

GARY

National Archives at College Park



8601 Adelphi Road College Park, Maryland 20740-6001

January 12, 1995

David B. Perry  
4601 Ainsworth Circle  
Grapevine, TX 76051

Dear Mr. Perry:

This is in response to your letter of December 29, 1994, requesting information concerning Dr. Charles A. Crenshaw.

We searched the JFK database, but were unable to locate any references to Dr. Crenshaw. However, during a manual search of the FBI Field Office (JFK Main File) Dallas, box 271, we were able to locate transcripts of the two interviews of Dr. Crenshaw conducted by FBI Special Agents Hopkins and Gerszewski, a summary of the two interviews, and a letter concerning the two interviews from Dr. Crenshaw's attorney George J. Parnham. These documents are not in the database because the FBI has not transferred to us the data entry disks for these documents. These disks will be transferred at a later date.

In our letter of December 22, 1994, we informed you that under the provisions of the JFK Act you are entitled to 89 pages of free copies. The enclosed copies total 24 pages. You are now entitled to 65 additional pages of free copies in response to future requests.

Please let me know if I may be of further assistance.

Sincerely,

STEVEN D. TILLEY  
JFK Liaison  
Textual Reference Division

Enclosures

Copies To:

Hugh Aynsworth  
Russ Riddle  
DAVID MURPH

JFK ASSASSINATION SYSTEM  
IDENTIFICATION FORM

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1801 North Lamar Suite 300  
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September 28, 1992

INTERVIEWS OF  
DR. CHARLES A. CRENSHAW, M.D.,  
AUTHOR, "JFK CONSPIRACY OF SILENCE"

On July 22, 1992 and August 13, 1992, Dr. CHARLES A. CRENSHAW, M.D., F.A.C.S., was interviewed by Special Agents ANNE HOPKINS, and GARY L. GERSZEWSKI, FBI, Dallas, regarding Dr. CRENSHAW's book, "JFK CONSPIRACY OF SILENCE." The interviews were conducted at Dr. CRENSHAW's office, located at JOHN PETER SMITH HOSPITAL, Fort Worth, Texas.

During the two interviews, Dr. CRENSHAW was asked to describe his involvement in the medical treatment of President JOHN F. KENNEDY on November 22, 1963, and subsequently LEE HARVEY OSWALD on November 24, 1963. Additionally, Dr. CRENSHAW was asked specifically to comment on various events described in his book. In several instances, discrepancies were noted by the interviewing agents. The following is a summary of some of the newly developed pertinent information regarding the publication of Dr. CRENSHAW's book, as well as some of the aforementioned discrepancies:

Dr. CRENSHAW began writing a journal regarding the events which had taken place at PARKLAND MEMORIAL HOSPITAL on the Saturday following the assassination. The journal was in loose leaf form and contained not only Dr. CRENSHAW's impressions of the events but also various printed articles regarding the assassination.

②-Dallas (89A-DL-60165)

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Approximately 18 months prior to the publication of "JFK CONSPIRACY OF SILENCE," Dr. CRENSHAW and JENS HANSEN submitted an article entitled, "THREE DAYS AT PARKLAND," to HANSEN's New York based agent, TONY SEIDEL. SEIDEL reviewed the article and indicated that it would not be suitable for publication as a book, but suggested that Dr. CRENSHAW and HANSEN team up with GARY SHAW, a Kennedy assassination researcher. The result of the collaboration was the book, "JFK CONSPIRACY OF SILENCE."

When questioned about the specific mechanics of the book's authorship, Dr. CRENSHAW stated "I'm no writer" and credited HANSEN as the author. Dr. CRENSHAW indicated that his version of the events was told to HANSEN who then prepared the actual text.

When asked by the interviewing agents whether either his journal or previous manuscript reflected the same observation recanted in his book, Dr. CRENSHAW responded in the affirmative but advised that the original journal was given to HANSEN and that it may well have been destroyed. Additionally, Dr. CRENSHAW was unaware of whether or not any copies of his manuscript, "THREE DAYS AT PARKLAND," existed at the present time.

Dr. CRENSHAW indicated that it was "just the time and atmosphere" which led to a feeling he described as "disconcerting." He specifically stated that he never feared harm at the hands of any law enforcement officials, state or federal.

When asked if he was ever concerned that the "men in suits" might attempt to listen in on any of his conversations (pages 173 and 192), Dr. CRENSHAW denied having any such fear.

Dr. CRENSHAW was asked to describe the behavior of SA CLINT HILL, UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE, as the President was being worked on in the Emergency Room. In his book Dr. CRENSHAW described SA HILL as, "rambling around the room in a wild-eyed, disoriented fashion, waving a cocked and ready to fire .38 caliber pistol." (page 80) He later wrote, "I didn't know what he was going to do." (page 80) Dr. CRENSHAW explained that SA HILL did in fact have his weapon drawn. However, it was his arm and not the hammer of the weapon which was cocked. The weapon was always pointed in an upward position and was drawn because SA HILL did not know who would come into the Emergency Room. It was believed that further attempts against the lives of President KENNEDY, and other members of the motorcade might be made even

after the President had arrived at PARKLAND MEMORIAL HOSPITAL. He emphasized that CLINT HILL's presence and behavior in the Emergency Room were "not threatening."

In the book Dr. CRENSHAW described an encounter between two individuals that he later learned were Special Agents for the SECRET SERVICE and the FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION (FBI) (page 75). During that encounter a Secret Service Agent "smashed a Thompson Sub-Machine Gun," across the face and chest of an FBI agent. (page 75) As a result, Dr. CRENSHAW "just knew the man's jaw was broken." (page 75) In the interview Dr. CRENSHAW indicated that the agent was carrying a "large gun," but that Dr. CRENSHAW did not know the exact type. He knew, however, that it was not a "Tommy Gun," because he had seen those in the movies. When he was advised that the Thompson Sub-Machine Gun was commonly referred to as a "Tommy Gun," Dr. CRENSHAW could provide no explanation for the description provided in the book. When asked how he knew the agent's jaw had been broken, Dr. CRENSHAW said that it was possible, but that he was not sure of that.

During the July 22, 1992 interview, Dr. CRENSHAW described the head wound as being isolated to the rear right portion of the President's skull. Dr. CRENSHAW utilized his own head as a model in order to illustrate the location of the entire wound. According to his description, the wound extended from the approximate center of the skull in the back to just behind the right ear, utilizing a left to right orientation, and from a position a couple of inches above the right ear to the approximate middle of the right ear using a top to bottom orientation. That description was confirmed during the August 13, 1992 interview of Dr. CRENSHAW. However, the wound is described in the book as follows:

The President of the United States was lying in the Emergency Room with "the right side and rear portion of his head blown off."  
(page 16)

While standing at the waist of the President, Dr. CRENSHAW "noticed that the entire right hemisphere of his brain was missing, beginning at his hairline and extending all the way behind his right ear." (page 78)

While looking at the President's head, Dr. CRENSHAW had no doubt in his mind that "the bullet had entered his head through the front, and as it surgically passed through

his cranium, the missile obliterated part of the temporal and all of the parietal and occipital lobes." (page 86)

When confronted with the differences in the description as provided to the agents and as set forth in the book, CRENSHAW indicated that the accounts set forth in "JFK CONSPIRACY OF SILENCE," were "poorly worded." He stated that it was his intention to correct those mistakes.

When asked to describe the circumstances under which he made his observations of the head wound, Dr. CRENSHAW indicated he had several opportunities, beginning with when he first entered the Emergency Room. Additionally, he indicated he supervised as the President's body was being cleaned for transportation back to Washington, D.C.. Prior to the body being placed into the coffin, Dr. CRENSHAW physically moved the head and viewed it for several minutes. Though he conducted "no real study" of the head, he noted that the face was unmarred and that there was no sign of an entry wound in the skull. Based upon those observations, the only thing that Dr. CRENSHAW could "postulate" was that the shot originated from the side of the President, entered just above the right ear, and exploded out a portion of the head. Dr. CRENSHAW described this as a "tangential wound." Dr. CRENSHAW explained that though the book says the bullet entered from the front, he meant that it entered in fact from the side.

Though Dr. CRENSHAW's book indicates there is some controversy regarding the type of casket in which the body was delivered to BETHESDA (page 12), Dr. CRENSHAW indicated that the President's body was placed in a bronze-colored coffin, which appeared to be similar to the one unloaded from Air Force One at ANDREWS AIR FORCE BASE later that evening.

Regarding the notification of Mrs. KENNEDY that her husband was dead, Dr. CRENSHAW was asked about a discrepancy between two descriptions in his book. In one of the accounts, Dr. BAXTER is said to have "tenderly told her that her husband was dead." (page 8) In the other account Mrs. KENNEDY is said to have detected the look on Dr. BAXTER's face which indicated that her husband was gone. In that account, "words to that effect were not exchanged." (page 94) Dr. CRENSHAW conceded once again that the text of the book was "poorly worded."

In the book Dr. CRENSHAW expressed concern over the presence of an unidentified law enforcement officer he described as "OLIVER HARDY" who was in the Operating Room while LEE HARVEY

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OSWALD was undergoing surgery. Dr. CRENSHAW expressed the fear that this individual might be in the operating room in order to kill OSWALD. (page 187) During both of the interviews, Dr. CRENSHAW indicated that because of the circumstances of the previous days, the presence of an officer in the room was not unusual. Further, Dr. CRENSHAW stated that he never feared for himself or anyone else because of the presence of that officer.

Dr. CRENSHAW was specifically asked whether he had ever been coerced or threatened by any governmental official or law enforcement agency, not to provide his account of what he observed during those days at PARKLAND HOSPITAL. Dr. CRENSHAW indicated that he had not been.

JFK ASSASSINATION SYSTEM  
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## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription 8-3-92

Doctor CHARLES A. CRENSHAW, M.D., F.A.C.S., date of birth January 11, 1933, 215 North Rivercrest Drive, Fort Worth, Texas, telephone number (817) 927-1171, was interviewed by Special Agents (SA) ANNE HOPKINS and GARY L. GERSZEWSKI, Dallas, regarding Doctor CRENSHAW's involvement in his medical treatment of President JOHN F. KENNEDY on November 22, 1963 and LEE HARVEY OSWALD on November 24, 1963. After being advised of the identity of the interviewing agents and the purpose of the interview, Doctor CRENSHAW provided the following information:

On November 22, 1963, Doctor CRENSHAW was a resident at PARKLAND MEMORIAL HOSPITAL, Dallas, Texas. He was the head of the B Elective Surgery Team; he began work on that day at approximately 8:00 AM. By that point in his medical career Doctor CRENSHAW had been exposed to between two and three hundred gunshot wounds as a result of his work in the emergency/trauma room as well as medical case conferencing.

On November 22, 1963, Doctor CRENSHAW performed a gall bladder operation in the early morning which took approximately two hours. After completing the operation, Doctor CRENSHAW was on the ward going over the charts of other patients when he heard the operator paging Doctor TOM SHIRES "Stat." Doctor SHIRES was Chief of Surgery at PARKLAND MEMORIAL HOSPITAL. Because Doctor CRENSHAW knew that Doctor SHIRES was in Galveston at the time, he (Doctor CRENSHAW) picked up the page and was told by the operator that the President had been shot and that he was coming to the Emergency Room.

Doctor CRENSHAW began running through the surgery area when he observed Doctor ROBERT MCCLELLAND looking at some information on a posting board. Doctor CRENSHAW grabbed Doctor MCCLELLAND and explained the situation to him as they ran down the hall.

By the time Doctors CRENSHAW and MCCLELLAND arrived at Trauma Room number one, the President was already in the room. Also present in the room was Mrs. KENNEDY, Secret Service Agent

Investigation on 7-22-92 at FORT WORTH, TEXAS. File # 89A-DL-60165-9  
 by SA ANNE HOPKINS SA GARY L. GERSZEWSKI/ze Date dictated 8-3-92

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CLINT HILL, Doctors MALCOLM PERRY, JIM CARRICO, and numerous other medical personnel.

Upon arriving in the room, Doctor CRENSHAW assumed a position near the President's waist. From that position Doctor CRENSHAW had an opportunity to observe a small, round, well demarcated wound measuring approximately three to six millimeters across in the throat of the President. The wound was bubbling, indicating that air was escaping from the hole. From his position, Doctor CRENSHAW had also an opportunity to observe the President's head wound. Doctor CRENSHAW observed as Doctor PERRY made an incision across the neck wound in order to insert the tracheal tube. Doctor CRENSHAW could not estimate the length of the incision performed by Doctor PERRY, but indicated that it was less than the width of the flange on the tracheal tube which is less than one and three quarter inches across. The wound was located in the same position where tracheal tubes are normally inserted.

The head wound was located at the back of the President's head and was the approximate size of Doctor CRENSHAW's fist. It extended from the approximate center of the skull in the back to just behind the right ear, utilizing a left to right orientation and from a position a couple of inches above the right ear to the approximate middle of the right ear utilizing a top to bottom orientation.

After observing the President's wounds from his position near the chest for approximately one minute, Doctor CRENSHAW assumed the position near the right leg in order to perform a cut down on a vein in order to administer fluids to the President. While Doctor CRENSHAW performed this procedure, numerous other doctors were involved in life saving efforts. Doctor CRENSHAW's procedure took approximately six to eight minutes.

After completing the cut down on the President's right leg, Doctor CRENSHAW observed as the rest of the medical staff attempted to save the President's life. When it was finally determined that the President had expired, Doctor CHARLES BAXTER pulled the sheet over the President's head. Doctors BAXTER and CRENSHAW went out to the waiting room outside of the Trauma Room one and observed Mrs. KENNEDY. Shortly thereafter, a Catholic priest arrived in order to perform the last rites on the

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Continuation of FD-302 of DR. CHARLES A. CRENSHAW, On 7-22-92, Page 3

President. Doctor CRENSHAW reentered the trauma room to observe the administration of the rites. Doctor CRENSHAW observed Mrs. KENNEDY approach the dead President and kiss his great toe. Thereafter, she placed her wedding ring on the President's small finger. After the last rites had been performed, Mrs. KENNEDY left the Emergency Room.

Doctor CRENSHAW stood outside the Emergency Room while the President's body was being cleaned. Doctor CRENSHAW stood outside of the room for ten but "no more than twenty minutes."

A bronze colored coffin arrived from O'NEAL's FUNERAL HOME for the President's body. Doctor CRENSHAW observed as the President was placed into the coffin. The coffin which was brought from O'NEAL's FUNERAL HOME appeared to be the same one which was unloaded from AIR FORCE ONE at ANDREW'S AIR FORCE BASE later that night.

Prior to the President's body being placed in the coffin, Doctor CRENSHAW had an opportunity to view the President's head wound. Doctor CRENSHAW had an opportunity to move the head and noted that the wound was located in the right rear of the head and that the cerebellum portion of the brain was exposed. It was at this point that Doctor CRENSHAW placed his fist next to the wound in order to compare the wound's relative size. Though he had physically moved the head and viewed it for several minutes, Doctor CRENSHAW conducted "no real study" of the head other than the obvious wound. Doctor CRENSHAW noted that the face was not marred and that based upon the wound which he observed at the back of the head "the only thing that we can postulate" was that a shot from the side had entered just above the right ear and exploded a portion of the President's head. Doctor CRENSHAW described the wound as a "tangential wound." There was no sign of an entry wound in the skull; Doctor CRENSHAW developed his supposition of a tangential wound based upon his experience.

Doctor CRENSHAW supervised as the body of the President was placed into the coffin. Because of the concern that blood would stain the lining of the coffin, a plastic mattress cover was placed into the coffin prior to the body. Doctor CRENSHAW indicated that this mattress cover may have been confused for a body bag by some of the individuals who had removed the body from the coffin. Doctor CRENSHAW noted that someone from O'Neal's

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Continuation of FD-302 of DR. CHARLES A. CRENSHAW, On 7-22-92, Page 4

closed the head wound prior to placing the body in the casket.

After the coffin had been sealed, six or eight men lined up on either side of the coffin and escorted the body and Mrs. KENNEDY out of the Emergency Room to an awaiting hearse. Doctor EARL ROSE attempted to prohibit the removal of the body because an autopsy had not yet been performed but was told to get out of the way by one of the Secret Service Agents escorting the casket. Doctor ROSE complied, and the body was removed.

On November 24, 1963, Doctor CRENSHAW and several other doctors were in the Doctor's Lounge when the telephone rang. Doctor CRENSHAW, whose Elective Surgery Team B had just ended his shift, answered the phone and was told by the hospital administrator that a free operating team was needed in the Emergency Room immediately. Doctor CRENSHAW and several other doctors responded and upon arrival at the Emergency Room were told by the administrator that OSWALD was coming in. Despite the fact that Trauma Room number one was better equipped, Trauma Room two was prepared for OSWALD's arrival out of deference to President KENNEDY. It was Doctor CRENSHAW who suggested that Trauma Room two be utilized.

Within seven and half minutes of OSWALD's arrival, four cutdowns had been performed, one on each extremity. The cutdowns allowed fluid to be pumped into OSWALD's body. Additionally, a chest tube had been inserted on the right side, and an endotracheal tube had been inserted and oxygen was being administered. From the time OSWALD arrived until the time he expired he was unconscious and never said a word.

After the initial procedures had been completed, OSWALD was carted to Surgery. Doctor THOMAS SHIRES was in charge of the surgical procedures. Approximately twelve minutes after OSWALD had arrived at PARKLAND MEMORIAL HOSPITAL, Doctor PERRY made the initial incision in an effort to repair the damage done by the bullet. Because of the urgency of the situation, OSWALD was operated on the very cart which brought him into the Operating Room.

Doctor CRENSHAW scrubbed in and assisted initially by holding a retractor. Doctor CRENSHAW had someone else hold the "idiot stick" and scrubbed out, but continued to observe the surgery.

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Continuation of FD-302 of DR. CHARLES A. CRENSHAW, On 7-22-92, Page 5

Doctor CRENSHAW then observed an individual with a badge in the operating room who was wearing no mask, no hat, and a scrub suit which was too small for the individual. Doctor CRENSHAW obtained the proper items for the individual and provided them to him. Doctor CRENSHAW was not aware of which law enforcement agency the individual was affiliated with, but assumed that he a law enforcement official. Given the circumstances of the previous days at PARKLAND HOSPITAL, it was not unusual to see law enforcement officers throughout the building. Doctor CRENSHAW noted that the individual was carrying a revolver in the scrub suit pocket.

After providing a hat and mask to the officer, Doctor CRENSHAW was tapped on the shoulder by a nurse whose identity he cannot recall. The nurse advised him that there was a phone call and asked him to take it.

Doctor CRENSHAW picked up the phone and identified himself. The person on the other end of the line stated "This is the President LYNDON B. JOHNSON. How is the accused assassin doing?" Doctor CRENSHAW indicated that he recognized the voice as being that of President JOHNSON, and indicated that he had met JOHNSON years earlier.

When Doctor CRENSHAW advised that OSWALD was holding his own, the person on the other end of the line stated "Would you take a message to the Chief Operating Surgeon?" The individual then stated, "there is a man in the room. I would like him to take a death bed confession." The phone then clicked off before Doctor CRENSHAW could provide any response. Doctor CRENSHAW went back into the operating room and reported the call to Doctor SHIRES who merely looked at him and shook his head. Also present in the operating room at the time were doctors RON JONES, MCCLELLAND, and PERRY. Additionally, there was a crowd of individuals in the operating room observing. Recently, Doctor CRENSHAW has learned that Doctor PHILIP EARL WILLIAMS, an intern at the time, was in the operating room and heard the report Doctor CRENSHAW made to Doctor SHIRES.

Approximately eight to ten minutes later, OSWALD began developing cardiac problems and soon went into ventricular fibrillation as a result of a chemical imbalance. Though various efforts were made to save him, OSWALD ultimately died.

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Continuation of FD-302 of DR. CHARLES A. CRENSHAW, On 7-22-92, Page 6

A doctor whose identity Doctor CRENSHAW could not recall removed the bullet from OSWALD's body and provided it to a Mrs. BELL who in turn turned it over to law enforcement officials.

Recently, Doctor CRENSHAW has received a statement from a Mrs. PHYLLIS BARTLETT (phonetic) who indicated that she was the operator who transferred the call from the person identifying himself as President JOHNSON to the Operating Room. In the statement provided to Doctor CRENSHAW, Mrs. BARTLETT stated that she never made note of the call because she believed it may have been a prank, and that she did not think it was anything unusual. BARTLETT indicated that after initially transferring the call to the operating room, she then directed it to a specially designated section of the hospital setup for handling incoming calls regarding the assassination.

In response to questions regarding some of the events recounted in his book, Doctor CRENSHAW provided the following information:

Doctor CRENSHAW observed an individual strike another with a large gun as he was headed to the Emergency Room to assist in the efforts to save President KENNEDY's life. Doctor CRENSHAW later found out that the altercation was between a Secret Service Agent and a FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION (FBI) agent. The Secret Service Agent carried a "large gun" but Doctor CRENSHAW did not know the exact type. Doctor CRENSHAW indicated that he knew that it was not a "Tommy gun." Doctor CRENSHAW indicated that he had seen Tommy guns in movies and that it was not the type of gun utilized. As a result of the altercation, Doctor CRENSHAW believed that it was possible that the FBI agent had broken his jaw but that he was not sure of that.

Regarding SA CLINT HILL's presence in the Emergency Room, Doctor CRENSHAW indicated that he was "not threatening" and that he had his jacket off because it apparently had been utilized to cover the head of the President during the ride to PARKLAND HOSPITAL. SA HILL's revolver was not cocked and he "just had it in his hand" because he apparently did not know what to do with it. The weapon was held by SA HILL pointing upwards.

In response to questions regarding the origin of the book, CRENSHAW provided the following information:

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Continuation of FD-302 of DR. CHARLES A. CRENSHAW, On 7-22-92, Page 7

Doctor CRENSHAW began writing a journal regarding the events which had taken place at PARKLAND MEMORIAL HOSPITAL on the Saturday following the assassination. He began writing this book in November 1990 in an effort to recount the three days at PARKLAND. When his initial manuscript was presented, Doctor CRENSHAW was told that it was not suitable for publication as a book. Doctor CRENSHAW was then teamed up with JENS HANSEN and GARY SHAW. Together the three authored the book entitled "JFK CONSPIRACY OF SILENCE".

Doctor CRENSHAW would dictate portions of the book to HANSEN and together they would write the text.

The original notes of Doctor CRENSHAW's, which began on the Saturday after the assassination, were in a journal form. The journal was given to HANSEN and may have been destroyed.

Doctor CRENSHAW was motivated not to provide his account because of the "pervasive atmosphere of silence" which surrounded the KENNEDY assassination. After suffering two coronaries, a stroke, and being inflicted with hypertension, Doctor CRENSHAW believes that his career is finished and that he is able to now provide his account of what he saw in 1963.

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription 8/13/92

CHARLES A. CRENSHAW, M.D., F.A.C.S, date of birth January 11, 1933, 215 North Rivercrest Drive, Fort Worth, Texas, telephone (817) 927-1171, was interviewed by Special Agents ANNE HOPKINS and GARY L. GERSZEWSKI, Dallas, regarding DR. CRENSHAW's book, "JFK Conspiracy of Silence." The interview was a follow-up to a previous interview of DR. CRENSHAW on July 22, 1992. After being advised of the identity of the interviewing agents and the purpose of the interview, DR. CRENSHAW provided the following information:

The book "JFK Conspiracy of Silence" was an expansion of an article entitled "Three Days At Parkland," written by JENS HANSEN, as told by DR. CRENSHAW. The article was written approximately 18 months prior to the publication of the book "JFK Conspiracy of Silence." The article "Three Days At Parkland" was submitted to HANSEN's New York agent, TONY SEIDEL, who indicated that the article would not be suitable for publication as a book, but suggested that DR. CRENSHAW and HANSEN collaborate with GARY SHAW in order to produce a manuscript worthy of printing as a book. The article "Three Days At Parkland" was derived from a journal kept by DR. CRENSHAW beginning the day after the assassination of President KENNEDY. That journal was in a looseleaf form which contained DR. CRENSHAW's impressions as well as articles which were published regarding the assassination. At the time the book was written HANSEN had been a friend of DR. CRENSHAW for eight to 10 years. When asked what portions of the book were actually written by him, DR. CRENSHAW said "I'm no writer" and credited HANSEN as the author.

Regarding DR. CRENSHAW's fear of federal law enforcement officials as noted in his book, DR. CRENSHAW provided the following information:

"Just the time and atmosphere" surrounding the circumstances of the assassination of President KENNEDY and subsequently the murder of LEE HARVEY OSWALD contributed to a feeling which DR. CRENSHAW described as "disconcerting." DR. CRENSHAW never feared physical harm at the hands of any of the

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Continuation of FD-302 of CHARLES A. CRENSHAW, On 8/13/92, Page 2

law enforcement officials, and even though the presence of the law enforcement officers at the hospital was not conducive to conversations surrounding the assassination, DR. CRENSHAW never feared that the "men in suits" ever would attempt to listen in on his conversations at home.

DR. CRENSHAW's reluctance at that time to express his opinions regarding the locations of the two bullet wounds was based on a fear of being discredited medically. DR. CRENSHAW was never coerced or threatened by any governmental official or law enforcement agent not to provide the descriptions of the wounds which are now recounted in his book.

Regarding DR. CRENSHAW'S account of the removal of the President's body from PARKLAND HOSPITAL, DR. CRENSHAW provided the following information:

DR. ROSE argued with an individual who DR. CRENSHAW "assumed" was Secret Service Agent ROY KELLERMAN. The person who DR. CRENSHAW believes was KELLERMAN told DR. ROSE that they were going to remove the body while pulling back his jacket to expose his holstered pistol in order to emphasize his resolve. Another man (not KELLERMAN) brought some type of automatic weapon to a "ready position," pointing upwards, at the same time that KELLERMAN drew back his jacket. It was these actions which convinced DR. CRENSHAW that DR. ROSE would not be able to prevent the removal of the President's body.

Regarding DR. CRENSHAW's account of the behavior of Secret Service Agent CLINT HILL, in Trauma Room One on November 22, 1963, DR. CRENSHAW provided the following information:

Special Agent HILL had his arm and not the hammer on his weapon cocked as he held his revolver above his head, barrel pointing upwards. DR. CRENSHAW believes that the weapon was drawn by HILL because he (HILL) did not know who would come into the emergency room. The Secret Service was concerned that further attempts would be made against the lives of President KENNEDY, Vice President JOHNSON, or Governor CONNALLY. HILL never threatened any of the medical personnel who attempted to treat President KENNEDY.

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Continuation of FD-302 of CHARLES A. CRENSHAW, On 8/13/92, Page 3

Regarding the accounts of an individual that DR. CRENSHAW describes as "OLIVER HARDY," DR. CRENSHAW provided the following information:

The law enforcement official described as "OLIVER HARDY" was described as such because he appeared to be an odd figure in the Operating Room. DR. CRENSHAW never feared for himself nor anyone else because of the presence of that individual.

Regarding descriptions of wound and other issues recounted in the book, DR. CRENSHAW provided the following information:

The description which indicates that the wound extended from the hairline back behind the ear and to the back of the head was "poorly worded." The correct description indicates that the wound was located entirely at the rear of the head behind the right ear. DR. CRENSHAW indicated that the description would be corrected.

No words were spoken by DR. BAXTER to MRS. KENNEDY indicating that the President had in fact expired. But one of the accounts in the book indicates that DR. BAXTER "tenderly told her that her husband was dead." That statement was incorrect and likewise "poorly worded."

DR. CRENSHAW is unaware of whether or not a copy of "Three Days At Parkland" is available any longer.

The aforementioned interview was conducted in the presence of GARY SHAW, a co-writer of the book, "JFK Conspiracy of Silence." DR. CRENSHAW indicated his desired to have SHAW present because of pending litigation. SHAW was advised not to in any way interfere with the interview, and under those conditions was allowed to remain.

DR. CRENSHAW provided SA GERSZEWSKI with a packet of documents which included the following items:

One Press Kit regarding a May 27, 1992, article printed in the "Journal Of The American Medical Association"; a three page document entitled the "Autopsy Drawings"; a one page document entitle "The Dallas Morning News - June 5, 1992"; a one

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page document entitled "Parkland Hospital Personnel - President KENNEDY's Head Wound"; two page document entitled "McClelland Statement"; one page which appears to be a photocopy of page 310 of the book entitled "Best Evidence"; and a two page document entitle "Lateral View of the Brain." The foregoing items were obtain by SA GERSZEWSKI and will be maintained with this file.

JFK ASSASSINATION SYSTEM  
IDENTIFICATION FORM

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AGENCY INFORMATION

AGENCY : FBI  
RECORD NUMBER : 124-10273-10419  
RECORDS SERIES : DL  
AGENCY FILE NUMBER : 89A-DL-60165-101

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TO : GERSZEWSKI, GARY L.  
TITLE :  
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**GEORGE J. PARNHAM, P.C.**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW

THE LYRIC CENTER  
440 LOUISIANA, SUITE 475  
HOUSTON, TEXAS 77002  
(713) 224-3967

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TEXAS BOARD OF LEGAL SPECIALIZATION

August 14, 1992

Gary L. Gerszewski  
Special Agent,  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
1801 N. Lamar, Suite 300  
Dallas, TX 75202

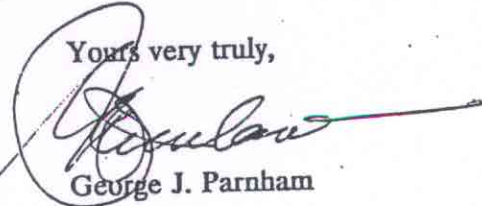
Anne Hopkins  
Special Agent,  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
1801 N. Lamar, Suite 300  
Dallas, TX 75202

Dear Agents Gerszewski & Hopkins:

Please be advised that I have been contacted for the purposes of representation by Dr. Charles Crenshaw and Mr. Gary Shaw pertaining to an investigation by the Bureau. It is my understanding that two interviews have occurred of Dr. Crenshaw by you. Would you be so kind as to contact me concerning this matter.

Thank you very much for your time and attention.

Yours very truly,

  
George J. Parnham

GJP/mcm

*Process contact w/ Gary Parnham by telephone advised that re: the were subjects of investigation Gerszewski*

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13 6/23

Gerszewski GJD

# Official version of JFK death is questionable



**CHARLES CRENSHAW**

After the publication of my book *JFK: Conspiracy of Silence* (Charles A. Crenshaw, M.D., with Jens Hansen and J. Gary Shaw; Signet) in early April 1992, *The Dallas Morning News* published several articles that acknowledged my presence and participation as one of the attending physicians on the trauma team that tried desperately to save President John Kennedy's life at Parkland Memorial Hospital on Nov. 22, 1963.

Several weeks later, however, a press conference was held in New York by representatives of the *Journal of the American Medical Association* during which I was attacked. Later, *The News* published a Viewpoints column questioning my credibility and accusing me of being motivated in writing the book by a desire for personal recognition and monetary gain. The accusations were untrue and damaging.

Unlike other writers about tragic historical events, researchers and authors who have published evidence of a possible conspiracy in the JFK assassination are typically attacked as liars and profiteers by those with a stake in the lone assassin theory; the apparent goals of such attacks being to silence the messengers or cause them to be ignored.

The differences in my case include the fact that a seemingly prestigious medical journal was used to discredit me among my peers. (*The News* gave JAMA front-page coverage, including a photograph of its editor standing behind the AMA seal, and *The News* referred to the JAMA articles as "the AMA report" when in fact neither the statements at the press conference nor the subsequent articles were endorsed by the AMA.)

It is surprising that *The News* followed the publication of the JAMA article with an editorial that erroneously stated therein that the five Dallas doctors who were interviewed by JAMA agreed with the autopsy results. In truth, Dr. Robert McClelland disagreed, and he still believes that President Kennedy was shot from the front, as I do. Neither I, nor Dr. Kemp Clark nor Dr. Ronald Jones nor many others were interviewed for the JAMA article.

A second major difference between my book and those written by some assassination researchers is that I am neither a conspiracy theorist nor a JFK assassination buff. Instead, I was an eyewitness to history. Primarily, my book includes details of three tragic days at Parkland Hospital when I was a surgical resident and relates my personal account of the events of the Kennedy assassination.

I have been criticized for saying that the fatal wound to President Kennedy entered the front. Yes, without a doubt, I believe the president was shot from the front — not only in the head but also in the throat — and some of the official evidence ignored by government apologists proves this.

On that fateful day in 1963, all of the surgeons in Parkland's Trauma Room No. 1 and numerous other witnesses believed President Kennedy was shot at least once from the front. Testifying under oath, nine physicians who viewed the president's head wound at Parkland reported seeing a large defect in the back of the president's head, indicative of an exit wound caused by a shot from the front.

One freelance writer for *The News* stated that, "(Dr.) Clark, another Parkland physician working on the president, also believed he saw a large gaping hole in the rear of the president's head." It appears that he made no attempt to contact the other physicians present that day who agree with Dr. Clark and

me, such as Dr. McClelland.

Just as I am not alone in my opinion regarding the president's head wound, neither am I alone regarding the throat wound. Dr. Malcolm Perry was the physician who performed the tracheostomy on the dying president, making the necessary incision through the throat wound. Within two hours of the surgery, at a press conference with Dr. Clark, Dr. Perry described the throat wound three separate times as an "entrance wound" and stated that the bullet which caused the wound was "coming at" the president.

Dr. Jones, another attending physician, also called the wound an "entrance wound" in his report filed that day. Dr. Paul Peters, who also assisted, still called it an entrance wound four months later when he testified before the Warren Commission.

In conclusion, let us reflect on the fact that 31 years have passed since the assassination of President Kennedy, yet according to every poll on the issue, most Americans do not believe that the Warren Commission Report's two lone nuts theory (Lee Harvey Oswald and Jack Ruby) represents the truth.

My book was not written as a historical treatise, but as the recollection of a major event in my life, one that affected me, the history of our nation and the world. Some of the prior publications in *The News* about me appear to be additional examples of unjustified remarks intended to promote the highly controversial "official" version of the Kennedy assassination, thereby perpetuating the conspiracy of silence.

Are my observations threatening to the "official" version? Obviously, an entrance wound to the front of the throat and an exit wound in the back of the head mean at least two assassins.

Charles A. Crenshaw, M.D., is chairman emeritus of the surgery department of John Peter Smith Hospital in Fort Worth. Dmw 3-19-95

3/26/95

Gary Mack, archivist  
The Sixth floor  
411 Elm St.,  
Dallas, TX 75202-3301

Dear Gary,

Thanks for the Crenshaw story and the records with it.

I wonder how Crenshaw feels about Shaw now?

The article is considerably shorter than the draft Shaw sent me. I strongly encouraged that it be shortened drastically. If they did not do that voluntarily I'm sure the News insisted on it. For the News that is a very fair headline on it.

I find it both odd and interesting that the New York agent recommended Shaw as a coauthor. He must have had some connection or somehow knew of him alone who could be used.

From these records the FBI seems to have a new filing system. 89A is a new file number. ~~89~~ in the old system meant "Assaulting or Killing a ~~Feder~~ Federal Officer; Congressional Assassination Statute." I presume the A is to identify the new system and that the new and computer-compatible file number is 60165. With the DL after the file classification I wonder if now all offices will have the same file classification number.

With the last number that of the serial, it seems that the new system was rather new as of the time of the generation of these records.

Maybe Gary will send me a copy of the article, as he'd promised, but I've not gotten it.

There is the suggestion in some of these records that ~~Mc~~ Kizzia made some use of the unedited manuscript of NEVER AGAIN!

If you should get a copy without waiting for me to send it to you, will you please let me know promptly?

This is not so much to save me a book as it is to reduce the problem I'll have in ~~the~~ packaging all I've have to send and mailing them.

That atop all else. With Case Open is was rather a burden and it was some time before I could get them all mailed.

Ditto for Dave Perry when you see him.

I've had no word on when it will be available. With Case Open I did not even hear about it until after I heard from some who had bought it. Then I got a few copied and after some time a box of them.

Thanks again and best wishes,

*Harold*

*Penelope*



# The Sixth Floor

Gary Mack

Dallas County Historical Foundation  
411 Elm Street • Dallas, Texas 75202-3301

To:

Mr. Harold Weisberg  
#100 Route 12  
Frederick MD 21701