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BEFORE THE
ASSASSINATION RECORDS REVIEW BOARD

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IN RE: :
:
ASSASSINATION OF :
PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY :
:
----- X

Wednesday, September 12, 1997

College Park, Maryland

The deposition of FRANCIS X. O'NEILL, JR., called for examination in the above-entitled matter, pursuant to notice, at the National Archives II, 6381 Adelphi Road, College Park, Maryland, convened at 11:00 a.m. before Robert H. Haines, a notary public in and for the State of Maryland, when were present on behalf of the parties:

APPEARANCES:

On Behalf of the Plaintiff:

T. JEREMY GUNN, ESQ.
General Counsel
Assassination Records Review Board
600 E Street, N.W., Second Floor
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ALSO PRESENT:

Douglas P. Horne, Senior Analyst
Thomas E. Samoluk, Esq.
Joan Zimmerman, Ph.D.
Marie Fagnant

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C O N T E N T S

WITNESS

EXAMINATION BY COUNSEL FOR
U.S. JUSTICE DEPARTMENT

Francis X. O'Neill, Jr.

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O'NEILL DEPOSITION EXHIBITS

MARKED

ARRB Exhibit No. MD 189

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[Exhibit retained by Mr. Gunn.]

P R O C E E D I N G S

Whereupon,

FRANCIS XAVIER O'NEILL, JR.

was called for examination by counsel for the U.S. Department of Justice and, having been first duly sworn by the notary public, was examined and testified as follows:

EXAMINATION BY COUNSEL FOR U.S. JUSTICE

BY MR. GUNN:

Q Would you state your name for the record, please?

A Francis Xavier O'Neill, O-'-N-e-i-l-l, Jr.

Q Mr. O'Neill, did you ever work for the Federal Bureau of Investigation?

A Yes, I did.

Q Did you work for the Federal Bureau of Investigation on November 22nd, 1963?

A Yes, I did.

Q What was your position at that time?

A I was the alternate senior resident agent of the Hyattsville resident agency, which is under the Baltimore field division of the FBI. By jurisdiction, extended to being the

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agent that handled all violations of federal law which came under the purview of the FBI on Andrews Air Force Base.

Q Mr. O'Neill, this deposition is being conducted by the Assassination Records Review Board, which is an independent federal agency created by Congress in 1992 to collect records and information related to the assassination of President Kennedy.

Here with me today is Doug Horne, whom you have met previously, staff of the Assassination Records Review Board.

Dr. Joan Zimmerman is also here, as well as Marie Fagnant of the Assassination Records Review Board staff.

What we would like to do is ask you some questions today in a somewhat formal procedure. We'd like you to give your answers to the best of your recollection, to provide the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, as the oath provides.

Are there any reasons that you feel that you are able to give anything less than the full truth to the questions related to the assassination of President Kennedy?

A Absolutely none.

Q During the course of the deposition, if I ask questions that seem to you to be unclear, please don't hesitate to ask me to either rephrase the question or repeat the question.

A Am I allowed to refresh my memory?

Q Certainly. What I would like to do, to the extent that you want to make reference to something, is just have it clear what you are making reference to.

A All right. This is a document which I am writing at the present time. But this is a chapter of a document -- let me put it that way -- about various things which occurred in my lifetime, starting with my birth up until the present day.

This particular section of it pertains to the assassination of the President. I started this back in 1971, and have brought it up to date as of yesterday.

Q Okay. What I'd like to do, if it is acceptable to you, is to mark a copy of the document that you've handed to me, MD 189.

A Please.

Q Is that acceptable?

A Certainly.

[ARRB Exhibit No. MD 189

marked for identification.]

Q And did -- In the course of preparing this document now marked Exhibit 189, did you make any reference to other written documents?

A I don't know whether I made reference to the 302s which I wrote. I quite possibly did. And I think you already have copies of those 302s.

Q When you refer to the 302s, you're referring to an FBI document called a 302?

A That is correct. That is the FBI interview report form, which I -- Concerning this particular case, I made one relative to the things which occurred on November 22nd; and another one which occurred on the events of November 27th; and, I believe, one or two relative to specific things on probably the 25th or the 26th.

Q Of November --

A Of November of 1963.

Q Okay. We will be making reference to those documents in full detail later.

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A All right.

Q Let me just state for the record that MD 89 appears on its face to be a document entitled Assassination of President John F. Kennedy and Aftermath.

A Ten pages.

Q And it's 10 pages long.

A Yes.

Q Mr. O'Neill, other than preparing or revising the document which you've just handed to me today, did you do anything else in preparation for this deposition?

A I reviewed my 302s. I've read -- refreshed my memory with several books. I've reviewed tapes which I had made, two of which I have given you already -- videotapes. There were some other tapes I reviewed, and that's about all.

Q Okay. With respect to the tapes, it's my understanding that you've given copies of those tapes to Mr. Horne, and said that he could make copies and then return them to you.

A Yes. One of them is a tape from 1992, made before the Evidence Class of the Franklin Pierce Law School in New

Hampshire. There was a discussion on rules of evidence and on evidence as they pertained to the class itself, specifically in the Kennedy assassination.

There were two other assassination buffs who appeared on the panel with me. One of them is a man by the name of George Evica, I believe it is -- pronunciation. And another gentleman, which I just don't recall his name. But the tape is about two hours long.

The second tape is a tape of a -- from a television station in Rhode Island, which goes throughout Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Rhode Island, concerning the Kennedy assassination.

Two professors appear on it. One of them is from Brown University. The other one, I just forget where he's from.

I do not appear physically on it, but I am on it for the entire hour through a telephone conversation, and answer questions from call-ins and other questions given to me by the person who was the moderator.

Q You said that you've made reference to some books. Could you tell me which books were -- the books were?

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A Oh, God, yes. I certainly -- Well, some of them, I can. I think it was the -- Oh, I have one with me here. This one here, "The Killing of the President" by Groden.

Also, the books "Close Up" and -- I just forget the author. There were several other books by -- I just don't recall all of their names, quite frankly. But books on the assassination. Some pocket books, some regular books. That's about it, but there were substantial.

Q Would it be fair to say that you were reasonably well acquainted with literature on the Kennedy assassination?

A Yes, that would be true statement.

Q Do you know the former special agent named James Sibert?

A I certainly do.

Q When, approximately, is the last time you spoke with Mr. Sibert?

A I think, telephonically, I spoke with Jim -- oh, about two, three, four years ago, something like that. Physically, last time I spoke to Jim was back in 1970-some-odd.

Q Okay. What I'd like to do is get a very simple

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overview of activities that you had that relate to the Kennedy assassination, so I make sure that I understand the scope of what you have been involved in.

A Surely.

Q And then what we'll do is go back and talk through things specifically. So, this will just be to get --

A All right.

Q Now, it's my understanding that you were present at the autopsy --

A That is correct.

Q -- on November 22nd and 23rd. And that you wrote some 302s, both related to that and some interviews that were conducted reasonably shortly thereafter.

A That is correct.

Q Did you at any time talk to any member of the staff of the Warren Commission?

A Yes, I did.

Q Do you remember whom you spoke with?

A Arlen Specter.

Q Other than with Mr. Specter, did you speak with any

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other Warren Commission staff members?

A No, I did not. And, quite frankly, both Jim and I thought it very strange that we were not called before the Warren Commission to testify.

Q During the time that the Warren Commission was in existence in the 1963 or '64 period, did you have any other involvement or -- with research, or investigations, or interviews related to the Kennedy assassination, other than what you've already mentioned?

A Well, bear this in mind now. When the FBI was given the task of investigating the assassination of the President by President Johnson, a teletype went out to all field divisions saying to contact informants, both security informants and criminal informants, and conduct any type of investigation deemed feasible and advisable relative to it.

There were many, many interviews which we conducted relative to the Kennedy assassination. Some which were negative. Some which were jointly with other people. Some with informants, which -- None of them panned out to be of any value.

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Q Okay. Did you speak with any officials at the FBI about the results of your participation in the autopsy or interviews?

A Oh, yes. I spoke to Ed Tully, who was the special agent in charge of the FBI office in Baltimore, which was my boss.

I spoke to -- I think his name is Malley, who was an inspector in the FBI under Rosen, who was the head of the criminal division. That was after the interview we had with Arlen Specter.

There were other interviews which we conducted telephonically -- or I spoke to telephonically with the supervisors on the criminal desk in Washington headquarters.

I don't know whether any 302s were made up, because when we were speaking on the telephone, we weren't really making notes of a interview report form. This was -- Just relaying information to the Bureau headquarters is what occurred.

That's about the -- the size of it. If I think of any others as this interview continues, I certainly will bring

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it up.

Q Okay. We'll come back to the --

A Fine.

Q -- to those names in a few moments. Probably more than a few moments, but we'll come back to those.

Did you ever speak with Drs. Humes, Finck, or Boswell at any point after the autopsy was completed?

A No, sir.

Q You've never spoken with any of them again?

A No, sir.

Q After the Warren Commission went out of existence in -- towards the end of 1964, did you have any further involvement with issues related to the Kennedy assassination between that point in 1964 and 1977 at the time of the House Select Committee on Assassinations?

A Yes. I've given interviews. I spoke on it before Kiwanis groups, and groups such as that. Let's see.

Q Other --

A Other than -- other than things such as that? Now, let me see.

No, sir. I'm just looking here. Nothing of an official nature. Not that I recall at this time.

Q Nothing -- No interviews with U.S government officials or --

A No.

Q -- inquiries? Again, other than with the HSCA?

A Not official. Discussions with various agents about it, "Well, what happened Frank?", and "How did this occur?", and "What did you do?", or something like that. But nothing of an official nature.

Q Okay. Then you did meet with some people from the House Select Committee on Assassinations?

A Yes, I did.

Q Other than with the House Select Committee on Assassinations, did you do -- have you been involved in any official way with any activities related to the assassination?

Let me withdraw that and say it again.

Other than those events that we've already discussed that you were involved in, did you have any other further involvements in -- official involvements in activities related

to the Kennedy assassination?

A Only as of today.

Q Okay. Could we go back and maybe have you tell us, just in brief, about your career in the FBI. When did you begin working for the Bureau?

A I began working for the FBI when I received a letter from Mr. Hoover in 1954 -- December '54. I became an agent in '55. I got a -- In January '55, I got about a month's reprieve for the birth of my second son. And I went down --

Oh, should I go through the whole rigmarole, or --

Q The whole thing, yes. But just in brief, yes.

A Okay. I went to training school. At completion of the three months of training school, I was then assigned to the Cleveland field division. I stayed in Cleveland until 19 -- January of 19 -- well, February 1957 was transferred to the Maryland field division.

Being in the Maryland field division for a period of two days, I was then assigned to the Hyattsville resident agency, which is under the field division. And Hyattsville resident agency had jurisdiction over all federal violations

in Prince George's County, Maryland.

Because of my military background, I was assigned out to be the agent who did the contacting of the people and investigated any violations of laws which took place on Andrews Air Force Base.

As such, on Andrews Air Force Base, I happened to know the Provost Marshall, who had been in the service with me; the Judge Advocate, who went to law school with me; the Club Officer, who went to high school with me; the -- oh, several other individuals out there, who were very close personal friends.

So, we developed quite a rapport. And anything which fell within our jurisdiction, we always settled it ourselves, rather than go to further headquarters, because of the rapport which we did have.

After the Kennedy assassination and after being in -- Oh, we handled every type of violation you could think of: bank robberies, espionage, sabotage -- specifically, sabotage of the President aircraft. Let me see what other things we did at that time. Oh, kidnappings, extortions, all

of the major criminal works.

I was assigned as the alternate senior resident agent at the resident agency after a period of years.

My family was increasing. And I needed more money, quite frankly. So, I put in for a transfer to Washington headquarters after a lengthy chat with Mr. Hoover, and was transferred there in 1971, I believe it was, or '72.

In Washington, I was assigned as the agent that handled Chinese matters. Then I was assigned as the agent that handled everything relative to Arab terrorism, and was the first terrorism expert in the FBI. I gave lectures down at the FBI Academy to various police departments.

I was the agent that handled the assassination at Munichs (sic). I directed the investigation, as far as the Bureau was concerned, from Washington. I was that supervisor.

I continued on as the agent on the desk of the Arabs and Israelis.

Subsequent to that, I was transferred to the inspection division, where I conducted, I think, 15 or 16 inspections of the various field divisions in the country, and

one overseas field division.

Returning back to headquarters after a year and a half touring that, I was assigned to the liaison division. I was liaison with the Secretary of State, the Secretary of Defense, the Department of Defense, alternate resident agency -- alternate to the Vice President, and was a member -- alternate member of the -- I think, the Foreign Intelligence Review Board or something. We prepared the weekly summaries for the President on intelligence matters.

After a stay of that for a period of time, I was transferred to Connecticut as the assistant special agent in charge of the state of Connecticut. And I retired from the Bureau.

That's as briefly as I can make it.

Q Okay. Prior to 1963, had you ever attended any autopsy?

A Yes, I had.

Q Approximately, how many?

A Two. Oh, excuse me. Three.

Q Had any of the autopsies involved gunshot wounds?

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A One did, yes. One at the Washington -- Oh, what is the major hospital here in Washington, D.C.? I forget the name of it. But, yes, one did result in --

As a matter of fact, I was interviewing the doctor when he was performing the autopsy. Going on to some -- This was a gentleman who had been shot in a -- I guess, some type of a hold-up or something like that.

But, yes, that was the only one as far as a shooting was concerned. Others were a result of natural deaths.

Q Other than the Kennedy autopsy, had you -- have you participated in any other autopsies?

A The two I just -- the two or three I just mentioned, yes.

Q Those that you mentioned, the Kennedy autopsy, and any others after that?

A No, sir.

Q What I'd like to do now is to show you a few documents for the purposes of authenticating them. Later in the deposition, we'll come back and talk about the documents.

A Sure.

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Q So, this is just a -- to do a quick identification.
Let's start with Exhibit 149.

MR. GUNN: I'm handing Mr. O'Neill Exhibit No. 149,
a telex dated, on its face, 11/23/63.

BY MR. GUNN:

Q Mr. O'Neill, have you previously seen the document
marked Exhibit 149?

A I'm just trying to figure that out. Let me see if
I did or not. [Examining document.]

No, this was sent by the SAC to Washington
headquarters as a result of information furnished to him. I
do not see my initials on it, which means I probably did not
see it.

Q Let me show you now --

A Let me see if -- I just want to see if my initials
are down at the bottom of it.

Q The next document is Exhibit No. 151, which we'll
refer to casually or informally as a 302.

A I will say that -- May I go back to this one for
a moment, please?

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Q Yes. To 149?

A The information contained therein is information which we did furnish to the special agent in charge.

Q Okay.

A Now, this is a -- it looks like an airtel, quite frankly.

Q The first two pages are cover sheets, an airtel --

A Oh, here's the 302. Now, this is a copy of the 302 which Jim Sibert and I made on the 26th of events which occurred on the 22nd.

And just let me make -- see something in here.

Yep. Yep, this is it. And this is the -- the authenticated one, too. And the reason I know that is, because there were some corrections which were made in the -- oh, what do you call it -- the old-time mimeograph sheets that they ran on off a mimeograph machine.

And I think there was something in here which we requested taken out, so they took it out. And that's the reason there's a space in there.

Q You're referring to the space on page three?

A Yes.

Q Do you know what was in the space?

A I have no idea at this time, no. But it was nothing which we thought was germane to the -- to the case.

Q Okay. Could you look at Exhibit No. 152?

A By the way, just for your own information, this document was typed by the chief stenographer of the Baltimore field office, Doris Liebknecht, who was an outstanding steno. Just as an aside.

Q And you're referring there to Exhibit 151?

A Yes, I am.

Q Could you take a look at Exhibit No. 152, please? Tell me whether you've seen that before.

A The document itself, yes. This is the interview of Bill Greer, which took place on the 27th at the White House.

Just as an aside, during the autopsy itself, we never specifically stated that we're going to be interviewing anybody.

It just happened as a result of the situation which occurred.

Bear in mind now, nobody knew exactly who had jurisdiction over what at that particular time. We did know -- I

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specifically knew that I had been told by Hoover to stay with the body. So, I took Jim with me.

While at Andrews Air Force -- While at the Bethesda, you've got to remember now that the Secret Service had jurisdiction over the protection of the President. And the person that they were protecting is dead, so it would seem that their jurisdiction ended.

The legal personnel had jurisdiction over the operation itself and the autopsy. And the Bureau, from our way of thinking, had the investigative jurisdiction over trying to find out who killed him. So, we assumed that jurisdiction without any direction from anybody else.

And that was the reason I kept General Wehle out of the autopsy room. We didn't want anybody in there who was not supposed to be there.

We did, at our own decision -- Jim and mine -- to send a sheet of paper around to have the various people who were in attendance sign it, so that we'd have a general idea who was there. That, by no means, means that we took the names of every single individual who was there, but only those who,

to the best of our recollection, were there at the time.

I know there was a gentleman from Dallas. He contacted me many, many -- many, many long years later. He was a lieutenant in the Army, I believe. He was an aide to General Wehle, who sat up there in the balcony for most of the time.

So, go on with your question.

Q Okay. You --

A I happen to digress. I'm sorry.

Q You recognize Exhibit No. 152 as a document that you prepared in conjunction with Mr. Sibert; is that correct?

A Yes. Now, I want to say -- One other thing I want to say, too. That Jim and I decided that rather than be so very forward about it and say, "Well, what did you say? What did that say -- he say?", we would take one agent each -- I mean, one Secret Service agent each.

So, I took Kellerman, and Jim took Greer. So, there's some things that Jim remembers what Greer said, and some things I remember that Kellerman said -- both in the White House and also at the autopsy. We did get together and review the notes,

but there's always something which might have been left out.

And I'll say one other thing, too. I don't know whether it's in any document or not. A lot of things which have come up since those incidents which occurred on the 22nd and the 27th, which really had no -- nothing of -- we thought important enough to put into the paper, is of tremendous importance today. But not then, at that time.

One specific thing was what Greer told me -- excuse me, let me rephrase that -- what Kellerman told me. And this was concerning the first shot. When the first shot happened, they came in like this [hitting table three times with hand].

This is what Kellerman said. In fact, he did that same thing with his hand like that.

Q If I can characterize that for the record. There was one shot -- I'm assuming you're referring to -- followed by a space, and then two shots in rapid succession.

A Yes, more rapid than the -- than the last two. Okay? I mean, more rapid than the first and the second.

Q All right.

A He heard somebody in the back seat say, "My God, I've

been hit."

And I said, "Roy, are you positive?"

And he said, "Without a question of a doubt?" He said, "Frank, I'm telling you. Somebody said, 'My God, I've been hit.'"

And I said, "But who said that?"

He says, "Well, President Kennedy."

I said, "How can you be sure? There was another man in the back seat."

He said, "Frank, I've known this man for three years."

He said, "And when we were off duty, it was just Jim, or Jack, or Roy -- whatever it might be."

And he said that the President was a very fun-loving man. And he said he didn't go with any formalities. When other people were around, then it was strictly "Mr. President" and things of some sort.

So, he said, "I knew that man. I know his accent better than I know my father's. And there was only one man in that back seat that spoke with a Boston accent. And that was the President."

So, I don't know whether that's anywhere here, but I've been telling that as a matter of fact, as God as my witness, since day two or day three.

Knowing now -- knowing now that this was a bullet wound in the throat -- Mind you now, when we interviewed Kellerman and Greer, both that evening and in the White House, we had no indication whatsoever that there was a bullet wound in the throat. Absolutely none. In fact, even to this day, I question it. And I'll tell you why later. But --

Q When you say the "throat", you're referring to the front of the throat; is that correct?

A Yes, I am.

Q Okay.

A Correct. Because what we saw -- and I say "we", I'm talking about every single person in that autopsy room saw -- the tracheotomy. I've seen tracheotomies before. I know what a tracheotomy is. But not just from my own viewing of it, but the doctor said specifically, "This is a tracheotomy."

Now, when the question came up about the wound in the back here, there was not this --

Q You're pointing to your shoulder?

A To my right shoulder. Back here about two inches down over here.

-- there was not the slightest doubt when we left there that the bullet found on the stretcher in Dallas was the bullet which worked its way out through external cardiac massage.

And the doctor said, since the body had not been turned over in Dallas, "External cardiac massage was conducted on the President, and the bullet worked its way out." There was not the slightest doubt -- not a scintilla of doubt whatsoever that this is what occurred.

In fact, during the latter part of it and when the -- when the examination was completed, the doctor says, "Well, that explains it." Because Jim had gone out, called the laboratory, learned about the bullet, came back in. We thought it might have been an ice bullet. We thought it might have been a wax bullet, a plastic bullet. There was no explanation of it.

Because I was closer to the President's body than

I am to you, and you're only about a foot and a half away or two feet away. And viewing them with the surgical probe and with their fingers, there was absolutely no point of exit; and they couldn't go any further. And that presented a problem -- one heck of a problem. And that's why Jim went out and called.

And now this was the exact thought when the entire autopsy is completed. The body has been dressed -- washed, dressed, powdered, and is all set to go to the White House, and, in fact, left for the White House.

And then several days later or something or other, we had heard that the doctor said further examination -- I don't know examination of what -- further examination showed that it worked its way back through a strap muscle, and came out the throat into President Connally -- I mean, Governor Connally, et cetera.

Not that evening. Not when the body was there. The body was gone.

I understand later, too -- this is all hearsay from what I'm saying now -- that Humes or Boswell called down to

speak to Dr. Malcolm Perry, I believe his name was, and explaining the protocol which had occurred up in Bethesda.

And then Perry said, "Well, how about the bullet wound in the throat?"

And I think it was Humes said, "What bullet wound in the throat?"

And they said, "Well, we performed a tracheotomy over a wound in the throat."

And now place yourself in the position of the autopsy surgeons, to try to explain a completed autopsy on the President of the United States without explaining a bullet wound in the throat.

I couldn't do it. I don't know how they did it. But somebody --

Well, we digressed an awful lot, but -- That's the way it was then. Now, get back to -- I'm so sorry.

Yes, this is a document that was made concerning --

Q Because you've raised one thing, though, I'd like to just pursue one point.

A Sure.

Q And, again, we will come back and be dealing with many of these issues.

When you learned that the doctors had subsequently stated that the bullet went through the back and out the throat, did you do anything about that or say anything to anybody?

A We didn't learn that officially. We just heard that just from the newspapers reports and things such as that. No, we did nothing officially on that.

Both Jim and I looked at each other and said, "No way." I mean, we sat -- I was here; he was there. We had our office together, he and I. But, no, I did nothing specifically about it.

Q Did anyone from the FBI ever contact you and ask you any questions about that?

A No.

Q Did that surprise you -- that no one from the FBI ever contacted you about?

A About what now?

Q About what we can say is an apparent discrepancy between what your report of the autopsy says and what the final

autopsy protocol says?

A No, because the Bureau, quite frankly, had faith in us as agents, and believed -- I don't know whether they still do to this day or not -- that what we said was a fact. And, in fact, they put it into several reports, even after the information came out relative to it. We were there. We saw. We have no -- no axe to grind.

In fact, we were the only people there who had no axe to grind. It wasn't our man who was killed. It wasn't we who are conducting the autopsy and, evidently -- how am I going to say this -- rephrased some of the things or re-thought some of the things after the body had gone.

No. We just reported it as we -- as we put it down in black and white.

Q One of the people who was aware of the final autopsy report, as well as your report, was Arlen Specter.

A That is correct. He certainly did.

Q Did he raise that question --

A Yes, he did.

Q -- in his interview with you?

A Mm-hmm.

Q What's your best recollection of what he said and what you said, in regard to apparent discrepancies between your report and the autopsy report?

A Well, we told him that there was no discrepancy. As best I can feel -- I haven't seen any documents since that time. I think we mentioned to him -- in fact, I'm quite sure -- that as far as we were concerned, what we wrote was the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth.

If somebody wants to say something else, that's their business. And they have to explain it. But we explained it exactly as it was that evening. No ifs, or buts, or qualms about it.

Specter -- Well, go ahead.

Q Okay.

A I don't know how far --

He did not impress me as being an investigator, number one. He made great mention of the fact that he had been a lieutenant in OSI. Because I asked him specifically, I believe, what investigative background he had. And he said he'd been

a lieutenant in OSI.

And, so, I said, "What type of investigations did you conduct?" And he couldn't give us specifically of any criminal investigations. I think he was of the opinion that he was a great investigator.

Evidently, something -- or the entire interview that Jim and I gave him, he had very little faith in what we said.

In fact, I have read in the newspaper that he made some statement thereafter to the fact that, "After the autopsy was over," or something such as that, "they ran out of their office, and ran up to Baltimore to dictate something." Which was a lot of -- Which was not true.

When the autopsy was completed, we had the bullets -- or the fragments of the bullets which we had to take back to the laboratory, which we gave to a agent by the name of Frazier. We had to get back home. In fact, I didn't get home till about 7:00 o'clock that -- 7:00 a.m. that morning.

Jim and I got together -- I believe it was on -- oh, in the car going out to the -- Andrews -- to discuss different

things. I said, we'll get together -- I think it was on Monday -- up in Baltimore to discuss it.

We dictated on Tuesday. I think it was the 26th we dictated, or something like that. Yeah, I think it was on the 26th we dictated it.

So, by him saying that we got right away out and ran up to Baltimore to speak to people there was totally hogwash, which -- Quite frankly, I had a very little opinion of Specter to begin with, and this just lessened that opinion.

Q Were you surprised at all that neither your report -- your 302 nor the FBI summary report was published by the Warren Commission?

A I was not only surprised that those reports were not published by the Warren Commission, Jim and I both had mentioned that we were extremely surprised that we were not -- not interviewed by somebody with some type of substance in the Warren Commission rather than, quite frankly, a flunky.

Q Okay.

A And I haven't spoken to Specter since then. Nor do I intend to. Unless we have a chat in the hall or something.

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Q Let me show you one last document at this time, and ask you whether you can identify this document, which I'll state for the record is Exhibit 156.

It appears, on its face, to be dated November 26th, 1963, by Agents Sibert and O'Neill to SAC, Baltimore. It's a little bit hard to read.

A [Examining document.] Yes, this is one which we -- This is quite true.

Both -- Mrs. Kennedy -- it was told to us by -- or told Admiral Burkley, and he related it to us -- that Mrs. Kennedy wanted a partial autopsy.

And Jim and I and Kellerman looked at each other. And as far as we were concerned, from an investigative point of view, a partial autopsy is not going to show the cause of death. And this was the reason for the autopsy.

So, we wanted a full autopsy. However, we could not give directions to the doctors. So, Admiral Holloway, I believe it was, the commanding officer of the naval station, did.

I -- May I ask another question, please?

There's another 302 there. I don't know whether you

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have it or not -- the 302 of Kellerman, November 27th. Do you have that one?

Q All of them are in the --

A Oh, is that in that one?

Q -- Exhibit No. 152.

A Oh, I'm sorry.

Q They're all connected.

A Oh, I'm sorry. I didn't see that.

Okay, fine. Roy Kellerman. Okay, good. Great.

Q As we go through things, we'll be making reference to these specific documents. So, we'll be coming back to them.

A Fine, okay.

Q Okay. Let's now turn to November 22nd, 1963, if we could. Could you tell me when you first heard about the assassination of President Kennedy?

A Yes, about -- Shortly before 1:00 o'clock, I was in my radio car, driving in Prince George's County, Maryland.

And I got a radio message from -- let me see -- Gene Weimer, SA Weimer. And he said that he had just heard that the President had been shot. This was -- well, sometime between 12:15, say,

and 1:45. We just heard the President had been shot.

So, I was close to the police headquarters in Prince George's County, which at that time was in Seat Pleasant. And I went over there immediately, because I knew that if there was anything on the radio or television, or something such as that, they would have it in one of the offices there.

So, I met Sergeant Hamilton and Lieutenant George Clements, and we went to their office. And they had on television, at that particular time, about the assassination of the President. So, we sat there with a cup of coffee and watched it for a period of time.

And Walter Cronkite was speaking. And then he interrupted it, and came back and said the President had been killed -- assassinated -- had died. And the body was being prepared to be taken to Andrews Air Force Base.

So, I called up Bob Best, who was the director of law enforcement security, and told him that the body was coming to Andrews. And he had not heard that, so this was the first that he knew that the body was coming to Andrews.

So, he said, "Frank, will you come on out here, and

brief the base commander?"

I said, "Certainly."

In the meantime, right after that conversation, I called Baltimore to tell Tully that I was going out to Andrews to assume whatever jurisdiction over any violations -- jurisdiction over any violations that might fall within our purview.

I also said that I'd like to get another agent to come out there with me, so there would be two of us to be a witness to whatever might happen. So, he says, "I'll try to get a hold of Jim Sibert."

So, I went out to Andrews, and was out there speaking to Bob Best, who by that time had gotten the head of OSI, Bob Mitchell, another close personal friend of mine, and the -- Joe -- Lord have mercy on him, he's dead for so many years -- the Judge Advocate. And we went over to speak -- to brief the general.

When we were doing that -- just after we got there, Jim Sibert came in. And he had been trying to get out there for a period of time. He said, "Frank, the road coming out

here," from Hyattsville out to Camp Springs, Maryland, for Andrews, "was jammed with people."

And coming into base -- It was an open base. And he says, "People are coming into this base in droves." So, I guess, to see -- They heard on the radio that the President was going to come back there.

So, we -- "we" meaning Bob Best and myself and Jim Sibert -- looked at the general. And Bob said, "We better close the base."

And the general said, "Fine." So, at that time, we closed the base, preventing anybody from coming on who did not have a legitimate reason to be there.

And those people who had a legitimate reason to be there were those people who resided on the base; those people who worked on the base; the press corps; the members of Congress; the members of the Supreme Court; the foreign diplomatic group of people; those members of the Cabinet who were not flying over to Japan at the time; TV newsreels; and people like that.

However, a large amount of people had already gotten on the base. But they closed the base, and we were then awaiting

the arrival of the Air Force One.

We went over to base operations. And at base operations, they were just setting up then areas where the press was going to be; where the TV was going to be; where the members of Congress were going to be; setting up microphones, so that if anybody from Air Force One was going to make -- talk or something similar to that, they would do that; et cetera.

Shortly --

[Interruption to the proceedings.]

THE WITNESS: Shortly -- Oh, well.

MR. GUNN: Off the record.

[Discussion off the record.]

THE WITNESS: Let me see. Base operations has a -- Looking out from base operations on to the tarmac out there, there's a fence which the people were kept in back of. This is the general public.

There was a gate in the fence here for people to walk through, and then there was another gate down here for vehicles to come in and out of. Both of them were closed at the time.

We went out there -- "we" being Best, Sibert, myself,

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and Bob Mitchell -- about five minutes of 6:00. The plane was supposed to leave -- land about 6:00 or five after 6:00.

About five minutes of 6:00, the plane was already in this landing pattern -- coming around. And I think it landed about 6:00. And then taxiing took another five minutes.

But an OSI agent came to Bob Mitchell and said that he had heard -- no -- and said that the SAC in Baltimore was trying to get a hold of me. So, I went inside and used the phone. Inside, going back in the base operations building.

And Jim Tully said, "Frank, I just got a call from Hoover. And Hoover is aware that you're out there, and said he wanted you to stay with the body. So that if there is any evidence of what occurred in the body, take that evidence back to our FBI laboratory."

"Fine." When Mr. Hoover said something, that was it. So, you did it.

I went out onto the tarmac again. And I had known Jim Rowley, as the director of Secret Service. So, I saw Jim there. I said, "Jim, I was told to stay with the body. Mr. Hoover just directed me."

He says, "Fine." He says, "We'll, get you into the motorcade. I want you to just stay right over here." I did.

The plane landed. Prior to a plane landing, there was a gray ambulance -- a naval ambulance, which came on up and parked right close to the aircraft which was taxiing on up at that time. Parked there, and the plane taxied on up.

I don't know where Bobby Kennedy came from, but I saw Bobby Kennedy go into the front of the aircraft. And a short time thereafter, within a matter of a minute, minute and a half, the back of the aircraft opened.

And I do have -- Maybe it would be better for me, if I could explain it to you here. This is a magazine from Life. I'm sure you've seen it.

BY MR. GUNN:

Q This is the Life magazine dated November 20...?

A I don't see it anywhere on there. But it's about the 26th or 27th, or sometime. Was there a date on there?

Q This is the undated Life magazine, but from November of 1963.

A Yeah. Here, let me see. Oh, yeah.

Bobby went in the front, and walked this way in the back. And here's the ambulance here. And they opened the door -- he opened the door. It was he and Jackie Kennedy, you could see, were in the -- from the cars -- I mean, in the entrance there.

They took this elevator up. And they had some problem getting -- as I recall, at the elevator -- the casket on to the elevator. They brought it on down. And then a whole group of people -- And here's a group of people taking it in.

One of the people here -- Well, in fact, this is Bill Greer, as I mentioned before. That's Bill Greer, this man here.

This is Kenny O'Donnell, the presidential --

I think one of these ladies is Pamela Turnure -- I'm not sure just which one, though, because that was the only evening I ever saw her -- who was the White House secretary for Mrs. Kennedy.

Q Just so I can describe it very briefly.

A Yes.

Q This is a photograph that shows Bobby Kennedy standing erect on the -- towards the left side of the page. Next to him is Jackie Kennedy. Then there are what appear to be --

A This is Bill Greer, specifically.

Q These are people down below --

A Right.

Q -- down below Bobby Kennedy. Is there anyone else down there that you can identify?

A Yes, the head up here. This is Roy Kellerman.

Q Okay. Going -- you're going left to right?

A Yes. And these other people there -- This looks like Hoover. It's not Hoover. Hoover wasn't there. I don't know who these other gentlemen are.

But these were all, as I understand, members of Secret Service. Specifically, I don't know. But Kellerman and Greer, you can -- This is Bill Greer, definitely.

Q If I can interrupt you for a moment --

A Surely.

Q -- and ask you some questions about any other conversations that you had with Mr. Rowley, other than what

you have mentioned so far.

Did you talk with him at any other point at Andrews Air Force Base?

A Only when he came over and said, "I want you to get in this car here." That was the only other time.

So, when -- This is -- They come down here. They open the back, and they put in the casket. These gentlemen are putting in the casket here.

Kellerman walked around to this side. No. First of all, it was -- Greer came in here, opened the door --

Q You're pointing to the left front door --

A Of the ambulance.

Q -- of the Navy ambulance.

A He got -- I guess, he directed the driver to get out.

Kellerman was still back up here, directing things.

Mrs. Kennedy and Bobby Kennedy got into the hearse itself. I don't recall anybody else getting into the hearse.

But then Kellerman came over here --

Q When you say "the hearse" -- I'm sorry -- you're

referring to the Navy ambulance?

A The Navy ambulance, yes.

All right. Kellerman came over here. And whoever was in the front seat over here got out, and Kellerman got in.

And this is all done in a matter of moments.

In the meantime, while this is going on, people are coming out of here. And Rowley is pointing to specific vehicles that they were going to get into.

He got a hold of Jim and I, and said, "Get into this one." And we got into the -- I think it was the second car in the motorcade -- one with Pamela Turnure, who was Mrs. Kennedy's secretary, and the White House valet.

And then it took off for Bethesda Naval Hospital.

Q If I could interrupt you there for a moment.

A Yes.

Q Did you talk to any other Secret Service agents while you were at Andrews Air Force Base?

A Not that I know of, no.

Q No substantive discussions about --

A No.

Q -- any issues?

A No.

Q Okay.

A One of the very first things -- When we got into the car, the very first thing, I believe Pamela Turnure said, "Have you got a cigarette?" In fact, she smoked almost a whole pack of cigarettes between Andrews and out to Bethesda.

And she wanted to know if we heard any word yet on Governor Connally. And I said, "No, we were not down there."

We had some small-talk conversations with the valet, but nothing of any substance.

And she was distraught -- Ms. Turnure was -- at that particular time. We were just chatting and trying to get her mind back and forth.

A strange thing happened en route to the Andrews Air -- I mean, en route coming down Suitland Parkway. The people were lined up on the sides, very quiet. The motorcade was going along, I think, at -- I don't know what speed, but somewhere around 20, 25 miles an hour, something like that. There were

several cars in back of us.

But a group of Hell's Angels came by on their motorcycles, and they were whooping and going in and out among the cars. Very fortunately, some of the Metropolitan Police Department and the policemen who on were motorcycles from the Park Police spotted them, and they didn't do it much longer.

I don't know what happened, but they disappeared very quickly.

I know they took care of the situation very nicely.

We got out to Bethesda --

Q I'm sorry. If I could, again, interrupt you for a moment.

From the time that the casket was loaded in the Navy ambulance, were you able to either see the ambulance or the casket up to the time that you arrived at Bethesda?

A Every single moment. Every single moment. There was no possibility that the vehicle stopped -- or the ambulance stopped; that anybody took a casket out, switched any bodies, as some "authors" -- because they're not authors -- some people have said. No way at all. Nothing.

So, now we're out at Andrews -- excuse me. We're

out at Bethesda Naval Station. We come in through the main gate. Now we have naval personnel on either sides. Now we have other individuals. There are people watching it, looking at it.

The ambulance moved in front. Mrs. --

Q The front of the hospital?

A The front of the hospital.

Now, bear in mind, I'm familiar with the hospital there, and so is Jim, because we took our physical examinations there every year. So, we were familiar with a good portion of the hospital itself.

Mrs. Kennedy got out. Bobby Kennedy got out. And people from the -- from the hospital itself -- I believe that Admiral Holloway chatted and talked.

In the first car, which was in front of us, was Larry O'Brien and Kenny O'Donnell, Godfrey McHugh -- General McHugh was the -- I think, maybe Admiral Burkley or somebody. But there was a group of people there.

So, after some small talk, evidently, in front, Kellerman went into the hospital. Bobby Kennedy and Mrs.

Kennedy, and probably Burkley, went in and went up to either the 17th or 19th floor.

And now we have Larry O'Brien and Kenny O'Donnell and McHugh chatting in front of the place. So, they were there for a period of time. And Jim and I are looking at each other --

Oh, Pamela Turnure, by the way, got out, too. She went with Mrs. Kennedy. The valet went also, I guess.

There was a period of time there. And Jim and I looked at each other, and we decided to find out what the story was.

So, we went up to Larry O'Brien and said, "What's the delay?"

And as best I recall, he said, "Well, they don't know" -- Greer was the driver of the ambulance -- "where the autopsy room was."

So, both Jim and I said, well, we know where it is.

So, we drove around the back; and the ambulance drove around the back, too.

Now, I've heard that there's been some discussion, or some talk, or some chat about another ambulance. That people were chasing it back and forth. I don't recall it.

Q Did you see -- Other than the Navy gray ambulance

that the casket was in, did you see any other ambulance out at Bethesda?

A Not -- Well, there were other ambulances there. But I -- But not, to the best of my recollection, that any took off, or any had the body in it, or anything like that.

Q Did you see any hearses at Andrews -- I'm sorry.

A Hearse? No.

Q At Bethesda?

A No, sir.

Q Okay.

A So, we drove around the back. The -- the -- Let me see.

The ambulance stopped. And round in back, coming out of the wing where -- and the corridor -- put it that way -- where the autopsy room was. And you come out of the corridor, and then you have a door -- a swinging door, and then you have sort of a little platform there. Kellerman was coming out of there.

So, we went around. The ambulance stopped. We got out of our car. We went over to the ambulance. I saw Kellerman

coming on out. And I went over to him, and I said, "My name is Frank O'Neill, FBI agent."

He says, "I know. I've already got a call from Rowley that you're going to be here."

So, he and I and Jim and Greer opened the back of the ambulance. At about this time, the honor guard came.

And we took the ambulance -- We took the casket out, and put it on a conveyance; and wheeled it on in, with the honor guard, up to the steps; and took it on up to the step, because I think there was one step there -- no, I don't know whether there was a step, or whether it was an incline -- but up to the doors here, pushed the doors open.

And inside, after about -- oh, 10 or 15 steps, or something like that, there's a door on the left-hand side. We pushed it in there, which is a small anteroom. And in the anteroom were some slots. It was sort of a morgue. It was a morgue that they used for the hospital.

I do recall specifically that -- being told that there was a child in one of the slots there that had died that day.

We then moved the -- for want of a better word -- dolly

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with the casket on it into the autopsy room through the swinging doors, and on over to a group of individuals who were in surgical garb standing right next to an autopsy table.

Q Could we stop there?

A Sure.

Q There are some questions I have.

Who physically lifted the casket up to the loading dock or the platform? Was that the honor guard, or did you do that?

A I believe it was the honor guard, but Jim and I and Kellerman and Greer assisted in it. And it was the same way pushing it in, and the same way when we got it on over to the -- to the autopsy table.

Q Do you know approximately what time you arrived at the back of Bethesda Hospital?

A It was after 7:00. I believe it was. 7:05, something like that.

Q Okay. And you're quite --

A Generally speaking.

Q And you're quite certain that there was an honor

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guard --

A Yes.

Q -- is that right?

A Yeah.

Q Do you know which military branch the honor guard came from? Do you recall?

A No. I'd be -- I'd be guessing. I think Army, but I'm just guessing on that. The easiest thing would be to say Navy, because it was a naval installation. But I don't recall exactly who it was.

Q Okay. Now, were you with the casket yourself from the time it was at the loading dock to the time that it got into the morgue?

A Absolutely.

Q Were you present when the casket was opened?

A Absolutely.

Q And was there anytime between the time the casket was taken out of the ambulance and that you saw the casket opened that you were not with the casket?

A No, sir. In fact, there was no time -- from the first

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time I saw the casket being taken out of the aircraft with Bobby Kennedy and Mrs. Kennedy until the time that it was opened and the body taken out -- that that casket was not in my view or the vehicle, which it was in, in my view.

Q Okay. Can you describe what you saw when the casket was opened?

A Yes, to the best of my recollection now. You couldn't miss the body which was in there. Around the head of the body was a very, very bloody sheet. Around the body itself was another sheet with blood.

The body itself in these sheets was on another plastic type of a material, which we could only assume was placed under the body to prevent it from oozing blood all over the -- the situation.

Taking the sheet off the President's head, his -- the first thing which struck you is, there's a massive wound in the upper right. Back here.

Q Just so I can say that. When you were pointing to that, you're pointing to the area above and behind your right ear --

A Yes.

Q -- is that correct?

A That is correct, yeah.

Q And it --

A In this general area, right there. In that area there.

His eyes were open, to the best of my recollection.

His mouth was in sort of a grimace. And his hands were up, so that he was something like that. I believe that's the way it was.

Q With your hands -- With his hand clenched is what you're saying?

A Yes, yes.

Q Like a fist?

A Yes, yeah. Very bloody sight.

Q Was there any question in your mind whether that was President Kennedy when you saw him?

A No, I -- I knew President Kennedy. I used to make it a point to go out to Andrews Air Force Base when any -- from the time of Eisenhower all the way up through Carter -- when

the President left and when the President returned, just in case there was anything. So, I knew of him.

He certainly looked like the President. I didn't take fingerprints. But to the best of my recollection, that was the President of the United States.

Q Do you recall who opened the casket?

A Yes, it was opened by the medical technicians.

Q And who lifted the body out of the casket?

A The medical technicians, with the assistance of --

As I recall, there was some question, because I think there were two or three of them taking it out of the casket and putting it onto the autopsy table, which, you know, had a little slant to it.

And as I recall, we assisted in doing that, because they -- I don't think the three of them managed -- or two, three, or four of them managed to do it properly. So, we assisted in doing that.

Q Approximately how much time was there, as best you can recall, between the time that the ambulance arrived at the back door and the body was lifted onto the table in the morgue?

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A Six -- five, six, seven minutes maybe. Something of that vein.

Q Okay. What happened next?

A The physicians -- who identified themselves as Dr. Hume and Dr. Boswell -- asked us to leave, because they wanted to take X-rays, and they wanted to take photographs of the body.

Kellerman, Greer, and myself, and Jim Sibert went out, back into the anteroom. I'm calling it an anteroom. I don't know whether it was the morgue, or whatever it was. But I'm calling it the anteroom.

As I recall, the doors were swinging doors. And there was a glass partition. So, you could see through the doors on over into the room itself. So, it was in our view at all times. We saw the pictures taken.

Q Were you in the room while the pictures were taken?

A No. Are we in this anteroom? Yes. We were not in the -- in the room itself. As I mentioned, we were asked to leave, which we did leave.

I do have a listing, I believe, in my report of the amount of pictures taken and of the amount of X-rays taken.

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These were given to me by Boswell and by Finck -- not Finck, but Boswell and Hume, as to the amount of pictures taken.

Q When you say in your "report", you're referring to the FD 302 that's been marked as Exhibit 151 --

A Yes.

Q -- is that correct?

A Yes. Yes, that's correct.

Yeah, these are figures which I didn't make up myself.

These were given to me by -- let me see -- by Humes. He was the one.

The X-rays and the photographs, by the way, were not delivered -- I mean, excuse me, were not developed there. The photographs were developed at a later date.

We were told that we could have access to them. We did not ask for access to the X-rays. Though, we specifically asked for access to the photographs. Quite frankly, I couldn't read an X-ray, if I had to.

Q When you say you had -- you did ask for access to the photographs --

A Yes.

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Q -- what do you mean by that?

A Well, the photographs of the body. Because, as I mentioned, this was not -- these photographs were not developed.

We thought that would be, from the investigative point of view, a good thing to have it in our files -- copies of the photographs taken by the hospital.

They were turned over to Secret Service, as I understand it. In fact, I think I spoke to Kellerman, and asked him specifically -- or was it Rowley, or Gerry Behn -- if we could have copies of it. And they said, yes, we could, if we go official channels on them.

Q Did you ever request copies of the photographs?

A We did that evening; that we wanted copies of it. But they never were officially requested, as I know. In fact, I don't think we ever got them.

Q Okay.

A I mean, I'm just conjecturing on this now. I never saw them in the file.

Q Did you ever see any of the photographer -- photographer or photographers who were there?

A I saw them take pictures, yes.

Q Were you able to see them from the anteroom?

A Yes.

Q Was there a glass door or something, so you'd be able to see?

A I believe there was a partition in the swinging doors. I don't know whether it's that way today or not.

Q Okay. Do you remember how many photographers there were?

A No, I don't know. There was specifically one I know of. There might have been two. But I don't know whether there was one or two.

I don't know whether one -- you know, one could take these pictures. Although, there weren't too many pictures taken. I mean, but -- No, I can't say whether it was one or two photographers there.

Q Do you recall seeing any of the cameras that they used?

A No. Well, I know that they had a camera, but I don't know what type.

Q Okay. Is the term "large format" or "view camera" -- are you familiar with those terms?

A No. The only thing I was familiar with was the speed graphic.

Q And you had seen speed graphics before?

A Yes. We had them in our work in those years.

Q Approximately how much time were the photographers and X-ray technicians in the morgue?

A Oh -- gee, really, it's hard to tell. I'd say 10 minutes, 12 minutes. Something of that -- It didn't take too long to take the pictures and the X-rays. We then went back in.

And prior to any surgical procedures being made, the doctors said they wanted to wait till they got the results of the X-rays, so they could make a determination.

They also wanted to wait for Colonel Finck, who I understood was from the armed forces, as to the pathology to come over, to assist in the autopsy, since I understand that he was a -- the only forensic pathologist in attendance at that time.

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Q Did you see a tripod for the camera or any kind of lighting for photography?

A I might have, but I don't recall it.

Q After the photography was completed, you went back into the room; is that correct?

A That's correct.

Q And what was the next thing that happened in the autopsy room?

A Well, as I mentioned, we waited for the -- for the pictures to be -- I mean, for the X-rays to be developed.

The autopsy room was partitioned off into the autopsy room itself, and then on one side of the autopsy room was a room where you would put the X-rays, and you could view the X-rays, and doctors made notes.

And then on the other side of it over here, with the little corridor in between that went two or three feet, was a coffee machine -- I mean, not a coffee machine, but coffee pot and various other things such as that.

The autopsy room also had a circular balcony -- for want of a better word -- where people could view it. People

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could view the autopsies. It was up about one or two steps, or something like that. They could view the autopsies going on -- autopsy going on in the room.

Q Could you give me the best description of how the wounds on the body appeared prior to the time that any work was done by the doctors, either incisions or manipulation of the body --

A All right.

Q -- starting with the head?

A Prior to turning the body over -- okay -- the first thing which struck you was the tracheotomy. And I've seen tracheotomies before, as I mentioned. But, specifically, Humes mentioned, "Oh, they performed a tracheotomy."

Then you could not miss this wound here in the head.

Q Again, you're pointing to the back of your head?

A Yes. It was -- it was a massive wound.

In fact -- and this has been something of a discussion and people pointing at things -- Humes said it was evident that there was some type of a surgical procedure which would have been done to the head area or something like that.

These were not words that we were making up ourselves. These were words which were said by the doctor at that time.

Now, as I understand it, that could have been cutting of the hair, or something to do with this -- this thing in the back. But, certainly, there was no type of a mutilation. I could not make a determination what he meant by that, quite frankly.

Q Now, if you think of President Kennedy standing up straight, did you see any injury that was towards the front of his ear? So that would be the face --

A None.

Q -- or the forehead, or anything in front of the ear.

A His face was -- Now, please don't get me wrong. I won't say better than yours. Better than mine -- put it that way.

No, it was fine. There was no mark on the skull up here. He was fine.

Q You're pointing to your forehead now?

A Yes. Nothing here --

Q Around your --

A -- and nothing here.

Q Around the eyes.

A Nothing in the mouth. Certainly, nothing to any great extent beyond the ear or anything such as that.

Q When you say "beyond the ear", you mean forward from the ear --

A Yes.

Q -- is that right?

A Yes, in this section here. As far as this whole skull section here was concerned --

Q You're pointing to your face.

A -- there was no -- no marks on that whatsoever.

Q Okay.

A In fact, after the autopsy was over, the body looked like he was asleep. He could have been viewed by anybody.

Mrs. Kennedy, as I understand it, did not want the body to be viewed, however, by the general public. Of course, she thought the trauma of the people seeing such a young, vibrant man with a young wife and young children, would be just too much for the people as a whole.

So, that was one of the reasons, as I understand it, that she wanted the casket closed thereafter.

Q Were you able to tell whether there was any scalp that was missing from President Kennedy?

A There appeared to be -- There was a flap here.

Q You're pointing again to the back of the head?

A Yes. There was a flap there. And I don't know whether the flap was up or down.

Now, when you say scalp missing, I do know that there was a portion missing, because a portion was taken into the autopsy room as the autopsy progressed which was found on the car floor, I believe, in Dallas by one of the Secret Service agents.

And the doctors in Bethesda took a look at that, and, I think, measured it, and stated specifically that it came from this section of the head here.

Q Just so there isn't any confusion, I had asked specifically about scalp.

A Oh, no.

Q And were you referring to skull?

A I'm referring to the skull there, yeah.

Q Okay. Just with regard to scalp or the skin, did you -- was it apparent whether any was missing or not?

A Well, you could tell that something -- a trauma had occurred there, yes, from something which went in, because --

I guess, the place where it went in would not be there, as far as the scalp was concerned. But nothing to any great extent, as far as I was concerned.

Q Were you able to see -- Again, this is before any procedures done on the body. Were you able to see into the cranium?

A Oh, yes.

Q And was brain still there?

A Yes, there was brain there.

Q Do you have any sense of how much brain was in the right hemisphere?

A No. I do know that it was not too much, because a large portion of the brain was sprayed onto the back of Kellerman and Greer. They still had it on their clothes. It certainly didn't come from -- through the floor. It came --

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Q Sure.

A -- I mean, evidently -- But they did have a large section.

I know later -- afterwards, that there was not too much of the brain left. And it was taken out, and it was put in a white jar.

Q Were you present when that happened, when the brain was removed?

A Yes, I was.

Q Okay. We'll come back to that in a moment.

Were you able to tell -- again, before any procedures were performed -- whether there was any skull missing? And I understand you've talked about a piece that came in later.

But by your first observation, were you able to identify --

A No, not very quickly. But we knew there was a hole there, but whether -- What was missing, what was not -- I don't know.

Q Okay. At some point, did you see X-rays that were taken --

A Yes, I did.

Q About how much time did you spend looking at the X-rays?

A I looked at the X-rays just as long as the physicians looked at the X-rays, because we didn't want them to do any procedures without us being at that -- there at that time.

So, when they finished with the X-rays and pointing out different things, pointing out the hole here, and pointing out other things such as that, we left -- "we" being Kellerman, Greer, and myself, and Sibert -- left with them to go back the short distance to the body.

Q You've referred to the fact that photographs and X-rays were taken before any procedures were done on the body.

A That's correct.

Q Was there any subsequent time when additional X-rays or photographs were taken, to the best of your knowledge?

A No, because if they had been taken, they would have requested that we go out of the room again, as they did the first time. And that we move -- No request was made. And I didn't see any other photographs being taken, or any other X-rays being taken.

Q Okay. Do you remember approximately what time the first incision was made?

A I think it was about 8:05. I believe that's what it is. It's in my report, I believe.

Q In the report when you refer to the first incision, what do you mean by "the first incision"? Is that on the head, or on the body, or --

A No, that would be the V -- the V-type incision which they make for autopsies.

Q And was that the first type of manipulation or work on the body, the V section --

A I believe it was.

Q -- or Y section?

A I believe it was.

Q Could we start with what you saw performed on the head? So, I'm putting the V -- the Y section or V section aside, and just going to the head. What procedures were done that you observed?

A I know they -- they came to this particular section here. Okay? And I think there was a flap there, if I'm not

mistaken. And they pulled it on back, and you could really see the -- the massive thing went in there.

Looking at the X-rays, you could see that there were about 40-some-odd pieces of either shell fragments or bone fragments in the skull cavity itself. And they took out two pieces of it; one from in back of the eyes, I believe, and one from the back of the sinus. But they took out two pieces.

But there were many, many other sections in there -- pieces of various bones. Those two pieces, by the way, they took out and they put into a little jar.

Now, I know there's been some controversy also about -- Because we saw them put into a jar, and Jim and I signed for that jar. We signed for a missile. That was exactly what the Navy terminology is for -- anything which flies through the air is a missile.

It's changed since then, because they now have the guided missiles and things such as that. But at that time, anything which went through the air was a missile. And that's the way the wrote it up, and that's the way we signed for it.

Q When you say that you signed a receipt for that, I'd

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like to show you a document marked Exhibit No. 69, and ask you whether that's a reproduction of the exhibit that you signed?

A Yes. And it says a missile. There were two pieces of it there. But that is correct, yes.

Q Did you sign any receipts other than the one represented by Exhibit No. 69?

A No, sir.

Q Could you describe the jar that you said that the

--

A Glass.

Q -- fragments were put into?

A It was a glass jar.

Q Okay.

A I think there was some cotton in it, although I'm not positive.

MR. GUNN: I'd like to go off the record for a minute --

THE WITNESS: Sure.

MR. GUNN: -- while we get a couple of exhibits to show you, if we could.

THE WITNESS: Certainly.

MR. GUNN: We can take a break if you want.

[Recess.]

BY MR. GUNN:

Q Mr. O'Neill, a moment ago --

A Yes.

Q -- you said that you had had an opportunity to examine the X-rays during the autopsy; is that correct?

A Now, when you say "examine the X-rays", I had an opportunity to view the X-rays.

Q All right.

A I'm not a technician or -- So, I'm not sure. I mean --

Q Okay. But you -- you saw them?

A I saw them, yes.

Q Okay, that's fine.

What I'd like to do is have a few of them shown to you, and ask you whether you can recognize them as having been the X-rays that you observed on the night of November 22nd.

[Discussion off the record.]

MR. GUNN: Why don't we start with X-ray No. 1, which is described as an anterior/posterior view of the skull, slightly heat damaged.

BY MR. GUNN:

Q Mr. O'Neill, if you'd like to come over and take a look at that.

A Oh, surely.

Q Mr. O'Neill, are you able to identify whether this is an X-ray that you observed on the night of November 22nd?

A There is -- Now, once again, I'm not a technician. Is this a picture from the rear?

Q This is looking, presumably, from the face -- from the nose, back to the back of the head. So, as if you were looking at the body from the front.

A Well, if I'm looking at the body from the front, I mean, it seems that the wound is over here, rather than over here. Is it upside down or something?

Q No. This would be the left side of the face that I'm pointing to here. The right side is --

A Okay. I -- In other words, looking straight into

cam

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it?

Q Looking straight at it, as if you were looking at the body from above.

A Okay. Now, I don't see -- you know, the eyes over here.

Q Eye socket there and there.

A Where's the eye socket? Here?

Q Right here.

A That's one eye socket? And this is the other eye socket?

Q Right. So, this is the right eye; the left eye.

A Well, then, explain to me, please. Is this supposed to be where the eye is gone?

Q Now, again, this is an X-ray. So, you're not going to be able to see the eye.

A Yeah.

Q That won't be apparent.

A But this indicates that the -- it would seem to me, that the eye is gone, and that this is -- that whole section is gone.

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Is that correct, or am I wrong in interpreting it that way?

Q Well, again, I can't interpret them, either, because I'm not qualified to do this. But in the X-ray, your eye -- the eye is not going to be obviously visible. So, you shouldn't draw any -- make any inference --

A It would seem that that would be, yeah, similar to it. Yes.

Q Can you see the mark here that I'm pointing to, which seems to be almost a circular shape, a white spot that would be -- look as though it's in the right side of the face, but the left side of the X-ray?

A Yes. I can see a mark there, yes. But I can't say where it came from, or what it is, or anything, so -- But I can see the mark, yes.

Q Okay. The white circular --

A Mm-hmm.

Q Do you remember seeing that mark at the night of the autopsy?

A I can't swear that I do.

Q Okay.

MR. GUNN: Let's try the --

THE WITNESS: Whether I do or do not. I mean, it's -- It would appear that -- I can't swear to it. Put it that way.

Q Okay. The question would have been: If you recall that, did you recall any discussion that may have taken place --

A No.

Q -- during the night of the autopsy about that?

A No, I do not recall that.

Q Okay.

MR. GUNN: Could we see X-ray No. 2, the right lateral view of the skull with two angle lines overdrawn on the film.

BY MR. GUNN:

Q Mr. O'Neill, do you recognize the autopsy -- or the X-ray that's in front of you now as being an X-ray that you saw on the night of the autopsy?

A Well, let me ask a question now before I -- What is this supposed to be here, please?

Q Okay. Now, this is towards the front of the face,

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so -- The teeth down here at the bottom. The nose would be here. Here's the head.

Now, people may disagree about what the significance of that is. And I, certainly, am not qualified to comment on what the dark space is that you're pointing to towards the front of the head. And I'm not asking you to interpret that, just as I can't interpret it.

A It would appear to be something. But if -- I'm saying "if". I have to qualify.

If this is supposed to be an indication that this whole section of the front was missing, then, I've never seen this picture before -- that autopsy before.

Q Okay. When --

A I mean, that particular X-ray before.

Q Now, once again, neither of us can comment on the significance of that, whether that -- what that would mean.

But the question for you would be: Do you recall, on the night of the autopsy, seeing an X-ray that had a dark space?

A No, I don't recall that. To the best of my

recollection. Not that one, no.

Q I'd like to draw your attention to some flecks of white that appear across the top of the skull pointing, it seems, down from the top left, coming down towards the right to some extent. And, again, we're talking about the top fifth or sixth of the skull, as well as some other isolated white flecks in there.

Do you recall having seen those on the X-rays the night of the autopsy?

A I recall seeing some on the night of the autopsy. Whether it's on this particular X-ray or not, I don't recall.

But -- Because Hume pointed it out, and he started to count them. And that's how we got the figure of 40.

Q Do the flecks that you see here in this X-ray look roughly similar to what you saw on the night of the autopsy?

A They would appear to be.

Q Does the direction of them or the grouping of them seem any different than you recall from the night of the autopsy?

A I cannot recall.

Q Do you see what appear to be a line consistent with

where my page is now? There and there. Do you see those lines now?

A I see a line here.

Q Yes, on the --

A Yes, I certainly do.

Q On the X-ray?

A Yes, I certainly do.

Q Do you recall those lines being on any --

A No.

Q -- X-rays the night of the autopsy?

A If there were any lines such as that, they were not pointed out to me. I don't recall seeing those, no.

Now, that's strange. Could you tell me what they indicate? I see this section here is sort of like a square.

From here to here to there. No, I don't recall that at all.

If that's a X-ray of the skull, I don't recall those things being there.

Q Do you recall --

A I mean, it has been 50 years ago -- or 38 years ago.

Q Do you recall seeing any holes in the X-rays that

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you saw?

A Not as I understand it. As I recall, there was sort of beveling in. In other words, there wasn't a complete hole as that way. No, I don't recall a complete hole. No.

Q Do you recall the beveling as appearing on the X-ray?

A Yes. There was a -- a beveling in, and then there was a -- as I understand it later -- on the piece which was brought up from Dallas, sort of a beveling out, which would indicate that something went in and something came on out.

Q And you recall that beveling, again, appearing on an X-ray?

A Yes.

Q Is that right? Okay.

MR. GUNN: Could we see No. 3, which has been described as lateral view of the skull.

THE WITNESS: I'll be very frank. That's the first time I've ever tried to explained an X-ray. My -- I know I'm not --

BY MR. GUNN:

Q Mr. O'Neill, do you recall having previously seen

the X-ray that's now present before you?

A I recall seeing something similar to that. I don't know whether that's the exact one or not.

Q Okay.

A Quite frankly, the reason that I'm hesitating in saying something or other concerning specifically -- This puzzles me here.

If that's supposed to indicate -- Qualifying it. If this is supposed to indicate that that was missing, then, no. That's not an X-ray of what I saw.

Q You're referring again to the very dark space towards the front of the face --

A Yes.

Q -- that appears to be --

A Yes.

Q -- forehead area?

A Yes.

Q Once again, you should not think of that being black necessarily indicates missing bone or not missing bone. That would be something that an X-ray --

A Technician.

Q -- technician would need to interpret. That could signify something else.

A But I do recall seeing X-rays similar to this with the, you know, various flecks in different places, as I mentioned on the other one.

MR. GUNN: Okay. Could we look at X-ray No. 4?

THE WITNESS: I'm afraid I'm not being much help to you on these X-rays.

MR. GUNN: That's -- that's fine.

BY MR. GUNN:

Q You referred to pictures of fragments that came from Dallas.

A Yes.

Q Do you recall that, a minute ago?

A Yes.

Q Do you remember having seen the X-ray that I'm showing you now -- that appears, at least, to be X-rays of fragments -- at all?

A No.

Q You didn't see those?

A No.

Q Did you see any other X-rays like this of fragments?

A I saw no X-rays of any fragments, as such. The only X-rays I saw were the X-rays taken of the head at the time. And at that time, to my knowledge, there were no X-rays taken of any fragments.

Q Okay. Do you recall there having been any X-rays of any other parts of the body, such as the torso, legs, arms?

A As I understand, it was a full body X-rays.

Q Did you see those on the night of November 22nd?

A Well, if you show me something, maybe I'll be able to refresh my memory, yes.

Q Okay.

MR. GUNN: Could we take a look at X-ray No. 8?

THE WITNESS: Quite frankly, the physicians were more concerned with the X-rays of the head than the X-rays of the body.

MR. GUNN: X-ray No. 8 is described as an anterior/posterior view of the right shoulder and right chest.

BY MR. GUNN:

Q Just in a general way, do you remember seeing any X-rays such as this on the night of the autopsy?

A I believe I do.

Q Okay.

A Now, we're talking about the right shoulder. And this is going to be the shoulder over here?

Q That's correct.

Do you remember any discussion among the autopsy physicians regarding the bullet wound in the neck?

A Now, if you're asking me -- and let me qualify this answer, if I may -- if there was any discussion whatsoever concerning the bullet wound in the neck? There was never any discussion concerning any bullet wound in the neck, because, as far as they were concerned, there was no bullet wound in the neck.

There was a bullet wound in this upper back, the right-hand side. And to my knowledge and to my recollection, they never discussed any other bullet wounds, other than this massive one here --

Q In the head.

A -- and that one in the upper back.

Q Okay. Do you recall any discussion related to the trajectory or path of the back bullet --

A Yes.

Q -- in regards to X-rays?

A No, not in regards to X-rays. But there was discussion concerning the path of the bullet which went into the back here. And Humes actually was measuring it. I think it might be Hume, possibly Finck -- were actually measuring the angle, supposedly where the bullet came on into the back.

Q Okay.

A They were not -- in my presence or in anybody else's presence, then -- discussing that in relation to anything which might show up on an X-ray.

Q Okay. So, you don't remember any discussion of X-rays of the path of wounds, or attempting to locate a stray bullet somewhere in the body?

A No. Let me --

Q With the X-rays.

A Let me -- let me think now.

No. Because if they had been discussing that, and if there had been a path through the -- you know, through here on out through the neck, they certainly would not have told us specifically that there was no point of exit. Because I would assume that an X-ray would show something like that.

Q One of the questions would be --

A So, there was no discussion.

Q Without respect to any path in the neck, was there any discussion about a bullet going into the back and maybe being lodged in the rib cage --

A No.

Q -- or somewhere else in the torso?

A No. No.

Q Okay.

A No.

MR. GUNN: I think that's it for the X-rays.

THE WITNESS: Well, if there was a discussion, I didn't hear it. Put it that way.

BY MR. GUNN:

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Q Okay. Mr. O'Neill --

A Yes.

Q I'd like to show you an exhibit that you -- You can stay seated, if you wish.

I'd like to show you an exhibit that is Commission Exhibit 843, and ask you whether this is the jar that you previously made reference to?

A Oh.

Q If you wouldn't mind putting those gloves on.

A Not at all.

Q Just a few minutes ago, you referred to a jar that some fragments were placed into. And I want to ask if you can identify the jar you're about to be shown --

A Well --

Q -- as that one in which the fragments were --

A You know what my answer is.

Q -- placed?

A If this is not the jar, it's very similar to the -- to the jar, yes. I don't know whether my initials are on it or not.

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Q Could you look at the top of the jar, and see if you see any initials scratched into the top?

A Oh, there it is. FXON, yeah. Okay, fine. Yep.

Q Do you recognize any of the other markings on the lid of 843?

A Yeah. Frazier is on there, too. Frazier is the -- the agent who we turned this over to. I thought that we had signed something on here.

But that would not, from an evidentiary point of view, necessarily mean that this is the jar, because you could have taken the top off and put another jar underneath it.

Q Sure. You would assume, though, that the -- at least, the lid would be the same?

A Yes, that is correct.

Q Okay. All right.

A Doggone. First time I saw that in a long time.

Q Mr. O'Neill, I'd like to return to the question about an X-ray for a moment. And I'd like to show you Exhibit 151, which, once again, is the 302, and draw your attention to the second paragraph -- or the first full paragraph on page five

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of that report.

Could you read that to yourself, please.

A [Examining document.] Now, this -- this -- Let me qualify something, if I may.

I'm Francis X. O'Neill. There was a Francis C. O'Neill in the office, also. And this indicates that this was Francis C. O'Neill, not Francis X. O'Neill.

Q Now, you're referring to the very top markings --

A Yes.

Q -- on the page. So that along the top, the header -- there's BA89-30, then FCO/JWS.

A Yes. Let me look at something else, if I may.

Q If I can show you something.

A Go ahead.

Q On the other pages of Exhibit No. 151, in the header, there's an FXO.

A XO, that's right.

Q And, so, do you see the fact that there is an FCO --

A Yes.

Q -- on page five as being significant, or does that --

A Well, I don't know until -- I have to check --

Q Sure.

A -- what I have for page five on this one here.

[Examining document.]

Nope. It would be the same, then. Okay. And I see I crossed it out and made FXO up here myself. This was a copy of a -- So, it's FXO. Okay.

Now, to get back to that one specific --

Q Back to -- back to the paragraph.

A Okay, yes. [Examining document.]

All right, yes.

Q Do you see the portion of that paragraph that says, "Immediately this section of skull was X-rayed. At which time, it was determined by Dr. Humes that one corner..." And then the paragraph goes on.

Do you see that reference to an X-ray of the section of the skull?

A No, I don't believe. Now, maybe we're looking at the --

"Immediately this section..." All right. I do see

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that now, yes.

Q Does that help refresh your recollection whether the sections of the skull that came from Dallas were X-rayed?

A It certainly does.

Q Do you now have a recollection as to whether you, yourself, observed the X-ray of the fragment from Dallas?

A I most probably did, yes, because I would not have put it in there, if I didn't see it.

Q Okay.

A Now, that was 30-some-odd years ago. And this does refresh my memory, as you've showed it to me on there.

Q Do you have any recollection now as to how many fragments were X-rayed separately from the skull?

A No, I do not.

Q Do you remember how many fragments were brought into the room?

A I believe there were two, but I don't recall whether there were more than that or not.

On that, just refresh me. You know, I never really specifically looked at that one section there, as you mentioned.

Q Mr. O'Neill, earlier, you made reference to the fact that you had spoken with members of the House Select Committee on Assassinations.

A Yes.

Q Do you recall that?

A Yes.

Q I'd like to show you a document marked Exhibit 86.

A Okay.

Q I'm going to hand you a document we have marked Exhibit No. 86, which I will state for you came from the records of the House Select Committee on Assassinations.

What I'd also like to do is to show you what we understand to be the original of Exhibit 86, which is not marked for the purposes of this deposition --

A Okay.

Q -- but which is the original. My first question to you will be, in reference to the two sheets of yellow paper --

Again, you're seeing the originals here.

A Mm-hmm.

Q -- whether you recognize these two yellow sheets of

paper that contain diagrams on them?

A I've seen pictures of this particular diagram in various publications. And, yes, this is my handwriting. And this is on January 10th of 1978.

Boy, it took them a long time to get stuff out. I have a letter here from October 18th of '78, when they're just getting around to making the changes which I requested.

And this was back in January, so it took a long time.
God.

Q A moment ago, you said you've seen various --

A Sure.

Q -- representations of this.

A Yes.

Q I'd like to show you now a document marked Exhibit 1, and ask you if that is the document that you're referring to as having seen reproduced?

A Yes. I've seen it reproduced in various magazines. In fact, it's in this magazine here.

Q Okay. And you're referring to the book --

A I mean, that particular book there.

Q -- the book, "Killing of a President", by Robert J. Groden.

A Mm-hmm. This, to my recollection now, is a -- As I understand it, this was similar -- or was one of the original ones made by Humes.

Q Yes. You're referring to the autopsy face sheet, Exhibit No. 1.

A Yeah. And this, as I recall it, too, was the approximate position of the bullet wound or -- for want of a better word -- a wound. And not anywhere up here.

Q Okay. And you're referring to, on Exhibit 1, the right diagram. And you're pointing to the shoulder wound; is that correct.

A Yes, I am.

Q Okay.

A And I'm glad you said "the shoulder wound".

Q What I'd like to do is now come back to the document that is No. 86 for the deposition, although you're referring, in fact, to the yellow originals. Previously, you said that you had seen these diagrams reproduced in the literature.

A In different publications. That's correct, yeah.

Q Just so that there isn't any confusion about this, I want to make sure that we're not talking about the actual diagrams that appear on Exhibit 86, but that you're, in fact, referring to the diagrams in Exhibit 1; is that right?

A That's true. And this one I saw, too, which, as I understand it, is just a drawing. I forget who made it -- made the -- my -- in my presence or not. These over here.

Q Right. So, what you're seeing on Exhibit 86 are, in a sense, re-drawings of those figures that appear on Exhibit 1?

A That is correct.

Q Okay. Now, did you, in fact, see yourself the exhibits in No. 86, the line drawings? And is that your signature on --

A That's my signature, yes.

Q And did you make any marks yourself on the first page of the drawings in Exhibit 86?

A I don't recall that, no.

Q You don't recall whether Mr. Purdy or some other

person showed you --

A Maybe -- Maybe -- No, let me go back there again.

Maybe Purdy or somebody might have just given us the blank ones, and then said, "Put down there what you saw." That might have occurred.

Q Let me show you the second of the two pages of diagrams, and ask you whether that --

A Okay. That's my writing there. That's my writing here. I believe it is, yes.

Q And you're referring to the writing in the top, left-hand part --

A That's right.

Q -- of the page that says "entry and exit"?

A And also that mark down here. And also these. No, I never saw these before. That's very good.

Q You mean you have not seen them since --

A Since I did it, or since --

Q -- since you made them?

A That's correct, yes.

Q Okay. And do those drawings accurately reflect your understanding of where the injuries were to President Kennedy?

A As best as I can recollect, yes.

Now, there's something here. I don't recall putting that mark there.

Q And you're referring to a --

A I don't know what it is.

Q -- a very small mark that is on the neck.

A That's right.

Q Okay. Below the mark on the neck, there is something. It looks like several lines, somewhat like an X.

A Down here. That's correct.

Q And that's what your understanding is --

A That's correct.

Q -- the entry wound in either the shoulder or the back?

A That's correct.

Q Now, on the front of the neck -- again, this is the upper drawing on Exhibit 86 -- is a word. Can you tell me what that word says?

A Sure, "trac."

Q Trac.?

A Tracheotomy, yeah.

Q Trac.?

A Mm-hmm.

Q And that there's a mark next to the neck, which shows -- on the neck, but shows where the trac. incision is?

A Certainly. Now, these are certainly out of all proportion. I mean, but they're just -- you know, the neck. And you put it there. And that's it. Yes.

Q Okay. If you were to make marks today or attempt to indicate where your understanding is of the wounds to the body, would you make them substantially different from the ones that appear on Exhibit 86?

A No, no. My recollection would be just as good then. In fact -- Well, just as good then as it is now. To the best of my recollection, these are -- once again -- approximate.

Q Sure, understood.

A Certainly, nothing up higher -- like that, no.

Q And you're referring to the shoulder wound --

A Yes.

Q -- when you say "nothing up higher"?

A If anything, lower. But certainly nothing higher than that.

Q Okay.

A Now, we were on this document here?

Q Excuse me?

A Now, we were on this document here, or --

Q Yes. That's the one we were just referring to.

A Oh, I see.

Q This is the exhibit --

A Oh, okay.

Q -- that will be to this deposition. We were showing you the original that's in the Archives.

A Fine, okay.

Q We just brought it out of the Archives to let you see the original.

A Okay.

Q Mr. O'Neill, I'd like to show you a document that we have marked Exhibit No. MD 47, which appears on its face to have a cover sheet and a letter, dated November 8th, 1978,

from Francis X. O'Neill to --

A To Purdy.

Q -- Donald A. Purdy. And attached or behind the cover sheet is what appears to be an affidavit, consisting of eight pages, that appears to have your signature --

A Signature on the back of it, yeah.

Q Let me just ask you, in the first instance, whether --

A That's my signature.

Q -- if this is, in fact, a fair reproduction of a letter that you sent to Andy Purdy and an affidavit?

A Okay. Let me see here.

[Examining document.] That would appear to be the one I signed.

Q Okay. Mr. O'Neill, I'd like to draw your attention to page five and six of your affidavit. Again, that is Exhibit 47 to this deposition.

A Okay, page five.

Q Could you read down at the bottom of the page? I'll read it for the record, as well.

"During the interview on January 10th, 1978 --"

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A Well, wait a minute. I've lost the -- This is page five?

Q Bottom of page five.

A It says, "I do not see..." Oh, down here. Bottom of the page, okay.

Q The very last sentence of the page.

A Mm-hmm.

Q "During the interview on January 10th, 1978, I disagreed with Dr. Boswell's depiction of the location of the back (thorax) wound which Dr. Boswell had drawn on a diagram during an interview with this committee in the fall of 1977."

Do you see that portion?

A I certainly do.

Q Could you explain to me what your recollection is of that, or to what you were referring with that statement?

A Because I had heard -- I had seen, supposedly, drawings from some publication where Boswell made drawings or alluded to the bullet wound in the back being not actually in the back, but in the back of the neck. And I disagreed thoroughly with that.

As I recall it, without this other stuff, the wounds, I think, I drew on these particular things were as I saw them.

Q When you say "on these particular things", you're referring to Exhibit No. --

A Yes, that's correct.

Q -- 86?

A Mm-hmm.

Q I would like to show you an original document that -- For the purposes of this deposition, we're having a copy of it marked as Exhibit MD 159.

So, I'm putting our exhibit in front of you, along with the original of the document that is in the Archives, and ask you whether this is the document to which you were referring on pages five and six of Exhibit No. 47?

A Yes, I believe it was.

[Examining document.] When was this dated, by the way? April 16th of '77.

Q August 16th --

A I mean, August 16th of '77.

Q -- 1977.

A And this is what? Of '78? Okay.

[Examining document.] Yes.

Q I'd like to show you -- now we're looking at the original of Exhibit No. 159 -- where there is a pencil mark that appears to be between the two lines that are on the neck --

A Yes.

Q -- on the figure on the right.

A Yes.

Q Is it your understanding now that the pencil mark that you see there is what Dr. Boswell had marked as the entrance wound in the back of the neck?

A It's not my understanding that that is his marking or not his marking. And I don't know what that pencil wound is supposed to indicate and who put it there.

Q Okay. If you could then, once again, refer to the sentence on the last --

A [Examining document.] All right. Well, then, I would have to say that this was made by Dr. Boswell. So, naturally, I would disagree with that.

Q Okay. And, so, the pencil marking that you're seeing

here, at least, is your understanding of what Dr. --

A This could allude to that.

Q Okay.

A That is correct.

Q And, so, the pencil marking you -- by your own recollection of the night of the autopsy is in the --

A The pencil notation on it by Dr. James Boswell, yes. And, evidently, I was alluding to this when I wrote this, or when this was --

Q So, you're alluding to Dr. Boswell's pencil marking on Exhibit No. 159 --

A Yes.

Q -- when you wrote the sentence that --

A But I can't understand why he would do something like that, really, because that's not where it was in any size, shape, or form -- fashion. And I think that Jim would probably bear me out, too -- Sibert.

Do we have X-rays -- I mean, not X-rays, but photographs?

Q Yes, we'll be looking at photographs.

A Oh, all right. Fine.

Gees, I hope I didn't blow it. But I'm not talking about it, no. To my recollection, I think my memory is correct. Unless the photographs are backward.

Q Earlier in the deposition, we referred to your observation of the brain being removed during the course of the autopsy. Do you recall that?

A Yes.

Q Could you explain to me what your best recollection is of how that procedure took place?

A Gee, really, I can't when you get right down to it. Not being a medical person, I'm basing the information -- I'm saying this by the doctors are saying, "We are doing this, and we are doing that." And following along on their particular protocol.

I believe it was still attached to something which was in the back, up here. Maybe back of the -- of the -- oh, what do they call this -- spinal column or something like that. The brain sitting on top of that general area.

As I mentioned to you before, I had seen other X-rays

where they had taken brains out, and it was attached --

Q Other X-rays, or other autopsies?

A I mean, other autopsies where it was attached.

Q Where the brain is attached to the corpus callosum?

A Yes, it would have been. Yes.

I believe that -- Now, once again, too, this is just a portion of it, because the rest of it was -- you know, really gone. And it was a very, very large portion of it, to my recollection.

Q Okay. When the brain is removed, do you -- When the brain is removed, what happened with the brain itself?

A They measured it. They weighed it. And then they put it into a jar.

Q Do you recall how much it weighed?

A No, I do not. If I had recalled that or if they had told me at that particular time, I would have recorded it.

Q Do you have any sense of what percentage of the brain was missing at the time it was removed from the cranium?

A I'm saying this now, 38 years afterwards or something like that -- 33 years afterwards, 34 years afterwards. It

was -- Oh, well more than half of the brain was missing.

Q Okay.

A To my recollection, now.

Q Now, the brain typically is in two hemispheres, a right hemisphere --

A Right.

Q -- and a left hemisphere. If half the brain were missing, that would suggest, perhaps, the right hemisphere is missing, or part of the left hemisphere and the right is missing.

A Well, it would have been this particular section here, because this is the section where it was hit, and blew. There would be a large -- a large piece of that.

Q You're referring to the portion -- again, the back of the head, behind the ear; is that correct?

A That's correct, yes.

Q When the fragments were -- the bullet fragments were removed from the skull, was that before or after the brain was removed?

A It was, as I understand it, before. As I recollect, it was before.

Q Do you know whether the fragments were removed from brain tissue, as opposed to skull?

A I don't know. I can only say, he told us it was from the back of the sinus. So, I would assume that it would be from the brain tissue itself.

And we were looking also, too, by the way -- or the doctors are probing inside the cranium or the entire -- And they were taking -- you know, they took those two pieces out.

And to the best of my recollection, that was prior to the time the entire brain was removed. Well, not the entire brain -- what remained of the brain.

Q We've discussed a fragment of the skull coming into the depo -- or coming into the autopsy later -- later on, into the autopsy. Do you recall that?

A Yes.

Q Do you remember what the explanation was for where that piece of skull had been found?

A As I -- best I recall, it was supposedly found on the floor of the limousine that the President had been in.

Q Do you --

A And it was brought up by a -- I believe, two Secret Service agents, or two or three Secret Service agents.

Q Do you recall what you were told at the time of the autopsy, where the skull had come from?

A I believe, what I just said was what I was told then.

Q Okay.

A Unless you can refresh my memory with something else.

Q I'd like to show you Exhibit 151 -- again, the 302 that was prepared. And I'd like to ask you to read along. You can read simultaneously.

A [Examining document.]

Q Let me read this into the record, and you can read along to yourself.

A Yes.

Q "Also, during the latter stages of the autopsy, a piece of the skull, measuring 10 by 6.5 centimeters, was brought to Dr. Humes, who was instructed that this had been removed from the President's skull."

Do you see those words there?

A I sure do.

Q Can you tell me what that means; that it was removed from the President's skull?

A Well, it would be quite evident that if it was shot, it was removed. I mean, when it blew out, that would be removed.

He did not -- Maybe the terminology is what's confusing people. He did not, in any way, indicate to us that he thought that a surgical procedure had been performed to remove that.

Q Okay. Previously, we identified a document as Exhibit No. 149, which was a telex that had gone out. And you had said, in a very brief way, that you had provided some of the information that went into writing the telex.

A That is correct, yeah.

Q Could you look at this telex now, and perhaps tell us what some of the terminology means? If we can start at the top, left-hand, where it say "urgent", what does that mean, typically, in an FBI telex?

A This is a teletype, which is urgent, to the -- to

the -- In other words, go directly to the director.

Q So, that's a priority indicator of some --

A It would be a priority. However, in this particular instance, mostly every teletype we sent would be urgent.

And in most instances, I know, in the Bureau, anything which you sent to the director was urgent. So, I -- It really has not really significance. Except here, when it meant urgent, it meant urgent.

In prior teletypes, you could send a teletype in. And if it had no -- I mean, you just sent it "urgent" so that it would get a priority.

Q Okay. Was there any category of priority higher than urgent?

A Not to my knowledge.

Q Okay. What does the 11/23/63 signify?

A The date.

Q And what does the 2-00 signify?

A The time it was sent.

Q And do you know what the AM and then the TRC signifies?

A The AM would be the a.m., antemeridian. The TRC, I

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don't know what that signifies.

Q So, it would be your understanding that this would have been sent from SAC, Baltimore to the Director --

A No. SAC, Dallas. Oh, excuse me. From the SAC, Baltimore; yes.

Q -- to Director and SAC, Dallas?

A Yeah. This would have been after we called in to Tully -- Ed Tully.

Q So, you called in. Your supervisor gave him some information. And the telex was prepared in the Baltimore office?

A We called up Tully direct.

Q Okay.

A And that was at 2:00 a.m. No, it showed before 2:00 a.m.

Q Could you look at the bottom of the telex, where it says, "And ACK", which I assume means acknowledge, "PLS", which I assume means please.

A Oh, on the back of it here.

Q On the last page. Second page.

Then 2- --

A 2:07 a.m., okay. This one --

Q -- 07.

A Okay.

Q Can you tell me what those abbreviations signify?

A Yes. This would be the end of it, "acknowledge please." Which would be for the Bureau to come back and say, "Yes, we received it."

And I see down here it was 2:07 a.m. "OK FBI Washington", which indicated that they received the teletype.

Q Would it be fair to say, then -- or fair to assume that the version that we are looking at here is not the teletype as it was sent out from SAC, Baltimore, but as received in Washington?

A That's correct.

Q Do you know whether Mr. Tully had any information on the autopsy, other than as it came from you and Mr. Sibert?

A He could not possibly have had any other information relative to the autopsy, unless it came from Jim or I.

Q Okay.

A Let me -- let me qualify that. I don't know whether this had occurred or not, but let me just qualify that.

The times would indicate that what I just said is absolutely correct. However, we did take these fragments over to the laboratory. And possibly somebody from the lab called up to give him some information.

But I can't see in here how that would in any way change the information which we sent in. No, I have --

Q When you say "fragments", you're referring to the bullet fragments; is that correct?

A Yes.

Q Could you look at --

A [Examining document.] This is what we sent in. See, he got that -- Wait a minute. Okay, that's good.

Q Could you look at the second paragraph on the first page and the second sentence of that, which I'll read for the record.

"Piece of skull measuring 10 by 6.5 centimeters later flown in from Dallas hospitals. And X-rays Bethesda disclose minute metal fragments in this piece where bullet emerged from

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skull."

A Okay.

Q Do you see that?

A Yes, I do.

Q Can you tell me what it mean -- what you meant by the fragments were flown in, or the fragment came in from Dallas hospital?

A Yes, I can. Because, as I understand it, when they examined the car, they found this piece of -- what do you call it -- skull in the car in the hospital area, and it was obtained from there. It was not my understanding whatsoever that this was a piece which was found on a stretcher.

Q Do you recall of anytime within the first day or two -- well, let's say within first week after the assassination, that you made any reference yourself to a fragment of skull as having been found in the limousine?

A I don't know whether we did or not. I think I might have, maybe, in the -- in the very first report; didn't I?

Q Well, turn to page five of that, as well as any other portions you'd like. And it refers to the piece of the skull

that had been removed from the President.

A [Examining document.] No, it doesn't say that. I think that somewhere -- Don't I mention somewhere, two or three Secret Service agents bringing that and saying they got it from the car?

Q I believe that that's in your affidavit --

A Okay.

Q -- for 1978.

A Yeah, okay.

Q Of course, what I'm trying to understand is what you were told the night of the autopsy about this versus what you may have learned at some other time.

A Well, as I mentioned before, there are certain things which the finding of it is very important now. We recognize that. And various other things.

But in those days, you got a piece of skull, "Here, we got it in the car," or something or other. Which later now means quite differently -- or could mean something else differently.

It was my understanding that was found in the car.

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Q Do you know who it was who found it in the car?

A One of the Secret Service agents, when they were going through it.

Q Did you ever speak to any of the Secret --

A No.

Q -- Service agents who found it?

A No.

Q So, the information that you have was second or --

A It came in --

Q It was second-hand.

A It came in to the autopsy surgeons by the Secret Service agents.

Q So, the Secret Service agent who brought it into the morgue --

A That's correct.

Q That's your understanding?

A Not the morgue. Into the autopsy room.

Q And it didn't come from Kellerman or Greer; is that correct?

A No, it did not. Unless indirectly. Like they

brought it on in, saying --

Q Sure.

A -- "Bob, here occurred --" something. "Here it is."

Q Sure. Sure.

A But, no, it didn't -- They did not have it in their possession at the time that the autopsy began or anything such as that.

Q Do you recall any discussion during the time of the autopsy about the shape or size of an entrance wound in the skull?

A Now, I don't know how to answer this, because there was much discussion about the beveling in of the wound and the beveling out -- I mean, the beveling in of the skull, and the beveling out, I believe, on the piece of the skull fragment which came in. That was discussed.

Now, what else would like to --

Q Did the doctors describe, for example, the size of what they perceived to be the entrance wound? So, would they identify that with a certain number of centimeters or millimeters?

A If it's in my report, then, I do recall it.

Q Do you recall the doctors identifying the specific location of the entrance wound?

A As back here?

Q Yes.

A Yes, definitely. Yes, yes.

Q And do you recall that they --

A I do -- I -- May I just --

Q Please.

A Because they -- they were specific about this back wound here. And then they were also specific about the wound to the top of the head, about the beveling in and beveling on out. Yes, I specifically recall that.

Q Okay.

A They discussed that.

Q Do you remember their making any kind of statement about the -- exactly where the location was, in terms of millimeters or centimeters?

A The head wound?

Q Yes.

A If they -- if they did make a statement to that effect, I would have put that in the report.

Q Okay.

A Or Jim would have.

Q If we could now talk about the wound in the shoulder or the back, I don't mean any words I'm using to prejudice --

A Okay.

Q Whatever term you're more comfortable with, I'd rather use.

A In the rear somewhere --

Q In the rear somewhere.

A -- is fine.

Q But we're talking about the torso --

A Yes.

Q -- and not the head. You previously made reference to attempts to probe that -- probe that wound. Did you ever see any kind of metal object used to probe that wound?

A Yes. They used a metal probe, in addition to their fingers.

Q Did they use that probe at any time on the cranium

or the head?

A Not to my knowledge.

Q And what did they conclude by using the probe, as best you recall?

A In the back?

Q In the back.

A In the -- They probed it to a point where they could not probe any further. In other words, they said there was -- It did not go any further. There -- It only went in, I guess, the length of a half of finger or something like that. And they could not push the probe any further.

I think there was some discussion as to -- But, actually, in something like that, you could really push it in, and destroy the back section in there, where -- which would stop the particular probing further.

So, they probed to a point where they were comfortable that it had reached a blockage point on the inside there.

Q Did they make any calculations as to the angle of impact of the bullet --

A Yes, they did.

Q -- in the body?

A And that's in the report, too. Now, that's their figures, not mine.

Q Sure, I understand.

Did they seem reasonably -- the doctors seem reasonably confident about the angle of entry of the bullet into the body?

A Absolutely. Above and back.

Q Do you remember whether the angle came from the finger or from the probe? How they derived the angle?

A I do not recall how they derived the probe -- I mean, how they derived the particular angle. I can only -- Now, once again, I'm making assumptions that it came from the probe itself. And most probably -- No. From the probe itself, I'd have to go.

Q Okay.

A Because they did measure the whole thing, too. And it would seem more probable to measure it from the probe, rather than from their own finger.

Q With regard to the injury on the front of the neck,

was there any discussion at all at any point during the autopsy about that tracheotomy wound having any connection at all with any bullet wounds?

A Absolutely no.

Q Do you remember seeing the probe used at any point on the internal organs of the body?

A No.

Q Is it your understanding that you were present through the time that the autopsy was completed?

A Totally and absolutely.

Q What was the last thing that you saw done to the body by the autopsy doctors?

A Well, the body was turned back on over.

Q Onto the back, or from --

A From the back to the front. So, now we have the body lying there.

Let's see. I'm trying to figure out who did the washing, and who did the -- There was some washing to begin with. But I mean, the -- totally at the end.

The last thing I recall them doing, they were taking

off their gloves and calling in the physician at the mortician's to complete the -- the operation which they have to perform on the body.

Q What was the condition of the skull at the time the doctors were completed? That is, were there flaps of skin down, or had that all been pulled back, too?

A As I recall it, there was -- the flaps of skin had been put back. I do recall the people coming in later -- the funeral home, fixing it up to the point where it looked like in good shape whatsoever. I mean, it looked in good shape.

But I don't recall the doctors doing anything further to the body, once they had turned it on over. I don't know whether they took their hand and -- you know, you push the thing back in, such as this, which would cover up that massive hole -- the long section of the hole.

And there was no discussion whatsoever about the tracheotomy. I mean, it was a fait accompli that that was a tracheotomy, nothing else.

Nor was there any further discussion about the wound at the back of the -- the wound in the back. No discussion

whatsoever about that -- about what it might have been, or --

Now, I understand that later that morning, after the body had been gone, that -- calling out to Dallas, they found out that it was over a bullet wound. But by that time, the body was gone.

Q Did you see the men from Gawler's perform work on reconstruction of the body?

A Yes, I did.

Q Approximately what time, to the best of your recollection, did the autopsy itself conclude?

A Physically, the autopsy concluded somewhere shortly after midnight, I believe it was. In that general area. Now, I don't -- can't be too much more specific. Maybe 12:15. Maybe 1:00 a.m. But it was over and done with.

I know we did not get out -- Well, let's reconstruct it a bit.

The teletype was sent to the Bureau at 2:00 a.m., which means that we had to be out at -- The teletype was sent from -- Let's me see. I'm trying to think where it was sent from originally. From the Bureau headquarters -- I mean, from

Washington -- no, from Baltimore.

Q Baltimore.

A So, I would say that the -- We called up immediately upon getting, I believe, back out to Andrews. Or maybe we called from the Bureau -- called from the Bureau back to Baltimore to discuss it. So, it had to be that way.

I would say that the autopsy was finished somewhere around 1:00, 1:10.

Q Did you go back -- Something that you said confused me. Did you go back to Baltimore?

A No.

Q So, that was just a telephone call to Baltimore?

A That's correct. From Bureau headquarters.

Q And was the autopsy completed at the time you made the call to Baltimore?

A Totally. The body was dressed.

Q About how long were people from Gawler's working on the body, as best you can recall?

A Oh, let me see. They drained what was left the blood. I remember they put in whatever substance -- formaldehyde or

something like that.

I believe they took out the eyes, if I'm not mistaken. What happened to them, I wouldn't know.

Let me see. They covered up the throat. I don't know what procedure they used, but they did that.

They powdered the body. I'm sure of that. I know that. I know they shaved it also. Even put underwear on it, by the way, that the valet sent. Called the valet up, and they went to the White House to get clothes for his body. Put a tie on him. Put a blue suit with stripes on it. A blue striped suit, dark tie.

And that was the condition of the President -- ex-President when we left. He was in a suit. He was in a casket. This was the second casket he was in, now, which was brought in by General Wehle.

Q During the time that work was being done on the skull -- where there was the damage to the skull, did you watch that work being done?

A Just a very short procedure. From our point of view, the autopsy was totally over and completed

This was something which we put in there from a peripheral point of view. This was just there. These people came in. They did this, they did that, et cetera. But the autopsy was totally completed.

The doctors were then -- I think it was Humes was writing his protocol at the time. To my knowledge, he never -- he never went back to the body while Jim and I were there.

Q So, from the time that the autopsy was completed and Gawler's started, were the -- any of the autopsy doctors in the morgue or in the --

A Yes.

Q -- the room? They were in the room?

A Yes, they were.

Q But they didn't go back and touch the body, or --

A When I say they were in the room, they were in the other room. Remember somebody was --

Q The anteroom?

A No, not the anteroom. They were in the -- There was two -- There was a partition back there, where the X-rays

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were. There was a table in there. And they were in there, discussing it -- in that particular area there.

Q Okay. But they didn't go back with -- or do anything further with the body?

A I never saw them. No, they -- Because the people from the funeral home were working on it.

Q Okay. And at the time that you left the hospital, it was your understanding that the work on the body had been totally completed by Gawler's, and it was -- the body was back in the casket?

A To my knowledge, the body was totally completed by then. In fact, they were waiting for Mrs. Kennedy and Bobby Kennedy to come down to view the body.

Q Did you see what the people from Gawler's used to reconstruct the head at all? Any procedures or --

A No, I don't recall that. I must have seen it at the time, but I was -- You know, to me, from my general experience and from my investigative experience, the autopsy was totally completed.

The doctors take off their gloves. They leave the

table. They walk into another room -- I mean, another section of the room. To me, that's over and done with.

Q And do you -- Well, I've asked this before. Let me put it into a different context.

A Sure.

Q Do you recall any photographers after that -- after the autopsy was being -- had been completed that came back and took any additional pictures?

A If they did, I don't recall it.

Q Okay. During the course of the autopsy, how many people did you see writing notes or taking any kind of notes?

A Well, I didn't see any of the people in the balcony area writing notes.

I saw Humes write some, or Boswell write some. One of them wrote something or other, I seem to recall -- or make drawings or something in that particular vein.

I don't know whether Boswell used a -- or Humes used a -- one of these little machines, or not.

Q Dictating machine?

A Dictating machine, or not. But I know he started

off by saying something, "Well, the body is such and such and such." There might have been a stenographer there, taking notes for him. I don't know. I don't recall that.

Q Do you recall whether Colonel Fink took any notes?

A I don't recall specifically whether he did or not.

I know he came in later during the autopsy. He was not there for the beginning.

Q Did you take notes during the autopsy?

A Yes, we did.

Q Both you and Mr. Sibert?

A Jim took some, also.

Q So, there were two sets of --

A But we didn't take it contemporaneously. In other words, I'm chatting with you now or something. Then I go outside and make the note, or something or other.

We didn't want to leave the impression that we were making notes of the people there. And we felt that it was a much better way of doing it to write it immediately thereafter, rather than -- Because the minute you sit down and start taking notes, some people clam up. And we didn't want that to occur.

We did take some, though. Yes, we did. And I destroyed them.

Q Can you tell me about what the procedure is generally for the creation of the 302? Not with respect to this -- the particular one on the night of the autopsy.

A You would take notes. You would take notes for -- for a purpose. Normally, you would ask somebody --

If you're going to write a 302 -- I'm coming in to interview you now about the murder of John Doe or something like that, and you're a witness to it. I'm going to say, "May I take notes?" or something such as that.

But in this particular case because of the exceptional circumstances surrounding it, now, we didn't want to disturb anybody or distract their sense of -- trains of thought in that particular vein.

So, we didn't openly go around and say, "Okay. We're going to take some notes now. And here we go. Do you mind if I take these notes?" or something of that particular vein. No, we did not do that.

Q Now, again, I'd like to --

A Yes.

Q -- just talk about the ordinary course of preparing a 302.

A Yes.

Q When you take notes, what do you do with the notes after you have taken the --

A You take those notes, review them to make sure they were properly put in there. You might make a note and say something, and you would fill in the missing spaces which you might have taken when you got back to your headquarters. And then you would dictate it within five days.

Q And then after it's dictated, what do you do with the notes?

A You would take back the information which was recorded, and review that against the information on the 302, and sign it. And then we had a habit of destroying the notes, because we could not see any reason to keep the notes.

Well, I'll say it off the record, but go ahead. Are we on the record, or off the record?

Q We're on the record.

A Okay.

Q Go ahead.

A There's no reason to go ahead and discuss the taking of the notes or putting them in a -- what you call the 1A exhibit in your report, because through -- An attorney can get a hold of those notes and compare those notes with the particular 302.

The notes themselves would not be a
verbatim -- verbatim --

Q Verbatim.

A -- verbatim representation of exactly what is in the 302, because you would elaborate a little bit further in the 302 than on the notes.

And my first SAC, an old Texas Ranger, said, "Son," he says, "once you dictate that, that's what you're going to testify to. So, get rid of anything else." And we did. And I did. And I think every FBI agent does.

Q And do you have a specific recollection of destroying the notes that were used here?

A Oh, specifically.

Q Do you recall what the -- how the --

A Now we're back on the record.

Q We're on the record --

A Fine.

Q -- all the way through.

A Okay.

Q Okay. Let me show you once again a document that we previously referred to at the depositions, Exhibit No. 1, which is a face sheet from the autopsy.

Did you see this document -- I'm referring now to the first page of this document -- during the night of the autopsy? Did you see anyone working on that, or preparing that?

A No, not really. I can't say. I might have, but it doesn't hit me like a -- like a bolt, no.

Q Could you look at the second page of this, and tell me whether you recall having seen that on the night of the autopsy?

A No, not to my knowledge, either. I might have, but I don't specifically recall it.

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MR. GUNN: Okay. I think we better talk about lunch.

Maybe we should go off the record now.

THE WITNESS: Fine.

MR. GUNN: Do you need a break?

[Lunch recess.]

A F T E R N O O N S E S S I O N

Whereupon,

FRANCIS XAVIER O'NEILL, JR.

was recalled for examination by counsel for the U.S. Department of Justice and, having been previously duly sworn by the notary public, was examined and testified further as follows:

EXAMINATION BY COUNSEL FOR U.S. JUSTICE

BY MR. GUNN:

Q Mr. O'Neill, before we broke for lunch, we were discussing the notes that you had taken to use in preparation for the 302.

A Yes.

Q I have a question about other notes that you saw being prepared during the time of the autopsy. Did you ever hear anything about the disposition of other notes, such as notes being taken by Humes or Boswell?

A By rumor. All right. I'll repeat this, but I don't know this of my own knowledge.

But I had heard that after he completed his protocol, Humes, I believe, destroyed his notes and destroyed a schematic

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drawing, or something or other, of the autopsy -- I mean, of the body.

Q Where did you hear those rumors from?

A Came to me from the seat of -- from Bureau headquarters. One of the agents there -- I just forget who he was -- had heard that from the Secret Service. And I understand that this is -- by the way, the Secret Service had heard it from somebody at Bethesda.

Q Did anybody attach any particular significance to those notes being destroyed, in the Secret Service?

A No, because I had destroyed mine also. So, it didn't make any particular difference to me, one way or the other.

Looking back now or looking back a month -- I mean, a year or so afterwards, yes, because those -- that particular drawing and also the notes would specifically show what we said or corroborate what would be in our reports.

Q Do you recall ever having heard any discussion by anyone regarding any searches for notes after the autopsy, or anything about missing notes from the autopsy?

A No, sir.

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Q Did you observe at any time during the autopsy any film being taken out of a camera and being exposed to light?

A No, sir.

Q Did you ever hear any story about film being exposed to light?

A No, sir.

Q Did you ever know Special Agent James Fox of the Secret Service?

A I heard the name mentioned. I just don't recall exactly where I heard it. I believe he was of the agents -- believe he was one of the agents who came up from Dallas.

Q Do you know about any role that Mr. Fox had in conjunction with autopsy photos?

A No, sir.

Q Do you know where the autopsy photographs went after they left Bethesda?

A Yes, they went to -- Let me see. They were given to the Secret Service. I think an agent by the name of Brock, B-r-o-c-k, or something like that, might --

Q Bouck? Bouck, B-o-u-c-k?

A I believe, something like that. I got that from my -- I think, during our interviews on the 27th, from -- from Kellerman, or Greer, or Jim Behn -- or Gerry Behn.

That evening, they were given to the Secret Service. What particular agent, I don't know.

Q Have you ever heard anything about any missing autopsy photographs?

A No, sir.

Q What I'd like to do now is to show you some photographs that have been identified by other witnesses as being original autopsy photographs, if we can take a short break and have those assembled.

[Recess.]

MR. GUNN: Back on the record.

BY MR. GUNN:

Q Mr. O'Neill, I'd like to --

A Yes.

Q -- have you take a look at the first view, which is the "left side of head and shoulders". And you're going to

be looking at Color Positive No. 29.

I'd like to ask if that is what the body appeared to you to be like on the night of November 22nd? Again, that's the left profile of the head.

A Yes. I see the eyes are still open, too, as I say; yeah.

Q Do you recall the stirrup that's being used to hold the President's head? Do you remember whether that was --

A No, I don't recall that.

Q Do you recall a towel being under the President's head at any time during the autopsy?

A No.

Q Okay.

MR. GUNN: Could we have a look at the second view, which is described as --

THE WITNESS: Oh, I didn't realize that he had that -- Well, go ahead. I'm just making an observation on my own here about the head.

BY MR. GUNN:

Q No, go ahead.

A No, I didn't realize it was so large. I remember it was very large, but --

Q But please don't --

A No, I didn't touch it.

Q Oh, okay.

A No, I didn't. No.

I didn't realize it was that large.

Q There will be another view where it will be a little bit clearer.

The second view that we're looking at is the "right side of head and shoulder" described as Color Photograph No. 26. And we can turn it that way.

A Yeah.

Q I'd like to ask you whether that is how the body appeared to you on the night of the 22nd?

A Yes. Boy, what a mess. Yeah, I didn't realize it.

Q I'd like to draw your attention to a few parts of this. The first is what I will call a somewhat triangular or pointed -- maybe V shape is a better thing, that goes towards the front of the forehead.

Do you recall that mark that actually enters into the forehead as it appears on the photo?

A Yes. But my question would be, what is that? Is that blood, or is that an opening itself?

Q Are you able to tell, based upon your experience at the autopsy and looking at the photograph, what that is?

A It seems to me that that would seem to be blood.

Q And that doesn't appear to you to be torn scalp or --

A It could be. Either one.

Q But you'd say, in a general way, that looks --

A As a general description of what occurred -- or a general depiction of what occurred, yes.

Q All right. So --

A I mean, what it looked like. Yes.

Q And notice the matter that seems to be extruding from the head. Is that consistent with what you observed on the night of the 22nd?

A Yes. I thought there was a -- not as much of it, but I can see there is substantial there.

MR. GUNN: Could we now look at the third view, which

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is described as the "superior view of the head", Photograph No. 32.

BY MR. GUNN:

Q I'd like to ask you whether that also looks consistent with what you remember from the night of the autopsy.

A The back of the head, yes. Now, as I mentioned, we were outside when the photographs were taken. So, it -- Yes, that could very well be it. But that does look like it from the back.

Q Now, that --

A I don't recall a towel being there, because I didn't see the towel. Yes, but that would look pretty much like the mess that was there.

MR. GUNN: Okay. Can we look at the fourth photograph or the fourth view, called "posterior view of wound of entrance of missile high in shoulder", Color Photograph No. 38.

THE WITNESS: Yeah, that looks fairly good.

BY MR. GUNN:

Q That looks approximately like what you saw?

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A Yes, it does. I'm just trying to visualize if the neck had been down, it would appear that this would have been down further. But that's approximately it, yeah.

Q Okay. And are you able to identify the bullet entry wound in the neck or shoulder area?

A The upper one here.

Q Okay. The one that is roughly consistent with -- let's see, one, two, three -- where the third centimeter mark is?

A Yes.

Q Do you see that?

A Yes.

MR. GUNN: Okay. Could we take a look at the fifth view, the "right anterior view of head and upper torso, including tracheotomy wound", Color No. 40.

THE WITNESS: Yep.

BY MR. GUNN:

Q I'd like you to take a look at the tracheotomy wound, and tell me whether that is approximately the size that you remember it being.

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A Yes, it is. But there's something which I -- I'm viewing it here, and it's -- I don't know. The photographs are --

In some, the eyes are open all the way. And in some of them, they're almost closed. Would that be from the movement of the body which made the -- What do you call it? The -- the eyelids. And they go up and down, or what?

It just seems a bit odd to me that this picture, they're -- looks 100 percent wide open. Yet, on some of the others, they don't look nearly that open at all.

Q Do you recall from the night of the autopsy whether the eyes were ever opened?

A Yes, I do. Yes, very much so. As I mentioned, I think, originally, and also in my notes that the eyes were open. This is the way it would look to me.

Q Okay. And just so I'm clear, the tracheotomy wound looks to you approximately the way it looked the night of --

A Yes, it does. That is correct.

MR. GUNN: Okay. Can we take a look now at view number six, which is described as "wound of entrance in right

posterior occipital region", Color Photograph No. 42.

BY MR. GUNN:

Q I'd like to ask you whether that photograph resembles what you saw from the back of the head at the time of the autopsy?

A This looks like it's been doctored in some way. Let me rephrase that, when I say "doctored". Like the stuff has been pushed back in, and it looks like more towards the end than at the beginning. All you have to do was put the flap back over here, and the rest of the stuff is all covered on up.

Q Did you at any point during the autopsy see that the hair had been washed or cleaned?

Let me -- let me withdraw that and rephrase the question.

Prior to the time the first incision was made, did you ever see that the hair had been cleaned, or combed, or pressed back in any way?

A No, I don't recall if it did. No, I don't recall that.

Q I'd like to show you the original drawing that you

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made for the House Select Committee on Assassinations, Exhibit No. 86.

A All right.

Q And ask you whether --

A Let me rephrase this now. I can't draw. So, I didn't make these original drawings. I just --

Q Sure.

A -- indicated on there.

Q Sure. Let me rephrase that, so there isn't any question.

Although you didn't make the drawings, you made the markings of approximately --

A Yes.

Q -- where the wounds were located?

A Approximately, that's correct.

Q Do you see the wounds that you identified in the drawings that you made in 1978 on the autopsy Photograph No. 42, which is -- again, we're looking at the wound of entrance.

A No, I don't see the wounds. I don't see the -- To me, the other photographs were a better depiction of the way

the back of the head looked when I saw it.

MR. GUNN: Steve, could we see -- and keep this one here -- the fourth view, which is the posterior view of wound? And that's No. 38.

BY MR. GUNN:

Q This is one you looked at a moment ago, and I'd like to draw your attention --

A Yeah, I can see it's the same way. It's very similar to it, yeah.

Q Does the back of the head in Photograph No. 38 -- the one that's on your left now -- does the head wound look like what you saw on the night of the autopsy?

A Let me rephrase it, then. You asked me before -- had nothing to do with the head wound. But this here, I assume that you are asking if this was the same?

Quite frankly, I thought that there was a larger opening in the back, such as the other -- I mean, opening in the neck. Let me rephrase that again. Opening in the back of the head.

Q Back of the head.

A Yes.

Q And, so, does it look to you as it -- or the photograph itself does not seem to comport --

A These look very, very -- almost identical as these pictures here.

Q And you're referring to Nos. 38 and 42?

A Mm-hmm.

Q That is, they look similar in terms of showing the back of the head?

A That's correct.

Q But that the views that you're seeing do not correspond exactly with what you recall?

A I specifically do not recall those -- I mean, being that clean or that fixed up. To me, it looks like these pictures have been -- But if they've been identified -- positively identified, then, de facto.

But I'm talking about myself. It would appear to me that there was a -- more of a massive wound, such as the other photographs depicted. I'm not saying that these have been doctored or phoned up in any particular way at all.

It just would appear to me -- And I don't recall anybody going ahead and cleaning up that section, just for the sake of having the photographs taken.

Q Okay.

A Has it ever been questioned as to what that is there, and that is there? What that is?

Q You're referring to a little piece of something that looks like matter of some sort --

A Yes.

Q -- that's near the hairline at the top of the neck?

A Yes.

Q There's been discussion about that. And different people have made different observations about it.

A Yeah, I just thought I'd ask.

MR. GUNN: Okay. Could we take a look at the last view, which is the seventh view. It is described as "missile wound of entrance in posterior skull, following reflection of scalp", Color Photograph No. 44.

BY MR. GUNN:

Q And let me just give you a little bit of caution that

most people who look at this have a hard time orienting it. And it's a difficult view. So, if you are puzzled, then, you're not alone.

A Oh, that's good.

Q With that said, does that --

[Interruption to the proceedings.]

BY MR. GUNN:

Q After that brief interruption, can you identify that photograph as any view that you saw at the night of the autopsy?

A No. Quite frankly, I can't. It looks like it's a piece of the -- of the flap here which came on back. It would appear to be something like that. But I can't specifically identify that picture there, no.

MR. GUNN: Okay. Could we now see the eighth view, what has been described as the "basilar view of brain", Color Photograph No. 46.

BY MR. GUNN:

Q And let me say, in the way of preface, these photographs have been identified as having been taken of President Kennedy's brain at sometime after the autopsy -- after

they had been set in formalin.

Can you identify that in any reasonable way as appearing to be the -- what the brain looked like of President Kennedy?

A No.

Q In what regard does it appear to be different?

A It appears to be too much.

MR. GUNN: Could we now look at -- Let me ask a question.

BY MR. GUNN:

Q If you could elaborate a little bit on what you mean by "it appears to be too much"?

A Well, from this particular photograph here, it would seem that the only section of the brain which is missing is this small section over here. To me, that's not consistent with the way I recall seeing it.

I do recall a large amount of what was identified to me as brain matter being on the back of Kellerman's shirt -- I mean, Kellerman's jacket and Greer's jacket. And, to me, that was a larger portion than that section there.

This looks almost like a complete brain. Or am I wrong on that? I don't know.

MR. GUNN: Could we take a look -- If we could keep this one out for just a moment, and take a look at the ninth view, which is described as the superior view of the brain, Color Photograph No. 50.

BY MR. GUNN:

Q Just so it's clear to you, the basilar view is going to be the brain from the bottom. The superior view will be the brain from the top.

And what I'm showing you now would be the left hemisphere of the brain. And the portion over here is the right hemisphere of the brain. The cerebellum is the portion down there.

Does that look approximately the size of what you recall President Kennedy's brain being when it was removed from the cranium?

A In all honesty, I can't say that it looks like the brain that I saw, quite frankly. I -- As I described before, I did not recall it being that large.

If other people say that this is what happened, so be it. To me, I don't recall it being that large. It could have been, but I can't swear on a stack of Bibles that it was.

MR. GUNN: Okay. I think that's it for now. Thank you very much.

Off the record for a second.

[Discussion off the record.]

BY MR. GUNN:

Q Mr. O'Neill, earlier in the deposition we've been referring to a document that has been identified as Exhibit 151, which is the 302 that you made from the time of the autopsy.

A Yes.

Q What I'd like to do is show you a document that is -- that we withdrew from the Archives that has an Agency No. 124-10063-10184.

And I'd like to ask you if you can identify whether this document -- that I'm handing to you now -- is the original of the 302 from the autopsy.

A Let me see. Well, those are my initials. No ifs or buts about that. It would certainly appear to be, unless

you can prove to me otherwise that it's not. Put it that way.

I notice that there is here the spaces in here.

Q When you say "the spaces", you're referring to the gaps between the words? That space on page four?

A Either they were typographical errors or some word there that didn't belong in there. Not as some people have indicated and pointed it out to me before; that we were taking out a word which was very germane to the entire situation.

Q Now, when -- Well, first, let me make sure that I'm understanding. To the best of your understanding, this document that is in your hand now is the original?

Let me ask that in a different way. Withdraw that question.

Did you sign more than one document?

A No.

Q And can you identify this as having been initialed by you?

A Yes, those are my initials.

Q So, would it be your understanding that to the extent there is an original of this document, that it's the one that's

in your hand here?

A Yes.

Q Now, earlier you described this as being -- Perhaps I -- As I recall, the word you used is "mimeograph". Could you describe what the procedure was for creating this document?

A Well, let me see. As I recall -- and this is going back many long years -- they would type it up on a blue type of a sheet, and then put the sheet on a mimeograph machine, and run it off that way.

Q So, the sheet would -- Is it a sheet covered with a plastic-type film? Do you know?

A Something similar to that, as I recall.

Q And then the typewriter would hit directly on to that plastic --

A That's correct.

Q -- and leave a hole in it.

A Yes.

Q The ink would then go through the hole.

A That's correct.

Q Do you know what was done with the inky plastic sheet

after the copies were made from it?

A Well, I've seen it done before in the past, and I know they destroyed them. Now, I see no reason why they would have kept those plastic sheets.

Q So, it's not -- If we have an original document that there are subsequent copies made of, it's that all of the documents that are made are copies made from this mimeograph or plastic sheet; is that correct?

A I can't say it would -- that would -- that did not happen in this particular case. But I do know, in a routine case, there's absolutely no reason to save these mimeograph machine -- I mean, mimeographed sheets, once they have been looked over and gone through.

Q Okay. I'd like to draw your attention to four portions of the 302 --

A Yes.

Q -- that pertain to things that you have already identified as being either gaps in the words or spaces, and just ask you whether you recall what the words were that appeared in those spaces.

A Sure.

Q If we could start on page one of the document, there is a reference to Air Force One.

A Air Force Number One?

[Discussion off the record.]

BY MR. GUNN:

Q Okay.

A Air Force One, okay.

Q Okay, Air Force One. This is on the signed page. So, the top of the page begins with, "At approximately 3:00 p.m.", then the third line down has "Air Force One".

Do you recall what was in the space where the word "One" now appears?

A Probably what was on the space on the front page, which would be "Number" One.

Q That would, presumably, take up even fewer spaces than the one. Whereas, we have extra spaces.

A That was the only thing I can think of in there. That the first page, we left "Air Force Number One". And this one would be "Air Force One" itself.

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Q Okay. Any other possibility that you know about what --

A No.

Q -- might have been there?

A Not at all.

Q Could you turn to page three? And I'd like to draw your attention to the sentence that begins with the word "Arrangements were made", and have you notice the space between the word "by" and "the U.S. Navy".

Do you have any recollection now as to what was in that space?

A This was "Arrangements were made" for -- Oh, down here on the second line.

Q Yes, that's right.

A No. No, I have not.

Q Could you look at page four, please, and draw your attention to the very first line of that page. "During the autopsy" --

A Space there.

Q -- then there's a space "inspection". Do you have

any recollection as to what went there?

A No, none.

Q Mr. O'Neill --

A Yes.

Q -- if you recall, during the autopsy, there was a fragment that came from Dallas.

A Yes.

Q Did the doctors attempt to locate where on the cranium that fragment came from?

A Yes.

Q And were they able to determine where the fragment came from?

A To the best of my recollection, they were.

Q And where was that?

A Back in this section of the head.

Q You're pointing, once again, to the --

A Yes.

Q -- to the part behind the ear?

A There was a section of the cranium missing from there.

Q Did they identify, to the best of the recollection,

the type of bone; that is, parietal bone, occipital bone?

A They may have, but I don't specifically recall exactly what medical term they would use for --

THE WITNESS: Can we go off the record for a moment?

MR. GUNN: Okay.

THE WITNESS: Very briefly.

[Discussion off the record.]

MR. GUNN: We can go back on the record.

BY MR. GUNN:

Q Mr. O'Neill, could you just repeat what you said while we were off the record?

A Yes. At the time that these 302s were made by both Sibert and myself, the Bureau headquarters was -- and including Mr. Hoover -- wanted the report out just as soon as he could.

Looking back now, if we can see errors in here, they certainly would have been corrected which we -- I won't say the term "neglected" to do, but there would be no spaces, et cetera, in there.

Q We were just speaking a moment ago about the large fragment that came in from Dallas.

A Yes.

Q I'd like to draw your attention to page three of the report, to the paragraph that's the next to the last paragraph, and the last sentence of that.

A "The next largest..."

Q The sentence that begins -- I'll just read it for the record -- "The next largest fragment appeared to be at the rear of the skull at the juncture of the skull bone."

A Yes.

Q Do you now recall what that is referring to?

A No. I, quite frankly, cannot remember. I do know that this was the terminology given to us by the doctors.

Q Okay. Now, I'd like to ask you a general question about the 302, and that is whether you now recall any information that you think should have been included in the 302 that was not included?

A Yes. Specifically, yes. I think that the 302 should have included the conversation that I had with Roy Kellerman relative to the President saying, "My God, I've been hit."

I don't know whether it was in this one, or in the

one from the White House.

Q I think that may be, in fact, in the document --

A [Examining document.] No. And looking back now, if I had read this quite specifically, I would have certainly corrected it at the time, because he told me exactly what I told you. He said, "My God, I've been hit." And Mr. Kellerman heard Mr. Kennedy say --

And then he went into the situation about the -- his son -- not his son. But he had been with him for a long period of time, and he knew that he was the only person in the back seat who spoke with a Boston accent.

Q Did you enter -- or did you speak with Mr. Kellerman a few days later?

A Yes, the 27th.

Q I'd like to show you a document we've previously identified as Exhibit 152, and ask you whether this is what you're now referring to? The paragraph that is on page three.

A Oh, I didn't realize I put it in there. Yes, specifically.

Q Okay. Is there any --

A Let me just review that. I didn't realize I put that on the report. Well, I'm glad I did, as a matter of fact.

This, now -- Stay on the record. Okay?

Q Yes.

A This one here, which was on the 22nd --

Q You're now referring to Exhibit 151.

A Yes, which is different from the one which was on the 27th.

Q Which is Exhibit 152.

A Right. We might have -- Let me see how we explain this. [Examining document.]

Where did we see that section where he's saying Mrs. Kennedy said something?

Q That's --

A Oh, it's in this one here.

Q That's on page one of the --

A This was probably influenced by the rumors which came out at the time that Mrs. Kennedy had said something relative to that.

I can't explain it, other than to say that I'm putting

this down at the time. Maybe Kellerman changed his mind. I don't know whether he did not. It would seem that he did.

Remember now, he had a period of time to discuss this January -- I mean, the November 27th interview with his -- Jim Rowley, Gerry Behn, all of the other agents involved, Secret Service.

Now, why he said this at one time, and then said this at another time, I don't know. But this -- Once again, I have no reason to put something down on a particular piece of paper, unless they tell me what it was. He said this on the 22nd or the 23rd, whatever it might be --

And once again, too, now, you have to remember this.

This man is under tremendous stress. He really is. I don't know whether I put it down on the piece of paper or not. Maybe I did.

But he -- he had not even telephoned his wife. While we're interviewing him, this is the late evening. And there had been a rumor out -- or a report out that two Secret Service agents had been killed. So, the man was under tremendous stress. That's the only explanation I can give.

I do know he was very specific here, in this one.

Q You're referring to the second interview?

A The 27th. That's correct, yes.

Q Did anyone --

A As a matter of fact -- if you don't mind me just interrupting here -- this is the very first time I heard anybody not question, but bring this to my particular attention; that he said one thing on one day, and one thing on another day.

Q Why did you go back to Agent Kellerman and talk to him, and interview him again?

A Because we felt that with more time, he might be able to give us more information. This was a very brief -- Let me rephrase that. It's not very brief, but under circumstances where we were not taking notes -- or as many notes as we wanted to take in the presence of the person we're speaking to.

The second interview was a regular type of interview, where we took notes in his presence. "Well, Roy, now, did you say this?"

Bing, bing. Okay.

We did not go down there with our original notes,

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because our original notes were already taken and destroyed.

We went down there, though, to get any additional information which he might have, and this is the information here.

Q Did anyone ask you to go back to interview Agent Kellerman, or was that your own idea?

A Oh, no, no. Mr. Hoover directed us, we go back.

Q Did he give you any instructions regarding particular points that you should raise?

A None. None whatsoever.

Q Why did you interview Agent Behn?

A Gerry Behn? Because Gerry Behn was the head of the White House detail. And Kellerman was only the -- I don't want to say the junior head, but only the assistant special agent in charge.

We wanted to get the information directly from Gerry Behn as to the procedures which Secret Service did have relative to the protection of the President.

Q Why would that be done out of the Baltimore field office, rather than the --

A Very good.

Q -- Washington field office?

A There has always been a feeling of contention there, because Washington field office was very jealous of their particular jurisdiction. And we were out of Baltimore field office.

The SAC in Baltimore called the S -- I mean, the SAC in Washington field called the SAC in Baltimore, and discussed with him that if there were any further investigation to be done in Washington, D.C., it would be done by FBI agents from the Washington field division.

Tully said, "Well, my men have already developed a rapport with the two special agents, and we're going to send them on back to be interviewed, because we got a call from Bureau headquarters now."

So, the SAC in WFO then called the Bureau. And the Bureau supervisor over there, evidently, decided, "Well, this is the type of a problem -- We should give it to Mr. Hoover."

So, Hoover got all the facts and said, "We'll send the two agents back from Baltimore. Since they've already started this, let them finish it." Or words to that effect.

Q You said that you did not receive any particular directions on what to ask Kellerman. Did you receive any directions on what to ask either Greer or Behn?

A No. But the word came from FBI headquarters that this was taken under very, very trying circumstances, and to go back to see if there's anything additional which they would want to furnish to us after they had a chance to recollect.

And, also, for my -- Well, I don't want to say for my own personal reason. But we wanted to find out where the Vice President was; what he was doing; how did Air Force -- both of them come off a plane together, or is -- Something similar to that.

So, we wanted to find out the procedure in taking the presidential car up, which we found out came from Air Force Two, et cetera, and all that.

Q Why was it that you wanted to understand that?

A For information purposes, to make the report as complete as possible, or in case anybody did ask a question.

"Well, wait a minute. Where was the Vice -- What's

the Vice President doing when he was down in Dallas" -- I mean, "when he's over in Fort Worth? What's he doing, meeting the President over here now up in Dallas? How did he get there?"

Well, this would explain how he got there.

Q Okay.

A For information purposes.

Q I'd now like to turn to the interview that you had with Arlen Specter. What I'd like to do is give you a copy of what we understand to be notes that Mr. Specter created after that interview, and have you take a look at them.

First, let me show you the document we've marked as Exhibit No. 154, which appears on its face to be dated March 12th, 1964, from Arlen Specter to Mr. J. Lee Rankin.

So, the first question to you is, have you previously seen this document?

A No, I have not.

Q If you take a minute --

A I didn't even know it existed.

Q If you can take a moment -- or as much time as you need -- to read through that, and then let me know whether you

believe that it accurately summarizes the conversation that you had with Mr. Specter.

A [Examining document.] It's a lot of bull.

Q Well --

A Excuse the term. I -- I beg your pardon.

Q Can you tell me what you're referring to when you --

A Well, I just found here, "SA O'Neill and Sibert advised that they did not recall any discussion of the theory that the bullet might have been forced out by external cardiac massage until after Sibert reported the finding of the bullet on the stretcher." [Examining document.]

MR. GUNN: Can we go off the record for a second?

THE WITNESS: Please.

[Discussion off the record.]

THE WITNESS: I find that this -- well, number one, it's very poorly worded, to begin with.

Number two, there would have been no reason whatsoever for the surgeons to discuss the bullet working its way out through external cardiac massage, until such time as they found that there was a bullet on a stretcher in Dallas.

So, when we come down here, "...advised that he is sure that his notes would not have shown when the Doctors expressed the thought" -- of course, they did -- "that they bullet might have been forced out by external heart massage, in relation to the time that they learned of..."

Q Could --

A This is -- I'm sorry -- disturbing.

Q Let's go back. What I'd really like you to do -- if you could identify what it is that you find to be inaccurate in this.

A All right.

Q When you go back and then start reading it, it becomes confusing as to whether you're saying it in the deposition or whether you're reading something.

Let's try it this way, if we --

A Okay.

Q -- can go back and start from the beginning.

A "SA --"

Q Let's take the first large paragraph. So, the paragraph beginning: "Special Agents O'Neill and Sibert..."

A "...advised --"

Q Is there anything in that paragraph that you find to be inaccurate?

A This is the first one.

Yes, I -- The words "substantial efforts" to determine if there was a missile in the President's -- Kennedy's body.

As I specifically recall it, there was not a substantial effort. The effort was made by probing. Now, if they want to terminate that as a "substantial effort", then, that's what they did.

They did not review any X-rays, to my knowledge, at that time. I don't know whether they subsequent did.

But this was the -- As far as they was concerned -- And I don't know whether it was substantial or not. But this is what I object to there, where they say a "substantial" -- that particular word there.

Q Okay. If we could go to the next paragraph --

A Wait a minute.

Q Oh.

A [Examining document.] No, I don't recall ever saying that. They say Coombs (sic) -- Excuse me. "...Commander Humes and Lieutenant Colonel Finck that the bullet --"

COURT REPORTER: Sir. Sir, would --

THE WITNESS: This is something which I disagree with; right. Put it that way.

BY MR. GUNN:

Q Okay. What we -- what I'd like to do is get clearly what it is that you disagree with. And that's what we're not -- This part of the transcript is going to be very confused.

A Yes, it certainly is. I'm sorry.

Q Just -- What is the statement that you understand Mr. Specter to be making in the first --

A Well, we're still in the first paragraph here.

Q Still in the first large paragraph.

A All right. This section here, wherein Mr. Specter says, "They stated that the opinion was expressed by Commander Humes and Lieutenant Colonel Finck that the bullet might have been forced out of the back of the President's body upon application of external heart massage."

I do not recall that ever taking place, until such time as after Jim had come back and said that there was a bullet found on a stretcher in Dallas. All right?

Q Okay.

A "They stated this theory was advanced..." Wait a minute. [Examining document.]

Q Okay. With the sentence that begins "They stated that..." through the end of the paragraph, is there anything else that you disagree with?

A No, that sounds pretty good to me. "They stated this theory was advanced after SA Sibert called the FBI laboratory..."

I disagree with the words "may have" worked its way out. They did not -- In fact, Humes was the one who specifically that, "That explains it. The bullet worked its way out through external cardiac message." I think we have that in our report. It was not "may have", "could have", "which we" -- Specifically.

All right, now. "...advised that they did not recall any discussion of the theory that the bullet..." There was

no theory, to my knowledge, at all.

Q So, what would be a more correct way of stating that?

A Well, I would not have written what he said to begin with. But it'd be: SA O'Neill and Sibert advised that they did not recall any discussion of the "fact", rather than "theory".

Q Let's try it this way. What did you tell Senator Specter in this regard?

A We told specifically what Jim -- what the doctor said. The doctor said -- after he heard that there was a bullet found on the stretcher in Dallas -- that it was apparent and quite evident that the bullet worked its way out through external cardiac massage in Dallas.

Q Okay.

A Specifically. In fact, two or three times we used it to emphasize what we said.

"SA...advised that he made no notes during the autopsy." Now, that's not true. Jim did make notes during the autopsy, and so did I.

[Examining document.] I'm talking to myself now.

Maybe I shouldn't be.

This. "SA O'Neill advised that he is sure that his notes would not have shown when the Doctors expressed the thought..." They didn't say they "thought".

Specifically, he says that this is fact when he says, "Well, it's quite evident that the bullet worked its way through..." No. They never said they "thought" it might have worked its way out through external cardiac massage. Okay.

Q In other words, you would have told Arlen Specter that the doctors firmly believed that the bullet had worked its way out during cardiac massage?

A Yes. Now, bear in mind, also, that this whole situation with talk about external cardiac massage was taking place not at the beginning, not in the middle, but towards the end of the autopsy itself. And that they were very interested to know what that wound was in the back. And this is the only explanation which they had.

Now, I don't have any knowledge whatsoever what he's talking about here, interviewing Kellerman and Greer, "...on the portions of the FBI report which Kellerman and Greer

repudiated." I don't know what he's talking about there.

Does that say in the next section?

Q No.

A That last section -- I mean, this section is quite right.

Q Which section is quite right?

A "...stated that they interviewed Kellerman and Greer formally on November 27th..." That was quite true.

Remember when I said that they -- we weren't taking notes in the open. This was something which was on the spur of the moment we were doing.

"...that he is certain that he had a verbatim note on Kellerman's statement that the President said, 'Get me to the hospital' and also..."

"...O'Neill stated that he is certain that he has -- he had a verbatim note on Kellerman's statement that the President said, 'Get me to the hospital'..."

And we never said, "Get me to the hospital." He said just what I said he said.

And then Mrs. Kennedy said, "Oh, no."

You know what he did? This son of a gun. He went through my first notes in the first paragraph -- I mean, the first 302, and extrapolated from that and forgot everything which was in the second interview of Kellerman.

Q When you say "he", you're --

A Meaning --

Q -- referring to Mr. Specter?

A Mr. Specter.

"...those were direct quotes from Kellerman because O'Neill used quotation marks in his report..." I didn't use quotation marks in my report; did I? No, I don't see -- I don't recall any quotation marks in those reports.

No, I can't agree with this paragraph which extends on to page two, because I explained to you what I thought the reasons were. And there -- where there's a difference in the -- what he said one day, and said another day.

[Examining document.] All right. They were, then.

Q Quotation marks around what --

A "Get me --"

Q -- Mr. Kellerman said.

A Let me see. "He observed the President slump forward, and heard him say, 'Get me to the hospital.'" Okay.

Now, he had the benefit of this report at that time that he's interviewing us almost a year later; isn't that true?

Q No, no. It's just a few months later.

A Oh, a couple months later. That's true.

I think he's a very smart attorney. He's a very weasel-words type of individual, with the way he conveys various things and puts things into our mouths, quite frankly.

I'll tell you, also, since we're on the record, that he was a second lieutenant or a first lieutenant in OSI, and gave me the impression and gave Jim the impression that he was quite an investigator. I think I specifically asked him something about how many investigations he conducted -- or words to that effect. And it was none.

There was something else, too. I don't know whether Jim told you this or not. When we first walked into that interview with Mr. Specter, we introduced ourselves and sat down. And I would say within a matter of a minute, a telephone rang; and he got up and left the room.

I'll pull that same stunt myself with witnesses, thinking that the two of them might say something when they came back -- you know, when they left the room.

Jim and I, to my recollection, didn't say a word during the period of time he came back in -- until he came back in, which was about five minutes later. And I don't know whether he gave a reason for being out or not.

And I said something to the effect, you know, "That was a very juvenile thing to do," or something in that particular vein. And you can put that in the -- on the record.

He was not the type -- He was not the type of agent that I would have hired, if I was a -- or the type of investigator that I would have hired if I was -- had the authority to pick people for the investigation with the Warren Commission.

Q Would it be fair to say that you thought that he was mischaracterizing the sense of what you were telling him?

A Without a doubt.

Q And what is the principal way in which he -- you understand him to be attempting to mischaracterize what you have said?

A Well, I think one of the things he's doing here is to try to say that we did not specifically recall certain things during the first interview; wherein, the second interview, we did.

I think he's trying to characterize both Jim and I as individuals who were not thorough in our investigation or thorough in our interviews and reporting our interviews.

And I think he's taking certain things said out of context, quite frankly. Specifically, down here. I'm sure that Jim had made notes, because we did compare notes. So, Jim had -- did make notes. I did, too. But we took more when we went back, interviewing the two gentlemen in the White House.

That was -- Oh, here. Wait a minute on this one.

[Examining document.]

And I never recall saying so and so -- Mr. Greer or Agent Greer "...told them just that, but they probably did not make any notes of these comments since their conversation with Greer was an informal one..."

I think we were very specific with what we told the gentleman. In fact, I not only think, I know we were very

specific with what we told him. It wasn't "probably", or "I think so", or something like that.

And, also -- Let me see. He only interviewed us for about 45 minutes. I don't even recall it being that long.

This whole second paragraph from "SA O'Neill and Sibert..." down to the point where "...a bullet on the stretcher..." is so -- so --

How can I give you the word here?

-- written in such a way that nobody knows exactly what was going on there. They didn't know, but there's a possibility. And the hypothesis, and went on and on. Very poorly put. I don't know what he's trying to say.

And the next one is definitely false.

Q Which is that?

A "...Sibert advised that he made no notes during the autopsy." That's false.

And O'Neill advised "he made only a few notes". Well, let's put it this way. How few notes could you make after one, two, three, four -- four or five hours? Maybe three or four pages. Maybe 10 or 15.

I don't know what's "few" or not. He might be characterizing a few notes as a page. That's -- Boy, what a weasel word. He hasn't changed; has he?

[Examining document.] No, that's wrong. "Mr. O'Neill advised that...his notes would not have shown when the Doctors expressed the thought that the bullet might have been forced out..."

And he -- Put it this way. We -- That's wrong, where he said "might have been forced out". My notes did show when they said that specific thing. That was right after Jim came back.

THE WITNESS: Would it be possible to have a copy of this?

MR. HORNE: Sure. I have it all ready for you.

THE WITNESS: Oh, thank you. Would it also be possible to have that 302 on Kellerman and the -- yeah.

MR. GUNN: Any of the documents that we show you today, we'd be happy to give you copies of.

THE WITNESS: Thank you very much.

BY MR. GUNN:

Q All right. Now, I'll show --

A I wish I could characterize this in certain terms, but I shan't. I won't dignify it.

Q I'd like to show you another document that purports to summarize that interview that you had with Mr. Specter. Let me hand you a document marked Exhibit No. 153, which on its face appears to be a memo, dated 3/12/64, from a Mr. Rosen to a Mr. Belmont.

And my question to you, first, will be, have you seen previously the document?

A No, I have not.

Q If you'd like to take a moment and read through that.

A Yes. [Examining document.]

Q Let me ask some questions for you.

A I'm just trying to think of who actually dictated this. As I mentioned, this did not come -- Ah, there I see. Yeah, Jim Malley. Okay.

Q Was there anyone else with you and Mr. Sibert in the interview with Arlen Specter?

A No.

Q What did you do after the interview with Arlen Specter?

A Well, I -- We came out of the interview room, and we made some discussion as to what a -- for want of a better word -- farce it was.

[Discussion off the record.]

BY MR. GUNN:

Q That is, you're referring to the -- that it was a farce -- the interview that Mr. Specter conducted?

A Yes. That is correct, yes.

Q And did you tell Mr. Malley that?

A Not in so many words, no. But I think he got the general feeling. I think the very first thing he said, "How did it go?"

And we both said, "Fine, for what it was," you know, or something or other. "Whatever it was, it went fine." But, no, we didn't specifically say that to Malley.

Q Did Mr. Malley -- Did you understand that Mr. Malley would be preparing a report of your discussion with him about the interview?

A He never specifically said that, but it is our general understanding, since Bureau supervisors those years took very little thing on themselves, and they always pushed it on up forward. So, we were 100 percent positive -- "Well, I won't touch the question" -- he was going to pass the buck on up the line.

Q But you did not know for certain that he had, in fact, recorded that until today; is that correct?

A I had heard in years past that he did write a memorandum. I never saw it until this moment.

Q Okay. And you've had now a chance to read through the memorandum marked Exhibit 153?

A Yes.

Q And is there anything that you find in this memorandum that appears to you to be substantially incorrect?

A No. Substantially, no. Not that is substantially incorrect. There are some things which could be further elaborated on, but not substantially incorrect.

Q Is there anything that you noticed in the course of reading that you would like to correct in Exhibit 153?

A Correct 23 -- 33 years later?

Q Better late than never.

A Possibly, the times. Approximately 7:15 or something similar to that.

Possibly, the fact that we were in the third car of the motorcade. I thought it was the second. Probably the third. I don't know at this date. I still think it was the second, but it could have been the third.

Q How would that be counting it? Two cars back from the ambulance?

A Well, no. It was including the ambulance. See, we didn't include the ambulance when we put it down. But if this was the third car in the motorcade, that would include the ambulance. So, I think that could be more specific.

Q Earlier in your deposition today, I recall that you said -- and please correct me if I'm incorrect -- that the first car in the motorcade was the ambulance. The second car had Kenny O'Donnell --

A Yes, and McHugh.

Q -- and some other people.

A And we were in the third car.

Q And you were in the third car?

A Yeah.

Q Okay. And is that your best understanding right now?

A Yes. Now, here -- all it says, the third car in the motorcade. And I don't know what Jim was thinking about, or whether he meant third car, or that --

Actually, it was the third car. The ambulance being the third car -- I mean, the ambulance being the first car. And the second and third car.

I would -- I would question this. "Prior to SA Sibert calling the FBI --"

Q Excuse me. Which page?

A This is on page three.

"Prior to SA Sibert calling the FBI, did either of you..." et cetera, et cetera "...express an opinion as to whether the bullet wound in the back was a point of entry or a point of exit?"

To my knowledge, they had never used the word "exit".

And they say the answer, "We recall no such

discussion."

Yes, we did. It was discussed. And it was a point of entry. There was no discussion whatsoever, though, about being a point of exit. None.

Q So, now, if I understand what you're saying correctly -- Let me try and rephrase this, and please correct me if I'm wrong.

A Yes.

Q The way that this is worded on page three could be ambiguous.

A Yes, it could be. Very well.

Q Whereas, you were saying the presumption that you had during the autopsy itself is that everyone was assuming that it was a point of entry.

And, so, to the question that is being put: Did anyone say, "Is this a exit point?" You say that there's no such discussion. Meaning because everybody assumed that it was an entry wound.

A The only question was, where was the point of exit? Not whether it was a point of entry or exit. But where was

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the exit -- if, in fact, it was entry. And they assumed it was entry.

Q Okay.

A Now, let me see. [Examining document.]

All right. And this is correct here. But once again, this is ambiguous. This is on page number four, the second answer.

When they say, "remarks voluntarily made by these individuals and were subsequently recorded by us from recollection." And it should have been "and notes", because we did take notes.

And as I mentioned before, these were not formal interviews. That's correct.

And that's correct, the next one.

Yeah. I see that Kellerman did give an explanation.

Substantially correct.

Q Okay. Could you turn to page two of the exhibit? And we're still talking about Exhibit 153.

A Yes, sir.

Q Where it refers to the timing.

A Yes.

Q The time 7:17 p.m. sounds relatively specific as a time.

A Yes, it does.

Q Do you know what the basis was for your saying 7:17?

A Only the fact that we probably wrote it down somewhere.

Q As you are sitting here today, would you assume that the time of 7:17 is a reasonably accurate time for the beginning of the autopsy?

A Substantially correct.

Q Let me --

A Bear in mind now --

Q Let me say, the beginning of the preparation for the autopsy.

A Yes. Bear in mind now, the plane did not land until about 6:05. And there was that time getting it down into the ambulance, and then going about 20, 25 miles an hour, something like that. So, that would be substantially correct.

Q And is it your assumption today that the time of approximately 8:15 for the beginning of the autopsy is --

A Yes. Because they were doing other things, such as waiting for the X-rays, waiting with Colonel Finck. In fact, I think I was very specific on that. And I think I said the first incision occurred at 8:15, or something of that particular vein. Correct.

I don't recall when the autopsy ended, but I know it was after midnight. Long after midnight.

I don't recall, on page two, the last paragraph -- the last -- the answer, the words "entirely possible". Humes was not saying it was possible. He said, "That explains it. It worked its way out through external cardiac massage."

He stated prior to that -- and then he thought about it. In fact, I think I do have that in my report, if I'm not mistaken. He wound up by saying this was it. "That explains it. It worked its way out." And it was concurred with the other doctors.

Q Okay. Could we go back --

A Sure.

Q -- to Exhibit No. 151? I'd like to draw your attention -- this is your 302 report -- draw your attention to page two of that exhibit, where there's a reference to a Mr. Kellerman, Mr. Greer, and Mr. O'Leary --

A Bill O'Leary.

Q -- at the autopsy. Who's Mr. O'Leary?

A He's another Secret Service agent who came in to -- for some particular reason. Either to give something to them, discuss something, or possibly to ask when, I think, it was going to be completed, or when it was going to start.

Because I believe he was upstairs, if I'm not mistaken. And he brought down some information from either Mrs. Kennedy or Mr. Kennedy. I believe that, now. I've never been asked that question before.

Q Did you ever talk to Mr. O'Leary?

A No. No, not to my knowledge.

Q Had you known Mr. O'Leary prior to November 22nd?

A No.

Q Did you ever see him after November 22nd?

A No. I wouldn't recognize him today if he walked in

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here.

Q Do you know of any other Secret Service agents who were around --

A Yes.

Q -- the hospital?

A Either Hill or Youngblood, one of them came into the room. And then there were some other agents that came in, who delivered the -- the particular piece of --

Q Skull fragment?

A -- the skull fracture, yeah.

Either Hill or Youngblood. Who was the one that jumped on top of Johnson?

Q Youngblood.

A Was that Youngblood? Then, it was Hill who came into the room.

Q Hill is the one who jumped on the back of the limousine.

A Yeah. Then, he would have been the one. Clint Hill, yeah.

Q Were you aware of any other Secret Service agents

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providing security at Bethesda on the night of the autopsy?

A No, I wasn't directly aware of it. I assumed that there were, but I was not directly aware of it.

Q So, you don't know the names of any other Secret Service people at --

A Not offhand.

Q -- the autopsy or in the hospital area?

A If you mention some, it might jog my memory. But I don't recall any specifically.

Q Okay.

[Discussion off the record.]

THE WITNESS: I would like to make a statement now.

I'm reviewing this airtel that Jim sent down on 11/26/63. And I think it explains very -- very vividly what I've mentioned to you here, such as:

"The interviews conducted at the Naval Medical Center are not construed to be thorough interviews with these individuals, inasmuch as the primary purpose was to observe the autopsy and secure bullets or fragments immediately

thereafter and transport them to the FBI laboratory."

That's a very concise and true statement. They were not construed to be complete or thorough interviews. So, you see some discrepancies in the interviews of the 22nd and some on the 27th. As I mentioned, we did not take full notes on the 22nd.

BY MR. GUNN:

Q Mr. O'Neill --

A Yes.

Q -- I'd like to show you a document marked Exhibit No. 176. It appears, on its face, to be a memo, dated November 22nd, 1963, from Mr. Belmont to Mr. Tolson.

Let me ask you first whether you previously have seen that document?

A No, I have not.

Q I'm going to show you a document that is, to our understanding, the original of the Exhibit No. 176 that I have just shown you. Again, note the date of November 22nd, 1963.

Let me also show you the stamps at the back of this, to show when various offices in the Bureau received that. The

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earliest date that I have seen as being stamped on this, though I'm not certain it is correct is --

A November 23rd.

Q -- November 23rd at 5:00 p.m. So, whether the date November 22nd is correct or not, I don't know.

What I'd like you to do is to look to one portion of --

A The report.

Q -- this report on the first paragraph. And I will read this for the record, and you can read along with me in the first paragraph.

"I told SAC Shanklin that the Secret Service had one of the bullets that struck President Kennedy, and the other is --"

A Wait a minute. I don't see that. Whereabouts is that?

Oh, down here at the bottom. Oh, I thought you were going to the top. I beg your pardon.

Q No. Let me take it from the beginning.

"I told SAC Shanklin --"

A Right.

Q "-- that Secret Service had one of the bullets that struck President Kennedy, and the other is lodged behind the President's ear. And we are arranging to get both of these."

Do you see the reference to the other being lodged behind the President's ear?

A I certain see that reference, yes.

Q Did you ever hear anything about a bullet being lodged behind President Kennedy's ear?

A Never.

Q Did you ever tell anyone at the Bureau that you had any information about a bullet being lodged behind the President's ear?

A Never.

Q Mr. O'Neill, I would like to give you the opportunity, if there's anything else that you would like to add that you think would help clarify the record related to the assassination or give any additional recollections that you have.

A Well, just very briefly, one or two very small -- well, not small things looking back.

But in the interview with Arlen Specter, at no time does he say anything about the words spoken by Kellerman on the 22nd or the 23rd -- I mean, on the 27th.

Regardless of the terminology, both of them indicate that the President said something in the back seat of that car.

And that would have been after the first shot. And there is nothing whatsoever said about that in that particular 302 or in that particular statement which he made.

Q You're referring to Mr. Specter's summary of the --

A That is correct, yes. There's nothing. And that -- to me, that's an extremely important point; that the President himself, after the first shot, said something in the back of the car.

Q And in what way do you regard that as being significant?

A Because the single-bullet theory is based on that first bullet coming in the back and coming out through the neck.

And it would seem that if it came out through the neck, that it would disturb the vocal cords to a point where the President could not have said something.

So, whether or not the President said, "My God, I've been hit", or "I've been hit. Get to the hospital", or something similar to that, Kellerman did say, on both occasions -- The terminology is different, but he did say that he heard the President in the back seat say something -- the President say something. "My God, I've been hit" or "Get me to the hospital."

That, to me, would discount to a large extent the single-bullet theory as put forth by Mr. Specter. And he is the author, as I understand it, of the single-bullet theory.

It would seem, to properly inform the members of the Warren Commission of the interview which we had with him, he would have set forth those particular statements.

That's one thing.

Q Okay.

A The other situations, too, here with certain things that Shanklin said. I don't know where he heard that information; but, certainly, it never came from me, or it never came from Jim Sibert -- or anything similar to that.

And, once again, I must reiterate. As Jim has said

in the airtel -- going back to the 23rd, I believe it is -- they were not formal interviews which we took. Thank God we took them, because a lot of the material which has been used in years past and the Warren Commission, too, is based on the information which we furnished.

I'm not sorry now that we destroyed our notes. I'm glad we did, because we were following Bureau procedures. But it would have been nice to have the total and complete notes here at the present time -- looking back, of course. And I'm glad we're putting this on the record now.

Would I have done anything differently or put it differently in paper? No. Anything which I said, and anything which Jim and I said together, was factual as we saw it and as it was given to us at that particular time. Time has not changed my mind, nor changed my opinion of what occurred that evening.

And anything further you'd like to ask me, go right ahead.

Q Let me try one last question. We have heard statements by people who say that you have stated previously

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that there was a decoy ambulance or a chase ambulance.

Have you ever told anyone that there was a decoy ambulance?

A I recall people asking me if there had been a decoy ambulance, and I said I did hear something about an ambulance.

But never that there had been a decoy ambulance, no. Not to my knowledge.

Q Okay.

MR. GUNN: Okay. Well, I'd like to thank you very much for your time, and coming down and speaking with us. We appreciate it.

THE WITNESS: Thank you.

[Whereupon, at 3:40 p.m., the taking of the deposition concluded.]

[Signature not waived.]

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CERTIFICATE OF DEPONENT

I have read the foregoing pages, which contain the correct transcript of the answers made by me to the questions therein recorded.

Francis X. O'Neill, Jr.

-- -- --

Subscribed and sworn to before me this _____ day
of _____ 1997.

Notary Public in and for

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My commission expires