

In The Matter Of:

Assassination Records Review Board

In Re: President John F. Kennedy, Jr.

Deposition of James W. Sibert

September 11, 1997

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BEFORE THE
ASSASSINATION RECORDS REVIEW BOARD
IN RE: :
ASSASSINATION OF :
PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY :
Thursday, September 11, 1997
College Park, Maryland
The deposition of JAMES W. SIBERT, called
for examination in the above-entitled matter,
pursuant to notice, at the National Archives II,
6381 Adelphi Road, College Park, Maryland, convened
at 1:10 p.m. before Robert H. Haines, a notary
public in and for the State of Maryland, when were
present on behalf of the parties:

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APPEARANCES:

On Behalf of the Plaintiff:

T. JEREMY GUNN, ESQ.

General Counsel

The Assassination Records Review Board

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ALSO PRESENT:

Douglas P. Horne, Senior Analyst

Thomas E. Samoluk, Esq.

Joan Zimmerman, Ph.D.

Sarah Ahmed

Carrie Fletcher

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EXAMINATION BY COUNSEL FOR

WITNESS THE ASSASSINATION RECORDS REVIEW BOARD

James W. Sibert

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SIBERT DEPOSITION EXHIBITS

MARKED

ARRB Exhibit No. MD 188

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[All exhibits retained by Mr. Gunn.]

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PROCEEDINGS

Whereupon,

JAMES W. SIBERT

was called for examination by counsel for The
Assassination Records Review Board and, having been
first duly sworn by the notary public, was examined
and testified as follows:

EXAMINATION BY COUNSEL FOR THE ARRB

BY MR. GUNN:

Q: Could you state your full name for the
record, please?

A: Yes. That's James W. Sibert, S-i-b-e-r-t.

Q: Mr. Sibert, I'm here on behalf of the
Assassination Records Review Board. As a part of
our work, we have taken the depositions of several
people who have been affiliated with issues related
to the autopsy and to medical evidence. And we are
- wanted to talk to you today, in the light of
this other work that we're doing.

We have a few other people here from the
Review Board, whom I would like to introduce you
to. On my immediate right is Doug Horne, whom you

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[1] have met, and Tom Samoluk. At the back is Dr. Joan

[2] Zimmerman -

[3] **THE WITNESS:** How do you do?

[4] **BY MR. GUNN:**

[5] **Q:** - Sarah Ahmed, and Carrie Fletcher.

[6] **THE WITNESS:** How do you do?

[7] **BY MR. GUNN:**

[8] **Q:** Mr. Sibert, is there any reason that you
[9] feel that you would not be able to speak with us
[10] today candidly and openly about your memories of
[11] issues related to the assassination of President
[12] Kennedy?

[13] **A:** No, there is not.

[14] **Q:** What I would like to do during the course
[15] of this deposition is ask you a series of
[16] questions.

[17] If I ask a question that isn't clear to
[18] you, please don't hesitate to ask me either to
[19] rephrase the question or repeat the question.

[20] If there's anytime during the deposition
[21] you'd like to take a break, don't hesitate to
[22] request. That matter can be easily arranged.

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[1] Mr. Sibert, did you do anything in
[2] preparation for the deposition today?

[3] **A:** Yes, I did. I reviewed my 302. I had a
[4] copy of that out of Popkin's book, "The Second
[5] Oswald", which I have at home. I kept a file
[6] drawer on the Kennedy assassination.

[7] And from time to time, I've received
[8] telephone calls or written communications from
[9] people regarding this autopsy. And some of them
[10] were answered.

[11] And with those that I didn't correspond, I
[12] had the notes that I brought with me today. For
[13] example, David Lifton, author of the book "Best
[14] Evidence". A couple of times, he called. And I've
[15] got those notes with me.

[16] **Q:** Were you -

[17] **A:** Also -

[18] **Q:** Go ahead.

[19] **A:** Also, I sort of reviewed his book - I
[20] hadn't read the last edition. I read everything he
[21] had in it. This was just out of curiosity, to sort
[22] of brush up on the contents.

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[1] **Q:** You're referring to Mr. Lifton's book?

[2] **A:** Lifton's. "Best Evidence"; right.

[3] **Q:** Okay. Are you acquainted with Frank
[4] O'Neill?

[5] **A:** Yes, I am.

[6] **Q:** Have you spoken with him since the
[7] deposition was set up?

[8] **A:** No, not since this was set up.

[9] **Q:** Other than Mr. Lifton's book about the
[10] assassination, have you read any other books?

[11] **A:** Yes. I don't have the list of those
[12] books, but there's several of them that I have.
[13] They're at home.

[14] My memory on authors here.

[15] But Crenshaw's book, I read it when -
[16] paperback, when it came out. One of the Dallas
[17] doctors.

[18] And one of the other books that I can't
[19] recall. He was designated, I think, by the Kennedy
[20] people to write a book -

[21] **Q:** Was it William Manchester?

[22] **A:** Manchester's book; right.

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[1] And another thing, anytime I go to the
[2] bookstore down in Fort Myers and see a new book, I
[3] always check and go back to the name index and see
[4] if my name appeared in that. I figured I had
[5] better check and see what they said about me.

[6] So, I purchased some of those books, I
[7] didn't purchase too many, but I have kept an
[8] interest in books on the subject.

[9] Q: Would it be fair to say that you have some
[10] familiarity, at least, with the literature on the
[11] Kennedy assassination?

[12] A: I think you could say that.

[13] Q: Okay. What I'd like to do is try and get
[14] a survey of several possible things that you may
[15] have done related to the assassination. Then we
[16] would go back and talk about some in greater depth.

[17] Now, the first one would be the events on
[18] November 22nd and 23rd that you were involved in.
[19] What I'd like to do is, again, skip from that one,
[20] and then find out what other things that you did
[21] do.

[22] You made a reference just a moment ago to

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[1] your 302. I would like to show you a document -
[2] for purposes of this deposition has been marked
[3] MD 151 -

[4] A: Right.

[5] Q: - and ask you if this is the document
[6] that you were referring to when you said your 302?

[7] A: No, this is not the original 302. Oh, I'm
[8] sorry. Yes, this is.

[9] Q: Just so that the record will be clear
[10] here. You are looking, I believe, at the first two
[11] pages that were - are typically known as
[12] administrative pages of the document. And, so,
[13] when you went further into the document - that you
[14] saw the 302.

[15] A: Yes. This was a letter enclosure, I
[16] guess, which I do recognize. When Lifton called me
[17] one time, first he said, "I've got your FD 302."

[18] And I had no knowledge that this was even in
[19] circulation and had been taken out of the Archives.

[20] And I said, "Well, let me ask you a
[21] question." I said, "My name is down at the bottom.
[22] And Frank O'Neill is at the bottom." I said, "Is

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[1] there any other initial there?"

[2] And he said, "Yes, DFL."

[3] And I knew that was it. That's the chief
[4] steno that took this dictation in Baltimore,
[5] Doris F. Leibknecht, L-e-i-b-k-n-e-c-h-t.

[6] Q: Okay. We'll also come back to the 302. I
[7] believe that you also did some interviews shortly
[8] after the assassination with some people. Do you
[9] remember having conducted any interviews?

[10] A: Yes. And I brought along with me, - I
[11] managed to keep a few records. I've kept these
[12] Week-at-a-Glance every year that I was in the
[13] Bureau, 21 years. I've brought '63 and '64 here.

[14] Q: I assume you're talking about the
[15] interviews over at the White House with Behn and
[16] Kellerman and Greer - who were Secret Service
[17] personnel.

[18] A: Yes. We received a call from Bureau
[19] headquarters - I guess, it was probably
[20] transferred through our Baltimore headquarters that
[21] they wanted these Secret Service agents
[22] interviewed. O'Neill and I went over and

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[1] interviewed them.

[2] And let's see, that's - Do you have a
[3] date on that? The 27th? Okay, that's November
[4] 27th. Here it is in my 1963 "Week at a Glance".

[5] Notation for Wednesday, November 27th and
[6] a file number, which appears on the FD 302, 89-30,
[7] interviews of Gerald Behn, B-e-h-n; Roy Kellerman,
[8] K-e-l-l-e-r-m-a-n, who was sitting in the right-hand seat
[9] beside Bill Greer, the driver; and
[10] William Greer, the driver of the limousine. That
[11] was all conducted at the White House on the 27th.

[12] Q: In addition to those interviews -

[13] Actually, let me withdraw that.

[14] Let me show you a document that is marked
[15] MD 152, and ask you whether this document contains
[16] the 302s that were the interviews of Messrs. Behn,
[17] Kellerman, and Greer?

[18] A: Yes.

[19] Q: In addition to - or were there any other
[20] interviews that you formally conducted related to
[21] the assassination beyond those of Messrs. Behn,
[22] Kellerman, and Greer?

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[1] A: As far as the White House, I think, those
[2] are the only interviews that were conducted.

[3] I was thinking, in '64, I had one. That
[4] was on March the 12th of 1964, when O'Neill and I
[5] went over to Washington, D.C. from our Hyattsville
[6] resident agency, where both of us worked and were
[7] interviewed by Arlen Specter, who was, I believe,
[8] the staff counsel for the Warren Commission at that
[9] time.

[10] We didn't keep any notes on that. He
[11] conducted the interview.

[12] Q: After that interview, do you recall
[13] talking to anyone at the FBI about the substance of
[14] that interview - with Mr. Specter?

[15] A: When we left Mr. Specter, we went over to
[16] headquarters. And I believe it was Jim Malley - I
[17] can't be sure, but he sat on the desk there that
[18] was handling this assassination - and told him
[19] basically what we could recall. Questions that
[20] were given to us, and our responses.

[21] Q: When you were interviewed by Mr. Specter,
[22] was there anyone else from the FBI present, in

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[1] addition to Mr. O'Neill?

[2] A: No.

[3] Q: So, you three - Was there anyone else
[4] from the Warren Commission staff present?

[5] A: No, just the three of us.

[6] Q: Okay. Did you ever see a report written
[7] by anyone at the FBI about the interview - that
[8] you had with Mr. Specter?

[9] A: No, I have not.

[10] Q: I'd like to show you a document that's
[11] marked Exhibit No. 153, and ask if this refreshes
[12] your recollection whether you have seen a document
[13] that reports on the interview?

[14] A: [Examining.]

[15] Q: Mr. Sibert, let me withdraw the pending
[16] question, and ask you another question. Have you
[17] had an opportunity to read Exhibit No. 153 just
[18] now?

[19] A: This?

[20] Q: Yes.

[21] A: No. I've never seen this before.

[22] Q: But you have - now have read the report?

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[1] A: Now I have read it, yes.
[2] Q: And, so, the answer to the preceding
[3] question was, you have not previously seen the
[4] document 153.
[5] A: This is the first time I've seen this.
[6] Q: Okay. As you read through that - and I
[7] understand that you read it quickly - was there
[8] anything that stood out in your mind as something
[9] that appeared to you to be inaccurate, or refreshed
[10] your recollection about something that you had
[11] forgotten?
[12] And, again, I'm not asking for a
[13] comprehensive statement, but -
[14] A: No, I understand. [Examining.]
[15] On this page three here: "Question:
[16] Prior to SA Sibert's calling the FBI laboratory,
[17] did either Dr. Hume or Dr. Finck express an opinion
[18] as to whether the bullet wound in the back was a
[19] point of entry or a point of exit?"
[20] In connection with the probing, I
[21] remember Humes saying that, it looked like a 40- or
[22] 60-degree downward angle that the bullet had

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[1] entered the back.
[2] And as close as we were to the autopsy, I
[3] was as close as - closer than here to the recorder
[4] here - when we're looking at that. And we were at
[5] the rear most of the time there at the head. And
[6] you could see this tremendous head injury.
[7] Q: When you say as close to the reporter,
[8] you'd mean somewhere in the area of six to - eight
[9] feet?
[10] A: I'd say I was this - this close. Arm's
[11] length.
[12] Q: Arm's length.
[13] A: Yes.
[14] Q: Somewhere around three feet?
[15] A: About that. Right.
[16] Q: Three to four feet.
[17] Does Exhibit 153, to the best of your
[18] current recollection, reasonably fairly record the
[19] statements that you made to the FBI official about
[20] the interview with Mr. Specter?
[21] A: It looks like it is accurate. It's been
[22] so long, and with no notes, - I can't recall

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[1] exactly what was said.
[2] Rosen, of course, was the - the head of
[3] that unit. And Malley, Jim Malley was his number
[4] one man, that O'Neill and I talked to when we went
[5] over there on March 12, 1964. It seemed like that
[6] there was one other occasion when we were called
[7] telephonically on something about whether it was
[8] our wording or the doctor's wording.
[9] And, of course, our position in that was
[10] that we were there in an observatory capacity that
[11] night. We had no authority or jurisdiction to
[12] conduct an investigation. We were there to
[13] observe, obtain any bullets, hand-carry them to the
[14] laboratory to preserve the chain of evidence.
[15] And that, in particular, there was the
[16] statement that Humes made when we first arrived
[17] when the body first came in, and they opened the
[18] casket. It was wrapped in sheets, a sheet around
[19] the body and a separate sheet around the head,
[20] which was blood-soaked.
[21] But it was either then or when they placed
[22] the body on the autopsy table, that Humes made the

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[1] statement that there's been an apparent tracheotomy
[2] and surgery in the head area.
[3] And this was in my FD 302. I've often
[4] said since then, that in looking back, which we can
[5] all do after something happens.
[6] After the big piece of bone came in from
[7] Dallas - which was found in the limousine out in
[8] Dallas, a piece of the skull - that if I would
[9] have had the presence of mind to ask a question.
[10] Of course, things were happening fast, and you had
[11] brass and rank there that went to the ceiling.
[12] If only I had asked - Dr. Humes, I'm
[13] speaking of, the pathologist: "Dr. Humes, now that
[14] this piece has come in, does this account for your
[15] first statement about there being surgery in the
[16] head area?" Which didn't occur to me at the time.
[17] In Lifton's book, this was a central
[18] theme, about surgery in the head area. And looking
[19] back, I would say that that's been one thing I've
[20] always regretted; that I didn't do.
[21] And maybe this have clarified a lot, and
[22] eliminated a few calls from the Bureau. Well, let

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[1] me just cite one example here.
[2] Q: Actually, if I could - stop you for a
[3] moment. I would like to go through all of these
[4] things - in detail.
[5] A: Right.
[6] Q: What I'd like to do is get some
[7] preliminary - things on the record, and
[8] identify - some documents. Then we'll go through
[9] it in very careful, sequential order.
[10] So, just sort of the pending question now
[11] is, does this document appear to you to be
[12] accurately reflecting the words that you said,
[13] either to Mr. Malley or Mr. Rosen at the FBI?
[14] A: Well, I think, basically, I can't see
[15] anything, unless there's something that you might
[16] have found that you'd want to ask me.
[17] Q: Again, the purpose of the question now is
[18] just, does this seem to reasonably accurately
[19] reflect the discussion that you had with Mr. Malley
[20] at the FBI?
[21] A: Yes.
[22] Q: Okay. In addition to the discussions that

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[1] you've already mentioned - that is, with
[2] Mr. Specter and with the interviews of other people
[3] - are there any other interviews that you recall
[4] having had regarding the Kennedy assassination
[5] during the time that the Warren Commission was in
[6] existence?
[7] So, I'm - I'll rephrase that.
[8] During the period 1963-64, were there any
[9] other interviews or any other activities that you
[10] were engaged in that you now recall -
[11] A: Well, when was this House Select
[12] Committee?
[13] Q: That's in the late 1970s.
[14] A: '70s, yes. I was thinking that I was
[15] interviewed, of course, by Mr. Purdy and Kelly. I
[16] can't think of any, offhand.
[17] Q: Okay. Between the time of the Warren
[18] Commission, which ends in 1964, and the time of the
[19] House Select Committee on Assassinations, do you
[20] have any recollections of any activities that you
[21] were involved in that related to the Kennedy
[22] assassination?

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(1) So, again, up to but not including the
 (2) House Select Committee.
 (3) A: Yes. And you say that started in -
 (4) Q: 1978. 1977.
 (5) A: By this, you mean any telephone calls,
 (6) inquiries by individuals? That's what you're
 (7) referring to here?
 (8) Q: Right now, it would be anything that would
 (9) be official or semi-official U.S. government. So,
 (10) speaking with Secret Service, FBI, any government
 (11) agency.
 (12) A: I can't recall any further contacts with
 (13) government agents, no.
 (14) Q: Let me show you a couple of documents,
 (15) Nos. 157 and 158. And see if this helps refresh
 (16) your recollection - of any other activities you
 (17) may have -
 (18) A: Thirty-four years, you get a few cobwebs.
 (19) Q: Sure.
 (20) A: I remember this name, Raupach. Now, I
 (21) don't think I can recall him.
 (22) Q: While you're looking at those documents,

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(1) I'll just be identifying them for the record.
 (2) MR. GUNN: Document MD 157 appears on its
 (3) face to be a letterhead memorandum, dated June
 (4) 29th, 1966, from Special Agent Francis O'Neill and
 (5) James Sibert to SAC, Baltimore. It is a two-page
 (6) document.
 (7) THE WITNESS: Yes.
 (8) MR. GUNN: And MD 158 appears on its face
 (9) to be a one-page letterhead memorandum - excuse me
 (10) - two-page letterhead memorandum, dated October
 (11) 13th, 1966, from James W. Sibert to SAC, Baltimore.
 (12) THE WITNESS: I said I hadn't had any
 (13) other contacts but now I recall those
 (14) communications on November the 2nd of 1966, I was
 (15) on annual leave, down visiting my sister who lives
 (16) in Quitman, Georgia. David Lifton called me the
 (17) first time. And that was when I made notes, and
 (18) I've got those with me.
 (19) And when I came back off of leave, I
 (20) called over to headquarters. And I don't remember
 (21) the supervisor - whether it was Fletcher Thompson,
 (22) or it could have been Malley. But, anyway, whoever

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(1) I talked to over there, I told them that Lifton
 (2) didn't mean anything to me, other than what he had
 (3) said.
 (4) He called me from out in California, and
 (5) he read me this 302 that appears in this "Second
 (6) Oswald" a book by Popkin. It was an appendix. I
 (7) wasn't aware that he even had it. But I made this
 (8) known to the Bureau.
 (9) They said, "Well, give us an airtel on
 (10) what he said to you that night on the phone call,"
 (11) which I dictated from Baltimore, because O'Neill
 (12) wasn't, of course, even in on this. I was on
 (13) leave, when Lifton got hold of me. So, that would
 (14) have been an official contact with the Bureau
 (15) supervisor.
 (16) And then, at different times, Fletcher
 (17) Thompson would call over. And he'd say, "See, this
 (18) wording here in - your 302," on measurements or
 (19) something like that, "is this your statement, or is
 (20) this the doc's?"
 (21) And I made it very clear. I said, "Look,
 (22) I'm not a doctor." I said, "Any measurements that

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(1) are given were obtained from the doctor." And if
 (2) there was any question about the measurements or -
 (3) hearing it correctly, he was asked to repeat it.
 (4) And, also, any statement like this
 (5) tracheotomy and surgery to the head area, this was
 (6) voiced by Humes. And we just merely made a note
 (7) right at the inception of the autopsy as to what
 (8) was said.
 (9) BY MR. GUNN:
 (10) Q: Let me show you a document that has been
 (11) marked MD 171, and ask you whether that is the
 (12) Airtel - to which you just referred?
 (13) A: Yes. When he called Hyattsville, that was
 (14) my son. He was a University of Maryland student
 (15) then. And he said, "He's not here. He's down in
 (16) Quitman, Georgia." And that's how Lifton got my
 (17) sister's phone number down there.
 (18) I told him one other thing in there, too,
 (19) that I didn't put in this airtel. He put it in his
 (20) book. And that was - he said, "Well, this 302
 (21) here, here's your name and everything." He said,
 (22) "And you told me it's something that you couldn't

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(1) go any further on, that I would have to contact the
 (2) Bureau."
 (3) And I said, "Well, let's just let the
 (4) record stand."
 (5) And in his book, it was rather amusing to
 (6) me when I read it, because he said that he didn't
 (7) want to put that in his letter to the Bureau,
 (8) because Mr. Hoover might not have taken a good view
 (9) of that, and I would end up in Alaska. I think
 (10) Liefler, the other fellow, said I might end up in
 (11) Alaska somewhere on a disciplinary transfer or
 (12) something.
 (13) But I did tell him that.
 (14) Q: Just to make - make sure that the record
 (15) is clear. You did tell him that you wanted the
 (16) record to stand.
 (17) A: I did.
 (18) Q: And you did tell him something about
 (19) Mr. Hoover.
 (20) A: He was quoting this 302. And once I asked
 (21) him about this DFL and everything, I said, "Well,
 (22) you've got the 302." And I said, "And all I can

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(1) say is, we'll just let the record stand."
 (2) Because we had two different autopsy
 (3) reports by this time. This is '66. You had the
 (4) Navy autopsy, which we never saw. And we weren't
 (5) even advised that there had been a change in the
 (6) original autopsy from what was contained in our FD
 (7) 302.
 (8) Q: Just so - again, so the record is clear.
 (9) The point that you made about Mr. Hoover and being
 (10) sent to Alaska -
 (11) A: Oh.
 (12) Q: - that was what Mr. Lifton added. And
 (13) that's -
 (14) A: He put this in his book. He said -
 (15) Q: No, you said.
 (16) A: No, no.
 (17) Q: Okay.
 (18) A: He put that in his book. And Liefler, I
 (19) think, was the fellow, that he did graduate
 (20) study under at the University of California, who
 (21) made the statement about Hoover sending me to
 (22) Alaska.

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[1] Q: Wesley Liebler?
[2] A: Liebler; that's correct. I was pretty
[3] close.
[4] And Liebler had made that statement to him
[5] that, "It's a good thing you didn't put that in
[6] your letter." And, of course, I didn't have any
[7] feeling one way or the other about that.
[8] But that was the only thing I could say,
[9] "Well, you've got the accurate copy of my FD 302,
[10] so let's just let the record stand. And if you
[11] have any further inquiry, write to FBI
[12] headquarters."
[13] Q: Okay. Back to Exhibits Nos. 153 and 157,
[14] are those - do you recognize those two documents?
[15] A: [Examining.]
[16] Q: Excuse me. Let me withdraw the last
[17] question. And, again, I'm asking whether you
[18] recognize Exhibits Nos. 157 and 158.
[19] A: Yes. I might mention - on this Exhibit
[20] 157 - that when we were in that autopsy room. One
[21] of us was present all the time, with the exception
[22] of when photographs and radiology work and X-rays

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[1] were done.
[2] Of course, you can see the reason for
[3] that. We didn't have lead jackets to wear, like a
[4] doctor does working in that environment. But,
[5] otherwise, one of us was always present.
[6] When I went out to make this call over to
[7] Killion, O'Neill was present. And I think we had a
[8] bite to eat. And one - ate, and the other one
[9] stayed. And, so, we were there at all times. So,
[10] - that's - the only thing I'd add on that, 157.
[11] Q: So, just to interrupt and make sure the
[12] record is clear. You do recognize Exhibit No. 157
[13] as having been written - by yourself?
[14] A: Me and O'Neill. And 158 here is my airtel
[15] - or communication, rather.
[16] Q: Let me just try just phrasing a question.
[17] Do you recognize Exhibit No. 158 as having been
[18] written by yourself?
[19] A: I do.
[20] Q: Now, let me try just one last series of
[21] questions on overview. Again, the time that I'll
[22] be referring to is prior to the time of the HSCA in

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[1] 1977.
[2] Did you have any other official contacts
[3] with any person in the U.S. government related to
[4] the Kennedy assassination, other than those that we
[5] have spoken about now?
[6] A: I can't recall any others. Which now,
[7] memory comes back on Raupach there, and Fletcher
[8] Thompson, and those. But I can't recall any
[9] additional ones.
[10] Q: Okay. Let me try some names, and see if
[11] you had any - have any recollection of having ever
[12] spoken to them about issues related to the Kennedy
[13] assassination.
[14] J. Edgar Hoover?
[15] A: None with him.
[16] Q: Cartha DeLoach?
[17] A: No.
[18] Q: William Sullivan?
[19] A: No.
[20] Q: James Fox, from the Secret Service?
[21] A: No.
[22] Q: Robert Knudsen, affiliated with the White

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[1] House?
[2] A: No.
[3] Q: Other than at the autopsy, did you ever
[4] speak again with Drs. Humes, Finck, or Boswell?
[5] A: No.
[6] Q: Did you ever speak with Robert Bouck of
[7] the Secret Service?
[8] A: Not that I can recall.
[9] Q: Mr. Bouck was responsible, to some extent,
[10] for autopsy materials. Does that help refresh
[11] recollection, as to whether you might have met with
[12] him?
[13] A: Autopsy materials. You mean - like
[14] photographs -
[15] Q: Yes.
[16] A: I don't believe so. We got that inventory
[17] that Humes gave us, which I included in my FD 302.
[18] But I can't recall Bouck conversing with myself
[19] or O'Neill. I don't know about O'Neill, but I
[20] think he would have probably contacted both of us.
[21] Q: Okay. Do you recall that there was an
[22] investigation conducted by Jim Garrison, the

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[1] District Attorney of New Orleans?
[2] A: Yes, I've read about it.
[3] Q: Did you have any involvement with that,
[4] one way or the other?
[5] A: None whatsoever.
[6] Q: So, you were never - contacted by Mr.
[7] Garrison, for example?
[8] Mr. Sibert, when did you join the FBI?
[9] A: April the 2nd, 1951.
[10] Q: And would that make it fair to say that by
[11] 1963 you had been with the FBI for approximately 12
[12] years?
[13] A: Right.
[14] Q: What was your position in 1963?
[15] A: In '63, when this incident happened, I had
[16] been assigned to Baltimore. And I was sent down to
[17] Hyattsville in 1956. At that time, we had a Senior
[18] Resident Agent there that retired later on. And I
[19] followed him as the Senior Resident Agent.
[20] And that was in '63 - early '63, I think,
[21] because I remember we moved our resident agency
[22] location. And Agent O'Neill was the Alternate

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[1] Senior Resident Agent.
[2] Q: Prior to the assassination of President
[3] Kennedy, had you ever witnessed, yourself, an
[4] autopsy?
[5] A: Yes. I had witnessed - let's see how
[6] many - I think, two before this happened. Neither
[7] one of them involved gunshot wounds.
[8] The first one was a murder case that
[9] happened in Prince George's County, Maryland. A boy
[10] had been kidnapped, sexually assaulted, and killed.
[11] And I witnessed that autopsy there in Prince
[12] George's County, Maryland.
[13] Then I witnessed a second autopsy over at
[14] the hospital at Andrews Air Force Base. It was
[15] conducted on the wife of an FBI clerk, they both
[16] worked at Ident. He had left that morning. And
[17] she was several months pregnant, and claimed that
[18] she felt real bad - with terrific headaches.
[19] He went on to work and kept trying to call
[20] her, and couldn't get in touch with her. And when
[21] he came home that night, he found her dead and
[22] laying across a bed with blood running out of her

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[1] nose. And she had a blood vessel rupture -
 [2] Q: Cerebral hemorrhage?
 [3] A: Cerebral; right.
 [4] So, the reason I witnessed that, of
 [5] course, was to clear the husband, because no one
 [6] had seen her that day. And it was a ruptured ring
 [7] of blood vessels in the brain. One of the vessels
 [8] had a slit, like in a sidewall on an automobile
 [9] tire, was the way the pathologist explained it.
 [10] And then after that, I - Let's see,
 [11] that's two of them. And then the Kennedy autopsy.
 [12] I witnessed one more after the Kennedy
 [13] autopsy while I was senior resident agent. Two of
 [14] our agents, interviewing an individual, and he
 [15] pulled a gun on them. He said, "When you leave
 [16] here tonight, one of your wives is going to be a
 [17] widow."
 [18] So, it developed later on, he wanted some
 [19] cigarettes. And they threw them on the floor near
 [20] him. And when he reached down for them, one of the
 [21] agents pulled his gun and told him to freeze. And
 [22] he swung around like he was going to shoot. And

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[1] the agent fired three gunshot rounds right up his
 [2] side.
 [3] And if I could - This is a point here
 [4] that I've always contrasted with the Kennedy
 [5] assassination, if I'm at liberty to do that.
 [6] When I went over to - witness this
 [7] autopsy, it was -
 [8] Q: Which autopsy?
 [9] A: This autopsy conducted by Dr. Burns at the
 [10] Prince George's Hospital at Cheverly, Maryland.
 [11] Q: Okay.
 [12] A: This was the one where the agent had to
 [13] shoot this fellow. And they had him on kidney
 [14] dialysis for awhile and later he died, so, I
 [15] witnessed the autopsy.
 [16] And Dr. Burns there at the Prince George's
 [17] General Hospital in Cheverly, Maryland, said, "Now,
 [18] I wasn't on duty when this patient came in that
 [19] night." He said, "The fellow is upstairs that was
 [20] - the doctor that attended him." And he said,
 [21] "I'm going to get him down here before I start."
 [22] He also said, "I think I can look at this.

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[1] And I'll tell you which are sutures for drainage,
 [2] and which are bullet wounds, but I wasn't there. I
 [3] want to get it from the horse's mouth."
 [4] So, he called this other doctor down. And
 [5] the other doctor said, "Well, when I got this
 [6] patient in," he said, "these were bullet wounds.
 [7] These three." And he said, "These were sutures
 [8] that I made."
 [9] Burns said, "Fine." He said, "That's what
 [10] I assumed, but I wanted to get it straight from
 [11] you."
 [12] Now, I contrast this with all the books
 [13] I've read and with what happened there with
 [14] Kennedy - I mean, at Bethesda.
 [15] Here they were doing the autopsy. One of
 [16] the cardinal rules that I've always heard is
 [17] anytime you get a body in from another
 [18] jurisdiction, and it has received any medical
 [19] attention or anything, and you're going to do the
 [20] autopsy in another area, you always establish
 [21] contact and say, "What was done there surgically?
 [22] What was the condition of the body when you had

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[1] it?" Of course, we didn't have that information
 [2] from Parkland.
 [3] Now, when I came back in after that phone
 [4] call about this bullet being found on the
 [5] stretcher, here was another clue that would have
 [6] given reason for a call, but that was made Saturday
 [7] morning. And I think that's sort of unfortunate.
 [8] I mean, this - for a guy that witnessed
 [9] the autopsy and has since learned what went on,
 [10] these are my personal reflections.
 [11] Q: One thing I need to think about in doing
 [12] this is how the words are appearing on the page.
 [13] And there's something you said a minute ago, but
 [14] I'm concerned about how they appear on the page.
 [15] A: Sure.
 [16] Q: So, I'm going to ask you a question.
 [17] A: Yes.
 [18] Q: Did you have any evidence that there had
 [19] been an autopsy in Parkland Hospital?
 [20] A: We didn't know a thing that had gone on at
 [21] Parkland.
 [22] Q: When you made reference to an autopsy in

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[1] Parkland, you were not aware of any autopsy that
 [2] had been -
 [3] A: I - No. Did I say autopsy? That's a
 [4] misstatement if I said it. There wasn't.
 [5] Q: Okay. I just want to make sure that -
 [6] A: No. I mean, any medical. When I said
 [7] that, I think if they would have called to find out
 [8] anything done medically over there. Not an
 [9] autopsy.
 [10] Q: So, in other words, if I can sum up. What
 [11] I understood - that you were saying is, that your
 [12] experience in another autopsy was that contact was
 [13] made between the autopsy physician and the treating
 [14] physician.
 [15] Whereas, you did not see that that had
 [16] been done - you didn't have evidence that that had
 [17] been done for President Kennedy's autopsy.
 [18] A: No. In looking back at, you know, when
 [19] you're involved in something like this, you become
 [20] a part of it. I've often thought about how events
 [21] took place.
 [22] Of course, we all know what went on over

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[1] there in Texas. The conflict, I mean, about where
 [2] the autopsy should be done, Texas law and all that.
 [3] But it seems the smart thing would have
 [4] been to put a doctor, - one of the doctors from
 [5] Parkland right on Air Force One, go right into
 [6] Bethesda and say, "Well, here's what we did." Then
 [7] you're getting off on the right foot.
 [8] Q: Okay. Let me go back to when you first
 [9] heard about the assassination. When did you first
 [10] hear that you would have some responsibility
 [11] connected with investigation of the assassination?
 [12] A: Well, this goes back to O'Neill, one of
 [13] his regular assignments was contact with Andrews
 [14] Air Force Base. That involved anything to do with
 [15] Air Force One, and any type of violations of
 [16] Federal Laws that occurred on the base involving
 [17] civilians, and that type of thing.
 [18] So, it was at noon. We had just completed
 [19] an annual inspection of our resident agency that
 [20] morning. And we had lunch together with the
 [21] inspectors, Vic Turyn and another man who was down
 [22] there with him.

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[1] And we came back up to our office. They
[2] were leaving our resident agency, going over to
[3] inspect Silver Spring, which is the other resident
[4] agency out of Baltimore that covers the lower part
[5] of Maryland, and joins up with D.C. and Virginia.

[6] So, we came back, turned the radio on the
[7] standard radio broadcast there in our office and we
[8] heard this broadcast about Kennedy being shot, -
[9] President Kennedy in Dallas.

[10] So, I went right over to the radio. And I
[11] picked it up and called the car that contained
[12] these two inspectors that were leaving our place
[13] and going to Silver Spring, and said:

[14] "Are you aware that we just heard a radio
[15] broadcast that the President was shot in Dallas?
[16] Thought we'd let you know. Maybe you want to alter
[17] plans, or call headquarters, or something."

[18] So, then I got in touch with O'Neill. He
[19] had gone on out to Andrews. And contacted Major
[20] Best, who was in charge of the OSI, where he got
[21] word later on that Air Force One was coming in
[22] there with the President's body. And, so, O'Neill

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[1] called that in to me.

[2] I called my boss up in Baltimore, and told
[3] him that I was going to join Frank O'Neill out
[4] there. And that we'd be at Andrews if he wanted to
[5] get in touch with us through OSI there at the base.

[6] Q: When you say OSI, you're referring to the
[7] Office of -

[8] A: Office of Special Investigations in the
[9] Air Force -

[10] Q: That's the Air Force intelligence.

[11] A: Intelligence, right.

[12] Q: Okay.

[13] A: And, luckily, as I recall what happened,
[14] we were out there, and Air Force One was in a
[15] traffic pattern. And they were probably on base
[16] leg, getting ready to come in on their final
[17] approach.

[18] And Tully, my boss in Baltimore, the
[19] special agent in charge there, called me and said
[20] he just got a call from Bureau Headquarters and I
[21] think that a call was made to the Hyattsville
[22] resident agency, too, that they wanted us to get in

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[1] the motorcade, go to Bethesda, observe the autopsy,
[2] obtain any bullets removed, and hand-carry them to
[3] the FBI laboratory to preserve the chain of
[4] evidence.

[5] So, that was it. We were already there.
[6] We wouldn't have been there, if we hadn't
[7] anticipated future developments and gone out there.

[8] And, so, I spoke to Jim Rowley, who was
[9] the head of the Secret Service, comparable to
[10] Hoover's position with the FBI. We showed him our
[11] credentials, told him what our instructions were
[12] from the Bureau, and they put O'Neill and I in the
[13] number three car of the motorcade.

[14] Q: Let me ask you to do the best that you can
[15] to think back, and this may be a little bit
[16] difficult.

[17] In the media at the time, November 22nd,
[18] 23rd, 24th, it was not clear that there had been an
[19] autopsy performed at Bethesda. So, if one were to
[20] read The New York Times, The Washington Post, that
[21] wouldn't necessarily be clear. And I'll just say
[22] that for your information.

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[1] A: Yes.

[2] Q: Now, the question for you is, are you
[3] certain there was a discussion about an autopsy, in
[4] terms of your orders to go with the President's
[5] body to Bethesda?

[6] A: I know that there was something said about
[7] an autopsy to be conducted, and we were to witness
[8] the autopsy. And I'm positive of that.

[9] Q: Okay. When Mr. Rowley spoke with you, was
[10] he at Andrews Air Force Base?

[11] A: Yes. He was right on the scene.

[12] Q: All right. Who else did you recognize
[13] from the Secret Service who was at Andrews Air
[14] Force Base?

[15] A: Well, I'll tell you. Things were moving
[16] fast, so I don't remember seeing anyone else from
[17] Secret Service there. And our first contact with
[18] them was when we were getting the casket out of the
[19] ambulance.

[20] And I went up to Roy Kellerman, and showed
[21] him my credentials, and told him our instructions.
[22] He said, "Yes." He said, "Jim Rowley has already

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[1] told us about O'Neill and you being here."

[2] Q: Okay. Did you see the casket unloaded
[3] from Air Force One?

[4] A: I believe I did. Because it was unloaded,
[5] and put in the Navy ambulance. And we were in the
[6] third car. I don't have any distinct recollection
[7] of that, but I was right down there on the tarmac,
[8] and near the location where the motorcade was being
[9] formed right there by the plane.

[10] Q: Did you see the casket actually put into
[11] the hearse; do you recall?

[12] A: I can't say that I did. I don't have that
[13] distinct recollection.

[14] Q: All right. I'm just corrected that it
[15] wasn't a hearse, but a Navy ambulance.

[16] A: Navy, yes.

[17] Q: I assume your answer would be the same.

[18] A: Yes it would.

[19] Q: From the time that you first - Did you,
[20] at any time while you were at Andrews Air Force
[21] Base, see the casket in the Navy ambulance?

[22] A: No, not while I was at Andrews, because we

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[1] were getting arrangements made and as I say, I was
[2] contacting Rowley. And they were getting us placed
[3] in the number three car.

[4] Q: Did you at any point ever see the casket
[5] in the Navy ambulance?

[6] A: Only when we unloaded it.

[7] Q: Okay. Were you able, at least in a
[8] general way, to see the ambulance from where you
[9] were riding in the third car of the motorcade?

[10] A: Well, Suitland Parkway goes out to Andrews
[11] Air Force Base. As you know, it's sort of a
[12] straight shot. And there were many overpasses.
[13] Well, I can't say, because, as I recall, we were in
[14] the back seat, O'Neill and I.

[15] I think the President's valet was in the
[16] front seat and a lady who had some association with
[17] Jackie Kennedy, maybe her secretary - now, I can't
[18] be sure of that, was also in the rear seat of the
[19] car. So, our view was sort of obstructed. I mean,
[20] it's not like sitting up where you can look out the
[21] windshield and see the ambulance. Furthermore, it
[22] was beginning to get dark.

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[1] But one thing I might mention - I think I
[2] mentioned to somebody else here - that the
[3] motorcade really rolled. From the time it left
[4] Andrews Air Force Base, that motorcade never made
[5] one stop until it pulled up in front of Bethesda.

[6] In Washington, D.C. the Metropolitan
[7] Police Department assisted with motorcycles. And
[8] they'd clear one intersection; you'd go through it.
[9] They'd play leapfrog, go around the motorcade and
[10] be clearing another intersection up ahead. So, it
[11] never stopped for anything.

[12] Q: When you arrived at Bethesda, did you at
[13] that point see - This is, say, at the front of
[14] Bethesda Naval Medical Center - Bethesda Hospital.
[15] Did you see the casket in the ambulance, or was it
[16] until - not until later?

[17] A: My recollection is, the ambulance went on
[18] around, and we followed it. Now, whether rode in
[19] the car, or whether we went on foot - Because as
[20] I recall it - I could be wrong, but it wasn't that
[21] distance.

[22] But, anyway, we were right there before it

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[1] was taken out of the ambulance and then I had my
[2] conversation with Roy Kellerman. And we helped
[3] carry it into the autopsy room.

[4] Q: Could you describe how that happened,
[5] the - Now referring to a gray Navy ambulance. Is
[6] that - is that fair?

[7] A: That's fair.

[8] Q: Okay. Were you there when the door was
[9] opened to the ambulance?

[10] A: The rear door, you mean?

[11] Q: The rear door.

[12] A: Yes.

[13] Q: And who helped lift the casket out of the
[14] ambulance?

[15] A: Of course, I've read something about
[16] casket teams but I don't have any recollection of
[17] any casket teams on the scene at that time.

[18] I recall there was Kellerman and Greer -
[19] who was the driver - O'Neill and myself. And
[20] there were some others. There had to be. And I
[21] don't know who assisted in that, but we carried it
[22] through the door and right on into the autopsy

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[1] room, and set it on the floor there before it was
[2] opened.

[3] Q: The floor of the autopsy room, or the
[4] floor of the ward, generally?

[5] A: Well, it was sort of a anteroom there, I
[6] think.

[7] Q: Were there any military officials who
[8] helped unload the casket with you, as best you
[9] recall?

[10] A: I can't recall that, either. And I'm
[11] pretty sure there were others who assisted, but I
[12] can't remember any specific officers or anything.

[13] Q: Did you place the casket onto any kind of
[14] stretcher, or cart, or vehicle that would enable
[15] you to roll it; or did you physically carry it?

[16] A: As I recall, I don't think there was any
[17] cart there. I think we hand-carried it right in.

[18] Q: Did you stay with the casket from the time
[19] that you unloaded it from the ambulance until it
[20] was opened, or was it out of your sight at any
[21] time?

[22] A: I was there until it was opened. I

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[1] remember the sight when they opened the lid of the
[2] casket, and the body was wrapped in sheets. You
[3] know, you've heard a lot about body bags. And I'd
[4] like to insert one thing here.

[5] I was a squadron commander and a B-24
[6] pilot in World War II. And when I came home, I was
[7] a base operations officer. And that means going
[8] out to every crash scene. And I've gone out to
[9] those, where they've put bodies in body bags and
[10] zipped them up and everything.

[11] Lifton, one time, called and asked me
[12] about body bags. And I told him, "Don't worry
[13] about me knowing what a body bag is."

[14] But the body was in sheets.

[15] Q: And it was not in a body bag?

[16] A: Not there.

[17] Q: After the casket was opened, did you have
[18] any role in lifting the body out of the casket?

[19] A: No, I think that was medical technicians
[20] or people there that were assigned to the medical
[21] unit that put it on the autopsy table.

[22] Q: Did you see the body lifted out of the

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[1] casket and put onto the autopsy table?

[2] A: I believe I do. I remember that.

[3] That was just before. They cleared the room, that
[4] I mentioned. The photographs and the X-rays that
[5] were taken right after that.

[6] Q: Now, I just want to make sure that we've
[7] got a - I'll call it a chain of custody.

[8] A: Yes.

[9] Q: Although, I'm using the term loosely. But
[10] you were - I mean, from what I understand you were
[11] saying - that you were with the casket, at least
[12] from the time it was unloaded from the Navy
[13] ambulance until the body was lifted out of that
[14] same casket - and put on the autopsy table.

[15] A: Yes.

[16] Q: And when the body was unwrapped, were you
[17] able to identify the body as that of President
[18] Kennedy?

[19] A: Oh, there was no doubt.

[20] Another thing, too. During the autopsy,
[21] when the body was positioned on one side, here was
[22] this scar in the lumbar region of the back

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[1] resulting from the PT boat incident.

[2] But that thick hair and scar, and his face
[3] wasn't distorted that much. You could tell it was
[4] President Kennedy.

[5] Q: Could you describe, very briefly, what the
[6] casket looked like, if you recall?

[7] A: Well, it was a - Now, there was another
[8] thing, about shipping caskets. This was an
[9] expensive display-type - Not display, but -

[10] Q: Ceremonial?

[11] A: Ceremonial, viewing-type casket. And I
[12] remember a handle had been broken off. There'd
[13] been damage, I think, either in loading or
[14] unloading. I don't know which. Loading at Dallas
[15] or unloading at Andrews.

[16] Q: Could you bear with me just a second?

[17] A: Sure.

[18] Q: Mr. Sibert, I previously showed you a
[19] document that was marked 153, which was the notes
[20] taken on your interview with Mr. Specter. I'd like
[21] you to look at page two of the - that memorandum,
[22] and look at the question.

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[1] I will read it for the record, if you
[2] could read along with me.
[3] "Question: What was the time of the
[4] preparation for the autopsy at the hospital?
[5] "Answer: Approximately 7:17 p.m."
[6] Do you see those words?
[7] A: Yes.
[8] Q: Can you tell me what your understanding is
[9] of the meaning of those?
[10] And if my question is unclear I can try it
[11] a different way.
[12] A: As I say, I know there was probably some
[13] discussion there about photographs and X-rays.
[14] This would have occurred before the Autopsy began.
[15] And this 8:15 is when the first incision,
[16] was made.
[17] And then is another thing that was, I
[18] think, in one of the other exhibits you showed me.
[19] I think there were clearances - the impression
[20] that I had - that there were clearances being
[21] given by maybe Burkley, who was the President's
[22] personal physician, Admiral Burkley, or maybe Mrs.

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[1] Kennedy, about a complete autopsy.
[2] And this could have been this going on,
[3] talking about preparation, because if you're
[4] preparing for a complete autopsy, you're probably
[5] going to have a little different planning than for
[6] a more limited type. So, this could have been part
[7] of the preparation.
[8] Q: Well, I guess my question, in part, is:
[9] Does the time that is provided here, 7:17 p.m.,
[10] help you identify the approximate time that the
[11] casket was unloaded from the Navy ambulance?
[12] A: Well, that could have been about the time
[13] that it was unloaded, the 7:17 - or just a short
[14] time thereafter when they got it in there. And, of
[15] course, they had to take the body out of the
[16] casket, put it on the autopsy table and this would
[17] all be preparation, too.
[18] Q: Do you have any independent recollection
[19] - that is, recollection separate from Exhibit No.
[20] 153 - that would tell you approximately when the
[21] casket was unloaded from the Navy ambulance?
[22] A: You say, any recollection or -

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[1] Q: Any recollection or knowledge about when
[2] - the time that the casket was unloaded.
[3] A: Well, I don't know. You weren't looking
[4] at your watch too much with all this going on.
[5] Q: Sure.
[6] A: I know the incision. I checked that. I
[7] had a time on that in my notes.
[8] Q: What was the time of the incision?
[9] A: That was 8:15, as I recall. I think that
[10] was in my 302.
[11] Q: As you think back now, approximately how
[12] much time had the body been at Bethesda between the
[13] time it first arrived and the first incision? Is
[14] that, you know, approximately an hour, or
[15] half-hour, or -
[16] A: I would say somewhere probably between
[17] three-quarters of an hour and an hour, somewhere in
[18] there.
[19] THE WITNESS: Am I speaking loud enough?
[20] COURT REPORTER: Yes, thank you.
[21] BY MR. GUNN:
[22] Q: I'd like to show you a document that has

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[1] been marked MD 163 - which I have no reason to
[2] believe that you have seen previously, though.
[3] If you could just take a quick look, and
[4] tell me whether you recall having previously seen
[5] that document.
[6] MR. GUNN: While Mr. Sibert is looking at
[7] that, I will identify the document.
[8] As it appears on its face is entitled
[9] The Joint Casket Bearer Team, which is a six-page
[10] document, with The Joint Casket Bearer Team
[11] appearing to be a cover sheet.
[12] And it is followed by a document entitled
[13] Company E Honor Guard, First Battalion, Third
[14] Infantry, Fort Myer, Virginia, dated December 10th,
[15] 1963.
[16] THE WITNESS: This first line here in
[17] paragraph two, is that 1810 hours? That would be
[18] 6:10 p.m.; wouldn't it? Yes. It's blurred. I
[19] couldn't tell what -
[20] BY MR. GUNN:
[21] Q: Sure. I mean, just - I mean, the first
[22] question will be: Have you previously seen this

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[1] document before?
[2] A: No, I have not.
[3] Q: What I'd like to do is draw your attention
[4] to a couple of points on this.
[5] A: All right.
[6] Q: And see if it helps refresh your
[7] recollection - or if you have an opinion on the
[8] accuracy of the document.
[9] All right. Under Arabic numeral one, it
[10] says -
[11] Let me just state, it appears from its
[12] face that this document has certain times that the
[13] military honor guard was involved in issues related
[14] to the transfer of the body of President Kennedy.
[15] And it refers - by the way that I would
[16] read it, and it is a little bit unclear - on
[17] Arabic numeral one, from the ambulance to the
[18] morgue, Bethesda, 2000 hours, 22nd November '63.
[19] Now, that would suggest in military time
[20] 8:00 o'clock p.m.
[21] A: Yes, 8:00 p.m.
[22] Q: The document also suggests that there was

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[1] a casket team that was involved with removing the
[2] casket from the ambulance, putting it in the morgue
[3] at approximately 8:00 p.m.
[4] Now, I don't know, of course, whether this
[5] document is accurate or not accurate.
[6] But this would seem to conflict to some
[7] extent with your own experience. Do you have any
[8] information that could illuminate this apparent
[9] discrepancy?
[10] A: No, I don't.
[11] Q: Did you see, at any point at Bethesda
[12] Hospital, a military team unloading any casket on
[13] the night of November 22nd?
[14] A: Not that I recollect.
[15] Q: What is your best estimate on the time
[16] that it took from - for the Navy ambulance to get
[17] from Andrews Air Force Base to Bethesda Hospital?
[18] A: I wouldn't have an estimate on the time.
[19] But as I say, there was no delay whatsoever. It
[20] just rolled, and at a good rate.
[21] Q: If you can't answer my next question
[22] please don't hesitate to say so. But do you have a

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[1] sense of whether it was close to an hour, 45
[2] minutes, a half-hour, or is it really difficult to
[3] say?

[4] A: In thinking of that distance, you'd be
[5] coming in Suitland Parkway, up East Capitol, on in
[6] through the District, up to Bethesda.

[7] Well, it would have to take, even rolling,
[8] more than a half-hour to travel that distance. And
[9] - and then when we got there, we waited a little
[10] bit out in front.

[11] Q: Mr. Sibert, could you turn to the third
[12] page of the document that you have in front of you,
[13] Exhibit No. 163, and look at the portion that is
[14] down under Part 2B. Now, I will read that into the
[15] record while you're reading along with me.

[16] "While the casket was being removed -"
[17] Excuse me.

[18] "While the casket was being moved inside
[19] the hospital, Brigadier General McHugh relieved
[20] YN/2 Barnum, USCG, from the casket team, and
[21] awkwardly took his place.

[22] "After the President's body had been

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[1] removed from the casket, a mahogany casket was
[2] exchanged for the original bronze one. This was
[3] necessary because the bronze casket had been
[4] scratched and marred from its being poorly handled.
[5] A handle on the side was also broken."

[6] A: I recall McHugh - General McHugh. I
[7] think that was President Kennedy's aide - Air
[8] Force aide, if I recall correctly. And he was
[9] listed as being there in the room during the
[10] autopsy. But I don't recall this switch, relieving
[11] this other bearer.

[12] And I don't recall this other casket being
[13] brought in right then, either. It was exchanged.
[14] They don't say any time there; it was soon
[15] exchanged or anything. But I don't know what time,
[16] well, that could have been exchanged when the
[17] people from Gawler Funeral Home came out.

[18] Q: President Kennedy was buried in a mahogany
[19] casket. So, that would make sense for that - for
[20] that second casket.

[21] Mr. Sibert, could you look at Exhibit No.
[22] 151, which just as a reminder, is the 302 that you

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[1] wrote afterwards.

[2] A: All right.

[3] Q: I'd like to draw your attention to page
[4] one of the 302, towards the bottom. And I'll just
[5] read this into the record, and you can read along
[6] with me.

[7] "A tight security was immediately placed
[8] around the autopsy room by the naval facility and
[9] the U.S. Secret Service. Bureau agents made
[10] contact with Mr. Roy Kellerman. The Assistant
[11] Secret Service Agent in Charge of the White House
[12] detail advised him of the Bureau's interest in this
[13] matter."

[14] A: Yes, the sequence of events is off there.
[15] Contact was made with Kellerman, right before the
[16] casket even came out of the Bureau ambulance. But
[17] the tight security, believe me, it was tight.
[18] About every 10 feet they had a guard posted in the
[19] hallway.

[20] And when I went out to make this phone
[21] call over to Chuck Killion, a guard went right
[22] along with me to use a phone there in another room

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[1] when I called Chuck. So, it was tight security
[2] there was no question about that.

[3] Q: When you just referred to the Bureau
[4] ambulance, did you mean the Navy ambulance?

[5] A: Navy ambulance. I'm sorry.

[6] Q: Okay. We don't want any extra ambulances
[7] there.

[8] A: Yes, that's my old age creeping in here.

[9] Q: Mr. Sibert, I'd like to show you a
[10] document that's been marked 164, that has some
[11] photographs of the unloading of the ambulance - or
[12] of the casket at Bethesda - or at - I'm sorry -
[13] the Andrews Air Force Base.

[14] Can you tell by looking at the photographs
[15] of this casket whether that is the casket - or
[16] that appears to be the casket that you unloaded
[17] from the Navy ambulance on the night of November
[18] 22nd?

[19] A: Well, that's a massive-looking type
[20] casket, the same type that would have been
[21] unloaded.

[22] Q: Now, just a moment ago, you referred to

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[1] the telephone call that you made to Mr. Killion.

[2] Can you tell me, was the phone call made
[3] to Mr. Killion before or after the body was
[4] unloaded from the casket?

[5] A: Oh, that was after the body was removed it
[6] was on the autopsy table, and the autopsy was in
[7] progress. Because the reason I made that call was
[8] that the pathologists said, "There's no exit to
[9] this back wound," and probed it with rubber glove
[10] and a chrome probe.

[11] Q: Okay.

[12] A: So, that's when I called and thought maybe
[13] there was some type of bullet that would
[14] disintegrate. There just was no bullet that could
[15] be located.

[16] Q: Do you recall seeing more than one
[17] ambulance in the motorcade?

[18] A: No.

[19] Q: Did you see any other ambulances or
[20] hearses at Bethesda Hospital on the night of 22nd,
[21] other than the one you've referred to?

[22] A: No, this is the only one I saw.

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[1] Q: Do you have any recollection of seeing a
[2] helicopter at Bethesda Hospital on the night of the
[3] 22nd?

[4] A: I know they have the pad there, because we
[5] used to get our physicals - annual physicals
[6] there. But I don't recall any helicopter being
[7] there that night.

[8] Q: Okay. Earlier, we talked about the agents
[9] who were involved in unloading the casket. You
[10] mentioned Mr. Kellerman, Mr. Greer, and some
[11] others. What was the approximate total number of
[12] people who helped unload the casket from the
[13] ambulance?

[14] A: There, again, I say I can't recall. I
[15] assume that there had to be more than just the four
[16] of us, because that was a heavy casket. And, so,
[17] there had to be other people there. And I don't
[18] recall.

[19] Q: Okay. Now, previously, you've said, if I
[20] recall correctly, that the autopsy began at
[21] approximately 8:15; is that correct?

[22] A: That was the first incision.

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[1] Q: First incision. How much time was there
[2] between the time that the body was unwrapped from
[3] the sheets and the first incision was made?

[4] A: Well, this is the time that you would have
[5] had the X-rays and the photographs. And I don't
[6] recall. And I think they probably may have waited
[7] a little bit to get those X-rays developed.

[8] Now, the photographs were undeveloped.
[9] They weren't developed that night for use at the
[10] autopsy.

[11] But I think that they probably - And
[12] here again, I'm just assuming that they probably
[13] wanted those X-rays before they started the real
[14] detailed part of the autopsy, you know.

[15] Q: What is your best recollection of the time
[16] that you left Bethesda on the night of November
[17] 23rd - 22nd/23rd?

[18] A: I would say it was sometime between 11:00
[19] and midnight. That's about as near as I can place
[20] the time. My Bureau car was out at Andrews, and so
[21] was O'Neill's. We had to get transportation into
[22] D.C. and we had to hand-carry this down to the

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[1] laboratory.

[2] Q: When you say "hand-carry this", you're
[3] referring to -

[4] A: The two fragments in this little jar. We
[5] turned those over to Bob Frazier down there at the
[6] lab.

[7] And then we had to have a clerk drive us
[8] out to Andrews Air Force Base from Bureau
[9] headquarters. And I got in at 4:00 o'clock there
[10] at my residence in New Carrollton, Maryland.

[11] So, that was the sequence. So, I would
[12] say it was between probably 11:00 and midnight that
[13] we left Bethesda.

[14] This receipt - I guess, you'll get into
[15] that "missile" later on.

[16] But this receipt, we signed it. And we
[17] assumed that for all practical purposes, the
[18] autopsy was over with, and the body would be turned
[19] over to the Gawler Funeral Home attendants that
[20] were there on the scene.

[21] We got their names, so, they had to be
[22] there.

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[1] Q: What was taking place with the body at the
[2] time that you left? Were the autopsy surgeons
[3] still there? Had Gawler's started working on the
[4] body? What was happening?

[5] A: Well, the autopsy surgeons were still
[6] there. I mean, Boswell, Humes, and Finck. But, of
[7] course, we were interested in getting this evidence
[8] and getting it over to the lab.

[9] We knew they were fragments. Probably
[10] wouldn't be too valuable in identifying weapons -
[11] I mean, matching them with weapons.

[12] I don't recall much activity, because they
[13] were getting things together, Boswell had been
[14] making some drawings there. And Humes had his
[15] notes and material. And I think it was sort of a
[16] summation getting together, the receipt and all
[17] that, and the photographs and ** the packs of film
[18] and X-rays.

[19] Q: But it was your impression that the
[20] autopsy had been completed?

[21] A: Yes.

[22] Q: And were people from Gawler's doing

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[1] anything with the body at the time that you left?

[2] A: Not that I can recall. I don't recall
[3] them starting to wheel the body out or anything
[4] like that.

[5] If we had thought there was any more to go
[6] on in the way of an autopsy, why, O'Neill and I
[7] wouldn't have left. It wasn't necessary that we
[8] rush over to the lab. We figured that was the
[9] termination of the autopsy.

[10] Q: During the time towards the beginning of
[11] the autopsy when you left the room for the
[12] photographs and X-rays, where were you waiting
[13] during that time?

[14] A: As I recall, we were out in the hall. But
[15] they cleared the room for the X-rays. And they
[16] said they were going to take photographs. So,
[17] everybody except the personnel involved in those
[18] two functions - Medical personnel, were the only
[19] ones who were, theoretically, in there.

[20] Q: Okay. I'd like to go back to the time of
[21] the first incision. And if you could - Before
[22] the very first incision was made, if you could

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[1] describe various parts of the body and what you
[2] were able to observe at that time. And let's just
[3] start with the head, if we could.

[4] Could you give the best description of the
[5] wounds to the head that you can, prior to the time
[6] that any manipulation or incisions were made by the
[7] doctors?

[8] A: Well, there was a massive wound - oh, I'd
[9] say right back in this part of the head.

[10] Q: You're touching the part - that I would
[11] call, in non-medical terms, the cowlick area of the
[12] head.

[13] Would that be right?

[14] A: Yes.

[15] Q: And the size of this would be something -

[16] A: Well, it was difficult to see in this
[17] wound, because the hair was just matted and he had
[18] thick hair. It was just so blood-soaked and tied
[19] together that it was difficult to - to see any
[20] distinct outlines of where these bones had been
[21] literally blown out of the skull.

[22] Q: Now, it was also your understanding that

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[1] at the time that you observed those wounds, the
[2] photographs had already been taken?

[3] A: Yes.

[4] Q: Is that correct?

[5] A: Yes.

[6] Q: And your own description of the wound was
[7] that it was messy and bloody.

[8] A: Oh, yes.

[9] Q: And you had - saw no -

[10] A: Right. And the brain matter there and
[11] everything, you know, it was a terrible sight.

[12] Q: Were you able to tell whether there was
[13] any part of the scalp that was actually missing, as
[14] opposed to just being torn?

[15] A: Well, there was a big cavity there. I
[16] mean, that you could look into. So, in other
[17] words, the skull wasn't intact - the bones weren't
[18] in place.

[19] Q: So, both scalp and bone - scalp and skull
[20] were missing at the back part of the head that you
[21] pointed to?

[22] A: Well, as I recall, there was tissue, of

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[1] course, in this area. But there definitely was a
[2] large cavity and I think this probably accounts for
[3] what Humes mentioned at the first about surgery to
[4] the head area. I mean, it was just that apparent
[5] that there was that much skull missing.

[6] Q: In terms of the appearance of the wound,
[7] did it appear to be jagged, torn? Or was there any
[8] part of it that seemed neat and sharp, or -

[9] A: Not that I can recall.

[10] Q: How would you describe it?

[11] A: Well, there again, of course, I viewed it
[12] from this arm's length here. Now, Humes, Boswell
[13] and Fink got right up over it.

[14] But I couldn't tell whether there was any
[15] sharp or beveled edges or anything like that. I
[16] wasn't in a position to tell that. But you could
[17] see this wound. In fact, I even got closer than
[18] arm's length there at one time.

[19] And I mentioned to Frank after that, I
[20] said, "Frank, you realize the serious,
[21] confidential, secret, and all types of information
[22] that's gone through that brain. And look now."

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[1] Q: I'd like you to imagine, if you could,
[2] President Kennedy standing upright.

[3] A: Yes.

[4] Q: And think of where his ear is. Was there
[5] any injury to the part of his head or face that was
[6] in front of the ear? Now, this is - again,
[7] imagine him standing up. So, forwards from the
[8] ear.

[9] A: No. I don't recall any. Of course, he
[10] was lying on his back, and I don't recall too much
[11] injury to the facial part of the body itself.

[12] Q: Let's say now the part from the ear
[13] forward, but not to the face. So, the ear - the
[14] end of the hairline. Was there - did you see any
[15] injury in that area?

[16] A: I don't recall. Of course, here again,
[17] the emphasis was on this massive wound. And that
[18] might have taken my interest off of any of the
[19] facial area. But I don't recall anything that
[20] disfigured the face or any injuries that did that.

[21] Q: I'd like to show you a copy of the
[22] document that, it's our understanding, was prepared

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[1] by you in 1977 for the House Select Committee on
[2] Assassination.

[3] It's attached to our Exhibit MD 85, and
[4] it's also part of what appears, on its face, to be
[5] a memo from Jim Kelly and Andy Purdy to Ken Klein,
[6] dated August 29th, 1977.

[7] I'd like to show you this document, and
[8] ask you whether this is a drawing that you recall
[9] having previously made?

[10] A: Oh, I don't recall making this -

[11] Q: Perhaps not the outline or the silhouette
[12] of the document but indicating where there was an
[13] injury.

[14] A: Now, this is a - We're looking at this
[15] from the rear view, right? From here?

[16] Q: There are two drawings on this page. I'll
[17] say for the record, there's a top one that is a
[18] profile view. And there's one that appears to be
[19] from behind.

[20] A: Behind, yes.

[21] Q: Do you recall having made the marks on
[22] these drawings?

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[1] A: I don't recall that.

[2] Q: Do you recall making any drawing or
[3] markings on any drawings for the House Select
[4] Committee?

[5] A: They showed me some material that I had
[6] never seen before, and they said, "Have you seen
[7] this before?" And I didn't recall.

[8] But I don't recall making any markings. I
[9] think if I would have made this, I would have moved
[10] it over a little bit to the right on the back of
[11] the head here, rather than dead center.

[12] I may have. I won't say I didn't. But I
[13] don't recall doing so.

[14] Q: Could you look towards the bottom right of
[15] the page, and tell me whether that appears to be
[16] your handwriting?

[17] A: Yes. That's my signature; and 8/25/77.

[18] That's at Fort Meyers, Florida. Isn't that
[19] misspelled?

[20] Q: On the second page of drawings, is that
[21] your signature and do you remember either of those
[22] figures at all?

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[1] A: Yes. I think there was some mention made
[2] of that back wound.

[3] Q: When you say "back wound", you're
[4] referring to -

[5] A: I'm referring to this wound below the
[6] shoulders here marked with the dot.

[7] Q: Okay.

[8] A: Now, I may have, but I have no
[9] recollection of making that mark in the back of the
[10] head. It's in the back of the head here. But I
[11] think I would have - probably moved it a little
[12] over to the right.

[13] Q: Mr. Sibert, I have here a document that
[14] I'm numbering right now, MD 188, which shows the
[15] back of a skull.

[16] [ARRB MD Exhibit No. 188

[17] marked for identification.]

[18] BY MR. GUNN:

[19] Q: And I'd like to ask you if you'd be
[20] willing to draw on that skull, showing the back of
[21] a head, approximately where your understanding of
[22] the injury - what you've described as the massive

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[1] head wound.

[2] A: Well, these are teeth here, I guess. But
[3] that's just for -

[4] Q: Showing it -

[5] A: Disregard that; right?

[6] Q: That would be showing it from behind.

[7] A: From behind. Looking at it from this way,
[8] yeah. Well, I would think - Of course, this
[9] isn't to scale, but something in that area.

[10] Q: When you say this isn't to scale, you're
[11] referring to the drawing itself and not the mark
[12] that you made on it?

[13] A: The mark I made, yes. But it's off to the
[14] right is my recollection of that. It wasn't in
[15] the middle. If you draw a midline up from the back
[16] of the neck and the collar, it wouldn't bisect. It
[17] would be over to the right.

[18] Q: Okay. Now -

[19] A: It could be larger - a little larger than
[20] that.

[21] Q: The wound could have been a little bit
[22] larger than what you have drawn there?

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[1] A: Right.
[2] Q: Would you mind putting your initials just
[3] right next to that, please?
[4] A: Do you want the date?
[5] Q: Sure. I think the date is the 11th.
[6] A: Oh, I'm sorry. My watch has the 12th.
[7] So, I'm wrong.
[8] Q: So, September 11th, 1997. Thank you.
[9] A: Getting behind.
[10] Q: With the wound that you have drawn on this
[11] document now marked Exhibit 188, was that the
[12] largest wound that you saw - on the skull?
[13] A: That was the largest wound.
[14] Q: You referred to, a moment ago, that you
[15] were shown some things by the HSCA staff. Do you
[16] recall what you were shown?
[17] A: I can't even recall that. I can't
[18] remember whether they were schematic drawings, or
[19] what they were.
[20] But he said, "Have you ever seen this
[21] before?"
[22] And I looked at it. And I said, "No, I

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[1] haven't." And that was my recollection.
[2] Q: Now, were there any other wounds that you
[3] could identify as being on the head or skull area
[4] from the time before the first incision was made?
[5] A: No.
[6] Q: Did you see any wounds or injuries on the
[7] neck?
[8] A: The front of the neck, you're speaking of?
[9] Q: Any part of the neck.
[10] A: Yes. This tracheotomy incision was very
[11] evident.
[12] Q: Okay. Were there any other wounds that
[13] you noticed at that time on the body?
[14] A: No.
[15] Q: Later in - during the course of the
[16] autopsy, did you ever see any additional wounds?
[17] So, maybe you did not see them before the first
[18] incision.
[19] A: No.
[20] Q: You referred earlier in this deposition to
[21] a wound on - I think you said below the shoulders.
[22] A: Right.

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[1] Q: Do you recall that?
[2] A: Yes.
[3] Q: Can you tell me where that wound was, or
[4] describe that for me?
[5] A: Well, that drawing you gave me there, it
[6] was below the scapula or the shoulders. And down
[7] far below the base of the neck.
[8] Q: Okay.
[9] A: Now, Humes, as I recall, didn't give any
[10] measurement on that. He did on this piece of skull
[11] that was brought in and the fragments. It was
[12] below the shoulders and to the right of the midline
[13] of the body.
[14] Q: Okay. When you said just a moment ago the
[15] drawing that I had shown you, you were referring to
[16] the drawings that were attached to Exhibit No. 85;
[17] is that correct?
[18] A: Right. The back wound.
[19] Q: Okay. From the time that you first saw
[20] the body until the time that you left the morgue to
[21] return to headquarters and then to Andrews,
[22] approximately what percentage of the time were you

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[1] with the body?
[2] Let's say, other than the time of the
[3] photographs and the X-rays, what percentage of the
[4] time were you actually with the body?
[5] A: Oh, we went out to eat one time,
[6] separately. But I'd say that I was with the body
[7] at all other times, with the exception of when we
[8] were excluded for autopsy - for the X-rays and
[9] photography, and when I made the phone call. I'd
[10] say 80 percent or better. More than that, because
[11] we - both of us, were there most of the time.
[12] Q: At the time the first incision was made,
[13] could you describe approximately how many people
[14] were in the room and what the tenor of the room
[15] was? Was it sober? People talking, or what was
[16] the -
[17] A: Yes. Well, as I say, there was a lot of
[18] rank there, with the Bethesda personnel,
[19] and others. Of course, everybody was, I think, in
[20] an anxious state there. It wasn't pandemonium or
[21] anything, but there was just a large group of
[22] people in there.

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[1] And some of them came in later as I
[2] mentioned in the 302. They weren't there at the
[3] beginning, but they came in to ask a question or
[4] get some kind of ruling or something, and went out
[5] again. But it was a busy place.
[6] Q: Would you characterize it as noisy? Would
[7] that be right?
[8] A: I would say it was fairly noisy.
[9] Q: I'd like to ask you about any kind of
[10] record that you saw being created that night, and
[11] we'll talk about - more about them later. But you
[12] previously made reference to X-rays and photos.
[13] You also said, if I recall correctly, that
[14] Dr. Humes was making notes; is that correct?
[15] A: My recollection was that he was making
[16] some notes. And Boswell, I think, was making some
[17] schematic drawings, similar to the one on that last
[18] exhibit. What was that number?
[19] Q: Fifty-three, I think. I'm sorry. It was
[20] 85.
[21] A: Oh.
[22] Q: Exhibit No. 85.

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[1] A: Right.
[2] Q: Did you see anyone else taking notes that
[3] night?
[4] A: No, I don't recall.
[5] Q: As between you and Mr. O'Neill, was one of
[6] you taking notes rather than the other?
[7] A: We both took notes.
[8] Q: Okay. Do you recall whether Dr. Finck
[9] took any notes?
[10] A: I don't recall.
[11] I do recall he helped probe the back
[12] wound.
[13] Q: Do you recall there being any motion
[14] picture or video recordings that were made?
[15] A: No.
[16] Q: Did you hear - have any - ever hear
[17] anything about there being any audio recordings at
[18] the autopsy?
[19] A: No.
[20] Q: Did you see any tissue preparations or
[21] samples being made, paraffin blocks or things of
[22] that sort?

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[1] A: No.
 [2] Q: Were you at the - in the autopsy room at
 [3] any time when photographs were being taken?
 [4] A: No, I don't think I was.
 [5] Q: You mentioned it first that you left the
 [6] room while photographs were taken. I just want to
 [7] make sure that no photos, as far as you're aware,
 [8] were taken after the procedures -
 [9] A: I don't recall any additional photos being
 [10] taken while I was there.
 [11] Q: After the first round of X-rays was taken,
 [12] do you recall needing to leave the room again for
 [13] additional X-rays to be taken - subsequent X-rays?
 [14] A: I don't remember being excluded like we
 [15] were on that first one when X-rays were taken.
 [16] Q: Do you remember any discussion among the
 [17] doctors about the need for performing additional
 [18] X-rays during the course of the autopsy?
 [19] A: No.
 [20] Q: Did you ever see anyone whom appeared to
 [21] you to be a photographer at the autopsy?
 [22] A: No.

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[1] Q: Did you see any cameras at all?
 [2] A: I don't remember. When they went in there
 [3] to take photographs and the X-rays, someone may
 [4] have had a camera.
 [5] Q: Did you ever see any film being taken out
 [6] of the camera and exposed to light?
 [7] A: No.
 [8] Q: Do you ever recall having seen any film
 [9] that was present in the morgue that night that was
 [10] being labeled, or sent to somebody, or being
 [11] counted, or anything of that sort?
 [12] A: No. Only this film that they had in packs
 [13] that was turned over to the Secret Service. That
 [14] was all in packs. I didn't see any other film.
 [15] Q: Were you acquainted with what is called
 [16] large-format review cameras? Do those terms mean
 [17] anything to you?
 [18] A: No.
 [19] Q: In the 302 that you've mentioned, which is
 [20] marked as Exhibit 151, you record the numbers -
 [21] some numbers of films. Can you tell me where you
 [22] got those numbers? I'm referring to page five.

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[1] A: Yes. Well, it's my recollection that
 [2] Humes gave us this data. And this was always
 [3] being done by him of course, he was the chief
 [4] pathologist. And we copied down what he gave us.
 [5] Q: When did you first - Let me withdraw
 [6] that. Did you ever see any of the developed
 [7] X-rays?
 [8] A: They were brought into the autopsy room.
 [9] But I didn't get up close and look at the X-rays,
 [10] because not being a medical person or doctor, they
 [11] wouldn't have meant a lot to me. But I know they
 [12] were brought back, the developed X-rays. And I
 [13] think Humes used them.
 [14] Q: In your 302 - again, this is marked as
 [15] Exhibit 151 to this deposition - you make
 [16] reference to the X-rays and some - what the -
 [17] part of what the X-rays show.
 [18] A: Yes.
 [19] Q: The question for you is, what is the
 [20] source of this information? Is that based upon
 [21] your own observation, what you were told, or a
 [22] combination of both?

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[1] A: I'm trying to recall whether they had a
 [2] projector there. And I'm sure that they probably
 [3] did, but -
 [4] Q: While you're looking at that -
 [5] A: Let's see, where was that? That was -
 [6] What paragraph was it? Oh, here.
 [7] Q: Let me read part of this for the record,
 [8] but you can take a look at this yourself.
 [9] "X-rays of the brain area, which were
 [10] developed and returned to the autopsy room,
 [11] disclosed a path of a missile which appeared to
 [12] enter the back of the skull. And the path of the
 [13] disintegrated fragments could be observed along the
 [14] right side of the skull. The largest section of
 [15] this missile, as portrayed by X-ray, appeared to be
 [16] behind the right frontal sinus."
 [17] A: As I recall now, this was all given to us
 [18] by Humes while observing these. It wasn't based on
 [19] our observations, but his.
 [20] Q: We have here today the records that we
 [21] understand to be the original autopsy X-rays. If
 [22] you observed them that night and would be able to

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[1] look at them again, I would like to show them to
 [2] you. If you think that you didn't really see them
 [3] that night -
 [4] A: There was one other thing in this
 [5] connection that, I think, said - maybe that isn't
 [6] in the 302, but - said it looked like the Milky
 [7] Way. This was metal fragments in the skull.
 [8] Q: I think that that appears in an affidavit
 [9] that you - that you did later.
 [10] A: It may have been but I distinctly remember
 [11] that.
 [12] Q: Now, with that description of the Milky
 [13] Way as the path of disintegrated fragments, did you
 [14] get that all yourself from your own observation?
 [15] A: That was from Humes.
 [16] Q: So, it wouldn't help you to look at the
 [17] X-ray?
 [18] A: No, I don't think they showed them to me.
 [19] I think Humes was just looking at them and talking,
 [20] and we were making notes as to statements relative
 [21] to that.
 [22] Q: The very last sentence of this same

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[1] paragraph - Again, it's on page three. It refers
 [2] to, "The next largest fragment appeared to be at
 [3] the rear of the skull." Is that observation, then,
 [4] also from Dr. Humes?
 [5] A: That's from Humes; right.
 [6] Q: Okay. When you looked at the skull and
 [7] what you have described as including being able to
 [8] see brain tissue, were you able to see inside the
 [9] skull cavity, and see the brain inside? Again,
 [10] this is before the first incision.
 [11] A: I think part of the brain was missing, as
 [12] I recall, or a statement to that effect was made -
 [13] due to this explosion caused by the gunshot wound
 [14] in the head.
 [15] Q: Do you recall seeing -
 [16] A: I certainly don't recall seeing an intact
 [17] brain, you know, like you see on a color photograph
 [18] in med school or something like that.
 [19] Q: Were you present during the autopsy when
 [20] the skull was opened and the brain was removed?
 [21] A: No.
 [22] Q: Was the brain removed during the course of

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[1] the autopsy, as far as you're - as far as you
[2] know?
[3] A: Not while we were there. It could have
[4] been, but I don't have that recollection.
[5] Q: Did you ever see a brain at all during the
[6] night of the autopsy; that is, somewhat intact
[7] brain?
[8] A: No.
[9] Q: Was there any discussion during the course
[10] of the autopsy about the location of the brain?
[11] A: Not that I recall.
[12] Q: Mr. Sibert, earlier in the deposition, you
[13] referred to fragments that you took to FBI
[14] headquarters. Do you recall that?
[15] A: Yes.
[16] Q: Could you describe what the fragments
[17] were?
[18] A: Well, they were two small fragments. I
[19] don't recall the size of them; but they're
[20] described in my FD 302, and were measured by Humes.
[21] They were put in a little jar. Oh, I would say
[22] it's about this tall and - with a black screw-type

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[1] cap on it. And Dr. Humes put those in the jar.
[2] And Frank and I initialed it, scraped
[3] through the paint on the top with our initials and
[4] the date, so that we could identify them later on
[5] as evidence that we got from Dr. Humes and
[6] hand-carried over to the Bureau lab.
[7] Q: Something has remarkably appeared just
[8] behind you right now, a small jar with a black lid.
[9] A: Oh, yes.
[10] Q: And I'd like to ask you if that's the jar
[11] that you were referring to. And please take your
[12] time to examine the lid, and see if you can
[13] identify that as being the jar that you just
[14] mentioned.
[15] A: Living down in Florida, it's a long time
[16] since I've worn gloves.
[17] MR. GUNN: Let me state for the record
[18] that this is Warren Commission Exhibit No. 843 that
[19] Mr. Sibert is examining.
[20] THE WITNESS: Yes. And I'm looking on the
[21] top there. That's FXO. That's Frank's initials.
[22] 11/22/63. And I'm trying to find mine. Oh, here

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[1] it is. And JWS, 11/22/63. Those are my initials.
[2] BY MR. GUNN:
[3] Q: Do you see any other initials or
[4] identifiers that you can observe on the top of the
[5] lid?
[6] A: Yes, here's one up here: RF. I assume
[7] that would be Robert Frazier, who we hand-carried
[8] it to over in the lab.
[9] Then there's another initial. It looks
[10] like a C, but - Would that be CK? I can't make
[11] that one out.
[12] But there's two other initials there,
[13] other than Frank and mine. I see four sets of
[14] initials.
[15] Q: And is this the bottle, then, as best you
[16] can tell - that was used to carry the fragments?
[17] A: I said it was about that size. I was
[18] right on that, my recollection. And this black
[19] cap, and initialed, and everything. That's it.
[20] Q: Now, we've been referring to two
[21] fragments. And although everyone in this room
[22] knows what the fragments are that we're referring

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[1] to, could you identify what kinds of fragments they
[2] are?
[3] A: They're metal fragments that were removed
[4] by Dr. Humes from the skull.
[5] Q: Did you see Dr. Humes remove the
[6] fragments?
[7] A: I don't recall seeing him remove them, no.
[8] I'm sure it was done during the autopsy, and he had
[9] them there, and he placed them in this jar.
[10] Q: Do you know whether you were in the room
[11] at the time the fragments were removed?
[12] A: I'm almost certain I was. As I said 80
[13] percent. But I would be willing to go to even a
[14] higher percentage of the time that we were in the
[15] autopsy room.
[16] Q: But, nevertheless, you don't have a
[17] recollection of actually seeing the fragments
[18] removed?
[19] A: No, not the removal where he took them out
[20] of the brain.
[21] Q: Did Dr. Humes tell you where he had
[22] located the fragments?

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[1] A: Yes, from the right side of the brain.
[2] This was mentioned in the 302. That was his
[3] terminology and his statement in connection with
[4] removing these.
[5] Q: Okay. Did you ever see the fragments
[6] again after the night of November 22nd/23rd?
[7] A: Never again after that.
[8] Q: Okay. I'd like to show you a document
[9] that is marked MD 69, and ask you whether you have
[10] seen that document previously?
[11] MR. GUNN: I will state for the record
[12] that MD 69 appears on its face to be a memo from
[13] Francis X. O'Neill and James W. Sibert to Captain
[14] J.H. Stover, dated 22 November 1963.
[15] THE WITNESS: Yes, I recall. I'd like to
[16] elaborate a little further on this. Here, we get
[17] to this term "missile".
[18] Now, some things I've read about the
[19] agents giving a receipt - This receipt was
[20] prepared by Navy personnel. I think a Navy
[21] corpsman typed it up.
[22] And this terminology is U.S. Navy about

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[1] the "missile". Now, had I been preparing or making
[2] out a receipt and giving it to them, I would have
[3] said "fragments" here.
[4] This is another thing that's been kicked
[5] around a lot in books and everything. I've got
[6] some notes here from a guy who called me about this
[7] very thing, a "missile".
[8] BY MR. GUNN:
[9] Q: Other than the document that's now marked
[10] Exhibit No. 69, did you sign any other receipts on
[11] the night of November 22nd/23rd related to
[12] fragments or missiles?
[13] A: No.
[14] Q: So, to the best of your recollection -
[15] A: To the best of my recollection on this,
[16] this is the only receipt that was signed.
[17] Q: And the document that we have here,
[18] Exhibit 69, was attached in a sense to Commission
[19] Exhibit 843 - the bottle that's in front of you.
[20] A: Right.
[21] MR. GUNN: Let me go off the record for a
[22] minute while Steve takes the bottle.

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[1] [Discussion off the record.]
 [2] MR. GUNN: Okay. Back on the record.
 [3] BY MR. GUNN:
 [4] Q: Mr. Sibert, during the time that you were
 [5] present at Bethesda Naval Hospital, did you speak
 [6] at all to any other personnel at the FBI by
 [7] telephone?
 [8] A: Agent Killion was the only one that I
 [9] called. Is that who you referred to?
 [10] Q: That would be one - one possible.
 [11] A: When I called him over in the firearms
 [12] section.
 [13] Q: Other than Agent Killion, is there any
 [14] other person with - any other FBI official with
 [15] whom you spoke by telephone that night?
 [16] A: I don't recall. Don't recall speaking
 [17] with any other person.
 [18] Q: Do you know whether Special Agent O'Neill
 [19] spoke with anyone at FBI during the night of the
 [20] autopsy?
 [21] A: Frank wasn't with me when I made this
 [22] call, he was back in the autopsy room. And I don't

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[1] recall Frank making any calls to anyone over at
 [2] headquarters or the laboratory.
 [3] Q: I would like to show you a document that
 [4] is marked Exhibit No. 176, which appears on its
 [5] face to be a letterhead memorandum, dated November
 [6] 22nd, 1963, from A.H. Belmont to Mr. Tolson. We
 [7] have the original of the document here.
 [8] Although it's my presumption that you have
 [9] not seen the original document before, I'll,
 [10] nevertheless, ask you if you have seen the
 [11] document?
 [12] A: Well, this is the first time this document
 [13] has come to my attention.
 [14] Q: Mr. Sibert, I'll note that the document
 [15] appears on its face to be dated November 22nd,
 [16] which - I don't know whether that date is correct
 [17] or not.
 [18] A: Let's see. Was that '63?
 [19] Q: November 22nd, '63.
 [20] A: O.K.
 [21] Q: The stamps on the back have various times
 [22] that offices received that. The earliest one I can

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[1] see right now on the back of this is November 23rd,
 [2] 1963 at 5:00 p.m., though there may be another one.
 [3] I'm not certain whether this document was,
 [4] in fact prepared on November 23rd. There is
 [5] reference, I note, however, in the first paragraph
 [6] that there was -
 [7] "The Secret Service had one of the bullets
 [8] that struck President Kennedy, and the other is
 [9] lodged behind the President's ear. And we are
 [10] arranging to get both of these."
 [11] The question would be: Do you recall
 [12] having been, directly or indirectly, the source of
 [13] that information for Mr. Belmont?
 [14] A: When I talked with Killion that night,
 [15] "Chuck," I said, "is there any kind of a bullet
 [16] that would completely fragmentize? Maybe hit a
 [17] bone and go down in the lower extremities of the
 [18] body?" And I said, "They - the doctors, can't
 [19] find a bullet", and "they're at a loss to account
 [20] for the bullet causing the back wound."
 [21] He said, "Well, you heard about the bullet
 [22] that they found on the stretcher over in Dallas."

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[1] And I said, "No, I hadn't."
 [2] He said, "Well, the Secret Service is
 [3] bringing that bullet in to the laboratory."
 [4] They didn't know whether it was on
 [5] Kennedy's stretcher or on Connally's, but it was on
 [6] its way in.
 [7] So, with this information I went back and
 [8] relayed this to Humes immediately, because I
 [9] thought it was something that he'd probably want to
 [10] know. I thought he might even want to call Burkley
 [11] or others.
 [12] But that - Now, if that's the basis, I
 [13] wouldn't know. But, as I say, I've never seen this
 [14] communication before.
 [15] Q: The question particularly is the -
 [16] A: The one lodged behind the President's ear,
 [17] that's news to me. I'd never heard that before.
 [18] Q: So, as far as you were aware, that
 [19] information - that there was a bullet lodged
 [20] behind the President's ear - is incorrect?
 [21] A: Yes.
 [22] Q: Okay.

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[1] A: Nothing was mentioned at the autopsy about
 [2] that.
 [3] Q: I would like to turn to an issue that you
 [4] raised yourself earlier regarding the statement in
 [5] your 302, our Exhibit No. 151, related to surgery
 [6] of the head area.
 [7] Could you recount for us your best
 [8] recollection of what the words were that Dr. Humes
 [9] used when he made reference to that?
 [10] A: Well, that was it. It was just a real
 [11] short statement after the sheets were removed off
 [12] the body.
 [13] As I said before, I can't recall whether
 [14] it was before the body was removed from the casket,
 [15] or whether it was just after it was removed from
 [16] the casket and placed on the autopsy table.
 [17] And Humes said, "There's been an apparent
 [18] tracheotomy and surgery of the head area". And
 [19] that was it.
 [20] And as I say, I included this in my notes
 [21] that were being made during the autopsy.
 [22] Q: Did you ever hear Dr. Humes say anything

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[1] like, "I am mistaken." That there was not surgery
 [2] around the head area?
 [3] A: No.
 [4] Q: Did he ever say anything -
 [5] A: As I said a while ago in connection with
 [6] this, that has haunted me; that I didn't think at
 [7] the time to ask him when that piece was brought in
 [8] that they found in the limousine out in Dallas:
 [9] "Now, does this any way alter your first statement
 [10] about surgery of the head area?"
 [11] It might have saved a lot of time, books,
 [12] and opinions.
 [13] Q: I'd like you to refer now, if you would,
 [14] to - again Exhibit No. 151 - to the second
 [15] paragraph on page number five. And I'll read that
 [16] into the record.
 [17] "Also, during the latter stages of the
 [18] autopsy, a piece of the skull, measuring 10 by 6.5
 [19] centimeters, was brought to Dr. Humes, who was
 [20] instructed that this had been removed from the
 [21] President's skull."
 [22] Do you see those words?

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[1] Now, in this particular passage here,
[2] there's no reference made to a piece of the skull
[3] being found in the limousine, but refers to
[4] something that was removed from the President's
[5] skull.
[6] Were you, in fact, told at the time that
[7] the piece arrived that it was removed from the
[8] President's skull?
[9] A: I'm trying to think. There was an agent
[10] that brought that in - I think, a Secret Service
[11] agent - during the latter stage of the autopsy.
[12] Maybe he used that terminology, and we picked it up
[13] there.
[14] I didn't get this from Killion, because he
[15] didn't have anything to do with that. But I don't
[16] know where that word "removed" originated. But
[17] that was evidently, the terminology that was used
[18] that night.
[19] Q: Certainly, as I'm sure is apparent to you,
[20] that the question here is: When the explanation
[21] was made that the piece of the skull came from the
[22] limousine rather than having been removed, it would

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[1] be plausible to say that - or one might read this
[2] as saying, at the beginning of the autopsy, there's
[3] a presumption that there was surgery in the top of
[4] the head.
[5] Later in the autopsy, when it - when the
[6] piece arrives, it is assumed that that is the piece
[7] that was removed from skull. There isn't any
[8] explanation as far as I'm aware, in the 302 about
[9] this being found in a limousine or being anything
[10] other than having been removed from the skull.
[11] A: I think that was relayed later by someone.
[12] I don't know where I got that. And I cannot
[13] clarify that any further.
[14] Q: Do you remember - I'd like to show you a
[15] document that is marked Exhibit 149. And I will
[16] describe it while you're taking a look at it.
[17] A: All right.
[18] Q: And my question to you will be whether you
[19] have previously seen this document?
[20] It appears on its face to be a teletype,
[21] dated 11/23/1963, from SAC, Baltimore to Director
[22] and SAC, Dallas.

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[1] Mr. Sibert, do you recall having
[2] previously seen the document marked Exhibit 149?
[3] A: No, I've never seen this before.
[4] Q: Could you help me with understanding part
[5] of the document? What do you understand this
[6] document to be, at least in general? Not the
[7] specific content, but what kind of FBI document is
[8] it?
[9] A: Well, this was sent on Saturday, the 23rd,
[10] the day after the autopsy.
[11] Q: And this is - went on a teletype machine;
[12] is that right?
[13] A: Yes, the teletype out of our headquarters
[14] in Baltimore into - to Bureau headquarters in D.C.
[15] Q: Right - If you read along the top, where
[16] the teletype - It says "urgent". What does that
[17] signify?
[18] A: It's been so long, but - Top priority.
[19] I mean, it goes out immediately. It doesn't get
[20] stacked up in a pile of outgoing teletypes. There
[21] might also be administrative stuff going out, but
[22] this would be given priority treatment.

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[1] Q: If you look just to the right of the
[2] 11/23/63, there's a 2-00. Do you know what that
[3] signifies?
[4] A: This applies to the hour of the day.
[5] Q: The next two, if you keep going across,
[6] there's an "AM TRC". Are you able to tell what
[7] those are?
[8] A: This would be 2:00 a.m. and the initials,
[9] TRC, of the sender in Baltimore.
[10] Q: Could you look at the end of the teletype,
[11] the next to last line, where it says, "2-07 AM. OK
[12] FBI WA JR." Are you able to tell me what any of
[13] that would signify?
[14] A: This would be the acknowledgement by FBI
[15] Headquarters in Washington, D.C. that the message
[16] had been received at 2:07 a.m. Furthermore, an
[17] O.K. was sent back by the Washington, D.C. teletype
[18] operator whose initials were furnished as JR.
[19] Q: Now, all of this would suggest, then, this
[20] document was probably created somewhere around
[21] 2:00 a.m. on the morning of November 23rd?
[22] A: Yes.

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[1] Q: So, again, according to the times that
[2] we -
[3] A: I don't remember, thinking back again -
[4] As I say, I got in at 4:00 o'clock Saturday
[5] morning. I know I didn't get my boss out of bed at
[6] 2:00 a.m. in Baltimore, but - I'm trying
[7] to recall.
[8] I do know that that late Saturday morning
[9] I called Baltimore and my boss, and asked him if he
[10] wanted us to come in on Monday? Monday was a day
[11] of mourning, if you recall, and everything was shut
[12] down.
[13] I said, "Do you want us to come in and
[14] dictate this FD 302 Monday, and bring in a steno
[15] off of annual leave?"
[16] And so Tully, my boss, said, "Well, let
[17] me think." "Jim," he said, "let me call
[18] headquarters."
[19] And he called over and later called me
[20] back and said, "No, get in the first thing Tuesday
[21] and dictate it."
[22] So, I don't know why this teletype would

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[1] have been sent out at 2:00 a.m. on Saturday the
[2] 23rd. What they're getting there at the Bureau
[3] seems like a summation of what went on there at the
[4] autopsy. I mean, the metal fragments, back wound,
[5] and everything.
[6] And I can't recall - I didn't call from
[7] Bethesda. I don't think I called Baltimore. If I
[8] did it would have been from Bureau headquarters
[9] while there at that firearms lab.
[10] I may have called the night duty agent at
[11] Baltimore and gave him this information. And then
[12] he may have called somebody there who said, "Send a
[13] teletype." I don't know.
[14] Q: Let me read the first sentences to you of
[15] the second paragraph, and you can read along with
[16] me. I read this as saying:
[17] "Total body X-ray and autopsy revealed one
[18] bullet entered back of head, and thereafter emerged
[19] through top of skull. Pieces of skull, measuring
[20] - excuse me. Piece of skull measuring 10 by 6.5
[21] centimeters later flown in from Dallas hospital,
[22] and X-rays Bethesda disclosed minute metal

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[1] fragments in this piece where bullet emerged from
 [2] skull."
 [3] Do you see those?
 [4] A: Disclosed minute metal fragments. Going
 [5] back to my 302, that probably comes back to here on
 [6] page five, where it states:
 [7] "This section of skull was X-rayed. At
 [8] which time, it was determined by Dr. Humes that one
 [9] part of this section revealed minute medical -
 [10] metal particles. And inspection of this same area
 [11] disclosed a chipping of the top portion of this
 [12] piece. Both of which indicated that this had been
 [13] the point of exit, etc."
 [14] Now, as I say, I don't understand. This
 [15] FD 302 hadn't been dictated yet on the 23rd. That
 [16] was dictated on the 26th, if you notice -
 [17] Q: Yes.
 [18] A: - on the front page there. And as I
 [19] explained the delay there, the day of mourning and
 [20] that we had checked, did they want it dictated
 [21] sooner? And they said no.
 [22] Q: Now, I'm not aware - and I don't know the

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[1] answer, but it would seem mostly like that either
 [2] you or Special Agent O'Neill would be the source of
 [3] this information to Baltimore. Do you have any
 [4] understanding of who else, besides you or Mr.
 [5] O'Neill, could have provided that information?
 [6] A: No. It would have to emanate from the two
 [7] Baltimore agents, O'Neill and myself, that were
 [8] there at Bethesda.
 [9] Q: Now, there's a reference in this teletype
 [10] to the skull fragment coming in from the Dallas
 [11] hospital. Do you recall any discussion at the time
 [12] of the autopsy to this fragment coming from the
 [13] Dallas hospital?
 [14] A: Rather than the limousine that we were
 [15] discussing? Well, I don't remember.
 [16] Now, Secret Service Agent Kellerman was
 [17] there and - who was the ranking Secret Service
 [18] officer. He was the Assistant Agent in Charge of
 [19] the White House detail.
 [20] And maybe when it came in, it would have
 [21] been given to him by one of his agents and
 [22] something would have been said to him. But I don't

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[1] even recall. He could have said something about
 [2] this. But I don't recall such a statement.
 [3] Q: I would like - Mr. Sibert, I'd like to
 [4] show you a document that we have marked MI 15,
 [5] which is a page from the House Select Committee on
 [6] Assassinations. And this document purports to show
 [7] three pieces of skull fragment that arrived in the
 [8] autopsy room at the night of the assassination.
 [9] First, if you look at the larger piece
 [10] that is somewhat triangular shaped, are you able to
 [11] tell now whether that looks roughly similar to
 [12] the piece that you saw? To the - to the fragment
 [13] that came in from Dallas?
 [14] A: I'm trying to think. But I don't recall
 [15] Humes exhibiting that to us there at the autopsy,
 [16] that larger piece. And my recollection is, that's
 [17] the only piece that came in that night that I'm
 [18] aware of.
 [19] Q: So, you don't remember seeing it during
 [20] the autopsy yourself?
 [21] A: I don't remember getting close up, or
 [22] seeing it in Humes' hand. Maybe I've got a bad

[1] memory, but I do recall receiving the measurements
 [2] from Humes.
 [3] Q: And you - Also, from what I understand
 [4] you're saying, that you don't remember there being
 [5] more than one fragment that arrived during the
 [6] course of the autopsy?
 [7] A: I only remember the one piece being
 [8] mentioned.
 [9] Q: Okay.
 [10] A: This large piece.
 [11] Q: Did Dr. Humes make any statement about
 [12] where the fragment that arrived from Dallas should
 [13] properly be placed in the head - from where did it
 [14] come on the head?
 [15] A: No.
 [16] Q: Did you ever understand that he attempted
 [17] to put that fragment back into the skull, to
 [18] identify where it came from?
 [19] A: Only what I've read in one of the issues
 [20] of JAMA, Journal of American Medical Association.
 [21] When Humes, Finck, and Boswell were interviewed by
 [22] a doctor. I think it mentioned in the article that

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[1] they stayed till 5:00 in the morning assisting the
 [2] morticians in reconstruction of the head. If I
 [3] remember correctly, this was done to prepare the
 [4] body for the casket.
 [5] During the course of the autopsy, did the
 [6] doctors ever discuss the location of an entrance
 [7] wound in the skull that you recall?
 [8] A: You mean, other than the one there that
 [9] went in and that blew out on exit.
 [10] Q: Just - The question is whether you heard
 [11] them discuss where - an entry -
 [12] A: A separate entrance wound in the skull?
 [13] Is that your question?
 [14] Q: No. I don't mean -
 [15] A: Oh.
 [16] Q: There may be confusion here. I just mean
 [17] any discussion at all, right now, about any
 [18] entrance wound into the skull.
 [19] A: No.
 [20] Q: They didn't describe - discuss that, as
 [21] far as you're aware?
 [22] A: No.

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[1] Q: Did you ever hear them discuss an exit
 [2] wound in the skull?
 [3] A: None, other than the bullet that entered
 [4] the back of the skull, then fragmentized before
 [5] exiting through the top of the skull. Later after
 [6] the piece of the skull, found in Dallas, was
 [7] brought into the autopsy room, Humes after
 [8] examination, said that the top of this piece had
 [9] been the point of exit when it went out of the
 [10] skull.
 [11] Q: Now, I think we may be miscommunicating a
 [12] little bit.
 [13] A: Oh, okay.
 [14] Q: Let me go back and just make reference to
 [15] Exhibit No. 149. Just - We'll refer to the first
 [16] sentence on the second paragraph, where it says:
 [17] "Total body X-ray and autopsy revealed one
 [18] bullet entered back of the head, and thereafter
 [19] emerged through top of skull."
 [20] So, now, my question is really no more
 [21] complicated than, did you hear the doctors discuss
 [22] where the bullet wound - or where the bullet

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[1] entered the back of the head?
[2] A: The specific place where it entered?
[3] Q: Yes.
[4] A: I don't recall that. Just that general
[5] statement.
[6] Q: So, they said it entered the back of the
[7] head.
[8] A: Yes.
[9] Q: But nothing more specific.
[10] A: Correct.
[11] Q: Did they ever attempt, or did you hear any
[12] discussion about attempting to measure the size of
[13] the entry wound?
[14] A: No.
[15] Q: Did you ever hear any discussion about
[16] beveling of the skull? Sound familiar?
[17] A: No.
[18] Q: Did you hear any discussion about the
[19] estimated size of the bullet that struck the head?
[20] A: No.
[21] Q: Did you see any of the doctors insert
[22] probes into the head, in an attempt to determine

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[1] angle or entry of a bullet into -
[2] A: Into the head?
[3] Q: Yes.
[4] A: No.
[5] Q: Did you ever see any probes used at all
[6] during the night of the autopsy to determine
[7] either depth of the wound or an angle of the - of
[8] the wound?
[9] A: Well, the back wound, a probe was used
[10] there. A chrome probe.
[11] Q: Okay.
[12] A: And as I recall, I think Finck used that
[13] chrome probe.
[14] Q: But you don't remember the chrome probe
[15] being used in the head at all?
[16] A: Not in the head area, no.
[17] Q: Was there ever - Did you ever hear any
[18] discussion about the angle in which the bullet hit
[19] the skull?
[20] A: No.
[21] Q: What the measurements would be? We'll get
[22] to the back wound later - but just the skull.

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[1] A: No.
[2] Q: Let's turn to what we've been calling the
[3] back wound. When was it first - When, during the
[4] course of the autopsy, was it first discovered that
[5] there was a wound in what you've been calling the
[6] back?
[7] A: Well, I don't think it was right at the
[8] initial start of the autopsy. I know it was after
[9] the original incision was made.
[10] But when they raised him up, then they
[11] found this back wound. And that's when they
[12] started probing with the rubber glove and the
[13] finger, and - and also with the chrome probe.
[14] And that's just before, of course, I made
[15] this call, because they were at a loss to explain
[16] what had happened to this bullet. They couldn't
[17] find any bullet.
[18] And they said, "There's no exit." Finck,
[19] in particular, said, "There's no exit." And they
[20] said that you could feel it with the end of the
[21] finger - I mean, the depth of this wound.
[22] So, when I made the call and came back,

[1] that's when Dr. Humes brought up the possibility
[2] of, through cardiac massage, the bullet had worked
[3] its way out over there.
[4] Q: Did Dr. Finck offer a suggestion as to
[5] what he thought the angle of the bullet was when it
[6] entered the body?
[7] A: Humes - it's my recollection - was the
[8] one that said it was a 45- to 60-degree downward
[9] angle.
[10] Q: I'd like to show you a document that is
[11] marked as MD No. 1, and ask you whether you've seen
[12] it before?
[13] I'll state for the record that it is
[14] generally referred to as the autopsy face sheet,
[15] dated November 22nd, 1963.
[16] A: Here's where I've seen it before. Yellow
[17] with age.
[18] Q: You're showing us a copy of a newspaper -
[19] A: Yes.
[20] Q: - that you brought with you.
[21] A: And this - this was October the 7th of
[22] 1975. And, let's see, that's The Enquirer, I

[1] guess.
[2] But this MD 1 which you are showing me
[3] must be the same, it has Dr. Burkley's signature
[4] here as well as the location of the back scar. So,
[5] that's the only other time I saw it in 1975. I
[6] don't recall seeing it that night.
[7] Q: Earlier, you said that you recalled Dr.
[8] Boswell making drawings. Is that right? These
[9] are not the drawings that you're referring to; is
[10] that correct?
[11] A: Well, here again, during the course of the
[12] autopsy, I think Boswell was sort of keeping a
[13] record, and probably had this face sheet here and
[14] everything.
[15] But whether this was exhibited to me
[16] during the autopsy - I think my first
[17] recollection is no. The Enquirer article was the
[18] first time I've seen that.
[19] Q: In the newspaper article?
[20] A: Right.
[21] Q: Could you turn to the second page of
[22] Exhibit No. 1, and tell me whether you recall

[1] having seen that on the night of the autopsy?
[2] A: No, I don't recall seeing that the night
[3] of the autopsy, or any other time.
[4] Q: Okay. Let me state also for the record
[5] that in deposition testimony both Drs. Humes and
[6] Boswell have identified this as being the face
[7] sheet from President Kennedy's autopsy. And they
[8] have identified the wound marked here, on what
[9] appears to me to be the upper back, as being the
[10] bullet entry wound.
[11] If you could just look at that - the
[12] drawing. Again, this is the right side of the face
[13] sheet on the first page. Does the location of the
[14] - what they've identified as the entrance wound
[15] appear to you to be roughly correct?
[16] A: Yes.
[17] Q: Were you aware of any time during the
[18] autopsy when the chest cavity of Dr. - excuse me
[19] - of President Kennedy was opened in a search for
[20] the bullet that went into the back?
[21] A: I don't recall.
[22] Q: So, for example -

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[1] A: As I say, they probed it with the finger
[2] and the chrome probe. And that was the statement,
[3] "There's no exit." I don't remember any search
[4] inside the body cavity - chest cavity in there for
[5] the bullet.

[6] Q: Do you remember the chest cavity ever
[7] having been opened during the course of the
[8] autopsy, so the internal organs would be exposed?

[9] A: No, I do not remember it being opened.

[10] Q: I'd like to show you a document marked
[11] No. MD 156, which is faint. And I apologize, but
[12] that's the best that we have on that document.

[13] And I'll state for the record, it appears
[14] on its face to be a memorandum, dated November
[15] 26th, 1963, from Special Agents Sibert and O'Neill
[16] to SAC, Baltimore.

[17] A: Yes. This was on the same date that we
[18] dictated the 302. I don't know what was the basis
[19] whether there was an inquiry, or a call from
[20] headquarters, or what.

[21] Q: Is this a memorandum that you wrote
[22] jointly with Agent O'Neill?

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[1] A: Yes.

[2] Q: Now, I note on this, in the second
[3] paragraph, it states that - what I understand to
[4] be the opinion of Dr. Humes - that the bullet was
[5] still in the President's body, and could only be
[6] extracted through a complete autopsy, which he
[7] proposed to do. Do you recall any discussion of
[8] that issue?

[9] A: No further than what's stated here. I
[10] know that the authority for these autopsy
[11] proceedings was, evidently, coming through Burkley
[12] and probably from Mrs. Kennedy.

[13] Q: The way - I'd like to characterize this
[14] memo. And please correct me if I'm incorrect in
[15] any part of this.

[16] It's my understanding that, at least at
[17] some point, Dr. Humes felt that he was not able to
[18] identify what happened to the bullet. And that he
[19] then said that he needed to have a more complete
[20] autopsy, which presumably would be opening up the
[21] chest cavity. And that he requested permission for
[22] that, and that permission was subsequently granted

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[1] for that.

[2] Is that a reasonably fair characterization
[3] of the -

[4] A: I would think so, yes.

[5] Q: Do you remember, subsequent to - Well,
[6] first, do you remember now what your source of
[7] information was on this? That it's something
[8] Dr. Humes told you; something you witnessed; or
[9] something that someone told you later?

[10] A: Humes didn't tell us this, I know. And it
[11] was pointed out in this memo it said here that
[12] Kellerman and Sibert and O'Neill conferred.

[13] And here again, I don't recall. They
[14] might have - somebody might have said to us,
[15] "Well, from an investigative standpoint, don't you
[16] think this should be done?" And we agreed with
[17] Humes.

[18] But in reading it, as I say, that's hazy,
[19] too.

[20] Q: Now, in this document, Exhibit No. 156,
[21] there is no statement that the full autopsy was
[22] actually done. It simply states that it could be

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[1] done, or that permission was given to do that.

[2] Do you recall whether you knew anything
[3] additional, as to whether more of an autopsy was
[4] performed subsequent to this information?

[5] A: Only from what I've read appearing in
[6] these JAMA articles here, where they stated that
[7] they stayed there until the early hours of the
[8] morning - I guess, all three autopsy physicians
[9] did - working with the Gawler's Funeral Home
[10] attendants.

[11] And I'm wondering, too, if not - I'm
[12] trying to place the timing here. Now, I am
[13] recalling. I came back with the Killion statement
[14] about the Dallas stretcher bullet. It's in my 302,
[15] that when I was told about this bullet being found
[16] on the stretcher over at Parkland, I relayed this
[17] information to Humes.

[18] Humes said it was clear that - about
[19] these bullets, and the one in the back had been
[20] probably worked out by cardiac manipulation over
[21] there at Parkland. That was in my 302. Maybe he
[22] was satisfied then, and decided that was his

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[1] conclusion. I think that was right towards the
[2] end, before we gave the receipt for this jar and
[3] headed off for the laboratory.

[4] But I think he was convinced in his own
[5] mind that that's what had happened. You'd had this
[6] head wound. You had also the back wound, there was
[7] no exit. And the bullet, it had been found on the
[8] stretcher, and this was assumed to be the same
[9] bullet.

[10] Q: Was there any discussion during the part
[11] of the autopsy that you attended related to the
[12] throat wound in the anterior or the front part of
[13] the throat having any connection with any bullet
[14] entries or exits?

[15] A: No, not at all. That was taken as a
[16] straight tracheotomy.

[17] Q: Did you see any incisions, or enlargements
[18] of, or any medical procedures around - related to
[19] the anterior neck wound?

[20] A: No. It was very evident the incision
[21] itself - I mean, where the tracheotomy had been
[22] made.

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[1] Q: But the doctors, during the autopsy,
[2] didn't do anything with that, that you observed?

[3] A: No, they did not.

[4] Q: Earlier in the deposition, you stated that
[5] the first incision was at approximately 8:15. When
[6] you say "the first incision", what are you
[7] referring to? What's the procedure that you were
[8] talking about?

[9] A: I've thought about that, too, whether it
[10] was the Y incision. I know, in other autopsies
[11] I've witnessed, that's generally the first.

[12] Because they didn't - well, there were no
[13] other incisions they would have made. They didn't
[14] make any incision on the back. They didn't make
[15] any in the head area or the anterior neck. So,
[16] that's the only thing, I think, that it could have
[17] been.

[18] Q: I was under the impression, though, from
[19] what you'd said earlier, that you didn't see any
[20] opening of the chest cavity.

[21] A: Well, I thought you meant going behind the
[22] ribs to locate the bullet in the back wound.

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(1) Q: Oh, I just mean any. Any opening at all
(2) in the chest cavity. Did you see a Y incision on
(3) President Kennedy?
(4) A: I don't have a recollection of seeing the
(5) Y made but I don't know why I would have put "first
(6) incision made" there in my notes, if it hadn't been
(7) the Y incision.
(8) Q: Do you remember there being any cutting of
(9) the scalp at all, to pull back the scalp to examine
(10) the skull?
(11) A: No, I don't recall any.
(12) Q: What I think I'd like to do now is get
(13) some of the autopsy photos, and show them to you,
(14) and ask you a few questions about them.
(15) MR. GUNN: Let's take a short break.
(16) [Recess.]
(17) BY MR. GUNN:
(18) Q: Mr. Sibert, we have some photographs here
(19) that we'd like to show you. And I will proceed
(20) through them in the order as they were identified
(21) in the November 10th, 1966 inspection.
(22) The first photograph that you'll be taking

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(1) a look at is identified as the first view, which is
(2) the "left side of head and shoulders", Color
(3) Photograph No. 29.
(4) Could you take a look at that photograph,
(5) and tell me whether that is how President Kennedy
(6) appeared to you on the night of November 22nd,
(7) 1963? Again, that is the left profile.
(8) A: Yes.
(9) Q: Do you recall now whether there was a
(10) metal stirrup - a term I'll use, for lack of a
(11) better term - under President Kennedy's head that
(12) supported it?
(13) A: No, I don't recall seeing one.
(14) Q: Is there anything that appears to you to
(15) be unusual or different from what you would expect
(16) in a photograph of President Kennedy at the autopsy
(17) with Photograph No. 29?
(18) A: I don't recall the support at all.
(19) Q: Okay. Would you have a look now at Color
(20) Photograph No. 26, the second view, which is
(21) described as the "right side of head and right
(22) shoulder"?

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(1) Mr. Sibert, is that how President Kennedy
(2) appeared to you on November 22nd, 1963?
(3) A: Yes, it was that serious a wound. Here
(4) again, I don't - I can't recall that support.
(5) Q: Now, I notice that there is a part of the
(6) wound that seems to go right into the forehead,
(7) above the right eye. Do you recall the wound
(8) having extended that far forward?
(9) A: I don't recall. As I say, the greater
(10) percentage of my time, I think, was back in the
(11) position I'm in here now - looking from the rear,
(12) rather than from the front. And I don't - My
(13) recollection was that the - I don't know whether
(14) this is a flap down there or -
(15) Q: You're referring to the part at the top,
(16) towards the back of the head?
(17) A: That's down on the forehead. I'm talking
(18) about this part here.
(19) Q: Oh, on the forehead.
(20) A: Yes.
(21) Q: It appears to me that it - the part that
(22) points toward the forehead is triangular shaped.

(1) And the lines are quite sharp and distinct, rather
(2) than ragged. Again, I ask - or mention that.
(3) Does that refresh your recollection, or
(4) does that seem different from what you recall?
(5) A: You mean these lines?
(6) Q: The triangular lines right above the right
(7) eye.
(8) A: O.K.
(9) Q: You're only seeing two parts of it, so -
(10) A: I can't recall.
(11) Q: In the portion that is immediately above
(12) the left ear - that is, above to the - as if
(13) President Kennedy were standing up - there's also
(14) another fragment that's not clear what that is.
(15) Is that familiar to you? The right ear.
(16) A: I don't recall that, either. It looks
(17) like a piece of tissue that's maybe been brought
(18) down.
(19) Q: But looking at the photograph as a whole,
(20) you would say that that roughly corresponds with
(21) your recollection?
(22) A: Right, yes.

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(1) Q: Okay. Let me ask you about - Do you
(2) recall there being a towel under President
(3) Kennedy's head during the course of the autopsy?
(4) A: I don't have any distinct recollection as
(5) to what was under his head.
(6) Q: Okay. Could we look at now Photograph
(7) No. 32, which is identified as the third view and
(8) the "superior view of head"?
(9) Mr. Sibert, does that photograph
(10) correspond to you to what you observed on the night
(11) of the autopsy?
(12) A: Well, to the best of my recollection, it
(13) does.
(14) Q: I'd like to show you Exhibit No. 188.
(15) That is the drawing that you made earlier today,
(16) showing the size of the wound, which - By my very
(17) rough estimate, the wound that you drew seems much
(18) smaller.
(19) A: Much smaller, yes it's larger than that.
(20) It was a larger wound than that. I should have
(21) made that larger, but I'm not much of an artist.
(22) Q: Okay. Could we now see the fifth view,

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(1) the "right anterior view of head and upper torso,
(2) including tracheotomy wound"? Photograph No. 40.
(3) Mr. Sibert, does the tracheotomy wound
(4) appear to you to be approximately the size that you
(5) remember it from the night of the autopsy?
(6) A: I think it was pretty pronounced like
(7) that, yes.
(8) Q: Does that size appear to be - appear to
(9) correspond to your recollection? Does that seem
(10) larger or smaller?
(11) A: I think that's approximate.
(12) Q: Okay. If we could now look at the sixth
(13) view, which is described as the "wound of entrance
(14) in right posterior occipital region". Photograph
(15) No. 42.
(16) Mr. Sibert, does that photograph
(17) correspond to your recollection of the back of
(18) President Kennedy's head?
(19) A: Well, I don't have a recollection of it
(20) being that intact, as compared with these other
(21) pictures. I don't remember seeing anything that
(22) was like this photo.

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[1] Q: Does that -
 [2] A: That's why his head is raised here. It's
 [3] been elevated; hasn't it? Yes. But still, that -
 [4] that wound was back here. The hair looks like it's
 [5] been straightened out and cleaned up more than what
 [6] it was when we left the autopsy.
 [7] Q: Do you remember earlier in the deposition
 [8] when I asked you if - when you observed the body
 [9] immediately after the photography - photographs
 [10] had been taken, if the hair had been cleaned or
 [11] combed in any way?
 [12] And as I recall, you said, no; that it
 [13] still seemed pretty messy.
 [14] A: During the rest of the autopsy, it did.
 [15] Q: So, does that photograph correspond to
 [16] what you recall from the autopsy of President
 [17] Kennedy?
 [18] A: From what I can recall, I didn't really
 [19] see anything that was this "neat" - I guess, is
 [20] the best word to use - as compared with what I
 [21] observed that night.
 [22] Q: I'm going to show you again the drawing

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[1] that you made, No. 188 -
 [2] A: O.K.
 [3] Q: - where you have drawn a wound, which
 [4] just a moment ago you said was even larger than
 [5] here.
 [6] A: That's true I'd like to redraw that.
 [7] That's not large enough.
 [8] Q: But do you see anything that
 [9] corresponds in Photograph No. 42 to what you
 [10] observed during the night of the autopsy?
 [11] A: No. I don't recall anything like this at
 [12] all during the autopsy. There was much - Well,
 [13] the wound was more pronounced. And it looks like
 [14] it could have been reconstructed or something, as
 [15] compared with what my recollection was and those
 [16] other photographs.
 [17] Q: So, for the - with this photograph -
 [18] MR. GUNN: Or actually maybe, Steve, if we
 [19] could look at No. 43, which is a very similar view.
 [20] BY MR. GUNN:
 [21] Q: Again, this is a somewhat different
 [22] exposure but a view of the same thing.

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[1] A: I'd make the same statements relative to
 [2] this photograph as I did for the other.
 [3] Is this a piece of tape on his ear here?
 [4] Q: That has been previously identified as a
 [5] flap from the skull.
 [6] A: It is. It's overlapping this part of the
 [7] ear.
 [8] Q: So, in conclusion, would it be fair to say
 [9] that the photograph that we have been looking at -
 [10] photographs we have been looking at from the sixth
 [11] view do not correspond with what you observed on
 [12] the night of the autopsy?
 [13] A: Right. These four. Again, I say, I was
 [14] in error there. That was a much larger wound than
 [15] that.
 [16] Q: Now you're referring to your Exhibit No.
 [17] 188.
 [18] A: Right.
 [19] Q: And you think that the wound should have
 [20] been much larger than the one that you drew.
 [21] A: Yes.
 [22] Q: As you look at Exhibit No. 188, would you

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[1] put the location of the wound in any different
 [2] location? Is it still - You have it - to the
 [3] right of center.
 [4] A: - still, I think, to be to the right.
 [5] But much larger than what I've shown there.
 [6] Q: What I'd like to do is let you make a
 [7] dotted line of where you would now estimate the
 [8] size of the wound.
 [9] [Discussion off the record.]
 [10] BY MR. GUNN:
 [11] Q: Mr. Sibert, now does the - do the dotted
 [12] lines roughly correspond with your best current
 [13] recollection of the size of the wound?
 [14] A: Yes. They do.
 [15] Q: Could you go back to the table and look at
 [16] the photograph that shows what has been described
 [17] as "missile wound of entrance in posterior skull,
 [18] following reflection of scalp"? Photograph No. 44.
 [19] Now, I should probably tell you that
 [20] people have had difficulty orienting this.
 [21] A: Yes, I'm having a little problem.
 [22] Q: So, if you do, you shouldn't feel unusual.

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[1] A: Shouldn't feel bad, huh?
 [2] Q: But let me just ask the question. Are you
 [3] able to identify with any reasonable certainty what
 [4] Photograph No. 44 depicts?
 [5] A: Well, I'm trying to get orientated which
 [6] is the front and rear.
 [7] Q: And I'll tell you again just for comfort,
 [8] that is what every person who has looked at that
 [9] has said. So -
 [10] A: I don't recall anything that night that I
 [11] can associate.
 [12] Q: Part of the question that we have is, you
 [13] had described the photographs as being taken before
 [14] the first incision. And this photograph appears to
 [15] many people to have been taken after the scalp was
 [16] pulled back, which would mean, presumably, after
 [17] the first incision.
 [18] A: Yes.
 [19] Q: So, just the question that we are trying
 [20] to determine is whether this photograph was taken
 [21] prior to the autopsy or after the autopsy was
 [22] underway?

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[1] A: Well, I don't - Of course, I didn't see
 [2] the photographs that were taken that night until
 [3] today.
 [4] Q: Sure.
 [5] A: But I don't recall anything that appeared
 [6] like that during the autopsy.
 [7] Q: At any point during the autopsy?
 [8] A: Yes.
 [9] Q: Okay.
 [10] MR. GUNN: Thank you, Steve.
 [11] [Discussion off the record.]
 [12] BY MR. GUNN:
 [13] Q: What I'd like to do is show you Exhibit
 [14] 151, which we made previous reference to.
 [15] Let me ask you a couple of background
 [16] questions about the preparation of 302s. And I say
 [17] this without reference to this particular one.
 [18] But just what the regular procedure was,
 [19] if you go out to observe some event. Do you
 [20] usually - would you usually take notes during the
 [21] event?
 [22] A: Yes, I usually had an agent's notebook

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[1] about this wide and about this long, with a spiral
[2] up at the top.
[3] Q: That's about three and a half inches wide.
[4] A: Yes.
[5] Q: Eight inches on the side.
[6] A: Yes. And you'd take notes and if the
[7] interview involved a signed statement, then, you'd
[8] get the person to read and initial the signed
[9] statement.
[10] Then your notes, when you got ready to
[11] dictate from them, your normal procedure, - back
[12] when I was in the Bureau - was, you didn't go over
[13] five days before you dictated from your notes. And
[14] you'd dictate to a steno assigned from the steno
[15] pool, and the steno would type it up. Then the
[16] typed FD 302 or report on paper or stencil would
[17] come back to you. And you, of course, still had
[18] your notes. You'd read it and compare it with your
[19] notes. And if there was something wrong, you made
[20] corrections; and it went back to the steno to be
[21] corrected. In that day, of course, a lot of the FD
[22] 302's and reports were done on stencil.

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[1] And then after that was done, you made
[2] sure that your notes agreed with what was in your
[3] 302. If so, you destroyed your notes. If you went
[4] in to testify during trial on that case later on,
[5] you didn't take a copy of this FD 302. Your
[6] original FD 302 became a part of the permanent
[7] file.
[8] I initialed that original, O'Neill and I.
[9] That 302 has a JWS and an FXO on it. And that's
[10] part of the file.
[11] And then your stencil copies are made and
[12] distributed to other auxiliary offices. But the -
[13] Lost my chain of thought there. So -
[14] Oh, in the trial.
[15] If I had a bank robbery case - Let's
[16] say, I had interviewed Robert over here, and he was
[17] a bank robbery suspect. And I talked to him and
[18] made notes during the interview.
[19] When it comes to trial and if he didn't
[20] elect to testify, I'd go on the stand as to what he
[21] told me. And it was based on the FD 302. Now, I
[22] didn't take a copy of the 302 with me, but I went

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[1] over it to get ready for trial reviewed it and knew
[2] everything that was in it. And I would testify to
[3] just what was in that 302. The defense attorney
[4] had previously been furnished a copy of the 302 by
[5] the U.S. Attorney.
[6] And if I missed some salient point, the
[7] United States Attorney would say, "Well, Agent
[8] Sibert, did you ask Robert about this?"
[9] And that would refresh my memory. And I'd
[10] say, "Oh, yes." And then I'd go ahead and cover
[11] something that I'd missed out of recollection of
[12] the 302. So, that's basically the way it worked.
[13] Q: Was there anything in the preparation of
[14] this particular 302 that deviated from the standard
[15] procedure that you've just described?
[16] A: Not at all.
[17] Q: When you initialed the original of the
[18] 302, did you ever initial more than one document,
[19] or one version of it?
[20] A: You mean more than one copy?
[21] Q: More than one copy, yes.
[22] A: Of the same -

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[1] Q: Of the same version.
[2] A: In other words, you mean duplicate copies.
[3] Q: Yes. Did you initial -
[4] A: No. If it was stencil or they run it off
[5] on the copy machine, of course, your initials would
[6] not show up on copies. But you only initial the
[7] original.
[8] Q: Okay. Just a moment ago, you made
[9] reference to notes that you took during the
[10] autopsy; is that right?
[11] A: Yes.
[12] Q: You did take notes during the autopsy.
[13] A: I did.
[14] Q: I'd like to show you a document that -
[15] I'd like to ask you just to focus on one particular
[16] issue in it, and talk about other issues later,
[17] which is Exhibit 154.
[18] Which I'll state, on its face, appears to
[19] be a memorandum from Arlen Specter, Warren
[20] Commission staff, to J. Lee Rankin, who was the
[21] general counsel for the Warren Commission, dated
[22] March 12th, 1964.

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[1] And in this memorandum, it says, "Special
[2] Agent Sibert advised that he made no notes during
[3] the autopsy."
[4] Is that correct?
[5] A: That is absolutely false. There would be
[6] no way in the world I'd make a statement that I
[7] made no notes during the autopsy.
[8] Q: Okay. I'd now like to show you a
[9] document -
[10] A: Did he say anything about - I didn't
[11] read that. Did he say neither one of us made
[12] notes. He said I didn't. But what did he say
[13] about O'Neill?
[14] Q: He said - It says, "Special Agent
[15] O'Neill stated that he made only a few notes, which
[16] he destroyed after his report was dictated."
[17] A: No, he made many notes.
[18] Q: Do you recall now whether it was you or
[19] Special Agent O'Neill who actually dictated the
[20] Exhibit No. 151?
[21] A: We both dictated it. This was a joint FD
[22] 302. That's the reason for the two initials here.

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[1] Otherwise, it would have been separate FD 302s with
[2] only one set of initials.
[3] And what I said to Frank - That was
[4] another thing, going back. I said, "Frank, we want
[5] to make sure that we get the names of everybody
[6] that comes into this autopsy room, as close as we
[7] can come to it."
[8] And there's some misspellings there. Like
[9] Halloway, I think, was Galloway. And Burkley was
[10] - I had it B-e-r-k, and it's B-u-r-k-l-e-y. But
[11] we wanted to know the names of everyone there.
[12] And I think it was valuable that we did
[13] get this because I'm not aware that Secret Service
[14] had a separate list of people there, other than
[15] their agents and the medical personnel.
[16] Q: Did you ask for people's names? Did you
[17] pass a list around?
[18] A: No. I asked people for their name or
[19] maybe someone standing nearby that knew them. I'd
[20] say, "And this gentleman's name?" here, and get the
[21] name that way.
[22] But that's the reason for the misspelling.

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[1] We didn't pass a list, but it was personally
 [2] obtaining these names.
 [3] Q: I'd like to show you now an original -
 [4] what we understand to be the original of MD 151, so
 [5] we've been looking at a copy. And this now appears
 [6] to us to be original. I'll state for the record
 [7] that this is Record No. 124-10063-10184.
 [8] Can you identify whether this is, in fact,
 [9] the original?
 [10] A: Yes. I see the initials there.
 [11] Q: Can you identify your initials?
 [12] A: JWS. It doesn't look like it, but that's
 [13] what it is.
 [14] Q: Is that in pencil?
 [15] A: No, I think that was in ink.
 [16] [Examining document.] That looks like
 [17] pencil; doesn't it. I don't recall ever initialing
 [18] anything in pencil, but that's certainly my
 [19] initials.
 [20] Q: Earlier when you were describing the
 [21] process of making 302s, you referred to it either
 [22] being typed up or putting on a stencil.

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[1] By looking at this document, which you've
 [2] just identified as the original, can you tell
 [3] whether this is - was made pursuant to a stencil
 [4] or whether it is a typed original?
 [5] A: I can't tell. But I would assume that it
 [6] was stencil. Dallas was office of origin in this
 [7] investigation which involved many related
 [8] investigations going on in other offices. The
 [9] others were auxiliary offices. They would send
 [10] copies of Investigative Insert Pages to Dallas for
 [11] inclusion in a Dallas report.
 [12] I'm pretty sure that was put on stencil.
 [13] Q: Let me show you part of the - what I
 [14] understand to be the airtel cover sheet for, still,
 [15] Exhibit 151. Though, we are looking at the
 [16] original right now.
 [17] There is a reference being made to 25
 [18] copies of each investigative insert.
 [19] Does that help clarify whether or not this
 [20] is a stencil?
 [21] A: That had to be a stencil, because they
 [22] wouldn't type that many copies.

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[1] And as I recall, the duplicating machines
 [2] came in later. I don't know what year they came
 [3] in, but during the latter part of my career. I
 [4] used to go into Baltimore, and they would make
 [5] copies on the duplicating machines, which replaced
 [6] the old stencil process.
 [7] Q: Now, just because we are now living in an
 [8] age where people may be unfamiliar with what
 [9] stencils are, could you describe, just very
 [10] briefly, what a stencil is as opposed to typing?
 [11] A: A stencil was a blue impervious plastic
 [12] like material with a backing. It was placed in the
 [13] typewriter which was set on the stencil position
 [14] which did not allow the keys to strike the ribbon.
 [15] Instead, the keys would cut through the plastic.
 [16] After typing each stencil, the backing was
 [17] removed and the stencil was then fastened on a
 [18] circular like inked mimeograph machine.
 [19] As the stencil made contact with a blank
 [20] sheet of paper, the ink would come through the
 [21] typing and appear on the paper. The machine was so
 [22] constructed that it would feed paper beneath the

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[1] rotating stencil and then on into a receiving tray,
 [2] before another sheet of paper would be printed.
 [3] Thus any number of copies could be made of each
 [4] stenciled page.
 [5] A 5 page FD 302 would require 5 separate
 [6] stencils.
 [7] Q: And, so, do you know what's done usually
 [8] with the inky plastic thing when it's finished?
 [9] A: Throw it away.
 [10] Q: Wouldn't make much sense to keep it. So,
 [11] the closest that we would have is this one that is
 [12] in your hand today?
 [13] A: That is correct.
 [14] Q: I'd like to ask you a couple of questions
 [15] about this. On page one of the 302, there is -
 [16] On the third line down, there's a statement:
 [17] "Air Force" - then "One" appears to be
 [18] dropped below the bottom of the line, and then it
 [19] goes back up, "the President's jet".
 [20] Do you have any idea what that signifies?
 [21] A: I don't know what that would be, unless it
 [22] was a typographical error or something that was

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[1] sent back for a correction.
 [2] As it was explained to me by the Colonel
 [3] out there at the base in the Presidential Flight
 [4] Unit, Air Force One is always the President's
 [5] plane. If you had One and Two, both of the big
 [6] jets flying, Air Force One carries the President.
 [7] Air Force Two carries subordinate individuals.
 [8] You could have Air Force One going out
 [9] with the President on it, but if he stayed out
 [10] there and somebody else came back with that same
 [11] plane, it wouldn't be Air Force One.
 [12] I guess, that was for coding, because in
 [13] your aeronautical lingo, everybody knew Air Force
 [14] One, they knew that was the President.
 [15] Q: Would you look at page three now? It will
 [16] be a similar sort of question. There's a gap
 [17] halfway down -
 [18] A: This happened a lot with stencils. In
 [19] other words, if there was a correction made, they'd
 [20] just put correction fluid on the stencil, and
 [21] retype over it, rather than having to type the
 [22] whole stencil sheet again.

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[1] "Arrangements were made - for the
 [2] performance of the autopsy by the U.S. Navy and
 [3] Secret Service."
 [4] Well, now, that was evidently, the way I
 [5] had it in my notes. And maybe there was something
 [6] on that stencil when it was typed up that didn't
 [7] agree with my notes, and I changed it.
 [8] Q: Could you turn to page four? This again
 [9] will be a similar question. On the first very
 [10] line, "during the autopsy" - then there's a space
 [11] - "inspection". Do you have any idea of what came
 [12] in that space?
 [13] A: No, I don't. But the only ones that would
 [14] have changed this is the dictating agents. In
 [15] other words this is joint. If O'Neill or I saw
 [16] there was something there that wasn't in his notes,
 [17] or didn't agree with my notes, we sent it back to
 [18] the steno, and the correction would be made before
 [19] it was run. So, it wouldn't have been changed at
 [20] any other time after that.
 [21] Q: If we can go back to the first page again,
 [22] where there was the reference to Air Force One.

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[1] A: Here.
[2] Q: Do you recall whether there was anything
[3] more specific or different from "Air Force One",
[4] such as the number 6970? Would that make any
[5] sense?
[6] A: That's the aircraft identification number.
[7] Q: Yeah. Could that be? Or just no idea?
[8] A: During World War II, I was the Commanding
[9] Officer of a Four Engine Bomber Squadron and after
[10] returning to the States after combat, a Base
[11] Operations Officer. Every plane in the Air Force
[12] has its own aircraft identification number. This
[13] number is used in connection with flight plans,
[14] maintenance records, and other pertinent data.
[15] Q: Now, in your original 302, there is
[16] reference made to your interviews with Masters
[17] Kellerman and Greer at the time of the autopsy.
[18] Then a few days later, you interviewed them again
[19] as you had mentioned before. Can you tell me what
[20] the purpose was for your going back to interview
[21] these same people again?
[22] A: All I can recall on that is that we were

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[1] instructed to do that. It had to emanate from the
[2] Bureau, from headquarters.
[3] And I don't remember - I think Baltimore
[4] called us. I'm sure Baltimore would have called
[5] us, rather than the Bureau. And they probably
[6] said, "Look, the Bureau wants these persons
[7] interviewed," because there was no real formal
[8] interviews that night with Kellerman and Greer.
[9] To give you an idea of what went on during
[10] the night of the autopsy, I was with Bill Greer
[11] quite a bit. And he kept saying, "If I'd only been
[12] moving faster."
[13] He said, "But I'd try to speed it up."
[14] And "The President, he'd say, 'Slow down. You're
[15] going too fast.'"
[16] You do that type of conversing but that
[17] wasn't a formal interview. But when we went back
[18] over, these were regular - formal interviews to
[19] talk with them and get a more detailed information.
[20] Q: Now, certainly, one of the differences
[21] between the two interviews - as I'm sure you're
[22] aware - is, in the first interview, Mr. Kellerman

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[1] refers to President Kennedy saying something after
[2] he was shot the first time. In the second
[3] interview, there's no mention of that.
[4] [Discussion off the record.]
[5] BY MR. GUNN:
[6] Q: I am corrected. What the utterance was
[7] changed between the first and the second time.
[8] A: See, I didn't recall the -
[9] Q: I apologize for that.
[10] A: That's all right.
[11] Q: That mistake. I'm getting old, I guess.
[12] A: No. I have news for you.
[13] Q: Did anyone ask you to try to determine
[14] whether Kellerman was certain about having heard
[15] something during the first - that you reported in
[16] your first description, as to asking Kellerman,
[17] "Did you really hear the President say something?"
[18] A: Do you have a copy of that FD 302?
[19] Because I never saw it.
[20] Q: Yes.
[21] A: I mean, a copy. Of course we dictated it.
[22] Q: You now have Exhibit No. 152.

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[1] [Discussion off the record.]
[2] THE WITNESS: Kellerman and Greer are both
[3] deceased.
[4] Q: That's correct. If you turn to page
[5] three, I can show you where the portion is.
[6] A: Okay.
[7] Q: Do you remember there being any discussion
[8] at all at the Bureau about trying to determine
[9] whether Kellerman, in fact, heard the President say
[10] something after he'd been shot?
[11] A: None other than this one interview here.
[12] I don't know of anything.
[13] Q: So, you don't know of anyone having made
[14] an issue about this?
[15] A: You mean, in the Bureau?
[16] Q: In the Bureau saying, "Go back and ask
[17] Kellerman again" or discussion -
[18] A: No, I don't recall anything like that.
[19] Q: Okay.
[20] A: In fact with all the calls I received from
[21] various supervisors sitting on the desk over there
[22] at headquarters, I would have remembered if anyone

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[1] would have said, "Now, are you sure Kellerman said
[2] this?" Nothing like that ever happened.
[3] Q: Okay.
[4] MR. GUNN: Could we take just a short
[5] break?
[6] THE WITNESS: Sure.
[7] [Recess.]
[8] BY MR. GUNN:
[9] Q: Mr. Sibert, one of the people whom we've
[10] been discussing was Gerald Behn, whom you went back
[11] to interview; is that correct?
[12] A: Correct.
[13] Q: Do you have any understanding as to why he
[14] was selected as someone to interview, what the
[15] purpose for that was?
[16] A: I think he was in charge of the White
[17] House detail. And Kellerman was his assistant who
[18] was on the Dallas trip.
[19] But I don't know why we interviewed Behn,
[20] unless he wanted to be interviewed, too, and wanted
[21] to throw more light on some of the particulars of
[22] the trip.

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[1] Q: Okay.
[2] [Discussion off the record.]
[3] BY MR. GUNN:
[4] Q: In the 302 regarding Mr. Behn, there's a
[5] discussion about Air Force One and Air Force Two,
[6] and the procedures for that.
[7] Were you asked to ask Mr. Behn about that,
[8] or do you know why that was an issue that was
[9] continued there?
[10] A: I don't recall that being particularly
[11] pointed out - about questioning Behn about that.
[12] Maybe Behn just volunteered this. I don't know
[13] whether a question was even asked in that respect.
[14] I think he just said, "Well, you know -"
[15] on this flight, about Johnson going out ahead and
[16] getting things set up for the welcoming party and
[17] all that type of thing, you know. But I don't
[18] recall. I think that was just volunteered by Behn.
[19] Q: Okay. I'd now like to go to the
[20] interview. Mr. Sibert, I'd like to show you the
[21] 302, Exhibit No. 151, one more time. And show you
[22] the people whom you've identified.

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[1] A: All right.
 [2] Q: There is an Admiral Burkley, who -
 [3] A: And that's misspelled.
 [4] Q: And that's misspelled. Later in the
 [5] document, you refer to a Dr. George Bakeman, U.S.
 [6] Navy. Do you know who that is, or any
 [7] recollection?
 [8] A: Let's see. No, I don't.
 [9] Q: Now, the person who is the President's
 [10] personal physician was Admiral -
 [11] A: Admiral Burkley.
 [12] Q: Right. Who is also -
 [13] A: Navy.
 [14] Q: His first name was George, and he was a
 [15] doctor. And I'm wondering whether the Bakeman
 [16] would be a confusion with the Burkley there, or
 [17] whether there was yet another person?
 [18] A: I don't know.
 [19] Q: Again, Admiral Dr. George Burkley -
 [20] A: Doctor.
 [21] Q: - was U.S. Navy.
 [22] A: Yes, and doctor. You would think if

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[1] Bakeman and Burkley were the same person, Bakeman's
 [2] rank would be listed as Admiral.
 [3] Q: Sure.
 [4] A: Or his personal physician.
 [5] Q: Do you recall now whether Admiral Burkley
 [6] was wearing a uniform?
 [7] A: Well, there were so many uniforms there
 [8] that night.
 [9] Q: Yes. One thing I'm wondering is if -
 [10] whether part of this may have been something that
 [11] you dictated, and Mr. O'Neill dictated another
 [12] part, and that there was a confusion in that way.
 [13] A: That could be, but I doubt it. Bakeman
 [14] and Burkley, that's not that close.
 [15] Q: Do you have any other explanation of who a
 [16] Navy -
 [17] A: I don't know who that would be.
 [18] Q: Okay.
 [19] A: Does that name come up anywhere else?
 [20] Q: No.
 [21] Now I'd like to go back to an issue that
 [22] we've discussed previously, and that was your

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[1] interview with Arlen Specter.
 [2] A: Yes.
 [3] Q: Could you tell me about how that interview
 [4] came about and what happened in it?
 [5] A: Here again, I think this probably emanated
 [6] from the Bureau, and they called Baltimore. And in
 [7] my entries in my 1964 "Week at a Glance" for March
 [8] 12th, I had written, "Testify Warren Commission -
 [9] at Bureau later on."
 [10] Baltimore told us that we were to be
 [11] interviewed over there by Arlen Specter in
 [12] connection with the Warren Commission.
 [13] And, so, we got instructions to meet him
 [14] at a certain place in Washington. It wasn't at the
 [15] Bureau, or it must have been in some government
 [16] office building that I can't recall.
 [17] Q: Do you recall if it was out by the Capitol
 [18] Building?
 [19] A: There again, I've tried to think. And
 [20] I just don't remember, just downtown Washington.
 [21] It wasn't a formal place at all, as I can recall.
 [22] And he talked to us, and asked us some

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[1] questions. And then we went back to the Bureau and
 [2] stopped off at Rosen's office over there in the
 [3] Investigative Division, and told him to the best of
 [4] our recollections what Specter had asked us and our
 [5] responses, so they could prepare a memo.
 [6] And that's the way it came about.
 [7] Q: What did -
 [8] A: He didn't call over to Hyattsville that he
 [9] wanted to see us. I don't think that happened. It
 [10] went through all the channels.
 [11] Q: From the questions that he was asking, did
 [12] you have any - or did you have any understanding
 [13] of why it was that he was talking to you, or what
 [14] information he was attempting to elicit?
 [15] A: Well, afterwards, I've had doubts and
 [16] wondered. Of course, I thought that he went back
 [17] and, of course, presented to the Warren Commission
 [18] what we had said.
 [19] Q: The way that the autopsy protocol reads
 [20] and the conclusions that it reaches, certainly,
 [21] seem different from some of the things that are in
 [22] your report that was taken sometime -

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[1] A: There were many contradictions as I said,
 [2] what it boils down to, you had two autopsy reports.
 [3] The one that's in the Archives pertaining to what
 [4] occurred on the night of the 22nd of November with
 [5] O'Neill and I reporting what happened there. And
 [6] then you had the other one, the official autopsy
 [7] report.
 [8] And you had what O'Neill and I had said
 [9] repeated in those summary reports that were sent to
 [10] Dallas, you know, out of Baltimore, by the Liaison
 [11] Agent assigned to the case there. But then the
 [12] findings and conclusions contained in the official
 [13] autopsy report were completely different.
 [14] And that's when Lifton called me. He
 [15] said, "Hey, wait a minute." He said, "We've
 [16] got your FD 302." He also evidently had the other
 [17] autopsy report, which I had never seen. And he
 [18] said something to the effect, "What's going on
 [19] here?"
 [20] And I said, "Well," after I asked him
 [21] about the D.F.L. initials, "You've got the 302 in
 [22] front of you." And he asked me a couple other

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[1] questions. I said, "And we'll just have to let the
 [2] record stand."
 [3] Because I didn't know what had happened or
 [4] what he was talking about. When this other autopsy
 [5] report was developed and published, I never
 [6] received any information about that.
 [7] Let me say this, too. We didn't dictate
 [8] our FD 302 until Tuesday, the 26th. Over at
 [9] Bethesda, they waited and then they belatedly
 [10] called Parkland on the 23rd, Saturday morning.
 [11] Now, if only they would have called the
 [12] Bureau, who would have gotten in touch with O'Neill
 [13] and I through Baltimore, and said, "We called
 [14] Parkland. We found out, where this tracheotomy was
 [15] made was where a bullet entered and exited. That's
 [16] a bullet wound. And we've got some changes in the
 [17] autopsy report."
 [18] We would have held up, probably, dictating
 [19] our FD 302. We wouldn't have torn up our notes.
 [20] They would have been dictated and put in the file
 [21] as the first autopsy report. But their official
 [22] autopsy report would have gone into Bureau reports

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[1] if we had gone back and interviewed Humes and been
[2] given the revised autopsy conclusions. But we had
[3] no word at all of these changes being made relative
[4] to autopsy conclusions.
[5] So, I come back, and I say, and now it is
[6] hindsight. But I can now see why for many reasons,
[7] that someone thought that it was inadvisable to
[8] bring us before the Warren Commission. Instead we
[9] were interviewed by Specter.
[10] Q: What is the first time that you understood
[11] a possible discrepancy between the Warren
[12] Commission and your own reports or - Let me
[13] withdraw that and try it again.
[14] The first time you understood a possible
[15] discrepancy between the official autopsy report and
[16] your own reports is when it was told to you by
[17] David Lifton?
[18] A: Yes, in his call to Georgia, on November
[19] the 2nd, 1966.
[20] Q: And, so, therefore, I assume that it's
[21] fair to say that no one at the FBI ever said
[22] anything to you about this prior to that time.

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[1] A: That is correct.
[2] Q: Is it surprising to you that someone at
[3] the FBI didn't say something to you in December or
[4] January of 1963 (sic) when the FBI got a copy of
[5] the autopsy report?
[6] A: Well, it was - Now, I'm saying - It
[7] wasn't said to us, O'Neill and I. Now, maybe they
[8] called in to Tully, my boss, in Baltimore and said,
[9] "Well, you know, over here at the Bureau, we've got
[10] an entirely different thing from the Commission on
[11] this autopsy report. And there sure is a
[12] discrepancy between what they have and what is in
[13] Sibert and O'Neill's FD 302."
[14] But that wasn't done. But, I used to get
[15] those calls, "Did you say, is this you saying here
[16] about a tracheotomy and head surgery?" I would
[17] reply, "No, it's Humes, I'm not a doctor."
[18] So, they were, evidently, getting
[19] inquiries or getting other stuff, and flack in
[20] there, regarding different reports and conflicting
[21] statements. But they never mentioned nor did they
[22] ever come out like this and say, "Well, your

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[1] account sure is in contradiction. It doesn't agree
[2] with the other autopsy report."
[3] Q: Let me tell you two or three things that
[4] we have learned. And although I don't testify
[5] about things, just try and put it into a context.
[6] I'd like your best assessment of any
[7] information that you can give, and prefer - you're
[8] not to speculate, but also best reasonable judgment
[9] that you can make.
[10] It appears, to us, fairly clear that the
[11] FBI consistently agreed with your version of the
[12] autopsy.
[13] But subsequent FBI documents stayed with
[14] that. And the FBI never questioned it.
[15] A: That is right.
[16] Q: We also know that Dr. Humes wrote notes
[17] during the autopsy, which he subsequently
[18] destroyed.
[19] A: Right.
[20] Q: He -
[21] A: Burned in his fireplace.
[22] Q: He also wrote a draft autopsy report,

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[1] which he subsequently destroyed.
[2] A: I didn't know that.
[3] Q: He's testified to that under oath now.
[4] So, we have a peculiar situation here, where an
[5] autopsy is being rewritten later; and that there
[6] are, indeed, two versions. What is not clear - I
[7] mean, those all seem to me to be facts, as far as I
[8] understand.
[9] A: Yes, they are.
[10] Q: What is not clear is why the FBI did not
[11] do something more with this?
[12] A: There again, I can't say why on that. But
[13] no one ever sat down with me and I never had a
[14] conference with anybody saying, "Well, look,
[15] here's your FD 302, what-how do you account for
[16] this?"
[17] And my answer would have probably been the
[18] same as I gave to Lifton. "Let's let the record
[19] stand."
[20] Q: Yeah. Okay. All right.
[21] A: Well, I thought we had one more on our
[22] side, when I read this in the Fort Myer's paper

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[1] down there.
[2] Q: Yes. And you're referring to a newspaper
[3] clipping, dated July 3rd, 1997, headline: "Ford
[4] Altered JFK Report on Bullet".
[5] What was your reaction when you heard
[6] about this issue?
[7] A: You mean, about him -
[8] Q: About Ford's editing of the report.
[9] A: Well, I - I felt like, "Thank goodness
[10] that is the answer." Because I couldn't account
[11] for how that wound in the back had been moved up
[12] gradually - up to the base of the neck from down
[13] below the scapula.
[14] Q: So, now, based upon what you know from
[15] what you observed at the autopsy, do you have any
[16] assessment on what happened on November 22nd in
[17] Dealey Plaza?
[18] A: Let me say this. And I've said this
[19] before. That I won't go so far as to say there was
[20] a conspiracy, but I have always had trouble
[21] assimilating the single-bullet theory. Seeing
[22] where that back wound was, an eyewitness there-12

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[1] inches from it, seeing them probe that.
[2] And from what I understand, the bullet
[3] holes both in the shirt and coat match the bullet
[4] would in the back and with the first location that
[5] Humes gave us. And, of course, they tried to say
[6] that if he raised his arm up -
[7] But if you raise your arm up, you're not
[8] going to raise your shirt. It's pinned in there
[9] with your belt. Plus the fact that the President
[10] wore a back brace, I understand, that was pretty
[11] tight, too, which would help to hold down the
[12] shirt.
[13] And, so, I've always had trouble with the
[14] single bullet or "magic" bullet theory.
[15] I told Hosty that lives down there in
[16] Florida, I think he's been before you, relative to
[17] events in Dallas, I said, "Jim, I can't buy the
[18] single-bullet theory." And he said, well, he
[19] didn't have any problem with it. But he wasn't as
[20] close to that back wound as I was.
[21] Q: Let me try one last question, and ask you
[22] whether there's anything I should have asked you,

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[1] but didn't, that you would like to answer?

[2] A: Let me just--there's one thing I've got a
[3] pad here somewhere. Here it is.

[4] Well, one of the things I want to point
[5] out, of course, is that we had no jurisdiction. I
[6] think I mentioned that. That came along in '65.

[7] Q: You mean, the federal government had no
[8] jurisdiction over the assassination?

[9] A: That is correct. In other words, there
[10] was no statutory authority or law giving any
[11] government agency investigative jurisdiction over
[12] an attempted assassination or the assassination of
[13] a President.

[14] Secret Service had legal authority for
[15] protection, but nothing covered assassination, and
[16] it seems unreasonable -- you think of all the
[17] assassinations we've had -- why a Federal law
[18] hadn't been enacted. So, you weren't in a position
[19] where you could offer any guidance or make
[20] suggestions.

[21] If that happened now, one of the first
[22] things I would have asked Dr. Humes -- and I

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[1] wouldn't have been out of bounds -- I would say,
[2] "Dr. Humes, have you called Parkland to see what
[3] happened there and what was the condition of the
[4] body there?"

[5] But, I was in no position to do that. A
[6] little, lowly Senior Resident Agent in Hyattsville,
[7] if I would have made such a suggestion all it would
[8] take was some high-ranking officer calling the
[9] Bureau and saying, "You've got an agent over here
[10] trying to run the autopsy."

[11] I understand Humes, Boswell, and Finck
[12] have never been critical about any interference on
[13] the part of the Secret Service or FBI. So, we were
[14] at a disadvantage, our hands were tied.

[15] Checking my notes, yes I've cited that
[16] other gunshot autopsy -- how it started, and then
[17] comparing the two, the difference in them.

[18] And let's see. I have prepared a
[19] biographical sketch about my own life and what I've
[20] done. But we can talk about that off the record.

[21] Missile wounds. We've covered that.

[22] And I've covered what I consider the

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[1] reasons for the two autopsies was that phone call
[2] made on Saturday morning by Humes to Parkland.

[3] MR. HORNE: The two reports?

[4] THE WITNESS: Beg your pardon?

[5] BY MR. GUNN:

[6] Q: When you say the two autopsies, you mean
[7] the official autopsy protocol and your version?

[8] A: Yes, our version and the late Navy
[9] version.

[10] Q: Right.

[11] A: I think that we've covered it pretty well.

[12] MR. GUNN: Okay. Thank you very much. We
[13] appreciate your time.

[14] THE WITNESS: I hope I've been helpful.

[15] MR. GUNN: Yes, thank you.

[16] [Whereupon, at 5:10 p.m., the taking of
[17] the deposition concluded.]

[18] [Signature not waived.]

[19]

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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.

James W. Sibert

Subscribed and sworn to before me this

_____ day of _____, 1997.

Notary Public in and for

My commission expires _____

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