Clardy, Barnard S.: Cieplinski, Michael, vol. XI, 187-189,

Cole, Alwyn, testimony, vol. IV, 358

403; vol. XV, 703-709

Testimony, vol. XII, 403-414
Referred to, vol. XII, 257-258, 397, 402, 481-432; vol. XIII, 10-11, 17, 20, 30, 41-42, 49, 51-52, 54; vol. XV. 63-65, 129

Clark, Chesley, vol. XV, 729-730, 733

Clark, Max E.: Clark, Marsh, vol. XI, 317-318 Clark, I., vol. IX, 295, 301 Testimony, vol. VIII, 343-355

vol. XI, 119, 128, 133
Clark, Max E. (Xlrs.), vol. I, 7; vol.
VIII, 305, 401–405, 407–408, 410, 413,
430, 435, 468–467; vol. IX, 17, 130,
143, 161, 210, 222, 224, 227, 230, 239–
240, 306, 314, 451; vol. XI, 119, 123, Referred to, vol. II, 324, 335; vol. VIII, 369, 383, 410, 413, 430, 435, 466-467; vol. IX, 7, 17, 130, 143, 238-240, 260, 306-307, 314, 451; 161, 219, 224, 227, 230, 235-236

Combest, B. H.:

Testimony, vol. XII, 176-186

Comacho, Maxino, vol. IX, 187

Clark, William Kemp: Clark, Richard L.: Referred to, vol. VII, 125, 127, 166-170, 233-234, 242, 262, 264; vol. Testimony, vol. VII, 235-239 XIII, 186

III, 360-361, 369, 371-376, 381-382; vol. VI, 4, 9-13, 40-41, 47, 49, 55, 61-62, 64, 70, 74, 81, 114, 142, 145, 148-149
Claverie, Aminthe, vol. VIII, 95-97, 158
Claverie, Charles, Vol. VIII, 95-97, 158 Referred to, vol. II, 39, 81-82; vol. Testimony, vol. VI, 18-30

Cloy, Capt. Richard C., vol. XV, 738-Click, Daryl, vol. II, 49-50, 294 Clifton, Chester V., vol. VII, 471 Clements, Manning C .: Clayton, Bob, vol. XV, 557 Referred to, vol. IV, 217; vol. VII, Testimony, vol. VII, 318-322 130, 132, 171, 173-174; vol. XIV, 163, 268; vol. XV, 59, 66, 68-70, 175

Cody, Joe, vol. XIII, 189; vol. XIV Cohen, Mickey, vol. XIV, 334 Cohen, Marion, vol. VIII, 227 Cody, Julie Anne. (See Rich, Nancy Coates, T. R., vol. X, 410 Coker, John, vol. VI, 216, 218 Cobo, Al, vol. XIV, 377 Perrin.) 33, 91, 295, 616

> Collins, Emma, vol. NV, 322, 335 Coleman, Sheri, vol. XIV, 636, 644 Coleman, Susan, vol. XIV, 636, 644 Coleman, Walter Kirk, vol. V, 448; vol. Colvin, Hershey, vol. XIV, 447; vol. Collins, "Rip," vol. XV, 537 Collins, Patsy, vol. VII, 152 Collins, Merv, vol. XV, 302-304, 306 Coley, Jerry, vol. XV, 537, 540 Coleman, Kennerd, vol. XIV, 641 Coleman, Kathy Kay. Cole, Frances (Mrs.), vol. XIV, 496 Cole, Dave. (See Cherry, Dave.) XV, 22, 45 XI, 416-417 Kay Helen.) (See Olsen

Commance, Benny (Mrs.), vol. XI, 21 Referred to, vol. XII, 163; vol. XV

Conforto, Janet Adams, vol. V. vol. XII, 160; vol. XIII, 214, Comp, Charlie, vol. XIV, 375 421, 437, 494, 498-499; vol. XIV, 149, 606; vol. XV, 101, 199-200, 208, 210-211, 227, 265, 410-412, 416, 627 207;

Connally, Gov. John B., Jr.:

74, 77, 79, 83, 90-92, 94-96, 104, 115, 118, 124, 131, 133, 1142, 151, 175, 313, 316, 319, 382, 368, 374-376, 381-382, 414; vol. III, 174, 266, 358, Referred to, vol. I, 72, 220, 224-225 Testimony, vol. IV, 129-146 162, 180, 2 387, 354, 4 72-73, 75, 131-134, 1-167-174, 17 282, 468, 5 611, 619; vol. 73-75, 77-79, 455, 480, 419, 383, 448-450, 457; vol. II, 39-41, 74, 77, 79, 83, 90-92, 94-96, TOY. 152, 118 118-122, 462, 465-466, 473, 475, 479-488, 517, 519, 564, 572, 574; VIII, 173, 193, 351, 374, 386, 389, 421, VII, 219, 208-209, 120-128, \$, 563-566, 607-608, 610-\$; vol. VI, 2, 10, 24, 64, 77-79, 88-87, 88-112, 114-0-128, 130, 136, 144-150, \$-200, 243-244, 292, 294; 176, 423, 441-443, 448-450 83, 90-92, 94-96, 100 291, 304, 315, 140 347 68

> 116, 130-134, 143; vol. V, 131, 142, 156, 179, 181, 563-566; vol. VI, 92-94, 108-109, 136, 208, 239; vol. VII, 462, 466, 517; vol. XV, 699 Connell, C. L. (Mrs.), vol. XI, 379-381 Connor, Peter Francis: Connelly, Joan (Miss), vol. I, 265-266, Connally, John B., Jr. (Mrs.): Referred to, vol. II, 40-41, 68, 74, 77, 79, 104, 115, 118, 124, 132, 133, 140, 152, 175; vol. IV, 103, 114, Testimony, vol. IV, 146-149 79, 104, 115, 118, 124, 132, 140, 152, 175; vol. IV, 103,

Considine, Bob, vol. II, 88; vol. Conrad, Ivan W., vol. III, 476 Referred to, vol. VIII, 288 Affidavit, vol. VIII, 317 XI,

Conway, Herman, vol. VIII, 121 Conway, Hiram L., vol. VIII, 90

Conway, Hiram P.: Referred to, vol. XI, 34 Testimony, vol. VIII, 84-90

Cook, Dickerson, vol. XI, 355 Cook, Joe, vol. XIII, 378; vol. XIV, 60 Cooke, Leon, vol. XIII, 71; vol. XIV, 86, 88

Cooksey, Lee, vol. XIII, 417 Cooley, Sherman, vol. VIII, 303; vol. XI, 111 Corbat, Stanley, vol. XIV, 176-180,

Corporon, John, affidavit, vol. XI, 471 Cornwall, F. I., vol. XII, 74, 79, Couch, Malcolm O .: Corday, Mickey, vol. XIII, 415 Corrigan, Leo, vol. IX, 18 160, 185, 198-199, 293, 387 183-184, 190-191, 193 81

Referred to, vol. V, 404, 413 Counter, Charles, vol. XIV, 98 Cowzert, Davey, vol. VI, 240-241 Cox, Jimmy, vol. I, 245, 259 Cox, Roland A., testimony, vol. XV Courtney, Kent, vol. XV, 720-721 Courtney, Kent (Mrs.), vol. XV, 721 158-159

Referred to, vol. I, 239, 436; vol

419, 440

Conway, Hiram P. (Mrs.), vol. VIII,

419-420, 445

Coulter, Harris: Coulon, Elton J., vol. XII, 260 Testimony, vol. V, 408-410 Referred to, vol. II, 162; vol. IV, 163 Testimony, vol. VI, 153-162

Croy, Kenneth Hudson:

Crafard, Curtis LaVerne (Larry): Crafard, Alice LaLaine, vol. XIII, 404 Crafard, Alice Irene, vol. XIII, 403 Coxsey, J. L., vol. XIV, 36 Testimony, vol. XIII, 402-506; vol

II, 296; vol. III, 95; vol. V, 186

Testimony, vol. II, 251-253; vol. III 451-496. vol. VII, 591

Crafard, Curtis LaVerne (Larry)-207-208, 237-238, 251-252, 255, 327-259, 334-339, 348, 346-348, 352, 376-377; vol. XIV, 148, 218-220, 223-224, 227, 299, 308, 406, 433, 469, 567; vol. XV, 41, 103, Referred to, vol. XIII-Continued Continued 647-648, 661 335, 341, 413, 415, 455, 494, 557

Crafard, Gary Harold, vol. XIII, 404 Crafard, Hugh, vol. XIII, 403 Craft, J. M., vol. IV, 277 Crafard, Edward D., vol. XIII, 403, 414 Craig, Roger D.:

Cranks, Johnny, vol. XIV, 502 Referred to, vol. IV, 245; vol. VII, 404 Testimony, vol. VI, 260-273

Craven, Bob, vol. XIII, 416-419, 497;

vol. XIV.

91

Crenshaw, Dr. Charles, vol. VI, 31-32, Creel, Robert J., affidavit, vol. XI, 477 Crawford, John M., vol. XIV, 61, 286 Crawford, James N.: Crawford, Thomas W., vol. XV, 241 40, 60, 80-81, 141 Referred to, vol. VI, 175-176 Testimony, vol. VI, 171-174

Cronkite, Walter, vol. XI, 243, 246-248 Crissey, Edgar, vol. V, 505 Crenshaw, E. L., vol. XII, 214 Crowe, William D., Jr. Crossley, Taylor, vol. XIV, 451 Crespi, Pio (Mrs.), vol. IX, 13, 19

Testimony, vol. XV, 96-114
Referred to, vol. V, 183; vol. XI,
422; vol. XIII, 219, 343, 368-369,
376, 427, 499; vol. XIV, 12-13, 51,
67, 109, 131-132, 467; vol. XV,
201, 280, 426, 725-726 Crowley, James D., affidavit, vol. XI, Crowe, William D., III, vol. XV, 97 482

Crull, Elgin: Referred to, vol. XIII, 381-382, 384 Referred to, vol. IV, 159; vol. Testimony, vol. XII, 186-206 Testimony, vol. XV, 138-145 239; vol. VII, 477, 481-482, 484 V

vol. XII, 27, 39; vol. XV, 350 Crump, John E., vol. XI, 185-189 Cunningham, Cortlandt: Cunkle, Jerry, vol. V, Cullum, A. W., vol. IV, 336; vol. VII, 33 Cugat, Xavier, vol. XIV, 291 Cuaka, John, vol. VIII, 301 Cruz, Miguel, vol. X, 37, 58 Crumpton, Ralph, vol. XV, 537 Crump, L. C., vol. XII, 88, 139 189

"How did the practitioner who signed the death certificate of the President fail to take the trouble to turn him over?"

Of course, that refers to you and will you give me your answer to

question, as the news media has posed it?

President was alive was occupied by attempts to save his life. When these failed, further examination of the patient's body was not done, as it was felt that little could be gained or learned that would be helpful in deciding the course of events leading up to his assassination, that is, examination by me, as I know an autopsy would be performed which would be far more meaningful Mr. Specter No. and revealing than any cursory external examination conducted in the emer-Dr. Clark. Quite simply, as I previously stated, the duration of time the

based upon the examination which you made in accordance with what you SPECTER. Now, was the action taken by you in signing the death certificate

Dr. Clark. Yes, sir.

professional judgment, as they have characterized it here. failure to turn the President over would not constitute gross negligence in your Mr. SPECIER. So that the characterization here of "L' Express" that the

CLARK. No, sir. SPECIER. Yes. One other point, if I may here?

Mr.

Dr. CLARK. In order to move the President's body to Bethesda where the autopsy was to be performed, a death certificate had to be filled out in conformance with Texas State law to allow the body to be transported. This is the second part of the signing of the death certificate.

Mr. Specter. Do you have anything to add, Dr. Clark, which you think might be helpful at all in the inquiry being made by the President's Commission? CLARK. No; I don't think so.

tions I would ask you on this supplemental deposition before it went on the Mr. Specter. And did you and I chat for just a moment or two about the ques-Dr. CLARK. Yes, Sir.

Wednesday morning? Government between the time I took your deposition last Saturday and this Mr. Specter. And have you talked to any representative of the Federal CLARK. No, Sir.

Specter. Thank you very much, Dr. Clark Clark. All right.

# TESTIMONY OF DR. ROBERT NELSON McCLELLAND

The testimony of Dr. Robert Nelson McClelland was taken on March 21, 1964, at Parkland Memorial Hospital, Dallas, Tex., by Mr. Arlen Specter, assistant counsel of the President's Commission

Mr. Species. Will you raise your right hand?

Dr. McClelland. Yes.

help you God? proceedings will be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, so Mr. Specter. Do you solemnly swear that the testimony you give in these

Dr McClelland, I do.

topic of the medical care which President Kennedy received at Parkland Memorial Hospital. the specific purpose of our requesting you to answer questions relates to the the President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy, and deposition in connection with an investigation which is being conducted by Mr. SPECTER. Dr. McClelland, the purpose of this proceeding is to take your

Dr. McClelland. Robert Nelson McClelland Dr. McClelland, will you tell us your full name for the record, please?

> Mr. Specter. Have you received a letter from the Commission which enclosed a copy of the Executive order creating the Commission, and a copy of the cedures for taking testimony under the Commission? Congressional Resolution pertaining to the Commission, and a copy of the pro-

receipt of the letter and today? Mr. Specter. And is it satisfactory with you to answer these questions for us today, even though you haven't had the 3 days between the time of the

Mr. Specier. What is your profession, Doctor?

Dr. McClelland. I am a doctor of medicine.

ing with your graduation from college, please? Mr. SPECTER. Would you outline briefly your educational background, start

June 1954 to June 1955. Following that period I was a general medical officer in the Air Force for 2 years in Germany, and subsequent to my release from active duty, I became a general surgery resident at Parkland Memorial Hospital in Dallas in August of 1957. I remained at Parkland from that date to August 1959, at which time I entered private practice for ten months, and an associate professor of surgery at that school.

Mr. Specter. Dr. McClelland, in connection with your duties at Parkland that time I became a full-time instructor of surgery on the staff of the University of Texas, Southwestern Medical School, and I am at the present time then reentered my general surgery training program at Parkland in June 1960. I completed my 4 years of general surgical training in June 1962. Following M.D. degree from that school in 1954. I then went to Kansas City, Kans., where at the University of Texas, medical branch in Galveston, Tex., and received the did a rotating internship at the University of Kansas Medical Center from McClelland. Since graduation from college I attended medical school

Hospital, or before, have you had any experience with gunshot wounds?

Dr. McClelland, Yes.

Dr. Mr. McClelland, Largely during residency training and subsequent to that SPECIER. Where in your background did you acquire that experience!

in my capacity here on the staff.

Mr. Specter, and what has provided the opportunity for your experience here at Parkland in residency training and on the staff with respect to acquiring

tions, so that we do see a large number of that type patient almost daily.

Mr. Specter. Could you approximate for me the total number of gunshot knowledge of guishot wounds?

Dr. McClerland. Largely this has been related to the type of hospital which Parkland is; namely, City-Codaty Hospital which receives all of the indigent patients of this county, many of whom are involved frequently in shooting alterca-

wounds which you have had an opportunity to observe?

Dr. McClelland. I would estimate that it would be in excess of 200

Mr. Species. What was your duty assignment back on November 22, 1963;

Dr. McClerland. At that time I was showing a film on surgical techniques to a group of students and residents on the second floor of Parkland Hospital in the surgical suite, where I was notified of the fact that Dresident Kennedy was being brought to the Parkland emergency room after having been shot.

Dr. McClelland. Immediately upon hearing that, I accompanied the Resident, Dr. Crenshaw, who brought this news to me, to the emergency room, and down to the trauma room 1 where President Kennedy had been taken im-Mr. Specres. And what action, if any, did you take following that notification'

mediately upon arrival.

SPECTER. And approximately what time did you arrive in Emergency

or estimate, rather, about 12:40. "Dr. McClelland. This is a mere approximation, but I would approximate

Dr. McClelland. At the time I arrived, Dr. Perry-would you like the full Specter And who was present, if anyone, at the time of your arrival?

names of all these?

Mr. Specter. That would be fine, I would appreciate that.

fail to take the trouble to turn him over?" "How did the practitioner who signed the death certificate of the President

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CLARK. Yes, sir.

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SPECTER. Thank you very much, Dr. Clark

CLARK, All right

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SPECIES. And approximately what time did you arrive in Emerger

"Dr. McClelland. This is a mere approximation, but I would approximor estimate, rather, about 12:40.

Dr. McClelland. At the time I arrived, Dr. Perry-would you like the f Species. And who was present, if anyone, at the time of your arrive

names of all these? Mr. Specter. Tha That would be fine, I would appreciate that

shaw, Dr. James Carrico, Dr. Paul Peters. Dr. McClelland. Dr. Malcolm Perry, Dr. Charles Baxter, Dr. Charles Cren-

Mr. Spectra. Were they all present at the time you arrived?

Dr. McClelland. They were not present when I arrived.
Mr. Specter. Will you start with the ones who were present?

The others I mentioned arrived subsequently or about the same time that I did. Dr. McClelland. Starting with the ones who were present, I'm sorry, the ones who were present when I arrived were Drs. Carrico, Perry and Baxter. Spectres. Then, what other doctors, if any, arrived after you did, in

addition to those whom you have already mentioned?

Dr. McCleiland. In addition, the ones that arrived afterwards, were Dr.

n Salyer.

McClelland. S-a-l-y-e-r, Dr. Fouad, F-o-u-a-d Bashour, Dr. Donald Sel

SPECTER S-e-1-d-i-n?

Dr. McCletland. S-e-1-d-i-n—I believe that's all. Mr. Spectes. What did you observe as to President Kennedy's condition at

his face was extremely swollen and suffused with blood appeared cyanotic—Mr. Specter. "Cyanotic"—may I interrupt—just what do you mean by that in from a distance of only 2 or 3 feet as I put on a pair of surgical gloves, it was obvious that he had sustained a probably mortal head injury, and that Dr. McClelland. Well, on initially coming into the room and inspecting him

lay terms? ratory movements, but was receiving artificial respiration from a machine, after massive head injuries denoting increased intracranial pressure, and it seemed that he perhaps was not making, at the time at least, spontaneous respiof the tissue. Dr. McCIelland. This mean bluish discoloration, bluish-black discoloration The eyes were somewhat protuberant, which is usually seen

anesthesia machine. Mr. Spectes. Who was operating that machine?

we call an intermittent positive pressure breathing machine. of the doctors in the room, I don't recall which one, had been operating what Dr. McClelland. The machine—there was a changeover, just as I came in, one

Mr. Spectes. Had that machine been utilized prior to your arrival?

the room with a larger anesthesia machine, which is a better type machine with which to maintain control of respiration, and this was then attached to the tube in the President's tracheotom; anyway, respiratory movements were being made for him with these two machines, which were in the process of Dr. McClelland. It was in use as I arrived, yes, and about the same time I arrived—this would be one other doctor who came in the room that I forgot about—Dr. Jenkins, M. T. Jenkins, professor of anesthesiology, came into being changed when I came in.

Then, as I took my post to help with the tracheotomy, I was standing at the end of the stretcher on which the President was lying, immediately at his head for purposes of holding a tracheotom, or a retractory in the neck life. Mr. Species. What did you observe, if anything, as to the status of the neck

wound when you first arrived?

incision through a very small, perhaps less than one quarter inch in diameter would in the neck.

Mr. Species. Do you recall whether he described it any more precisely than converted into a tracheotomy incision. The skin incision had been made by Dr. Perry, and he told me—although I did not see that—that he had made the Dr. McClelland. The neck wound, when I first arrived, was at this time

that?

Dr. McCletland. He did not at that time.

Dr. McCletland. Has he ever described it any more precisely for you?

Mr. Specter. Has he since that time.

Dr. McCletland. He has since that time.

Mr. Specter. And what description has he given of it since that time?

Mr. Specter.

essentially as I have just described, that it was a very small injury, with clear Dr. McClelland. As well as I can recall, the description that he gave was

> with minimal tissue damage surrounding it on the Skin was a server of that bullet cut, although somewhat irregular margins of less than a quarter inch in diameter.

wound, or had the incision obliterated it?

Dr. McClelland. The incision had obliterated it, essentially, the skin portion

Mr. Specter. Before proceeding to describe what you did in connection with

the head wound? the tracheostomy, will you more fully describe your observation with respect to

already described, to help out with the tracheotomy, I was in such a position that I could very closely examine the head wound, and I noted that the right posterior portion of the skull had been extremely blasted. It had been shatered, apparently, by the force of the shot so that the parietal bone was prolateral half, and this sprung open the bones that I mentioned in such a way that you could actually look down into the skull cavity itself and see that truded up through the scalp and seemed to be fractured almost along its right posterior half, as well as some of the occipital bone being fractured in its of bleeding which was occurring mainly from the large venous channels in the probably a third or so, at least, of the brain tissue, posterior cerebral tissue and some of the cerebellar tissue had been blasted out. There was a large amount some of the cerebellar tissue had been blasted out. Dr. McClelland. As I took the position at the head of the table that I have

skull which had been blasted open. Mr. Specter. Was he alive at the time you first saw him?

Dr. McCletland. I really couldn't say, because as I mentioned in the hectic activity—I really couldn't say what his blood pressure was or what his pulse was or anything of that sort. The only thing I could say that would perhaps or two spontaneous respiratory movements but it would be difficult to say, since the machine was being used on him, whether these were true spontaneous respiragive evidence—this is not vital activity—at most, is that maybe he made one tions or not. was or anything of that sort.

Mr. Spectes. Would you now describe the activity and part that you per-

formed in the treatment which followed your arrival?

apparatus was attached to this instead of the previous tube which had been already been blasted or torn open by the fragment of the bullet, and inserting a tinge metric fraction with tube into this hole, and after this the breathing making a small opening into the trachea near the spot where the trachea had making an incision in the neck, tracting the neck muscles out of the way, and Baxter in doing the tracheotomy. All three of us worked together in McClelland. Yes; as I say, all I did was simply assist Dr. Perry and e 2

Mr. Specter. In conducting that operation, did you observe any interior

damage to the President?

Dr. McClelland, Yes.

a degree at least that it required partial cutting of some of the neck muscles in order to get good enough exposure to put in the tracheotomy tube, but there was a good deal of soft tissue damage and damage to the trachea itself where appartusion and hematoma formation in the tissue lateral to the right side of the trachea and the swelling and bleeding around this site was to such extent muscles which were applied closely to it. ently the missile had gone between the trachea on the right side and the strap that the trachea was somewhat deviated to the left side, not a great deal, but to Mr. Specter. Will you describe that for me, please?

Dr. McClelland. That damage consisted mainly of a large amount of con-

time you were performing the procedures you have just described? Mr. SPECTER. What other treatment was given to President Kennedy at the

giving of blood and fluids, and as I recall, he received a certain amount of blood. but I don't know exactly how much, since I was not actually giving the blood. of the activity, and large plastic tubes were placed into these veins for consisted of the placement of cutdown sites in his extremities, namely, the mak-I'm not sure about that, since I was not paying too much attention to that part ing of incisions over large veins in the arms and, I believe, in the leg; however Dr. McClellann. To the best of my knowledge, the other treatment had

Dr. McClelland, Dr. Malcolm Perry, Dr. Charles Baxter, Dr. Charles Cren-

The others I mentioned arrived subsequently or about the same time that I did. Dr. McClelland. Starting with the ones who were present, I'm sorry, the ones who were present when I arrived were Drs. Carrico, Perry and Baxter. SPECTER. Then, what other doctors, if any, arrived after you did, in

addition to those whom you have already mentioned? McClelland. In addition, the ones that arrived afterwards, were Dr.

SPECTER S-a-1-y-e-r?

Dr. McClelland. S-a-l-y-e-r, Dr. Fouad, F-o-u-a-d Bashour, Dr. Donald Sel

Mr. SPECTER S-e-1-d-i-n?

Dr. McClelland. S-e-l-d-i-n-I believe that's all

Mr. Spectes. What did you observe as to President Kennedy's condition at

his face was extremely swollen and suffused with blood appeared cyanoticwas obvious that he had sustained a probably mortal head injury, and that from a distance of only 2 or 3 feet as I put on a pair of surgical Dr. McClerland. Well, on initially coming into the room and inspecting him Mr. SPECTER. "Cyanotic"—may I interrupt—just what do you mean by that in gloves, it

anesthesia machine. ratory movements, but was receiving artificial respiration from a machine, an seemed that he perhaps was not making, at the time at least, spontaneous respiafter massive head injuries denoting increased intracranial pressure, and it McClelland. This mean bluish discoloration, bluish-black discoloration The eyes were somewhat protuberant, which is usually seen

Mr. Specter. Who was operating that machine?
Dr. McCleland. The machine—there was a changeover, just as I came in, one of the doctors in the room, I don't recall which one, had been operating what we call an intermittent positive pressure breathing machine.

Dr. McClelland. It was in use as I arrived, yes, and about the same time I arrived—this would be one other doctor who came in the room that I forgot about—Dr. Jenkins, M. T. Jenkins, professor of anesthesiology, came into the tube in the President's tracheotom; anyway, respiratory movements were being made for him with these two machines, which were in the process of the room with a larger anesthesia machine, which is a better type machine with which to maintain control of respiration, and this was then attached to Mr. SPECTER. Had that machine been utilized prior to your arrival?

being changed when I came in.
Then, as I took my post to help with the tracheotomy, I was standing at of the stretcher on which the President was lying, immediately at for purposes of holding a tracheotom, or a retractory in the steek line. What did you observe, if anything, as to the status of the neck

incision through a very small, perhaps less than one quarter inch in diameter converted into a tracheotomy incision. wound when you first arrived? Dr. Perry, and he told me—although I did not see that—that he had made the Dr. McClelland. The neck wound, when I first arrived, The skin incision had been made by was at this time

Mr. SPECTER. Do you recall whether he described it any more precisely than

Dr. McClelland. He did not at that time

deline dan Caratral Amban (I

Specter. Has he ever described it any more precisely for you's

essentially as I have just described, that it was a very small injury, with Mr. SPECTER. Has up to the time.

Dr. McCleland. He has since that time.

Mr. SPECTER. And what description has he given of it since that time?

Mr. SPECTER. And what description has he given of it since that time?

Dr. McCleland. As well as I can recall, the description that he gas

Dr. McCleland. As well as I can recall, the description that he gas

Dr. McCleland. that he gave was clear

> with minimal tissue damage surrounding it on the skin was a serve of that bullet cut, although somewhat irregular margins of less than a quarter men in manuever,

wound, or had the incision obliterated it?

The incision had obliterated it, essentially, the skin portion

the tracheostomy, will you more fully describe your observation with respect to Mr. Specter. Before proceeding to describe what you did in connection with

already described, to help out with the tracheotomy, I was in such a position that I could very closely examine the head wound, and I noted that the right positivity portion of the skull had been extremely playing. It had been shattered, upparently by the rorce of the shot so that the parietal bone was prolateral half, and this sprung open the bones that I mentioned in such a way that you could actually look down into the skull cavity itself and see that of bleeding which was occurring mainly from the large venous channels in the some of the cerebellar tissue had been blasted out. probably a third or so, at least, of the brain tissue, posterior cerebral tissue and posterior half, as well as some of the occipital bone being fractured in its truded up through the scalp and seemed to be fractured almost along its right Dr. McClelland. As I took the position at the head of the table that I have There was a large amount

skull which had been blasted open. Mr. Specter. Was he alive at the time you first saw him?

or two spontaneous respiratory movements but it would be difficult to say, since the machine was being used on him, whether these were true spontaneous respiragive evidence—this is not vital activity—at most, is that maybe he made one activity—I really couldn't say what his blood pressure was or what his pulse was or anything of that sort. The only thing I could say that would perhaps was or anything of that sort. Dr. McClelland. I really couldn't say, because as I mentioned in the hectic

tions or not. Mr. Specter. Would you now describe the activity and part that you per-

making a small opening into the trachea near the spot where the trachea had already been blasted or torn open by the fragment of the bullet, and inserting a large meter trachedomy tube into this hole, and after this the breathing formed in the treatment which followed your arrival?

Dr. McCleiland. Yes; as I say, all I did was simply assist Dr. Perry and apparatus was attached to this instead of the previous tube which had making an incision in the neck, tracting the neck muscles out of the way, and Baxter in doing the tracheotomy. All three of us worked together in

Mr. Specter. In conducting that operation, dld you observe any interior

damage to the President?

Dr. McClelland, Yes.

a degree at least that it required partial cutting of some of the neck muscles in order to get good enough exposure to put in the tracheotomy tube, but there was a good deal of soft tissue damage and damage to the trachea itself where appartusion and hematoma formation in the tissue lateral to the right side of the muscles which were applied closely to it. ently the missile had gone between the trachea on the right side and the strap that the trachea was somewhat deviated to the left side, not a great deal, but to trachea and the swelling and bleeding around this site was to such Mr. Spectes. Will you describe that for me, please?

Dr. McClelland. That damage consisted mainly of a large amount of con-

Mr. Specter. What other treatment was given to President Kennedy at the

of the activity, and large plastic tubes were placed into these veins for the giving of blood and fluids, and as I recall, he received a certain amount of blood consisted of the placement of cutdown sites in his extremities, namely, the maktime you were performing the procedures you have just described?

Dr. McClelland. To the best of my knowledge, the other treatment had but I don't know exactly how much, since I was not actually giving the blood I'm not sure about that, since I was not paying too much attention to that part ing of incisions over large veins in the arms and, I believe, in the leg;

Dr. BAXTER. I do.
Mr. Specter. Would you state your full name, please?
Dr. BAXTER. Charles Rufus Baxter.
Mr. Specter. What is your profession, sir?
Dr. BAXTER. I am a medical doctor of surgery, general surgeon.

School, 1950 through 1954, 1955 straight medicine internship, 1956 medicine through the present—this is 1964, I got out of the Army—in 1958, 1958 through residency—internal medicine residency, 1956 through 1958, surgical research Specter. Will you outline briefly your educational background?

BAXYER. University of Texas—1948 through 1950, Southwestern Medical surgery residency, and 1962 until now, assistant professor of surgery. Army Medical Center, 1958 through 1964--surgical residency, and 1964

Mr. Species. And are you board certified, Doctor?

Dr. BAXTER. Yes.

Mr. SPECTER. And what boards have you passed?

Dr. BAXTER. The American Board of Surgeons.

Dr. BAXTER. 1963.

Dr. BAXTER. 1963.

Mr. Specter. And what is your specific title at the medical school?

Assistant professor of surgery.

Mr. Specter. Did you have occasion to aid in the treatment of President Ken-

nedy at Parkland Hospital? Dr. BAXTER. Yes.

Mr. Spectes. And will you outline briefly the circumstances surrounding your

me that the President was on the way to the emergency room, having been shot. to 1 and was contacted there by the supervisor of the emergency room, who told being called to render such assistance? I went on a dead run to the emergency room as fast as I could and it took me Dr. Baxter. I was conducting the student health service in the hours of 12

about 3 or 4 minutes to get there. Mr. Specter. Approximately what time did you arrive at the emergency room?

Dr. BAXTER. I think it was 12:40-thereabouts.

Mr. SPECTER. And who was present at that time?

BAXTER. Dr. Carrico and Dr. Jones and Dr. Jenkins-several nurses

Mr. Species. Can you identify the nurses?

others whose names-Miss Henchliffe was there Dr. Baxten, Yes; Mrs. Nelson-and who else? There were two or three

Mr. Species. Miss Bowron?

Dr. BAXTER. Who?
Mr. Specter. Was Miss Bowron there?
Dr. BAXTER. Yes; I believe so.
Mr. Specter. Were any other nurses there?
Mr. Specter. Were any other hands sure of their names.
Dr. BAXTER. One or two more, but I'm not sure of their names.
Mr. Specter. Can you identify any other doctors who were there at that

finally came. thesiologist who came. Dr. BAXTES. Oh, let's see-I'm not sure whether the others came before or I believe Jackie Hunt-yes-she was, I believe she was the anes-There was Crenshaw, Peters, and Kemp Clark, Dr.

Mr. Specter. Was Dr. Don Curtis there? Dr. Baxter. I'm not sure—I just don't remember. Mr. Specter. When you arrived, what did you observe as to the condition of

was not immediately determined. His eyes were buiging, the pupils were fixed and dilated and deviated outward, both pupils were deviated laterally. At wound in the skull which was covered at that time with blood, and its extent He was very obviously in extremis. There was a large gaping

CONTROL TO THE PROPERTY OF THE

on his own or not, I couldn't determine. Mr. Specter. In what way was his breathing being assisted? Dr. Baxter. With an anesthesia machine.

that time his breathing was being assisted so that whether he was breathing

Mr. Spectes. Would you continue to describe what you observed as to his

Dr. BAXTER. There were no pulses that I could feel present. The anesthesi-

ologist told me that he did still have a heartheat. Mr. Specter. Who is that who said that to you?

the rest of the body, the only other wound was in his neck, that we saw. with fluids running. beating. Dr. BAXTER. Well, I believe this was Carrico who said that his heart was still There was present at the time two intravenous catheters in place ds running. We were informed at that time—well, having looked over

Dr. Jones, I believe, was placing in a left anterior chest tube because of this Dr. Carrico said that he had observed a tracheal laceration. At that moment

information. We proceeded at that time with a tracheotomy.

I believe that's all-there may have been one more person that held the re-Dr. Baxten. Dr. Perry and myself, with the assistance of Dr. McClelland, and Mr. Species. Who performed the tracheotomy?

Mr. Specter. What else, if anything, did you do for President Kennedy at

during the tracheotomy and the chest tube placement. that point none of us could hear a heartbeat present. Apparently this had ceased anterior chest tube, and then helped Dr. Perry complete the tracheotomy. Dr. BAXTER. During the tracheotomy, I helped with the insertion of a right

chest to attempt to revive him, while the closed chest massage was going on, and we had an opportunity to look at his head wound then and saw that the chest cardiac massage only until we could get a cardioscope hooked up to there was none, and we discussed at that moment whether we should open the tell us if there were any detectible heartbeat electrically present, at least, and was present—a large quantity of brain was present on the cart, well—we felt that such an additional heroic attempt was not warranted, and we did not prodamage was beyond hope, that is, in a word-literally the right side of his nounce him dead but ceased our efforts, and awaited the priest and last rites head had been blown off. We then gave him or Dr. Perry and Dr. Clark alternated giving him closed With this and the observation that the cerebellum

before we pronounced him dead. Mr. Specter. Did the priest then arrive to perform the last rites?

was Oswald Dr. BAXTER. Yes.
Mr. Specter. At what time was he pronounced dead?
Dr. BAXTER. As I recall, it was 1:08. I'm not sure, it may have been that that

death be fixed with any precision?

Dr. Baxter. I don't think so—the time elapsing in all of this resuscitation Mr. Spectes. But it was approximately 1 o'clock? Then, could the time of

It was sometime between a quarter to 1 and 1 o'clock.

Mr. Specter. Have you now described all of the efforts which were made to and the time the heart actually ceased, I don't think one could be very sure of it.

save the life of the President?

Dr. BAXTER. Only with the exception, I think, of the fluids that were administered. He was given hydrocortisone because of his previous medical condition. He was given no negative blood because the blood loss was rather flerce and,

I believe that's all Mr. Sprores. What other doctors arrived during the course of the treatment

in addition to those whom you have already mentioned? the room, but their names, I'm not sure of. we had some of the same crew and a different crew on the Governor and on Dr. Baxten. I don't recall-I know that there were more doctors present in The reason I'm not sure is because

Oswald, and I'm afraid that I've gotten them mixed up. Now, will you describe in as much particularity as you can the

nature of the head wound?

temporal parietal plate of bone laid outward to the side and there was a large area, oh, I would say 6 by 8 or 10 cm. of lacerated brain oozing from this wound, above the manubrium of the sternum, the sternal notch. This wound was in The only wound that I actually saw-Dr. Clark examined this

probably, but I can't remember now. there, and then I recall Dr. Jenkins from the Anesthesia Department, and Dr. Seldin, Dr. Crenshaw, and that's about all the doctors—I could think of others

Mr. Specter. Can you identify any other nurses who were there?

CURTIS. No; I can't-I wasn't paying attention to the nurses

did you have any opportunity to observe any wounds on his body Mr. Specter. During the course of your presence near President Kennedy

side of the patient and saw the head wound. Dr. Curris. After I had completed the cutdown, I went around to the right

with copious amounts of hemorrhage. Mr. Specter. And what did you observe there?

Dr. Curris. Oh—fragments of bone and a gross injury to the cranial contents,

Mr. Specter. Did you observe any other wound on the President?

Dr. Curris. No; I didn't. As I said before, I noticed the mass in the pre-

Mr. Specter. And when you say "as you said before," you mean in our previous discussions prior to going on the record here?

respect to the tracheal area; Mr. Specter. And will you state now for the record what you did notice with

Dr. Curris. The President's head was extended or hyperextended and I noticed that in the superasternal notch there was a mass that looked like a hematoma to me, or a blood clot in the tissues.

Mr. Species. How big was that hematoma'

Dr. Cueris. Oh, I think it was 5 cm. in size.

Mr. Specier. What color was it?

Dr. Curris. It had no color—there was just skin overlying it.

Dr. Cueris. Probably a hematoma. Mr. Species. What did it appear to be?

Mr. Specter. Did you observe any perforation or hole in the President's

Dr. Curris. No; I didn't. But that doesn't mean it wasn't there

Mr. Specter. Did you have an opportunity to look closely for it?

an opening on his neck?

Dr. Curtis. No. Mr. Spectes. Did you hear any discussion among any of the doctors about Dr. Curris. I focused my attention on his neck for an instant, and that's all

CURTIS. No; I didn't.

Dr. CURTIS. No; I didn't. SPECTER. Did you make any written report concerning your activity

Mr. Specier. Have you any notes or writings of any sort concerning you

work with the President?

Mr. Sprotze. Have you talked to any representatives of the Federal Government about your participation in treating President Kennedy before today? Dr. CUBTIS, No.

court reporter, did you and I have a very brief conversation concerning the purpose of the deposition and the general questions which I would ask you on Mr. Specter. Prior to the time that we went on the record here with Dr. Cueris. No; I haven't

Mr. Spectes. And is the information which you have provided on the record the same as that which you gave me before the court reporter started taking

Mr. Specter. Do you have anything to add which you think would be helpful to the Commission in its work?

Dr. Curris. No; I don't think so.

Mr. Specter. Thank you very much, Dr. Curtis, for coming here today. Dr. Curus. All right.

#### TESTIMONY OF DR. FOUAD A. BASHOUR

The testimony of Dr. Fouad A. Bashour was taken at 1:15 p.m., on March 25, 1964, at Parkland Memorial Hospital, Dallas, Tex., by Mr. Arlen Specter, assistant counsel of the President's Commission

Mr. Specter. May the record show that Dr. Fouad Bashour has appeared pursuant to a letter of request from the President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy, in connection with the Commission's inquiry into cal treatment received at Parkland Hospital, and Dr. Bashour's knowledge, if all of the factors surrounding the assassination of the President, including mediany, as related to the treatment in the emergency room.

With that preliminary statement of purpose, Dr. Bashour, would you mind

rising and then raise your right hand?

Do you solemnly swear that the testimony you give before the President's Commission in this deposition proceeding will be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, so help you God? Dr. BASHOUR. I do.

Mr. Specter. Would you state your full name for the record, please. Dr. Bashour. F-o-u-a-d (spelling), Fouad A. Bashour.

Mr. Specter. What is your profession, sir?

sociate professor of medicine. Mr. Bashous. I am an internist with a specialization in cardiology. I am as-

Mr. Specter. Are you duly licensed by the State of Texas to practice medicine

Dr. BASHOUR, Yes.

Mr. Spectes. And are you board certified at the present time?

Dr. Bashour. No, sir; I don't have my board because I am not yet a citizen. I will be taking my citizenship this year, I hope, and then I will be able to sit

Mr. Specter. Did you have occasion to assist in the treatment of President Kennedy back on November 22, 1963?

Dr. Bashour. Yes; we were called from the dining room, the doctors' dining

room, and we went directly to the President Kennedy room.

Mr. Specter. When you say "we" whom do you mean by that?

Dr. Bashous. Dr. Seldin and myself—we left the dining room and went right

straight down to the President's room. Mr. Specter. And what is Dr. Seldin's first name?

Dr. Bashour. Donald. Mr. Species. And what is his specialty, if any?

Dr. Bashour. He's chairman of the department of medicine and professor of medicine. He is a specialist and a recognized famous specialist in renal diseases. Mr. Specter. And what, in lay language, does that facet of medicine involve? Dr. Bashour. Kidney diseases.
Mr. Specter. Did Dr. Seldin accompany you into the emergency room where

President Kennedy was located?

Dr. Bashour. We went to the room together and then I was left alone because this is a problem—a heart problem.

Mr. Specter. Did Dr. Seldin remain in the room with you?

Dr. BasHous. Well, he came and stayed for-he just left the room after we

Mr. Species. How long did he stay in the room?

Dr. Basnous. A few seconds.

Mr. Specter. Who was present in the room when you arrived?

tion of the President, and the probably there were some three or four-I don't sage on the President, Dr. Jenkins was in charge of controlling artificial respira-Dr. Basnous. When I arrived, Dr. Kemp Clark was doing the cardiac mas-

Mr. Specter. And what did you observe the President's condition to be at the

time you arrived?

Dr. Basnour. The President was lying on the stretcher, the head wound was

Don Tail Windig 20 doublet - and wingling

## TESTIMONY OF DR. KENNETH EVERETT SALYER

The testimony of Dr. Kenneth Everett Salyer was takent at 6:15 p.m., on March 25, 1964, at Parkland Memorial Hospital, Dallas, Tex., by Mr. Arlen Specter, assistant counsel of the President's Commission.

with the inquiries being conducted by the President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy, which is looking into all facets of the shooting. Mr. Specter. May the record show that Dr. Kenneth Salyer is present in response to an inquiry that he appear to have his deposition taken in connection including the wounds of the President and the care he received at Parkland

With that preliminary statement of purpose, Dr. Salyer, will you stand up

and raise your right hand?

Do you solemnly swear that the testimony you will give before the President's Commission in the course of this deposition will be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, so help you God?

Mr. Specter. Have you had an opportunity to examine the document or the Executive order creating the President's Commission and Rules for the taking SALYER. Yes; I have.

Mr. Specter. And are you willing to have your deposition taken today without having the formal three days of written notice, which you have a right to, if you wish?

SPECTER. You are willing to waive that right, is that right?

Mr. Specter. You are willing to warry the record, please?

Dr. Salyer. Would you state your full name for the record, please?

Mr. Specter. Would you state your full name for the record, please?

Dr. Salyer. What is your profession?

Dr. Salyer. Physician.

Mr. Specter. Are you duly licensed to practice medicine by the State of Texas?

Dr. Salyer. Yes; I am.

University of Kansas, and internship at Parkland, and now a first year resident in surgery at Parkland Hospital. Dr. SALYER, A B.S. degree at the University of Kansas, an M.D. degree at the

Mr. Specter. In what year did you graduate from the University of Kansas

Medical School

SALYER, 1962.

SPECTER, And how old are you, Dr. Salyer?

SALTER, I am 27.

Mr. Dr. SPECTER. Will you relate briefly the circumstances surrounding your being

called in to assist in the treatment of President Kennedy? Dr. Saltes. Well, for the month of November, as part of our rotation on gery, I spent that month on neurosurgery, and being on call that day for any emergencies which come in to our emergency room related to neurosurgical so I thought I should go down to the emergency room and see what the situawas upstairs viewing a movie when I heard that the President had arrived and problems, we would be called down to the emergency room to see these, and

tors-I could list specific ones that I remember if you would like. Dr. Salves. Oh, I don't recall-I know that there were a room full of doc-Mr. Specter. And, upon your arrival at the emergency room, who was present?

Mr. SPECTER. Would you please?

Dr. Jenkins and Dr. Perry and Dr. Baxter, and also Dr. Bob McClelland and Dr. Carrico and Dr. Crenshaw, and I think a Dr. Gene Akin was there alsoat that time, when I first came in. Dr. SALYER. I don't really think I could give you every one, but I remember

> nurses in there at that time.
>
> Mr. Specter. Can you identify any of the nurses who were there?
>
> Dr. Salter. What was the President. Dr. Salyes. No; I don't recall any others—there could have been some, there were a lot of people sort of moving in and out. There certainly were a lot of

SPECTER. What was the President's condition at the time you arrived?

Mr. Specter. What did you observe about him with respect to any wounds he

Dr. SALYER. Well, I observed that he did have some sucking wound of some type on his neck, and that he also had a wound of his right temporal region—

these were the two main wounds.

Mr. Specter. Did you have an opportunity to observe his throat?

lot of doctors more closely around him. I might mention also, I think just right after I came in the room Dr. Clark and Dr. Grossman also arrived. Dr. SALYER No; I really did not. I think there were a lot of people-a Mr. SPECTER. Doctor who?

Dr. Salver Dr. Grossman, just briefly. He's a neurosurgeon also. Mr. Specter. What is his name? Dr. Salver Dr. Grossman—Bob Grossman. He was just there, He was just there, I think,

briefly.

Dr. SALYER. I couldn't say-I'm not sure he came in the room. SPECTER. How long was he there? I know they

occupied in making sure an LV. was going and hanging up a bottle of blood. Mr. Specter. Is the—is Dr. Crenshaw a resident? were together—I cannot say that for sure.

Mr. Specter. To what extent did Dr. Crenshaw participate?

Dr. Salyer. Dr. Crenshaw participated about the extent that I did. We were

him specifically because we were sort of working there together on that. Mr. Specifically because we were sort of working there together on that Dr. Salver. Yes, he is third-year resident. That's the reason I remember

to observe the condition of the President's throat.

Dr. Salyer. Right.

Mr. Specter. What was your answer to that question?

Dr. Salyer. The answer was—there were a later.

Dr. SALYEB. The answer was—there were a lot of doctors standing around, and I didn't really get to observe the nature of the wound in the throat.

Mr. Spectes. At approximately what time did you arrive at the emergency room where the President was situated?

Dr. SALTEB. I really don't know. Mr. Spectes. What was done for the President by way of treatment that you

cardiac massage—he had LV.'s—intravenous fluids going in a number of sites, and all of the acute measures we administered him. Dr. Salver. Well, an adequate airway eventually, of course, some external

Mr. Specter. I didn't hear you at the end of your answer.

Dr. Salver I said—all of the many other measures that we administered—I don't recall specifically some of the other details as far as medications and

Mr. Specter. What did you observe with respect to the head wound?

Dr. Salver. I came in on the left side of him and noticed that his major wound seemed to be in his right temporal area, at least from the point of view that I could see him, and other than that—nothing other than he did have

a gaping scalp wound-cranial wound. Mr. Specter. Has anyone from the Federal Government talked to you about

your observations of this matter?

Mr. Specter. Do you have anything to add which you think may be of aid the President's Commission in its inquiry? Dr. SALTER. No one has

SALYER. No. I believe not. SPECTER. Thank you very much, Dr. Salyer. SALYER. Thank you.

### TESTIMONY OF DR. KENNETH EVERETT SALYER

ter, assistant counsel of the President's Commission. March 25, 1964, at Parkland Memorial Hospital, Dallas, Tex., by Mr. Arlen Spec-The testimony of Dr. Kenneth Everett Salyer was takent at 6:15 p.m., on

response to an inquiry that he appear to have his deposition taken in connection with the inquiries being conducted by the President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy, which is looking into all facets of the shooting, including the wounds of the President and the care he received at Parkland SPECTER. May the record show that Dr. Kenneth Salyer is present in

and raise your right hand? With that preliminary statement of purpose, Dr. Salyer, will you stand up

Do you solemnly swear that the testimony you will give before the President's Commission in the course of this deposition will be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, so help you God?

Dr. SALYER, I do.

Executive order creating the President's Commission and Rules for the taking Mr. Species. Have you had an opportunity to examine the document or the

Dr. Salyer. Yes; I have.

you wish? Mr. SPECTER. And are you willing to have your deposition taken today without having the formal three days of written notice, which you have a right to, if

Dr. SALYER. Yes. Mr. SPECTER. You are willing to waive that right, is that right?

Mr. Specter. Would you state your full name for the record, please

Dr. Salver. Kenneth Everett Salyer.

Mr. SPECTER. What is your profession?

Dr. Salyes. Physician

Mr. Specter. Are you duly licensed to practice medicine by the State of Texas?

Dr. Salyer, Yes; I am. Mr. Specter, And wou Dr. Salver. A B.S. degree at the University of Kansas, an M.D. degree at the SPECTER. And would you outline briefly your educational background

in surgery at Parkland Hospital.

Mr. Specter. In what year did you graduate from the University of Kansas University of Kansas, and internship at Parkland, and now a first year resident

Medical School? 1962

SPECTER. And how old are you, Dr. Salyer?

Dr. Salver. I am 27.

Mr. Specter. Will you relate briefly the circumstances surrounding your being

gery, I spent that month on neurosurgery, and being on call that day for any emergencies which come in to our emergency room related to neurosurgical called in to assist in the treatment of President Kennedy?

Dr. Salver. Well, for the month of November, as part of our rotation on surso I thought I should go down to the emergency room and see what the situawas upstairs viewing a movie when I heard that the President had arrived and problems, we would be called down to the emergency room to see these, and I

Dr. Salves. Oh, I don't recall-I know that there were a room full of doc-Mr. Specter. And, upon your arrival at the emergency room, who was present?

tors-I could list specific ones that I remember if you would like

Mr. Species. Would you please?

at that time, when I first came in. Dr. Carrico and Dr. Crenshaw, and I think a Dr. Gene Akin was there also-Dr. Jenkins and Dr. Perry and Dr. Baxter, and also Dr. Bob McClelland and Dr. SALYEB. I don't really think I could give you every one, but I remember

g.

Mr. Specter. Can you think of any others?

were a lot of people sort of moving in and out. There certainly were a lot of Dr. SALYEE. No; I don't recall any others-there could have been some, there

nurses in there at that time. SPECTEB. Can you identify any of the nurses who were there?

SALYEB. It was critical. SPECTER. What was the President's condition at the time you arrived? SALYER No; I can't.

may have sustained? Mr. Specter. What did you observe about him with respect to any wounds he

type on his neck, and that he also had a wound of his right temporal region-Dr. Salven. Well, I observed that he did have some sucking wound of some

these were the two main wounds.

Mr. Specter, Did you have an opportunity to observe his throat?

Dr. Salyer, No; I really did not. I think there were a lot of people—a lot of doctors more closely around him. I might mention also, I think just right after I came in the room Dr. Clark and Dr. Grossman also arrived.

Mr. Specter, Doctor who?

Dr. Salyer, Dr. Grossman, just briefly. He's a neurosurgeon also.

Mr. Specter, What is his name?

Dr. Grossman—Bob Grossman. He was just there, I think,

briefly. Mr. Spectes. How long was he there?

were together-I cannot say that for sure. Dr. Salves. I couldn't say-I'm not sure he came in the room. I know they

Mr. Spectes. To what extent did Dr. Crenshaw participate?

occupied in making sure an I.V. was going and hanging up a bottle of blood.

Mr. Specter. Is the—is Dr. Crenshaw a resident?

Dr. Salyer. Yes, he is third-year resident. That's the reason I remember Dr. SALYER. Dr. Crenshaw participated about the extent that I did. We were

Mr. Specter. I had asked you a moment ago whether you had an opportunity to observe the condition of the President's throat.

Dr. Salver. Right. him specifically because we were sort of working there together on that.

Mr. SPECIER. What was your answer to that question?

Dr. SALYER. The answer was-there were a lot of doctors standing around

and I didn't really get to observe the nature of the wound in the throat.

Mr. Specter, At approximately what time did you arrive at the emergency room where the President was situated?

Dr. Salyer, I really don't know.

Mr. SPECIER. What was done for the President by way of treatment that you

and all of the acute measures we administered him. cardiac massage—he had I.V.'s—intravenous fluids going in a number of sites, Dr. Salver Well, an adequate airway eventually, of course, some external Species. I didn't hear you at the end of your answer

Dr. Salyer. I said—all of the many other measures that we administered— I don't recall specifically some of the other details as far as medications and

wound seemed to be in his right temporal area, at least from the point of view that I could see him, and other than that-nothing other than he did have Mr. Spectra. What did you observe with respect to the head wound? Dr. Salvas. I came in on the left side of him and noticed that his major

a gaping scalp wound—cranial wound.

Mr. Specter. Has anyone from the Federal Government talked to you about your observations of this matter's

Dr. SALYER. No one has.

the President's Commission in its inquiry? Mr. Specter. Do you have anything to add which you think may be of aid to

Dr. Salver. No. I believe not. Mr. Specter. Thank you very much, Dr. Salver. Dr. Salver. Thank you.

8

The testimony of Dr. Kenneth Everett Salyer was takent at 6:15 p.m., on March 25, 1964, at Parkland Memorial Hospital, Dallas, Tex., by Mr. Arlen Specter, assistant counsel of the President's Commission.

nation of President Kennedy, which is looking into all facets of the shooting response to an inquiry that he appear to have his deposition taken in connection with the inquiries being conducted by the President's Commission on the Assassiincluding the wounds of the President and the care he received at Parkland Mr. Specter. May the record show that Dr. Kenneth Salyer is present in

and raise your right hand? With that preliminary statement of purpose, Dr. Salyer, will you stand up

Do you solemnly swear that the testimony you will give before the President's Commission in the course of this deposition will be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, so help you God?

SALYER, I do.

Mr. Specter. Have you had an opportunity to examine the document or the Executive order creating the President's Commission and Rules for the taking

having the formal three days of written notice, which you have a right to, Dr. Salver. Yes; I have.

Mr. Specter. And are you willing to have your deposition taken today without

SPECTER. You are willing to waive that right, is that right?

Dr. SALYER. Yes.

Mr. Specter. Would you state your full name for the record, please?

Dr. Salyer. Kenneth Everett Salyer.

Mr. Specter. What is your profession?

Dr. Salyer. Physician.

Mr. Specter. Are you duly licensed to practice medicine by the State SALYER. Yes; I am. SPECTER. Are you duly licensed to practice medicine by the State of Texas?

SPECTER. And would you outline briefly your educational background,

in surgery at Parkland Hospital. University of Kansas, and internship at Parkland, and now a first year resident Dr. Salver.-A B.S. degree at the University of Kansas, an M.D. degree at the

Mr. Specter. In what year did you graduate from the University of Kansas

Dr. SALYEB. 1962.

Mr SPECTEB. And how old are you, Dr. Salyer?

SALYER, I am 27.

Mr. Specter. Will you relate briefly the circumstances surrounding your being

gery, I spent that month on neurosurgery, and being on call that day for any emergencies which come in to our emergency room related to neurosurgical called in to assist in the treatment of President Kennedy?

Dr. Salver. Well, for the month of November, as part of our rotation on surso I thought I should go down to the emergency room and see what the situawas upstairs viewing a movie when I heard that the President had arrived and problems, we would be called down to the emergency room to see these, and I

Dr. Salyer. Oh, I don't recall-I know that there were a room full of doc-Mr. Spectes. And, upon your arrival at the emergency room, who was present? -I could list specific ones that I remember if you would like

SPECIES. Would you please?

at that time, when I first came in. Dr. Salver, I don't really think I could give you every one, but I remember Dr. Jenkins and Dr. Perry and Dr. Baxter, and also Dr. Bob McClelland and Dr. Carrico and Dr. Crenshaw, and I think a Dr. Gene Akin was there also-

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Mr. Spectes. Can you identify any of the nurses who were there?

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Mr. SPECTER. How long was he there?

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Mr. Specter. What was done for the President by way of treatment that you

Dr. Salver. Well, an adequate airway eventually, of course, some external cardiac massage—he had I.V.'s—intravenous fluids going in a number of sites. and all of the acute measures we administered him

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Dr. SALYER, I came in on Mr. Specter. What did you observe with respect to the head the left side of him and noticed that his major

wound seemed to be in his right temporal area, at least from the point of view that I could see him, and other than that—nothing other than he did have

a gaping scalp wound—cranial wound.

Mr. Specter. Has anyone from the Federal Government talked to you about your observations of this matter?

Dr. SALYER. No one has.

Mr. Specter. Do you have anything to add which you think may be of aid the President's Commission in its inquiry?

Dr. SALYER. No, I believe not

Mr. Specter. Thank you very much, Dr. Salyer

Dr. SALYER, Thank you

March 25, 1964, at Parkland Memorial Hospital, Dallas, Tex., by Mr. Arlen Specter, assistant counsel of the President's Commission. The testimony of Dr. Kenneth Everett Salyer was takent at 6:15 p.m., on

including the wounds of the President and the care he received at Parkland nation of President Kennedy, which is looking into all facets of the shooting response to an inquiry that he appear to have his deposition taken in connection with the inquiries being conducted by the President's Commission on the Assassi-Mr. Specter. May the record show that Dr. Kenneth Salyer is present in

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Dr. SALYEB. I do.

Executive order creating the President's Commission and Rules for the taking of testimony? Mr. Specter. Have you had an opportunity to examine the document or the

Dr. SALYER. Yes; I have.

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you wish?

Dr. Salyer. Yes.

Mr. Specter. You are willing to waive that right, is that right?

Dr. Salyer. Yes.

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in surgery at Parkland Hospital. University of Kansas, and internship at Parkland, and now a first year resident Dr. Salver. A B.S. degree at the University of Kansas, an M.D. degree at the

Medical School? SPECTER. In what year did you graduate from the University of Kansas

Dr. SALYER. 1802.
Mr. SPECTER. And how old are you, Dr. SALYER, I am 27.
Dr. SALYER, I am 27.
Mr. SPECTER. Will you relate briefly the circumstances surrounding your being called in to assist in the treatment of President Kennedy?
Dr. SALYER. Well, for the month of November, as part of our rotation on surpost that month on neurosurgery, and being on call that day for any amount of the property of the property of the see these, and problems, we would be called down to the emergency room to see these, and I was upstairs viewing a movie when I heard that the President had arrived and so I thought I should go down to the emergency room and see what the situa-

tors-I could list specific ones that I remember if you would like Dr. Salver. Oh, I don't recall-I know that there were a room full of doc-Mr. Species. And, upon your arrival at the emergency room, who was present?

. Would you please?

Dr. Carrico and Dr. Crenshaw, and I think a Dr. Gene Akin was there also-Dr. Jenkins and Dr. Perry and Dr. Baxter, and also Dr. Bob McClelland and Dr. Salves. I don't really think I could give you every one, but I remember

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Dr. SALTER. No one has.

the President's Commission in its inquiry' SPECTER. Do you have anything to add which you think may be of aid 8

Dr. Salyer. No, I believe not. Mr. Specter. Thank you very much, Dr. Salyer Dr. Salyer. Thank you.

the Executive order or of the resolution concerning the procedures of the taking tion taken yesterday that you have some information of value to provide to us so that the regular procedure has not been followed of sending you a copy of

Permit me to make those documents available to you

(Handed instruments to the Witness Henchliffe.)

have had the 3 days' notice which you are entitled to if you want it? Miss Henchliffe. It is all right with me. question I have with you is whether it is all right with you to provide us with the information you have today, as opposed to sometime next week after you Counsel, in Washington and he has authorized the taking of this deposition by letter, which I received today, so that it has been authorized, and the real Let me say that since yesterday I have contacted Mr. J. Lee Rankin, General

taken today? Mr. Specter. Is it all right with you to proceed and have your deposition

Miss HENCHLIFFE. Yes, sir.

this Commission as it is holding deposition proceedings now will be the truth the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, so help you God? Mr. Specter. Do you solemnly swear that the testimony you shall give before

Miss HENCHLIFFE. Yes.

Mr. Specter. Will you state your full name, please? Miss Henchliffe. Margaret M. Henchliffe.

Mr. Specter. What is your occupation or profession?
Miss Henchliffe. I am a nurse, registered nurse.
Mr. Specter. And where are you employed?
Miss Henchliffe. Parkland Memorial Hospital.

Mr. Specter. And where were you employed on November 22, 1963?

Miss Henchliffe. Parkland Memorial Hospital.

his way to the hospital? Mr. Specter. And were you notified on that date that the President was on

Miss Henchliffe. No, sir; I didn't know it at the time until later

Mr. Specter. When did you first learn about it, if at all?
Miss Henchliffe. I found out who it was when I went out to get blood.

Mr. Specter. About what time of day was that?
Miss Henchliffe. Well, I guess it was about 2 minutes after he came in.

Mr. Specter. Did you observe him at some place in the hospital? Miss HENCHLIFFE. I was working with him in the emergency room.

at the site of the emergency room? Mr. Specter. Had he arrived in the emergency room when you first arrived

Miss HENCHLIFFE. Do what?

Mr. Spectes. Were you in the area of the emergency room before he came

Miss HENCHLIFFE. Yes.

Mr. Specter. Did you see him actually wheeled into the emergency room? Miss Henchliffe. Yes; in fact, I helped wheel him on into trauma room 1. Mr. Specter. And, where was he when you first saw him? Miss Henchliffe. He was between trauma rooms 1 and 2.

Mr. Specter. Did you see him when he was brought into the hospital itself? Miss Henchliffe. At the emergency entrance—no. It was after he came

into the emergency room

Mr. Specter. He came into the emergency area?

MISS HENCHLIFFE. Yes.

the emergency room No. 1? Mr. Specren. And then you saw him and helped wheel him, you say, into

Miss HENCHLIFFE. Yes.

he had just come into the emergency area? Mr. Specten, And who else was present at the time you first saw him when

very shortly after—afterwards. Miss Henchliffe. Let me see, I think Dr. Carrico was there-he was there

Species. He was there when you arrived? Or arrived shortly after

15

I was the first one in with him, and just in a minute, or seconds, Dr. Carrico Miss Henchliffe. Well, actually I went in ahead of the cart with him and

you want all of them that were in the room? Mr. Specter. And what other doctors arrived, if any?

Miss Henchliffe. Oh, gee. Let's see—there was Dr. Baxter, Dr. Perry, and

Mr. Specier. If you can remember them.

you first saw him? and there was some woman anesthetist that I don't know which—who it was Miss Henchliffe. Dr. Kemp Clark, Dr. Jenkins, Dr. Peters, Dr. Crenshaw What did you observe to be the President's condition when

Miss HENCHLIFFE. I saw him breathe a couple of times and that was all

Mr. Specter. Did you see any wound anywhere on his body?

Miss Henchliffe. Yes; he was very bloody, his head was very bloody when

I saw him at the time.

Mr. Specter. Did you ever see any wound in any other part of his body?

Miss Henchliffe. When I first saw him—except his head.

Mr. Specter. Did you see any wound on any other part of his body?

Miss HENCHLIFFE. Yes; in the neck.

Mr. Specter. Will you describe it, please?

Miss Henchliffe. It was just a little hole in the middle of his neck

Mr. Specter. About how big a hole was it?

Mr. Specter. Have you ever had any experience with bullet holes? Miss Henchliffe. About as big around as the end of my little finger.

Miss Henchliffe, Yes

Mr. Spectes. And what did that appear to you to be?

Miss Henchliffe. An entrance bullet hole—it looked to me like Mr. Specier. Could it have been an exit bullet hole?

Miss Henchliffe. I have never seen an exit bullet hole—I don't remember seeing one that looked like that.

Mr. Specter. What were the characteristics of the hole?

little round jagged-looking-jagged a little bit. Miss Henchliffe. It was just a little round-just a little round hole, just a

Mr. Specter. What experience have you had in observing bullet holes, Miss

Miss Henchliffe. Well, we take care of a lot of bullet wounds down there-

I don't know how many a year.

Mr. Spectes. Have you ever had any formal studies of bullet holes?

Miss Henchliffe. Oh, no; nothing except my experience in the emergency

Mr. Species. In what?

gency room? Miss Henchliffe. In the emergency room is all.

Mr. Specter. What was done to the President after he arrived at the emer-

Miss Henchliffe. Well the first thing, his endotracheal tube was inserted.

Mr. Specter. Were you present all the time he was in the emergency room?

Miss Henchliffe. Except when I left out to get blood.

Mr. Specter. And how long were you gone?

Miss Henchliffe. Oh, about 3 minutes or so-3 or 4 minutes

Mr. Specter. And were you present when he was pronounced dead? Miss Henchliffe. Yes, sir.

nounced to be dead? Mr. Species. What was done with the President's body after he was pro-

and cleaned him up and wrapped him up in sheets until the coffin was brought Miss Henchliffe. Well, after the last rites were said, we then undressed him

Mr. Specier. And after the coffin arrived, what was done with his body?

Mr. Specier. What had he been on up until that time? Miss Henchliffe. He was placed in the coffin.

Miss Henchliffe. An emergency room cart

Mr. Specter. And is that also described as a stretcher?

2