

## **PART 4**

### **Miscellaneous**

**240) John C. "Jack" Metzler, Superintendent, Arlington National Cemetary:**

- a) "After Action Report/ Summary," Gen. Wehle's Office, Military District of Washington (MDW), 11/22/63---"Should call Mr. Metzler to make arrangements with the Gawler Funeral Home to have ambulance come out and pick up the President's body."; "At 1610 hours, General Wehle called Mr. Metzler, Superintendent, Arlington National Cemetary, and informed him to contact Gawler Funeral Home and make arrangements as prescribed.";
- b) 4/30/64, 8/10/64, 6/21/65, and 7/7/65 interviews with William Manchester ("The Death of a President", many [see also p. 673]);
- c) 5/5/78 interview with the HSCA: outside contact report (7 HSCA 31);

**241)-242) Capt. Walter R. Bishop, Artillery Officer, and Sgt. 1rst Class Allen J. Eldredge, Wreath Bearer (both from Lt. Bird's 3rd Infantry Division):**

- a) both interviewed by William Manchester on 4/30/64 for "The Death of a President" (see pages 660 and 662)---neither man appears in the actual text of the book, despite these sourced interviews;

**243) 1rst Lt. Donald W. Sawtelle, Honor Guard Commander, 3rd Infantry:**

- a) 4/30/64 interview with William Manchester ("The Death of a President", pages 410, 421, 442, 462, 517 and 667);

**244) Dr. Leonard Heaton, the Army's Surgeon General, Walter Reed Hospital [deceased 1983]:**

- a) Air Force One radio tapes/ transcripts [see also "Best Evidence", pages 681, 684, 686]-Clifton to Heaton: "We do not want a helicopter for Bethesda Medical Center we do want an ambulance and a ground return from Andrews to Walter Reed, and we want the regular postmortem that has to be done by law under guard performed at Walter Reed. Is that clear? Over." Heaton: "That is clear, General Clifton. You want an ambulance and another limousine at Andrews and you want the regular post-mortem by law done at Walter Reed." Clifton: "That is correct.";

**245) Capt. [fnu] Patton, special events officer, Military District of Washington (MDW):**

- a) Daily Staff Journal/ Duty Officer's Log, Military District of Washington (MDW) headquarters, November 22, 1963---At 5:00 P.M., Capt. Patton informed the MDW that the "President's remains will arrive AAFB 18:05 hrs.";
- b) Memorandum For The Record, 1st Lt. Samuel R. Bird, 11/27/63---"Upon landing at Andrews Air Force Base, Maryland, at approximately 1730 hours, I reported to Captain Patton, special events officer, Military District of Washington...Captain Patton instructed me to be prepared to take three courses of action. First, that the all Army Casket Team would remove the remains from the Presidential Aircraft. Second, that a joint armed forces casket team would be formed if personnel from the other services arrived prior to the arrival of the aircraft. Third, that the Presidential Aircraft had radioed that Secret Service Agents aboard the aircraft would remove the President's casket.";

**246)-251) Secret Service (PRS) Special Officer (SO)/ Photographer James K. "Jack" Fox [deceased 1987] ,  
Lt. (jg.) Vincent Madonia, USN,  
(Mrs. Kennedy's personal) White House Photographer (Chief Petty Officer)  
Robert L. Knudsen, USN [deceased 1/89] ,  
Saundra Kay "Sandy" Spencer, a lab technician at the Naval Photographic Center, Joe O'Donnell, a government photographer employed by USIA in 1963, and  
Carol Ann Bonito:**

- a) CD 80, p. 3; RIF# 180-10001-10041 [see Kinney, above, as well as Bouck]---photographed the Presidential limousine in the White House garage at 4:00 P.M. on 11/23/63;
- b) 4/26/65 Memorandum of Transfer (re: transfer of autopsy/ related materials) [see "Post Mortem", p. 558]---mentioned twice: "Office Memorandum from James K. Fox to SAIC Bouck Nov. 29, 1963, concerning the processing of film in the presence of **Lt. (jg) V. Madonia, USN** (orig. & 2 ccs)" and "Orig. memo from Lt. Madonia to J.K. Fox, U.S. Secret Service, White House, Special Officer, dated Nov. 29, 1963, concerning receipt of certain films and prints and the processing thereof (Orig. & 1 cc)";
- c) 5/19/70 letter from Secret Service Assistant Director Thomas J. Kelley to Harold Weisberg [see "Post Mortem", p. 274; RIF#180-10109-10368: 2/67 SS statement signed by Kellerman, Bouck, Edith Duncan, Fox, and Kelley---see also the Summer 1998 issue of "Kennedy Assassination Chronicles" journal]---"On or about November 27, 1963, Bouck gave the photographic film to Secret Service employee, James K. Fox, who took the film to the U.S. Navy Photo-

graphic Laboratory. The black and white film was processed, black and white negatives were developed, and colored positives were made from the colored film. The processing and development was done by **Lieut. V. Madonia, U.S. Navy**, at the laboratory. Fox remained with the film at the laboratory and all the photographic film was returned to Mr. Bouck the same day. The processed film was placed in a combination lock-safe file; the combination was known only to two persons. A few days later, black and white prints were made by Mr. Fox in the Secret Service photographic laboratory. On or about December 9, 1963, Mr. Fox took the colored positives back to the U.S. Navy Photographic Laboratory and observed while enlarged color prints were made. All the color positives and prints were returned by Fox at 6 p.m., the same evening and returned to the locked safe.";

d) 8/6/77 HSCA interview of SAIC of PRS Robert I. Bouck (RIF# 180-10097-10141)---"Bouck said that James Fox was his photographer at the White House and believes that he processed the black and white prints ("...little snapshots..."). Bouck said "...I believe they had nothing to do with the big prints or the color ones." Bouck said that James Fox processed one or two or several rolls of color film at another facility.";

e) 8/7/78 interview with the HSCA's Andy Purdy (RIF# 180-10077-10107)--- [Purdy's notes on call] "Who developed film? He did black and white at Secret Service lab. Color was done at Naval Processing Center---recalls **Lt. Madonnia** [sic] (he wrote memo on it.)---White House photographer [**Robert L. Knudsen**] was in drying room. He (Fox) checked and there was film on each side of color film holders. (some black+white missing) Negatives put in files 4-5 days.--- Bouck then ordered him to have prints made. He + **Knudsen** did it. *Two women in drying room passed out when came [film] through* [most likely **Saundra Kay Spencer and Carol Ann Bonito**]. He did not help **Knudsen** put prints in holders. Recalls one or two sets of prints being turned over to Bouck. (It was four years after assassination that he was asked for statement.) *Burkley* told Fox to have prints made up, he went to Bouck for okay. He said fine but would need special arrangement for color. **Knudsen** not there when black and white done. No metal probes present; doctors were taking measurements, ruler and hands visible in autopsy photos." [emphasis added];

f) "Best Evidence" by David Lifton, page 703 [+ autopsy photos] (see also p. 427)---"In 1981, I received a letter from Maryland radio journalist Mark Crouch saying he knew someone who had a set of the autopsy photographs, the same photographs that were at the National Archives. He subsequently introduced me to James K. ("Jack") Fox, formerly a photographer with the Intelligence Division of the Secret Service. Documents from the House Assassinations Committee establish that Fox was one of a few officials who had access to the processing [see 7 HSCA 23-24] On three occasions, he supervised their processing. According to Fox, shortly after the assassination he was told by Secret Service Agent Roy Kellerman: "Here, make a set of these for yourself. They'll be history someday." Fox showed me the pictures he had, and later I was able to obtain a set.";

g) **Vincent Madonia, the officer in charge of the color photo lab**: 6/21/96 and 11/27/96 interviews with the ARRB---"...he did not recall any transparencies being developed, only prints. He said there was no good system for making prints from color positive transparencies. NPC [Navy Photographic Center in

Anacostia] had the capability to develop transparencies and make internegatives, but he did not remember this happening following the JFK assassination."; he knew Robert Knudsen and "...he may have been there that weekend (right after the assassination)...take that out of your notes, I shouldn't have said that, I'm not sure." (!);

h) "Nova", PBS, 11/15/88 and

i) "JFK: An Unsolved Murder", KRON, 11/18/88 [later excerpted on "JFK: The Case For Conspiracy" video by Robert Groden w/ *narration by Mark Crouch*, 1993]---a few of the autopsy photos appear (Lifton appeared on each program, as well; the latter, as a paid consultant);

j) "High Treason" by Robert J. Groden and Harrison Edward Livingstone (1989/1990)-Fox---and Crouch---are *credited, along with David Lifton*, on p. 484 of the 1990 BERKLEY edition onward. The autopsy photos, with one exception, were merely copied from "Best Evidence";

k) "Conspiracy" by Anthony Summers (1989 PARAGON HOUSE EDITION)---2 of the Fox photos used (Fox and Crouch credited, along with David Lifton, on p. 639);

l) "Best Evidence: The Research Video" (THE 1990 RHINO RELEASE)---the autopsy photos appear near the end of the program (Fox and Crouch credited), and the Fox photos appear when Lifton guests on "Hard Copy" in May 1990;

m) "JFK" movie by Oliver Stone---the autopsy photos appear here, as well (Fox and Crouch credited; both Groden *and* Lifton were technical advisors);

n) 12/31/91 "Globe" tabloid---autopsy photos inc. in Groden article (*later credited to Fox and Crouch*);

o) 1992 video produced by Mark Crouch and Harry Livingstone---disects all the Fox autopsy photos in detail;

p) "High Treason 2" by H.E.L. (1992), pages 90, 99, 137-138, 245, 300, 314, 318, 322, 327-328, 333-334 [+ complete Fox set]---"In his interviews with James Fox, Mark Crouch reports that even some members of the Secret Service believed an agent was lost."; "Mark Crouch tells me that his friend, Secret Service man James Fox, described the burning of most of the autopsy photos and X-rays and other assassination related materials two weeks after the autopsy.";

**q) *"During interviews conducted on 1/28/92 and 9/23/92 respectively [with Mark Crouch], the author obtained startling new information:***

- ***While all three major television networks reported that "A Secret Service agent and a Dallas policeman were shot and killed" on 11/22/63, only to be officially "corrected" later by Secret Service officials, this author learned from Crouch that Agent Fox stated that the story was true! According to Crouch, Fox was working in the Executive Office Building on 11/22/63 (where the PRS worked out of) when he was asked by SAIC of PRS Robert Bouck to get ready a detail of four to six agents to assist in retrieving the body and casket of the unnamed Secret Service agent. Fox told Crouch, "we lost a man that day - our man," and qualified his remarks by stating that he was NOT referring to JFK! This was a deathbed confession of sorts - Fox died not long [1987] after telling Crouch this in the early 1980's. (Interestingly, although having heard the news reports that stated that the President's limousine raced to Parkland Hospital after the shooting, Mrs. Bill Greer thought for several hours that her husband had perished that day! Since she knew that Greer was the driver of***

***JFK's car, this appears to be a strange admission.)(("Death of a President", page 354; interview with Richard Greer 10/7/91)***;

r) The Fox set appears in the 1992 book "JFK: Conspiracy of Silence" by Crenshaw, but they are credited to Paul O'Connor [Tom Wilson also had a set during 1991/ 1992] (during Crenshaw's appearance on "20/20" in April 1992, one of the Fox photos appears);

s) A mixture of Fox and Groden autopsy photos appear in "The Killing of a President" (1993) [one of Groden's color photos appears in "The Men Who Killed Kennedy" to which he appeared as a consultant (1988/ 1991/ 1995)], and several of the Fox photos appear in Robin T. Deloria's "Mirror of Doubt" (1993); one Fox photo appears (w/ credit) on page 132 of Stewart Galanor's "Cover-Up" (1998);

t) "Killing The Truth" by H.E.L. (1993), pages 269-288 (most of chapter 9), 401, and 428-434 (Crouch's article)[inc. 2 of the Fox photos]---recommended reading regarding Fox, Crouch, Lifton, and Groden, as well as the chain of possession of the (Fox) autopsy photos;

u) "In The Line of Fire" movie (1993)---one of the Fox photos appears and Fox---and Crouch---are credited;

v) "Treachery in Dallas" by Walt Brown (1995), pp. 54-55 [+ 2 Fox photos];

w) "Killing Kennedy" by H.E.L. (1995), pages 32, 33, 196, and 352;

x) "Bloody Treason" by Noel Twyman (1997), pp. 223-224 [+the Fox set];

y) July 1997 "JFK/ Deep Politics Quarterly" journal: article by Mark Crouch entitled "Jim Fox and the Dead Secret Service Agent Story";

z) "Pictures of the Pain" by Richard Trask" (1994), pages 25 (inc. PHOTO), 28, 365, and 384 [see also "That Day In Dallas" by Richard Trask (1998), pages 10, 11 (inc. PHOTO) 14, and 15]---good information on **Robert L. Knudsen**;

aa) 7/31/98 Associated Press story by Deb Riechman---"New testimony released Friday about the autopsy on John F. Kennedy says a second set of pictures

was taken of Kennedy's wounds -- pictures never made public.

The existence of additional photographs -- believed taken by White House photographer **Robert L. Knudsen** during or after the autopsy at the National Naval Medical Center in Bethesda, Md. -- raised new questions about how the autopsy was conducted, a subject of intense debate for 35 years.

But the new evidence sheds no light on the whereabouts of the second set of pictures.

Kennedy was killed Nov. 22, 1963. The following year, a commission chaired by then-Chief Justice Earl Warren concluded the killer was Lee Harvey Oswald and that he acted alone and was not part of a conspiracy. That conclusion has been challenged ever since.

``One of the many tragedies of the assassination of President Kennedy has been the incompleteness of the autopsy record and

the suspicion caused by the shroud of secrecy that has surrounded the records that do exist," said the Assassination Records Review Board, which made the new testimony public.

The board, created by Congress to collect all pertinent records concerning Kennedy's murder, said the doctors who conducted the autopsy may have had the best of intentions -- protecting the privacy of the Kennedy family. But "the legacy of such secrecy ultimately has caused distrust and suspicion," the board said.

One set of autopsy photographs, now at the National Archives, has been known to exist for years, and some of the pictures have been widely published. But the new testimony documents the existence of another set.

In 1997, the review board located **Saundra K. Spencer**, who worked at the Naval Photographic Center in 1963. She was shown the archives' autopsy photos and concluded they were not the pictures she had helped process.

Those she had worked with, she said, had "no blood or opening cavities." They were "quite reverent in how they handled it," she said.

She theorized that a second photographer took pictures of a cleaned-up corpse and speculated that was done at the request of the Kennedy family in case autopsy pictures had to be made public. "The only thing I can think of is that a second set of autopsy pictures was shot for public release, if necessary."

The film was brought in, she said, by an agent she believed was with the FBI. "When he gave us the material to process, he said that they had been shot at Bethesda and they were autopsy pictures."

She was told, she said: "Process them and try not to observe too much, don't peruse."

**Knudsen's widow, Gloria**, told the review board that her husband told her that photographing the dead president was "the hardest thing he had ever had to do in his life."

He appeared before the House Select Committee on Assassinations, which in the late 1970s reopened the official investigation into the killings of both Kennedy and Martin Luther King Jr., and his widow said he later told her that four or five of the pictures the committee showed him did not represent what he saw or photographed that night and that one of them had been altered.

"**His son Bob** said that his father told him that 'hair had been drawn in' on one photo to conceal a missing portion of the

top-back of President Kennedy's head," according to a review board memo about a meeting with Knudsen's family.[5/7/96]

Gerald Posner, author of "Case Closed," a 1993 book that argues that the Warren Commission's central conclusion -- that Oswald alone killed Kennedy -- is correct, though the new information was important and would "give grist to the conspiracy theorists for the next two generations."

"There's such controversy over the wounds on President Kennedy and the discussion over what the autopsy doctors have discussed and said and what the autopsy photos show that the existence of any additional photographs could be significant," he said.

Added David Lifton, author of "Best Evidence," a 1981 book concerning medical evidence about the assassination, "It's of tremendous significance that there's another camera and its existence and its product have been concealed all these years," Lifton said. "We've got a credible paper trail about another camera and film but no pictures." [emphasis added];

bb) "The Washington Post", 8/2/98: article by George Lardner, Jr.---" Other new witnesses dealt with photographs believed to have been taken at Bethesda by the late White House photographer

**Robert L. Knudsen**, perhaps after the autopsy had been concluded and the embalming procedure had begun.

**Sandra K. Spencer**, who worked for Knudsen in "the White House lab" at the Naval Photographic Center in 1963, said she helped develop color negatives from film brought to her by an agent she thought was with the FBI.

"He said that they had been shot at Bethesda and they were autopsy pictures," Spencer testified in a June 1997 deposition. The agent told "us to process them and try to not observe too much, don't peruse."

Shown official autopsy photographs of Kennedy from the National Archives, Spencer said they were not the ones she helped process and were printed on different paper. She said "there was no blood or opening cavities" and the wounds were much smaller in the pictures she worked on, unlike in usual autopsy photos. "It was quite reverent in how they handled it."

**Knudsen's widow, Gloria**, and two of his children said he told them he had "photographed the autopsy of President Kennedy" and that "it was the hardest thing he ever had to do in his life." He also told them that "the Secret Service took the film from him as soon as he had exposed" it." [emphasis added];

cc) **Robert L. Knudsen**: 8/11/78 [audio-taped?] interview with the HSCA's Andy Purdy (RIF# 180-10105-10333) [see also "High Treason III" (1998) pp. 428-432]-

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Purdy: "Where did the probes go through the body?"

Knudsen: "From the point where the projectile entered to the point where the projectile left."

Purdy: "Where were those two points?"

Knudsen: "From the entry to the exit."

Purdy: "Where were the entry and exit points?"

Knudsen: "Being under oath, I cannot tell you I do not know, because I do know, but, at the same time, I do feel I have been sworn not to disclose this information and I would prefer very much that you get one of the sets of prints and view them.";

"There are close-up and half body photographs, including ones with metal probes through the wounds of JFK"; seven sets of prints made, given to: RFK, National Archives, Kennedy Library, Ted Kennedy, possibly Secret Service.;

Purdy: "What other things besides the body did you see, other than the rulers?"

Knudsen: "What appeared to be stainless steel probes."

Purdy: "About how long were they?"

Knudsen: "The probes?"

Purdy: "Yes."

Knudsen: "I would estimate about two feet."

Purdy: "Was there one probe that you saw through the body, or were there more than one?"

Knudsen: "More than one. Here again, we are getting into this grey area of what I was instructed not to discuss."; "I am certain...there were the probes showing the point of entry and exit...It seems to me that the entry point was a little bit lower in the back---well, the point in the back was a little bit lower than the point in the front. So the probe was going diagonally from top to bottom, front to back...Right about where the neck-tie is."

Purdy: "Approximately how much lower than that would you say the other probe, which went through the chest cavity?"

Knudsen: "I would put it six, seven inches."

Purdy: "From the side view, you saw both probes?"

Knudsen: "Right."

Purdy: "You just indicated where the probe came out, on the lower---"

Knudsen: "It seemed to me that it was right around mid chest.";

Knudsen mentions one of the women in the lab as "**Sandy Spencer**";

dd) **Sandra Kay Spencer**: 12/13/96 interview with the ARRB [see also "High Treason III" (1998), pp. 416-418]---"Views were 'body shots,' and not like the normal autopsy photographs she had experience with from her previous duty at Pensacola, in that there was no one in the background, and she does not remember any instruments in the photographs; the views were also unlike other autopsy photographs she had seen, in that the body of the President was 'very clean,' explaining that there was 'no blood and no gore' visible; she remembered no measuring devices visible either; no identification tags or cards visible in any of the photos; a wound at the base of the front of the President's neck which was circular, and about the size of the round end of a person's thumb; she remembers a wound in the back of the President's head which she described as a

'blown out chunk' about 2 to 2.5 inches wide located in about the center of the back of the President's head, about 3 or 4 inches above the hairline at the back of his head...she remembered no damage to the right side of the President's head."; **Carol Ann Bonito**: helped Spencer develop the autopsy photos; ee) **Sandra Kay Spencer**: 6/5/97 deposition with the ARRB (+drawing of wound in JFK's skull as depicted in photograph of the back of Kennedy's head) [see also "High Treason III" (1998), pp. 416-418, 421-425, 501-536]---Spencer was a lab technician at the Naval Photographic Center on the night of November 22, 1963. Someone ["Fox", apparently James K. Fox] brought in 4 x5 holders of film for her to develop and warned her not to examine them. She examined the original autopsy photos at the National Archives and found that they were printed on a different type of Kodak paper than the prints she made for "Fox". And the appearance of the President's body was markedly different from the autopsy photos.; "...the prints that we printed did not have the massive head damages that is visible here...The face in the photographs we did, did not have the stress that these photos---on the face that these photos show...The face, the eyes were closed and the face, the mouth was closed, and it was more of a rest position than these show."; "They had one [photo]showing the back of the head with the wound at the back of the head...It appeared to be a hole, inch, two inches in diameter at the back of the skull here....it was just a ragged hole."; "[the throat wound] ...it appeared just indented. It was...clean, pristine...it wasn't an immediate wound, it had some cleaning done to it or something." She described the throat wound depicted in the current autopsy photos as "a large, gaping gash type."; Q: "So, just to make sure that I am understanding correctly, previously, in your deposition, you described a wound, a small, circular wound in the back of the head, approximately two inches or so as I recall that you stated whereas, these show a much larger injury, is that correct?" Spencer: "That is correct."; "I would definitely say they [the current autopsy photos and the ones she took] were taken at different times...between those photographs and the ones that we did, there had to be some massive cosmetic things done to the President's body...I would say [the photos she took were made] probably afterwards [of the current photos available]." Q: "So you would think that the photographs that you developed were taken after reconstruction of the body?" "Yes."; "The only organ that I had seen was a brain that was laid beside the body...by the side of the body, but, it didn't appear that the skull had been cut, peeled back and the brain removed. None of that was shown. As to whose brain it was, I cannot say...it was on the mat on the table." Q: "In the photograph that you saw in November of 1963, with the brain lying next to the body [corroborating Stringer], were you able to observe whether there had been any damage to the brain?" Spencer: "No, it was not damaged as this brain, as the brain on these photographs were...the ones that we just viewed [the ones currently available]."; "Like I said, the only thing I can think of is that a second set of autopsy pictures was shot for public release if necessary."; (the following names were mentioned during Spencer's deposition: **Ashton Thomas Larr, Joseph M. Somers, Chief Strickland, and Leo Marshall**, the Chief in Charge of the NPC color lab);

***ff) [Spencer: unanswered letter from Vince Palamara 1998];***

***gg) Spencer:*** 1998 audio-taped interview with Bill Law for JFK Lancer's Oral History Project (see the Summer 1998 issue of KAC journal)---parallels her ARRB deposition: "The two [wounds] that I remember were the back of his head

and the one at his throat. The throat wound was small, slightly off to the right. It was just about thumbnail size...It was just a rounded wound."; Regarding the head wound: "It was about two and a quarter [inches] around. If you were wearing a ball cap, the back of the cap would be slightly off to the right...There was none of the massive head trauma that is shown in those photos [the official Archives version]...it would have to be an exit wound...his face looked normal and relaxed." The top and front of JFK's head was intact.; "There was one [photo] of the brain next to him...it's almost like they reconstructed his head for the photos so that if they had to show the public something that's what they would show." The brain she saw was not damaged: "...I doubt that it was his..."; Regarding the back wound: "...there was only one wound and that was in his shoulder."; regarding the photos SHE saw, in general: "They weren't like autopsy pictures. They did not have the incisions, you know, or the cutting of the head.";

hh) ***Gloria Knudsen***: 5/7/96 conversation with the ARRB [see also "High Treason III" (1998), pp. 493-494]---"About 3:00 that afternoon [11/22/63], her husband got a telephone call, from the Secret Service she believes, and was ordered to go to Andrews AFB, meet the airplane, and accompany the body to Bethesda.";

ii) ***Gloria Knudsen and children Bob and Terri***: 5/10/96 conversation with the ARRB's Douglas Horne [see also "High Treason III" (1998), pp. 494-497]---"All three family members recounted that Mr. Knudsen had told them he photographed the autopsy of President Kennedy, and was the only one to do so...He [Knudsen] witnessed and photographed probes inserted in the President's body which left no doubt of the number and direction of bullet trajectories; son Bob thought that his father had described 3 probes in the body (2 in the thorax/neck, and one in the head)...after he appeared before the HSCA in 1978, he told his family (at different times) that 4 or 5 of the pictures he was shown by the HSCA did not represent what he saw or took that night, and that one of the photographs he viewed had been altered. His son Bob said that his father told him that "hair had been drawn in" on one photo to conceal a missing portion of the top-back of President Kennedy's head...Mrs. Gloria Knudsen said that her husband Robert had told her that the whole top of the President's head was gone, and that the President's brain(s) were largely missing (blown out)."; His family said he "appeared before an official government body...sometime in 1988, about 6 months before he died...on Capital Hill...may have been a Congressional inquiry of some kind...Mr. Knudsen came away from this experience very disturbed, saying that 4 photographs were "missing" and that one was "badly altered"...the wounds he saw in the photos shown him in 1988 did not represent what he saw or took. He also told them that some of the details in the room in the background of the photos were "wrong." He had recounted that this experience was a waste of time for him because as soon as he would answer a question consistent with what he remembered, he would immediately be challenged and contradicted by people whom he felt already had their minds made up...Mr. Knudsen expressed skepticism with his daughter Terri over the years about the conclusions of the Warren Report in regard to the President's wounds and the manner in which he was shot, because of the observations he had made the night of the autopsy.";

jj) **Gloria Knudsen**: 10/8/96 conversation with the ARRB's Douglas Horne [see also "High Treason III" (1998), pp. 498-500]---"...she said she spoke last week with some former Navy people who in one case (along with her husband, Robert Knudsen) saw, and in another case helped Robert Knudsen print, photos of President Kennedy's autopsy...these people were of the belief that he may well have been present at the autopsy...She elaborated that one of the former Navy people she called said that he did recall one particular photo which showed the back of the President's head "blown out"...she said the person to whom she spoke last week definitely said the "back" of the head was blown out in the photograph he sighted. She told me that her husband told her on one occasion that he knew who had had custody of the autopsy photographs, and that he therefore could deduce who had been responsible for some of them disappearing, but that he was not going to stick his neck out, because he had a family to protect. She also reiterated her husband's firm belief that the photographs of the back of the head which show it to be intact were forgeries...Gloria Knudsen told me that their house was burglarized shortly after the HSCA deposed her husband, and that she had always wondered if there were any connection between the two events."; (Dr. Randy Robertson had also made contact with Mrs. Knudsen, which was the reason for this particular contact.);

kk) **Joe O'Donnell**: 1/29/97 interview with the ARRB's Jeremy Gunn and Douglas Horne [see also "High Treason III" (1998), pp. 418-420]--"frequently detailed to the White House"; Within the week after JFK's murder, O'Donnell said **Knudsen** showed him an autopsy photograph revealing "a hole in the forehead above the right eye which was a round wound about 3/8" in diameter which he interpreted as a gunshot wound," and "a hole in the back of the head, about 2" above the hairline, about the size of a grapefruit; the hole clearly penetrated the skull and was very deep." A few days later, Knudsen showed him another photo which showed the back of the head *intact*: "he remembers seeing neatly combed hair which looked slightly wet, or damp in appearance." He also saw photos of JFK with probes in him.;

ll) **Joe O'Donnell**: 2/28/97 interview with the AARB's Gunn, Horne, David Marwell, and Dave Montague [see also "High Treason III" (1998), p. 420]---"O'Donnell said he remembers a photograph of a gaping wound in the back of the head which was big enough to put a fist through, in which the image clearly showed a total absence of hair and bone, and a cavity which was the result of a lot of interior matter missing from inside the cranium. He said that another image showed a small round hole above the President's right eye, which he interpreted as an entry wound made by the same bullet which exited from the large wound in the back of the head.";

mm) **Carol Ann Bonito**: junior to Sandra Kay Spencer in rank, Bonito helped her develop the autopsy photos [see Spencer's 12/13/96 ARRB interview; see also "High Treason III" (1998), pp. 417-418];

oo) **Bonito: unanswered letter from Vince Palamara 1998;**

pp) "Murder In Dealey Plaza" by James Fetzer (2000), pages 9, 188-189, 200, 201, 209, 225, 228, 241, 242, 243, 245, 246, 250, 252, 269, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 284, 291, 296, 301, 354

qq) Joe O'Donnell: "The Men Who Killed Kennedy" (2003) DVD

rr) Sandra Spencer: "In The Eye Of History" by William Law (2004)

**252) Captain Michael D. Groves, MDW Honor Guard [deceased 12/3/63]:**

a) "Killing The Truth" by H.E.L., p. 742---"Rebentisch remembers the color guard captain, and said he died a week later from the strain." [*He is correct: see "The Death of a President", p. 638*];

b) "JFK: The Dead Witnesses" by Craig Roberts and John Armstrong (1995), p. 3---"Captain Groves, who commanded the JFK Honor Guard for Kennedy's funeral, died under mysterious circumstances seven days after the funeral. While eating dinner, he took a bite of food, paused briefly as a pained look came over his face, then passed out and fell face down into his plate. He died instantly. On December 12th, his possessions and momentos---which had been sent home to Birmingham, Michigan---were destroyed in a fire of mysterious origin. The Honor Guard, for some mysterious reason, had been practicing for a presidential funeral for three days before the assassination. Captain Groves was 27 years old at the time of this death. Cause of death: Unknown. Possibly poison.";

c) From internet SSN Death listing:

Name					
	Born				
		Died			
			Residence		
				Last Benefit	
					SSN
					Issued
MICHAEL					
GROVES					
	19 Aug				
	1936				
		Dec			
		1963			
			(No Location Given)		
				(No Location Given)	
					375-36-8313
					Michigan
					(Between 1953
					and 1954)

**253) USMC Sgt. R.E. Boyajian, in charge of the guards in the halls in Bethesda 11/22-11/23/63:**

a) R.E. Boyajian, USMC report to his C.O. of 26 November 1963---At 0345, the casket was removed from the morgue. At 0350 Mrs. Kennedy departed with the casket for the White House;

**254)-255) Janie B. Taylor, biologist at the National Institute of Health (NIH), across the street from Bethesda Naval Hospital, and [fnu] Israel, one of 2 African-American orderlies allegedly present during the autopsy:**

a) 11/24/95 ARRB interview of Taylor [see also "High Treason III" (1998), pp. 439, 492-493]--- "A man named Clarence **Israel** (deceased) of Rockville, MD told Taylor that *his brother (deceased and no name given)* was one of two African-American orderlies present in the autopsy room of the Medical Center the day of the autopsy. Israel said his brother had not mentioned the story to anyone including his wife & daughter who his brother outlived. His brother wanted to insure that his story was known because he was verbally threatened by a guard at the time of the autopsy. Taylor said that African-Americans during that time period were often ignored and that non-African-American workers in many workplaces would assume that an African-American's presence did not count. She believed that activities were often done in their presence with the perception that the activities would never be reported. Israel told her the orderlies saw one doctor was in the autopsy room at the Medical Center who was waiting for some time prior to the arrival of the body and any other physicians. When the body arrived, many people were forced out of the room and the doctor performed some type of mutilation of three bullet punctures to the head area. The doctor was working at a very "hurried" pace and was done within a few minutes, at which point he left the autopsy room. " [see Dr. Michael Miller, below];

**256) Captain/ Dr. Loy Thietje Brown, head of Radiology Dept.**

a) 8/29/91 interview with Harry Livingstone ("High Treason 2", page 214)--- "...he said that he had heard about the assassination in Chicago almost immediately. At once, he called his department at Bethesda and told them to get ready, and then started driving east as fast as he could. Brown denied having been present at any taping of bullet fragments to bone fragments the day after the autopsy [as alleged by Jerrol Custer: see pages 213 and 216; see also page 188]";

b) "Killing Kennedy" by H.E.L., pages 112 and 201---"the regular chief [of radiology], Dr. Loy Thietje Brown, was in Chicago for the RSNA meetings...Dr. John Ebersole took his place.";

**257) Dr. Joseph Theodore Brierre, Navy pathologist at Bethesda:**

a) 8/7/91 interview with Harry Livingstone ("High Treason 2", pp. 53-54, 58; "Killing The Truth", p. 730)---"diagnosed Pott's disease in the President"; "He would not have lived through a second term"; Dr. Burkley was "no doctor at all."; "The histological work was done at Bethesda, not downtown, according to Dr. Joseph Brierre.";

**258) Dr. Robert B. Livingston, chief of the U.S. Neurobiological Laboratory; Scientific Director of both the National Institute for Mental Health and the National Institute fo Neurological Diseases and Blindness in both the Eisenhower and Kennedy aministrations (deceased):**

- a) 5/2/92 letter/ fax to Harry Livingstone ("Killing The Truth", pp. 114-115; "Killing Kennedy", p. 7, 193, 207, 208, 216, 276, 316, 354; "Bloody Treason" by Noel Twyman, pp. 201-202; for the actual letter, in the form of a letter to Lifton, see "Assassination Science", pp. 168-171)---Livingston told Dr. Humes *before* the autopsy started that the Dallas doctors saw an entry bullet wound in the throat; "Also relevant, I learned from a former classmate of mine from Stanford who was then a reporter for the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, Richard Dudman, that he was one of the White House press group that accompanied the President to Dallas. Not getting much information from the Parkland Hospital, Dick went out to inspect the Lincoln limousine in which the President and Connally and their wives had been riding. He thought he saw, for certain, that there was a through-and-through hole in the upper left margin of the windshield. He described the spaling-splintering of glass at the margins as though the missile had entered from in front of the vehicle. When he reached over to pass his pencil or pen through the hole to test its patency, an FBI or Secret Service man roughly drew him away and shoed him off, instructing him that he wasn't allowed to come so close to that vehicle."; "Incidentally, sometime later, I learned that the Secret Service had ordered from the Ford Motor Company a number of identical Lincoln limousine windshields---"for target practice.";
- b) 11/18/93 New York news conference (see "Killing Kennedy", p. 396, for a reprint of the Richard Pyle [of AP] wire story, as well as "Assassination Science", pp. 161-166 [full-length version], and "Bloody Treason", pp. 201-202)---extended version of his 5/92 letter to Lifton/ fax to Livingstone cited above;
- c) 11/22/93 presentation at the ASK conference in Dallas, TX (see "Bloody Treason", pp. 193, 201-202)---see reference "a)" above;
- d) 1/20/94 interview with Harry Livingstone ("Killing Kennedy", pp. 266-267)---"The Supplemental Autopsy Report stated that the brain weighed 1,500 grams, much too heavy and more than an average adult male brain, let alone one that had lost much of its mass. The fixative formalin solution could not add any significant amount to the brain weight.";
- e) 7/7/94 letter to Noel Twyman ("Bloody Treason", p. 89)---"The autopsy pathologists also did not dissect the throat wound to see where it went, despite being informed by telephone before the autopsy (as a suggestion) to do so by the chief of the U.S. Neurological Laboratory at the time, Dr. Robert Livingston.";
- f) two filmed segments in Prof. James Fetzer's 1994 video "JFK: The Assassination, The Cover-up, and Beyond"---Livingston reads his prepared remarks originating from his 5/92 letter/ fax: see pages 170-171 of "Assassination Science";
- g) interviews with Noel Twyman ("Bloody Treason", pages xi and 190; see also pages 89, 193, 201, and 202)---"provided many hours of consultation and advice";
- h) "Assassination Science" by Prof. James Fetzer (1997/1998), numerous, esp. pages 161-175 and 366[for photos of Livingston himself, see pages 166 and 194]---Livingston was one of the contributors to this book; "Robert Livingston

has concluded that diagrams of the brain in the National Archives must be of some brain other than that of John F. Kennedy.";

i) "Murder In Dealey Plaza" by James Fetzer (2000), pages v, 8, 113, 138, 212, 259, 261, 285, 297, 300, 306, 310, 421

j) "The Men Who Killed Kennedy" (2003) DVD

**259) "Dr. Michael Miller" [or Morgan]:**

a) "High Treason 2", pages 271, 311 and 549---Paul O'Connor (5/26/91 interview with H.E.L.): "I was told by this so-called Dr. Michael Miller that 'the body was altered at Walter Reed or at Bethesda and he thinks it was Bethesda, and put back in the coffin and taken around the corner and down back of the hospital to the morgue.'"; "A "Dr. Morgan" or "Miller" in the Baltimore, D.C. area called Paul O'Connor late one night and said that someone---we'll call him X---took a ball-peen hammer to the head either at Walter Reed or Bethesda. O'Connor thinks he said it was Bethesda---"to disrupt the wound and the physical characteristics of the wound." Paul thought that X had something to do with it. X transferred out after the autopsy.";

**260) Dr. Bruce Smith, deputy director of the AFIP:**

a) JAMA, May 27, 1992-Vol 267, No. 20: "JFK's Death---the plain truth from the MDs who did the autopsy" by Dennis L. Breo (interview with James J. Humes and "J" Thornton Boswell)---Humes: "My orders were to find the cause of death and I was told to get anyone I thought necessary to help do the autopsy, but to limit it to only the help I needed. Hell, I could have called in people from Paris and Rome if I thought it necessary, but as it turned out, I didn't. About this time, I also received a phone call from Dr. Bruce Smith, the deputy director of the Armed Forces Institute of Pathology [AFIP], offering me whatever help I might need. Bruce was a friend and I thanked him, saying I would call later if I needed help."; Boswell: "Early in the afternoon, we received a call from Dr. Bruce Smith from AFIP, saying, 'The President's body is on its way to Bethesda for an autopsy.' I argued, 'That's stupid. The autopsy should be done at AFIP [which was located five miles away at the Walter Reed Army Medical Center].' After all, the AFIP was the apex of military pathology and, perhaps, world pathology. I was told, 'That's the way it is. Admiral [George] Burkley [the President's personal physician] wants Bethesda.' Apparently, Admiral Burkley had called the AFIP from Air Force One en route from Dallas. Later, I was told that Jackie Kennedy selected Bethesda because her husband had been a Navy man."; Humes: "Dr. Bruce Smith [the deputy director of the Armed Forces Institute of Pathology] had initially thought that we might want a neuropathologist as a consultant, but once we opened the casket and saw the devastating nature of the President's head wound, we knew that there was no need for the skills of a neuropathologist. I called Dr. Smith back and told him what we had found, and he decided to make available Dr. Pierre A. Finck, who was one of the AFIP's experts in ballistics.";

**261) Harold Alfred "H.A." "Skip" Rydberg, hospital corpsman/ medical illustrator:**

- a) WC reference: 2 H 349-350 (Humes);
- b) 16 H 977 and 984: CE 385, 386, and 388---Rydberg's inaccurate drawings;
- c) Rydberg's drawings: numerous appearances in the critical literature, inc. "Cover-Up" by Stewart Galanor, pp. 129-131 [all 3, in color], "Assassination Science", page 438 [all 3], "Best Evidence", "Reasonable Doubt", "High Treason", and "TKOAP";
- d) "Murder In Dealey Plaza" by James Fetzer (2000), pages 182, 229, 231, 248
- e) Presentation at JFK Lancer conference, 2003
- f) "In The Eye Of History" by William Law (2004)

**262) Major General Joseph M. Blumberg, Commanding Officer of the AFIP [deceased 1985]:**

- a) WC reference: 2 H 349 (Humes);
- b) 2/1/65 memorandum, Lt. Col. Pierre A. Finck to Blumberg [*see Finck above*];
- c) 7 HSCA 16, 20, 101, 122, 135, and 191---see reference "b)" above;
- d) "Best Evidence" by David Lifton, pp. 529-530n;
- e) "Between The Signal and the Noise" by Roger Bruce Feinman (1993), pp. 34-37;
- f) "Case Closed" by Gerald Posner (1993), p. 300;
- g) "Killing Kennedy" by H.E.L. (1995), pages 150, 189, 250, and 255;
- h) "Assassination Science" by Prof. James Fetzer (1997/1998), pages 94, 99, and 300;
- i) "Murder In Dealey Plaza" by James Fetzer (2000), pages 247, 303, 306

**263) M. Wayne Balleter, chief medical photographer, Methodist Hospital:**

- a) 7 HSCA 122---took photographs of the Harper fragment on 11/25/63;

**264) Bobby M. Nolan, Texas Highway patrolman:**

- a) WC reference re: "bullet fragments taken from body of Governor Connally": 24 H 260 / CE2003 [see also "Cover-Up" by Gary Shaw and Larry Ray Harris (1976), p. 160, and "Bloody Treason" by Noel Twyman, p. 113]: evidence sheet with alteration---2 6.5 spent rounds changed to 3;
- b) "Cover-Up" by Shaw and Harris (1976), p. 159 [see also "Bloody Treason", p. 112]: original evidence sheet [see above];

c) 7 HSCA 156---" Bobby M. Nolan, Texas Highway patrolman, Tyler district, was interviewed relative to a bullet fragment removed from the left thigh of Governor Connally, which was turned over to him at Parkland Hospital in Dallas for delivery to the FBI. Nolan stated his instructions were apparently not clear at the outset and that following contact with his superior officers while at the Dallas Police Department, he turned the bullet fragment over to Captain Will Fritz [Dallas Police Department.] at approximately 7:50 p.m. He stated he had no further information concerning the matter and that his only participation in this series of events was the acceptance of the fragment and delivery of same to Captain Fritz.";

**265) Tom Joyce, aide and friend of the Kennedy brothers:**

a) "Killing The Truth", p. 652---"..Tom Joyce, aide and friend to the Kennedy brothers who was familiar with the wounds, ha[s] indicated that the photograph of the head published by the House Select Committee is false.";

**266) Betty J. Harrison, Secretary to Dr. Earl Rose:**

a) "With Malice : Lee Harvey Oswald and the Murder of Officer J.D. Tippit" by Dale K. Myers (1998), pages 239-240 [inc. information gleaned from a 2/28/83 interview Myers had with Harrison];

**267) Dr. Paul C. Moellenhoff, surgery resident at Methodist Hospital (removed a bullet from DPD Officer J.D. Tippit's stomach for i.d. purposes):**

a) WC reference : 24 H 260 / CE2003 [see also "Cover-Up" by Gary Shaw and Larry Ray Harris (1976), p. 160, and "Bloody Treason" by Noel Twyman, p. 113]: evidence sheet with alteration---2 6.5 spent rounds changed to 3;  
b) "Cover-Up" by Shaw and Harris (1976), p. 159 [see also "Bloody Treason", p. 112]: original evidence sheet [see above];  
c) "The Day Kennedy Was Shot" by Jim Bishop, pages 319-320, 478;  
d) "With Malice: Lee Harvey Oswald and the Murder of Officer J.D. Tippit" by Dale K. Myers (1998), pp. 115-116, 198, 239, 372-373, 391, 464, 486, 611, 630, 638, and 639 [inc. information gleaned from Myers' 3/4/83 interview of Moellenhoff];

**268) Dr. Richard A. Liguori, Methodist Hospital (pronounced DPD Officer J.D. Tippit dead)[Liguori]:**

a) 11/29/63 interview with the FBI (CD 5/81 [see also "With Malice: Lee Harvey Oswald and the Murder of Officer J.D. Tippit" by Dale K. Myers (1998), page 485]);  
b) "With Malice: Lee Harvey Oswald and the Murder of Officer J.D. Tippit" by Dale K. Myers (1998), pp. 116, 372-373, 447, 464, and 486; Note: the two Dud-

ley Hughes Funeral Home ambulance attendants were **Jasper "J.C. / Clayton" Butler and William "Eddie" Kinsley**---see Myers' book, pp. 101, 102, 103-105, 107, 109, 115, 124, 198, 235, 300, 368, 372, 608, 611, 639, and 652;

**269) Nurse Lottie Thompson,**

a) "With Malice: Lee Harvey Oswald and the Murder of Officer J.D. Tippit" by Dale K. Myers (1998), pages 198, 375, and 630 [inc. information gleaned from a 1981 interview David B. Perry had with Thompson];

**270) Leland W. Benson, civilian Supervising Histo-Pathology Technician at Bethesda:**

a) 8/16/77 interview with the HSCA (RIF#180-10093-10414)---" Benson was Supervising Histo-Pathology Technician at the time and supervised the processing of tissue from JFK's autopsy. He was not on duty after 4PM on the 22nd of November and did not return to duty at the Lab until Monday morning, November 25, 1963. The normal procedure at that time was for the Pathologist performing the autopsy to forward sections of tissue from either autopsies or surgery to the Lab. In Autopsy [sic], a routing slip was filled out with the numerical notation of how many sections of tissue were being forwarded to the lab and sent along with the sections up to Benson's Histo-Pathology Lab. In Kennedy's case, Benson recalls that a routing slip was sent on Monday morning and the sections were processed into wax blocks which were then shaved into micro sections and stained by hand. The finished slides were then given to a pathologists to read. All slides and gross tissue were returned to Dr. James Humes, the Pathologists [sic] who handled the Kennedy autopsy on November 22, 1963. Nothing was kept in the Lab and no record made of intake or processing. Humes would make whatever notes were necessary. Benson said Bethesda did an average of 300 autopsies a year. The brain tissue was processed to the best of his recollection. Brains removed at autopsies are usually fixed in formalin and then kept in a chrome "bucket" of formalin. He said that he did not see Kennedy's brain at any time and does not know where it is today. He said that is possible that the brain and tissues were sent to the Armed Forces Institute of Pathology at Walter Reed Hospital on 16th Street. Sometimes teaching slides are made and the brain is used as a teaching specimen. Benson said he was questioned in 1964 by representatives from the Warren Commission about his knowledge of the autopsy and NNMC procedures. He could not recall who questioned him.[?];

b) Mentioned by Chester Boyers and Dr. Robert Karnei as being involved/ with the brain examination (*HSCA Affidavit of Boyers and 8/29/77 HSCA interview with Karnei*);

c) "Murder In Dealey Plaza" by James Fetzer (2000), pages 301, 303

**271)-272) Chief [fnu] Ewald, bacteriology, and Chief [fnu] Norman:**

a) Mentioned by James Curtis Jenkins in his 8/24/77 HSCA interview---"Mr. Jenkins said he participated in two or three autopsies each time he was on duty, and he usually finished about 3-4 A.M. Jenkins said the individuals who outlined the standard operating procedure to him were "probably" Chief Ewald, (bacteriology) and/ or Chief Norman (who dealt with the "academic part").";

**273) B.O. Turner, lab technician, HM1:**

a) Mentioned by Chester Boyers as being a person he recalls who was "involved with the case who [was] not present in the autopsy room" (see *Boyers' HSCA affidavit*);

**274) Mrs. [fnu] Gorman, Dr. Humes' secretary:**

a) Mentioned by Chester Boyers as being a person he recalls who was "involved with the case who [was] not present in the autopsy room" (see *Boyers' HSCA affidavit*);

**275) Dr. [fnu] Fobes, laboratory Dept.:**

a) Mentioned by Chester Boyers as being a person he recalls who was "involved with the case who [was] not present in the autopsy room" (see *Boyers' HSCA affidavit*);

**276) Stanley Miller, James C. Jenkins' partner:**

a) Mentioned by James Curtis Jenkins during his 8/24/77 HSCA interview---"Mr. Jenkins said that two people "pulled duty" together. He said they usually wore scrub clothes. He said his usual partner was Stanley Miller who was not present that evening for some unknown reason. He said that on that night [11/22/63] he was working with Paul O'Connor (O'Connor later married Jenkins's wife's cousin).";

**277) Earl McDonald, medical photographer:**

a) 5/14/96 ARRB interview [see also "High Treason III" (1998), pp. 437-438]---re: "general observations of discrepancies between the official collection of autopsy photos at NARA and what he would expect to see if he had shot the autopsy photos himself." McDonald said that there are no autopsy tags, no whole body photos, no photograph of the brain (at autopsy) immediately following removal from the cranium, no photograph of the inside of the skull (following the removal of the brain), no photograph of the reassembled skull, no photograph of the chest cavity, no close-up of the back wound, and no wide-angle view and/or medium-field view of the cranium.; "...he said he would grade them [the official photos] 'quite low' because, among other reasons, the collection was not comprehensive."; "...he never saw the stirrup used (for the head of the deceased) as it is in the autopsy photographs of President Kennedy [FBI agent Sibert told the ARRB the same thing], but instead saw a wooden chock or block, and said that there was no wooden furniture where it appears in the photos, and no telephone where it appears in the photos."; "...the photographer who shot the autopsy would always develop his own film (both B&W and color) in the lab at Bethesda, that this was virtually mandatory. He could not recall one instance of autopsy or medical film being taken to the Navy Lab at Anacostia for developing; he thought that would be very strange, since he said that facility was surrounded by barbed wire, had the reputation of doing 'secret' photo-intelligence work of some kind, and everyone knew no one was supposed to talk about the kind of work that went on at Anacostia.";

b) "Murder In Dealey Plaza" by James Fetzer (2000), page 246

**278) Ken Vrtacnik, AFIP:**

a) 11/13/96 ARRB interview [see also "High Treason III" (1998), pp. 438-439]---Vrtacnik "volunteered that he had seen President Kennedy's brain during the 1964-65 period, which he stated had been kept in a locked room at the AFIP (Armed Forces Institute of Pathology) National Museum of Health and Medicine...the item on display was one long section, tan in color, immersed in liquid, laying in a stainless steel tray inside a glass case. He repeatedly stated that it had wooden pegs (or arrows) through it which were routinely used in gunshot wound cases to show the trajectory of bullets...it was labeled "President Kennedy's Brain" or words to that effect...and it made a big impression on him at the time because of his interest in the assassination, and because of the tight control placed on viewing of the specimen.";

**279) Dr. Richard L. Davis, a neuropathologist:**

a) February 1996 ARRB interview of J. Thornton Boswell---Boswell said he thought Davis was present at the supplemental examination of the brain.;

- b) 2/27/97 ARRB interview [see also "High Treason III" (1998), pp. 440-441]---"I never saw President Kennedy's brain." However, Dr. Davis knew that the brain would normally be weighed twice: first, immediately after removal, which was not done on 11/22/63; and, second, at the supplemental examination (after fixation), before any procedures were performed.;
- c) "Murder In Dealey Plaza" by James Fetzer (2000), pages 305, 307, 441

**280) Velma Reumann (Vogler):**

- a) 10/4/96 ARRB interview [see also "High Treason III" (1998), pp. 441-442]---"has a strong, independent recollection of Navy Photographic Center personnel boxing up all photographic materials (everything we---the film department---had) related to the assassination on the orders of Robert Kennedy and sending them to the Smithsonian Museum for permanent storage sometime within 6 months or so after the assassination...She said she was certain of this because she, herself, was required to call an official at the Smithsonian to discuss the imminent transfer, and recalls the individual to whom she spoke was a surprised by the selection of the Smithsonian as she was.";
- b) "Murder In Dealey Plaza" by James Fetzer (2000), page 276