

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

with
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Copy to:

Report of: ROBERT P. GEMBERLING
Date: 8/5/64

Office: DALLAS

Field Office File No.: DL 100-10461

Bureau File No.: 105-82555

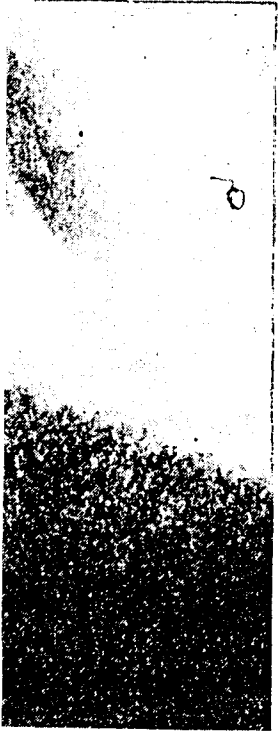
Title: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA - CUBA

Synopsis:

CLOTILE WILLIAMS heard assassination shots while standing on northwest corner of Houston and Elm Streets, Dallas, Texas, but did not see anything that aroused her suspicion and did not know from where the shots came. Supplemental listing of exhibits by item number and description prepared. Additional investigation conducted concerning mark on curb on south side of Main Street near triple underpass, which it is alleged was possibly caused by bullet fired during assassination. No evidence of mark or nick on curb now visible. Photographs taken of location where mark once appeared, together with other photographs reflecting angle of such location in relation to the sixth floor window of the Texas School Book Depository (TSBD) from which assassination shots fired. Photographs also taken from inside sixth floor of TSBD southeast corner window from which assassination shots fired, showing distance between floor and window sill and height of opening in the window when window half open. Photographs taken of person approximate height of OSWALD showing relative position of window ledge and window to such person. Photographs taken at Methodist Hospital of Dallas of bone specimen allegedly from skull of President KENNEDY obtained. Additional investigation conducted with negative results concerning claim by Mrs. EDITH WHITWORTH that she directed OSWALD family to Irving Sports Shop, Irving, Texas, in early November 1963, which investigation consisted of interviews of certain parents of female babies born 10/20/63, in the Irving and Dallas, Texas, area to determine if they were the individuals

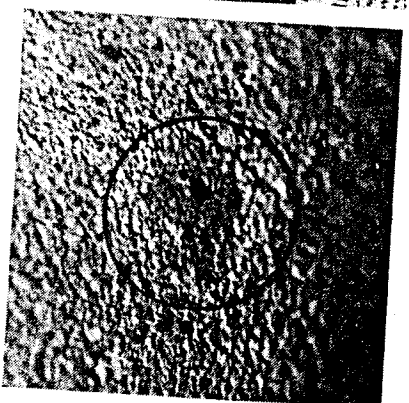
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res, FBI versions.



Curbstone as it exists in Archives showing no bullet impact mark and different, smoother texture at that point. Compare with deliberately poor FBI print of contemporaneous pictures, opposite. See text, especially beginning p.453. Smaller picture is enlargement of "smear" duplicating angle of Dillard's picture, Shaneyfelt Exhibit 29-2.



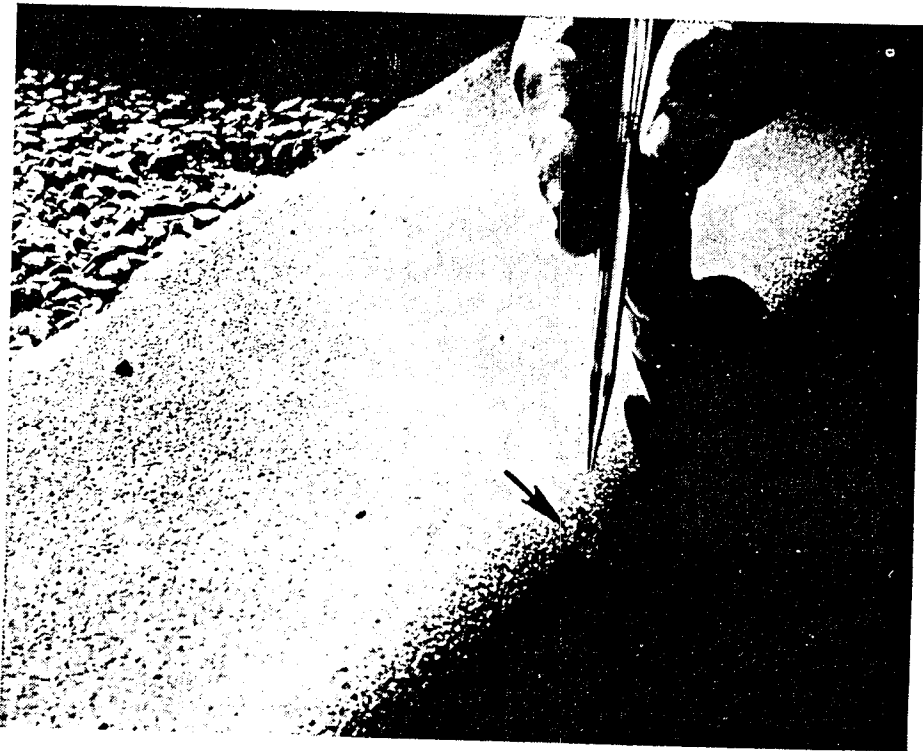
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for others

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Underwood (above), Dillard curbstone pictures, FBI versions.



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OM 62-7

Specimens submitted for examination

Q6. 7609 Request for location and examination of mark on curbing at assassination site Piece of curbing.

Small foreign metal smears (see attached for location) were run spectrographically (Gunnell-Link) & found to be essentially lead with a trace of antimony - could be bullet metal. No copper observed.

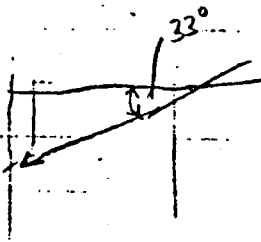
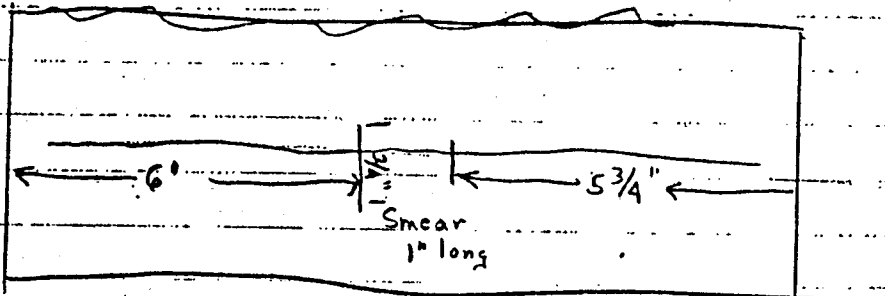
March 13 response to a Commission question about "items in common usage which contain antimony." Among 14 itemized "common objects" other than a bullet that could have caused this "smear" Hoover lists type metal, lead alloys, paints and storage batteries.

Nobody knew better than Hoover that bullets have lead alloys containing other components, not just antimony. The whole purpose of the test was to identify, measure and compare all these components, especially trace elements. That would have been one way of proving the official story or at least proving it was not impossible. Hoover did not take that way. The only apparent reason is that he knew he dared not.

If there had been as little as a single part in each millionth part of that "smear" that held any other substance, as bullets do, the test would have disclosed it. Because he did not, there is no reason not to believe that this smear was not made by some stray paint, a broken storage battery or a thrown piece of type metal.

Unless the "smear" was too tiny and mechanical blending of its elements was too imperfect.

This possibility is eliminated by the lab's attached sketch:



It shows th and 1 inch wide an ing, side to side

But the bul part of it, was on an inch thick. Re so thin a cylinder in the wrong or ve

It could no almost microscopic

Then there Hoover described a

This sketch

At this dis dow the angle alon a ricochet that co how that injury wa

Hoover gave which he was, supp letter he told it litigation after w was moving in a ge tory Building."

It required among other things Pratt accepted:

3. Conc

given the "spectro a piece of curbing furnished plaintiff of this test. A t cerning the spectr

Pratt - Conc

given the "microsc of an August 12; which letter has has uncovered no

Palpably th would never close claim or charge. (FBI swore there is reason.

Is there an any building going in a general direc

Would this

But what Ho sketch. Hoover wa were produced for here for the first

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t of it.

is same initial report says "it could not be determined specimens Q2 and Q3 are portions of the same bullet or are of two separate bullets."

means of neutron activation analysis, this determination is.

solving the crime it was essential. If there was more than one bullet from which both these two fragments and the three of lead identified as Q14 from the rear-seat floor and Q4 and Q5, lead from JFK's head (those called "a missile" by the FBI) came, on this basis alone there was a conspiracy and still unsolved assassination of the President. All these fragments plus the fragments about which there was the perjury have to have come from one bullet that exploded in the President's head in all circumstances of the killing.

There is a long discussion of this in the last two chapters of the report. The situation is identical with Bullet 399, which has to account for all seven nonfatal injuries. The FBI and the Commission are in agreement of this. In one form it came out when Dr. Robert Shaw testified that there was no proof of what hit Connally "and we still don't know which bullet actually inflicted the [sic] wound on Governor Connally." When Dulles asked, "Or two bullets" as the cause of the wounds only, Shaw's response was, "Yes; or three." (4H109)

On this the actuality, the indispensability of the evidence, the FBI's swearing that there had been no NAA on the windshield in fact it and ERDA both supplied proof that there had been an account for there being this omission in what the FBI

report all that ERDA supplied on the NAAs, this essential information is entirely missing. It is a glaring omission in Kelley's report. Does anyone believe that either the head of the FBI or the FBI's experts about whom Aebersold boasted were unaware?

The official account permits anything other than Q2 and Q3 to account for the damage to the windshield. Both were parts of the same copper alloy. And now there is no Q15 testing claimed? It is omitted in what the head of the FBI represents in the report a lawsuit as all of this testing?

In all this is an understatement because in one of those few supposed spectrographic results Q2 and Q3 were both listed with the symbol for copper. There was no numerical representation for that test may have shown. There are symbols, plus signs, but not the same for Q2 and Q3.

JA #3 44/10 40mm Head One Killed

	Sh	As	Sm	Pl	Bi	Ca	Mg	Zn	Sr	Fe	Ag
44-10-10	0	0	-	-	0	++	+	+	+	-	-
"			+	+		++			+		+
"			+	-		++			+		+
"			++	-		++			+	+	+
44-10-10			++	-		+			+	+	+

table dated December 12, 1963, is the only reference to in Q1, Q2 and Q3 in what the FBI swore are the full analyses. Hoover's November 23 report to the Dallas

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This Copy For _____

NEWS CONFERENCE

~~SECRET~~ #1

AT THE WHITE HOUSE

WITH WAYNE HAWKS

NOVEMBER 22, 1963

3:16 P.M. CST

Friday

Dallas, Texas

MR. HAWKS: Let me have your attention, please.

You wanted to talk to some of the attending physicians. I have two of them here, Dr. Malcolm Perry, an attending surgeon here at the Parkland Memorial Hospital. He will talk to you first, and then Dr. Kemp Clark, the chief neurosurgeon here at the hospital. He will tell you what he knows about it. Dr. Perry.

Q. Were you in attendance when the President died?

Q. Let him tell his story.

DR. MALCOLM PERRY: I was summoned to the Emergency Room shortly after the President was brought in, on an emergency basis, immediately after the President's arrival. Upon reaching his side, I noted that he was in critical condition from a wound of the neck and of the head. Immediate resuscitative measures --

Q. Would you go slower?

DR. PERRY: I noted he was in a critical condition from the wound in the neck and the head.

Q. Could that be done by one shot?

DR. PERRY: I cannot conjecture. I don't know.

Q. A wound of the neck and of the --

DR. PERRY: -- of the head. Immediate resuscitative measures were undertaken, and Dr. Kemp Clark, Professor of Neurosurgery

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of the margins of the bone when viewed from the inner aspect of the skull. This is characteristic of a wound of entry in the skull.

Exit

The autopsy report further states that there was a large irregular defect of the scalp and skull on the right involving chiefly the parietal bone but extending somewhat into the temporal and occipital regions, with an actual absence of scalp and bone measuring approximately 13 cm. (5.12 inches) at the greatest diameter. In non-technical language, this means that a large section of the skull on the right side of the head was torn away by the force of the missile. Photographs Nos. 5-10 inclusive, 17, 18, 26-28, 32-37 inclusive, 44 and 45 portray this massive head wound, and verify that the largest diameter was approximately 13 cm. The report further states that one of the fragments of the skull bone, received from Dallas, shows a portion of a roughly circular wound presumably of exit which exhibits beveling of the outer aspect of the bone, and the wound was estimated to be approximately 2.5 to 3.0 cm. (1 to 1.18 inches) in diameter. X-ray Nos. 4, 5 and 6 show this bone fragment and the embedded metal fragments. Photographs Nos. 17, 18, 44 and 45 show the other half of the margin of the exit wound; and also show the beveling of the bone characteristic of a wound of exit. Photographs Nos. 44 and 45 also show that the point of exit of the missile was much larger than the point of entrance, being 30 mm. (1.18 inches) at its greatest diameter. Photographs 5-10 inclusive, 32-37 inclusive, 44 and 45 show the location of the head wound, and verify the accuracy of the Warren Commission drawings (Exhibits 386 and 388, Vol. XVI, pp. 977 and 984) which depict the location of the head wound.

NO OTHER WOUNDS

The x-ray films established that there were small metallic fragments in the head. However, careful examination at the autopsy, and the photographs and x-rays taken during the autopsy, revealed no evidence of a bullet or of a major portion of a bullet in the body of the President and revealed no evidence of any missile wounds other than those described above.

Note the careful game with words under "NO OTHER WOUNDS." Dr. Humes' sworn testimony is that the x-rays revealed no evidence of bullet fragments at any point in the President's body except the head. The official solution of the crime cannot stand unless that testimony is true, for the bullet officially alleged to have wounded the neck, 399, is already impossibly burdened by the requirement that it have produced all of Connally's wounds as well. Here the doctors say only that the x-rays reveal "no evidence of a bullet or of a major portion of a bullet in the body of the President" (as distinguished from the head). What this peculiar language must mean, and as the second panel later confirmed, is that there are indeed "minor portions of a bullet" in the President's body, a negation of the official solution.

Autopsy report
of 11/11/63
pp 575-11
all 3

The photographs and observations during the autopsy and our medical opinion as reported in the autopsy report.

It was then and there which struck the President's head were fired at the level of the doctor.

Our examination of approximately five hours of photographs and x-rays were taken in the United States.

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Black is white, up is down, they dispute and conclusive.

anteriorly and superiorly. None can be visualized on the left side of the brain and none below a horizontal plane through the floor of the anterior fossa of the skull.

On one of the lateral films of the skull (#2), a hole measuring approximately 8 mm. in diameter on the outer surface of the skull and as much as 20 mm. on the internal surface can be seen in profile approximately 100 mm. above the external occipital protuberance. The bone of the lower edge of the hole is depressed. Also there is, embedded in the outer table of the skull close to the lower edge of the hole, a large metallic fragment which on the antero-posterior film (#1) lies 25 mm. to the right of the midline. This fragment as seen in the latter film is round and measures 6.5 mm. in diameter. Immediately adjacent to the hole on the internal surface of the skull, there is localized elevation of the soft tissues. Small fragments of bone lie within portions of these tissues and within the hole itself. These changes are consistent with an entrance wound of the skull produced by a bullet similar to that of exhibit CE 399.

The metallic fragments visualized within the right cerebral hemisphere fall into two groups. One group consists of relatively large fragments, more or less randomly distributed. The second group consists of finely divided fragments, distributed in a postero-anterior direction in a region 45 mm. long and 8 mm. wide. As seen on lateral film #2 this formation overlies the position of the coronal suture; its long axis if extended posteriorly passes through the above-mentioned hole. It appears to end anteriorly immediately below the badly fragmented frontal and parietal bones just anterior to the region of the coronal suture.

Here we learn that the entrance wound in the head, never measured by the autopsy doctors who preferred to locate it merely as "slightly above" the occipital protuberance, was actually 100 mm. above that point. No silly millimeter here. That is 4 inches higher than the autopsy doctors made out, putting the wound high on the back of the President's head instead of near the hairline as the doctors swore to and depicted on drawings. This is how the panel "supported" the autopsy report.

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Neck Region: Films #8, 9 and 10 allowed visualization of the lower neck. Subcutaneous emphysema is present just to the right of the cervical spine immediately above the apex of the right lung. Also several small metallic fragments are present in this region. There is no evidence of fracture of either scapula or of the clavicles, or of the ribs or of any of the cervical and thoracic vertebrae.

The foregoing observations indicate that the pathway of the projectile involving the neck was confined to a region to the right of the spine and superior to a plane passing through the upper margin of the right scapula, the apex of the right lung and the right clavicle. Any other pathway would have almost certainly fractured one or more bones of the right shoulder girdle and thorax.

Other Regions Studied: No bullets or fragments of bullets are demonstrated in X-rayed portions of the body other than those described above. On film #13, a small round opaque structure, a little more than 1 mm. in diameter, is visible just to the right of the midline at the level of the first sacral segment of the spine. Its smooth characteristics are not similar to those of the projectile fragments seen in the X-rays of the skull and neck.

Examination of the Clothing

Suit Coat (CE 393) A ragged oval hole about 15 mm. long (vertically) is located 5 cm. to the right of the midline in the back of the coat at a point about 12 cm. below the upper edge of the coat collar. A smaller ragged hole which is located near the midline and about 4 cm. below the upper edge of the collar does not overlie any corresponding damage to the shirt or skin and appears to be unrelated to the wounds or their causation.

In describing the all too few x-rays of the "neck region" the panel demolishes the Warren Report and the integrity of the autopsy doctors' testimony. Humes had sworn there were no metallic fragments in the neck visible on the x-rays (2H561). 399 is clearly unfragmented, yet it had to have caused the neck wounds for the Commission's case to survive. Thus, the panel's statement that "several small metallic fragments are present" in the neck region, although lacking the detail and precision that might be expected from such eminences, is sufficient to prove that the Report and the autopsy findings on which it was based are irreversibly wrong.

Shirt (CE 394) A ragged hole and corresponding to the neck knot is located 2.5 cm. to the right of the midline on the front of the shirt at a point 14 cm. below the upper edge of linear holes 15 mm. long.

Tie (CE 395) In the outer layer of fabric a hole of 2 cm. diameter is located 2 cm. to the left of the midline.

The information in the foregoing exhibits bears out the following conclusion:

The decedent was shot from behind his body from behind.

One bullet struck the external occipital protuberance that he was leaning his head to the left when this bullet struck that it came from the rear that the bullet fragmented on impact that it was passing forward of the right side of the head.

The panel does not explain why the shirt cannot accurately be measured at this point, and, as the measurements were of significant length, considerably longer than the measurements have accurately measured.