In The Matter Of:

Assassination Records Review Board
Assassination of President John F. Kennedy

Deposition of Jerrol Francis Custer
October 28, 1997
CORRECTED COPY

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BEFORE THE
ASSASSINATION RECORDS REVIEW BOARD
IN RE:
ASSASSINATION OF
PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY
College Park, Maryland
Tuesday, October 28, 1997
The deposition of JERROL FRANCIS CUSTER,
called for examination in the above-entitled
matter, pursuant to notice, at the National
Archives II, 6381 Adelphi Road, College Park,
Maryland, convened at 10:10 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
Washington, D.C. 20530
(202) 724-0488
(202) 724-0457 Fax
ALSO PRESENT:
Douglas P. Home, Senior Analyst
Jim Gosley
Steve Tiley

EXAMINATION BY COUNSEL FOR
ASSASSINATION RECORDS REVIEW BOARD
Jerrol Francis Custer 3
CUSTER DEPOSITION EXHIBITS MARKED
ARRB Exhibit No. MD 201 5
ARRB Exhibit No. MD 202 11
ARRB Exhibit No. MD 203 15
ARRB Exhibit No. MD 204 72
ARRB Exhibit No. MD 205, 206, 207 92
ARRB Exhibit No. MD 208 108

1. A: Yes, I have. I received this.
2. MR. GUNN: Let me identify the document
for the record as being Exhibit No. 198, which
appears to be a letter to Mr. Custer accompanied by
a Subpoena Duces Tecum and an Attachment C, that
requests the production of papers and records.
3. BY MR. GUNN:
4. Q: Mr. Custer, do you understand that you are
here today pursuant to a subpoena issued by the
Review Board?
5. A: Yes, I do.
6. Q: Do you have any hesitancy or reluctance to
be able to tell the truth and the whole truth, as
you understand it, in relationship to the autopsy
of President Kennedy?
7. A: I have no hesitation whatsoever.
8. Q: Mr. Custer, did you bring with you today
some documents requested by the subpoena?
10. Q: Could you describe for me, in general, the
kinds of documents that you brought with you?
11. A: I brought a diagram of the morgue.
Mr. Gunn: Did you make the blowups yourself?

Mr. Wilson: No. I received all these the same time I received the diagram in New York City from a friend.

Mr. Gunn: I'm not asking that be authenticated, but that's the opinion of myself.

The Witness: And, Jeremy, this is -

Again, take your time. If you want to make a photocopy of it now that we'll mark as an exhibit. And then we'll borrow it -

The Witness: Sure.

Mr. Gunn: Borrow the original for a few days.

The Witness: That's fine. I explained to Doug, to take your time in getting my stuff back to me. I understand it takes time to get things together.

Mr. Gunn: Okay.

The Witness: So, there's no rush.

Mr. Gunn: Okay.

BY MR. GUNN:

Q: Let's go through some of the other things that you brought with you today. There are two color photographs. Could you tell me what those are, please?

A: This was a get-together that we had in Pittsburgh. The researcher's name, I cannot quite remember at this time. But I can tell you exactly who was who here.

Q: What I'd like to do maybe, once again is get a photocopy of this. And then we'll make it in reference to the -

A: Sure.

Q: - to that.

A: In fact, the gentleman is a researcher from Boston, if I'm not mistaken.

Q: I'm handing you some other exhibits between Tom Wilson, who's a computer expert, and myself from August 27th, 1995 to November 3rd or November 3rd, 4th, somewhere around there - 1995.

And this was when he came to the Archives, and he examined the X-rays and the - the clothing and all the particulars that happened - that is necessary in the assassination.

And we sat down, and we discussed them. And this was kind of a jolt to my memory. There's a lot of things that came back, which was transcribed in this book.

Q: Okay.

A: It's very interesting reading, if you get a chance to read it.

Q: Okay. What we would like to do, again, according to the prior arrangement, is make a photocopy of this.

A: That's fine.

Q: And then we'll send that back to you.

A: That's fine.

Q: Okay, thank you. - [ARRB Exhibit No. 202 marked for identification.]

BY MR. GUNN:

Q: Let's go back to the photograph that you described as being taken near the morgue on the night of November 22nd.

A: Yes, sir.

Q: We have now marked that as Exhibit No. 202. And the quality of this exhibit is not high, because this is a photocopy of the photograph that you brought with you. But if we could just talk about this for a minute.

A: Sure.

Q: First, does this appear to be a photocopy of the -

A: Yes, it does.

Q: - of the photograph that you brought with you?

I'd like to go through the figures from the left of the photograph to the right of the photograph. And if you could identify them as best you can.

A: All right. Like I stated before, this was the officer on call that night.

Q: And you're pointing to the figure at the...
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[1] far left?
[4] A: And the reason why I remember, because he
[5] was an officer, because we called him Mister. And
[6] you wouldn't call an enlisted man Mister. If he
[7] was a chief, you call him chief.
[8] Q: Okay. The gentleman in the front of the
[9] procession was myself.
[12] A: Right. Facing away from the camera. And
[13] in my arms at that time, I had X-ray cassettes.
[14] Q: You can't see them, but I know I had them.
[16] the right.
[17] Q: This is Jim Jenkins. I can't think of the
[18] man's name right now. No, this isn't Jenkins.
[19] Jenkins is over here.
[20] A: Okay. This is the chief I was
[21] talking to you - that I had mentioned his friend.
[22] Oh, damn. I can't think of his name.
[23] Q: Is that Dennis David?
[25] Q: Okay. And that's the person who's sitting
[26] in the center of the photograph.
[27] A: He's - Right. His friend was the chief
[28] committed suicide at Bethesda, that had the
[29] deformed right hand. And they found the gun in
[31] Q: Okay. So, this is in the 1990s in New York City; is that right?
[33] Q: Where did you obtain the copy of this
[34] photograph?
[35] A: From a friend, also.
[36] Q: Can you tell me who that friend is?
[37] A: At this present time, I cannot remember.
[38] Q: Do you know when you obtained a copy of
[39] that?
[40] A: Closest -
[41] Q: Total of five people in the photograph;
[42] is that right?
[44] Q: Which one do you mean by the total of
[45] five people in the photograph?
[46] A: From a friend, also.
[47] Q: Can you tell me who that friend is?
[48] A: At this present time, I cannot remember.
[49] Q: Do you know when you obtained a copy of
[50] this?
[51] A: The same time I obtained a copy of the
[52] post-mortem film - photographs.

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[1] Q: So, this is in the 1990s in New York City; is that right?
[3] Q: Do you know who the photographer was who
[4] took the pictures?
[5] A: No. This was that same gentleman that
[6] tried to get - Well, there were photographers all
[7] over the place. And, evidently, one of them had
[8] gotten down into the bottom floor.
[10] A: This door was open, as we were going
[11] through. And that's when he took the film. I know
[12] it was a newspaperman, but I don't know exactly who
[13] it was.
[15] A: [ARRB Exhibit No. 203 marked
[16] for identification.]

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[2] Q: Does that seem to be a reasonably fair
[3] depiction of what you brought?
[5] Q: Could you tell - It appears to me that the
[6] figures in both photographs are the same, left to
[7] right; is that true?
[9] Q: Could you identify the people sitting
[10] around -
[11] A: Okay. This is -
[12] Q: - the table, left to right?
[13] A: This is Floyd Riebe.
[15] A: Far left. This is myself, coming towards
[16] the right.
[17] Q: This is Jim Jenkins. I can't think of the
[18] man's name right now. No, this isn't Jenkins.
[19] Jenkins is over here.
[20] A: Okay. This is the chief I was
[21] talking to you - that I had mentioned his friend.
[22] Oh, damn. I can't think of his name.
[23] Q: Is that Dennis David?
[25] Q: Okay. And that's the person who's sitting
[26] in the center of the photograph.
[27] A: He's - Right. His friend was the chief
[28] committed suicide at Bethesda, that had the
[29] deformed right hand. And they found the gun in
[31] Q: Okay. So, this is in the 1990s in New York City; is that right?
[33] Q: - the table, left to right?
[34] A: Okay. So, he's the one fourth from the
[35] left.
[36] Q: Fourth from the left. And this is Jim
[37] Jenkins.
[38] A: Right.
[39] Q: Okay. And can you tell me again just
[40] what, very briefly, was the subject matter of the
[41] discussion you were having?
[42] A: Well, this was basically another
[43] researcher that had come in and brought us all
[44] together, wanting to rehash what was brought up
[45] about the Kennedy assassination.
[46] I think at that time, also, Cyril Weck was
[47] there with a friend of his, another doctor. The
[48] friend was a radiologist from the South somewhere.
[49] For the life of me, I can't remember.
[50] Q: Would you know the name if I said the -
[51] said it to you?
[53] Q: David Mantic?
[54] A: Yeah - No. No, no, no, no. David
[55] Mantic -
[56] Q: Randy Robertson?
[57] A: No.
[58] Q: Okay.
[59] A: David Mantic was at the second news
[60] conference that was held in New York City.
[61] Q: Okay.
[62] A: In fact, I brought a piece of material
[1] Have you ever read the Warren Report on
[2] the assassination?
[3] A: Never had the chance. I never could get a
[4] copy of it
[5] Q: Did you ever read the report of the House
[6] Select Committee on Assassinations?
[8] Q: Okay. Are there any books or articles
[9] that you now recall that you read that pertained to
[10] the autopsy or the assassination?
[12] Q: That's a book by David Lifton?
[14] Q: And that's by Harry Livingstone?
[16] THE WITNESS: The one I showed you last
[17] night. I can't - I never brought it with me.
[18] It's in publication.
[19] MR. HORNE: He has the manuscript of
[20] "Treachery in Dallas". And I told him it's been
[22] THE WITNESS: Right. I have the original

[1] manuscript.
[2] BY MR. GUNN:
[3] Q: And have you read "Treachery in Dallas"?
[4] A: I read the manuscript, now.
[7] Q: Sure, that's fine. Are there any other
[8] books that you recall that you have read on the
[9] assassination or autopsy?
[10] A: No, that's it. Do you want my opinion on
[11] it, truthfully?
[12] Q: Not at this point.
[14] Q: For the most part, during the course of
[15] the deposition, what would we like to get is your
[16] recollections of what you observed -
[18] Q: - and what you heard at the time of the
[21] Q: So, just - We would like to get that as
[22] candidly and correctly as we can.

[2] Q: Was there ever a time at which you were
[3] asked or requested not to speak about the autopsy
[4] of President Kennedy?
[5] A: Well, there was two different situations.
[6] The next day, when Dr. Ebersole came back to
[7] Bethesda with the bone fragments and the bullet
[8] fragments - that time; and the time in the morgue
[9] - there's three, actually - and in Galloway's
[11] Q: Maybe if we could go through those three
[12] events in order. The first time that you were
[13] asked not to discuss the autopsy was which time?
[15] Q: Okay, in the morgue. And that was when in
[16] the morgue? On the night of November 22nd or 23rd?
[18] Q: Okay. And who was it who asked you not to
[19] speak of -
[20] A: Dr. Ebersole. He made it perfectly clear
[21] that I was not to speak about this.
[22] Q: If you could convey the sense of the words
Q: Did he tell you whom he had spoken with at the White House?
A: Yes, he did.
Q: Whom did he say he spoke with?
A: The head of the Secret Service.
Q: When he said that high-level people...
A: Right.
Q: - did not want anything to be discussed,
A: No. He just said high-level people.
Q: Was Mr. Reed with you - Let me withdraw...
A: That.
You're acquainted with the name Edward Reed?
A: Yes.
Q: He was the one who's the student whom you identified in the photograph.
A: Correct.
Q: Was Mr. Reed with you, either during the first time that you received the instructions from Dr. Ebersole or the second time?
A: No. He was with me on the third time,

Q: Okay. That's perfectly blunt.
A: Absolutely not.
Q: - that you ended up signing?
A: Correct.
Q: - that you ended up signing?
A: Correct.
Q: - that you ended up signing?
A: Correct.
Q: - that you ended up signing?
A: Correct.
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Q: - that you ended up signing?
A: Correct.
Q: - that you ended up signing?
A: Correct.
Q: - that you ended up signing?
A: Correct.
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| Q: Okay. Let me try and get a little bit of timing. |
| A: Sure. |
| Q: And I understand this won't be entirely certain. Approximately how much time passed between the time that you first saw President Kennedy's body and the time that you took the first post Y-incision X-ray photo - X-ray? |
| A: I would safely say within an hour. Maybe a little less. Maybe a little more. But it wasn't any more than that. |
| Q: Okay. We'll come back and go through the second series. |
| Q: Okay. We'll come back and go through the second series. |
| Q: Okay. We'll come back and go through the second series. |

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| them, came back - |
| A: Right. |
| Q: - and took others. |
| A: Okay. And can I reiterate on this a little bit? |
| Q: Sure. |
| A: Basically, because we didn't have enough film there at the time. So, we had to take things in series, run back, develop them, and then bring them back. |
| Q: What is your best recollection of the number of series of X-rays that you took on the night of November 22nd or 23rd? |
| A: You mean numbers of - pertaining to the head? |
| Q: Just how many - |
| A: Pertaining to the neck? |
| Q: How many times did you take a series of X-rays, then go and develop them, and come back? |
| A: Figure - Well, let's see. One, two, three, four, five; one. That would be one. Took one, two, three; two. About three or four times. |

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| Q: Okay. |
| A: Maybe five, at the most. |
| Q: Did you, at any point during the evening, see anyone from what I will call the presidential entourage or the presidential party? |
| A: The first round of X-rays. I was coming up the main hall - |
| THE WITNESS: Like I explained to you - |
| BY MR. GUNN: |
| Q: You're referring to the hall at Bethesda - |
| A: Well, the - |
| Q: - Bethesda Hospital? |
| A: The picture that we had here. Coming up the main hall towards the rotunda as they were coming in. And this is where I was stopped by the Secret Service. |
| Q: So, you're referring - Stopped just before you entered into the rotunda? |
| A: Right. They did not want them to see me, because there was all the press here coming in. And they didn't want them to know that that was there. |

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| Q: Okay. So, the presidential party passed through the rotunda in front of you. |
| A: Correct. |
| Q: And then what happened to the presidential party? |
| A: They got on to the elevators, and went up to the towers. |
| Q: And after they had done that, what did you do? |
| A: I was allowed to pass, go to the back hall, and go up to the X-ray department. |
| Q: Okay. How were you able to determine that there were - the people you saw were from the presidential entourage? |
| A: I saw Jacqueline Kennedy in the bloody dress that she still had on. |
| Q: Did you see anyone else you recognized? |
| A: If I'm not mistaken, I think I saw Bobby there that night. Too. It was either Bobby or Teddy. I'm not sure right off the - I saw one of the brothers. I remember seeing them. |

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| Q: Did you, at that time - or were you, at that time, able to identify the Secretary of Defense, Robert McNamara? |
| A: No. |
| Q: If you had seen Robert McNamara, would you have known who he was? |
| A: At that time? |
| Q: At that time, 1963. |
| A: Probably not. |
| Q: Okay. What was the last series of X-rays that you took on the night of November 22nd or 23rd? |
| A: The lower portion of the body. |
| Q: And about how long after the first X-rays that you took did you take the last series of X-rays? |
| A: Well, that's going to be kind of difficult, because every time we brought X-rays back - |
| THE WITNESS: Getting dry. |
| Every time we brought X-rays back, they were placed on the viewing box. There was a conversation between Eberson and the two gentlemen who were doing the autopsy. And, of course, the gallery had to stick their two cents in, and - It had to be most of the night. |
| BY MR. GUNN: |
| Q: What was, in a very general way, the condition of the body at the last time that you saw it on the night of November 22nd or 23rd? |
| A: Do you want me to be blunt? |
| Q: Yes. |
| A: A mess. There was body fluid everywhere. The body was literally butchered. |
| Q: Did you see any reconstruction of the body at all by morticians? |
| A: I remember when I looked into the skull - I remember seeing an apparatus in there. I wasn't sure of what it was. Just remembered this. |
| Q: When was it that you saw what you've identified as "an apparatus" in the skull? |
| A: This was in the first series of films. The only reason why this clicked is, because I remember I was told by the duty officer...
Q: Could you describe the apparatus that was in the skull?
A: It was non-human. It had – I'm not sure if it was metallic or plastic. There was so much going on at that time. I just happened to see it. It registered. And that was it.

Q: On the far – the one on the far left?
A: Far left; right. He was the duty officer.

Q: Yeah. In addition to the duty officer, was there anyone else?
A: The chief on duty that night. There was two.

Q: Okay.

Q: Okay. And they both said that the body had been to Walter Reed?
A: Right; Walter Reed compound. They didn't say "hospital". They said "compound".

Q: Did you hear anyone else make any statements about Walter Reed, other than the duty officer and the duty chief?
A: That's the only two.

Q: Did you ever have occasion to make X-rays of any bone fragments from the head of President Kennedy?
A: That was the next day, in a private room up on the fourth floor, with a portable X-ray unit.

Q: Do you want me to reiterate a little bit?
A: Okay.

Q: Okay. We'll get back to that later.

Q: Okay. Were you present in the autopsy during the time that any photographs were taken?
A: Photographs were being taken all the time.

Q: When I'd finish a set of films, Floyd would come in and shoot his films. He'd run through a complete roll of films, and take them out of his camera. This is a couple times – what struck me funny. A couple of them were taken away from him. Then he'd take another camera and place it in, like, little containers. A couple of the Secret Service come over, and took them away from him for some reason. I – I couldn't figure that out. And Floyd kind of got to the point where he got upset about it. He said, "Hey.

Q: When you say 'Floyd', you're referring to Floyd Riebe?
A: Right. Correct.

Q: Did you see any agent, yourself, take film away from him?
A: Yes, I did.

Q: Did you see any agent actually expose film?
A: When I left, the mortician was coming in.

Q: At the time that you left when the mortician was coming in, is that the last time that you saw President Kennedy's body?

A: Absolutely. That's when I took my X-ray machine and all my cassettes with me.

Q: I'd like to now go back a little bit.

We'll start doing this chronologically.

A: Sure.

Q: Could you tell me how much training that you had received in radiology prior to November 22nd, 1963?

A: All right, I had two years of extensive schooling. Plus, I had a year that I had to sit with a radiologist in a reading room. Plus, I had my normal duty.

Q: When did you receive your two years of schooling? What were the approximate dates?

A: Dates, I'm not sure. It's - You got me there. I'm not sure of the actual date. It was, I would have to estimate, around.

No. I don't want to say, because it - it would be wrong.

Q: Where did you receive your formal training?

A: Right there in Bethesda. I went to school right there, for two years.

Q: Where did you have your one year of training after the formal?

A: Right there at Bethesda. In fact, that's why I stayed right there. So, it had to be within that time period. Every - everything was right there.

Q: Would it - If we were to go back three years from November '63, we go back to 1960.

A: That could be a good estimate.

Q: So, it would be mostly likely the beginning years of 1960s -

A: Correct.

Q: - that you received your training?

A: Correct.

Q: And was all of that training through the Navy?

A: All through the Navy.

Q: Prior to the time of the autopsy of President Kennedy, had you ever been present during an autopsy?

A: Once or twice. And that was, basically, because of the training that I had to go through - the entry training, just to see what the cadavers looked like.

Q: Was any of the prior autopsies that you had attended a gunshot-wound autopsy?

A: There was - Let me take that back. When I was - I was stationed at Quantico, Virginia. I was the hospital corpsmen on duty that night. They had brought two Marine guards in that were playing quick draw. And I had to go to the autopsy that next morning, and testify to what I had saw. And this was - this was a gunshot wound to the head.

And I will reiterate and say that these autopsies were quite efficient, thorough, and the doctor that was doing the autopsy knew exactly what he was doing, because everything was done methodically.

He would do one portion of the autopsy.
When you say "the heat came down", are you referring to his behavior generally, or are you referring to something specifically on the night of the autopsy? Did you observe that night, did you see Dr. Ebersole doing something different from what you thought he should be doing during the course of the autopsy? Correct. Yes, absolutely. He should have been directing me, as he viewed the films. Each set of films I brought down to him, I put on a board. I had a certain amount of expertise that I felt should have been noticed. I tried to bring this up to him, and tried to suggest different things to him. And he wouldn't — wouldn't listen.

He kept listening to the gallery. He was being led. Plain and simple.

Now, you know as well as I do. When you're doing a forensic autopsy, you don't want to be disturbed. Your mind is following a train of thought. You're not receiving phone calls.

He received phone calls from Dallas. I know for a fact he received phone calls from downtown Washington.

I was right there. You couldn't help but see it.

When you say he was being led by the gallery, do you mean by particular people in the gallery? At least two particular people. One, a high-ranking military officer. There was a four-star general in there.

Plus, there was a civilian gentleman, which I took to be Kennedy's personal physician because of the way he talked, particularly pertaining to the myelogram dye in the back. He knew exactly what it was. And the only person that would know situations like that would be the personal physician.

And were this general and the person in civilian clothing giving directions to Dr. Ebersole?

Correct. Absolutely.

And what kinds of directions were they giving to him?

In a sense that, "The Kennedy family would not allow — like you to pursue that path any further. We do not want you to go any more in this direction."

Did you perceive those sorts of comments during the night of the autopsy to be related to personal health concerns and disfigurement of the body, or did you understand them to be pertaining to something else?

I understood them to be pertaining to something else.

What was it that you understood them to be pertaining to?

Let me put it this way, plain and simple. The autopsy was something that had to be done. It didn't have to be done correctly. It had be done for record purposes only. Finding out facts, forget it. This is something that had to be done, but done in a way that it's not going to implicate. And this is, basically, the opinion I got, because I made that statement, and I was told to shut up.

To whom did you make the statement?

Well, I made it to Dr. Ebersole. And
Q: Presumably, it would be either Army or Air Force?
A: Oh, it has to be one of the two. I know an admiral when I see one. Absolutely. He’s got gold halfway up to his elbow.
Q: After 1963, did you do any further work in X-ray technology or radiology?
A: Yes. I was employed - Well, when I came back to Pittsburgh after I was discharged, I kind of bounced around a little bit.
Then I got a job in Montefiori Hospital in and around, I’d say, ’84, ’83. Something around there. And I stayed there for about - No, it was a little bit earlier than that. It was in the 80s. And then I went to - I stayed there for about 18 years.
Then I went to UPMC, and I became a mid-manager. Plus, I took X-rays also.
Q: When you say UPMC, that is -
A: University of Pittsburgh Medical Center, which is a big transplant center.
Q: Would that - Would it be fair to say, then, from some point in the early 1980s through the present, you have continued to work either in X-ray technology or radiology?
A: All right. I would have to cut that off around 1994, when the government come in and was downsizing the different hospitals. I happened to be one of the first victims because of budget cuts. But prior to, I figure I had about 18 - 28 years of experience. Plus - that’s not counting my service time.
Q: From what I’m understanding you, you did radiology work from approximately 1960 through approximately 1963.
A: Right.
Q: Did you do it in the service after 1963?
A: Yes, I was stationed on a troop transport. But not as much. It was basically hospital corps work, but they still had an X-ray machine there. And, of course, because they had the machine, they had to have an X-ray technician.
It was a little portable. Something that you’d find in the Smithsonian at this time.
Q: Approximately what year did you get out of the service?
A: It would have to be - These dates, hmm-hmm. Let’s see. I went in in ’69.
Q: ’59?
A: ’59, rather. ’59. And I served about five years. So, that would have to be around - just before the Vietnam crisis. So, it would be around ’65, ’66. Somewhere around there.
Because I was discharged two minutes after midnight - Oh, no, I was discharged at midnight.
And two minutes after, the extension went through. So, they had to bring me in to Norfolk.
They had to move a troop transport from midstream all the way back in, drop a mike boat, take me in, drop me off, and go back out again. And I’m sure that cost them a nice piece of change.
Q: From the time that you left the service until early 1980s, did you do any work in radiology or X-ray technology?
A: From the time I left the service? Well, this is the time that I kind of bounced around a little bit. Kind of got my bearings. And then that’s when I went to work for Montefiori. It was a year or two. In and around there.
Q: Okay. We have talked about some of the records that you saw being taken during the autopsy, including the X-rays, some photographs, the morgue picture.
In addition to those that you’ve already mentioned, is there any other documentation that you observed being made that pertained to the autopsy of President Kennedy?
A: Dr. Humes and Boswell. They were writing in their notebooks.
Q: Okay. Could you describe what the notebooks looked like?
A: Well, typical black, little notebook.
Q: In addition to Humes and Boswell, did you see anyone else taking notes?
A: There was a few people in the gallery.
Q: Were there any other records that you know about that relate to the autopsy? And by that, I would use, for example, log books or any other
Q: Duty log. Is there any other name that that went by, other than “duty log”?
A: There might have been - The duty officer might have made his log. And maybe the chief - his log, too.
Q: Do you have any knowledge as to whether those duty logs are the kind of records that are kept permanently by the military?
A: I have no idea. I would, basically, say no.
Q: Were you, at any point, asked to expunge any entries -
A: Asked to what?
Q: To delete any references.
A: Yes, definitely.
Q: Could you describe that for me, please?
A: Well, I had made the statement on the one duty log, in the main X-ray department, that I was going to the morgue to X-ray President Kennedy. And I was told to eradicate it. In fact, I was told to tear the whole page out.
Q: Did you tear the whole page out?
A: Yeah. I gave it to Ebersole. And he destroyed it.
Q: Did you see him destroy it?
A: Yes. I saw him destroy it.
Q: Did he give you any explanation as to why he wanted it destroyed?
A: None of my business. That’s exactly what he said.
I asked him. I said, “What are you burning that up for? That’s official government property.”
And he says, “It’s none of your business.” And burned it up.
The casket was brought in. Dropped here.
Q: Okay. Just so the record is clear here.
Q: In the drawing that we have now, there is -
Q: Between the table marked number one and the

gallery, there's an X.
Q: What you're saying now, in terms of where
you're pointing, is that the correct location for
Q: that X should be in the same place but right -
Q: A: Right.
Q: - between number two and the gallery.
Q: A: This was a moveable table.
Q: A: One of the two.
Q: A: Never.
Q: - any other time?
A: And, truthfully, I'm not even sure which
one followed me. I know it was one of the two
of them. It was - I know I said the Secret Service,
but I meant FBI. Let me correct that right now.
A: It was the FBI agent that followed me up
to the fourth floor. In fact, he was the gentleman

that wanted to come in the dark room with me and
watch me develop the films. And I pushed him out.
I said, "You can't come in here."
Q: And was that either Mr. Sibert or O'Neill?
A: One of the two.
Q: When is the first time that you saw a
casket on November 22nd?
A: When they brought the casket into the
morgue.
Q: Did you see the casket on the loading
dock?
A: No. I was already in the morgue. I had
the - the portable X-ray unit in there. I had the
aprons. I had the caskets. And the honor guard
brought the casket in.
Q: So, is the first time that you saw the
casket in the hallway, or in the morgue itself?
A: In the morgue itself.
Q: Could you look at the diagram that's
marked 201? Again, that's the diagram that you
brought with you today.
A: Mmmm.

Q: The diagram puts - Again, this is what
is written on the diagram. It says "shipping
casket from Dallas TX". And that is marked with an
X on the diagram. Do you see that?
A: Let me make a correction now. I see it.
I didn't see it before. Let me make a correction
here.
Q: This table -
A: You're pointing to the one that's marked
number one.
Q: Number one.
A: Number one.
Q: - was further back here.
Q: And you're putting it more towards -
A: Where the shipping casket was. The
shipping casket was brought in to about here.
Q: And what you're doing is pointing to a
space just below the number two -
A: This is the dissecting table.
Q: And you're pointing now at number two when
you say the "dissecting table".
A: Number two. This was a rise. Dissecting
this table. Okay? That's number two.
MR. GUNN: Before we went off the record, you were describing the casket that you saw in the morgue at Bethesda.

THE WITNESS: Yes, I did.

MR. GUNN: I'd like to show you some photographs, and ask you whether the casket that you saw in the photographs is the same one that you saw in the morgue.

THE WITNESS: It is.

MR. GUNN: What's it look like?

THE WITNESS: It's similar.

MR. GUNN: What I'd like to do is mark this as Exhibit No. 204.

[ARRB Exhibit No. 204 marked for identification.]

THE WITNESS: But you got to remember something. There was more than one casket that night.

MR. GUNN: What do you mean by more than one casket?

THE WITNESS: There was a casket brought in the back by a black Cadillac ambulance. Plus, there was a casket that Jacqueline Kennedy had in her entourage, too.

MR. GUNN: You mean, the caskets were described as being bronze caskets?

THE WITNESS: Well, let's - Could you describe for me all of the caskets that you saw? The first one you described as being a bronze casket, and looking like the photographs on Exhibit No. 204, right?

[Discussion off the record.]

[Deletion of record.]

[Insertion of record.]

MR. GUNN: What I'd like to do is mark this as Exhibit No. 204.
A: That was sitting next to the one in the cooling room.

Q: When did you first see that - And you're referring to the -

A: Right.

Q: - the cooler room that's just outside the morgue from -

A: Correct.

Q: - Exhibit No. 201?

A: Right.

Q: When did you first see the second casket in the cooler room?

A: When I left the first time, after the first set of films.

Q: And could that casket have been the same one that you previously saw?

A: I don't think so. There were two of them there.

Q: Two of them there. How did the appearance of the second casket differ from the one that had been in the morgue itself?

A: To the best of my recollection, they looked pretty close.

Q: Was the second casket open or closed?

A: Closed.

Q: Did you ask anyone what the other - that casket was?

A: [Shakes head from side to side.] THE WITNESS: No, I'm sorry.

Q: Again, I was told - and this stuck in my mind. "Do not ask questions. Do what you're supposed to do. Get it done. And then you're done."

BY MR. GUNN:

Q: In addition to those two caskets, did you see any other casket that night?

A: To the best of my recollection, no.

Q: Now, you were referring some - a minute ago to, what I had understood, a casket that came in a black ambulance; is that correct?

A: Yes.

Q: What is your basis for making that statement?

A: Well, I saw the ambulance. Then I saw them bring it in, out of the back of the ambulance.

Q: So, this - Is this the third casket?

A: No, no, no, no.

Q: Oh, this -

A: This is the first casket.

Q: That's the first one, okay.

A: This is the one that I saw. That they took the body out of this casket, and we put it on the table. Then I left.

Q: I came back later - came back later, took the first set of films, and came - In the process of doing the first set of films, I went out -

A: No, wait. Let me back up here. I'm confusing myself here.

Q: Took the first set of films. I went out through here. The casket -

A: Through the door.

Q: - cooler room?

A: Through the cooler room. There was a casket sitting over here. Plus, there was another casket sitting over here.

Q: And this when I had come up to the hall, going to the main entrance. And once I hit the main entrance, this is when I come up and I saw the entourage.

Q: At that time, if I'm not mistaken, the casket - the casket had come around from that entourage already to the back.

Q: Now, I may be mistaken, but I had thought that you said earlier in the deposition that the first time that you saw a casket was in the morgue itself.

A: Yes.

Q: Did you - after you first saw a casket in the morgue itself, did you see another casket being unloaded from an ambulance -

A: No, no, no, no, no. I'll take - No.

Q: No, absolutely not.

Q: This is the only one I saw being unloaded.

A: After -

Q: And now you're referring to the one in the morgue.

A: After I took the first set of films, that's when I saw the second one.

Q: But you didn't see that being unloaded from the -

A: No.

Q: - from an ambulance?

A: No. This -

Q: Did you ever see the ambulance?

A: I saw the first ambulance.

Q: Where did you - When you saw the first ambulance, where was it?

A: Right here at the loading dock. That's where I had come up to. And I could see them unloading from the ambulance.

Q: And they were unloading at that point -

A: Right.

Q: - what you understand to be the second casket?

A: No. This was the first casket.

Q: Okay. Well -

A: You're - you're getting a little confused here. It was -

Q: Okay. Let -

A: The second casket wasn't brought in - I did not see the second casket until after the first set of films. You got to remember, there was like -

Q: I saw the first casket. I left for at least an hour. When I come back, I come in, took films. After I took the films, I left again. This is when I saw the second casket.

Q: And did you see the second casket being unloaded -

A: No.

Q: But you saw the a black ambulance out at the loading dock?

A: Right.

Q: And it was your assumption that the second casket came out of the black ambulance; is that correct?
Q: Did you see any helicopters at Bethesda that night?
A: I was told a helicopter had come in.

Q: Did you see one?
A: No, I didn't see it.

Q: Did you hear one?
A: I was just told it had come in.

Q: Who told you?
A: I was just told it had come in.

Q: Where did you see - Where and when did you see the gray ambulance?
A: When? Later on, at the end of the night.

Q: And was it out near the loading dock?
A: It was parked there. Not at the dock itself. It was parked off to the side.

Q: Did you see any helicopters at Bethesda that night?
A: I was told a helicopter had come in.

Q: Did you see one?
A: No, I didn't see it.

Q: Did you hear one?
A: I was just told it had come in.

Q: Who told you?
A: The duty officer. And then the casket was to be loaded on an ambulance, and brought in.

Q: To be loaded on an ambulance, where?
A: I don't know.

Q: Okay. Could you describe the appearance of President Kennedy when the casket was first opened in the morgue?
A: What surprised me, he had a plastic bag around his head, does that mean around the head, but not any other part of the body?

Q: To the best of my recollection, that's all I remember. Just around his head.
A: Yes.

Q: What - Was it colored plastic, or clear plastic?
A: I'd have to surmise. I'm not sure. It just remember it was a plastic covering. Well, I guess, it had to be clear, because I saw the sheets. The sheets were bloody.

Q: Okay. Just to make sure that I'm understanding. The body then is taken out and put on the table.
A: Right.

Q: At that point, you were asked to leave.
A: Leave.

Q: Okay.
A: Okay.

A: So, from there on, whatever occurred, I
I can't say all of them were removed. I know a little bit was.

What do you observe of the body of President Kennedy? What was the condition at that point?

A: Definitely, skull films.

And the head was placed in a - The head was in such a stressful situation, literally was a mess.

A: This was at the time I was taking the X-rays. or before?

Q: Was there any brain inside the cranium at the time that you took the first series of X-rays?

A: To the best of my recollection, no.

Q: Were you present at any time while brain tissue was being removed?

A: No, I wasn't.

Q: Did you ever see a wound on the front of President Kennedy's throat or the anterior of the throat?

A: Yes, I did.

Q: Could you describe the wound that you observed?

A: A typical bullet hole.

Q: How large was it?

A: I would estimate, a little bit bigger than my little finger in dimension, across circumference - or diameter.

Q: Okay. So, there was not a long incision or cut on the throat that you observed; is that correct?

A: Not at that time, I didn't.

Q: And the first time that you saw this wound on the throat was when? At the time you were taking the X-rays, or before?

A: This was at the time I was taking the X-rays.

Q: Did you ever see a wound on the back of President Kennedy?

A: That's when I picked him up, and the bullet dropped out of there. There was a small
Q: Where was that wound located?
A: I would have to estimate in mid-thoracic.
Q: And what kind of wound did that appear to be to you?
A: Another small bullet hole.
Q: And other than the Y incision, did you observe any other wounds on President Kennedy's body, other than those you've described?
A: Let's see. I'm trying to think now.
Q: Well, there was a gaping hole in the right parietal region. The right eyeball was protruding.
A: And, truthfully, if you know anything about basic physics - when you have a force, you have an equal and opposite force in the other direction. So, that kind of -
Q: At that time, it didn't come to my recollection what it was. But later on, I realized that that had to be an cranial wound of some sort there. Because if you read in that - the transcription that I brought in, that's there. Because if you read in that - the transcription that I brought in, that's there.
Q: Could you use the blue pen and make hash marks that will cover the part - portion of the bone that was missing from the skull?
A: Right.
Q: You're referring - I'm sorry. You're referring to the -
A: The parietal region.
Q: - the parietal -
A: Right. And part of the Lambdoidal, and down through the posterior of the occipital protuberance. This was all unstable material. I mean, completely.
Q: Could you use the blue pen and make hash marks that will cover the part - portion of the bone that was missing from the skull?
A: I'm all ready. What do you mean?
Q: So, just make marks of that sort -
A: Oh, okay. It would have to be like this.
Q: So that - This is so that a person reading the transcript -
A: Right.
Q: - can understand what's the portion that you're saying is missing.
A: See, this portion here was like a irregular -
Q: You're -
A: You know what it actually - Oh, go ahead. It -
Q: You're referring - I'm sorry. You're referring -
A: The parietal region.
Q: Okay. What you're referring to is the suture between the temporal bone and the parietal bone?
A: Right.
Q: Okay.
A: This flapped out. It looked as if they had sawed it. But this was all missing here.
Q: And when you say "this", you're referring to the hash marks?
A: The hash marks. And the parietal bone.
Q: Okay.
A: Okay.
Q: Now, earlier - and just to make sure this is clear for the record - you were saying that there were - that the bone was split and fragmented. And you're referring to the part outside of the hash marks -
A: Right.
Q: - but along the back and on the top?
A: In fact, this part, which is between two
Q: No, I understand.

A: Okay.

Q: What kind of measuring device was that?

A: Now, this is not an estimation, really.

Q: And you're referring again to the part where you have the hash marks.

A: Temporal area. Temporal bone – or the parietal bone.

Q: Okay.

A: And this is what I had on it.

Q: Okay. Now, you referred to portions of the skull being missing. Can you tell me whether the scalp was missing there, too?

A: It was shredded. The scalp was shredded.

Q: And –

A: And it was loose. When I – I remember, when I first came in and saw the face, everything had been drooped, like somebody had pulled the scalp and pulled it down. I had to look twice at it.

Q: Now, this time when you see this, this is when you have been out of the morgue for approximately an hour.

A: Right.

Q: And you've come back.

A: Right.

Q: But you see it that way.

A: Right.

Q: Could you look at the drawing on Exhibit No. 207, and draw on that exhibit where the skull was missing.

A: All right. Here you have that flap again.

Q: And you're referring to the top right –

A: The supratemporal line. In and around that area. And this whole area – I mean, back through here – was gone.
A: I did all of the work.

Q: What was Mr. Reed's role at that time?

A: Just assisting me, and handing me films, and, basically, taking the cassettes out of the dirty coverings.

Q: Did Dr. Ebersole play any role in the technical part of taking the X-rays?

A: None whatsoever. I had total control. In fact, like I had stated to you before, I was guiding him, instead of him guiding me.

Q: After you had finished taking the X-rays of the skull, what did you do?

A: They were taken upstairs to the department, run through, brought back - this is the thing. Dr. Ebersole waited, like a man that was starving for a meal. As soon as I brought them in, he grabbed them, and threw them up there, and examined them.

And then they went into their big conference. Da, da-da, da-da, da-da. And then he would say, "Okay. Take the next set."

Q: Approximately how much time was there between the time that you left the morgue and you returned with the developed X-rays?

A: Around - Now, this is an estimation. I'd have to say half an hour, at the most. Because I had to get on the elevator, go up to the first floor, walk down the corridor, go down to the other past the rotunda, down to the other elevator, and go up to the fourth floor, take the films - Processing at that time was five minutes.

Now it's a matter of a minute and a half. But at that time, it was an old Payco unit, where it was about six foot - or I'd say 10 foot long. And it took a lot longer to develop.

Q: Were all of the five skull X-rays taken at that first time, or was there - those are actually two different series?

A: No. All of them were taken at that time.

Q: By the time that you left the morgue on the time with the X-rays in hand, had you seen any photographers taking pictures by that time?

A: No, not really. You mean photographers outside the morgue?

Q: Totally inside the morgue. Just -

A: Oh, like I stated before, they were taking over and take films.

Q: Okay.

A: And then come - back off; and come in, take films; back off. It was a constant thing.

Q: Okay. When you came back, were you asked for any opinions on the results of the skull X-rays?

A: On the contrary. I was told to keep my mouth shut. I gave my opinions, and I was told it's not my job. "You're here to take X-rays only."

Q: Do the X-rays of the skull show any significant amount of brain tissue?

A: To the best of my recollection, I don't remember seeing any.

Q: What were you next asked to do?

A: Take pictures of the neck, and take...
you to look at the one on the right.
A: This is the one that I forgot to bring.
Q: Okay.
A: All right. This was what I told you was
taken through the keyhole.
Q: Okay. Could -
A: See who’s carrying the aprons; don’t you?
Q: Why don’t you tell us, for the record.
A: That’s the student.
Q: That’s Mr. Reed?
A: That’s Mr. Reed.
Q: And -
A: He’s definitely carrying the aprons.
That’s -
Q: He’s the one in the center; is that
correct?
A: Correct. It’s part of the military
protocol. When I was a student, I did the work.
And he’s a student, he does the dirty work.
Q: Can you identify the person on the left?
A: That’s Mr. Reed.
Q: That better be me.
A: All right. And can you -
A: And that’s a car, right in the middle of
my chest. All right, this is -
Q: On the far right, the person is -
A: That’s a Marine guard that was there at
the time.
Q: Okay.
A: I don’t know why he took his hat off. But
he was there.
Q: Can you see the picture on the left?
A: Yes, I was just looking at that. And
that’s hard to tell what that is, or when that was
taken. I don’t remember seeing that.
MR. GUNN: Okay. Why don’t we take a
break for lunch, and then we’ll come back.
THE WITNESS: Sounds good to me.
[Lunch recess.]

AFTERNOON SESSION
Whereupon,
JERROL FRANCIS CUSTER
was recalled for examination by counsel for the
Assassination Records Review Board and, having been
previously duly sworn by the notary public, was
examined and testified further as follows:
EXAMINATION BY COUNSEL FOR ARRB
BY MR. GUNN:
Q: Mr. Custer, just before our break, we were
looking at the photograph that is Exhibit No. 208.
I just had one follow-up question regarding you and
Mr. Reed.
Could you tell me what your rank was at
that time?
A: Ensign, E4.
Q: E4?
A: E4.
Q: And what was the rank of Mr. Reed?
A: E4, also.
Q: Okay.
MR. GUNN: Off the record.
[1] to some heat damage on one of the X-rays. Do you see any heat damage on this X-ray?
[2] A: It's right here. You can see it. This is where Dr. Ebersole got it too close to the heat and you referred to that too close.
[3] You can see where it started to -
[4] Q: To wrinkle?
[5] A: - curdle, literally. And here, it started to burn. And isn't it funny how where it starts to burn is the area that I suggested was an entry wound.
[6] Q: Now, are you certain that that heat damage took place on this X-ray on the night of November 22nd?
[7] A: Yes, sir. I was there, and I saw him do it.
[8] Q: Can you identify in the X-ray any brain damage?
[9] A: No. There's no brain damage that I can see. Maybe portions - very small. But this is all empty. Anything -
[10] Q: Wait, let me just - If I can get this for the record.
[12] Q: When you say this is empty, you're pointing to the left side as we are looking at it, which is the right hemisphere -
[15] A: This - That doesn't set right with me. And if you're going to put it in the record like that, it's base - the damage - It should be, the damage is on the right side.
[16] Q: The anatomical right.
[18] Q: That's fine. Let's just continue to refer to it anatomically.
[20] Q: So -
[21] A: Here's another thing, too, that shows basically this is, more than likely - I'd say 80 to 90 percent - entry wound.
[22] See this air down through the sinus area.

[1] maxillary sinuses? The only way you get air through the maxillary sinuses is when you have damage to the orbital ridge and the orbital base.
[2] A: You're -
[3] Q: Through the sinuses?
[4] A: - anatomical position of the right side, where bone has separated completely And this all fills up through here on the right anatomical - or aspect of the skull.
[5] Q: Another reason where you have blackness in the right defect above the right orbit is when all the tissue is gone, and there's nothing to stop the penetrating rays. So, of course, everything gets through. See the difference here? You have bone.
[6] Q: You're referring to the anatomical left?
[8] Q: On the -
[10] The anatomical right side, this is all blackened in - which shows there is no tissue, no

[2] But this is important. Right here.
[3] Q: Now you're -
[5] Q: And you're -
[6] A: Extremely important. On the right anatomical side. Extremely important. This is why I don't understand people didn't see this.
[7] And look here. Here's another thing. Let me bring this up. Let me - Look at all the fractures over here.
[8] Q: You're -
[10] Q: On the right side?
[11] A: On the right side. Right anatomical position. All the fractures are here. And then it gradually snakes out to the lowest anatomical side. This is where all the trauma was, right here.
[12] Q: And you're referring again to the right side?
[14] Q: If there was trauma over on the left
MR. GUNN: Okay. Could we now look at the - Oh, if I could ask one - another couple of questions. Sorry.

BY MR. GUNN:

Q. Are you able to identify what kind of X-ray film that is?

A: Well, it's a 10 by 12 cassette -

radiographic cassette and film. I would say, it would be a medium par speed.

Q: Can you identify any edge markings?

A: No, that's just illuminated. That's the screens.

Q: So that -

A: Then it has a serial number in there.

That doesn't tell what type of film it is.

Q: That tells what kind of cassette -

A: Right.

Q: -- the film was in; is that correct?

A: That's all.

Q: Do you know what kind of film was used in the Bethesda radiology lab at that time?

A: At that time, at that year, it has to be a par speed screen, because the technological advancements weren't for the faster speeds at that time.

Q: Is there any question in your mind whether the X-ray that's in front of you now is the original X-ray taken at the autopsy?

A: No question.

Q: And the answer is -

A: It is the original film.

Q: Is "par speed" the speed of film, or a brand name?

A: The speed of film.

Q: And do you know a brand name for the -

A: Kodak, probably. More than likely, it was Kodak.

Q: Do you know whether Kodak marked its X-ray film with a brand name on the edges of the film?

A: During that early part of the year, no, they didn't. It's, basically, on the boxes that ship them to you. Now they do.

Q: Okay.

MR. GUNN: Can look at No. 2 now please, which is identified in the 1966 inventory as a right lateral view of the skull with two angles lines overdrawn on the film?

[Interrupt to the proceedings.]

THE WITNESS: Do you want to repeat the
Was taken by you on the night of the autopsy?

Q: Okay. So, now the perpendicular lines are the ones that you would add after examining the original X-rays?

A: Correct.

Q: Okay.

[Discussion off the record.]

BY MR. GUNN:

Q: Mr. Custer, I'd like to draw your attention to what appear to be straight - very thin, straight lines that come at an angle on the X-ray, and ask you if you can identify what those are? This is, again, on X-ray No. 2.

A: Okay. I know exactly what they are. This is Ebersole's little scratches.

Q: Did -

A: This is what he was trying to say was entry wound, here. I remember that now. This is where he drew, in here.

Q: Did you see Mr. Ebersole draw those lines yourself?

[Discussion off the record.]

BY MR. GUNN:

Q: On the first set of films I brought back, he put them up, and he had a ruler there, and he was penciling it in. And this is when he got a comment, "Don't do that." And this came from the gallery.

A: Okay. I would amend this somewhat.

Q: How would you amend -

A: I would bring this down in - more into the temporal bone area. Come down through -

Q: You would add hash marks to the temporal -

A: Right.

Q: - bone area?

A: Right.

Q: Okay.

A: Your pen -

But, here - you got to remember, too -

this is only minute fragments of tissue maybe that arc in there. But that, more than likely, could be on the posterior portion of the skull, the left side.

Q: And you're referring to the metal marker that's -

A: Metal apparatus, mandibular region.

Q: - by the jaw.

A: And I cut the bottom portion of the skull off, because I couldn't get low enough. Every time I put blankets underneath the head, the head would actually get smaller.

Q: And you're referring to the metal marker that's -

A: Metal apparatus, mandibular region.

Q: - by the jaw.

A: And I cut the bottom portion of the skull off, because I couldn't get low enough. Every time I put blankets underneath the head, the head would actually get smaller.

Q: Because it would be crushed?

A: Crushed.

Q: By the weight?

A: Right. Due to the instability of the bones.

Q: The fractures in the head?
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[5] Q: Are you able to identify any metal fragments in the head?


[7] Q: And you’re pointing towards the flecks?

[8] A: Towards the black area. Towards the top of the skull. Here. Here. That had – That’s the only way that can be this fragment. There’s no way an artifact will show up like that.

[9] Q: Now, what is supporting those arti- [14] supporting those mental fragments, if there is no brain in the cranium/ Where are they resting?

[10] A: They have to be resting on the bone itself somewhere. That’s the only thing I can possibly think of, unless there’s enough tissue there in that region to hold them.

[11] That’s the only possible thing that I can think of. Because here you go again. There’s no brain here. It wouldn’t be that dark.

[12] Q: - and going towards the back. Are you able to identify whether those flecks are artifacts or metal fragments?

[13] A: They are metal fragments. Artifacts do not come in a irregular form like this. Not in that – in that traveling projection like that. It just doesn’t – Not that many in that one area.

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[1] Q: You’re referring to the dark patch?


[3] Q: On the first X-ray that we looked at, you identified a large metal fragment. Do you remember that, semi-circular?


[5] Q: Can you identify the location of that fragment on this -


[7] Q: What does that signify to you, if anything; the inability to identify the location of that metal fragment?

[8] A: Could be too dark. This area is just too dark to identify it.

[9] Q: Wouldn’t the metal fragment still appear and even be - have greater contrast?


[11] Q: Why is that?

[12] A: Because – You got to remember the central ray going through that body. It’s hitting the film a lot faster. It’s exposing it more.

[13] There were bone tissue on the AP projection, which sort of backed off on the penetration. You had more penetration here.

[14] If you were to take a photo density of this picture and a photo density of that picture, this photo density would be much greater.

[15] Q: But wouldn’t a metal fragment still appear white on this?

[16] A: If it is dark enough to burn it out, it’ll burn it out. That’s why, when you take an abdomen film and you’re looking for stones, stones will be burned out. And that’s bone.

[17] Q: Let me draw your attention to what appear to be some flecks in what I would say is above the right eye socket –


[19] Q: – and going towards the back. Are you able to identify whether those flecks are artifacts or metal fragments?

[20] A: They are metal fragments. Artifacts do not come in a irregular form like this. Not in that – in that traveling projection like that. It just doesn’t – Not that many in that one area.
Q: And, so, why is it that on the X-rays -
A: In other words, you're asking me: Why is this lighter here?
Q: Why is it lighter with the more apparent bone in the occipital region, and why is there apparently less bone in the frontal and parietal region?
A: If you look at your diagram that you have of the occipital area -
Q: Let me get - let me get that out. You're referring to Exhibit No. 207?
A: All right. Look how far the occipital region comes out. Okay. This whole area, right back through here - this was all gone.
Q: Okay.
A: This is all gone here, from -
Q: Okay. Now you're pointing to the X-ray -
A: I see what - I see what we're - I'm getting confused here myself now.

The occipital region is all down here.
where my hands are - the portion that's cut off.
Straight through here. Here -
Let me see that other one.
Q: You're now looking at Exhibit No. 206.
A: No 206. From the temporal region just behind the right orbit, you can see this defect.
Q: All right?
A: And that is in temporal bone; is that correct?
A: Temporal bone. But it also comes out of the temporal bone, and comes into the parietal.
Q: And you start to infringe just a little bit. The occipital region is right through here. And you start to infringe on it, right here. So, this is all gone.
Q: But you're still pointing to the parietal region - parietal and temporal region?
A: See where this temporal stops? This is occipital, back here. See? The occipital comes back to here.
Q: Sure.

A: See how far up it comes?
Q: Sure.
A: That's what I'm trying to say. You still have damage that starts to come into the occipital region. It may not go all the way down, but it's coming down into that area.
Q: Sure. My question is not whether there is damage in the occipital region, but where is the majority of the bone missing? And is the majority of the -
A: Okay. The majority of the bone is in the - It has to be the parietal. This is the parietal area, right here.
Q: So, you see this X-ray as showing an absence of bone in the parietal region and showing damage, but presence of bone, in the occipital region?
A: Correct.
Q: Okay.
A: Plus, you have absence of bone in this region, right here.
Q: In the temporal region?

A: Temporal region. Only a portion of the temporal region, behind the right occipital - or the right orbital area.
Q: Okay.
MR. GUNN: Could we now look at - Oh, let me ask one question.
BY MH. GUNN:
Q: Previously in the deposition, you had said that the skull X-rays were all taken in the first series; is that correct?
A: Correct.
Q: And would it be fair to say, then, that X-rays 1 through 3 are those that you took in the first series?
A: You're missing two.
Q: Just -
A: Yes.
Q: Just as for that one.
A: Correct.
Q: Now, I can tell you that those are the only - the three that you have just looked at are the only skull X-rays present at the Archives. Are you aware of any other skull X-rays?
A: Absolutely.
MR. GUNN: Okay. Could we go to No. 4?
THE WITNESS: I know exactly what this is.
MR. GUNN: This is described in the 1966 Inspection as X-ray of three fragments of bone with larger fragment containing metallic fragments.
BY MR. GUNN:
Q: Mr. Custer, have you previously seen X-ray No. 4?
A: Yes, I have.
Q: When did you first see those X-rays?
A: The next morning. I took them.
Q: And where did you take those X-rays?
A: In the main department, in a private room, with a portable X-ray unit.
Q: Did Mr. Ebersole - or Dr. Ebersole say anything to you about metal fragments?
A: He gave me three or four different metal fragments, varying in size. And he asked me to tape them to the bones.
Q: Did you tape metal fragments to the bones?
A: Yes, sir.
Q: What was the purpose that you understood in tapping metal fragments to the bones to be?
A: That was a good question, because I didn't understand it at the time, either.
Q: Is there any question in your mind whether you, in fact, taped metal fragments to the bones?
A: Absolutely no question at all in my mind.
Q: Do you see the results of those metal fragments appearing on X-ray No. 4?
A: Only a few, here.
Q: And you're pointing to the largest fragment in -
A: The largest fragment. The superior portion of it.
Q: Approximately what time did you take the X-rays on the 23rd?
A: I have to guesstimate. Early morning.
Q: early afternoon - No. Late morning, early afternoon.
Q: Did Dr. Ebersole ever subsequently explain to you the purpose for taping metal fragments on the bones when you were working on X-raying the skull fragments?
A: Absolutely.
Q: Do you know where the skull fragments came from?
A: They arrived, supposedly, that evening from Dallas.
Q: When did you first hear that fragments had arrived from Dallas?
A: The night of the autopsy.
Q: Did you see the fragments on the night of the autopsy?
A: No, he didn't. He just stated to me, when he brought the fluid - the bone fragments and the metal fragments to me, that he had just come back from the White House after being debriefed.
Q: And what did he say about that debriefing?
A: Well, he just said that he was debriefed by the Secret Service. And that was it.
Q: High-ranking people had talked to him. And he suggested to me that everything that I see from now on, I should forget.
Q: Did he say that to you at approximately the same time that you were working on X-raying the skull fragments?
A: Absolutely.
Q: Do you know where the skull fragments came from?
A: They arrived, supposedly, that evening from Dallas.
Q: When did you first hear that fragments had arrived from Dallas?
A: The night of the autopsy.
Q: Did you see the fragments on the night of the autopsy?
A: No. I did not see the fragments. I just heard the conversation.
Q: Other than the metal fragments that you taped to the skull fragments, did you identify any other metal fragments in the bones?
A: In the skulls and the AP cervical spine.
Q: Let me withdraw the question.
A: Go ahead.
Q: The question wasn't clear.
Q: With regard to taking the X-rays of the bone fragments that you have in front of you -
A: No.
Q: - were there any metal fragments that were in the bone, outside of this - the taped fragments?
A: No.
Q: So, in other words, the X-ray is -
A: Absolutely correct.
Q: Other than the metal fragments that you saw -
a: Absolutely correct.
Q: What was the purpose that you understood in tapping metal fragments to the bones to be?
A: That was a good question, because I didn't understand it at the time, either.
Q: Is there any question in your mind whether you, in fact, taped metal fragments to the bones?
A: Absolutely no question at all in my mind.
Q: Do you see the results of those metal fragments appearing on X-ray No. 4?
A: Only a few, here.
Q: And you're pointing to the largest fragment in -
A: The largest fragment. The superior portion of it.
Q: Approximately what time did you take the X-rays on the 23rd?
A: I have to guesstimate. Early morning.
Q: early afternoon - No. Late morning, early afternoon.
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A: They arrived, supposedly, that evening from Dallas.
Q: When did you first hear that fragments had arrived from Dallas?
A: The night of the autopsy.
Q: Did you see the fragments on the night of the autopsy?
A: No, he didn't. He just stated to me, when he brought the fluid - the bone fragments and the metal fragments to me, that he had just come back from the White House after being debriefed.
Q: And what did he say about that debriefing?
A: Well, he just said that he was debriefed by the Secret Service. And that was it.
Q: High-ranking people had talked to him. And he suggested to me that everything that I see from now on, I should forget.
Q: Did he say that to you at approximately the same time that you were working on X-raying the skull fragments?
A: Absolutely.
Q: Do you know where the skull fragments came from?
A: They arrived, supposedly, that evening from Dallas.
Q: When did you first hear that fragments had arrived from Dallas?
A: The night of the autopsy.
Q: Did you see the fragments on the night of the autopsy?
A: No. I did not see the fragments. I just heard the conversation.
Q: Other than the metal fragments that you taped to the skull fragments, did you identify any other metal fragments in the bones?
A: In the skulls and the AP cervical spine.
Q: Let me withdraw the question.
A: Go ahead.
Q: The question wasn't clear.
Q: With regard to taking the X-rays of the bone fragments that you have in front of you -
A: No.
Q: - were there any metal fragments that were in the bone, outside of this - the taped fragments?
A: No.
THE WITNESS: No, that's all right. You can hear my back.

BY MR. GUNN:

Q: Mr. Custer, are you able to identify X-ray No. 7?
A: Yes, sir.
Q: Could you tell me what that is, please?
A: That was a upper portion of the abdomen taken on President Kennedy.
Q: How are you able to identify that?
A: My U.S. Naval marker.
Q: That's the markings on the side, the –
A: On the left side.
Q: – the date and the –
A: Right. Correct.
Q: – name of U.S. Naval Academy or – I'm sorry.
A: Naval Hospital.
Q: Bethesda Hospital.
A: U.S. Naval Hospital, Bethesda, Maryland.
Q: Previously, you referred to your own unique marker. Do you see that anywhere on the
X-ray?
A: No. I was caught again.
Q: Did Dr. Ebersole ask you at any time on the night of the 22nd not to use that marker?
A: Yes.
Q: When did he ask you not to use that?
A: When I took this film. He saw it, and made me take it off.
Q: Are you able to estimate or explain when you were able to use your own metal marking, and when you were not able to use it?
A: On the skulls only.
Q: Can you identify in the X-ray that you're looking at now, No. 7, whether there are – whether the internal organs are still present in the body?
A: There has to be colon, because this is all fecal material. You can see it. This is all colon.
Q: Other than the colon, are you able to identify any other internal organs that are still present?
A: Not really. You – Could be kidneys.
Q: So, this is far above the EOP; is that correct?
A: Yes, correct.
Q: And what is the highest - the lowest C vertebra that you are able to identify there?
A: Seven, six, five, four, three. In that area there.
Q: Are you able to determine - I’m sorry.
go ahead.
A: No, that’s all right. Go ahead.
Q: Are you able to determine whether any of the internal organs have been removed prior to this taking of this X-ray?
A: Well. I’m going to tell you right now.
The heart is still there, and the lungs are still there.
Q: In other words, it would be fair to say that X-ray No. 9 was taken before X-ray No. 8.
A: It has to be. I had to have taken it before. That’s -
Q: I’d like to point -
A: Go ahead.
Q: - point out some lights - some light fragments -

Q: This is far above the EOP; is that correct?
A: Absolutely, sir.
Q: And that - And it tells you what?
A: It means that there - When you have lungs in a chest X-ray - and you take an X-ray, you see pulmonary markings. You do not have a dark area like this.
Q: You come back to the same tissue radiation absorption effect. When radiation goes through tissue, it absorbs. It cuts back on the beam; therefore, you don’t get a full exposure on the film.
Q: Do you know why, or were you - Let me withdraw that.
Q: Were you told why this X-ray was to be taken?
A: Same thing. Bullet fragments.
Q: Looking for a bullet fragment?
A: Correct.
Q: Do you see any bullet fragments on the X-ray?
A: No, sir.

Q: So, this is far above the EOP; is that correct?
A: Yes. Correct.

MR. GUNN: Okay. If we could go now to X-ray No. 8. Is that right?
X-ray No. 8 is described as the AP view of the right shoulder and right chest.

BY MR. GUNN:
Q: Mr. Custer, are you able to identify X-ray No. 8 as having been taken on the night of the autopsy?
A: Yes, sir. I can.
Q: Once again, how is it that you’re able to identify that?
A: By the markings. U.S. Naval Hospital. National Naval Medical Center, the date, and the right marker.
Q: Okay. Can you identify whether there are any lungs shadows in this X-ray?
A: There are no lung shadows in that X-ray.
Q: Does that tell you anything about whether the internal organs had been removed at the time?

Q: That’s artifacts.
Q: You’ve identified them as artifacts -
A: Correct.
Q: - in the anatomical left shoulder blade, right below the scapula.
A: Correct.
Q: How are you able to identify those as fragments - or as artifacts, please?
A: Because of the symmetrical size and the area that they’re in. They’re all in close proximity.
Q: Now, let me show you something else about the processing film at that time. See the cast and different markings? That’s chemicals that didn’t quite wash off. And that was from the old Payco units. See it there? That’s old fixer that didn’t come off.
Q: So, it appears to my eyes being sort of a dingy brownish color; is that -
A: Correct. And that’s from the acid in the fixer. The fixer basic job is to stop the film from developing, and it fixes the image. After it fixes the image, it goes through a wash bath.
Evidently, it didn’t stay in the wash bath long enough, because you still have marks - fixer marks. And that was due to the old Payco units. They weren’t efficient.
Q: I’d like to point out to you the edge markings, and ask you whether you are able to identify any information on the edge markings?
Q: Does that help you identify the type of film that you’re holding in your hand?
A: Yes, it does.
Q: Is there any reason that "Kodak Safety" is appearing on X-ray No. 9, but we have not seen it on other X-rays?
A: The only possible thing I can think of is, they just placed it on 14/17s.
Q: So, it’s the size of the film.
A: Correct.
Q: And the 14 by 17 is the larger film, such as the one you’re looking at in -
A: Absolutely correct.
Mr. Gunn: Could we now look at X-ray No. 10, please?

Witnes:

Mr. Gunn: Could we now look at X-ray No. 11, please?

Mr. Gunn: Could we now look at X-ray No. 12 as well?

Mr. Gunn: Could we now look at X-ray No. 13, please?

Mr. Gunn: Could we now look at X-ray No. 14, which is identified as the AP view of the left side for the left lower extremity.}

Mr. Gunn: Could we now look at X-ray No. 15, please?

Mr. Gunn: Could we now look at X-ray No. 16, please?

Mr. Gunn: Could we now look at X-ray No. 17, please?

Mr. Gunn: Could we now look at X-ray No. 18, please?

Mr. Gunn: Could we now look at X-ray No. 19, please?

Mr. Gunn: Could we now look at X-ray No. 20, please?

Mr. Gunn: Could we now look at X-ray No. 21, please?

Mr. Gunn: Could we now look at X-ray No. 22, please?

Mr. Gunn: Could we now look at X-ray No. 23, please?
[2] Q: Let me rephrase that. I don’t want to say "exit", because I don’t know whether it was exit or entrance.
[3] A: But all I can say, there was bullet fragments around that area – that opening.
[6] Q: And do you recall how many fragments there were?
[8] Q: Did anyone make any observations about metal fragments in the C3/C4 area?
[9] A: I did. And I was told to mind my own business. That’s where I was shut down again.
[10] Q: You have, during the course of this deposition, identified three X-rays that you are quite certain that you took, but don’t appear in this collection. Are there any others that you can identify as not being included?

[1] I’d like to just –
[5] Q: The witness: Do you want me to put those gloves back on?
[7] THE WITNESS: Is that a negative, or is that a positive color transparency.
[8] BY MR. GUNN:
[9] Q: Mr. Custer, I’d like to ask you whether the image that appears on this first – or the second view that you’re looking at – corresponds in a general way with what you observed on the night of the autopsy?
[10] A: Yes, it is.
[11] Q: Do you see any differences between that photograph and what you observed on President Kennedy, such that it would lead you to question the authenticity of the photograph?
[12] A: Not really. I notice one difference. The incision on the neck is a lot bigger than what I saw. But that could be due to probing.
[13] Q: You’re referring to the anterior neck wound; is that correct?
[15] Q: You previously identified that wound as being about the size of your small finger; is that correct?
[16] A: Correct. Which makes me wonder. Why would they probe it, if they were looking for bullets or fragments? Which happens to be the film that is gone.

[2] Q: Who told you that?
[3] A: I was afraid you were going to ask that.
[5] Q: Who were the officers?
[6] A: One was Ebersole. And one was another radiologist that – right now, his name just doesn’t – can’t come to my memory.
[7] Q: To the best of your recollection, who was it who made the statement, Ebersole or the other doctor?
[9] Q: And do you recall the best of your recollection, what did Ebersole say?
[11] Q: Are you acquainted with the name of Dr. Loy Brown?
[14] A: He was the captain in charge of the radiology department.

[Discussion off the record.]
Q: Mr. Custer, you're now looking at Photograph No. 33.

A: Mm-hmm.

Q: I'd like to ask you whether that corresponds to what you observed on the night of the autopsy?

A: Yes, it does.

Q: Is there any question in your mind about the authenticity of that photo?

A: Not really.

Q: You're shaking your head — See, the thing is, you're stepping in a realm where I didn't really get involved much.

But from what I saw of the body, it appears to be similar to what I saw.

Q: Okay, that's fine.

A: Okay?

MR. GUNN: Could we now look at View No. 6, correspond —


BY MR. GUNN:

Q: Sure.

A: Let me put this in the record. Do you notice the apparatus that is holding the head? You can see —

Q: Yes, metal apparatus.

A: It's like a metal half-moon. When I took my X-rays, that wasn't there.

Q: Does that help you identify whether you took the X-rays either before or after the photographs?

A: Yes.

Q: And how — what would the answer be?

A: Well, this didn't have to be — This wasn't there, so —

Q: The metal part.

A: The metal. So, that meant I had to take some of them before. Had to. Because the only time they put that in there is when they start probing.

Q: Why wouldn't it be possible for them to have taken that off, and then you come down and take the X-rays?

A: That's possible, too. I'm just guessing.

Q: Okay. So —

A: Maybe I shouldn't guess.

Q: So, it's not really possible to tell by the photograph —

A: No.

Q: — whether the X-rays were taken before —

A: I'll have to rescind that. No.

Q: Okay. Just because you were speaking over the top of me, to make sure the record is clear; let me try asking the question again.

A: Apologize.

Q: Is it possible — And I'll ask a different question. Is it possible for you to determine, based upon this photograph alone, whether the X-rays of the cranium were taken before or after the photographs?

A: No, sir. It's not possible.

Q: Okay. Mr. Custer, in the photograph, there was a picture of a — there was a towel was included. Do you remember seeing a towel of that sort on the —

A: Mm-hmm.

Q: You did see a towel on the night of the autopsy that would correspond to what's shown in that photograph?

A: Not at that time. I didn't. When I took the X-rays, there was no towel there.

Q: Was there anything there at the time that you took the X-rays?

A: Just a sheet over the — the film.

Q: Okay.

A: Over that area where the skull was, to collect any body fluids.

MR. GUNN: Okay. Could we take a look at the sixth view, corresponding to Colors Photographs 42 and 43, which is identified in the record as wound of entrance in right posterior occipital region.

BY MR. GUNN:

Q: Mr. Custer, does that photograph correspond to what you observed on the night of the autopsy?

A: No, sir. It's not possible.

Q: Is it possible — And I'll ask a different question. Here's another thing I want to add, too.

Whenever you have right trauma on a skull, you have — blood and spinal fluid will come out of the right ear. Vice-versa, if you have left trauma.

It's the other.

Q: Okay.

MR. GUNN: Okay. Could we look at the sixth view, corresponding to Colors Photographs 42 and 43, which is identified in the record as wound of entrance in right posterior occipital region.
L it order. Either Colors Photos No. 38 or 39, identified at posterior view of wound of entrance of missile high in shoulder.

BY MR. GUNN:

Q: Mr. Custer, during the deposition, you said that you had - you had been able to see a wound that was on the back of President Kennedy.

Q: Does this photograph correspond to what you were able to view?

A: Yes, sir. It does.

Q: And can you identify where on the photograph the wound was?

A: It would be on the right scapula region.

Q: And that's the larger marking that's just to the right of the ruler; is that correct?

A: Correct.

[Discussion off the record.]

BY MR. GUNN:

Q: It's our understanding the House Select Committee on Assassination did some - did some enhancements of the original X-rays, and we'd like to show you the enhancements.

Have you ever previously seen the enhancements of the X-ray?

A: No.

Q: What is your comment on observing the enhancement? And what we're seeing is the AP -

A: AP. Well, I would say modified waters.

AP, modified waters.

Here's the fragment again.

Q: And you're referring to the large -

A: Large.

Q: - semi-circular fragment?

A: Right. Left marker, right orbit.

fragments throughout. All I can say is, it's funny how the burn mark gets in the right place. And that's pretty close to what I - my own opinion -

I believe was an entry wound.

Q: Are you able to identify now any brain shadows?

A: Very little, if any. Because you're looking at bone shadow here. Bone shadow here.

Q: You're referring to the anatomical left.

BY MR. GUNN:

A: Left -

Q: Yeah.

A: - portion of the skull.

Air on the right anatomical maxillary sinuses again. Fracture marks throughout the saggital arch, the mandibular arch, the left anterior portion of the skull, the superior portion of the skull. Fracture marks.

Here's that irregular cut mark - what it looks like - appears to me. Snaking fracture marks off to the left anatomical positioning.

[Discussion off the record.]

THE WITNESS: Remember you asked me that question, how come there's bullet fragments in there, and you can't see? You can see them. Where are they?

BY MR. GUNN:

Q: They appeared to be more apparent in the AP than in the laterals.

A: Do you know why there's bullet fragments there? If you look at the big portion of the scalp, those fragments are in the skin of the scalp.

That's the only logical place they could be. They went through the brain, exploded, and went out into the scalp. Perforated the scalp.

Impregnated the scalp.

When you have a fragmented bullet, it hits. It blows. Pushes everything out. When it pushes everything out, it's like somebody putting salt and pepper on your - on your steak. It impregnates the steak.

The same thing with the scalp. Because there is no brain tissue here. You can't see it. You can't determine it here because of the skull -

the bony skull. You can determine -

I'd love to see the lateral portion, if they enhanced that. Now, that's - that, in itself, you'll be able to tell.

MR. GUNN: And let's try the lateral.

THE WITNESS: I've never seen this.

Never.

BY MR. GUNN:

Q: You're now looking at the enhanced lateral.

A: Here's the effect again. See the bone?

There's the fragment.

Q: And you're referring to the -

A: Right -

Q: - right above the sinus?

A: Right orbital - No, no.

Q: I'm sorry.

A: No, frontal sinuses. But it's still orbital ridge.

It hits, fragments, and goes out. That's why this portion of the skull is out. This is out.

Here's the cella turcica again. If there are fragments, there's very minute portions. The only reason why this isn't dark is, because this is an enhancement.

But you don't see any vascular markings in here. Where are they? On a normal brain, you see them in the skull. Your brain has veins. It shows up. It has density. Blood has density.

Q: So, at the time the X-rays are taken, the brain has been removed from the cranium?
Mr. Custer has brought with him today his own annotated version of Mr. - or, Dr. Ebersole's testimony.

Q. And what I'd like you to do, if you would, Mr. Custer, is to look through the testimony. And any important things that you have specific knowledge of yourself that you would like to either confirm what Dr. Ebersole said or dispute what Dr. Ebersole said, I would appreciate it.

I would like you to identify the page number and line number -

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Mr. Custer, is to look through the testimony. And any important things that you have specific knowledge of yourself that you would like to either confirm what Dr. Ebersole said or dispute what Dr. Ebersole said, I would appreciate it.

A: Okay.

Q: - if you could.

Q: - if you could.

Q: - if you could.

A: All right.

Q: All right.

A: You remember I brought this up on the darker one? I said, you can just start to see a faint image. And it brought it out on the enhancement.

Q: You have a question for you, Jeremy. Did your other specialists - doctors see these enhancements?

Q: No.

A: Okay. This tells the tale, right here.

Q: The enhancements?

A: Right.

Q: Okay.

A: This opens the door, literally. I showed you the entrance wound, there. The exit wound has to be up here somewhere.

If you turn this like this, that's that tell you?

Q: Okay.

MR. GUNN: Can we go off the record for a moment?

[Discussion off the record.]

MR. GUNN: I'm going to ask Mr. Custer to look at the testimony offered by Dr. Ebersole to the House Select Committee on Assassinations. For the Review Board Records, this is marked as Exhibit No. MD 60, the testimony was given on March 11th, 1978.

Mr. Custer has brought with him today his own annotated version of Mr. - or, Dr. Ebersole's testimony.

BY MR. GUNN:

Q: And what I'd like you to do, if you would, Mr. Custer, is to look through the testimony. And any important things that you have specific knowledge of yourself that you would like to either confirm what Dr. Ebersole said or dispute what Dr. Ebersole said, I would appreciate it.

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A: Okay.

Q: - if you could.

A: All right.

Q: - if you could.

A: All right.

Q: - if you could.

A: All right.

Q: - if you could.

A: All right.
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were taken either before the incision was made or very shortly there after."

Now, he sounds pretty confused to me. He's not sure what. And we proved today there were some taken before, and there were some taken after. I can't remember what pages or what section it's on, but he made the statement – he was questioned to the fact, were there any controlling factors – or factors in the gallery that controlled the morgue – the morgue procedure at that time?

"No, there were not."

Come on. There were two men that constantly stood up, directed which way things would go.

Q: That's the general that you referred to and the other person – the civilian?

A: The general and the plain clothes. Which, by deduction, I assumed that was Kennedy's personal physician.


Q: Where he says he may have drawn lines on the film. Does that help refresh your recollection or change your mind at all about whether you saw him actually make lines on the films during –

A: All right. I'm stepping over the bounds again. Pretty much, that's it. I'd be going through constant repetition on this. What I can do is, I can leave this – this one that I went through and made statements on – with you. And if you don't, we can do that, too.

Q: I would like to go back to page five, if we could, which was the –

A: Sure.

Q: There's an issue that you partly mentioned after we looked at the X-rays, and that we also discussed while looking at the X-rays. And this – these were the pencil drawings on X-ray No. 2.

A: Which line is it?

Q: If you look at page five –

A: Right.

Q: – starting on line 19.

A: All right.

Q: Where he says he may have drawn lines on the film. Does that help refresh your recollection or change your mind at all about whether you saw him actually make lines on the films during –

A: He did draw lines.

Q: – lines during the time of the autopsy?

A: He – he did draw lines during the time of the autopsy.

Q: And you saw those?

A: I saw those.

Q: Okay.

MR. GUNN: Okay. I think that's all that