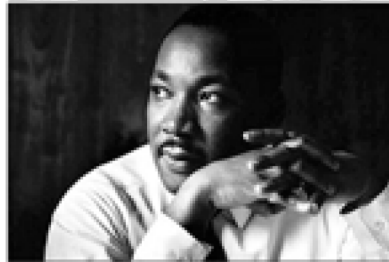


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Title: CATHY_NOTES.WPD

Pages: 10

Source: National Archives

The Destruction of Autopsy Papers

Time Line

- 6:00 PM EST, 22 November 1963 -- approximate time Bruce Smith from AFIP calls Humes "offering me whatever help I might need. . . . I thanked him saying I would call later if I needed help."ⁱ
- 7:14 PM EST, 22 November 1963 -- "At about 1914 hours [EST, 1814 hours or 6:14 PM CST] the CG [Wehle] arrived with his Aide [Lipsey]. . . . At about this time the post mortem examination of the remains was initiated. In concert with the General's Aide, effective contact was established with the Headquarters element located at MDW and the Executive Mansion."²
- 8:00 PM EST, 22 November 1963 -- Col Finck is telephoned at home by Commander Humes and told to report to the National Naval Medical Center. Humes had received Finck's name from Brig Gen Blumberg, Director of AFIP.³
"Hour of [beginning of] autopsy 8:00 p.m. EST Bethesda, Maryland."⁴
Commander Humes: ". . . the autopsy began at approximately 8 PM."⁵
Humes calls Finck at home and asks him to come and consult.⁶
- 8:30 PM EST, 22 November 1963 -- Finck: "The brain, heart and lungs had been removed before my arrival."⁷ Note: See *Autopsy Manual*, July 1960, Departments of the Army, the Navy, and the Air Force, TM 8-300, NAVMED P-5065, AFM 160-19 for techniques on removal of lungs -- both techniques call for lungs to be removed along with the organs of the neck.
- 11:00 PM⁸ to Midnight⁹ EST, 22 November 1963 -- approximate time autopsy ends
- 3:50 AM EST, 23 November 1963 -- body removed from morgue having been reconstructed, made up and dressed¹⁰
- 5:30 AM to 6:00 AM EST, 23 November 1963 -- approximate time of Humes' departure from the morgue to return home to fulfill a religious obligation¹¹ -- Humes has not slept in 48 hours¹² and has not left the morgue since the beginning of the autopsy, he did not get much sleep between this departure and his arrival back at the hospital at about 10:30-11:00.¹³
- 10:30 AM to 11:00 AM EST, 23 November 1963 -- approximate time of Humes return to hospital to meet with Finck and Boswell¹⁴ -- he has first draft with him¹⁵ which Boswell says is reasonably good¹⁶ and Captain Canada "sights" (at unknown time).¹⁷ At the meeting which ends about noon, Humes makes handwritten notations on this draft.¹⁸
- Noon EST, 23 November 1963 -- approximate time of Humes' arrival at home for second time on the 23rd, he goes straight to bed.¹⁹
- 8:00 PM to 10:00 PM EST, 23 November 1963 -- approximate time Humes woke and began redrafting.²⁰
- 3:00 AM to 4:00 AM EST, 24 November 1963 -- approximate time Humes completed the redraft.²¹
Humes told HSCA that he had a draft at home: "I had the draft notes which we had prepared in the autopsy room, which I copied."²²
- Unstated time in morning of 24 November 1963 -- Humes burns 1st draft in the fireplace²³ of his recreation room.²⁴
- Unstated time in early afternoon of 24 November 1963 -- Humes returns to hospital and meets with Boswell and Finck and revise draft Humes wrote previous night.²⁵ The meeting takes place in Admiral Galloway's office.²⁶ Galloway causes the word "presumably" to be inserted into the protocol.²⁷
- Unstated time in early afternoon of 24 November 1963 -- Humes, Boswell and Finck are interrupted by officers waiting for their completed work and are told that Oswald shot.²⁸
- 5:00 PM EST, 24 November 1963 -- Humes turns all papers over to Stover.²⁹
"I, James J. Humes, certify that **all working papers** associated with Naval Medical School Autopsy Report A63-272 have remained in my personal custody at all times. **Autopsy notes and the holographic draft of the final report were handed to Commanding Officer, U.S. Naval Medical School, at 1700, 24 November 1963.** No papers relating to this case remain in my possession." [Emphasis added]³⁰
- "I, James J. Humes, certify that **I have destroyed by burning certain preliminary draft notes** relating to Naval Medical School Autopsy Report A63-272 and have officially transmitted all other papers related to this report to higher authority." [Emphasis added]³¹
- 5:00 PM to 6:45 PM EST, 24 November 1963 -- time range in which Stover had to have passed

documents

to Galloway (see 6:45 PM, 24 November). His receipt reads in part:

"All working papers have remained in the continuous personal possession of CDR J. J. HUMES and a certificate to this effect is attached. Certain early draft notes have been destroyed by CDR HUMES by burning, and a certificate to this effect is enclosed. **This first draft was sighted in part by CAPT R. O. Canada, MC USN on 23 November.** The entire report has been sighted by RADM C. B. Galloway, MC, USN, CAPT J. H. STOVER, Jr., MC, USN, the authors, and Mrs. E. Closson, Typist, on 24 November 1963. It is earnestly requested that if the enclosed report becomes part of the public record, or is made otherwise available by appropriate authority, that **facsimile copies be made available to the prosecutor and his assistants for their personal professional files.**" [Emphasis added]³²

6:00 PM EST, 24 November 1963 -- Humes hand carries completed typed protocol to White House and gives to Burkley.³³

6:45 PM EST, 24 November 1963 -- Time written on hand drafted receipt written by Burkley on White House stationery stating: "I hereby acknowledge receipt of the original and six copies of the autopsy report on the body of President John F. Kennedy. Delivered to me by Cdr. James J. Humes, USN, pathologists at USNH Bethesda, Md. who performed the examination. One copy and the original draft notes are retained in a sealed envelope in Admiral Galloway [sic] safe at USNH Bethesda, Md."

Unknown time 25 November 1963 -- Galloway issues receipt to Admiral Burkley which reads: "Transmitted herewith by hand is the sole remaining copy (number eight) of the completed protocol in the case of John F. Kennedy. **Attached are the work papers used by the Prosecutor and his assistant.**"

[Emphasis added]³⁴

Unknown time 26 November 1963 -- Secret Service issues receipt to Admiral Burkley for "One copy of autopsy report and **notes of the examining doctor** which is described in letter of transmittal Nov. 25, 1963 by Dr. Galloway." [Emphasis added]³⁵

6 December 1963 *The Journal of the American Medical Association* credits Humes with saying he returned the X-rays to Burkley on this date.³⁶

21 January 1964 -- Lee Rankin tells Warren Commissioners: ". . . we don't have the **minutes of the autopsy**, and **we asked for those** because we wanted to see **what doctor a [sic] said about something while he was saying it**, to see whether it is supported by the conclusions in the autopsy and so forth . . ." ³⁷ Also see both , Jim Jenkins: ". . . possibly Humes made **recorded** notations . . ." ³⁸ and Godfrey McHugh: ". . . the pathologists **recorded** minute notes . . ." ³⁹ and compare to recommendations of medical panel regarding oral notes.⁴⁰ Was this autopsy recorded? [All emphasis added]

Cooper: . . . Overholser.

Warren: Overholser, of course, is not a lawyer.

Cooper: No.

Warren: He is a doctor. I think those of you in Congress, members of Congress, certainly know him. He has been the head of the St. Elizabeths Hospital here for many years.

Boggs: St. Elizabeths Hospital.

Warren: Just recently retired and his a very well-recognized, a very competent man, and we felt that we ought to have someone who in, that field who, could advise us on matters concerning the life of Oswald and possibly the life of Ruby also.

Rankin: He is on a part-time basis, Dr. Overholser, whenever the Commission or the staff need him.⁴¹

McCloy: I think of **an interview between the doctors and Overholser**, let's find out about these wounds, if is just as confusing now as could be. It left my mind muddy as to what really did happen. **Overholser could tell about that**, why didn't they turn the body over, who turned the body over, who were the people up there, and **why did the FBI report come out with something which isn't consistent with the autopsy** when we finally see the autopsy?

[Emphasis added]⁴²

FROM NOTES ON OVERHOLSER:

Winfred Overholser was a psychiatrist who headed the Washington, DC area mental institution, St. Elizabeths, from 1937 to 1962. St. Elizabeths is a federal institution, and under Overholser pioneered the use of therapeutic agents and techniques which included psychodrama and tranquilizing drugs. Born April 21, 1892, in Worcester, Massachusetts, he graduated *cum laude* from Harvard in 1912 and received his M.D. from Boston University in 1916. After graduating from medical school, he joined the Army where he served in the neuropsychiatric section and received multiple citations. From the Army, Overholser began a distinguished career, affiliated with (to name a few) the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, George Washington University, Boston University, St. Elizabeths Hospital, and many other prominent facilities and government agencies. He was also the recipient of several honorary degrees.⁴³

He figured prominently in two high profile treason cases, Ezra Pound and Col. Frank Schwable. Both of men were either acquitted or had the indictment against them dropped primarily due to Overholser's diagnosis. In the case of Pound, Overholser had him confined to St. Elizabeth's for 13 years, 1945-58.

Overholser headed the OSS's "truth drug" experiments which for the most part were conducted at St. Elizabeths. In search of a perfect "speech-inducing agent," Overholser tested numerous drugs until finally producing a success -- an odorless, colorless, tasteless extract from cannabis that could be surreptitiously placed into food, or injected into a cigarette or cigar. These studies were so secret that they were conducted under the auspices of the Manhattan Project.

16 March 1964

Dr. HUMES. "In the 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.**" [Emphasis added]⁴⁴

31 October 1966

The brain and autopsy tissue sections are discovered to be missing⁴⁵

1 November 1966 -- at the request of the DOJ,⁴⁶ Drs. Humes, Boswell, Ebersole and Mr. Stringer review the autopsy photos and films⁴⁷

4 November 1966 -- Department of Justice Memo from Carl Belcher to file

Carl W. Belcher of the DOJ, who was present during the review on the 1st, contacts Humes at his office to request information about a note Humes brought to the review which was written on "a torn scrap of paper." Humes explained that the notes were made from receipts held in the office "of the Admiral in charge" and pertained "only to the x-ray [sic] pictures and photographic pictures."⁴⁸

8 November 1966 -- Department of Justice Memo from former Warren Commission counsel W. David Slawson

"Later on Sunday, November 24, Dr. **Humes burned his first rough draft** of the autopsy report . . ." [Emphasis added]⁴⁹

". . . . I checked by telephone with Mr. Marion Johnson of Archives [sic] who told me that he knew of **nothing other than CE 387 and 397 that might be the autopsy report or notes** or drafts related thereto." [Emphasis added]⁵⁰

22 November 1966 -- Belcher of the DOJ writes a memorandum to the "file" reflecting his concern that Humes brought "notes" to the review on November 1st, and summarizing his interview with Humes on the 4th.⁵¹

25 November 1966 -- *The Baltimore Sun*

. . . an incident took place that has created much controversy. Dr. Humes destroyed "certain preliminary draft notes" by burning them in his fireplace.

Originals Preserved

Dr. Boswell said that **all original notes were preserved, as far as he knows, and were turned over to National Archives.** He said **the things that were burned were copies of the protocol as they were revised.**

On November 24, the final protocol was typed up, signed by all three pathologists and

handed over to Adm. Burkley, President Kennedy's physician.

Sometime later, an additional report containing microscopic examination data -- but not the specimens of the wound [sic] -- was also submitted." [Emphasis added]⁵²

17 January 1967 -- Finck, stationed in Vietnam, receives orders to fly to D.C.⁵³

20 January 1967 -- Finck arrives in D.C. and reports to the Surgeon General of the Army, Lt. General Heaton. Heaton advises Finck to proceed to the DOJ. Later that day all three pathologists review the autopsy photos and X-rays, and write a statement comparing them to the autopsy report.⁵⁴ This review was requested by the DOJ.⁵⁵

26 January 1967 -- Humes, Boswell and Finck meet to sign the report they drafted on the 20th⁵⁶
17 September 1977

Dr. HUMES. ". . . since it's in the record 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. However, nothing that was destroyed is not present in this write-up."⁵⁷

Dr. HUMES. "And here I was, now in the possession of a number of pieces of paper, some of which unavoidably, and in the confusion which I described to you earlier, were stained in part with the blood of our deceased President. And I knew that I would give the record over to some person or persons in authority, and I felt that these pieces of paper were inappropriate to be turned over to anyone, and it was for that reason and for that reason only, that, having transcribed those notes onto the pieces of paper that are before you, I destroyed those pieces of paper. I think I'd do the same thing tomorrow. I had a similar problem, because I felt they would fall into the hands of some sensation seeker."

Dr. BADEN. "Is everything you had on the notes recorded in the holographic document before you, which is kept in the Archives, that you wrote at that time?"

Dr. HUMES. "Correct. Now, there are corrections and comments and changes of language in here. I think I'd have to go through them and with care to see if some of them are substantive or not substantive, and they are a result of meeting with Dr. Boswell and Dr. Finck on Sunday afternoon in the Naval Medical Center and going over them together. This document then was signed by all three of us, whereas in the part before some minor changes were made maybe they -- some of them sounded like we'd expressed an opinion, and we thought maybe that wasn't what should be done." [Emphasis added]⁵⁸

7 September 1978

Dr. HUMES. "It was decided that three people couldn't write the report simultaneously, so 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. . . . I had the draft notes which we had prepared in the autopsy room, which I copied . . ."

Mr. CORNWELL. "I only have one final question. First, however, the notes are no longer in existence; is that correct?"

Dr. HUMES. "The original notes which were stained with the blood of our late President, I felt, were inappropriate to retain to turn in to anyone in that condition. I felt that people with some peculiar ideas about the value of that type of material, they might fall into their hands. I sat down and word for word copied what I had on fresh paper."

Mr. CORNWELL. "And then destroyed them?"

Dr. HUMES. "Destroyed the ones that were stained with the President's blood."

Mr. CORNWELL. "The final question is, you were present throughout the entire embalming operation; is that correct?"

Dr. HUMES. "I was in the morgue from 7:30 in the evening until 5:30 in the morning. I never left the room." [Emphasis added]⁵⁹

Who Made Autopsy Notes?
(All emphasis added)

DR. FINCK: ". . . these drawings [on the face sheet] may have been made by both Dr. Humes and Dr. Boswell."⁶⁰

". . . I saw Dr. Boswell taking notes. **I saw both Dr. Humes and Dr. Boswell taking notes at the time of autopsy . . .**"

". . . **both of them** [Humes and Boswell] **made notes during the autopsy.**"⁶¹

"During the autopsy I took measurements, but all **my notes were turned over to Dr. Humes,** and **after the autopsy I also wrote notes**⁶² but the notes I wrote at the time of autopsy **had a diagram** . . ."⁶³

Baden: "Do you recall how many pieces of paper actually you turned over to Dr. Humes?"

Finck: "No, I don't remember that."

Baden: "Was it more than one?"

Finck: ". . . I don't remember the number of pages, honestly."⁶⁴

Baden: "Is this [Boswell's face sheet] what you were referring to as one of the pages of notes you were writing on?"

Finck: "I don't know."⁶⁵

DR. BOSWELL: ". . . took notes during the autopsy . . ."⁶⁶

"The weights [on the face sheet] of the organ [sic] are not written by me. Everything else on here is mine, and this diagram on the back is mine . . ."⁶⁷

DR. HUMES: "'J' [Boswell] and I **both took down autopsy notes and diagrams.**"⁶⁸

CAPTAIN STOVER: ". . . the doctors were taking notes."⁶⁹

JIM JENKINS: "Jenkins recalls writing down the weights [on the face sheet] . . ."⁷⁰

". . . possible that Dr. Humes added to the sheet."⁷¹

". . . possibly Humes made recorded notations . . ."⁷²

DR. KARNEI: ". . . Dr. Boswell was actually taking notes. . . . they [undefined] were both working on the diagrams."⁷³

GEN. McHUGH: ". . . the pathologists recorded minute notes . . ."⁷⁴

Observations

Certificates suggest three sets of documents being discussed: "draft notes," "working papers," and "autopsy notes/holograph." If so, "draft notes" taken home, revised into "working papers" and then draft notes burned. Then everything else turned in. Actual autopsy notes may have never been removed from hospital. This is supported by time line which suggests that Humes wrote the first draft (or "draft notes") in the morgue between completion of autopsy and his departure at about 6 AM. As he had no sleep, was in need of a brief nap (and probably a shower and a shave) and had to attend the religious function, but was ready with the first draft at time of meeting at about 10:30 AM, this seems the only time

available to him. Further this would allow for blood having "unavoidably" gotten on the paper. Boswell's bloody face sheet not a conflict, as the actual autopsy notes are EVIDENCE and hence sacrosanct. Also a very good reason why they shouldn't leave the hospital -- what if lost, stolen, damaged or seen by the press?

Humes' HSCA volume 7 testimony HIGHLY suggestive of discussing a draft: changes in language, expressing an opinion, substantive changes all imply he was discussing a draft which was in part blood stained -- fits with above speculation.

Humes' formal testimony to HSCA (volume 1) says "the draft notes which we had prepared in the autopsy room, which I copied" -- fits with above speculation. His testimony on the destruction of "original notes" has to be confusion -- or he completely reversed himself in the space of a single page and is a FOOL -- that doesn't fit the elegant brilliant man I met. Possible reasons: he got in trouble for removing the first rough draft that Canada "sighted in part" (cited?) and has these notes and that trouble on his mind? he misunderstood? testimony mistranscribed? word omitted by him or transcriber? In support of an error of some kind is that Cornwell could care less if a draft was destroyed, but not notes. Who cares how many drafts, especially when 3 men are contributing? Had to be at least four -- yet this is the only one that's not in the written record which is documented, we know of the others only through testimony. This means there is significance to this "sighted" draft. Could that significance be that Canada documented Humes taking it from the hospital and then destroyed it without benefit of witnesses, leaving its existence uncertain? "No papers relating to this case remain in my possession." Could it be that Humes took it without anyone's knowledge, but it was learned after the fact and then he destroyed it without benefit of witnesses?

PROBLEMS:

--Where are notes the others wrote?

--Why didn't Finck turn his post-autopsy notes over to the HSCA?

--Not all data from notes is represented in protocol -- example weights from liver, spleen and kidneys from Boswell's face sheet -- how does that relay to others notes?

--Where is the other missing stuff (radiology, histology, serology, toxicology, etc.)? Most important radiology and histology -- both were done. Ditto same for supplemental autopsy . . . also check out Dr. Heinz Kartinschnig, neuropathologist from AFIP -- Boswell says Karnei was there, Karnei says he wasn't . . . could Boswell be remembering someone else who's he's confused with Karnei? Normally AFIP sent someone to observe autopsy on abnormal brains, perhaps similarity in names and ages of Karnei and Kartinschnig could have become blended in Boswell's mind? Also check out Loy T. Brown and "Ewing" -- two other radiologists in morgue has to mean -- especially when blended with Finck's weird New Orleans testimony on the X-rays that someone was reading them and hence a report.

QUESTIONS:

--Why didn't Finck turn his post-autopsy notes over to the HSCA?

--What was going on in 1966? -- see file on 1966/67 for remainder of DOJ activity, notes from Ramsey Clark, file on missing organic materials (vanished 10/31/66), note from Clark prior to 11/1/66 inventory saying doctors have agreed to say all photos are present (HOW WOULD THEY KNOW UNLESS OLIVIER IS RIGHT AND THEY SAW THEM IN 1964 -- OR THEY SAW THE ONES BOUCK DEVELOPED THAT WEEKEND), also see *The Journal of the American Medical Association*, May 1992, page 2799 where Humes says he returned the X-rays to Burkley on December 6, 1963

--Was Finck requested back from Vietnam by DOJ in 1/67 because of something found -- or not found -- at the November 1, 1966 inventory by Humes and Boswell? Organic materials had just disappeared, did the notes too?

--Was Humes reprimanded for the destruction of the "draft notes"?

--What became of notes after they reached the Secret Service? (not part of materials transferred to Archives in 1965 by Secret Service) In 1965 RFK instructed Burkley to move all autopsy materials held by the Secret Service "of which Burkley had knowledge" to the National Archives. Notes are not listed on the inventory, could Burkley have retained them? Perhaps Burkley overlooked them and Secret Service still has them. Try FOIA to Secret Service, if pending one for evidence log book shows nothing.

--Where are the notes the others have written?

--Why would the notes the other wrote not be in the record? Oversight? Purposeful suppression?

Conflicting info? Incriminating info (like the phone calls that Bell, Karnei, Peters, Stringer, and Ebersole mention, or the Department of Navy "communique" that Boswell mentions)? Link to evisceration prior to seeing chest X-rays (and thus their denial of the throat wound?)

--Why does Humes turn down first request from Bruce Smith of the AFIP in the afternoon to have a forensic pathologist consult, and then call for Finck just as he's about to cut, and then not wait for him?

Something in Finck's notes that caused them to be hidden? ***Why not wait?***

--If Winfred Overholser talked to them as the January 21, 1964 Commission meeting transcript suggests, where are Overholser's notes? Could they reveal what's going on?

i. *The Journal of the American Medical Association*, May 27, 1992, page 2796

2.MDW Report titled "After Action Report," page 1, from the MDW files held at the Ford Library. The report is unsigned, but the writer believed to be Robert O'Malley

3.Memorandum of Finck to Blumberg dated 1 Feb 65, page 1 of narrative

4.Autopsy report and WR 59

5.2 H 349

6.HSCA Agency File 006165, Memorandum of Finck to Blumberg dated 1 Feb 65, page 1 of narrative

7.HSCA Agency File 006165, Memorandum of Finck to Blumberg 2-1-65, page 1 of narrative; also page 70 of HSCA Agency File 013617

8.2 H 349

9.HSCA Agency File 013617, page 3 of Finck, page 71 of document

10.Report titled "After Action Report," page 2, from the MDW files held at the Ford Library. The report is unsigned, but it is believed based upon the logs of the MDW, that he is Robert M. O'Malley

11.HSCA volume 7, pages 16 and 256-257

12.HSCA volume 7, page 257

13.HSCA volume 1, page 330

14.HSCA volume 7, pages 16 and 256-257

15.HSCA volume 7, pages 16 and 256-257

16.Transmittal memorandum dated 24 November 1963 from Capt. J. H. Stover, Jr., MC, USN to Commanding Officer, National Naval Medical Center. Typed on U.S. Naval Medical Center letterhead

17.HSCA Agency File 002071, page 8, Boswell

18.HSCA volume 7, pages 16 and 256-257

19.HSCA volume 7, page 257

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- 20.HSCA volume 7, page 257
- 21.HSCA volume 1, page 330
- 22.HSCA volume 1, page 330
- 23.Montgomery County, Maryland Records -- Liber, 3077/Folio 322; Lot 18, Block G, 6713 Greyswood Road, Bethesda, Maryland (Humes home at time of assassination). Records show house did have a fireplace.
- 24.HSCA volume 7, page 258
- 25.HSCA volume 7, page 258
- 26.HSCA Agency File 006165, end of fourth page of notes; also HSCA Agency File 002036, page 92
- 27.HSCA Agency File 002037, page 4
- 28.HSCA volume 7, page 258
- 29.17 H 48
- 30.17 H 48
- 31.CE 387
- 32.Memorandum from J. H. Stover, Jr., dated 24 November 1963 to Commanding Officer, National Naval Medical Center. Typed on U.S. Naval Medical School letterhead
- 33.HSCA volume 7, page 258
- 34.Receipt from Admiral Calvin B. Galloway to Admiral G. Burkley, dated November 25, 1963. Typed on National Naval Medical Center letterhead
- 35.Secret Service File CO-2-34030, Protective Research Section, receipt dated November 26, 1963 signed by Robert I. Bouck
- 36.*The Journal of the American Medical Association*, May 27, 1992, page 2799
- 37.Transcript of meeting of the Warren Commission, January 21, 1964, page 35
- 38.HSCA Agency File 002193, page 10, Jenkins
- 39.HSCA Agency File 009414, page 4, McHugh
- 40.HSCA volume 7, pages 187 and 188
- 41.Transcript of Tuesday, January 21, 1964 meeting of the Warren Commission, page 5
- 42.Transcript of Tuesday, January 21, 1964 meeting of the Warren Commission, page 20

43. Marquis. Who Was Who in America with World Notables. Volume IV, 1961-68, page 726

44.2 H 373

45. Document titled "Inspection of Materials Relating to the Autopsy of President John F. Kennedy The National Archives," signed November 4, 1966 by Bahmer, Reis, Rhoads, Kahn and Brewster

46. DOJ CIVIL 182-10001-10021 dated November 22, 1966, titled "Discussions with Naval Medical Staff Participating in JFK Autopsy," from Carl W. Belcher to file, also see HSCA Agency File Number 002036, page 140, Finck's testimony in New Orleans, 2/24/69, part II

47. Report titled "Report of Inspection by Naval Medical Staff on November 1, 1966 at National Archives of X-rays and Photographs of Autopsy of President John F. Kennedy," signed January 26, 1967

48. DOJ CIVIL 182-10001-10021 dated November 22, 1966, titled "Discussions with Naval Medical Staff Participating in JFK Autopsy," from Carl W. Belcher to file

49. Record Number 182-10001-10020 (DOJ Civil) Memorandum dated November 8, 1966 from W. David Slawson to Office of the Attorney General, page 1

50. Record Number 182-10001-10020 (DOJ Civil) Memorandum dated November 8, 1966 from W. David Slawson to the Office of the Attorney General, page 2

51. DOJ CIVIL 182-10001-10021 dated November 22, 1966, titled "Discussions with Naval Medical Staff Participating in JFK Autopsy," from Carl W. Belcher to file

52. *The Baltimore Sun*, November 25, 1966, page 1, by Richard H. Levine, "Pathologist Who Made Examination Defends Commission's Version." Note that in the first sentence it is unclear whether Humes told this to Boswell after Boswell arrived at home (as in a phone call on that date), or if Humes told Boswell that he [Humes] had made this decision after arriving at home. Also note that Levine's attribution that the destruction took place prior to the Saturday morning meeting is not supported by the evidence and is quite likely a misstatement of fact.

53. HSCA Agency File Number 006165, page 1 of notes titled "Privileged Communication"

54. HSCA Agency File Number 006165, page 1 of notes titled "Privileged Communication"

55. Untitled or dated report signed by Humes, Boswell and Finck, January 27, 1967, page 1

56. Untitled or dated report signed by Humes, Boswell and Finck, January 27, 1967

57. HSCA volume 7, page 257

58. HSCA volume 7, page 258

59. HSCA volume 1, page 330

60. HSCA Agency File 002035, page 67, Finck's New Orleans testimony 2/24/69, part I

61. HSCA Agency File 002036, page 96, Finck's New Orleans testimony 2/24/69, part II

62. HSCA Agency File 006139 is the list of materials Finck turned over to the HSCA. Although there are

items on the list written prior to 1965, none are substantive. Finck must still possess these notes.

63.HSCA Agency File 013617, pages 82-83, Finck

64.Audio tape 233JFK.105095, Finck's testimony to the FPSP 3/11/78, tape 1, side 1; note wording differs slightly from transcript (HSCA Agency File 013617, page 83)

65.HSCA Agency File 013617, pages 97-98, Finck

66.HSCA Agency File 002071, page 9, Boswell

67.HSCA volume 7, page 253

68.*The Journal of the American Medical Association*, May 27, 1992, page 2798

69.HSCA Agency File 013615, page 1, Stover; also HSCA Agency File 002193, page 10, Jenkins

70.HSCA Agency File 013615, page 5, Jenkins

71.HSCA Agency File 002193, page 6, Jenkins

72.HSCA Agency File 002193, page 10, Jenkins

73.HSCA Agency File 002198, page 4, Karnei

74.HSCA Agency File 009414, page 4, McHugh