finck, did you
discuss any substantive matters relating to the
autopsy with anyone prior to the time the autopsy was
completed.

E.g., Dr. Burkley, Dr. Stover, Surgeon General

Were you ever pressured, directly or indirectly, to
change or alter anything related to the findings of the
autopsy.

Did you speak with anyone who had been at Parkland
Hospital with President Kennedy .

Did you ask them any questions at all about the
thoracic wound, the throat wound. Anything.

Agent Kellerman

Agent Greer

General Timing Parameters

[obtain EXS to document times]

When did witness first see body

Establish witness with body until departure from
Bethesda

Time witness first sees body

Time of departure of body from Bethesda

[Autopsy began circa 8:00 p.m.

Concluded at 11:00 p.m. 1/26/67 Report]

Sequence of events through removal of brain

Did you ever see the casket in which President Kennedy was lying.

Did you see the body of President Kennedy before it was removed from the casket.

Who removed the body.

Where was the casket when the body was removed.

Any wrapping or covering

Who removed wrapping.

Were any bullets or fragments found in the wrapping?

Were any bullets or fragments found prior to the beginning of the autopsy.

Was the brain in the cranium when you first saw the body.

When were first photos taken.
Immediately?

When were first x-rays taken.
Immediately.

Which were taken first, the photos or the x-rays.

Were all photos taken at the same time or were they taken at different times during the autopsy.

In the next few questions I am going to use the word "procedure" to refer to any actions taken on the body of President Kennedy after his body was unwrapped. So I am using the term procedure to include any incision, cleaning the body, removal or replacement of a skull fragment, or removal of a bullet fragment. Procedure thus refers to any action taken that would alter the appearance of the body. Is the term "procedure" used in this way acceptable?

Were any procedures performed before the first photos were taken.

Were any procedures performed before the first x-ray.

Were any procedures undertaken between photos?

Which procedures?

Cleaning of body or head

Y-Incision

Any other incision

Removal of brain

Removal of fragment.

Were any photographs or x-rays taken after
the brain was removed

[Unless witness says that all x-rays and photos were taken
before procedures, state that we will attempt to ascertain the
order of the photos/x-rays later. See topic 09.]

Were any photos available to you during the autopsy.

Were any x-rays available to you during the autopsy.

Did you use them.

How many.

Brief description of x-rays used.

What was the first procedure that was performed on
the body after it was unwrapped.

[Go through each procedure in order until removal of brain.]

How soon after the beginning of the autopsy was the
brain removed.

Best estimate of timing of removal of brain.

Within 30 minutes of beginning.

Was Dr. Finck present before the brain was
removed

Briefly explain the procedure undertaken for removal
of the brain.

Was it difficult.

Was corpus callosum cut

Were any photos or x-rays taken after brain
removed?

Sequence of events after removal of brain

Approximately how long after removal of the brain was the Y-incision made.

Approximately when was the thoracic wound found.

Before/after removal of brain.

Before/after Y-incision.

Was Dr. Finck present when found.

Early/late in autopsy.

Early:

Humes to HSCA staff (p. 7)

Ebersole dep. p. 47

Finck p. 80

Lipsey p. 6

Late:

[MD 16: Kellerman tr. at 2 WC
103

Specter: When did they lift him
up and first observe the hole in
the shoulder? K: They had been
working on him for quite some
time . . ."]

***[DOUG other EX: late in
autopsy]***

Were any attempts made to probe the path of the thoracic wound.

[follow up in Topic 9 missing photos]

06*. Creation and Disposition of Records from autopsy through Supplementary Report (except photos/x-rays)

- Records created at autopsy
- Disposition of medical evidence
- Drafting Autopsy Protocol
- Destruction of records
- Chain of custody
- Supplementary Report

Records created during autopsy
(except photos and x-rays)

- Records created
- Disposition of records
- Chain of custody

Disposition of Skull fragments after autopsy
How many of the skull fragments identified above remained with the body and how many were kept for further examination?

“Photographs of the scene where the body was found and the photographs made by the pathologist should be attached to the final autopsy report.” AM 56.

For the autopsy of President Kennedy, were you ever asked or ordered to perform (or not to perform) any procedure that was inconsistent with the Autopsy Manual or any other rules governing medicolegal autopsies.

Types of records and documentation prepared in the ordinary course of a standard military medicolegal autopsy

Did the autopsy of President Kennedy satisfy the record-keeping requirements of medicolegal autopsies that were standard in 1963?

If no--which record keeping requirements were not satisfied by the autopsy of President

Kennedy.

What records were usually generated during the course of an autopsy at Bethesda in the 1960s.

- Tape recordings
- Log for receipt of body
- Log for receipt of organs and tissues
- Log of photos taken
- Log of x-rays
- More from Dennis??
- Tissue sections
- Brain set in formalin
- Histology
- Serology
- Radiology
- Toxicology

Humes notes

Did you personally take any notes during the time that President Kennedy's body was at Bethesda.

Describe the notes as accurately as possible.

How many pages.

What was on them.

Organ weights.

Measurements.

Face sheet.

Short notes only? Any text.

Did you observe anyone else taking notes while President Kennedy's body was at Bethesda.

Boswell.

Describe as completely as possible.

Finck.

Ebersole

Dr. Burkely
FBI Agents Sibert and O'Neill
Stringer
Anyone else.

Did you ever read any notes of others that were drafted while President Kennedy's body was at Bethesda.

Whose.
Describe in detail.

You have previously acknowledged that you burned some records related to the autopsy at your fireplace at home. There has been some confusion about which records you destroyed. As best you recall, what exactly did you destroy.

["I sat down and word for word copied what I had on fresh paper. . . .
Destroyed the ones that were stained with the president's blood." 1 HSCA 330]

Notes from autopsy.

Face sheet from autopsy.

Draft protocol.

Why did you destroy the records.

Blood.

What did you copy.

Did the original notes (created before conversation with Dr. Perry), contain any information with respect to the angle of the penetration on the thoracic wound?

Did the original notes identify the location of the thoracic wound in reference to the vertebra?

Drafting protocol

Supplementary Report

Drafting Protocol

Between the time that President Kennedy's body arrived at Bethesda and the time that you signed the final protocol, with whom did you discuss any substantive matters related to the autopsy or the injuries of President Kennedy (other than doctors Boswell and Finck).

Dr. Burkley
Dr. Perry
Admiral Kenney
Stover

When and where did you first begin drafting the protocol.

While body at Bethesda.
At home.
Saturday morning.
Saturday afternoon.
Saturday evening.

Humes: "I assumed the responsibility for writing the report, which I began about 11 o'clock in the evening of Saturday, November 23, having wrestled with it for 4 or 5, 6 hours in the afternoon, and worked on it until 3 or 4 o'clock in the morning of Sunday, the 24th. 1 HSCA 330.

"The autopsy report...was written on November 23 and the morning of November 24, and delivered by Dr. Humes to Admiral Burkley, the President's physician, on November 24 at about 6:30 p.m." Review of Autopsy Materials, p. 1. MD

With whom did you speak before beginning the draft.

With whom did you speak while drafting the protocol

Were you contacted by anyone whom you had not know previously.

How many drafts.

Where did you write them.

Were the drafts handwritten.

Did you type any drafts.

Did you have anyone type any drafts for you.

Was there more than one typed version.

[Humes seems to suggest that the only typed version was from the last handwritten draft.]

Closson document: she couldn't read his handwriting.

When did you complete it.

Protocol delivered to Burkley at 6:30 p.m. on
11/24 1/26/67 Report

To whom did you give it.

Why.

Were forensic autopsy protocol's usually given to personal physician of the deceased.

Who told you to give it to Burkely.

Was a reason provided.

During the time you were drafting the protocol, to what documents or records did you refer.

notes.

Face sheet.

X-rays

Photographs

Other notes.

"I had the draft notes which we had prepared in the autopsy room, which I copied." Humes 1 HSCA 330.

How many persons approved the AP before you

signed it.

Other than doctors Finck and Boswell, did anyone suggest that you make any changes.

Why isn't the AP dated.

How many different versions of the Autopsy Protocol were there.

Did you sign more than one.

On the cover sheet of autopsy protocol the box for "complete autopsy" is checked. What does that mean. Was it a complete autopsy?

Did Col. Finck dissent from this label?

Finck: "In my discussion with Cdr Humes, I stated that we should not check the block 'complete autopsy' in the Autopsy Report Form. In compliance with the wishes of the Kennedy family, the prosecutors had confined their examination to the head and chest." MD 22 at 7.

Finck: "I was denied the opportunity to examine the clothing of Kennedy. One **officer who outranked me** told me that my request was only of academic interest. **The same officer did not agree to state in the autopsy report that the autopsy was incomplete**, as I had suggested to indicate." MD 22 at 23. [NB part of text handwritten over blacked out text.]

Burning of Records

Identify all the records that you created between the time the autopsy began and you finished the supplementary report.

Notes.
Drafts of AP

Drafts of SR

At any point during this period, did you burn or otherwise destroy any records.

What records.

Draft report.

Notes from autopsy.

Describe exactly what was destroyed.

Number of pages

Contents

Why.

Humes: "I...have destroyed by burning certain preliminary draft notes..." Certificate he signed on November 24, 1963

Humes: "Autopsy notes and the holographic draft of the final report were handed to Commanding Officer, U.S. Naval Medical School..." Second certificate

Humes: March 16, 1964 sworn testimony in 2 WH, on pages 372-373: "In privacy of my own home, early in the morning of Sunday, November 24th, I made a draft of this report which I later revised, and of which this represents the revision. **That draft I personally burned** in the fireplace of my recreation room."

Humes: HSCA Forensic Pathology Panel on September 16, 1977: "...I want to comment about it--some comments that I destroyed some notes related to this, by burning in the fireplace of my home, and that is true..."; and after describing that his **motive was to prevent inappropriate or sensational or profiteering use by unauthorized persons of documents with the President's blood on them**, he continued: "...having transcribed those notes onto the pieces of paper that are before you, I destroyed those pieces of paper." In discussing the bloodstains on the autopsy

face sheet (which was not destroyed and still exists), Humes said: "Now, I didn't redraw Jay's, and don't ask me why...I guess it was because I didn't have another piece of paper and I didn't want to sit down and reproduce a drawing."

Humes: September 7, 1978 before the full House Committee on Assassinations: **"The original notes which were stained with the blood of our late President, I felt, were inappropriate to retain...I sat down and word for word copied what I had on fresh paper...destroyed the ones that were stained with the President's blood."**

Supplementary Report: sections/samples and specimens

“Tissue for histopathological examination should be taken from the entrance wound.” AM 61.

“Label all specimens removed from the body for further examination. Do not permit any interruptions in the continuity of custody of the specimens.” AM 56.

Call to Perry

Ascertain exact time of calls (evidence of calls during
11/22 evening/night

Why call Perry

Why not McClelland

Did you see replay of Dallas doctors press
conference

Did anyone tell you what was said.

Did you ask anyone what was said.

discuss autopsy with anyone

did anyone express, directly or indirectly, any
concerns about the autopsy findings?

Before you were finished.

After you were finished.

**07*. Comprehensive description of head wounds
See 07 Addendum**

EXS: plastic skull
Protocol

I would like to start first with the appearance of the wounds before any procedures (except cleaning) were performed.

Humes: "certain X-Rays and other examinations were made before the actual beginning of the routine type autopsy examination." 2 WC 349

Identification of photos and x-rays

Generally. AM 66

"Slender arrows cut from paper, or wooden applicator sticks judiciously used, aid in calling attention to a lesion. A ruler or scale should always be included. It is important to keep identifying number, ruler, and arrows out of contact with the specimen. They should be so placed that they can be blocked out if desired when a print is made." AM 66.

What was the accepted procedure for taking photographs at autopsies.

"Have photographs made of all potentially important evidence that can be recorded photographically." AM 56 (emphasis in original)

Were photographs taken of all potentially important evidence?

For photos taken after procedures had begun Identify circumstances of each photo/x-ray that was taken after procedures had begun. Any matter reinserted?

Photos

e.g., scalp pulled over wound?

e.g., hair cleaned, washed?

e.g., fragments of skull put back into

place

e.g., pictures of skull after scalp

reflected

e.g., fragments of skull arriving during

course of autopsy

X-Rays

Skull

e.g., fragments put back in
which fragments?

X-rays to help trace trajectory of thoracic

wound

Were any photos taken before any procedures performed.
(including washing or cleaning). Identify.

Identify each photo that was taken before any procedures
were begun (if any)

review each photograph and determine when it was taken
and the angle for cranial wound

--See 7 HSCA 51

Was skull pulled over wound at any time during
photography?

--Why?

Was a photograph ever taken of the skull entry wound (with
scalp reflected)?

X-rays

Scalp missing

Was there any scalp missing at the time you began
the autopsy.

Protocol: "[T]here is an actual absence of
scalp and bone producing a defect which
measures approximately 13 cm. in greatest
diameter." MD 5 Protocol p. 3.

Protocol: "A portion of the projectile made its
exit through the parietal bone on the right
carrying with it portions of cerebrum, skull and
scalp." (p. 6)

How much.

Where was it missing.

Were there any lacerations in the scalp.

Finck: "The scalp of the back of the head showed a small laceration, 15 x 6 mm. Corresponding to this lesion I found a through-and-through wound of the occipital bone, with a crater visible from the inside of the cranial cavity." MD 22 at 1 (cover memo)

Protocol p. 3. MD 5.

Scalp lacerations

Any lacerations on the left hemisphere.

Skull missing at beginning of autopsy Protocol p. 4 para III-IV

How much of the skull was missing when you began the autopsy.

Size, shape of missing pieces

Where was it missing.

Any skull missing on left hemisphere

MD 6: face sheet. Is the face sheet accurate.

Skull arriving during course of autopsy (para VI)

how many fragments were received during autopsy

3? Protocol

1?

[Did any other specimens arrive separately from the body. Scalp? Brain tissue?]

Skull fractures

Describe location of fractures.

Any fractures on left hemisphere.

Fractures in frontal and facial bones.

Skull entry wound

In which skull bone.

Location specifically.

Have you ever changed your mind on the location of the entrance wound.

Do you agree with the HSCA's characterization of your testimony?

Do you agree with Finck?

Finck: "The scalp of the back of the head showed a small laceration, 15 x 6 mm. Corresponding to this lesion I found a through-and-through wound of the occipital bone, with a crater visible from the inside of the cranial cavity." MD 22 at 1 (cover memo)

Brain tissue -- Protocol p. 4 paras II and V

What is your best estimate of the amount of brain tissue that was missing at the time you began the autopsy.

"Proves to represent the major portion of the right cerebral hemisphere"

Was this evident before removal of the brain.

What significance, if any, do you attach to the disruption of the falx cerebri.

Did the injury extend into the left hemisphere.

How much did brain weigh when it was removed from skull

Head entrance wound Protocol p. 4 para I

Where was the entrance wound.
[collect different descriptions over time.]

Correlate x-rays and photos for entry wound.

Did you, at any time after the Autopsy Protocol was complete, change your opinion regarding the location of the entrance wound.

Was HSCA correct that you changed your opinion.

Was Gerald Posner correct that you changed your position.

07 Addendum

Scalp	
Protocol 6	"...exit through the parietal bone on the right carrying with it portions of cerebrum, skull and scalp."

Skull	

Skull Entry-Exit Wound	
Protocol 6	"The fatal missile entered the skull above and to the right of the external occipital protuberance."
Humes HSCA Panel 1 HSCA 327.	[while being shown F-48 Ida Dox drawing of back of head] "It is obvious to me as I sit here how with this his [sic] markedly enlarged drawing of the photograph that the upper defect to which you pointed 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 of entry." "[T]he 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." 1 HSCA 327.
Posner (p. 112-113).	Posner: Congressional testimony attached to Robertson testimony. "It was the work of [the HSCA] that had the two autopsy physicians change their mind, that they had been mistaken about the placement of the wound, here, and that it is in fact correctly placed 4 inches higher. I have spoken to them about this and they have confirmed their change of testimony

	that they gave before the house Select Committee on Assassinations.”
Finck	“Another bullet struck Kennedy in the back of the head, at 25 mm to the right of the external occipital protuberance and slightly above. The bullet produced] many fragments and an exit wound of 130 mm in the right temporo-parieto- occipital bone. Many metallic fragments were seen on X ray films, but only two were recovered in the right frontal cerebral hemisphere, elong [sic?] and black, representing approximately one tenth of the bullet mass. These fragments measured 7X 2 and 3 X1 mm.” MD 22 at 13.

Brain	

08*. Comprehensive description of thoracic-neck wounds

Thoracic-neck Entry	
Burkley Death Certificate	T-3.
Protocol 3	“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 14 cm. from the tip of the right acromion process and 14 cm. below the tip of the right mastoid process.”
Protocol 4	“The second wound presumably of entry is that described above in the upper right posterior thorax.”
Protocol 6	“The other missile entered the right superior posterior thorax above the scapula and traversed the soft tissue of the supra-scapular and the supra-clavicular portions of the base of the right side of the neck. This missile produced contusions of the right apical parietal pleura and of the apical portion of the right upper lobe of the lung. The missile contused the strap muscles of the right side of the neck, damaged the trachea and made its exit through the anterior surface of the neck. As far as can be ascertained this missile struck no bony structures in its path through the body.”
HSCA argues Humes changed his mind	Hume's HSCA testimony: the HSCA panel believed that you changed your opinion regarding the head entrance wound. Is that correct. “[W]hile testifying before this committee, Dr. Humes, the chief autopsy pathologist, changed his earlier testimony and supported the panel's conclusion as to the location of the wound.” 7 HSCA 176 TJG reading of Hume's testimony: I don't read Hume's HSCA testimony as necessarily changing his opinion. I see him as solely clarifying that he had misidentified the location of the EOP vis a vis the photos. He decided that the tissue near the hairline was not near the EOP, whereas the upper entry point was near the EOP. Is this correct?]
HSCA	“entering the upper right back” 7 HSCA 80; “the entrance proliferation is medial to the scapula and superior to the ribs” 7

Conclusion	HSCA 87; however, insufficient evidence “preclude[s] reconstruction of the exact entrance point.” 7 HSCA 87
HSCA terms	HSCA: “upper-right mid back” 7 HSCA 175 HSCA: “back wound” 7 HSCA 176 HSCA: “bullet passing through the President's back and neck . . .” 7 HSCA 177
Finck/ Blumberg	“None of us noticed a bullet wound along its course. THE ORGANS OF THE NECK WERE NOT REMOVED : THE PRESIDENT's FAMILY INSISTED TO HAVE ONLY THE HEAD EXAMINED. Later, the permission was extended to the CHEST.” MD 22 at 6.
Finck/ Blumberg	“the oval wound in the right posterior superior aspect of the chest of Kennedy was an ENTRY.” MD 22 at 14.

Thoracic-Neck Wound Transit	
Finck	“X ray films had ruled out bone injuries along the bullet path.” MD 22 at 13.
Finck	“My attempt to probe the path of the bullet was unsuccessful. I examined the tracheotomy skin wound and the trachea and did not find evidence of a bullet wound. Having a wound of entrance in the back and no corresponding exit, I requested a whole body radiographic survey, the results of which were negative.” MD 22 at 22.
Finck	“did not strike bone” MD 22 at 25.

09*. MISSING PHOTOS/X-rays

Who took the photos and x-rays

Stringer
Riebe
Ebersole
Anyone else

After the autopsy was completed, did you ever have any discussions with any of these men regarding the autopsy photos and x-rays

Missing photos?

Were any photos taken of what you identified as the skull entrance wound.

Humes: "photographs illustrating this phenomenon from both the external surface of the skull and from the internal surface were prepared" 2 WC 352

Finck: "I help the Navy photographer to take photographs of the occipital wound (external **and internal** aspects) as well as of the wound in the back." MD 22 at 6. [N.B. these are after the Y incision.]

Were any photos taken of what you identified as the bruise of the visceral pleura?

Humes: "Kodachrome photographs were made of this area in the interior of the President's chest." 2 WC 363.

Karnei's probe inserted

EXs showing probe was used. [See
Feinman letter to Congress]

Missing x-rays?

During the course of the autopsy, did you identify a bone from the skull that had the characteristics of an exit wound?

Humes: 2 WC 355

Did you have that fragment x-rayed?

“To confirm that this was a missile wound, X-rays were made of that fragment of bone, which showed radio-opaque material consistent and similar in character to the particles seen within the skull . . .” 2 WC 355

[Is this the x-ray showing the three fragments or is this another x-ray?]

X-rays of extremities/full body.

[Should this be shown to Humes before asking him about it?]

Humes: “Before the arrival of Colonel Finck we had made X-rays of the head, neck and torso of the President, and the upper portions of his major extremities, or both his upper and lower extremities. At Colonel Finck's suggestion, we then completed the X-ray examination by X-raying the President's body in toto, and those X-rays are available.” 2 WC 364.

Finck: “I SUGGEST X RAY FILMS BE TAKEN, ANTEROPOSTERIOR AND LATERAL, OF THE ENTIRE BODY, BEFORE GOING ANY FURTHER WITH THE AUTOPSY. This radiologic survey does not reveal any major missile in the President's cadaver.” MD 22 at 6.

Finck: “Having a wound of entrance in the back and no corresponding exit, **I requested a whole body radiographic survey**, the results of which were negative.” MD 22 at 22.

Clark panel list

LBJ Comment on Clark list
Missing photographs at time of Clark panel
(Belcher/LBJ)

Misc

Any other photos you know were taken that are not present here?

What happened to other photos

see any at any other time

ever talk to photographers about photos

10*. Warren Commission

Rydberg

Arlen Specter

all other communications

Warren Commission preparation and testimony

Arlen Specter

When did you meet with him.

What did he say.

Rydberg drawings

Did Rydberg see the autopsy photographs

Did you ask to see the photographs

Whom did you ask and what were you told.

Accuracy of Rydberg drawings

testimony to HSCA

testimony to WC

comments in JAMA

Were you ever asked, in any way, to alter the location of wounds with respect to the Rydberg drawings?

Finck before the Warren Commission

March 16, 1964

Spent 7 hours with WC. MD 22 at 16.

Spent 30 minutes testifying MD 22 at 13.

March 23, 1964

In touch with FBI agent. MD 22 at 17.

April 14, 1964

five hours with WC, Specter, Rankin, Eisenberg, FBI and USSS, Humes and Boswell, Light and Olivier from Edgewood. Z film shown. MD 22 at 19.

11*. Military Review-CBS

I would like to show you a document dated Nov. 1, 1966, and I will ask you if you can identify it.

Please describe the circumstances that led to the creation of the document.

Did it have anything to do with an upcoming CBS broadcast.

Who contacted you.

What were the concerns.

Describe circumstances of "Review of Autopsy Materials" 1/26/67

Did you know Jim Snyder.
CBS documents.

**12*. Subsequent Activities: Clark Panel; Shaw trial;
HSCA; JAMA; Posner**

Clark

Clay Shaw Trial

Anything at time of Clay Shaw trial
taken to New Orleans?

HSCA

HSCA

JAMA

JAMA article

Ever contacted by any other representatives of US
government.

FBI

Secret Service.

Military

Miscellaneous contacts

Did you ever communicate, directly or indirectly with
any of the following regarding the autopsy or the
assassination:

--Robert McNamara

--Robert Kennedy

--Jacqueline Kennedy

--Admiral George Burkley

--President Lyndon Johnson

13*. MISC. and Wrap-up

Z film

How can autopsy be reconciled with Z-313 (scalp wound)

AM-More than one assailant.

In medicolegal autopsies, is it important to consider whether more than one assailant may have been responsible for the victim's wounds.

“Is there evidence that more than one assailant participated in the attack, and if so, what injuries can be attributed to each.” AM 60.

During the course of the autopsy, what did you do to determine whether there was more than one assailant.

What did you do to satisfy yourself in this regard.

“Pristine bullet”

Finck: “we were told that a bullet had been found on Kennedy's stretcher whereas it was on Connally's...” MD 22 at 24.

Bullet fragments

Kellerman: “they were looking for pieces of fragmentation of this bullet. There was none; only one piece to my knowledge. That was removed inside above the eye, the right eye.” 2 WC 94. “all through this series of X-rays this was the one that they found, through X-ray that was above the right eye, and they removed that.” 2 WC 100.

Checklist

- x Comprehensive outline
- x Autopsy Protocol
Supplementary Report
- x Autopsy Manual
- x Doug: Master List in alpha order
- T Humes-Perry telecon
Dennis: Exhibits
 - Photos
 - Documents
 - Skull
- Finck/Blumberg
- x Robertson Congressional
- x Roger Bruce Feinman letter 1
- x Roger Bruce Feinman letter 2
- x Standard autopsy protocol (7 HSCA 181-94)
- x X-Ray opinions (7 HSCA 217-39)
- T JAMA
Aguilar questions
Sibert & O'Neill
Ebersole testimony
Horne questions on computer
- T Humes Warren
- T Humes HSCA 1
- T Humes HSCA 2
Aguilar on computer
Cunningham on computer

Locate Exhibits

- critical:** Baltimore Sun, Nov. 25, 1966, A1, A8
[Boswell's version of events]
- Humes holograph
- CBS Memoranda (Feinman letter)
- any other military autopsy regulations
- critical:** Bethesda evidence
 - autopsies immediately before and after
baby
 - major
 - standard procedures
 - forms
 - other Humes autopsy protocols
- Photos

Queries

- Dennis: confirm Autopsy Manual was current in 1963.

How much weight does formalin add to brain
get standard text on this topic
Standard brain weights
Did WC do any taping
Did Manchester have an office at WC
Humes's CBS neighbor evidence

Steve Tilley

Original face sheet
Arrangements for and timing of photos