

COPY

JOHN RAYMOND
Department of Pathology and Chemistry
University of Kansas Medical Center
Kansas City, Kansas 66103

CRIMINAL DISTRICT COURT

PARISH OF ORLEANS

STATE OF LOUISIANA

purfor
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.....
STATE OF LOUISIANA
vs.
CLAY L. SHAW
.....

198-059
1426 (30)
SECTION "C"

Revised
Supplement

PROCEEDINGS IN OPEN COURT,
Monday, February 24, 1969

B E F O R E :

THE HONORABLE EDWARD A. HAGGERTY, JR.,
JUDGE, SECTION "C"

Dietrich & Pickett, Inc.

Standard

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THE COURT:

Bring the Jury down.

I trust you gentlemen had a nice weekend.

Is the state and the Defense ready to proceed?

MR. DYMOND:

Ready.

MR. OSER:

We are ready, Your Honor.

THE COURT:

Proceed.

MR. DYMOND:

We now call Dr. Finck.

PIERRE A. FINCK, M.D.,

having been first duly sworn by the Minute Clerk, was examined and testified as follows:

DIRECT EXAMINATION

BY MR. DYMOND:

Q Dr. Finck, for the record, would you kindly state your full name.

A My first name is Pierre, P-i-e-r-r-e, A is my middle initial, and my last name is Finck, F-i-n-c-k.

Q Now, Dr. Finck, what is your profession, sir?
A I am a full Colonel in the United States Army.

1 Medical Corps, I am a physician in the
2 Army, a specialist in pathology.

3 Q Are you the holder of a medical degree, Dr.
4 Finck?

5 A Yes, from the University of Geneva Medical
6 School, Switzerland, I obtained a Federal
7 Degree of Physician in 1948 in Switzerland.

8 Q Now, what has been your experience in the
9 medical profession since having obtained
10 your degree in 1948?

11 A I had four years of formal university training
12 in Pathology, two of them at the Universi-
13 ty of Geneva Institute of Pathology, and
14 two of them at the University of Tennessee
15 Medical School in Memphis, Tennessee.

16 Q Now, may I interrupt you one moment and ask
17 you whether or not this specific training
18 in pathology came after your having ob-
19 tained a regular medical degree?

20 A I stated that I had four years of formal
21 pathology training after my M.D. degree,
22 and I was an instructor of pathology at
23 the University of Tennessee, Memphis.

24 Q Now, Doctor, of what have your duties consisted
25 in the Army?

1 A I was drafted by the Doctor's Draft of the
2 United States Army in 1955. I was sent
3 to Germany where I was a pathologist of
4 the United States Army Hospital, Frankfurt
5 F-r-a-n-k-f-u-r-t, and there I performed
6 autopsies, many of them of a medical-
7 legal nature, involving trauma, violent
8 deaths, bullet wounds, accidents, and then
9 in 1959 I was sent to the Armed Forces
10 Institute of Pathology in Washington,
11 D.C., on the grounds of Walter Reed
12 Medical Center. The Armed Forces Insti-
13 tute of Pathology is the central reposi-
14 tory and consultation facility for the
15 Federal Military Services, the Veterans
16 Administration, and we have some 2,000
17 civilian contributors in the United
18 States and throughout the world who send
19 cases to us for consultation of a
20 pathological nature. In brief, pathology
21 is the study of disease but in my particu-
22 lar field, the field of forensic pathology,
23 f-o-r-e-n-s-i-c, it is the interpretation
24 of medical legal cases as they pertain to
25 the law, cases of violent deaths, of un-

1 explained deaths, unexpected deaths,
2 poisonings, manners of deaths, such as
3 homicide, suicide, accidents, undetermined
4 deaths. The adjective "forensic" comes
5 from the Latin Forum, f-o-r-u-m, which
6 means the public place, the market place,
7 so forensic indicates a public interest.
8 It may relate to criminal matters, in-
9 surance cases, claims, lawsuits, litiga-
10 tion in general, and in November of 1960,
11 I was appointed Chief of the Wound,
12 W-o-u-n-d, Ballistics Pathology Branch
13 at the Armed Forces Institute of
14 Pathology here. The abbreviated AFIP, I
15 repeat AFIP.

16 In 1961 I applied to take the examination in
17 forensic pathology, the American Board of
18 Pathology on the basis of my interest in
19 this field as a medical student, as a
20 physician, as a pathologist during my
21 training, and in the Army in Europe. I
22 had letters, for example, from the Provost
23 Marshal, who is the Chief of Police, that
24 is the title of the Chief of Police in the
25 United States Army, who stated that I had

1 contributed to the interpretation of
2 violent deaths, medical-legal cases in
3 several instances. On that basis the
4 American Board of Pathology accepted my
5 training and my qualifications to take
6 the examination of the American Board of
7 pathology in the specialty of Forensic
8 Pathology. I had taken already -- this
9 is a requirement, I had taken the ex-
10 amination to be certified in anatomic
11 pathology in 1956. On the basis of the
12 requirements I mentioned, the Anatomic
13 Pathology Board and my qualifications to
14 take the examination, I was certified in
15 1961, in 1961 by the American Board of
16 Pathology in the special field of Forensic
17 Pathology.

18 Going back to your question about my duties,
19 except a tour of duty of one year in
20 Vietnam as Commanding Officer of the
21 Ninth Medical Laboratory, I have been in
22 charge of the Wound Ballistics Pathology
23 Branch of the APTP since November, 1960
24 and I am still in charge of it. This
25 branch is part of the Division of which

pp. 46-49
 Those pages are
 part of the
 Prosecution's
 X-Examination of
 Defense witness
 Ed. Funk -
 Conducted by
 Mr. Oser. Oser
 was on the
 Garrison
 Staff

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signed the autopsy report.

Q When did you all contact the doctors at Parkland Hospital?

A Are you asking me if I contacted a Dr. Parker?

Q No, I asked you when did you all contact the doctors at Parkland Hospital in Dallas, Texas.

A Oh, I did not contact them, Dr. Humes did.

Q And did Dr. Humes relate to you what he learned from these doctors at Parkland?

A Definitely.

Q Do you know when Dr. Humes contacted these doctors at Parkland?

A As far as I know, Dr. Humes called them the morning following the autopsy, as far as I know, Dr. Humes called Dallas on Saturday morning, on the 23rd of November, 1963.

Q Doctor, can you tell me why the delay in contacting the doctors that worked on President Kennedy in Dallas until the next morning after the body was already removed from the autopsy table?

A I can't explain that. I know that Dr. Humes told me he called them. I cannot give



The puzzle

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an approximate time. I can give you the reason why he called. As I have stated before, having a wound of entry in the back of the neck, having seen no exit in the front of the neck, nothing from the radiologist who looked at the whole body X-ray films, I have requested as there was no whole bullet remaining in the cadaver of the President, that was a very strong reason for inquiring if there were not another wound in the approximate direction corresponding to that wound of entry in the back of the neck, because in the wound of the head with entry in the back of the head and exit on the right side of the head, I never had any doubt, any question that it was a through-and-through wound of the head with disintegration of the bullet. The difficulty was to have found an entry in the back of the neck and not to have seen an exit corresponding to that entry.

Q This puzzled you at this time, is that right, doctor?

A Sorry, I don't understand you.

D/1/17

*Back wound was
reposed as
admitted or
factored in
Theed for*

*Person in charge
of autopsy should testify*

*Get the
general*

1 Q This puzzled you at the time, the wound in the
2 back and you couldn't find an exit wound?
3 You were wondering about where this
4 bullet was or where the path was going,
5 were you not?

6 A *By:* Yes.

7 Q Well, at that particular time, Doctor, why
8 didn't you call the doctors at Parkland
9 or attempt to ascertain what the doctors
10 at Parkland may have done or may have seen
11 while the President's body was still
12 exposed to view on the autopsy table?

13 A I will remind you that I was not in charge of
14 this autopsy, that I was called --

15 Q You were a co-author of the report though,
16 weren't you, Doctor?

17 A Wait. I was called as a consultant to look at
18 these wounds; that doesn't mean I am run-
19 ning the "show."

20 Q Was Dr. Humes "running the show?"

21 A Well, I heard Dr. Humes stating that -- he said
22 "Who is in charge here?" and I heard an
23 Army General, I don't remember his name,
24 stating, "I am." You must understand that
25 in those circumstances, there were few



*It was a civilian
autopsy solely
authored by military people.*



enforcement officers, military people with
various ranks, and you have to co-ordinate
the operation according to directions.

4 Q But you were one of the three qualified
5 pathologists standing at that autopsy
6 table, were you not, Doctor?

7 A Yes, I was.

8 Q Was this Army General a qualified pathologist?

9 A No.

10 Q Was he a doctor?

11 A No, not to my knowledge.

12 Q Can you give me his name, Colonel?

13 A No, I can't. I don't remember.

14 Q Do you happen to have the photographs and
15 X-rays taken of President Kennedy's body
16 at the time of the autopsy and shortly
17 thereafter? Do you?

18 A I do not have X-rays or photographs of
19 President Kennedy with me.

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been able to talk?

A I don't know.

Q Do you have an opinion?

A There are many factors influencing the ability to talk or not to talk after a shot.

Q Did you have an occasion to dissect the track of that particular bullet in the victim as it lay on the autopsy table?

A I did not dissect the track in the neck.

Q Why?

A This leads us into the disclosure of medical records.

MR. OSER:

Your Honor, I would like an answer from the Colonel and I would ask The Court so to direct.

THE COURT:

That is correct, you should answer, Doctor.

THE WITNESS:

We didn't remove the organs of the neck.

BY MR. OSER:

Q Why not, Doctor?

A For the reason that we were told to examine the head wounds and that the --

Q Are you saying someone told you not to dissect

*Cross Examination
of track of
Oser on re
"Neck" wound
pp. 115-124*

1 the track? 110

2 THE COURT:

3 Let him finish his answer.

4 THE WITNESS:

5 I was told that the family wanted an exam-
6 ination of the head, as I recall, the
7 head and chest, but the prosectors
8 in this autopsy didn't remove the
9 organs of the neck, to my recollec-
10 tion.

11 BY MR. OSER:

12 Q You have said they did not, I want to know why
13 didn't you as an autopsy pathologist at-
14 tempt to ascertain the track through the
15 body which you had on the autopsy table
16 in trying to ascertain the cause or causes
17 of death? Why?

18 A I had the cause of death.

19 Q Why did you not trace the track of the wound?

20 A As I recall I didn't remove these organs from
21 the neck.

22 Q I didn't hear you.

23 A I examined the wounds but I didn't remove the
24 organs of the neck.

25 Q You said you didn't do this; I am asking you why

1 didn't do this as a pathologist?
 2 A From what I recall I looked at the trachea,
 3 there was a tracheotomy wound the best I
 4 can remember, but I didn't dissect or
 5 remove these organs.

6 MR. OSER:

7 Your Honor, I would ask Your Honor to
 8 direct the witness to answer my
 9 question.

10 BY MR. OSER:

11 Q I will ask you the question one more time:
 12 Why did you not dissect the track of the
 13 bullet wound that you have described today
 14 and you saw at the time of the autopsy at
 15 the time you examined the body? Why? I
 16 ask you to answer that question.

17 A As I recall I was told not to, but I don't
 18 remember by whom.

19 Q You were told not to but you don't remember by
 20 whom?

*Go on to page 4
 next day*

21 A Right.

22 Q Could it have been one of the Admirals or one
 23 of the Generals in the room?

24 A I don't recall.

25 Q Do you have any particular reason why you cannot

1 recall at this time?

2 A Because we were told to examine the head and
3 the chest cavity, and that doesn't include
4 the removal of the organs of the neck.

5 Q You are one of the three autopsy specialists
6 and pathologists at the time, and you
7 saw what you described as an entrance
8 wound in the neck area of the President of
9 the United States who had just been
10 assassinated, and you were only interested
11 in the other wound but not interested in
12 the track through his neck, is that what
13 you are telling me?

14 A I was interested in the track and I had observed
15 the conditions of bruising between the
16 point of entry in the back of the neck and
17 the point of exit at the front of the
18 neck, which is entirely compatible with
19 the bullet path.

20 Q But you were told not to go into the area of
21 the neck, is that your testimony?

22 A From what I recall, yes, but I don't remember
23 by whom.

24 Q Did you attempt to probe this wound in the back
25 of the neck?

1 A I did.

2 Q With what?

3 A With an autopsy room probe, and I did not succeed
4 in probing from the entry in the back of
5 the neck in any direction and I can explain
6 this. This was due to the contraction of
7 muscles preventing the passage of an instrument,
8 and if I had forced the probe through the
9 neck I may have created a false passage.

10 Q Isn't this good enough reason to you as a
11 pathologist to go further and dissect this
12 area in an attempt to ascertain whether or
13 not there is a passageway here as a result of
14 a bullet?

15 A I did not consider a dissection of the path.

16 Q How far did the probe go into the back of the
17 neck?

18 A Repeat the question.

19 Q How far did the probe go into this wound?

20 A I couldn't introduce this probe for any extended
21 depth. I tried and I can give explanations
22 why. At times you cannot probe a path;
23 this is because of the contraction of
24 muscles and different layers.

25

1 9 It is not like a pipe, like a channel.
2 It may be extremely difficult to probe
3 a wound through muscle.

4 Q Can you give me approximately how far in this
5 probe went?

6 A The first fraction of an inch.

7 Q If you had dissected this area, Doctor,
8 wouldn't you have been able to ascertain
9 what the track was, as you have described
10 in this courtroom, without dissecting it?

11 A I don't know.

12 Q You don't know?

13 A I don't know. Wounds are different in one
14 case from another, and I did not dissect

15 Q Let me ask you this, Doctor: Let me ask you
16 whether or not in dealing with this
17 particular back of the neck wound, as you
18 describe it, whether you dissected the
19 skin area, took a cross-section of the
20 skin, submitted that to microscopic
21 examination, to ascertain whether or not
22 there was any singed area or burnt area
23 as a result of a high speed bullet pass-
24 ing through the skin? Did you or did you
25 not do that?

1 A I remember removing skin at the entry at the
2 back of the neck, or I was present when
3 this was done, and microscopic examination
4 was made of this wound of entry.

5 Q Is the result of that microscopic examination
6 in this autopsy report?

7 A No. I think it is part of the supplementary
8 report where Dr. Humes describes the
9 microscopic appearance of the wound
10 of entry. I made a positive identifica-
11 tion of entry in the back of the neck
12 based on naked eye examination. I
13 examined that very closely and it had the
14 gross characteristics of the wound of
15 entry.

16 Q Isn't it the more accepted pathological pro-
17 cedure at an autopsy to submit a wound
18 area such as this, or a cross-section of
19 it, to microscopic examination to
20 ascertain whether there is a scorch area
21 or burn area of the skin to see if there
22 was a high speed bullet passing through
23 the skin?

24 MR. DYMOND:

25 I would ask Counsel to confine his

questions to one at the time.

THE COURT:

Break the question down, Mr. Oser.

BY MR. OSER:

Q Is it not better pathological practice to dissect a skin wound area and submit this cross-section to microscopic examination to determine whether or not there was any burn or singed area as a result of a high speed bullet passing through this area as opposed to a naked eye observation?

A The microscopic examination of a wound is a supplementary examination which I have done many times, but in this case the gross characteristics were sufficient to me to make a positive identification of a wound of entry in the back of the neck. I think I saw microscopic sections. I was in the office of Dr. Humes, but again I don't remember the time of the examination of these microscopic sections.

- 1 Q How about the results?
- 2 A I don't remember the timing of the results
3 of the microscopic sections.
- 4 Q I am not asking you for the timing of the re-
5 sults, I am asking you for the results,
6 Colonel.
- 7 A From what I recall, Dr. Humes described
8 alteration of the tissue at the level
9 of the wound of entry. Do you have that
10 supplementary report?
- 11 Q I don't have it, that is why I am asking you
12 if you have your notes here.
- 13 A I don't have this microscopic report with me.
- 14 Q You didn't burn your notes also, did you?
- 15 A No.
- 16 Q Colonel, you said you remember Agent Kellerman
17 being in the autopsy room. Do you re-
18 member having a conversation with Agent
19 Kellerman at the time you were examining
20 this wound of the President, and talking
21 about that particular wound you said to
22 the Agent that there were no lanes for
23 an outlet of the shoulder wound? Do you
24 remember telling him that, sir?
- 25 A I remember stating that at the time I examined

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the wound of entry in the back I didn't find an exit corresponding to this entry. I don't remember to whom it was, it may have been Mr. Kellerman, it may have been one of the two FBI Agents.

Q My question was, do you recall categorizing it as a shoulder wound as opposed to a neck wound to this person in the autopsy room?

A I don't recall mentioning a shoulder wound. I am referring to a wound in the neck, in the back of the neck, and a wound in the back of the head.

Q If I told you, Colonel, that Agent Kellerman in his testimony --

MR. DYMOND:

I object to this, Your Honor: "If I told you Agent Kellerman's testimony."

THE COURT:

You cannot ask one witness to decide the credibility of another witness. I think you will have to do it a different way. The objection is sustained.

BY MR. OSER:

Q Colonel, in talking about the wound in the back

COPY

CRIMINAL DISTRICT COURT
PARISH OF ORLEANS
STATE OF LOUISIANA

STATE OF LOUISIANA	198-059
vs.	1426 (30)
CLAY L. SHAW	SECTION "C"

PROCEEDINGS IN OPEN COURT,
Tuesday, February 25, 1969

VOLUME III

B E F O R E :

THE HONORABLE EDWARD A. HAGGERTY, JR.,
JUDGE, SECTION "C"

Dietrich & Pickett, Inc.
Stenotypists

333 ST. CHARLES AVENUE, SUITE 1221
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA 70130 - 522-3111

performed the autopsy, and the photographs were taken, we did not know when these photographs would be processed, this was beyond our control because they had been turned over, exposed, taken in our presence, but the Secret Service took charge of them.

BY MR. OSER:

Q And you didn't see the photographs until January of 1967. Is that correct, Colonel?

A This is correct.

Q Also in your autopsy report on the same page, page 4, I direct your attention to the last paragraph, the last paragraph under "2," where you said in your report, "The second wound presumably of entry," and now you state in Court that you are positive it was of entry.

A As I recall, it was Admiral Galloway who told us to put that word "presumably."

Q Admiral Galloway?

A Yes.

Q Told you to put that word "presumably"?

*See
who it was
presumably at
Admiral Galloway*

*P 4 -
+ PL*

5
this is a wound of entry.

3 Q Is Admiral Galloway a Pathologist, to your
4 knowledge?

5 A Admiral Galloway had some training in
6 Pathology. He was the Commanding Officer
7 of the Naval Hospital, as I recall, and
8 at that time, in my mind, this was a
9 wound of entry, it just was suggested to
10 add "presumably" this was.

11 Q Did he suggest you add anything else to your
12 report, Colonel?

13 A Not that I recall.

14 Q Can you give me the name of the General that
15 you said told Dr. Humes not to talk about
16 the autopsy report?

17 A This was not a General, it was an Admiral.

18 Q All right, excuse me, the Admiral, can you
19 give me the name of the Admiral?

20 A Who stated that we were not to discuss the
21 autopsy findings?

22 Q Yes.

23 A This was in the autopsy room on the 22nd and
24 23rd of November, 1963.

25 Q What was his name?

A Well, there were several people in charge,
 there were several Admirals, and, as I
 recall, the Adjutant General of the
 Navy.

Q Do you have a name, Colonel?

A It was Admiral Kinney, K-i-n-n-e-y, as I re-
 call.

*Surgeon General
 of the Navy
 Retired
 - 1964*

Q Now, can you give me the name then of the
 General that was in charge of the autopsy,
 as you testified about?

A Well, there was no General in charge of the
 autopsy. There were several people, as
 I have stated before, I heard Dr. Humes
 state who was in charge here, and he
 stated that the General answered "I am,"
 it may have been pertaining to operations
 other than the autopsy, it does not mean
 the Army General was in charge of the
 autopsy, but when Dr. Humes asked who was
 in charge here, it may have been who was
 in charge of the operations, but not of
 the autopsy, and by "operations," I mean
 the over-all supervision.

Q Which includes your report. Does it not?

A Sir?

1 Q Which includes your report. Does it not?

2 A No.

3 Q It does not?

4 A I would not say so, because the report I signed

5 was signed by two other pathologists and

6 at no time did this Army General say that

7 he would have anything to do with signing

8 this autopsy report.

9 Q Can you give me the Army General's name?

10 A I don't remember it.

11 Q How did you know he was an Army General?

12 A Because Dr. Humes said so.

13 Q Was he in uniform?

14 A I don't remember.

15 Q Were any of the Admirals or Generals or any

16 of the Military in uniform in that

17 autopsy room?

18 A Yes.

19 Q Were there any other Generals in uniform?

20 A I remember a Brigadier General of the Air Force

21 but I don't remember his name.

22 Q Were there any Admirals in uniform in the

23 autopsy room?

24 A From what I remember, Admiral Galloway was in

25 uniform, Admiral Kinney was in uniform, I

autopsy.

Now, when you say they were drawn at his direction, what part did Dr. Humes play in this, if you know?

As far as I know, Dr. Humes gave the results of our observations at the time of the autopsy to a Navy enlisted man who made the drawings in the preparation of our testimony before the Warren Commission in March of 1964.

Now, Doctor, you have testified with reference to S-69 that you did not dissect the track of that bullet through the President's neck. Is that correct?

That is correct.

Why did you not dissect it, was it necessary or not?

Well, this creates a great deal of mutilation to dissect, and we limited our examination in that respect, not to create unnecessary mutilation of the cadaver. I was satisfied with the aspect of the wound of entry in the back of the neck, a bruise in the upper part of the lung and the lining of the

17-20
Re-direct Examination
of Funk's lawyer
Mr. Dymond
Funk's explanation
of why he did
not dissect
the "neck"
wound

Dymond

Funk

Dymond

Funk

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2 chest cavity which is called the pleura,
3 and I did not do any extensive dissection
4 along the bullet path.

5 Q Was this mutilation of the remains of
6 President Kennedy necessary in order for
7 you to gather enough information as to
8 satisfy yourself as an expert as to the
9 path of that bullet?

10 A I did not consider dissection at that time.

11 Q I say was it, was dissection necessary in order
12 for you to get enough information to
13 satisfy yourself as to the path of the
14 bullet?

15 A I don't know what it would have shown. I can't
16 say it was necessary.

17 Q You cannot say it was necessary, you say?

18 A I don't know.

19 Q Well, did you form a firm opinion as to the
20 path of the bullet which you say entered
21 the President's back?

22 A Oh, yes.

23 Q How did you form that opinion?

24 A There was a wound with regular edges, they were
25 inverted, and they had the characteristics
of a wound of entry.

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Q Is that a firm opinion?

A It is a firm opinion that the wound in the back of the neck was a wound of entry, without a dissection.

Q Now, Doctor, did you ever have occasion to perform any examinations of the wounds of Governor Connally of Texas?

A No, I never met Governor Connally.

Q Now, yesterday under "cross-examination you were asked whether you had not testified before the Warren Commission that "Commission Exhibit No. 339" which has been marked for identification "State-64" could not have gone through the wrist of Governor Connally. Is that what you testified to, and, if not, I wish you would explain what you did testify to in that connection.

A I testified before the Warren Commission that this bullet, "Commission Exhibit No. 399," or S-64 did not disintegrate and there were too many fragments in the wrist of Governor Connally to be compatible with an injury caused by such a bullet.
As I remember, I made that statement because I was referring to metallic

fragments to the best of my recollection,
a word which I don't see in my testimony
before the Warren Commission. I don't
think that such a bullet having lost such
little weight could cause a wound in the
wrist in which many metallic fragments are
seen.

Q Did you have occasion to examine X-rays of
Dr. Connally's wrist or not?

A I don't remember, sir.

MR. OSER:

I think it is Governor Connally.

MR. DYMOND:

Governor Connally, that's right.

THE WITNESS:

I may have had the reports at the time of
our testimony before the Warren
Commission regarding the injuries of
Governor Connally, but I don't recall
seeing X-rays or photographs of
Governor Connally.

BY MR. DYMOND:

Q Now, Doctor, you testified yesterday on
Cross-Examination that under certain con-
ditions the wound of entrance in a fleshy

Pick up with
the cross
Examination of
Mr. Dyer for
the prosecution
Dyer's friends
make Finck's
Explanation
under cross-
Examination
apparently
be ridiculous

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Did you see such at the time of your autopsy,
did you see such a substance in the brain
of the President?

A I don't remember.

Q I believe you told Mr. Dymond, Colonel, the
reason you did not dissect the track of
the bullet through the throat was because
you did not want to mutilate the body of
the President. Is that correct?

A I did not consider this dissection --

Q Did you or did you not tell Mr. Dymond a
few moments ago that you did not dissect
the track of the President's throat be-
cause of the mutilation of the body that
would result?

A Yes, I did say that.

Q And you also told me yesterday you were told
not to go into the throat area?

A Yes, I don't remember the details about this,
who said what.

Q You were told?

A From what I remember.

Q And you did not do it?

A We did not remove the organs of the neck,
obviously.

2 autopsy, what did you do with the body
3 and how did you perform this autopsy?

4 A Please repeat your question, I did not hear it.

5 Q Will you describe for me what incisions you made
6 into the body of the President.

7 A I did not make the incisions into the body, as
8 I recall I was called to examine the wounds
9 and the incisions were made by the other
10 two pathologists who performed the
11 autopsy, Dr. Humes and Dr. Boswell, and
12 who signed this autopsy report. My role
13 in this autopsy was to emphasize the
14 wounds, to examine the wounds, that is why
15 I was called.

16 Q Well, Colonel, you were present at the autopsy
17 room, were you not, the entire time?

18 A I arrived after the -- a short time after the
19 beginning of the autopsy.

20 Q Did you or did you not see the chest cavity of
21 the President open?

22 A Yes, I did, and there was a bruise, there was
23 a bruise in the upper part of the chest
24 cavity, a bruise produced by the bullet
25 that entered in the back of the neck.

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2 head area of the President open at
3 autopsy?

4 A I saw the skull and the scalp of the President
5 open.

6 Q And during autopsy, am I not correct that the
7 standard operating procedure is a Y in-
8 cision down to this area (indicating),
9 and then another incision down in the
10 rib cage to expose -- so you can get to
11 the vital organs of the body you are per-
12 forming the autopsy on?

13 A The usual Y-shaped incision is made, I don't
14 remember making that incision because I
15 again was not the pathologist performing
16 the autopsy.

17 Q You saw the President on the table after the
18 incision had been made, did you not?

19 A Yes.

20 Q And you are telling me that you did not go into
21 the throat area because you did not want
22 to mutilate the body, is that correct?

23 MR. DYMOND:

24 I think he answered that three times.

25 BY MR. OSER:

35
Q NOW, Colonel, also along the line of the

2 dissecting of the throat area, you were,
3 at the time of the autopsy, on that night
4 I believe puzzled by what you found be-
5 cause you found no exit wound at that
6 time of the hole you found in the back.
7 Is that correct?

8 A It is.

9 Q I believe you answered Mr. Dymond before that
10 you were not taking orders from anybody
11 in the autopsy room. Is that right?

12 MR. DYMOND:

13 I think that is a misquotation of the
14 witness.

15 MR. OSER:

16 I asked the Colonel whether or not he
17 told Mr. Dymond on redirect examina-
18 tion that he was not taking orders
19 from anybody in the autopsy room.

20 MR. DYMOND:

21 I asked the witness on redirect whether
22 anybody gave him any orders as to what
23 his professional opinion should be.

24 MR. OSER:

25 Your answer was no, is that correct,