

1 examine panes of wood or panes of glass,
 2 and I have done so myself. It is an
 3 accepted fact.

4 Q Doctor, I show you a sketch which has been
 5 marked for identification "D-28," and I
 6 ask you what this represents?

7 A This letter-sized black and white illustration
 8 labeled "Delta-28," entitled "Perforating,
 9 P-E-R-F-O-R-A-T-I-N-G, Missile,
 10 M-I-S-S-I-L-E, Perforating Missile Wound
 11 of the Skull" shows a scheme, S-C-H-E-M-E,
 12 prepared at the Armed Forces Institute of
 13 Pathology according to my instructions and
 14 based on the factors I just described.

15 Q Doctor, was this prepared under your instruc-
 16 tions before or after the assassination
 17 of President Kennedy?

18 A It was prepared before the assassination of
 19 President Kennedy to demonstrate the
 20 pattern of wounds in bones in a through
 21 and through wound by a projectile. I did
 22 this for teaching purposes because I have
 23 to give many lectures in this field.

24 If the Court please, in connection with

*Alford
 P.E. 406*

*1st to demonstrate
 6.5 mm Carcano*

W4/N3

*1/23/63 from
Mrs. Kennedy's head*

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to us during the course of the autopsy, and it was, I would say, between approximately 11:00 o'clock at night -- I can give you the time, it was during the course of the autopsy this fragment was brought to us and allowed us to determine that this was the wound of exit.

Q Approximately 11:00 o'clock on what date?

A On the 22nd of November, 1963, the date of the assassination.

Q Now, Doctor, were any skull fragments delivered to you which were incompatible with your opinion as to the exit area having been on the side of the head?

A There were none.

Q There were none. Now, having examined the skull particle which you have testified contained evidence as to which direction the bullet was travelling, and as an expert in the field of Pathology, do you have a definite opinion as to whether the projectile which caused the bone damage exhibited by that particle entered from the front or from the back?

A I have a definite opinion. I would like to

add that that bony specimen brought to us was X-rayed and contained metallic fragments which corroborates the finding of metallic fragments seen at the time of the autopsy on the X-ray film of the head of the President, and the X-ray film was taken before the autopsy of the head, I saw the X-ray film, there were metallic fragments on the X-ray, there were metallic fragments in that bony fragment brought to us during the course of the autopsy, and I have a firm opinion that the bullet entered in the back of the head and exited on the right side of the top of the head producing a very large wound.

Q Doctor, did you find any evidence which would indicate that the President was hit by more than one shot in the head?

A No.

Q Doctor, as a result of your examination of the head, the head of the late President, what if you have one, is your opinion as to the direction from which the bullet which inflicted the head wound came?

A The bullet definitely struck in the back of the

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W4/R5

High Velocity is greater than 2,500 ft per sec

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head, disintegrated, which is often the case when such a bullet at high velocity goes through bone, producing numerous fragments, many of them seen on X-ray of the head, and of the bony portion of the exit, and also recovered by us, we found fragments in the brain of the President, and that projectile produced that wound of exit on the right side and top of the head.

Q Doctor, having examined the entire body of the late President Kennedy, did you detect other than the two wounds which you have described to me any other wounds on the body of the late President?

A I did not, no other bullet wounds.

Q Doctor, I exhibit to you a sketch which has been marked for identification "D-29," and I ask you whether you drew this sketch or whether it was drawn by someone else?

A It was drawn by someone else.

Q I further ask you whether this sketch depicts the path of the bullet into and out of the head of the late President Kennedy in accordance with the professional opinions

*Does not show
bullet at "exit"*

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which you have given.

A It does.

MR. DYMOND:

If the Court please, in connection with the testimony of the witness, I would like to offer, file, and produce into evidence the sketch marked for identification "D-29."

MR. OSER:

No objection.

THE COURT:

Let it be received.

BY MR. DYMOND:

Q Now, at this time, Dr. Finck, we will ask that you step down, step before the Jury and with the aid of this sketch demonstrate to them what in your professional opinion happened when the President was hit in the back of the head with the bullet?

A Gentlemen, you are looking at a letter-sized paper reproduction of a drawing labelled here "D-29," D as in Delta. It represents the right side of the head and the right shoulder and upper chest of President Kennedy. For demonstration purposes, the

1 drawing shows the wounds in a general way,
2 arrows indicate the direction of the
3 missile, the arrow behind the back of the
4 head has the word "in," i-n, and the arrow
5 you see in front of the wound on the right
6 side and top of the head is labelled
7 "out," o-u-t. You see a relatively small
8 wound of entry in the back of the head and
9 you see a much larger wound of exit
10 irregular on the right side of the head.
11 This indicates the direction of the
12 bullet striking the back of the head
13 coming out on the right side. If you take
14 the middle of this wound of exit, the
15 general direction of this missile path,
16 p-a-t-h, is from the rear to the front
17 going downward.

18 Q Please return to the stand, Doctor.

19 MR. DYMOND:

20 We now ask that we be permitted to exhibit
21 this to the Jury.

22 BY MR. DYMOND:

23 Q Now, Doctor, in view of the small size, what
24 was according to your testimony the hole
25 of entrance in the President's skull and

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the relatively large size of the hole of exit, was it possible to determine with any degree of preciseness the angle at which this projectile struck the head of the President?

A Not with precision because the wound of exit is quite large, and this is very difficult, a very difficult thing to do, determine the angle based on such findings. It is the best interpretation we could make based on such large wound of exit and the small wound of entry.

Q Now, what was the best interpretation that you could make in view of the relative sizes of these wounds, Doctor?

A That the bullet, that the projectile entered in the back, came out on the right side, and that the direction was from above down.

Q Now, Doctor, is your opinion, is it not a firm one as to the direction of this projectile?

A My opinion regarding the direction of the projectile is firm.

Q Now, Doctor, from the --

A As far as the entry and exit are concerned.

Q Do you have any doubt about that?

*West. know
Position of head*

1 an approximate time. I can give you the
2 reason why he called. As I have stated
3 before, having a wound of entry in the
4 back of the neck, having seen no exit in
5 the front of the neck, nothing from the
6 radiologist who looked at the whole body
7 X-ray films, I have requested as there
8 was no whole bullet remaining in the
9 cadaver of the President, that was a very
10 strong reason for inquiring if there were
11 not another wound in the approximate
12 direction corresponding to that wound of
13 entry in the back of the neck, because in
14 the wound of the head with entry in the
15 back of the head and exit on the right
16 side of the head, I never had any doubt,
17 any question that it was a through-and-
18 through wound of the head with disintegra-
19 tion of the bullet. The difficulty was
20 to have found an entry in the back of the
21 neck and not to have seen an exit
22 corresponding to that entry.

23 Q This puzzled you at this time, is that right,
24 Doctor?

25 A Sorry, I don't understand you.

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... can it do it say "Commission
Exhibit 397." I remember that these
drawings had been made, and you realize
now I am referring to Page 45.

Which is the same thing as Exhibit 68, is that
right?

A Yes, sir, it ... realize the drawings
... work sheets to
... of the autopsy, and
... are added to these schematic
representations of the front and back of
a human body. I know this was involved
in the discussions, in the testimony, but
I can't give you any timing. As I recall,
Dr. Boswell did those and discussed them
but I can't recall exactly when I saw them.

Q In other words, when an autopsy descriptive
list or sheet is used at an autopsy, it
is either used at the time of an autopsy
or shortly thereafter as a work sheet
somewhere in the autopsy room, is that
right, Doctor?

A If Exhibit 68 is an autopsy work sheet, well,
when it was done by Dr. Boswell I don't
know.

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2 A I don't remember.

3 Q Doctor, did you make any types of notes at all
4 at the time of the autopsy yourself?

5 A I may have written down measurements.

6 Q Do you still have those measurements?

7 A No. When I walked out of that autopsy room
8 I didn't have notes with me, to the best
9 of my recollection. I remember taking
10 measurements and giving them to Dr. Humes
11 and Dr. Boswell.

12 Q Do you know whether Commander Boswell made
13 any particular notes at the time of the
14 autopsy?

15 A As I recall I saw Dr. Boswell taking notes. I
16 saw both Dr. Humes and Dr. Boswell taking
17 notes at the time of the autopsy, to the
18 best of my recollection.

19 Q Would your answer be the same with regard to
20 Commander Humes with regard to making
21 notes at the time of the autopsy as it
22 was with Dr. Boswell? Did he also make
23 notes?

24 A As I remember, both of them made notes during
25 the autopsy.

1 wound of the President's neck.

2 THE COURT:

3 He said he didn't dissect anything.

4 THE WITNESS:

5 I made some measurements of, of course
6 to determine the wound, this was
7 the wound of entry in the back of
8 the neck and I examined both edges
9 of the surgeon's surgical incision
10 in the front of the neck. I don't
11 remember a dissection of this area.
12 I remember a very close gross ex-
13 amination.

14 BY MR. OSER:

15 Q Colonel, I believe you testified before that
16 normally in gunshot wounds, correct me if
17 I'm wrong, that when a gunshot wound
18 enters the body it leaves a
19 relatively small hole. What happens to
20 that wound when it exits in regard to the
21 size in comparison to the entry wound?
22 A It varies from one case to the other.
23 The wound of exit may be small. It may be
24 smaller than the wound of entry. It may
25 be larger than the wound of entry. This,

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you described?

A This is compatible with it.

Q Colonel, can you give me the measurements of the wound in the area of the front of the President's neck that I am pointing to here on State Exhibit 69?

A As I recall, it was given by the Dallas surgeons as approximately five millimeters in diameter.

Q Can you convert approximately five millimeters in diameter to a part of an inch for me, please?

A Approximately three-sixteenths of one inch corresponds to five millimeters.

Q Referring, Colonel, to your Summary Report, State-67 for purposes of identification, which you signed on 26 January, 1967, can you tell me why you did not list the size of the wound that you say is the exit wound in the throat of the President?

A Because I did not, I did not see that wound in the front. I did not, I don't know why it is not there.

Q You say you did not see it?

A I did not see the wound of exit in the skin. I saw a hole of exit in the shirt of the

Q Does it appear in your official autopsy report signed by you in November 1963?

A I don't see a microscopic description in the autopsy report of 1963 from page 978 through 983 of the Volume XVI.

Q As of this date, Colonel, in February 1969 can you tell us the results of any microscopic examinations of a cross-section of the wound in the scalp of the President of the United States?

A I have no further information beyond the description I read made by Dr. Humes.

Have you ever been to Dallas, Texas, more particularly Dealey Plaza to see the site of the assassination?

A I have not.

Q The description on State Exhibit 68 of the head wound indicated here says, correct me if I am wrong "Ragged 15 x 6 millimeters." Is that correct as you found them?

A For purposes to show the approximate size, for practical purpose ragged means the edges were irregular and I testified this morning that when a bullet strikes soft tissue with underlying bone close to