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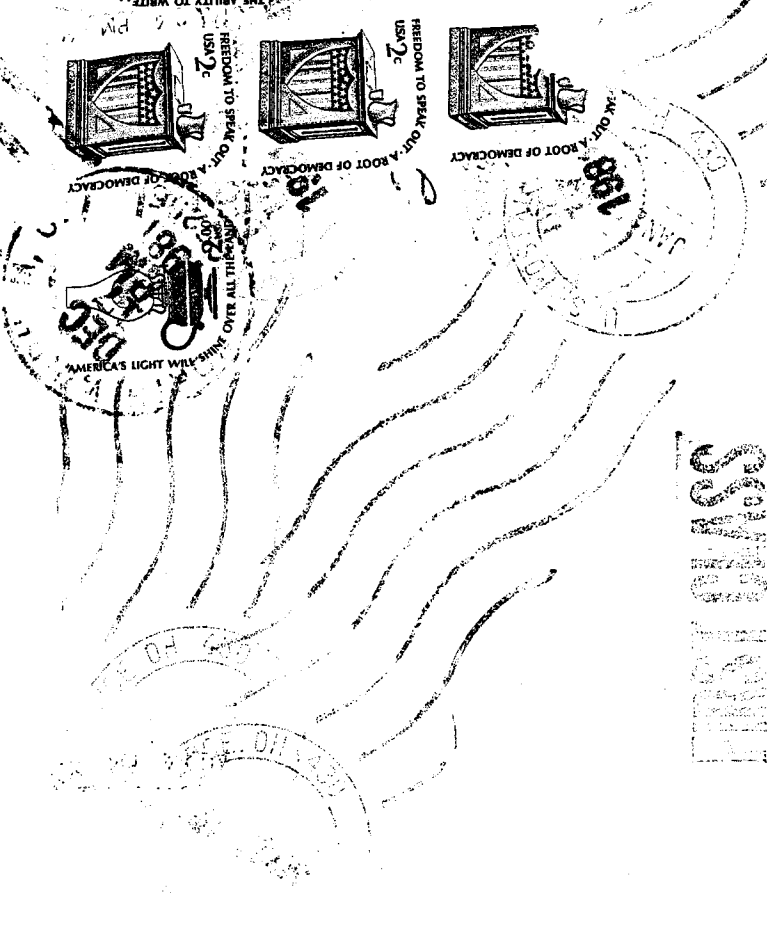
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**HAROLD WEISBERG, Publisher**

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**FIRST CLASS**

5



RKLAND MEMORIAL HOSPITAL

ADMISSION NOTE

J. F. KENNEDY

DATE AND HOUR:

11/22/63

1620

When patient entered emergency  
ambulance carriage had  
efforts and seen cardiac

Two external wounds a  
small penetrating wa  
lower 1/2 the other a



# MEDICAL EVIDENCE COVER-UP?

## Kennedy Struck by Two Bullets, Doctor Who Attended Him Says

Physician Reports One Shot Remained  
in President's Body After Hitting  
Him at Level of His Necktie Knot

DALLAS, Tex., Nov. 22. — President John F. Kennedy is dead.  
He was shot at 12:30 p.m. (CST (1:30 EST) today by an assassin, who sent a rifle bullet crashing into his right temple.

When asked to specify, Perry said the entrance wound was in the front of the head.

UNCERTAINTIES  
REMAIN DESPITE  
POLICE VIEW OF  
KENNEDY DEATH

Position of Wound  
Is Puzzling — Did As-  
sailant Have an Ac-  
complice?

The best authority presu-  
mably on the exact angle of entry  
of the bullet is the man who  
conducted the autopsy. He is  
Dr. J. J. Humes of the Naval  
Medical Center, Bethesda, Md.  
Dr. Humes said he had been  
forbidden to talk.

SECRET SERVICE  
GETS REVISION ON  
KENNEDY WOUND

After Visit by Agents  
Doctors Say Shot  
Was From Rear

He gave an explanation there in the autopsy that probably  
a fragment came out the front of the neck, but with the elevation  
the shot must have come from, and the angle, it seems quite apparent  
now, since we have the picture of where the bullet entered in  
the back, that the bullet entered below the shoulder blade to the  
right of the backbone,

RESULTS OF AUTOPSY ON JOHN F. KENNEDY

On November 23, 1963, an autopsy was performed on the  
body of former President JOHN F. KENNEDY at the National Naval  
Medical Center, Bethesda, Maryland. A total body X-ray and  
autopsy revealed one bullet hole located just below shoulder  
to right of spinal column and hand-drawn sketched trajectory  
at angle of 42 to 45 degrees downward and more or short length  
with no point of exit. No bullet recovered in view.

The autopsy also disclosed a wound near the base of the back of  
President Kennedy's neck slightly to the right of his spine. The  
doctors traced the course of the bullet through the body and, as infor-  
mation was received from Parkland Hospital, concluded that the  
bullet had emerged from the front portion of the President's neck that  
had been cut away by the tracheotomy at Parkland.

1. You are warned that you are under verbal orders of the Surgeon General, United States Navy, to discuss with no one events connected with your official duties on the evening of 22 November - 23 November 1963.
2. This letter constitutes official notification and reiteration of these verbal orders. You are warned that infraction of these orders makes you liable to Court Martial proceedings under appropriate articles of the Uniform Code of Military Justice.

(4) One roll of 120 film (processed but showing no recog-  
nizable image) which we recall was seized by Secret Service agents  
from a Navy medical corpsman whose name is not known to us  
during the autopsy and immediately exposed to the light.

I, James J. Humes, certify that I have destroyed by  
burning certain preliminary draft notes relating to Naval  
Medical School Autopsy Report A63-272 and have officially  
transmitted all other papers related to this report to  
higher authority.

*J. J. Humes*  
J. J. HUMES  
CDR, MC, USN

Commander Humes. In privacy of my own home, early in the morning of  
Sunday, November 24th, I made a draft of this report which I later revised,  
and of which this represents the revision. That draft I personally burned in  
the fireplace of my recreation room.

Mr. SPECTER. May the record show that the Exhibit No. 397 is the identical  
document which has been previously identified as Commission No. 371 for our  
internal purposes.

House Report of Kennedy Assassination Inadequate:

**Parkland Doctors' Testimony  
Shows Autopsy Photos Forged**

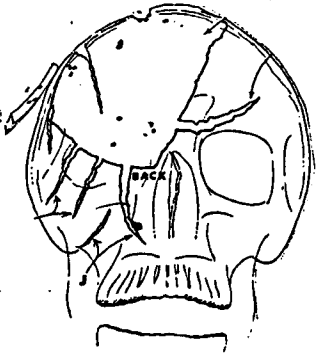
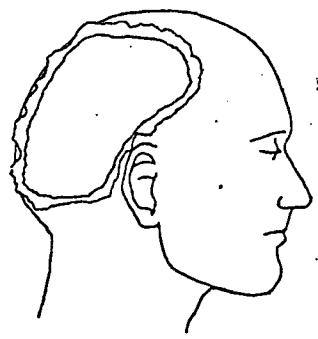
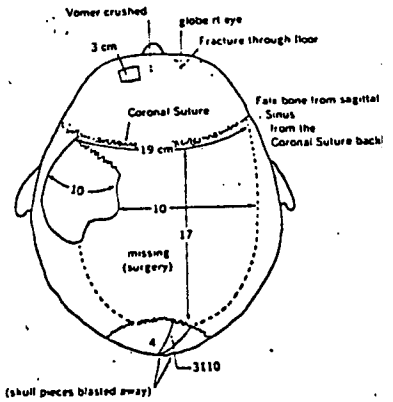
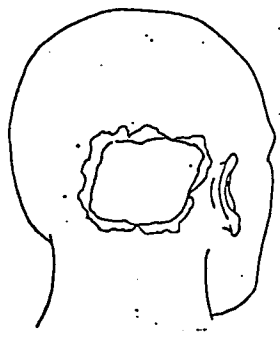
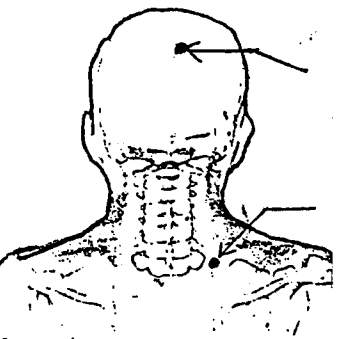
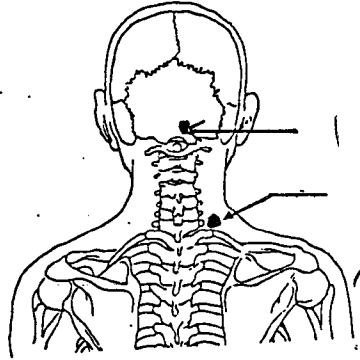
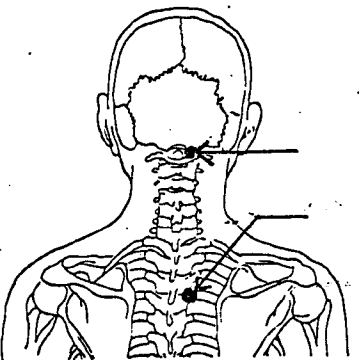
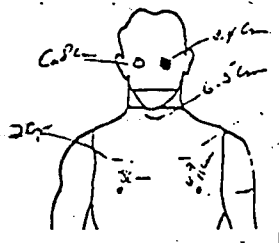
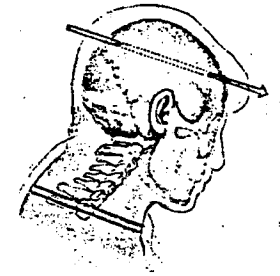
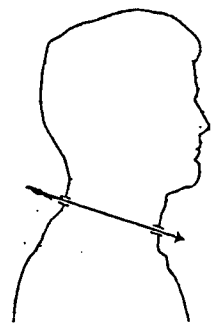
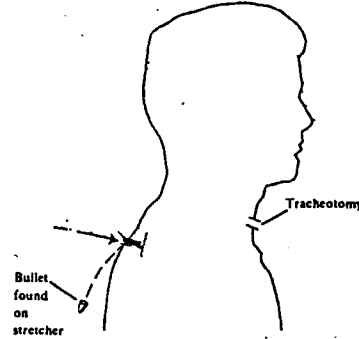
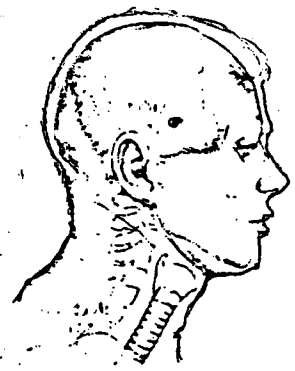
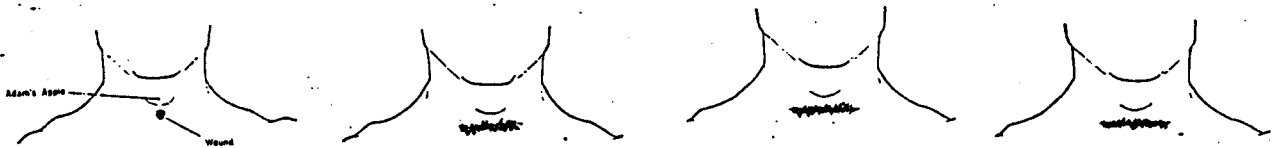
# DID SOMEONE ALTER THE MEDICAL EVIDENCE?

PARKLAND HOSPITAL

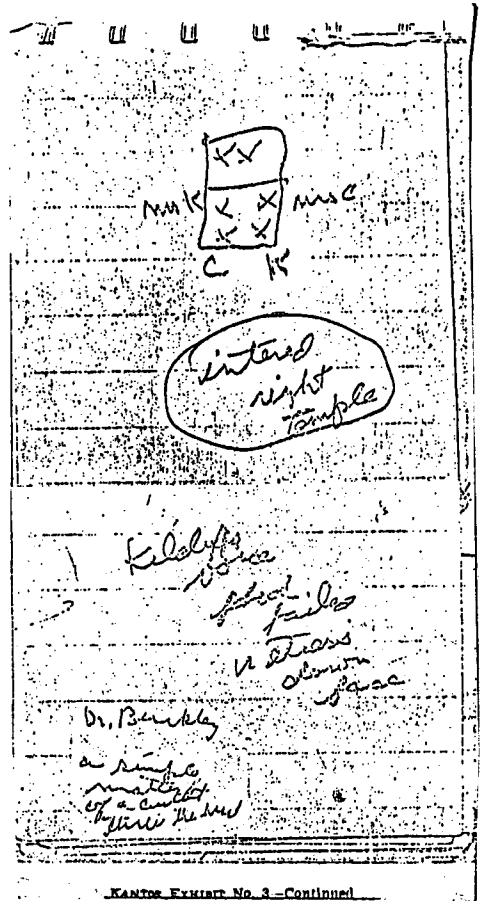
BETHESDA AUTOPSY I

BETHESDA AUTOPSY II

HOUSE ASSASSINATIONS COMMITTEE



PARKLAND MEMORIAL HOSPITAL



THE WASHINGTON POST

# Body Flown Back Here; Gov. Connally of Texas Wounded by Gunman

By Edward T. Folliard  
Staff Reporter

DALLAS, Tex., Nov. 22. — President John F. Kennedy is dead.

He was shot at 12:30 p.m. CST (1:30 EST) today by an assassin, who sent a rifle bullet crashing into his right temple.

The 46-year-old Chief Executive, youngest man ever elected to the august office and the fourth holder of it to be martyred by an assassin, was shot as he was riding in an open automobile through downtown Dallas.

He never regained consciousness, and was pronounced dead at 1 p.m.

Gov. John B. Connally of Texas, who was riding with the President, sitting just in front of him, was shot twice. One bullet went through his chest. Another fractured his right wrist. His condition was described as "satisfactory."



SOBBING AIDE SHOWS WHERE RIFLE BULLET STRUCK PRESIDENT

(By Combined Wire Services)

President Kennedy has been assassinated. A single shot through the right temple took the life of the 46-year-old Chief Executive. He was shot as he rode in an open car in downtown Dallas, Texas, waving and smiling to a crowd of 250,000.

Vicepresident Lyndon Johnson—the nation's new President—was in the same cavalcade, but a number of car lengths behind. He was not hurt.

Before the President's body was covered it appeared that the bullet had struck him above the right ear or near the temple. They removed his body at that time. Reporters began to arrive. We were assigned by the Secret Service to prevent any pictures of any nature to be taken of the President's car or the inside.

*James J. Kelly*  
James J. Kelly

*Harshel Jacks*  
Harshel Jacks

THE NEW YORK TIMES, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1963

THE TRIP AND ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY IN DALLAS, TEXAS, NOV. 20, 1963

Mr. Kilduff indicated that the President had been shot once. Later medical reports raised the possibility that there had been two wounds. But the death was caused, as far as could be learned, by a massive wound in the brain.

Later in the afternoon, Dr. Malcolm Perry, an attending surgeon, and Dr. Kemp Clark, chief of neurosurgery at Parkland Hospital, gave more details.

Mr. Kennedy was hit by a bullet in the throat, just below the Adam's apple, they said. This wound had the appearance of a bullet's entry.

Mr. Kennedy also had a massive, gaping wound in the back and one on the right side of the head. However, the doctors said it was impossible to determine immediately whether the wounds had been caused by one bullet or two.

As we completed the left turn and on a short distance, there was a spot. At this time I glanced from the tail lights of the President's car, that I use for paging distances for driving. I saw the President lean toward the left and appeared to have grabbed his chest with his right hand. There was a moment of pause and then two more shots were heard. Agent Clinton Hill jumped from the follow-up car and dashed to the aid of the President and first lady in the President's car. I saw one shot strike the President in the right side of the head.

*Samuel A. Kinney*  
Samuel A. Kinney  
Special Agent  
White House Detail  
U.S. Secret Service  
Washington, D. C.

Dr. JENKINS. Almost by the time I was—had the time to pay more attention to the wound in the head, all of these other activities were under way. I was busy connecting up an apparatus to respire for the patient, exerting manual pressure on the breathing bag or anesthetic apparatus, trying to feel for a pulse in the neck, and then reaching up and feeling for one in the temporal area, seeing about connecting the cardiograph or directing its being connected, and then turned attention to the wound in the head.

Now, Dr. Clark had begun closed chest cardiac massage at this time and I was aware of the magnitude of the wound, because with each compression of the chest, there was a great rush of blood from the skull wound. Part of the brain was herniated; I really think part of the cerebellum, as I recognized it, was herniated from the wound; there was part of the brain tissue, broken fragments of the brain tissue on the drapes of the cart on which the President lay.

Mr. SPECTER. Did you observe any wounds immediately below the massive loss of skull which you have described?

Dr. JENKINS. On the right side?

Mr. SPECTER. Yes, sir.

Dr. JENKINS. No—I don't know whether this is right or not, but I thought there was a wound on the left temporal area, right in the hairline and right above the zygomatic process.

Mr. SPECTER. The autopsy report discloses no such development, Dr. Jenkins.

Dr. JENKINS. Well, I was feeling for—I was palpating here for a pulse to see whether the closed chest cardiac massage was effective or not and this probably was some blood that had come from the other point and so I thought there was a wound there also.

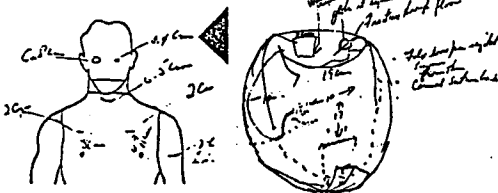
Mr. SPECTER. At approximately what time was President Kennedy pronounced dead?

Mr. SPECTER. Aside from that opinion, now, have any of your other opinions about the nature of his wounds or the sources of the wounds been changed in any way?

Dr. JENKINS. No; one other. I asked you a little bit ago if there was a wound in the left temporal area, right above the zygomatic bone in the hairline, because there was blood there and I thought there might have been a wound there (indicating).

Mr. SPECTER. Indicating the left temporal area?

Dr. JENKINS. Yes; the left temporal, which could have been a point of entrance and exit here (indicating), but you have answered that for me. This was my only other question about it.



Front and top view of President's head drawn during autopsy by Dr. J. Thornton Boswell showing a wound near the left temple.

ADMISSION NOTE 1  
*cause I don't want to be in any legal and I'm trying to get a good report of the FBI. The was announced about the actual cardiac massage given to the President.*  
*Ask Prof. of Surgery*  
*Southwestern Med*  
*School of Law of Tex*  
*Dallas, Texas*

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 392

Mr. SPECTER. Dr. McClelland, I show you now a statement or a report which has been furnished to the Commission by Parkland Hospital and has been identified in a previous Commission hearing as Commission Exhibit No. 392, and I direct your attention specifically to a page, "Third Report", which was made by you, and I would ask you first of all if this is your signature which appears at the bottom of Page 2, and next, whether in fact you did make this report and submit it to the authorities at Parkland Hospital?

Dr. McCLELLAND. Yes.

Mr. SPECTER. And are all the facts set forth true and correct to the best of your knowledge, information and belief?

Dr. McCLELLAND. To the best of my knowledge, yes.

Mr. SPECTER. At any of the press conferences were you asked about a hole on the left side of the President's head?

Dr. CLARK. Yes.

Mr. SPECTER. At which conference or conferences?

Dr. CLARK. I was asked about this at the CBS conference and I stated that I personally saw no such wound.

Mr. SPECTER. And who asked you about it at that time, if you recall?

Dr. CLARK. The man who was conducting the conference. This was brought up by one of the physicians, I think Dr. McClelland, that there was some discussion of such a wound.

Mr. SPECTER. Did Dr. McClelland say that he had seen such a wound?

Dr. CLARK. No.

Mr. SPECTER. What was the origin, if you know, as to the inquiry on the wound, that is, who suggested that there might have been a wound on the left side?

Dr. CLARK. I don't recall—I don't recall.

Mr. SPECTER. Had there been some comment that the priests made a comment that there was a wound on the left side of the head?

Dr. CLARK. I heard this subsequently from one of the reporters who attended the press conference with NBC.

Mr. SPECTER. Were priests actually in trauma room 1?

Dr. CLARK. Yes, sir.

Question: "Doctor, describe the entrance wound. You think [Kennedy] was shot from the front in the throat?"

Dr. Perry: "The wound appeared to be an entrance wound in the front of the throat; yes, that is correct." — Dr. Malcolm Perry, Parkland Hospital Emergency Ward, JFK's attending surgeon, November 22, 1963; 3:16 PM, (CST)

Later in the afternoon, Dr. Malcolm Perry, an attending surgeon, and Dr. Kemp Clark, chief of neurosurgery at Parkland Hospital, gave more details.

Mr. Kennedy was hit by a bullet in the throat, just below the Adam's apple, they said. This wound had the appearance of a bullet's entry.

### Physician Reports One Shot Remained in President's Body After Hitting Him at Level of His Necktie Knot

By JOHN HERRERS  
Special to the Times

DALLAS, Nov. 20. The continuing investigation into the assassination of President Kennedy has cleared up some questions about the number of shots and how many struck the President.

Three shots are known to have been fired. Two hit the President but did not emerge. Dr. Kemp Clark, who pronounced Mr. Kennedy dead, said one struck him at about the necktie knot.

It ranged downward to his chest and did not exit, the surgeon said.

The known facts about the bullets, and the position of the assassin, suggested that he started shooting as the President's car was coming toward him, swing his rifle in an arc of almost 180 degrees and fired at least twice more.

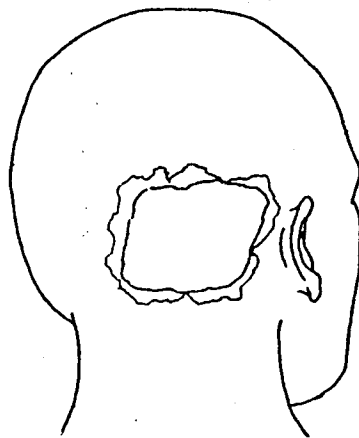
A rifle like the one that killed President Kennedy might be able to fire three shots in two seconds, a gun expert indicated after tests.

A strip of color movie film taken by a Dallas clothing manufacturer with an 8-mm. camera tends to support this sequence of events.

The film covers about a 15-second period. As the President's car came abreast of the photographer, the President was struck in the front of the neck.

### U. S. News & World Report

The assassin killed President Kennedy with a single shot from a powerful 30-caliber rifle. The bullet struck in the neck and emerged from the back of the head.



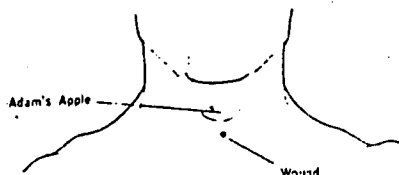
By Martin J. Steadman  
Of The Herald Tribune Staff

DALLAS.

Dr. Robert R. Shaw, chairman of the department of thoracic surgery at Parkland Memorial Hospital, said here yesterday that the President was "medically dead" the instant he was hit in the skull. He said medical authorities here felt that the first shot that hit the President—the bullet struck him in the front of his throat and lodged in his right lung—was not a mortal wound.

This was the way the murderous fusillade tore into the back of the Presidential limousine, Dr. Shaw said.

The first bullet entered President Kennedy's trachea, in the front of his neck, coursing downward into his right lung. The bullet was removed in Bethesda Naval Hospital in Maryland, where an autopsy was performed.



Neck wound as it appeared before tracheotomy at Parkland Hospital; referred to as an "entrance" wound by Dr. Akin and Dr. Perry.

## A DEATH IN EMERGENCY ROOM No. ONE

By JIMMY BRESLIN

Here is the most important man in the world, Perry thought.

The chest was not moving. And there was no apparent heartbeat inside it. The wound in the throat was small and neat. Blood was running out of it. It was running out too fast. The occipitoparietal, which is a part of the back of the head, had a huge flap. The damage a rifle bullet does as it comes out of a person's body is unbelievable. Bleeding from the head wound covered the floor.

There was a mediastinal wound in connection with the bullet hole in the throat. This means air and blood were being sucked together in the chest. Perry called for a scalpel. He was going to start a tracheotomy, which is opening the throat and inserting a tube into the windpipe. The incision had to be made below the small bullet wound.

"Get me Doctors Clark, McClelland and Baxter right away," he said.

Then he started the tracheotomy. There was no anesthesia. John Kennedy could feel nothing now. The wound in the back of the head told Doctor Perry that the President never knew a thing about it when he was shot, either. The second bullet tore through his cerebellum, the lower part of the brain.

## Surgeon Tells Of Efforts to Save President

DALLAS, Tex. (AP) — Dr. Malcolm Perry, attendant surgeon at Parkland Hospital who attended President Kennedy, said when he arrived at the emergency room he noticed the President was in critical condition with a wound of the neck and head.

When asked if possibly the wounds could have been made by two bullets, he said he did not know.

When asked to specify, Perry said the entrance wound was in the front of the head.

## Two Bullets Reported To Have Hit Kennedy

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23 (UPI) — President Kennedy was shot twice yesterday, White House sources said today.

The first reports said the President was killed by one bullet.

Staff doctors at Parkland Hospital in Dallas said yesterday only that the sniper's bullet pierced the midsection of the front part of his neck and emerged from the top of his skull.

The White House sources said they understood that one bullet hit Mr. Kennedy in the neck. He bent forward, turned his head and was struck in the skull by the second bullet, the sources said.

## UNCERTAINTIES REMAIN DESPITE POLICE VIEW OF KENNEDY DEATH

Position of Wound Is Puzzling — Did Assassin Have an Accomplice?

By RICHARD DUDMAN  
A Washington Correspondent of the Post-Dispatch

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—The exact circumstances of President John F. Kennedy's assassination may never be explained, despite the several investigations into the case.

Position of Wound  
The strangest circumstance of the shooting is that reports of the position of the throat wound thought to have been caused by the first of two shots that struck Mr. Kennedy.

Surgeons who attended him at Parkland Memorial Hospital described it as an entrance wound. They said it was in the center front, just below the Adam's apple at about the necktie knot. At the time of the shooting, the President's own automobile was moving almost directly away from the window from which the shot is thought to have been fired. It was on a curving stretch of Elm street that leads from Houston street down to a triple underpass, about 25 yards from the window and about the same distance from the underpass.

The question that suggests itself is: How could the President have been shot in the front from the back?

## KENNEDY SLAYING IS RECONSTRUCTED

Simulated Ride Is Filmed by U.S. Investigators in Dallas

By JOSEPH A. LOFTUS

Special to The New York Times

DALLAS, Dec. 5.—Thirteen days after the assassination of President Kennedy, Federal investigators were still reconstructing the crime on film today.

On all simulations, a motorcycle policeman rode on each side near the rear of the car. At all times the car used the middle of the three-lane road.

One question was how the President could have received a bullet in the front of the throat from a rifle in the Texas School Book Depository Building after his car had passed the building and was turning a gentle curve away from it. One explanation from a competent source was that the President had turned to his right to wave and was struck at that moment.

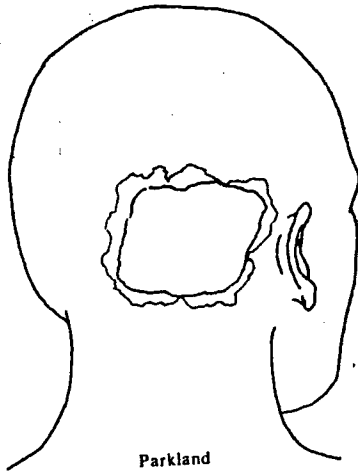
The best authority presumably on the exact angle of entry of his bullet is the man who conducted the autopsy. He is Dr. J. J. Humes of the Naval Medical Center, Bethesda, Md. Dr. Humes said he had been forbidden to talk.

Most private citizens who had cooperated with newsmen reporting the crime have refused to give further help after being interviewed by agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Dallas city and county police withdrew their help the same way. One high officer said he wished he could answer questions "because it would take us a lot of work."





Drawing illustrating the hole seen at Parkland Hospital, as described by doctors in medical reports and Warren Commission testimony. Dr. Carrico estimated the size as 5 by 7 cm (2 by 2½ inches). Parkland doctors located this wound in the right occipitoparietal area.



no large or sucking chest wounds, and then proceeded to the examination of his head. The large skull and scalp wound had been previously observed and was inspected a little more closely. There seemed to be a 4.5 cm. area of avulsion of the scalp and the skull was fragmented and bleeding cerebral and cerebellar tissue. The pupils were inspected and seemed to be bilaterally dilated and fixed. No pulse was present, and at that time, because of the inadequate respirations and the apparent airway injury, a cuffed endotracheal tube was introduced, employing a laryngo scope. Through the laryngo scope

Dr. CLARK. The President was lying on his back on the emergency cart. Dr. Perry was performing a tracheotomy. There were chest tubes being inserted. Dr. Jenkins was assisting the President's respirations through a tube in his trachea. Dr. Jones and Dr. Carrico were administering fluids and blood intravenously. The President was making a few spasmodic respiratory efforts. I assisted in withdrawing the endotracheal tube from the throat as Dr. Perry was then ready to insert the tracheotomy tube. I then examined the President briefly.

My findings showed his pupils were widely dilated, did not react to light, and his eyes were deviated outward with a slight skew deviation.

I then examined the wound in the back of the President's head. This was a large, gaping wound in the right posterior part, with cerebral and cerebellar tissue being damaged and exposed. There was considerable blood loss evident on the carriage, the floor, and the clothing of some of the people present. I would estimate 1,500 cc. of blood being present.

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

Dr. McCLELLAND. As I took the position at the head of the table that I have 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 shattered, apparently, by the force of the shot so that the parietal bone was protruded 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 lateral 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 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 of bleeding which was occurring mainly from the large venous channels in the skull which had been blasted open.

Mr. SPECTER. What did you observe as to the nature of the President's wound?

Dr. PETERS. Well, as I mentioned, the neck wound had already been interfered with by the tracheotomy at the time I got there, but I noticed the head wound, and as I remember—I noticed that there was a large defect in the scalp.

Mr. SPECTER. What did you notice in the occiput?

Dr. PETERS. It seemed to me that in the right occipitalparietal area that there was a large defect. There appeared to be bone loss and brain loss in the area.

Mr. SPECTER. Did you notice any holes below the occiput, say, in this area below here?

Dr. PETERS. No, I did not and at the time and the moments immediately following the injury, we speculated as to whether he had been shot once or twice because we saw the wound of entry in the throat and noted the large occipital wound, and it is a known fact that high velocity missiles often have a small wound of entrance and a large wound of exit, and I'm just giving you my honest impressions at the time.

Miss BOWEN. He was moribund—he was lying across Mrs. Kennedy's knee and there seemed to be blood everywhere. When I went around to the other side of the car I saw the condition of his head.

Mr. SPECTER. You saw the condition of his what?

Miss BOWEN. The back of his head.

Mr. SPECTER. And what was that condition?

Miss BOWEN. Well, it was very bad—you know.

Mr. SPECTER. How many holes did you see?

Miss BOWEN. I just saw one large hole.

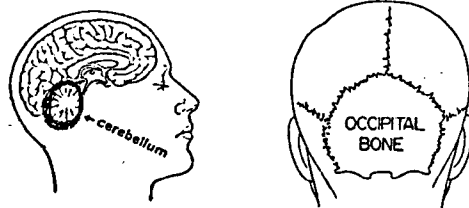
Mr. SPECTER. What did you observe as to President Kennedy's condition on arrival at the hospital?

Mr. HILL. The right rear portion of his head was missing. It was lying in the rear seat of the car. His brain was exposed. There was blood and bits of brain all over the entire rear portion of the car. Mrs. Kennedy was completely

Dr. PERRY. As I mentioned previously in the record, I made only a cursory examination of the President's head. I noted a large avulsive wound of the right parietal occipital area, in which both scalp and portions of skull were absent, and there was severe laceration of underlying brain tissue. My examination did not go any further than that.

Mr. SPECTER. Will you describe as precisely as you can the nature of the head wound?

Dr. JONES. There was large defect in the back side of the head as the President lay on the cart with what appeared to be some brain hanging out of this wound with multiple pieces of skull noted next with the brain and with a tremendous amount of clot and blood.



Mr. SPECTER. Did you observe any wounds on him at the time you first saw him?

Dr. AKIN. There was a midline neck wound below the level of the cricoid cartilage, about 1 to 1.5 cm. in diameter, the lower part of this had been cut across when I saw the wound, it had been cut across with a knife in the performance of the tracheotomy. The back of the right occipitalparietal portion of his head was shattered, with brain substance extruding.

Mr. SPECTER. Returning to the wound which you first described, can you state in any more detail the appearance of it at the time you first saw it?

Dr. AKIN. I don't think I could—this is about all I noticed. I noticed the wound very briefly and it was a matter of academics as to how he sustained the wound. My attention, because of my standing on the right side of the patient who was lying supine, my attention was very soon directed to the head wound and this was my major concern.

TO: Mr. Tolson  
 FROM: A. H. Belmont  
 DATE: November 22, 1963  
 SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY  
 NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS

I talked to SAC Shanklin in Dallas. He said arrangements have been made with Carswell Air Force Base to fly one of our Agents up to Washington with the rifle that was recovered by the police together with the fragments of the bullet taken from Governor Connolly and the cartridge casing. I told SAC Shanklin that Secret Service had one of the bullets that struck President Kennedy and the other is lodged behind the President's ear and we are arranging to get both of them. I told him to notify us when the gun will reach Washington so we can have the Laboratory standing by.

**RESULTS OF AUTOPSY ON JOHN F. KENNEDY.**

On November 23, 1963, an autopsy was performed on the body of former President JOHN F. KENNEDY at the National Naval Medical Center, Bethesda, Maryland. A total body X-ray and autopsy revealed one bullet hole located just below shoulders to right of spinal column and hand-probing indicated trajectory at angle of 45 to 60 degrees downward and hole of short depth with no point of exit. No bullet located in body.

The President's body was removed from the casket in which it had been transported and was placed on the autopsy table, at which time the complete body was wrapped in a sheet and the head area contained an additional wrapping which was saturated with blood. Following the removal of the wrapping, it was ascertained that the President's clothing had been removed and it was also apparent that a tracheotomy had been performed, as well as surgery of the head area. All personnel with the exception of medical officers needed in the taking of photographs and X-Rays were requested to leave the autopsy room and remain in an adjacent room.

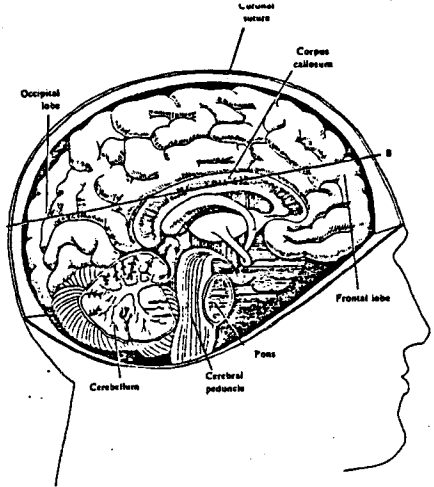
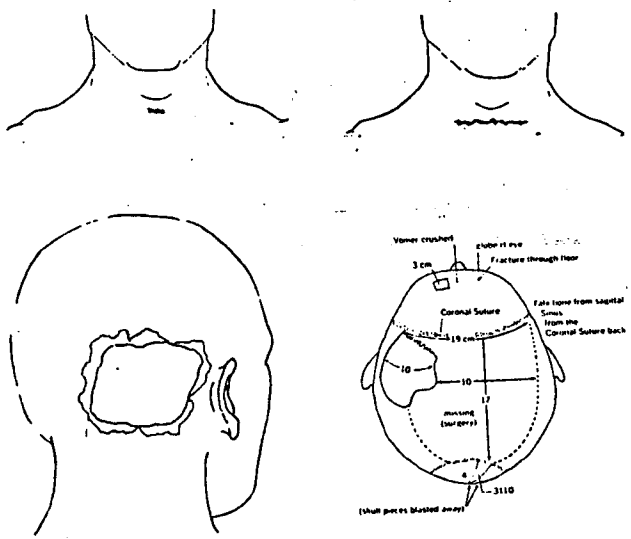


Figure 17. Cut-away view of head and brain. The corpus callosum is a fibrous mass of tissue connecting the two hemispheres of the brain. It lies at the bottom of the great cerebral fissure (the crevice between the two cerebral hemispheres). Commander Humes reported a back-to-front laceration through the corpus callosum. In addition, Humes reported a parasagittal laceration that ran the entire length of the brain. (Note: In a top view, the parasagittal laceration, depicted here by line A-B, would be to the right of the corpus callosum.) Finally, Humes reported a laceration through the left cerebral peduncle.

SUPPLEMENTARY REPORT OF AUTOPSY NUMBER AG3-272  
 PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY

NEUROLOGICAL EXAMINATION REPORT No. AG3-272 Page 1

**CROSS DESCRIPTION OF BRAIN:** Following formalin fixation the brain weighs 1500 gms. The right cerebral hemisphere is found to be markedly disrupted. There is a longitudinal laceration of the right hemisphere which is parasagittal in position approximately 7 cm. to the front of the midline which extends from the tip of the occipital lobe posteriorly to the tip of the frontal lobe anteriorly. The base of the laceration is situated approximately 4.5 cm. below the vertex in the white matter, with a considerable loss of cortical substance above the base of the laceration, particularly in the parietal lobe. The margins of this laceration are at all points jagged and irregular, with additional lacerations extending in various directions and for varying distances from the main laceration. In addition, there is a laceration of the corpus callosum extending from the genu to the tail. Exposed in this latter laceration are the interiors of the right lateral and third ventricles.

When viewed from the vertex the left cerebral hemisphere is intact. There is marked engorgement of meningeal blood vessels of the left temporal and frontal regions with considerable associated sub-arachnoid hemorrhage. The pyri and sulci over the left hemisphere are of essentially normal size and distribution. Those on the right are too fragmented and distorted for satisfactory description.

When viewed from the basilar aspect the disruption of the right cortex is again obvious. There is a longitudinal laceration of the mid-brain through the floor of the third ventricle near the optic chiasm and the mamillary bodies. This laceration partially communicates with an oblique 1.5 cm. tear through the left cerebral peduncle. There are irregular superficial lacerations over the basilar aspects of the left temporal and frontal lobes.

In the interest of preserving the specimen coronal sections are not made. The following sections are taken for microscopic examination:

- a. From the margin of the laceration in the right parietal lobe.
- b. From the margin of the laceration in the corpus callosum.
- c. From the anterior portion of the laceration in the right frontal lobe.
- d. From the contused left fronto-parietal cortex.
- e. From the line of transection of the spinal cord.
- f. From the right cerebellar cortex.
- g. From the superficial laceration of the basilar aspect of the left temporal lobe.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 301

Dr. Caruso. The wound that I saw was a large gaping wound, located in the right occipitoparietal area. I would estimate to be about 5 to 7 cm. in size, more or less circular, with avulsions of the calvarium and scalp tissue. As I stated before, I believe there was shredded macerated cerebral and cerebellar tissues both in the wounds and on the fragments of the skull attached to the gun.

**"I, James J. Humes, certify that I have destroyed by burning certain preliminary draft notes relating to the Naval Medical School Autopsy Report A63-272 (JFK Autopsy)."**

**— James J. Humes, 11/24/63.**

(4) One roll of 120 film (processed but showing no recognizable image) which we recall was seized by Secret Service agents from a Navy medical corpsman whose name is not known to us during the autopsy and immediately exposed to the light. This item is numbered as item 4 in Appendix B to the letter dated October 29, 1966 referred to above.

Upon completion of our examination, identification, marking, arrangement and listing of all of these photographic materials as described above, we left these materials with Dr. Rhoads. The X-rays and photographs described and listed above include all the X-rays and photographs taken by us during the autopsy, and we have no reason to believe that any other photographs or X-rays were made during the autopsy.

James J. Humes Nov 10, 1966  
James J. Humes date  
Captain, M.C., USN

Thornston Boswell, M. D. Nov 10, 1966  
Thornston Boswell, M. D. date  
Capt. MC. USN (Ret.)

John H. Ebersole Nov 10, 1966  
John H. Ebersole date  
Captain, M.C., USN

John T. Stringer 10 Nov 1966  
John T. Stringer, Photographer date  
Naval Medical Center  
Bethesda, Maryland

1. You are reminded that you are under verbal orders of the Surgeon General, United States Navy, to discuss with no one events connected with your official duties on the evening of 22 November - 23 November 1963.

2. This letter constitutes official notification and reiteration of these verbal orders. You are warned that infraction of these orders makes you liable to Court Martial proceedings under appropriate articles of the Uniform Code of Military Justice.

Question: Were you present at all times during the autopsy?  
Answer: At all times, one or both Agents were present in the autopsy room.  
Question: Did you make any notes during the course of the autopsy?  
Answer: Yes.  
Question: Do you still have them?  
Answer: No.  
Question: What happened to them?  
Answer: After dictating and comparing the dictation with the notes, they were destroyed.

March 12, 1964

TO: Mr. J. Lee Rankin  
FROM: Arlen Specter  
SUBJECT: Interview of FBI Agents Present at Autopsy

On March 12, 1964, I interviewed Special Agents Francis X. O'Neill and James W. Siler in my office from approximately 10:00 a.m. to 10:45 a.m.

SA O'Neill and Siler advised that they did not recall any discussion of the theory that the bullet might have been forced out of the body by external cardiac massage until after SA Siler reported the finding of the bullet on the stretcher; however, neither agent could conclusively rule out the possibility that such a hypothesis was advanced prior to that time, but each expressed the opinion that he thought that theory was suggested after information was obtained about the bullet on the stretcher. SA Siler advised that he made no notes during the autopsy. SA O'Neill stated that he made only a few notes, which he destroyed after his report was dictated. SA O'Neill advised that he is sure that his notes would not have been seen when the doctors expressed the thought that the bullet might have been forced out by external heart massage, in relation to the time that they learned of the presence of the bullet on the Parkland Hospital stretcher. Some above were direct quotes from Kellerman because O'Neill used quotation marks in his report which indicated that he had written those precise words in his notes, which notes have since been destroyed after the report was dictated. SA O'Neill noted that Dr. Kellerman did not report that language in the interview of November 27, 1963, and that in the later interview O'Neill took down what Kellerman said without leading or directing him in any way.



U. S. NAVAL MEDICAL SCHOOL  
NATIONAL NAVAL MEDICAL CENTER  
BETHESDA, MARYLAND 20814

24 November 1963

C-E-R-T-I-F-I-C-A-T-E

I, James J. Humes, certify that I have destroyed by burning certain preliminary draft notes relating to Naval Medical School Autopsy Report A63-272 and have officially transmitted all other papers related to this report to higher authority.

J. J. Humes  
J. J. HUMES  
CDR, MC, USN

Commander HUMES. In privacy of my own home, early in the morning of Sunday, November 24th, I made a draft of this report which I later revised, and of which this represents the revision. That draft I personally burned in the fireplace of my recreation room.

Mr. SPECTER. May the record show that the Exhibit No. 397 is the identical document which has been previously identified as Commission No. 371 for our internal purposes.

Mr. CORNWELL. I only have one final question. First, however, the notes are no longer in existence; is that correct?

Dr. HUMES. The original notes which were stained with the blood of our late President, I felt, were inappropriate to retain to turn in to anyone in that condition. I felt that people with some peculiar ideas about the value of that type of material, they might fall into their hands.

I sat down and word for word copied what I had on fresh paper. Mr. CORNWELL. And then destroyed them?

Dr. HUMES. Destroyed the ones that were stained with the President's blood.

22 November 1963

From: Francis X. O'NEILL, Jr., Agent FBI  
James W. SILVER, Agent FBI  
To: Captain J. H. STOVEN, Jr., Commanding Officer, U. S. Naval Medical School, National Naval Medical Center, Bethesda, Maryland

1. We hereby acknowledge receipt of a missile removed by Commander James J. HUMES, MC, USN on this date.

Francis X. O'Neill, Jr.  
Francis X. O'Neill, Jr.  
James W. SILVER  
James W. SILVER

**RESULTS OF AUTOPSY ON JOHN F. KENNEDY**

On November 23, 1963, an autopsy was performed on the body of former President JOHN F. KENNEDY at the National Naval Medical Center, Bethesda, Maryland. A total body X-ray and autopsy revealed one bullet hole located in the right posterior axillary line to right of spinal column and handprinting indicated trajectory at angle of 45 to 50 degrees downward and into or short of center with no point of exit. NO BULLET RECOVERED IN BODY.

We have an explanation there in the autopsy that probably a fragment came out the front of the neck, but with the elevation the shot must have come from, and the angle, it seems quite apparent not, since we have the picture of where the bullet entered in the back, that the bullet entered below the shoulder blade to the right of the backbone.

The autopsy also disclosed a wound near the base of the back of President Kennedy's neck slightly to the right of his spine. The doctors traced the course of the bullet through the body and as information was received from Parkland Hospital, concluded that the bullet had emerged from the front portion of the President's neck that had been cut away by the tracheotomy at Parkland.



U. S. NAVAL MEDICAL SCHOOL  
NATIONAL NAVAL MEDICAL CENTER  
BETHESDA, MARYLAND 20814

24 November 1963

C-E-R-T-I-F-I-C-A-T-E

I, James J. Humes, certify that I have destroyed by burning certain preliminary draft notes relating to Naval Medical School Autopsy Report A63-272 and have officially transmitted all other papers related to this report to higher authority.

*J. J. Humes*  
J. J. HUMES  
CDR, MC, USN

Mr. SPECTER. Now, Doctor Humes, I had you a group of documents which have been marked as Commission Exhibit No. 397 and ask you if you can identify what they are?

Commander HUMES. Yes, sir; these are various notes in long-hand, or copies rather, of various notes in long-hand made by myself, in part, during the performance of the examination of the late President, and in part after the examination when I was preparing to have a typewritten report made.

Mr. SPECTER. Are there also included there some notes that you made while you talked to Doctor Perry on the telephone?

Commander HUMES. Yes, sir; there are.

Mr. SPECTER. Are there any notes which you made at any time which are not included in this group of notes?

Commander HUMES. Yes, sir; there are.

Mr. SPECTER. And what do those consist of?

Commander HUMES. In privacy of my own home, early in the morning of Sunday, November 24th, I made a draft of this report which I later revised, and of which this represents the revision. That draft I personally burned in the fireplace of my recreation room.

Mr. SPECTER. May the record show that the Exhibit No. 397 is the identical document which has been previously identified as Commission No. 371 for our internal purposes?

Is the first sheet then in that group the notes you made when you talked to Doctor Perry?

Commander HUMES. That is correct, sir.

Mr. SPECTER. And do the next 15 sheets represent the rough draft which was later copied into the autopsy report which has been heretofore identified with an exhibit number?

Commander HUMES. That is correct, sir.

Mr. SPECTER. And what do the next two sheets represent?

Commander HUMES. The next two sheets are the notes actually made in the room in which the examination was taking place. I notice now that the handwriting in some instances is not my own, and it is either that of Commander Boswell or Colonel Finck.

Mr. SPECTER. And was that writing made at the same time that the autopsy report was undertaken; that is, did you review all of the markings on those papers and note them to be present when you completed the autopsy report?

Commander HUMES. Yes, sir. From the time of the completion of this examination until the submission of the written report following its preparation, all of the papers pertinent to this case were in my personal custody.

Mr. SPECTER. Have you now described all of the documents which were present in that 397, Exhibit No. 397?

Commander HUMES. Yes, sir; with the exception of the certification to the fact that I, in fact, detailed them in my custody, and a certification that I had destroyed certain preliminary draft notes.

Mr. SPECTER. And these represent all the notes except those you have already described which you destroyed?

Commander HUMES. That is correct, sir.

~~TOP SECRET~~ 196  
the bullet went, the path of it, and, which is, we have to go into considerable items and try to find out how they could reconstruct that when they first said that they couldn't even feel the path beyond the part of a finger.

And then how it could become elevated; even so it raised rather than coming out at a sharp angle that it entered, all of that, we have to go into, too, and we are asking for help from the ballistic experts on that.

We will have to probably get help from the doctors about it, and find out, we have asked for the original notes of the autopsy on that question, too.

Mr. McCloy. Let me ask you about this raw material business that is here. What does it consist of? Does it consist of the raw material of the autopsy? They talk about the colored photographs of the President's body -- do we have those?

Mr. Rankin. Yes, it is part of it, a small part of it.

Mr. McCloy. Are they here?

Mr. Rankin. Yes. But we don't have the minutes of the autopsy, and we asked for that because we wanted to see what doctor A said about something while he was saying it, to see whether it is supported by the conclusions in the autopsy and so forth, and then to have volumes of material in which people have purported to have said, or say to various agents certain things, they are not sworn,

## THE AUTOPSY REPORT--

Q Mr. Specter, can we get a little more on the picture of the autopsy itself? How long did the autopsy surgeons have with the President's body? Did they have sufficient time to make a thorough autopsy, or were they being pressed to deliver his body to the undertaker?

A In response to a specific question like that, I would refer to the autopsy report. My general recollection is that they were not pressed at all, that they started on it in the early evening on November 22 and they worked on the body through the night, and the body was not prepared for burial until the morning of November 23, and that it was taken to the White House to lie in state somewhere in the 4-to-5 a.m. area on November 23.

Q So they had only a few hours in the night of the 22nd?

A That is correct, but, to the best of my information, that is an adequate opportunity to perform a comprehensive autopsy report subject to supplemental studies, as, for example, were done on the brain. There was a supplemental autopsy report on the President's brain.

Q Then is there any reason to believe that you did not get a thorough, competent medical-autopsy report?

A No. Beyond that, there is every reason to believe that we did get a comprehensive, thorough, professional autopsy report from trained, skilled experts.

Q Were there preliminary autopsy reports or memoranda of any kind that were destroyed?

A Yes, the record is plain that there had been a series of notes taken by Dr. Humes at the time of the actual performance of the autopsy [on the night of Friday, November 22] which had been destroyed when he made a written-handwritten-autopsy report on Sunday, November 24.

Bear in mind, on that point, that, when Dr. Humes was called upon to conduct an autopsy of the President and then retired to his home on Sunday to make a formal report which he knew was important, he did not quite have the perspective of a historian who is culling the premises with a fine-tooth comb.

He had never performed an autopsy on a President, and he was using his best judgment under the circumstances, never dreaming that loose, handwritten notes would become a subject of some concern.

That matter was of concern immediately to his superiors, and he was questioned on it. He made a formal report on it, and he explained his reasons fully before the Commission.

Q Is his testimony in the open record--for the public to read?

A It is--absolutely.

Mr. CORNWELL. I only have one final question. First, however, the notes are no longer in existence; is that correct?

Dr. HUMES. The original notes which were stained with the blood of our late President, I felt, were inappropriate to retain in to anyone in that condition. I felt that people with some peculiar ideas about the value of that type of material, they might fall into their hands.

I sat down and word for word copied what I had on fresh paper. Mr. CORNWELL. And then destroyed them?

Dr. HUMES. Destroyed the ones that were stained with the President's blood.



U. S. NAVAL MEDICAL SCHOOL  
NATIONAL NAVAL MEDICAL CENTER  
BETHESDA, MARYLAND 20814

In reply refer to

26 November 1963

C-E-R-T-I-F-I-C-A-T-E

I, James J. Humes, certify that all working papers associated with Naval Medical School Autopsy Report A63-272 have remained in my personal custody at all times. Autopsy notes and the holograph draft of the final report were handed to Commanding Officer, U. S. Naval Medical School, at 1700, 24 November 1963. No papers relating to this case remain in my possession.

*J. J. Humes*  
J. J. HUMES  
CDR, MC, USN

Received above working papers this date.

*J. H. Stover, Jr.*  
J. H. STOVER, JR.  
CAPT, MC, USN  
Commanding Officer, U.S. Naval Medical School  
National Naval Medical Center

*Accepted and approved this date*  
*George G. Burkley*  
*Rear Adm MC USN*  
*Physician to the President*

- (\*) Original Autopsy Descriptive Sheet, Form NMS Path 8, (Copy - Form A 63 272 - (1 Sheet) dated November 22, 1963 (1 Sheet written on both sides). Prescribed by Dr. Humes as notes usually made in the room when the examination was taking place. (Page 373, Volume 2, Hearings Before the Presidential Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy.) This sheet is contained on Pages 48 and 49, Volume XVII, Hearings Before the Presidential Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy.
- (\*) Original certificate dated 24 November 1963 by Cdr. J. J. Humes certifying that all working papers associated with NMS Autopsy Report A 63 272 were in his custody at all times. Autopsy notes and holographic draft of the final report were handed to the Commanding Officer, U.S. Naval Medical School, also certifying that no papers relating to this case remained in his possession. Certificate authenticated by Cpt. J. H. Stover, Jr. This certificate is contained on Page 47, Volume XVII, Hearings Before the Presidential Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy.
- (\*) Original certificate dated 24 November 1963 by Cdr. J. J. Humes certifying that he destroyed by burning certain preliminary draft notes relating to NMS Autopsy Report A 63 272 and had transmitted all other papers related to this report to higher authority. This certificate contained on Page 46, Volume XVII, Hearings Before the Presidential Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy.

(Signed) *John F. Galloway* NND  
(Date) 10-3-67

NATIONAL NAVAL MEDICAL CENTER  
BETHESDA 14, MARYLAND

25 November 1963

To: Commanding Officer, National Naval Medical Center  
for The White House Physician  
Subj: Autopsy protocol in the case of John F. Kennedy, Late President of the United States

1. Transmitted herewith by hand to the sole remaining copy (number 6690) of the completed protocol in the case of John F. Kennedy, attached are the work papers used by the Prosecutor and his assistants.
2. This command holds no additional documents in connection with this case.
3. Please acknowledge receipt.

*J. J. Humes*  
J. J. HUMES



TREASURY DEPARTMENT  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

CO-2-11-10

Protective Research Section  
November 26, 1963

Receipt is acknowledged this date, Nov. 26, 1963, of the following items from Dr. George G. Burkley:

One piece of bronze colored material inadvertently broken in transit from casket in which body was brought from Dallas.

One letter—Certificate of Death of John F. Kennedy—State of Texas—dated Nov. 22, 1963.

One carbon copy of letter dated November 26 from Commanding Officer, U. S. Medical School, concerning law and regulations regarding confidential nature of the events.

One receipt dated Nov. 22, 1963, for bed sheet, surgical drapes, and shroud used to cover the body in transit.

One receipt dated Nov. 22, 1963, regarding a carton of photographic film, undeveloped except for X-rays, delivered to PRS for safekeeping.

An original and six pink copies of Certificate of Death (Nav.Med.N)

One receipt from FBI for a missile removed during the examination of the body.

One letter from University of Texas South West Medical School including report from Dr. Clark and summary of their findings of treatment and examination of the President in the Dallas County Hospital. Said letter of transmittal states that three carbon copies have been retained in that area.

One copy of autopsy report and notes of the examining doctor which is described in letter of transmittal Nov. 25, 1963 by Dr. Galloway.

Transmittal letter and 7 copies of the above item (autopsy report)

Authorization for post mortem examination signed by the Attorney General and dated Nov. 22, 1963.

Robert I. Bouck

# Kennedy Autopsy Report:

Final Bullet  
Was Lethal

DECEMBER 18, 1963

THE NEW YORK TIMES

THE WASHINGTON POST

## 2D SHOT REPORTED FATAL TO KENNEDY

First Hit No Vital Organs,  
Autopsy Said to Disclose

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17 (AP)—The first shot fired by President Kennedy's assassin struck Mr. Kennedy in the back and did not hit any vital organ, a reliable source familiar with the autopsy findings reported tonight.

The second bullet to hit Mr. Kennedy after another had struck Gov. John B. Connally Jr. of Texas hit the President in the back of the skull and proved fatal.

### First Wound Small

The findings of pathologists who conducted an autopsy on Mr. Kennedy's body at the Bethesda, Md., Naval Hospital have not been made public. However, a source familiar with the results gave the following account:

The first bullet made what was described as a small, neat wound in the back and penetrated two or three inches.

The source said that bullet had struck no vital organs and was not likely to have inflicted a fatal wound.

He raised the possibility that it might have ricocheted off some part of the limousine before striking the President, because it did not penetrate deeply.

The second bullet to strike Mr. Kennedy, the source said, entered the back of the skull and tore open his forehead.

The pathologists at Bethesda, the source said, concluded that the throat wound was caused by the emergence of a metal fragment or piece of bone resulting from the fatal shot in the head.

## 12 Perplexing Questions

By JACK LANGGUTH  
Special to The New York Times

DALLAS, Jan. 25—Two months after the shooting of President Kennedy, questions about the assassination still await satisfactory public answers.

Nevertheless, Federal authorities remain convinced that Lee H. Oswald shot the President, and that he acted alone.

Here are 12 questions sometimes asked and the most authoritative answers now available:

Did one bullet strike the President from the front indicating an accomplice?

The number of bullets reported, their direction and damage have been matters of wide dispute.

Investigators are now satisfied that the first of three bullets hit the President in the back of his right shoulder, several inches below the collar line. That bullet lodged in his shoulder. The second bullet wounded Gov. John B. Connally, of Texas.

### Third Bullet Hit Head

The third bullet, according to an autopsy at Bethesda Naval Hospital in Maryland, ripped away a portion of the back of the President's head on the right side. Fragments from the bullets cut a wound in the President's throat and damaged the windshield of the Presidential limousine.

Doctors at Parkland Hospital have explained that early and conflicting reports were owing to the fact that they could not make a detailed examination of the President's wounds.

By Nate Haseltine  
Staff Reporter

PRESIDENT KENNEDY was shot twice, both times from the rear, and could readily have survived the first bullet which was found deep in his shoulder.

The second bullet to hit the President, however, tore off the right rear portion of his head so destructively as to be "completely incompatible with life." A fragment was deflected and passed out the front of the throat, creating an erroneous belief he may have been shot from two angles.

These are the findings of the as yet unofficial report of pathologists who performed the autopsy on the President's body the night of Nov. 22.

The findings clear up confusions over whether the President was shot once or twice, and particularly, whether one shot hit him in the neck from the front.

Now it is known that both shots came from the back, the first hitting him high in the back shoulder. It caused a hematoma, a pooling of blood, inside the neck and shoulder muscles, but no critical harm.

THE SECOND, the lethal bullet, smashed off the lower right back side (occipito-parietal region) of the head. As far as public understanding of the subject is concerned, the wound was instantly fatal.

The President, however, still showed some physical movements of life on his arrival at Parkland Memorial Hospital in Dallas and was not officially pronounced dead until 22 minutes later.

The disclosure that a bullet hit the President in the back shoulder, 5 to 7 inches below the collar line, came as a complete surprise to doctors at the Dallas hospital. The President, they said, was on his back from the moment he was brought into the hospital until the body was covered with a sheet after he was pronounced dead.

Dr. James Carrico, the hospital's resident in surgery and first to examine the President, confirmed the fact that the shoulder wound was not observed.

AS to the President's condition on arrival, he said the victim showed "slow, agonal respiratory efforts," with occasional heart movement discernible on auscultation (listening).

The President, however, showed no pulse or blood pressure, and was not bleeding as he would have been had his heart been pumping blood, Dr. Carrico said.

Dr. Carrico also added that from the moment the President was brought into the hospital until the body was covered the pupils of his eyes were dilated and fixed. This is sometimes called the stare of death.

The Dallas doctors admittedly were in disagreement. Some believed the President had been shot twice, the neck wound being from a glancing hit; one of the surgeons explained over television that he was shot only once, and that a fragment from the bullet that hit his head coursed downward and emerged through the front of the throat.

The so-small and clean wound in the front of the throat led to open speculation that the President may have been shot from two sides, which the autopsy showed to be false.

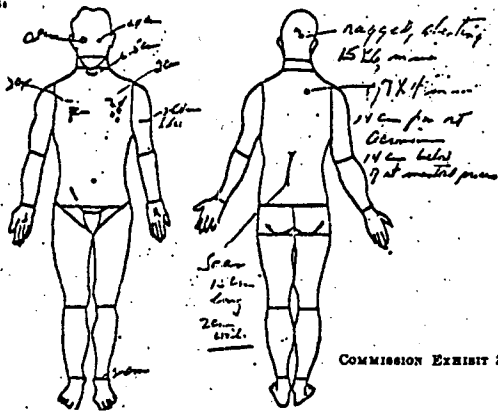
The shot that killed was the third one fired; the second struck Gov. John Connally, although it, too, may have been aimed at the President.

ALL the shots, the investigations have shown, had trajectories that would line them up with the sixth floor window of the Texas School Book Depository building, where the assassin has been traced.

Both bullets that struck the President were tied by ballistics tests to the rifle found in that building where Lee Harvey Oswald worked.

The one bullet that struck Gov. Connally, however, could not be similarly traced to any rifle because it fragmented. One fragment of that bullet then struck the windshield of the car in which he and the President were riding. Recovered fragments of the bullet indicated it was of the same kind as those that struck the President.

NOTES:



John Fitzgerald Kennedy

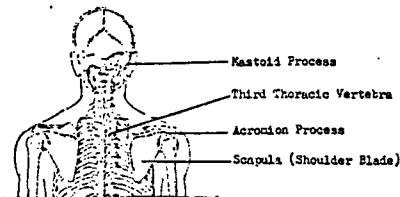
President John Fitzgerald Kennedy, while riding in the motorcade in Dallas, Texas, on November 22, 1963, and at approximately 12:19 p.m., was struck in the head by an assassin's bullet and a second wound occurred in the posterior back at about the level of the third thoracic vertebra. The wound was shattering in type causing a fragmentation of the skull and evulsion of three particles of the skull at time of the impact, with resulting maceration of the right hemisphere of the brain. The President was rushed to Parkland Memorial Hospital, and was immediately under the care of a team of physicians at the hospital under the direction of a neurosurgeon, Kemp Clark. I arrived at the hospital approximately five minutes after the President and immediately went to the emergency room. It was evident that the wound was of such severity that it was bound to be fatal. Respiration was noted at the time of arrival at the hospital by several members of the Secret Service. Emergency measures were employed immediately including intravenous fluid and blood. The President was pronounced dead at 1:00 p.m. by Dr. Clark and was verified by me.

To the White House, Washington, D.C.

November 23, 1963

*George Gregory Purdy*  
 George Gregory Purdy, M.D.  
 Physician to the President

Representative Boas: At this time did you see the whole body?  
 Mr. Hill: Yes, sir.  
 Representative Boas: Did you see any other wound other than the head wound?  
 Mr. Hill: Yes, sir; I saw an opening in the back, about 6 inches below the neckline to the right-hand side of the spinal column.



RESULTS OF AUTOPSY ON JOHN F. KENNEDY

On November 23, 1963, an autopsy was performed on the body of former President JOHN F. KENNEDY at the National Naval Medical Center, Bethesda, Maryland. A total body X-ray and autopsy revealed one bullet hole located just below shoulders to right of spinal column and hand-probing indicated trajectory at angle of 45 to 60 degrees downward and hole of short depth with no point of exit. No bullet located in body.

A second bullet entered back of head and thereafter emerged through top of skull. Two metal fragments removed from brain area, the first 7 x 2 millimeters and the other 3 by 1 millimeters in size.

The above two metal fragments were turned over to Agents of the FBI for delivery to the FBI Laboratory.

A piece of skull measuring 10 by 6.5 centimeters had been flown in to Bethesda from Dallas hospital and this disclosed minute metal fragments where bullet emerged from skull.

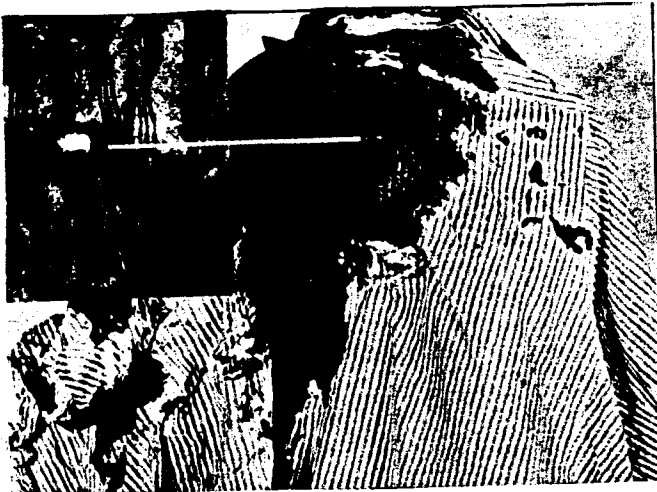
With respect to the bullet hole located in the back, pathologist at National Naval Medical Center was of the opinion this bullet worked its way out of the victim's back during cardiac massage performed at Dallas hospital prior to transportation of the body to Washington.

With respect to this situation, it is noted that Secret Service Agent RICHARD JOHNSON turned over to the FBI Laboratory one 6.5 millimeter rifle bullet (approximately .25 caliber), copper alloy, full jacket, which he advised was found on a stretcher in the emergency room of the Dallas hospital to which the victim was taken. JOHNSON was unable to advise whether stretcher on which this bullet was found had been used for the President.

The above information was received by communication from the Dallas Office, dated November 23, 1963.

Mr. Rankin: Then there is a great range of material in regard to the wounds, and the autopsy and this point of exit or entrance of the bullet in the front of the neck, and that all has to be developed much more than we have at the present time.

We have an explanation there in the autopsy that probably a fragment came out the front of the neck, but with the elevation the shot must have come from, and the angle, it seems quite apparent now, since we have the picture of where the bullet entered in the back, that the bullet entered below the shoulder blade to the right of the backbone, which is below the place where the picture shows the bullet came out in the neckband of the shirt in front, and the bullet, according to the autopsy didn't strike any bone at all, that particular bullet, and go through.



A. Assassin in Building

As the motorcade was traveling through downtown Dallas on Elm Street about fifty yards west of the intersection with Houston Street (Exhibit 1), three shots rang out. Two bullets struck President Kennedy, and one wounded Governor Connally. The President, who slumped forward in the car, was rushed to Parkland Memorial Hospital, where he was pronounced dead at 1:00 p. m.

Immediately after President Kennedy and Governor Connally were admitted to Parkland Memorial Hospital, a bullet was found on one of the stretchers. Medical examination of the President's body revealed that one of the bullets had entered just below his shoulder to the right of the spinal column at an angle of 45 to 60 degrees downward, that there was no point of exit, and that the bullet was not in the body. An examination of this bullet by the FBI Laboratory determined that it had been fired from the rifle owned by Oswald. (Exhibit 23)

# SECRET SERVICE GETS REVISION ON KENNEDY WOUND

## After Visit by Agents Doctors Say Shot Was From Rear

By a Washington Correspondent of the Post-Dispatch

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—Two secret service agents called last week on Dallas surgeons who attended President John F. Kennedy and obtained a reversal of their original view that the bullet in his neck entered from the front.

The investigators did so by showing the surgeons a document described as an autopsy report from the United States Naval Hospital at Bethesda. The surgeons changed their original view to conform with the report they were shown.

"There was no objection at all," Dr. Robert N. McClelland told the Post-Dispatch. "They don't say anything like, 'This is what you think, isn't it?'"

The Associated Press reported that a source familiar with the autopsy findings said Mr. Kennedy might have survived the first bullet to strike him. He said it was the second bullet which struck his head, that proved fatal.

The source said last night the first bullet struck the President in the back and did not damage any vital organs. He said it was not likely to have caused death.

The surgeon's earlier description of a wound in the front of the President's throat as an entry wound had cast doubt on the official belief that Lee Harvey Oswald was the only assassin. It had suggested the possibility that a second sniper had fired simultaneously from somewhere in front of the President's automobile.

"I was wandering down a hall when they snugged me," Dr. McClelland said. He was one of three physicians who worked on the President's throat and performed a tracheotomy, cutting a hole in the throat, in an effort to restore satisfactory breathing.

He said the Secret Service agents met with Dr. Malcolm Perry, the first doctor to reach the emergency room after the President had been carried in, and Dr. Tom Shires, who was out of the city at the time but arrived an hour later.

### Ask To See Reports

Dr. McClelland said the investigators asked to see reports the doctors had written the day of the President's death about what they had seen and done in the emergency room. He said he recalled saying in his report that the throat wound might have been an entry wound.

Dr. Perry had told reporters the day of the assassination that the wound had the appearance of an entry wound. A few days later, Dr. McClelland had told the Post-Dispatch that he judged it to be an entry wound on the basis of considerable familiarity with gunshot wounds. He had said doctors at the hospital saw one a day and sometimes several a day, continuing that a bullet normally enters through a small hole and tears its way out through a large hole.

In the course of the conversation last week, Dr. McClelland said, the Secret Service men showed them the long autopsy report and pointed out the place where it described the course of the bullet in the President's neck.

### Wound in Back of Neck

He said it told of an entry wound, which the Dallas doctors had not seen, in the back of the neck, low on the right side. The bullet passed to the right of the spinal column, not injuring it, but damaging the windpipe, the report stated, he said. The report indicated that the whole bullet or a large fragment of it passed out the front of the throat just above the breastbone.

Dr. McClelland said he did not know whether the autopsy report told of recovering a bullet from the President's body, as told in some accounts.

"I didn't read the entire report," he said. "I was mainly interested in finding out what the wound in the neck was."

Recalling his thinking the day of the assassination, Dr. McClelland pointed out that the Dallas doctors were with the President's body only about 22 minutes and were working to save his life, not to determine the course of the bullets.

### Lying on Back

"He was lying on his back on the stretcher," the surgeon said. "It was not necessary or possible to examine him in the back. My first impression was the purest kind of supposition."

He said when he saw a small wound in the front of the neck and a large wound in the back of the head he thought it possible one bullet had caused both, entering at the throat, passing up along the vertebrae and going out the back of the head.

That conclusion was on the basis of "no complete history and no complete examination," he said. By history, he said, he meant the circumstances of where the bullets had come from.

A few days later, he said, the Dallas doctors received a third- or fourth-hand report from the Naval Hospital that another wound had been found in the back of the neck and that the throat wound was thought to be an exit wound. That report, along with news of the supposed position of Oswald in the warehouse window, caused them to start reconstructing the shooting in their minds, so that both bullets came from behind.

"This was confirmed by the autopsy report," he said.

### Accepting Report

Dr. McClelland said he and Dr. Perry fully accept the Naval Hospital's explanation of the course of the bullets.

"I am fully satisfied that the two bullets that hit him were from behind," he said. "As far as I am concerned, there is no reason to suspect that any shots came from the front."

The Associated Press gave this new account of the wounds, as reported by a source familiar with results of the post-mortem examination conducted at the Naval Hospital.

The first shot struck Mr. Kennedy in the back, made what was described as a small, neat hole and penetrated two or three inches without damaging vital organs.

The bullet may even have entered Mr. Kennedy's back after first glancing off some part of the presidential limousine, because its penetration was not deep when compared with the damage done by the other shot.

The first bullet was said to have been the one that was re-

## ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

covered from the stretcher on which Mr. Kennedy was carried into the hospital.

### The Fatal Wound

The second bullet to strike Mr. Kennedy, the third bullet fired, left a large hole in the back of the President's head, destroyed considerable brain tissue and severely damaged the forehead. Unquestionably, this wound was fatal, the source told the AP. In effect, it caused instant death, although a faint spark of life may have remained a few minutes in the heart and lungs. This bullet, the source said, was recovered from the limousine.

The second shot fired by the assassin hit Gov. John B. Connally of Texas in the chest as he turned toward Mr. Kennedy after the first bullet hit the President. The source said Connally's wound was at approximately the same elevation as the one in Mr. Kennedy's back. He was seated in front of Mr. Kennedy on a jump seat.

Because there was an interval of five or six seconds between Mr. Kennedy's first and second wounds, the new account leaves the implication that Mr. Kennedy might have survived, perhaps escaped serious injury, had he quickly thrown himself to the floor of his limousine after the first bullet struck, the AP said.

It seems apparent, however, that Mr. Kennedy was unable to react immediately except to throw his hands in front of him, the AP said. Mr. Kennedy's life might have been saved had someone shielded him or knocked him to the floor of the car before he was struck in the head, the AP reported.

Secret Service agents are trained to react in such a fashion, but none was close enough to the President to intervene. Mr. Kennedy did not want agents at his elbow except when driving in heavy crowds. The crowd was a thin one at the point where the President was assassinated.



Question: "Doctor, describe the entrance wound. You think [Kennedy] was shot from the front in the throat?"

Dr. Perry: "The wound appeared to be an entrance wound in the front of the throat; yes, that is correct." — Dr. Malcolm Perry, Parkland Hospital Emergency Ward, JFK's attending surgeon, November 22, 1963; 3:16 PM, (CST)

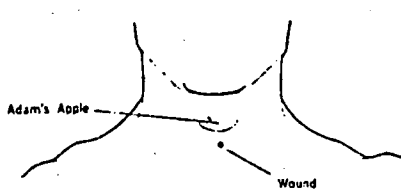


Figure 1. Neck wound as it appeared before tracheotomy at Parkland Hospital; referred to as an "entrance" wound by Dr. Akin and Dr. Perry.

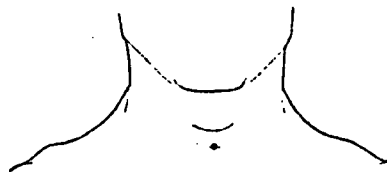


Figure 2. Neck wound after tracheotomy cut by Dr. Perry at Parkland Hospital.



Figure 3. Neck wound described by doctors at Bethesda Naval Hospital. Warren Commission concluded that it was an "exit" wound.

## Surgeon Tells Of Efforts to Save President

DALLAS, Tex. (AP) — Dr. Malcolm Perry, attendant surgeon at Parkland Hospital who attended President Kennedy, said when he arrived at the emergency room he noticed the President was in critical condition with a wound of the neck and head.

When asked if possibly the wounds could have been made by two bullets, he said he did not know.

### Already Too Late

He said immediate resumptive measures were taken and Dr. Kemp Clark, chief of neurosurgery, was called along with several other members of the staff.

"They arrived immediately but at this point the President's condition was critical and moribund."

A tracheotomy was performed to assist the President's breathing.

The doctor said an oxygen machine was used and blood and plasma also were administered.

An electrocardiograph machine was attached to record any heart beat.

When asked to specify, Perry said the entrance wound was in the front of the head.

## 12 Perplexing Questions

By JACK LANGGUTH  
Special to The New York Times

DALLAS, Jan. 25 — Two months after the shooting of President Kennedy, questions about the assassination still await satisfactory public answers.

Nevertheless, Federal authorities remain convinced that Lee H. Oswald shot the President, and that he acted alone.

Here are 12 questions sometimes asked and the most authoritative answers now available:

Did one bullet strike the President from the front indicating an accomplice?

The number of bullets reported, their direction and damage have been matters of wide dispute.

Investigators are now satisfied that the first of three bullets hit the President in the back of his right shoulder, several inches below the collar line. That bullet lodged in his shoulder. The second bullet wounded Gov. John B. Connally, of Texas.

### Third Bullet Hit Head

The third bullet, according to an autopsy at Bethesda Naval Hospital in Maryland, ripped away a portion of the back of the President's head on the right side. Fragments from the bullets cut a wound in the President's throat and damaged the windshield of the Presidential limousine.

Doctors at Parkland Hospital have explained that early and conflicting reports were owing to the fact that they could not make a detailed examination of the President's wounds.

## AUTOPSY SHOWED 2 BULLET WOUNDS

Shot Through Brain Fatal, Medical Report Says

By HAROLD M. SCHMECK Jr.

There was no chance of saving President Kennedy's life after the assassin's bullet passed from the back of his head through the right side of the brain, according to the Warren Commission report.

This point, confirming what had been widely believed, was a major conclusion of the three doctors who performed an autopsy on the President six hours after his death.

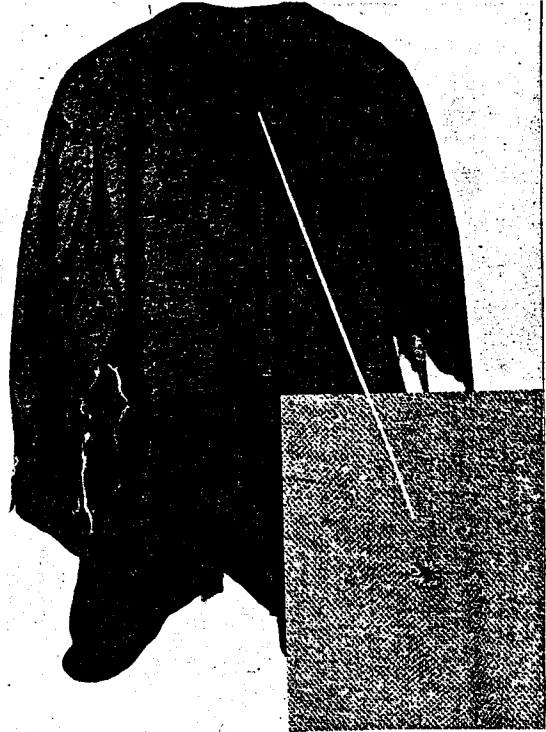
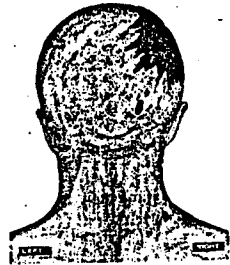
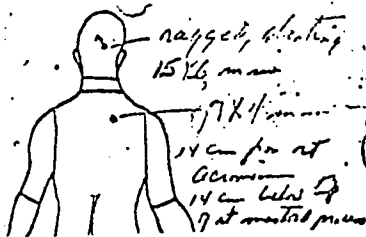
The autopsy report appears to have ended any confusion about the number of bullet wounds the President suffered. There appeared to have been two bullets, each of which caused an entrance and an exit wound. The medical and physical evidence gave no way of proving which struck first, the doctors said.

The bullet that hit the back of the President's head seemed to have caused a small entrance wound one-fourth of an inch by five-eighths of an inch and the other massive wound that gravely damaged the right side of the President's brain. The other bullet made a small hole at the base of the back of the neck, which was not found until autopsy, and an exit wound in the front of the neck.

Representative Boccs. Did you see any other wound other than the head wound?

Mr. HILL. Yes, sir; I saw an opening in the back, about 6 inches below the neckline to the right-hand side of the spinal column.

The autopsy also disclosed a wound near the base of the back of President Kennedy's neck slightly to the right of his spine.



Commander HUMES. The President was extremely well-developed, an extremely well-developed, muscular young man with a very well-developed set of muscles in his thoraco and shoulder girdle.

Mr. SPECTER. What effect would that have on the positioning of the shirt and coat with respect to the position of the neck in and about the seam?

Commander HUMES. I believe this would have a tendency to push the portions of the coat which show the defects here somewhat higher on the back of the President than on a man of less muscular development.

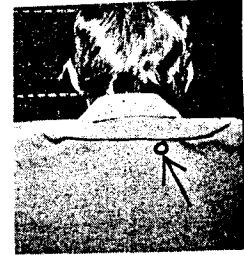
Mr. SPECTER. Mr. Chief Justice, may it please the Commission, I would like to mark for identification Exhibit 396, which later proof will show is a picture of President Kennedy shortly before the first bullet struck him, and ask the doctor to take a look at that.

Will you describe, Doctor Humes, the position of President Kennedy's right hand in that picture?

Commander HUMES. Yes. This exhibit, Commission Exhibit No. 396, allegedly taken just prior to the wounding of the late President, shows him with his hand raised, his elbow bent, apparently in saluting the crowd. I believe that this action —

Mr. SPECTER. Which hand was that?

Commander HUMES. This was his right hand, sir. I believe that this action would further accentuate the elevation of the coat and the shirt with respect to the back of the President.



## I. FBI Laboratory Examinations

### A. President's Clothing

The FBI Laboratory has determined that the bullets used in the assassination of President Kennedy on November 22, 1963, were a military type manufactured by the Western Cartridge Company, East Alton, Illinois. These bullets have solid noses with full copper alloy jackets and lead cores. Examination of the President's clothing by the FBI Laboratory disclosed that there was a small hole in the back of his coat and shirt approximately six inches below the top of the collar and two inches to the right of the middle seam of the coat. There were minute traces of copper on the fabric surrounding the hole. Medical examination of the President's body had revealed that the bullet which entered his back had penetrated to a distance of less than a finger length. (Exhibits 59 and 60)





# Interview With Arlen Specter, Assistant Counsel, Warren Commission

## U.S. News & World Report

### THE AUTOPSY PICTURES—

Q Could we get to this matter of the pictures of the President's body? Have you seen the pictures?

A The complete set of pictures taken at the autopsy was not made available to me or to the Commission. I was shown one picture of the back of a body which was represented to be the back of the President, although it was not technically authenticated. It showed a hole in the position identified in the autopsy report. To the best of my knowledge, the Commission did not see any photographs or X rays.

U. S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT, Oct. 10, 1966

Q Why were all the pictures not shown?

A Because the Commission decided that it would not press for those photographs, as a matter of deference to the memory of the late President and because the Commission concluded that the photographs and X rays were not indispensable.

The photographs and X rays would, in the thinking of the Commission, not have been crucial, because they would have served only to corroborate what the autopsy surgeons had testified to under oath, as opposed to adding any new fact for the Commission.

(Secret Service Statement on Pictures and X-rays)

Inquiries have been received concerning the handling and disposition by the Secret Service of certain X-ray and photographic films relating to the autopsy performed at the National Naval Medical Center, Bethesda, Maryland, in connection with the assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

The X-ray films were used for the briefing of the Warren Commission's staff on the autopsy procedure and results. None of the films are presently in the possession of the Secret Service. Every item of tangible evidence which the Secret Service possessed relating to the assassination of President Kennedy was made available to the Warren Commission. All such evidence was either turned over to the Commission during the 1964, or turned over to the National Archives following the termination of the Commission's activities, or placed in the custody of individuals designated by the late President's family, as appropriate.

EXCERPT FROM EXECUTIVE SESSION TRANSCRIPT OF 1/21/64

Mr. McCloy. Let me ask you about this raw material business that is here. What does it consist of? Does it consist of the raw material of the autopsy? They talk about the colored photographs of the President's body -- do we have those?

Mr. Rankin. Yes, it is part of it, a small part of it.

Mr. McCloy. Are they here?

Mr. Rankin. Yes. But we don't have the minutes of the autopsy, and we asked for that because we wanted to see what doctor A said about something while he was saying it, to see whether it is supported by the conclusions in the autopsy and so forth, and then to have volumes of material in which people have purported to have said, or say to various agencies certain things, they are not sworn,

Q Mr. Specter, would not those photographs, if they were available, clear up, beyond all doubt, the question of whether the hole in the back of the neck was higher or lower than the hole in the front of the throat?

A They would corroborate that which is already known which in my opinion, has cleared up that question once and for all.

Mr. Rankin. Then there is a great range of material in regard to the wounds, and the autopsy and this point of exit or entrance of the bullet in the front of the neck, and that all has to be developed much more than we have at the present time.

We have an explanation there in the autopsy that probably a fragment came out the front of the neck, but with the elevation the shot must have come from, and the angle, it seems quite apparent now, since we have the picture of where the bullet entered in the back, that the bullet entered below the shoulder blade to the

The autopsy also disclosed a wound near the base of the back of President Kennedy's neck slightly to the right of his spine. The doctors traced the course of the bullet through the body and, as information was received from Parkland Hospital, concluded that the bullet had emerged from the front portion of the President's neck that had been cut away by the tracheotomy at Parkland.

Q When Dr. Humes called from the Bethesda Naval Hospital to Parkland Hospital in Dallas, in connection with the autopsy, were the doctors in Dallas able to shed any light on the wound, in the front of the throat, that had been obscured by the tracheotomy?

A As I recollect it, the best information that could be provided by the Dallas doctors involved the location of the wound and its general characteristics, without any definite statement as to entry or exit.

*Dr. Perry noted the massive wound of the head and a second, much smaller wound, of the low anterior neck in approximately the midline. A tracheotomy was performed by extending the latter*

Dr. Perry noted the massive wound of the head and a second much smaller wound of the low anterior neck in approximately the midline. A tracheotomy was performed by extending the latter

Commission No. 678



TREASURY DEPARTMENT  
UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.  
March 25, 1964

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF

Mr. J. Lee Rankin  
General Counsel  
President's Commission on the  
Assassination of President Kennedy  
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.  
Washington, D. C. 20002

Dear Mr. Rankin:

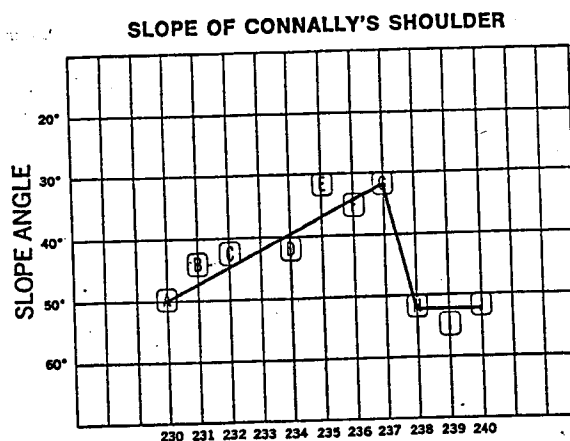
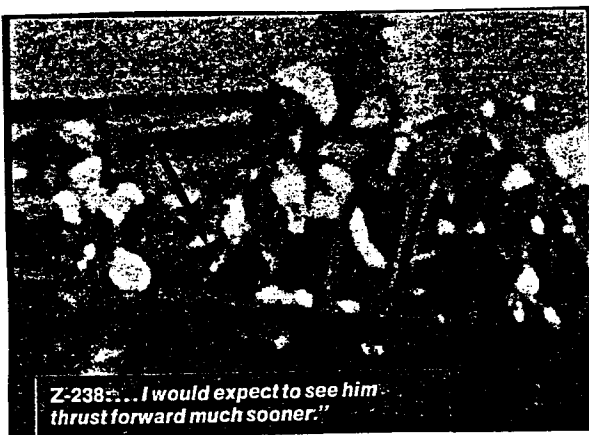
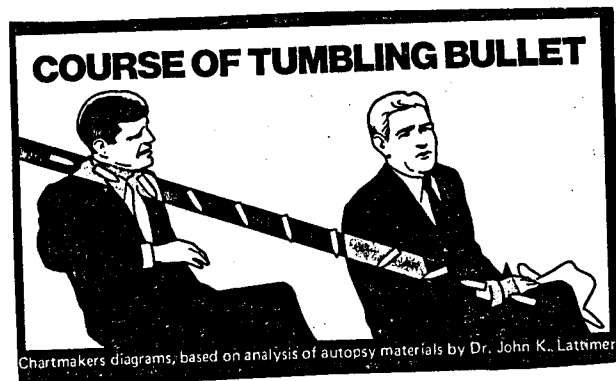
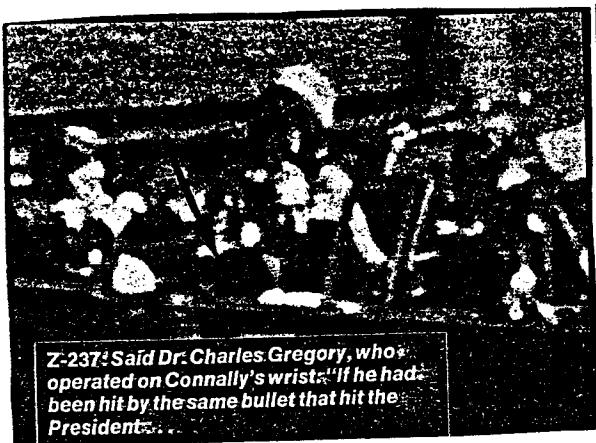
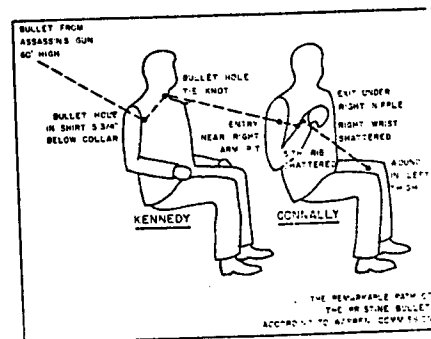
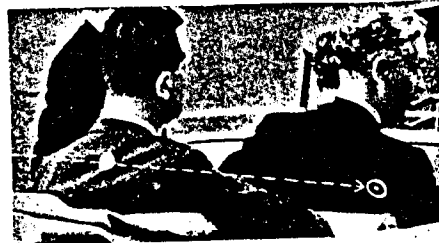
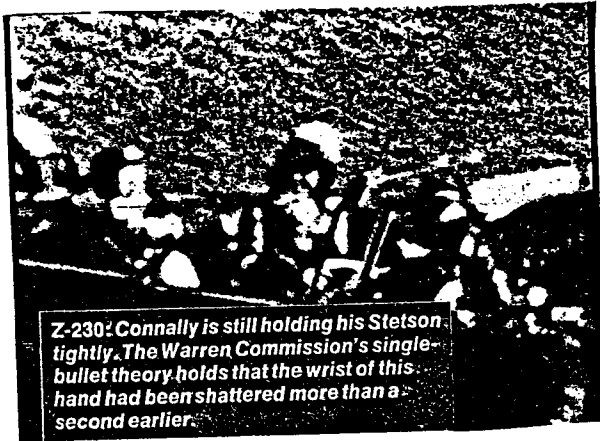
Reference is made to your letter of March 18, 1964, requesting certain documents for the examination of the Commission.

The video tape and transcript of November 22, 1963, of the television interview of Doctor Malcolm Perry mentioned in your letter has not been located.

After a review of the material and information available at the Dallas television and radio news stations and the records of the NBC, ABC and CBS networks in New York City, no video tape or transcript could be found of a television interview with Doctor Malcolm Perry. CBS located in its New York office a television news clip on video tape of a broadcast by Walter Cronkite on November 22, 1963, in which he comments upon an interview with Doctor Perry by newsmen in Dallas. This, however, was not a television interview of the doctor. They also located a news clip covering an interview with Doctor Shaw at Parkland Hospital, in which Doctor Shaw comments upon the wounds received by Governor Connally, but in which no mention was made of the President's wounds.



# Flight of the Magic Bullet



Mr. SPECTER. Do you remember if you told the Secret Service man which stretcher you thought you took off of the elevator?

Mr. TOMLINSON. Well, we talked about taking a stretcher off of the elevator, but then when it comes down on an oath, I wouldn't say for sure, I really don't remember.

Mr. SPECTER. And do you recollect whether or not you told the Secret Service man which stretcher you took off of the elevator?

Mr. TOMLINSON. What do you mean?

Mr. SPECTER. You say you can't really take an oath today to be sure whether it was stretcher A or stretcher B that you took off of the elevator?

Mr. TOMLINSON. Well, today or any other day, I'm just not sure of it, whether it was A or B that I took off.

Mr. SPECTER. Well, has your recollection always been the same about the situation, that is, today, and when you talked to the Secret Service man and when you talked to the FBI man?

Mr. TOMLINSON. Yes, I told him that I wasn't sure.

Mr. SPECTER. So, what you told the Secret Service man was just about the same thing as you have told me today?

Mr. TOMLINSON. Yes, sir.

Mr. SPECTER. When I first started to ask you about this, Mr. Tomlinson, you initially identified stretcher A as the one which came off of the elevator car?

Mr. TOMLINSON. Yes; I think it's just like that.

Mr. SPECTER. And, then, when—

Mr. TOMLINSON (interrupting). Here's the deal—I rolled that thing off, we got a car, and went to second floor, picked the man up and brought him down. He went on over across, to clear out of the emergency area, but across from it, and picked up two kids of, I believe it was, ideal. He told me to hold for him, he had to get right back to the operating room, so I held, and the minute he hit there, we took off for the second floor and I came back to the ground. Now, I don't know how many people went through that—I don't know how many people hit them—I don't know anything about what could have happened to them in between the time I was gone, and I made several trips before I discovered the bullet on the end of it there.

Mr. SPECTER. You just don't remember for sure whether you told him you thought it was A or not?

Mr. TOMLINSON. No, sir; I really don't remember. I'm not accustomed to being questioned by the Secret Service and the FBI and by you and they are writing down everything I mean.

Mr. SPECTER. That's all right. I understand exactly what you are saying and I appreciate it and I really just want to get your best recollection.

We understand it isn't easy to remember all that went on, on a day like November 22d, and that a man's recollection is not perfect like every other part of a man, but I want you to tell me just what you remember, and that's the best you can do today, and I appreciate that, and so does the President's Commission, and that's all we can ask a man.

Mr. TOMLINSON. Yes, I'm going to tell you all I can, and I'm not going to tell you something I can't lay down and sleep at night with either.

The attached expended bullet was received by me about 5 min. prior to Mrs. Kennedy's departure from the hospital. It was found on one of the stretchers located in the emergency ward of the hospital. Also on this same stretcher was rubber gloves, a stethoscope and other doctor's paraphernalia. It could not be determined who had used this stretcher or if President Kennedy had occupied it. No further information was obtained.

Name of person from whom I received this bullet:

Mr. O. P. Wright  
Personnel Director of Security  
Dallas County Hospital District

By  
Richard E. Johnson  
Special Agent  
7:30 p.m.  
Nov. 22, 1963

Dr. SHAW. This is again the testimony that I believe Dr. Gregory will be giving, too. It is a matter of whether the wrist wound could be caused by the same bullet, and we felt that it could but we had not seen the bullets until today, and we still do not know which bullet actually inflicted the wound on Governor Connally.

Mr. DOLLS. Or whether it was one or two wounds?

Dr. SHAW. Yes.

Mr. DOLLS. Or two bullets?

Dr. SHAW. Yes, or three.

Mr. DOLLS. Why do you say three?

Dr. SHAW. He has three separate wounds. He has a wound in the chest, a wound of the wrist, a wound of the thigh.

Memo to Mr. Callahan  
Re: Assassination of President Kennedy  
and the Killing of Lee Harvey Oswald - Visual Aids

One staff member, according to Inspector Kelley, quietly spoke about the "outside" possibility of shot one going through the President with sufficient velocity remaining to penetrate Connally's body, wrist and leg. Inspector Kelley mentioned this to me confidentially. He was of the opinion that this was a personal remark made on the spur of the moment. Shot two under those ridiculous facts would have gone completely "wild" according to Kelley.

(c) The Governor stated that after being hit, he looked to his right, looked to his left and then turned to his right. He felt the President might have been hit by shots from 150. He heard only two shots and felt sure that the shots he heard were the first and third shots. He is positive that he was hit after he heard the first shot, i.e., by the second shot, and by that shot only.

In a discussion after the conference, Dr. Light and Dolco expressed themselves as being very skeptical of the opinion that Connally had been hit by one bullet, principally on the ground that the bullet recovered from Connally's stretcher could not have broken his bones without having suffered more distortion. Dr. Oliver withheld a conclusion until he has had the opportunity to make tests on animal tissue and bone with the actual rifle.

Dr. Frederick W. Light, Jr., the third of the wound ballistics experts, testified that the anatomical findings alone were insufficient for him to formulate a firm opinion on whether the same bullet did or did not pass through the President's neck first before inflicting all the wounds on Governor Connally. Based on the other circumstances, such as the relative positions in the automobile of the President and the Governor, Dr. Light concluded that it was probable that the same bullet traversed the President's neck and inflicted all the wounds on Governor Connally.

to find them.

We think that the wound in the neck has to be related to one of these others, but the problem is difficult to determine because we have a statement from the hospital that the bullet that was more whole than the other was found on the stretcher which they brought the President in to the hospital on, and then we have other testimony later that goes back over the same ground in which the person in charge of the stretcher and the attendant said that this bullet was found under the blanket on the stretcher. Governor Connally was on, and it is a complete --

Sen. Russell. I thought it was found on the stretcher of the President.

Mr. Rankin. That was the first story. And that is what we have to deal with, a story of that kind to try to reconcile it with people who actually handled the stretcher that Governor Connally was on and picked the bullet from under the blanket.

Now, that evidence is quite superior to the other man's, but we have to check it out some more to determine that.

Sen. Russell. This isn't going to be something that would run you stark mad.

Mr. SPECTER. What is your opinion as to whether bullet 399 could have inflicted all of the wounds on the Governor, then, without respect at this point to the wound of the President's neck?

Dr. SHAW. I feel that there would be some difficulty in explaining all of the wounds as being inflicted by bullet Exhibit 399 without causing more in the way of loss of substance to the bullet or deformation of the bullet.

(Discussion off the record.)

Mr. SPECTER. Dr. Shaw, have you had an opportunity today here in the Commission building to view the movies which we referred to as the Zapruder movies and the slides taken from these movies?

Dr. SHAW. Yes.

Mr. SPECTER. And what, if any, light did those movies shed on your evaluation and opinions on this matter with respect to the wounds of the Governor?

Dr. SHAW. Well, my main interest was to try to place the time that the Governor was struck by the bullet which inflicted the wound on his chest in reference to the sequence of the three shots, as has been described to us.

(At this point the Chief Justice entered the hearing room.)

This meant trying to carefully examine the position of the Governor's body in the car so that it would fall in line with what we knew the trajectory must be for this bullet coming from the point where it has been indicated it did come from. And in trying to place this actual frame that these frames are numbered when the Governor was hit, my opinion was that it was frame number, let's see, I think it was No. 36.

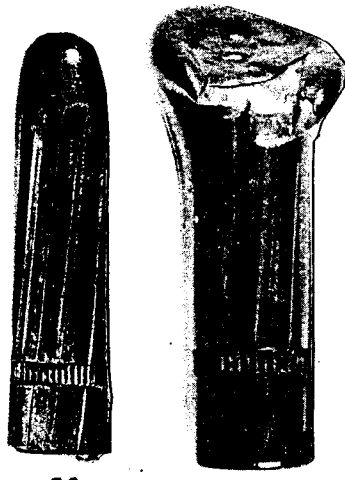
Mr. SPECTER. 236?

Dr. SHAW. 236, give or take 1 or 2 frames. It was right in 35, 36, 37, perhaps.

Mr. SPECTER. I have heretofore asked you questions about what possibly could have happened in terms of the various combinations of possibilities on missiles striking the Governor in relationship to striking the President as well. Do you have any opinion as to what, in fact, did happen?

Dr. SHAW. Yes. From the pictures, from the conversation with Governor Connally and Mrs. Connally, it seems that the first bullet hit the President in the shoulder and perforated the neck, but this was not the bullet that Governor Connally feels hit him; and in the sequence of films I think it is hard to say that the first bullet hit both of these men almost simultaneously.

Dr. SHAW. All right. As far as the wounds of the chest are concerned, I feel that this bullet could have inflicted those wounds. But the examination of the wrist both by X-ray and at the time of surgery showed some fragments of metal that make it difficult to believe that the same missile could have caused these two wounds. There seems to be more than three grains of metal missing as far as the—I mean in the wrist.



Mr. SPECTER. Assuming some factors in addition to those which you personally observed, Dr. Baxter, what would your opinion be if these additional facts were present: First, the President had a bullet wound of entry on the right posterior thorax just above the upper border of the scapula with the wound measuring 7 by 4 mm. in oval shape, being 14 cm. from the tip of the right acromion process and 14 cm. below the tip of the right mastoid process—assume this is the set of facts, that the wound just described was caused by a 0.5 mm. bullet shot from approximately 100 to 250 feet away from the President, from a weapon having a muzzle velocity of approximately 2,000 feet per second, assuming as a third factor that the bullet passed through the President's body, going in between the strap muscles of the shoulder without violating the pleura space and exited at a point in the midline of the neck, would the hole which you saw on the President's throat be consistent with an exit point, assuming the factors which I have just given to you?

Dr. BAXTER. Although it would be unusual for a high velocity missile of this type to cause a wound as you have described, the passage through tissue planes of this density could have well resulted in the sequence which you outline; namely, that the anterior wound does represent a wound of exit.

Mr. SPECTER. What would be the considerations which, in your mind, would make it, as you characterized it, unlikely?

Dr. BAXTER. It would be unlikely because the damage that the bullet would create would be—first if sized would create a shock wave which would damage a larger number of tissues, as in its path it would tend to strike, or usually would strike, tissues of greater density than this particular missile did and would then begin to tumble and would create larger jagged—the further it went, the more jagged would be the damage that it created, so that ordinarily there would have been a rather large wound of exit.

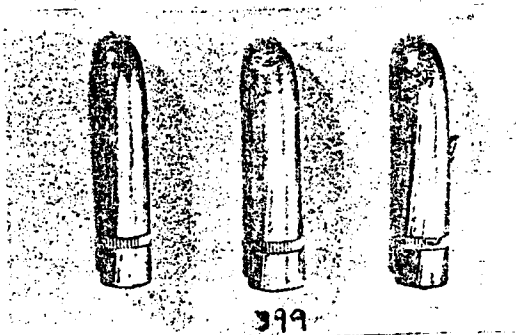
Mr. SPECTER. Assume, if you will, another set of hypothetical circumstances: That the 0.5 millimeter bullet traveling at the same muzzle velocity, to wit, 2,000 feet per second, at approximately 165 feet between the weapon and the victim, struck the President in the back of the neck passing through the large strap muscles, going through a fascia channel, missing the pleural cavity, striking to bones and emerging from the lower anterior third of the neck, after striking the trachea. Could such a projectile have then passed into the Governor's back and inflicted all three or all of the wounds which have been described here today?

Dr. GAZDAR. I believe one would have to concede the possibility, but I believe firmly that the probability is much diminished.

Mr. SPECTER. Who do you say that, sir?

Dr. GAZDAR. I think that to pass through the soft tissues of the President would certainly have decelerated the missile to some extent. Having then struck the Governor and shattered a rib, it is further decelerated, yet it has presumably retained sufficient energy to smash a radius.

Moreover, it seemed the Governor to penetrate at least the skin and fascia of the thigh, and I am not persuaded that this is very probable. I would have to yield to possibility. I am sure that those who deal with ballistics can do better for you than I can in this regard.



Mr. SPECTER. And could that missile have made the wound on Governor Connally's right wrist?

Commander HEMES. I think that that is most unlikely. May I expand on those two answers?

Mr. SPECTER. Yes, please do.

Commander HEMES. The X-rays made of the wound in the head of the late President showed fragmentations of the missile. Some fragments were recovered and turned over, as has been previously noted. Also we have X-rays of the fragment of skull which was in the region of our opinion exit wound showing metallic fragments.

Also going to Exhibit 392, the report from Parkland Hospital, the following sentence referring to the examination of the wound of the wrist is found:

"Small bits of metal were encountered at various levels throughout the wound, and these were, wherever they were identified and could be picked up, picked up and submitted to the pathology department for identification and examination."

The reason I believe it most unlikely that this missile could have inflicted either of these wounds is that this missile is basically intact; its jacket appears to me to be in tact, and I do not understand how it could possibly have left fragments in either of these locations.

Mr. SPECTER. Dr. Hemes, under your opinion which you have just given us, what effect, if any, would that have on whether this bullet, 399, could have been the one to lodge in Governor Connally's thigh?

Commander HEMES. I think that extremely unlikely. The reports, again Exhibit 392 from Parkland, tell of an entrance wound on the lower mid thigh of the Governor, and X-rays taken there are described as showing metallic fragments in the bone, which apparently by this report were not removed and are still present in Governor Connally's thigh. I can't conceive of where they came from this missile.

Representative FOM. The missile identified as Exhibit 399.

Commander HEMES. 399, sir.

Mr. SPECTER. And could it have been the bullet which inflicted the wound on Governor Connally's right wrist?

Colonel FRICK. No; for the reason that there are too many fragments described in that wrist.

All the evidence indicated that the bullet found on the Governor's stretcher could have caused all his wounds. The weight of the whole bullet prior to firing was approximately 160-161 grains and that of the recovered bullet was 158.6 grains.<sup>243</sup> An X-ray of the Governor's wrist showed very minute metallic fragments, and two or three of these fragments were removed from his wrist.<sup>244</sup> All these fragments were sufficiently small and light so that the nearly whole bullet found on the stretcher could have deposited those pieces of metal as it tumbled through his wrist.<sup>245</sup> In their testimony, the three doctors who attended Governor Connally at Parkland Hospital expressed independently their opinion that a single bullet had passed through his chest; tumbled through his wrist with very little exit velocity, leaving small metallic fragments from the rear portion of the bullet; punctured his left thigh after the bullet had lost virtually all of its velocity; and had fallen out of the thigh wound.<sup>246</sup>





Dr. CARICO. The wound that I saw was a large gaping wound, located in the right occipitoparietal area. I would estimate to be about 5 to 7 cm. in size, more or less circular, with avulsions of the calvarium and scalp tissue. As I stated before, I believe there was shredded macerated cerebral and cerebellar tissues both in the wounds and on the fragments of the skull attached to the dura.

Mr. SPECTER. Did you notice any other opening in the head besides the one you have just described?

Dr. CARICO. No, sir; I did not.

Mr. SPECTER. Specifically, did you notice a bullet wound below the large gaping hole which you described?

Dr. CARICO. No, sir.

Dr. McCLELLAND. The initial impression that we had was that perhaps the wound in the neck, the anterior part of the neck, was an entrance wound and that it had perhaps taken a trajectory off the anterior vertebral body and again into the skull itself, exiting out the back, to produce the massive injury in the head. However, this required some straining of the imagination to imagine that this would happen, and it was much easier to explain the apparent trajectory by means of two bullets, which we later found out apparently had been fired, than by just one then, on which basis we were originally taking to explain it.

Mr. SPECTER. You saw a large opening which you have already described?

Dr. McCLELLAND. I saw the large opening which I have described.

Mr. SPECTER. Did you observe any other wound on the back of the head?

Dr. McCLELLAND. No.

Mr. SPECTER. Did you observe a small gunshot wound below the large opening on the back of the head?

Dr. McCLELLAND. No.

Dr. PETERS. Well, as I mentioned, the neck wound had already been interfered with by the tracheotomy at the time I got there, but I noticed the head wound, and as I remember—I noticed that there was a large defect in the occiput.

Mr. SPECTER. What did you notice in the occiput?

Dr. PETERS. It seemed to me that in the right occipitalparietal area that there was a large defect. There appeared to be bone loss and brain loss in the area.

Mr. SPECTER. Did you notice any holes below the occiput, say, in this area below here?

Dr. PETERS. No, I did not and at the time and the moments immediately following the injury, we speculated as to whether he had been shot once or twice because we saw the wound of entry in the throat and noted the large occipital wound, and it is a known fact that high velocity missiles often have a small wound of entrance and a large wound of exit, and I'm just giving you my honest impressions at the time.

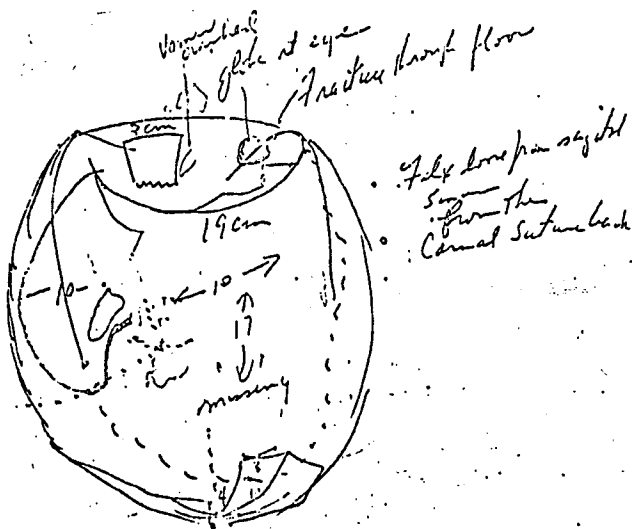
Dr. AKIN. I assume that the right occipitalparietal region was the exit, so to speak, that he had probably been hit on the other side of the head, or at least tangentially in the back of the head, but I didn't have any hard and fast opinions about that either.

Mr. SPECTER. With respect to the head wound, Dr. Aklin, did you observe below the gaping wound which you have described any other bullet wound in the back of the head?

Dr. AKIN. No; I didn't. I could not see the back of the President's head so much, and the right posterior neck was obscured by blood and skull fragments and I didn't make any attempt to examine the neck.

Mr. SPECTER. Indicating the rear portion of the head.  
 Mr. KELLERMAN. Yes.  
 Mr. SPECTER. More to the right side of the head?  
 Mr. KELLERMAN. Right. This was removed.  
 Mr. SPECTER. When you say, "This was removed," what do you mean by this?  
 Mr. KELLERMAN. The skull part was removed.  
 Mr. SPECTER. All right.  
 Representative FONO. Above the ear and back?  
 Mr. KELLERMAN. To the left of the ear, sir, and a little high; yes. About right here.  
 Mr. SPECTER. When you say "removed," by that do you mean that it was absent when you saw him, or taken off by the doctor?  
 Mr. KELLERMAN. It was absent when I saw him.  
 Mr. SPECTER. Fine. Proceed.  
 Mr. KELLERMAN. Entry into this man's head was right below that wound, right here.  
 Mr. SPECTER. Indicating the bottom of the hairline immediately to the right of the ear about the lower third of the ear?  
 Mr. KELLERMAN. Right. But it was in the hairline, sir.  
 Mr. SPECTER. In his hairline?  
 Mr. KELLERMAN. Yes, sir.  
 Mr. SPECTER. Near the end of his hairline?  
 Mr. KELLERMAN. Yes, sir.  
 Mr. SPECTER. What was the size of that aperture?  
 Mr. KELLERMAN. The little finger.  
 Mr. SPECTER. Indicating the diameter of the little finger.  
 Mr. KELLERMAN. Right.  
 Mr. SPECTER. Now, what was the position of that opening with respect to the portion of the skull which you have described as being removed or absent?  
 Mr. KELLERMAN. Well, I am going to have to describe it similar to this. Let's say part of your skull is removed here; this is below.  
 Mr. SPECTER. You have described a distance of approximately an inch and a half, 2 inches, below.  
 Mr. KELLERMAN. That is correct; about that, sir.

Mr. SPECTER. What did you observe about the President with respect to his wounds?  
 Mr. GREER. His head was all shot, this whole part was all a matter of blood he had been hit.  
 Mr. SPECTER. Indicating the top and right rear side of the head?  
 Mr. GREER. Yes, sir; it looked like that was all blown off.  
 Mr. SPECTER. Yes.



top view of President's skull drawn by Dr. J. Thornton Boswell, one of the three autopsy physicians at Bethesda, showing a 10 by 17 cm hole.

Commander HUMES. Turning now to Commission Exhibit 383, where we have depicted in the posterior right portion of the skull a wound which we have labeled "in" or a wound of entrance and a large roughly 13 cm. diameter defect in the right lateral vertex of the skull. I would go into some further detail in describing these wounds.

The scalp, I mentioned previously, there was a defect in the scalp and some scalp tissue was not available. However, the scalp was intact completely past this defect. In other words, this wound in the right posterior region was in a portion of scalp which had remained intact.

So, we could see that it was the measurement which I gave before, I believe 15 by 6 millimeters.

When one reflected the scalp away from the skull in this region, there was a corresponding defect through both tables of the skull in this area.

Mr. SPECTER. Will you describe what you mean by both tables, Dr. Humes?  
 Commander HUMES. Yes, sir.  
 The skull is composed of two layers of bone. We will put the scalp in in dotted lines.  
 The two solid lines will represent the two layers of the skull bone, and in between these two layers is loose somewhat irregular bone.

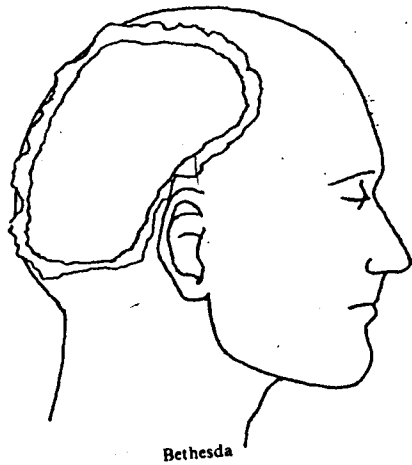
Commander HUMES. The wound in the low neck of which I had previously begun to speak is now posteriorly—is now depicted in 385, in 386 and in 388.

The second wound was found in the right posterior portion of the scalp. This wound was situated approximately 2.5 centimeters to the right, and slightly above the external occipital protuberance which is a bony prominence situated in the posterior portion of everyone's skull. This wound was then 2 1/2 centimeters to the right and slightly above that point.

The third obvious wound at the time of the examination was a huge defect over the right side of the skull. This defect involved both the scalp and the underlying skull, and from the brain substance was protruding.

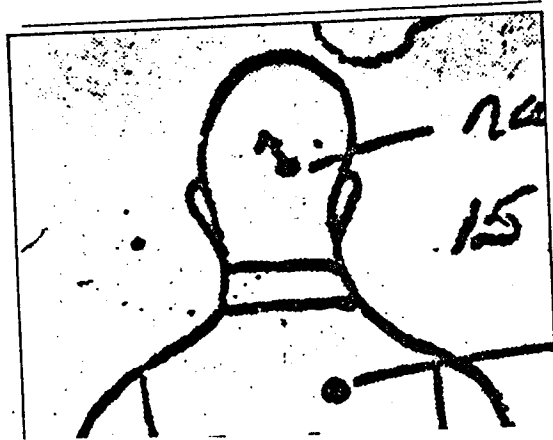
This wound measured approximately 13 centimeters in greatest diameter. It was difficult to measure accurately because radiating at various points from the large defect were multiple crisscrossing fractures of the skull which extended in several directions.

I have noted in my report that a detailed description of the lines of these fractures and of the types of fragments that were thus made were very difficult of verbal description, and it was precisely for this reason that the photographs were made so one might appreciate more clearly how much damage had been done to the skull.



Large irregular hole, 13 cm across (5 1/4 inches), described in Bethesda autopsy, extending from rear (occipital area) and involving chiefly the parietal bone but extending also into the temporal area.

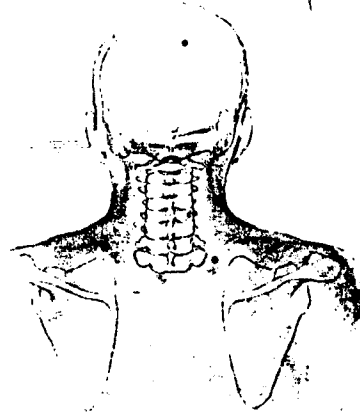
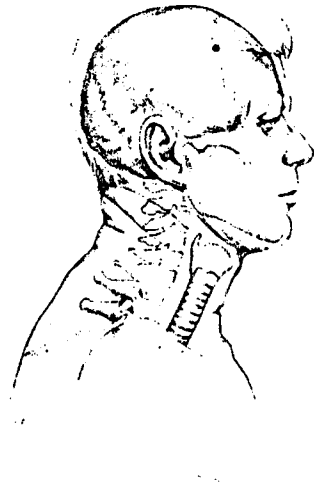
# THE PRESIDENT'S WOUNDS



COMMISSION EXHIBIT 385

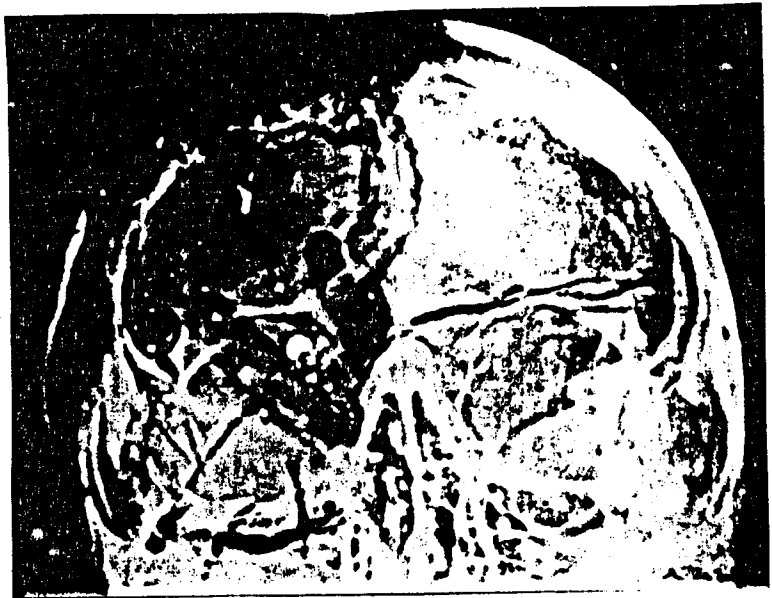
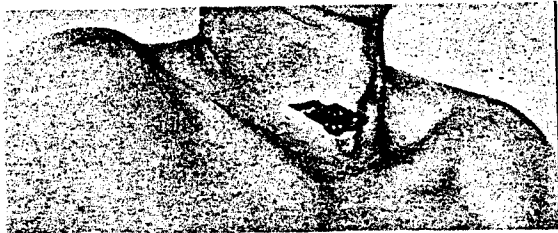


COMMISSION EXHIBIT 386



Top: (F58) Cutaway showing 2 exit wounds.  
Bottom: (F307) The rear view showing 2 entry wounds.

# Autopsy Photos





**Disputes CIA's Version**

**Rep. Stokes Confirms JFK Files Report**

Rep. Louis Stokes (D-Ohio), former chairman of the House Assassinations Committee, confirmed last night that a Central Intelligence Agency officer gained unauthorized access last summer to a safe containing sensitive committee files.

In a floor speech that disputed the CIA's version on several important points Stokes said a notebook containing autopsy notes of President Kennedy had been taken out of the safe, that a plastic cover had been ripped out of the notebook and one of the photos removed from the plastic cover.

Fingerprints on the plastic on the inside of the safe door and other materials in the safe were traced to a CIA liaison officer who had no business being in the room alone, Stokes said.

In response to reports in The Washington Post, the CIA has taken the position that the officer in question, who was dismissed, had every right to be in the room, and that he did not enter the safe to get the notebook. The agency has implied that the notebook was inadvertently left outside the safe and that, in any case, the incident was simply a matter of "curiosity" on the officer's part.

Stokes however, said that the committee ASST members who conducted their own investigation of the episode "are not satisfied that the motive has been established."

Stokes, however, noted that apparently nothing was missing from the safe and voiced doubts that further inquiry would resolve the matter.

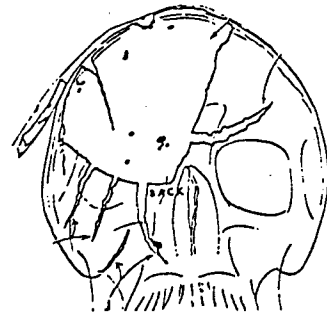
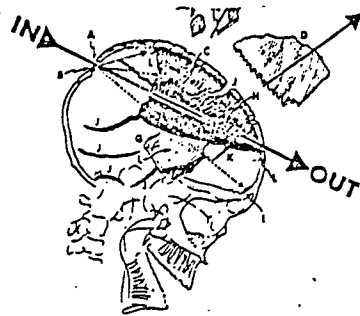
"In the absence of a full and truthful confession by the agency employee or the others, if any, who were in league with him—or substantial new evidence, all recognize that the matter of motive cannot be ultimately resolved," Stokes said in his prepared speech. He said he considers the matter "closed" and feels that "the [House] committee and the agency did all they reasonably could be expected to do" last summer.

"They believe 'mere curiosity' is not consistent with the fingerprint evidence," he said.

Stokes, however, noted that apparently nothing was missing from the safe and voiced doubts that further inquiry would resolve the matter.

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Stokes, however, noted that apparently nothing was missing from the safe and voiced doubts that further inquiry would resolve the matter.



Dr. CARRICO. The wound that I saw was a large gaping wound, located in the right occipitoparietal area. I would estimate to be about 5 to 7 cm in size, more or less circular, with avulsions of the calvarium and scalp tissue. As I stated before, I believe there was shredded macerated cerebral and cerebellar tissues both in the wounds and on the fragments of the skull attached to the dura.

Dr. AKIN. There was a midline neck wound below the level of the auricle cartilage, about 1 to 1.5 cm. in diameter, the lower part of this had been cut across when I saw the wound, it had been cut across with a knife in the performance of the tracheotomy. The back of the right occipitoparietal portion of his head was shattered, with brain substance extruding.

Mr. SPECTER. Did you have any opinion as to the direction that the bullet hit his head?

Dr. AKIN. Assuming that the right occipitoparietal region was the exit, so to speak, that he had probably been hit on the other side of the head, or at least tangentially in the back of the head, but I didn't have any hard and fast opinions about that either.

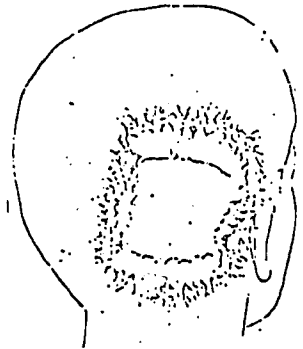
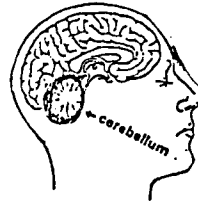
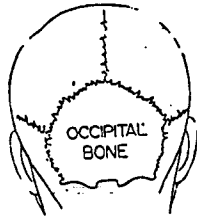
Mr. SPECTER. What were your initial impressions?

Dr. McCLELLAND. The initial impression that we had was that perhaps the wound in the neck, the anterior part of the neck, was an entrance wound and that it had perhaps taken a trajectory off the anterior vertebral body and again into the skull itself, exiting out the back, in producing the massive injury in the head. However, this required some straining of the imagination to imagine that this would happen, and it was much easier to explain the apparent trajectory by means of two bullets, which we later found out apparently had been fired, than by just one then, on which basis we were originally taking to explain it.

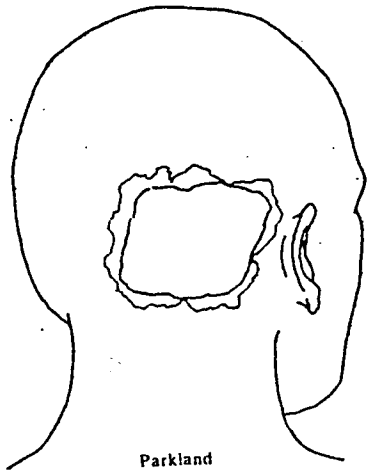
Mr. SPECTER. Through the use of the pronoun "we" in your last answer, to whom do you mean by "we"?

Dr. McCLELLAND. Essentially all of the doctors that have previously been mentioned here.

Dr. McCLELLAND. As I took the position at the head of the table that I have 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 shattered, apparently, by the force of the shot so that the parietal bone was protruded 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 lateral 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 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 of bleeding which was occurring mainly from the large venous channels in the skull which had been blasted open.



# JFK AUTOPSY PHOTO ALTERED?



Parkland

Drawing illustrating the hole seen at Parkland Hospital, as described by doctors in medical reports and Warren Commission testimony. Dr. Carrico estimated the size as 5 by 7 cm (2 by 2 3/4 inches). Parkland doctors located this wound in the right occipitoparietal area.



Mr. SPECTER. Did you observe the condition of the back of the President's head?

Dr. McCLELLAND. Well, partially; not, of course, as I say, we did not lift his head up since it was so greatly damaged. We attempted to avoid moving him any more than it was absolutely necessary, but I could see, of course, all the extent of the wound.

Mr. SPECTER. You saw a large opening which you have already described?

Dr. McCLELLAND. I saw the large opening which I have described.

Mr. SPECTER. Did you observe any other wound on the back of the head?

Dr. McCLELLAND. No.

Mr. SPECTER. Did you observe a small gunshot wound below the large opening on the back of the head?

Dr. McCLELLAND. No.

Commander HUMES. The wound in the low neck of which I had previously begun to speak is now posteriorly—in now departed in 355, in 356 and in 358.

The second wound was found in the right posterior portion of the scalp. This wound was situated approximately 2.5 centimeters to the right, and slightly above the external occipital protuberance which is a bony prominence situated in the posterior portion of everyone's skull. This wound was then 2 1/2 centimeters to the right and slightly above that point.

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I have noted in my report that a detailed description of the lines of these fractures and of the types of fragments that were thus made were very difficult of verbal description, and it was precisely for this reason that the photographs were made so one might appreciate more clearly how much damage had been done to the skull.



Mr. CORNWELL. Dr. Humes, you have indicated that you, of course, worked under the handicap, which, of course, was caused by conditions beyond your control, during the autopsy and the writing of the report, of not having autopsy photographs to work with; is that correct?

Dr. HUMES. Nor the X-rays by the time we were writing the report.

Mr. CORNWELL. Nor the X-rays. Your initial autopsy report indicated that, as you have just stated, the wound was, indeed, above, I believe the report is worded in terms of "slightly above" the external occipital protuberance.

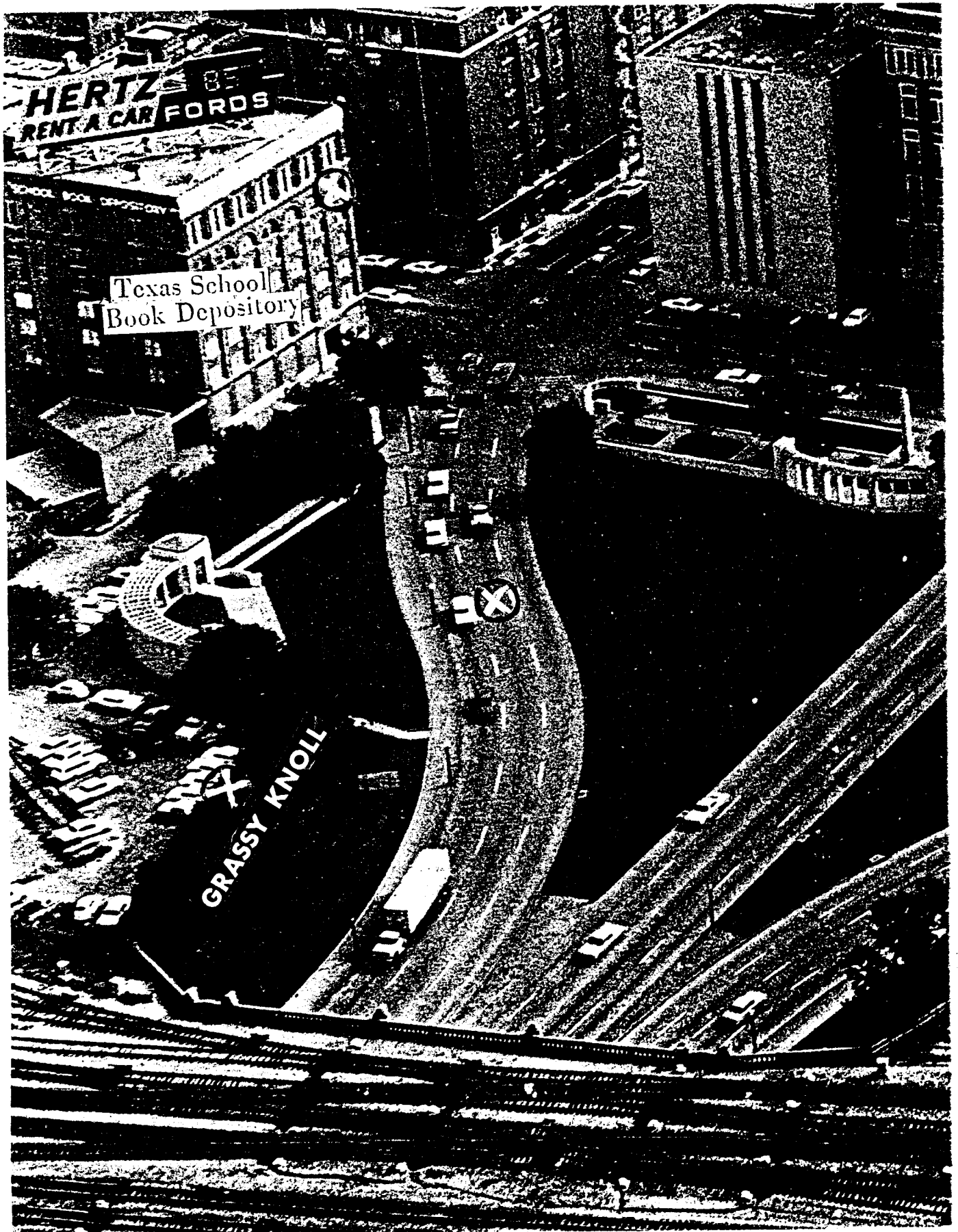
The testimony today indicates that the panel places that at approximately 10 centimeters above that external occipital protuberance. Would that discrepancy be explainable?

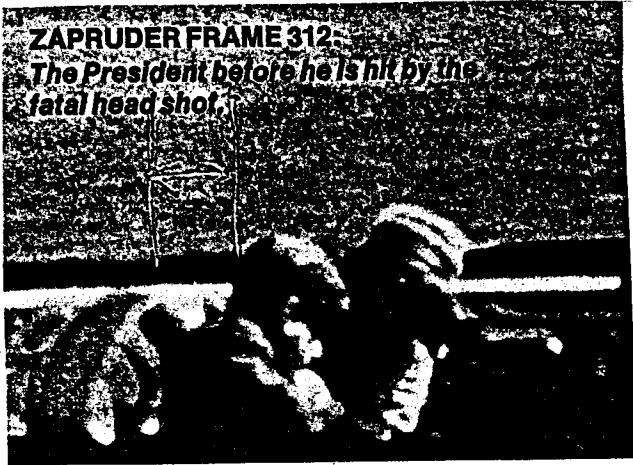
Dr. HUMES. Well, I have a little trouble with that; 10 centimeters is a significant—1 inches.

Mr. CORNWELL. I would like to simply ask you a few specific questions in order to determine—

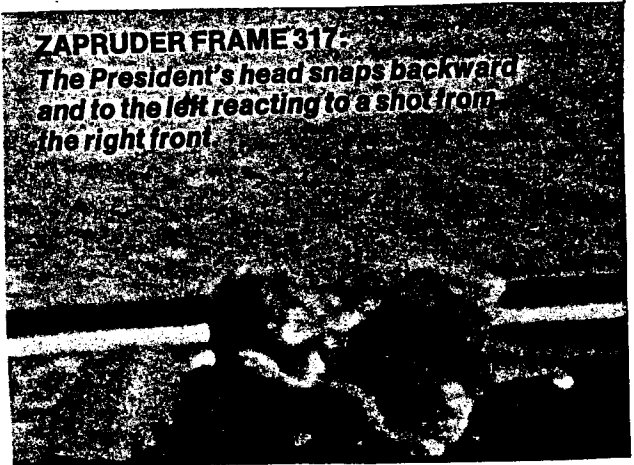
Dr. HUMES. I go back to the fact there was only one, period.



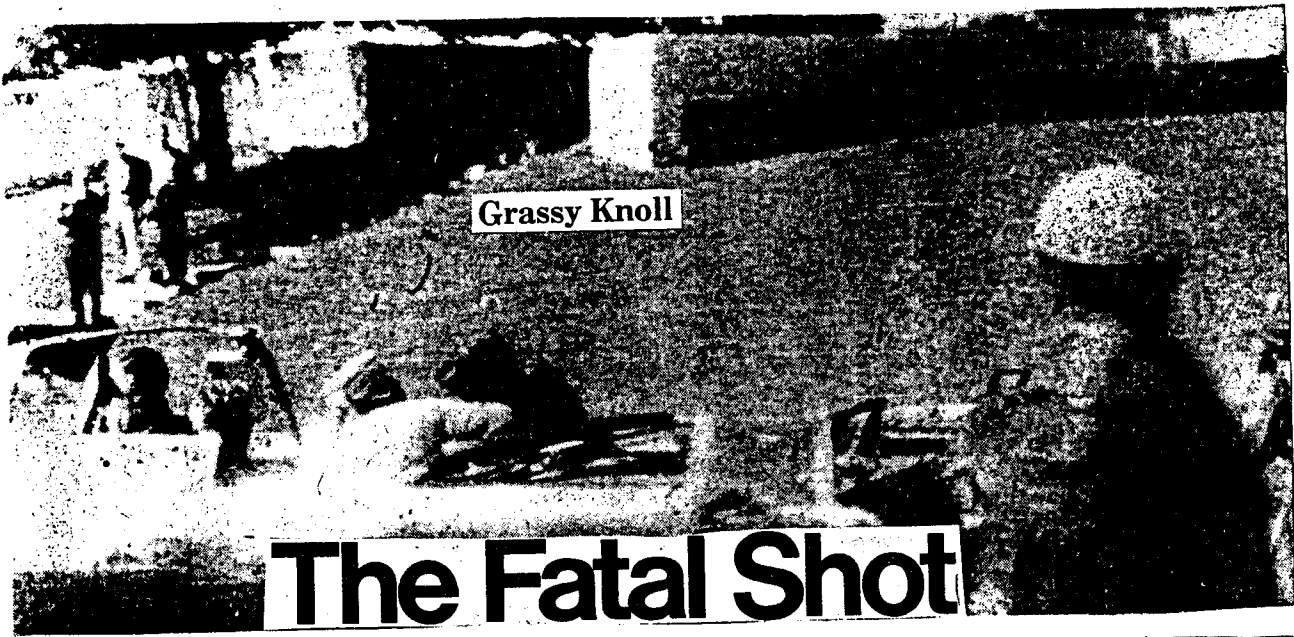




**ZAPRUDER FRAME 312:**  
*The President before he is hit by the fatal head shot.*

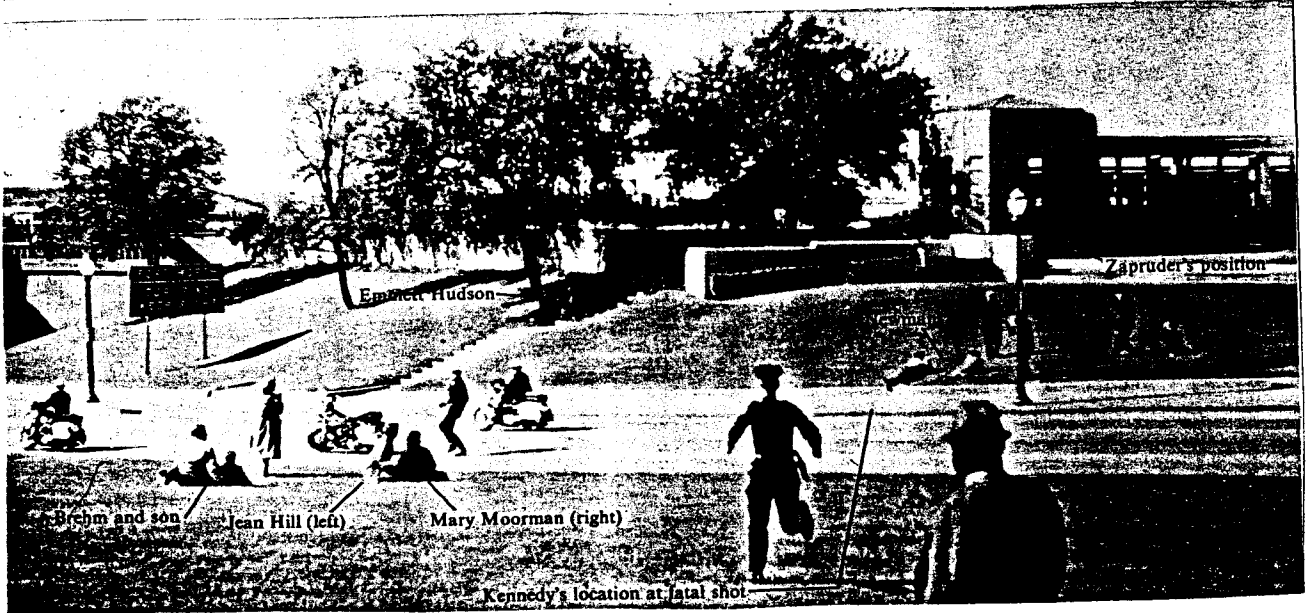


**ZAPRUDER FRAME 317:**  
*The President's head snaps backward and to the left reacting to a shot from the right front.*



**Grassy Knoll**

# The Fatal Shot



Brehm and son

Jean Hill (left)

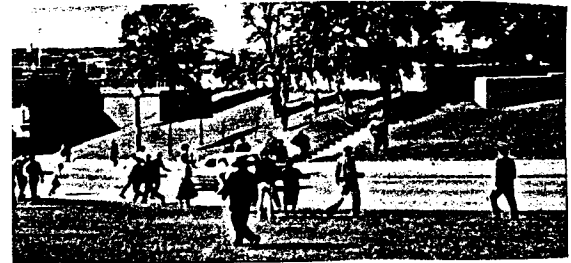
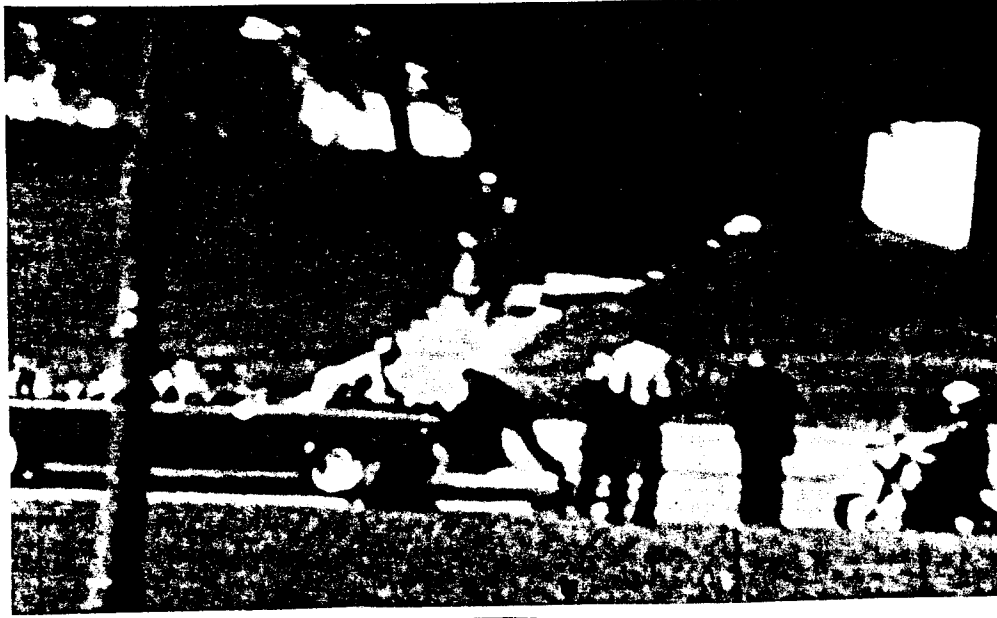
Mary Moorman (right)

Kennedy's location at fatal shot

Emmett Hudson

Zapruder's position





Sheriff Decker came on the air around 12:33 p.m.

"I don't know what's happened. Take every available man from the jail and the clinic and get to the railroad yards off Elm near the triple underpass."

The crowds waiting inside the Trade Mart were not immediately told of the shooting.

A sobbing carpet salesman told police minutes after the shooting the President appeared to be hit twice.

"The first time he slumped and the second one really hit him." These were the words of Charles Drehm, 33, of 1619 Kings Highway.

"After the first shot the President's wife rose slightly to hold the President and they both went down in the second shot. He was definitely hit badly," Mr. Drehm said.

Mr. Drehm said the President was half standing, waving to the crowd, when he heard the first of two shots. He said after the President was knocked down, apparently by the second shot, the President's car reared underneath the triple underpass.

The witness Drehm was shaking uncontrollably as he further described the shooting.

"The first shot must not have been too solid, because he just slumped. Then on the second shot he seemed to fall back."

Drehm seemed to think the shots came from in front of or beside the President. He explained the President did not slump forward as if he would have after being shot from the rear. The book depository building stands in the rear of the President's location at the time of the shooting.

Apparently the President's car was on the down slope midway between Houston Street and the triple underpass.

Drehm said he was within 10 feet of the President at the time of the shooting.

"It was definitely a rifle," he said.

Mrs. Jean Hill, 5482 Shuff Creek, and Mrs. Mary Moorman, 2332 Ripplewood, who were among witnesses at the Triple Underpass, said the motorcycle stopped suddenly and then swiftly sped on with the sirens blowing.

"I thought I saw someone in the motorcycle in street dress shoot back at a person running up the hill."

## JFK Ambushed in Dallas

THE INCIDENT occurred just east of the triple underpass facing a park in downtown Dallas.

Reporters about five car lengths behind the Chief Executive heard what sounded like three bursts of gunfire.

Secret Service agents in a follow-up car quickly unlimbered their automatic rifles.

The bubble top of the President's car was down.

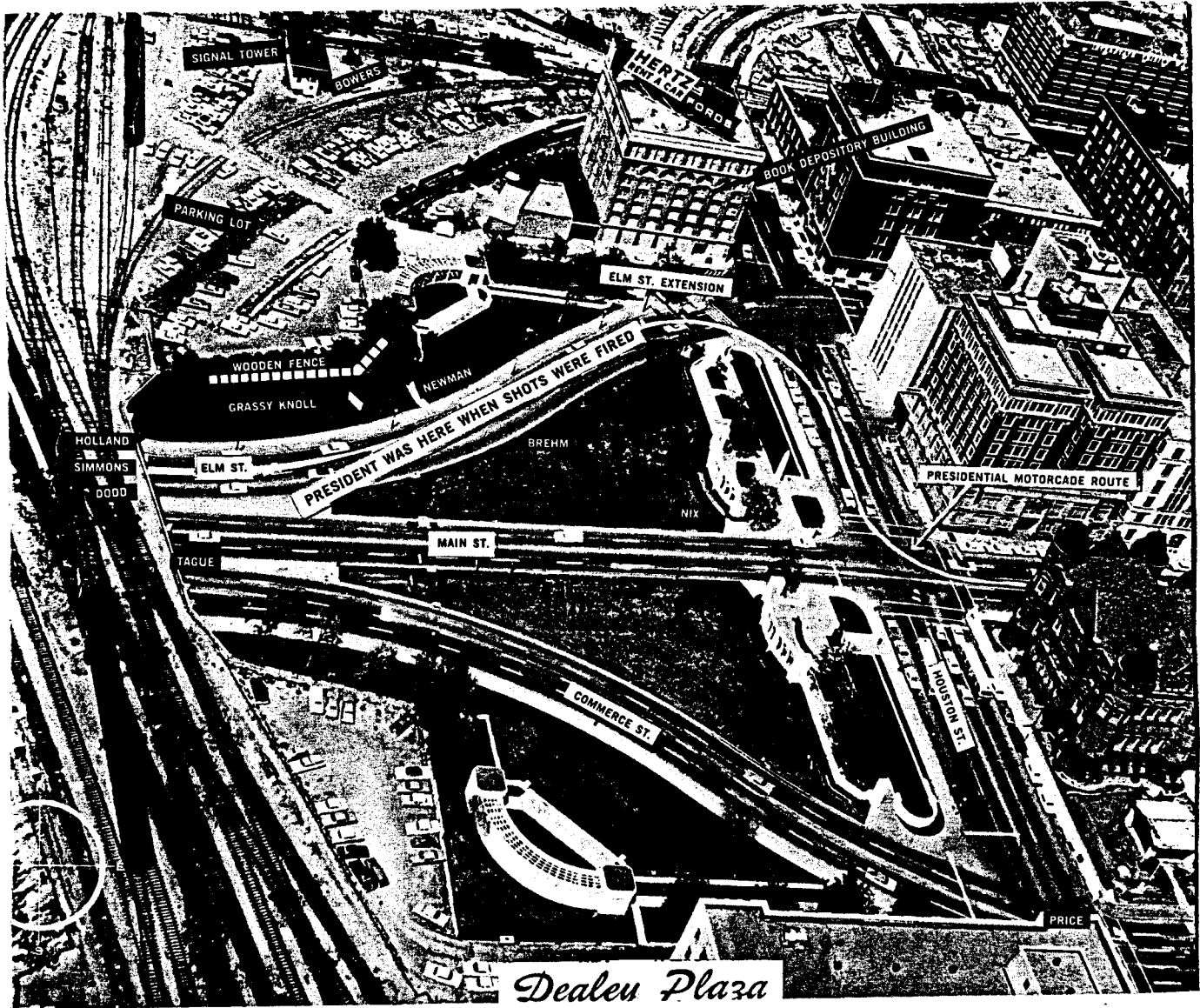
THEY DREW their pistols, but the damage was done.

The President was slumped over in the back seat of the car face down. Connally lay on the floor of the rear seat.

It was impossible to know at once where Kennedy was hit, but bullet wounds in Connally's chest were plainly visible, indicating the gunfire might possibly have come from an automatic weapon.

There were three loud bursts.

DALLAS motorcycle officers escorting the President quickly leaped from their bikes and raced up a grassy hill.



**SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT  
COUNTY OF DALLAS, TEXAS**

**COUNTY OF DALLAS  
SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT**

**SUPPLEMENTARY INVESTIGATION REPORT**

Before me, the undersigned authority, on this the 22nd day of November, A. D. 1963  
personally appeared Jean Newman, Address 3893 Clover Lane  
Age 21, Phone No. EL 2-8222 Dallas, Texas  
Deponent and says:-

Name of Complainant \_\_\_\_\_ Serial No. \_\_\_\_\_  
Information \_\_\_\_\_  
Offense From Mr. Jas Bowers (Union Terminal Co. DA-1-1909/ RT R 4698)  
DETAILS OF OFFENSE, PROCESS OF INVESTIGATION, ETC.  
(Investigating Officer must sign)

My name is Jean Newman, I live with my parents, my father's name is G. C. Kimbriel. I work at the Rhea Manufacturing Company.

Date 11-22-63  
I talked to the above subject who was on duty for the Union Terminal Co., in a tower which is located about 200 yards west of the Texas Book Depository Building. He said that he heard what sounded like three shots from a rifle. He said that about ten minutes before that he saw a car driving around behind the building. It was a 1961 chev. Impala, white, occupied by one white male. He said it had a Goldwater sticker on the back window. He said about five ~~more~~ minutes later he saw another car in the same area. It was also occupied by one white male. It was a 1957 ford, ~~xxx~~ black, gold stripe down the side. It had an out of state license, white with black ~~xx~~ numerals, 6 digits. The occupant had what looked to be a telephone in his hand. He said that he didn't know if either of these cars stopped or perked in the area.

I was standing right on this side of the Stemmons Freeway sign, about half-way between the sign and the edge of the building on the corner. I was by myself, there were other people around watching the motorcade. The motorcade had just passed me when I heard something that I thought was a firecracker at first, and the President had just passed me, because after he had just passed, there was a loud report, it just scared me, and I noticed that the President jumped, he sort of ducked his head down and I thought at the time that it probably scared him, too, just like it did me, because he flinched, like he jumped. I saw him put his elbows like this, with his hands on his chest.

By this time, the motorcade never did stop, and the President fell to his left and his wife jumped up on her knees, I believe it was, in the back of the car on her knees, I couldn't say that for sure. And I realized then it had been a shot. I looked in the car and she was on her knees, and he wasn't even visible in the car. I looked around then and everybody was running every which way, I don't know why I didn't run, I just stood there and backed up and looked around to see if I could see anything, but I saw no one whatever with anything that resembled a gun or anything of that kind.

I just heard two shots. When it happened, I was just looking at the President and his wife, and when she jumped up in the car, I had my vision focused on her, and I didn't see anything else, about the others in the front of the car.

The first impression I had was that the shots came from my right.  
*Jean Newman*

Elkins

# Where the Shots Came From

**BILL DECKER**

CRIMINAL COURTS BUILDING  
DALLAS, TEXAS

A. J. Millican  
2650 Valley View Lane  
Dallas 34, Texas

Chapel 7-4953

Works for San P. Wallace and Claude Beard Plumbing Company

Fabricating pipe for the Republic Bank Building at the end of the Katy Railroad yards and the west end of Pacific Street I was standing on the North side of Elm Street, about half way between Houston and the Overpass. About five or ten minutes before the President came by I observed a truck from Honest Joe's Pawn Shop, and parked by the Book Depository Store. Then drove off about five or ten minutes before the President's car came by. Just after the President's car passed, I heard three shots come from toward Houston and Elm right by the BOOK DEPOSITORY BUILDING, and then immediately I heard two more shots come from the arcade between the Book Store and the Overpass, and then three more shots came from the area directly in front of the Book Depository Store. It sounded approximately like a .45 automatic, or a high powered rifle. Then everybody started running up the hill. A man standing on the South side of Elm Street, was either hit in the foot, or the ankle and fell down. And then I went on back to work.

**SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT  
COUNTY OF DALLAS, TEXAS**

Before me, the undersigned authority, on this the 22nd day of November A. D. 1963

personally appeared Charles Hoster Address 2816 Keyhole, Irving

Age 28 Phone No. None

Deposited and sworn: My wife, Beatrice and I were sitting on the grass on the slope on Elm Street where the park is located. When President Kennedy's car got almost down to the underpass, I heard two shots ring out. They sounded like they came from immediately behind us and over our heads.

**SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT  
COUNTY OF DALLAS, TEXAS**

Before me, the undersigned authority, on this the 22nd day of November A. D. 1963

personally appeared Austin Lawrence Miller W/M Address 1006 Euclid Circle, Mesquite

Age 38 Phone No. AT 5-2928

Deposited and sworn: My Business Address is Texas and Louisiana Freight Bureau, 215 Union Terminal Bldg. and the phone number is RI 1-1396. I and Roy Shelton who works with me was standing on the Triple Underpass bridge with a large group of people watching for the Presidential Motorcade. I saw a Convertible automobile turn West on Elm off Houston Street. It had proceeded about halfway from Houston Street to the underpass when I heard what sounded like a shot a short second two more sharp reports. A man in the back seat slumped over and a woman in bright colored dress (orange or yellow) grabbed the man and yelled. One shot apparently hit the street past the car. I saw something which I thought was smoke or steam coming from a group of trees north of Elm off the Hollings Road. I did not see anyone on the tracks or in the trees. A large group of people congregated and a motorcycle officer dropped his motor and took off on foot to the car.

## AFFIDAVIT OF DAVID F. POWERS

The following affidavit was executed by David F. Powers on May 18, 1964.

**PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION  
ON THE ASSASSINATION OF  
PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY**

**AFFIDAVIT**

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, ss:

I, David F. Powers, make the following affidavit concerning my knowledge of the events of November 21 and 22, 1963.

As we proceeded through Dallas the motorcade slowed down on a number of occasions, but I do not believe it ever stopped. When we passed through the heart of Dallas, the crowds were about ten deep. We then turned off of Main Street onto Houston and made the sharp swing to the left up Elm Street.

At that time we were traveling very slowly, no more than 12 miles an hour. In accordance with my custom, I was very much concerned about our timing and at just about that point I looked at my watch and noted that it was almost exactly 12:30 p.m., which was the time we were due at the Trade Mart. I commented to Ken O'Donnell that it was 12:30 and we would only be about five minutes late when we arrived at the Trade Mart. Shortly thereafter the first shot went off and it sounded to me as if it were a firecracker. I noticed then that the President moved quite far to his left after the shot from the extreme right hand side where he had been sitting. There was a second shot and Governor Connally disappeared from sight and then there was a third shot which took off the top of the President's head and had the sickening sound of a grapefruit splattering against the side of a wall. The total time between the first and third shots was about 5 or 6 seconds. My first impression was that the shots came from the right and overhead, but I also had a fleeting impression that the noise appeared to come from the front in the area of the triple overpass. This may have resulted from my feeling, when I looked forward toward the overpass, that we might have ridden into an ambush.

**SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT  
COUNTY OF DALLAS, TEXAS**

Before me, the undersigned authority, on this the 22nd day of November A. D. 1963

personally appeared Julia Ann Mercer Address 5208 Belmont, No. 208  
POB, 2-10-40 Chattanooga, Tenn. Dallas

Age 34 Phone No. None  
Special Agent, Success Distributors, 1720 Canton, Dallas.

On November 22, 1963, I was driving a rented White Valiant automobile west on Elm Street and was proceeding to the overpass in a westerly direction and at a point about 45 or 50 feet east of the overhead signs of the right entrance road to the overpass, there was a truck parked on the right hand side of the road. The truck looked like it had 1 or 2 wheels up on the curb. The hood of the truck was open. On the drivers side of the truck, there were printed letters in black, oval shaped, which said, "Air Conditioning". This was a pickup truck and along the back side of the truck were what appeared to be tool boxes. The truck was a green Ford with Texas license. I remember seeing the word "Ford" at the back of the truck.

A man was sitting under the wheel of the car and slouched over the wheel. This man had on a green jacket, was a white male and about his 40's and was heavy set. I did not see him too clearly. Another man was at the back of the truck and reached over the tailgate and took out from the truck what appeared to be a gun case. This case was about 8" wide at it's widest spot and tapered down to a width of about 4" or 5". It was brown in color. It had a handle and was about 3/4 to 4 feet long. The man who took this out of the truck then proceeded to walk away from the truck and as he did, the small end of the case caught in the grass or sidewalk and he reached down to free it. He then proceeded to walk across the grass and up the grassy hill which forms part of the overpass. This is the last I saw of this man.

**SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT  
COUNTY OF DALLAS, TEXAS**

Before me, the undersigned authority, on this the 22nd day of November A. D. 1963

personally appeared Willson Eugene Newman Address 718 W. Glendon, Dallas, Texas

Age 22 Phone No. WH 8-6082

Deposited and sworn: Today at about 12:45 pm I was standing in a group of people on Elm Street near the west end of the concrete standover when the President's car turned left off Houston Street onto Elm Street. We were standing at the edge of the curb looking at the car as it was coming toward us and all of a sudden there was a noise, apparently gunshot. The President jumped up in his seat, and it looked like what I thought was a firecracker had went off and I thought he had realized it. It was just like an explosion and he was standing up. By this time he was directly in front of us and I was looking directly at him when he was hit in the side of the head. Then he fell back and Governor Connally was holding his middle section. Then we fell down on the grass as it seemed that we were in direct path of fire. It looked like Mrs. Kennedy jumped on top of the President. He kinds fell back and it looked like she was holding him. Then the car sped away and everybody in that area had run upon top of that little mound. I thought the shot had come from the garden directly behind me, that was on an elevation from where I was as I was sitting on the steps. I do not recall looking toward the Texas School Book Depository. I looked back in the vicinity of the garden.

Mr. BALL: Where did they seem to come from; what direction?

Mr. RILEY: It seemed to me like they come out of the trees.

Mr. BALL: What trees?

Mr. RILEY: On the north side of Elm Street at the corner up there.

Mr. BALL: On the north side of Elm--on what corner?

Mr. RILEY: Well, where all those trees are--you've never been down there?

Mr. BALL: Yes, I've been there, but you tell me--I want you to tell me because it has to go on the record here and it has to be in writing.

Mr. RILEY: Well, it's at that park where all the shrubs is up there--it's to the north of Elm Street--up the slope.

Mr. LAMAR: You thought the shot came from this little concrete structure up behind me?

Mr. SMITH: Yes, sir.

Mr. LAMAR: On Commission Exhibit No. 351?

Mr. SMITH: Yes.

Mr. LAMAR: Toward the railroad tracks there?

Mr. SMITH: That's true.

"Dallas, Texas  
"March 19, 1964

"I, Ellis Neville Williams, freely make the following voluntary statement to Eugene F. Petrakis and A. Raymond Switzer, who have identified themselves to me as Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

"On November 22, 1963 at the time the Presidential Motorcade passed the Texas School Book Depository I was standing on the top of the concrete standover looking at the car as it was coming toward us and all of a sudden there was a noise, apparently gunshot. I do not recall who was standing at either side of me but I do know that Mrs. Robert E. Rodgers, also an employee of the Texas School Book Depository, viewed the motorcade.

"Just after the Presidential car passed the building it went out of sight over the Elm Street embankment I heard three loud blasts. I thought these blasts or shots came from the direction of the building which was behind me. I did not then know that President John F. Kennedy had been shot. I remained momentarily on the steps and then returned inside the building.

**SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT  
COUNTY OF DALLAS, TEXAS**

Before me, the undersigned authority, on this the 22nd day of November, A. D. 1963  
personally appeared Ernest Joseph Hudson, Address 107 South Bishop  
Dallas, Texas  
Age 56, Phone No. WH 2-2008

Deposes and says: I am presently employed by the City of Dallas, Texas in the Park Department. I have been so employed for the past 8 years. My position is to take care of the property located on the west side of Houston Street between Houston Street and the Triple Underpass. I also take care of the fountain in front of the Union Terminal. This day I was sitting on the front steps of the slopping area and about half way down the steps. There was another man sitting there with me. He was sitting on my left and we were both facing the street with our backs to the railroad yards and the brick building. At the same time the President's car was directly in front of us, I heard a shot and I saw the President fall over in the seat. I do not know who this other man was that was sitting beside me. In our conversation he talked about having a hard time finding a place to park. He also talked about working somewhere over on Industrial Blvd. This man said Lay down and we did. I definitely heard 3 shots. The shots that I heard definitely came from behind and above me. When I laid down on the ground, I laid on my right side and my view was still toward the street where the President's car had passed. I did look around but I did not see anything unusual, either anyone running and I did not see any firearms at all. This shot sounded to me like a high powered rifle.

*Ernest J. Hudson*



**COUNTY OF DALLAS  
SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT**

**SUPPLEMENTARY INVESTIGATION REPORT**

Name of Complainant John Fitzgerald Kennedy Serial No. 1-3-63  
Offense Murder

**DETAILS OF OFFENSE, PROGRESS OF INVESTIGATION, ETC.**  
(Investigating Officer must sign)

Date 11-27-63

Mr. Decker:

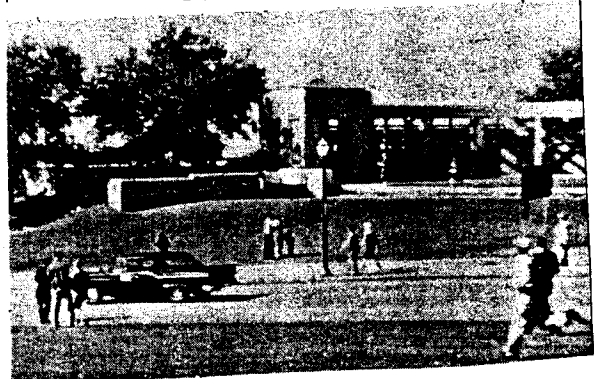
On November the 22nd, 1963 I had come on duty at 9am working the information window at the Dallas County Jail. About 12:15pm the window was closed where I work and I walked outside and onto Houston Street to view the President's motorcade as it passed. A few seconds after the President's car passed, he and his turned the corner off Houston onto Elm Street. I heard what I first thought was a backfire. I heard a total of 3 and after the last two (2), I immediately recognized them as being gun fire. I ran across the street and went behind the railroad tracks and I did not talk to anyone over there and I helped them get the crowd back. I then waited for a while at the foot-curve of the School Book Depository Building and then returned to the Dallas County Jail. I did not see anything but after I did come to the front of the building, I heard a man holler from the next to the top floor saying that he had found three bullets. I do not know who this man was, but he did have a suit on and I believe it was brown.

T. C. Todd



As the Motorcade was proceeding down Elm Street, I distinctly remember hearing 2 shots. As I heard the first retort, I looked back over my shoulder and saw what appeared to me to be a spray of water come out of the rear seat of the President's car. At this same moment, Mr. Lawson said, "Let's get out of here and get to the nearest hospital". When I heard the shots I noted motorcycle officers coming off their cycles and running up the embankment on Dealey Plaza. At the same time, Chief Curry was on his intercom radio giving instructions to the motorcycle escort to move out- Code 3 to Parkland Hospital. We moved out immediately at which time I took the microphone and requested the DPD Dispatcher 521 to advise my Station 5- Radioroom to notify all officers in my department to immediately get over to the area where shooting occurred and saturate the area of the park, railroad and all buildings, also advising all deputies to return to the station and stand by for emergency assignment. This was being done as we were proceeding Code 3 out Stemmons Expressway and was approximately 1 1/2 to 2 minutes from the time the shooting occurred. We arrived within minutes at the Emergency entrance to Parkland Hospital where I got out of the car and stood at the side of the Presidential automobile while

DUECKEN EXHIBIT No. 5323-Continued



**COUNTY OF DALLAS  
SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT  
SUPPLEMENTARY INVESTIGATION REPORT**

Name of Complainant \_\_\_\_\_ Serial No. \_\_\_\_\_  
Offense Presidential Assassination

**DETAILS OF OFFENSE, PROGRESS OF INVESTIGATION, ETC.**  
(Investigating Officer must sign)

Date November 22 1963

Mr. Decker:

At approx. 1pm date I was in front of the Sheriff's Office at 505 Main St Dallas Texas when I heard three shots coming from the vicinity of where the President's car was, I raced across the street (Main & Houston). The Presidential car and other cars were turning onto Stemmons Fwy. Some of the bystanders said the shots came from the overpass. I ran across the street (Elm) and up the embankment over the retaining wall and into the freight yard and was unable to locate anything.

# THE WITNESSES

Dallas, Texas  
March 20, 1964

"I, Mrs. Charles Thomas (Mary) Davis, freely furnish the following voluntary statement to Eugene F. Petrakis and A. Raymond Switzer, who have identified themselves to me as Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

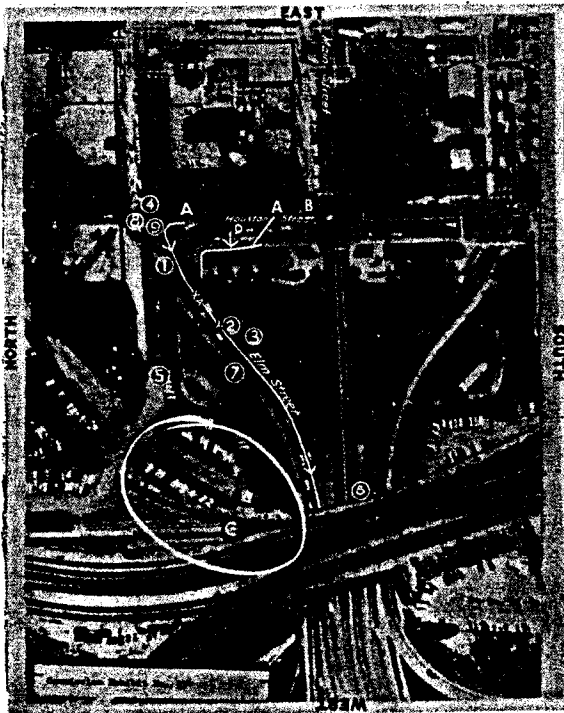
"At about 12:15 PM on November 22, 1963, I left the Depository Building and took up a position on one of the lower steps of the building entrance to view the Presidential Motorcade as it passed by on Elm Street. I recall that July McCully, also an employee of Scott, Foresman and Company, was standing by me, I believe, on my left. A moment after the car in which President John F. Kennedy was riding passed, I heard three explosions. At first I did not realize that these explosions were gun shots, but when I saw a policeman running in the direction of the President's car I surmised that someone had shot at the President. I did not know from which direction the shots had come, but I thought they were from the direction of the viaduct which crosses Elm Street over the Texas School Book Depository building. I did not see anyone in the direction of the President's car, but after moving about fifteen feet I turned and returned inside the Depository Building.

Dallas, Texas  
March 20, 1964

"I, Dorothy Ann Garner, freely furnish the following voluntary statement to Eugene F. Petrakis and A. Raymond Switzer, who have identified themselves to me as Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

"On November 22, 1963, at the moment of the assassination of President John F. Kennedy, I was seated at a desk in the fourth floor offices of Scott, Foresman and Company and was watching the Presidential Motorcade through a window located on the south side of the Texas School Book Depository building and I know this window to be the fifth window from the east end of the building. I recall that Mrs. Elsie Dorman was sitting next to me at that time looking out the sixth window and that Victoria Adams and Sandra Styles were both standing next to Mrs. Dorman and myself looking out the fifth and sixth windows. Styles, Adams and Dorman are all likewise employees of Scott, Foresman and Company.

"I recall that moments following the passing of the Presidential car I heard three loud reports which I first thought to be fireworks but only seconds later realized something had happened on the street below although at the time of the shots, the Presidential car was out of view behind a tree. I thought at the time the shots or reports came from a point to the west of the building.



COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 354

March 23, 1964  
Dallas, Texas

"I, Mrs. George Andrew (Dolores Ariens) Kounas, freely furnish the following voluntary statement to Eugene F. Petrakis and A. Raymond Switzer, who have identified themselves to me as Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

"I recall that on the afternoon of November 22, 1963, I left the Depository building at about 12:15 PM in anticipation of viewing the Presidential Motorcade which I knew was scheduled to pass the Depository building. I was accompanied by Mrs. Roberta Parker and Mr. Lloyd Viles, both employees of McGraw-Hill and we took up a position along the parade route which I recall to be about fifteen feet west of the southwest corner of Elm and Houston Streets.

"I recall that moments after the car bearing President John F. Kennedy passed my position, I heard a loud report which I first thought to be a firecracker. Following the second shot, however, I then heard screaming and saw people running and I then believed the reports I had heard were gunfire. Although I was across the street from the Depository building and was looking in the direction of the building as the motorcade passed and following the shots, I did not look up at the building as I had thought the shots came from a westerly direction in the vicinity of the viaduct.

MARY ELIZABETH WOODWARD, 4812 Alcott, employee, Women's News, "Dallas Morning News," Dallas, Texas, advised that she, AURELIA ALONZO, MARGARET BROWN and ANN DONALDSON, on November 22, 1963 left the office of the "Dallas Morning News" just about 12:00 noon to observe the Presidential Motorcade.

They walked to Elm Street and stopped in front of the Texas School Book Depository building, but were located a short distance down the street near the second light post. They were standing in this spot when the Presidential Motorcade came by. She stated she and her group cheered loudly as they went by. Just as President and Mrs. KENNEDY went by, she heard a loud wavel at them. Just a second or two later, she heard a loud noise. At this point, it appeared to her that President and Mrs. KENNEDY probably were about one hundred feet from her. There seemed to be a pause of a few seconds, and then there were two more loud noises which she suddenly realized were shots, and she saw President KENNEDY fall over and Mrs. KENNEDY jumped up and started crawling over the back of the car. She stated that her first reaction was that the shots had been fired from above her head and from possibly behind her. Her next reaction was that the shots might have come from the overpass which was to the right. She stated, however, because of the loud echo, she could not say where the shots had come from, other than they had come from above her head. She stated that she had seen about five or six persons standing on top of the overpass, and possibly this is why her first reaction was to look at the top of this overpass. She never at any time saw anything in the hands of the people on the overpass. She never looked at any time toward the Texas School Book Depository building, and stated she could not furnish any information regarding anyone who appeared to be leaving the area, as there was a lot of confusion and everyone was running around.

March 19, 1964  
Dallas, Texas

"I, Conna Virgil Campbell, freely furnish the following voluntary statement to Eugene F. Petrakis and A. Raymond Switzer, who have identified themselves to me as Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

"At approximately 12:15 pm on November 22, 1963 I left the Texas School Book Depository building en route to a luncheon engagement in company with Roy S. Truly, Director of Warehouse Personnel at Texas School Book Depository. As Mr. Truly and myself left the building we observed throngs of people lining both sides of Elm Street and recalled the Presidential Motorcade was scheduled to pass by the building in a few minutes. Mr. Truly and I decided to view the motorcade and took up a position next to the curb on Elm Street adjacent to the street signal light. I recall that at the time of the assassination of President John F. Kennedy, Mrs. Carol Ann Arnold and Mrs. Jean Ann Reid were standing at my elbow and likewise witnessed the assassination.

"I recall that shortly after the car in which the President was riding passed the Texas School Book Depository building I heard three loud reports which I thought were fireworks. I initially did not see Lee Harvey Oswald in this area and in fact had no occasion to look back at the Texas School Book Depository building as I thought the shots had come from the west. I have had occasion to view photographs of Lee Harvey Oswald and to the best of my recollection never saw him while he was employed by the Texas School Book Depository. Also, according to my recollection, I did not observe any strange activity in the Texas School Book Depository building on the morning of November 22, 1963.

## THE WITNESSES

Mr. LIEBELER. Did you have any idea where they were coming from?  
 Mrs. BAKER. Well, the way it sounded—it sounded like it was coming from—there was a railroad track that runs behind the building—there directly behind the building and around, so I guess it would be by the underpass, the triple underpass, and there is a railroad track that runs back out there and there was a train that looked like a circus train as well as I can remember, and there, and we all ran to the plaza—the little thing there I guess you call it a plaza—back behind there—this other girl and I almost ran back over there and looked and we didn't see anything.

Mr. LIEBELER. Now, you have subsequently heard, I'm sure, and from reading in the newspapers and one thing and another, that it appears that the shots actually came from the Texas School Book Depository Building; is that right?  
 Mrs. BAKER. Yes.

Mr. LIEBELER. Does that seem possible to you in view of what you heard at the time?  
 Mrs. BAKER. Well, I guess it might have been the wind, but to me it didn't.

Mr. LIEBELER. The sounds you heard at the time did not appear to come from the Texas School Book Depository Building?  
 Mrs. BAKER. No, sir.

Mr. LIEBELER. Did you look up at the Texas School Book Depository Building at all while you were standing there?  
 Mrs. BAKER. No, sir.

Mr. BALL. Where did you make out the direction of the sound?  
 Mr. ABER. Yeah, I thought they came from the railroad tracks to the west of the Texas School Book Depository.

Mr. BALL. Now, then, did you have any impression at that time as to the direction from which the sound came?  
 Mr. FRAZIER. Well, to be frank with you I thought it come from down there, you know, where that underpass is. There is a series, quite a few number, of them railroad tracks running together and from where I was standing it sounded like it was coming from down the railroad tracks there.

Mr. BELIN. Did you have any conversation with the officer that you can remember? About where you thought the shots came from?  
 Mr. TATLY. Yes. When—some time in the course, I believe, after we reached the roof, the officer looked down over the boxcars and the railroad tracks and the crowd below. Then he looked around the edge of the roof for any evidence of anybody being there. And then looked up at the runways and the big sign on the roof.

He saw nothing.  
 He came over. And some time about then I said, "Officer, I think"—let's back up.

I believe the officer told me as we walked down into the seventh floor, "Be careful, this man will blow your head off."  
 And I told the officer that I didn't feel like the shots came from the building. I said, "I think we are wasting our time up here," or words to that effect. "I don't believe these shots came from the building."

Mr. BELIN. Where did you think the shots came from?  
 Mr. TATLY. I thought the shots came from the vicinity of the railroad or the WPA project, behind the WPA project west of the building.

Mr. BELIN. Where did the shots appear to be coming from?  
 Mr. FISCHER. They appeared to be coming from just west of the School Book Depository Building. There were some railroad tracks and there were some railroad cars back in there.

Mr. JACKSON. We were sure it came from ahead of us which would be in a northerly direction, northwesterly direction. It did sound as though it came from somewhere around the head of the motorcade.

Mr. LIEBELER. Immediately to your left, or toward the back? Of course, now we have other evidence that would indicate that the shots did come from the Texas School Book Depository, but see if we can disregard that and determine just what you heard when the shots were fired in the first place.  
 Mr. TATLY. To recall everything is almost impossible. Just an impression is all I recall, is the fact that my first impression was that up by the whatever you call the monument, or whatever it was.

Mr. LIEBELER. Up above No. 7?  
 Mr. TATLY. That somebody was throwing firecrackers up there, that the police were running up there to see what was going on, and this was my first impression. Somebody was causing a disturbance, that somebody had drawn a gun and was shooting at the crowd, and the police were running up to it.

Mr. BELIN. Then what did you see?  
 Mr. MILLER. About that time I turned and looked toward there—there is a little plaza string on the hill. I looked over there to see if anything was there, who threw the firecracker or whatever it was, or see if anything was up there and there wasn't nobody standing there, so I stepped back and looked on the tracks to see if anybody ran across the railroad tracks, and there was nobody running across the railroad tracks.

So I turned right straight back just in time to see the convertible take off fast.  
 Mr. BELIN. You mean the convertible in which the President was riding?  
 Mr. MILLER. I wouldn't want to say it was the President. It was a convertible, but I saw a man fall over. I don't know whose convertible it was.

Mr. BELIN. Where did the shots sound like they came from?  
 Mr. MILLER. Well, the way it sounded like it came from the, I would say from right there in the car. Would be to my left, the way I was looking at him over toward that incline.

Mr. BELIN. Is there anything else that you can think of that you saw.  
 Mr. MILLER. About the time I looked over to the side there, there was a police officer. No, a motorcycle running his motor under against the curb, and jumped off and came up to the hill toward the top and right behind him was some more officers and plainclothesmen, too.

Mr. SPECTER. After the shots occurred, did you ever look back at the Texas School Book Depository Building?  
 Mr. ROWLAND. No; I did not. In fact, I went over toward the scene of the railroad yards myself.

Mr. SPECTER. Why did you not look back at the Texas School Book Depository Building in view of the fact that you had seen a man with a rifle up there earlier in the day?  
 Mr. ROWLAND. I don't remember. It was mostly due to the confusion, and then the fact that it sounded like it came from this area "C," and that all the officers, enforcement officers, were converging on that area, and I just didn't pay any attention to it at that time.

Mr. SPECTER. How many officers were converging on that area, to the best of your ability to recollect and estimate?  
 Mr. ROWLAND. I think it would be a very good estimation of 50, maybe more.

Mr. BALL. When Gloria came up and said the President had been shot, Gloria Calvary, what did you do?  
 Mr. LOVELADY. Well, I asked who told her. She said he had been shot so we asked her was she for certain or just had she seen the shot hit him or—she said yes, she had been right close to it to see and she had saw the blood and knew he had been hit but didn't know how serious it was and so the crowd had started towards the railroad tracks back, you know, behind our building there, and we run towards that little, old island and kind of down there in that little street. We went as far as the first tracks and everybody was hollerin' and crying and policemen started running out that way and we said we better get back into the building, so we went back into the west entrance on the back dock had that low ramp and went into the back dock back inside the building.

Mr. BALL. First of all, let's get you to tell us whom you left the steps with.  
 Mr. LOVELADY. Mr. Shelley.

Mr. BALL. Shelley and you went down how far?  
 Mr. LOVELADY. Well, I would say a good 75, between 75 to 100 yards to the first tracks. See how those tracks goes—

Mr. BALL. You went down the dead end on Elm?  
 Mr. LOVELADY. Yes.

Mr. BALL. And down to the first tracks?  
 Mr. LOVELADY. Yes.

Mr. BALL. Did you see anything there?  
 Mr. LOVELADY. No, sir; well, just people running.

Mr. BALL. That's all?  
 Mr. LOVELADY. And hollerin'.

Mr. BALL. How did you happen to go down there?  
 Mr. LOVELADY. I don't know, because everybody was running from that way and naturally, I guess—

Mr. BALL. They were running from that way or toward that way?  
 Mr. LOVELADY. Toward that way; everybody thought it was coming from that direction.

Mr. HOLLAND. I am signal supervisor for the Union Terminal, and I was inspecting signal and switches and stopped to watch the parade. I was standing on the top of the triple underpass and the President's car was coming down Elm Street, and when they got just about to the arcade, I heard what I thought for a moment was a firecracker and he slumped over and I looked over toward the arcade and trees and saw a puff of smoke come from the trees and I heard three more shots after the first shot but that was the only puff of smoke I saw. I immediately, ran around to where I could see behind the arcade and did not see anyone running from there. But the puff of smoke I saw definitely came from behind the arcade to the trees.

Mr. HOLLAND. Well, immediately after the shots was fired, I ran around the end of this overpass, behind the fence to see if I could see anyone up there behind the fence.  
 Mr. STERN. That is the picket fence?  
 Mr. HOLLAND. That is the picket fence.

of course I didn't—at that time I didn't realize that the shots were coming from the building. I frankly thought they were coming from the knoll.  
 Mr. SPECTER. Why did you think they were coming from the knoll?  
 Mrs. HILL. That was just my idea where they were coming from.

Mr. SPECTER. Would you draw the knoll on the picture, where you mean by the knoll?  
 Mrs. HILL. This area in front of the Book Depository—it's right here.

Mr. SPECTER. Just draw me a circle as to where you had a general impression the shots were coming from.  
 Mrs. HILL. This is a hill and it was like they were coming from right in there. That's when I looked up and saw that man and all the rest of the people were stunned and not moving in that area and yet he was getting out of there—I thought that probably he had done it, and so I went to catch him, for some reason.

Mr. SPECTER. Now, did you have a conscious impression of the source of the first shot that you heard, that is, where it came from?  
 Mrs. HILL. Well, evidently I didn't because the only conscious recollection I have of that—I mean—until all this other came out—I had always thought that they came from the knoll.

Mr. SPECTER. Now, did you recognize it at the time as a shot?  
 Mr. SORRELS. I felt it was, because it was too sharp for a backfire of an automobile. And, to me, it appeared a little bit too loud for a firecracker.

I just said, "What's that?" And turned around to look up on this terrace part there, because the sound sounded like it came from the back and up in that direction.

Mr. BALL. Before I ask you about your report, did you have any impression as to the source of the sound, from what direction the sound came, the sound of the explosions?  
 Mr. CHAWFORD. Yes; I do. As I mentioned before, the sound, I thought it was a backfire in the cavalcade from down the hill, down the hill toward the underpass.

COUNTY OF DALLAS  
SHERIFFS DEPARTMENT

SUPPLEMENTARY INVESTIGATION REPORT

Name of Complainant: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY  
Serial No.

Officer: DEPUTY J. L. OXFORD, Dallas County Sheriff's Department.

DETAILS OF OFFENSE, PROGRESS OF INVESTIGATION, ETC.  
(Investigating Officer must sign)

Date: Nov 21 1963

On November 22, 1963, I was standing in front of the Courthouse along with Officers McGurley and Wiseman of the Sheriff's Department and the President's car had just gone by. I stood there until the rest of the cars had passed. Officer McGurley and myself ran across Houston Street on across Elm and down to the underpass. When we got there, every one was looking toward the railroad yards. We jumped the picket fence which runs along Elm Street and on over into the railroad yards. When we got over there, there was a man who told us that he had seen a man on the corner of the fence. We went on up to the corner of the fence to see what we could find, and searched the area thoroughly. After we searched this area, we separated. Then I, with a couple of Dallas Police Officers, began searching through the cars on the parking lot. After we got through searching the cars, I stood guard watching the Texas School Book Depository

COUNTY OF DALLAS  
SHERIFFS DEPARTMENT

SUPPLEMENTARY INVESTIGATION REPORT

Name of Complainant: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY  
Serial No.

Officer: Officer Buddy Walthers, Deputy Sheriff, Dallas County Sheriff's Office

DETAILS OF OFFENSE, PROGRESS OF INVESTIGATION, ETC.  
(Investigating Officer must sign)

Date: Nov 22, 1963

I was standing at the front entrance of the Dallas Sheriff's Office when the motorcade with President Kennedy passed. I was watching the remainder of the President's party when within a few seconds I heard a report and I immediately recognized it to be a rifle shot. I immediately started running west across Houston Street and ran across Elm Street and up into the railroad yards. At this time, it was not clear to me if it was a rifle shot or a shot from a rifle. However, in my own mind, I knew. Upon reaching the railroad yard and seeing other officers coming, I immediately went to the triple underpass on Elm Street in an effort to locate possible marks left by stray bullets.

COUNTY OF DALLAS  
SHERIFFS DEPARTMENT

SUPPLEMENTARY INVESTIGATION REPORT

Name of Complainant: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY  
Serial No.

Officer: Officer Roger Cross, Dallas County Deputy Sheriff.

DETAILS OF OFFENSE, PROGRESS OF INVESTIGATION, ETC.  
(Investigating Officer must sign)

Date: Nov 23, 1963

I was standing in front of the Sheriff's Office at 505 Main Street, Dallas, Texas, watching President Kennedy pass in the motorcade. I was watching the rest of the motorcade a few seconds after President Kennedy passed where I was standing when I heard a rifle shot and a few seconds later a second and then a third shot. At the report of the first shot, I started running around the corner and Officer Buddy Walthers and I ran across Houston Street and ran up the fence on Elm Street and into the railroad yards. We made a second through the railroad yards and I returned to Elm Street by the triple underpass and on the fence to the railroad yards. I crossed a bullet hole through the curb on the south side of Elm Street. I crossed

COUNTY OF DALLAS  
SHERIFFS DEPARTMENT

SUPPLEMENTARY INVESTIGATION REPORT

Name of Complainant: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY  
Serial No.

Officer: Deputy Sheriff Luke Mooney, Dallas County Sheriff's Department.

DETAILS OF OFFENSE, PROGRESS OF INVESTIGATION, ETC.  
(Investigating Officer must sign)

Date: November 23 1963

I was standing in front of the Sheriff's Office at 505 Main Street, Dallas, when President Kennedy and the motorcade passed by. Within a few seconds after he had passed me and the motorcade had turned the corner I heard a shot and I immediately started running towards the front of the motorcade and within seconds heard a second and a third shot. I started running across Houston Street and down across the fence to the triple underpass and on the fence to the railroad yards. I

COUNTY OF DALLAS  
SHERIFFS DEPARTMENT

SUPPLEMENTARY INVESTIGATION REPORT

Name of Complainant: Assassination of President Kennedy  
Serial No.

Officer: (Report of activities of Deputy Sheriff Harold E. Atkins)

DETAILS OF OFFENSE, PROGRESS OF INVESTIGATION, ETC.  
(Investigating Officer must sign)

Date: 11-26-63

On the day of this offense I was standing in front of the Sheriff's office at 505 Main St., which is a block south and just around the corner from the building from which the shot was fired. Just a few seconds after the President's car had passed my location I heard a shot ring out, a couple of seconds elapsed and then two more shots ring out. I immediately ran to the area from which it sounded like the shots had been fired. This is an area between the railroads and the Texas School Book Depository which is east of the railroad tracks. We saw several other officers in this area and we secured it from the

COUNTY OF DALLAS  
SHERIFFS DEPARTMENT

SUPPLEMENTARY INVESTIGATION REPORT

Name of Complainant: Assassination of John F. Kennedy  
Serial No.

Officer: V. [Name obscured]

DETAILS OF OFFENSE, PROGRESS OF INVESTIGATION, ETC.  
(Investigating Officer must sign)

Date: 11-22-63

I was standing on the corner of Main and Houston, when the Presidential motorcade came by. A few seconds later I heard three shots and the crowd began to move en masse toward Elm Street. When I reached Elm Street there was much confusion. I asked a woman if they had hit the President, and she told me that he was dead, that he had been shot thru the head. I asked her where the shots came from, and she pointed toward the concrete bridge on the east side of Elm St., just west of Houston St. There were many officers going toward the railroad yard by this time and I joined them in search of the assassin. A small negro boy came up to a Dallas uniform officer and told him that he saw a man shoot out of the window of the school Book Depository. I immediately went to the depository where I was met by A. D. McGurley, Bill Wiseman of the SO and Jon Lorraine and the Texas School Book Depository went to the top of the building and started checking the floors going down from the top in search of the assassin. When we got down to the third floor we talked to office workers who told us that they were looking out of the third floor window when shots were fired from the street near the concrete bridge. We then went back upstairs to the first floor and by this time many officers were in the building and Officer Luke Mooney found the hulls of rifle cartridges at the corner window of Elm and Houston. We then started looking on the floors and in between the boxes of books for the rifle. Capt. Will Fritz of DPD arrived on the scene and the shells were given to him. Shortly after this, Officer Mooney of the SO found the rifle near the entrance to the stairway. It was apparent that the assassin had run from the window after the shots were fired, had hidden the rifle, then ran down the stairway.

I then went up on the sixth floor where I helped Officer [Name obscured] search for the assassin.

Jack W. Faulkner

COUNTY OF DALLAS  
SHERIFFS DEPARTMENT

SUPPLEMENTARY INVESTIGATION REPORT

Name of Complainant: REF: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY  
Serial No.

Officer: FROM: HARRY WEATHERFORD, Deputy Sheriff

DETAILS OF OFFENSE, PROGRESS OF INVESTIGATION, ETC.  
(Investigating Officer must sign)

Date: November 23 1963

On Friday, November 22, 1963, at about 12:30 PM, I was standing in front of the Sheriff's Office watching the Presidential Motorcade. The President's car had passed my location a couple of minutes when I heard a loud report which I thought was a railroad trolley, as it sounded like if it came from the railroad yard. Thinking this was a heck of a life for one to go off, then I heard a 2nd report which had more of an echo report and thought to myself, that this was a rifle and I started towards the corner when I heard the 3rd report. By this time I was running towards the railroad yards where the sound seemed to come from. I got

Page Five of Statement of Special Agent Paul E. Landis, Jr., dated Nov. 30, 1963: My immediate thought was that the President could not possibly be alive after being hit like he was. I still was not certain from which direction the second shot came, but my reaction at this time was that the shot came from somewhere towards the front, right-hand side of the road.

Copy 2-531  
12:30PM  
Copy 2  
Dallas-1  
Copy 2-531-1  
Copy 2-531-2  
Copy 2-531-3  
Copy 2-531-4  
Copy 2-531-5

Hearing triple under pass Station Break. Go the hospital, officers, Parkland Hospital, have them stand by. Get on on top of the under pass, see what happened up there, go up to the over pass. Move Parkland stand by.  
I'm sure it's going to take some time to get your men in there. Put everyone of you on there. Repeat One, I didn't quite understand all of it. Notify station five to move all men available out of my department back into the railroad yards and try to determine what happened and hold everything until available and other investigators can get in there.  
For information whatsoever it seems like the President has been hit, have Parkland stand by.

"Officers saw no shooting from the grassy knoll"

Arlen Specter,  
Assistant Counsel, Warren Commission



THE WITNESSES

COUNTY OF DALLAS
SHERIFFS DEPARTMENT
SUPPLEMENTARY INVESTIGATION REPORT

Name of Complainant: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
Officer A. D. McCurley, Deputy Sheriff, Dallas County Sheriff's Office.
DETAILS OF OFFENSE, PROGRESS OF INVESTIGATION, ETC.
(Detecting Officer must sign)

Date: Nov 22, 1963
I was standing at the front entrance of the Dallas Sheriff's Office at 505 Main Street, Dallas as the President's motorcade passed and was watching the remainder of the parade pass when I heard a report and I immediately recognized it as the sound of a rifle. I started running around the corner where I knew the President's car should be and in a matter of a few seconds heard a second shot and then a third shot. I, along with other officers who had been standing near me, all started running and I rushed across the park and saw people running towards the railroad yards beyond Elm Street and I ran over and jumped a fence and a railroad worker stated to me that he believed the smoke from the bullets came from the vicinity of a stockade fence which surrounds the park area.

SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT
COUNTY OF DALLAS, TEXAS

Before me, the undersigned authority, on this the 23rd day of November A.D. 63
personally appeared Malcolm Summers, Address 405 E. 17th Street
Age 39, Phone No. WL 6 3558, WK: Self Employed- Summers Mailing Serv.
Deposy and says:-

Yesterday, November 22, 1963, I was standing on the terrace of the small park on Elm Street to watch the President's motorcade. The President's car had just come up in front of me when I heard a shot and saw the President slump down in the car and heard Mrs. Kennedy say, "Oh, no", then a second shot and then I hit the ground as I realized these were shots. Then all of the people started running up the terrace away from the President's car and I got up and started running also, not realizing what had happened. In just a few moments the President's car sped off and everybody was just running around towards the railroad tracks and I knew that they had somebody trapped up there. I imagine I stayed there 15 or 20 minutes and then went over on Houston Street to where I had my truck parked. I had just pulled away from the curb and was headed toward the Houston street viaduct when an automobile that had 3 men in it pulled away from the curb in a burst of speed, passing me on the right side, which was very dangerous at that point, then got in front of me, and it seemed then as an afterthought, slowed in a big hurry in front of me as though realizing they would be conspicuous in speeding. These three men were of slender build and seemed to be very excited in talking and motioning to each other. They went across the Houston Street Viaduct and I turned off at Marsalis Street exit and they continued on going towards Zang's Blvd. They were in a 1961 or 1962 Chevrolet sedan, maroon in color. I don't believe I could identify these men, but I do believe I could identify the automobile if I saw it again.

Malcolm Summers

SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT
COUNTY OF DALLAS, TEXAS

Before me, the undersigned authority, on this the 22nd day of November A.D. 63
personally appeared Mr. J.C. Polon, Address 2602 Lakota, Dallas
Age 42, Phone No. WL 1 1940, Bus. Terminal Annex, Gen. Service RI 0 5611
Deposy and says:-

This day at about 1235 PM I was on the roof of the Terminal Annex Bldg on the NE Corner when the presidential Motorcade came down Main to Houston, North on Houston and then West on Elm. The cars had proceeded West on Elm and was just a short distance from the Triple underpass, when I saw Gove Connelly slump over. I did not see the president as his car had gotten out of my view under the underpass. There was a volley of shots, I think five and then much later, maybe as much as five minutes later another one. I saw one man run towards the passenger cars on the railroad siding after the volley of shots. This man had a white dress shirt, no tie and khaki colored trousers. His hair appeared to be long and dark and his agility running could be about 25 yrs of age. He had something in his hand. I couldn't be sure but it may have been a head piece.

J.C. Polon

Mr. SPECTER. Where was that man, indicating with the letter "C," where he was? He was very close to you?
Mrs. HILL. Well, he was at the top of this hill—you don't leave me any space in here—I mean, there's a distance in here greater than what is shown here.
Mr. SPECTER. He was between Elm Street and the Depository Building?
Mrs. HILL. Yes.
Mr. SPECTER. And where did you see him going?
Mrs. HILL. I saw him go toward the tracks, toward the railroad tracks to the west?
Mr. SPECTER. What did you observe about that man, if anything?
Mrs. HILL. That he just had on a brown overcoat and a hat.
Mr. SPECTER. Why was your attention attracted to him?
Mrs. HILL. Because he was the only thing moving up there. The other people were all grief stricken and standing there and I don't know what I would have done with him when I got up there, but I don't know why I even had the instinct to run, and I don't know that it is anything even connected with this, but since I had already—I have told it and it is part of my recollection, I am just stating it again.
Mr. SPECTER. Well, was there anything about the man that attracted your attention to him beside the fact that he was moving?
Mrs. HILL. I just thought at the time—that's the man that did it.

Mr. WEITZMAN. Yes, sir; I sensed the wall and, apparently, my hands grabbed steamships. I burned them.
Mr. BALL. Did you go into the railroad yards?
Mr. WEITZMAN. Yes, sir.
Mr. BALL. What did you notice in the railroad yards?
Mr. WEITZMAN. We noticed numerous kinds of footprints that did not make sense because they were going different directions.
Mr. BALL. Were there other people there besides you?
Mr. WEITZMAN. Yes, sir; other officers, Secret Service as well, and somebody started, there was something red in the street and I went back over the wall and somebody brought me a piece of what he thought to be a three-necker and it turned out to be, I believe, I wouldn't quote this, but I turned it over to one of the Secret Service men and I told them it should go to the lab because it looked to me like human bone. I later found out it was supposedly a portion of the President's skull.
Mr. BALL. That you picked up off the street?
Mr. WEITZMAN. Yes.

Mr. SMITH. Yes, sir; and this woman came up to me and she was just in hysterics. She told me, "They are shooting the President from the bushes." No I immediately proceeded up here.
Mr. LIEBELER. You proceeded up to an area immediately behind the concrete structure here that is described by Elm Street and the street that runs immediately in front of the Texas School Book Depository, is that right?
Mr. SMITH. I was checking all the bushes and I checked all the cars in the parking lot.

Mr. LIEBELER. There is a parking lot in behind this grassy area back from Elm Street toward the railroad tracks, and you went down to the parking lot and looked around?
Mr. SMITH. Yes, sir; I checked all the cars. I looked into all the cars and checked around the bushes. Of course, I wasn't alone. There was some deputy sheriff with me, and I believe one Secret Service man when I got there.

I got to make this statement, too. I felt awfully silly, but after the shot and this woman, I pulled my pistol from my holster, and I thought, this is silly, I don't know who I am looking for, and I put it back. Just as I did, he showed me that he was a Secret Service agent.
Mr. LIEBELER. Did you assist this man?
Mr. SMITH. Well, he saw me coming with my pistol and right away he showed me who he was.

Mr. LIEBELER. Do you remember who it was?
Mr. SMITH. No, sir; I don't—because then we started checking the cars. In fact, I was checking the bushes, and I went through the cars, and I started over here in this particular section.

Mr. LIEBELER. Down toward the railroad tracks where they go over the triple underpass?
Mr. SMITH. Yes.

Mr. BELIN. Was anyone around in the back when you got there?
Mr. HARKNESS. There were some Secret Service agents there. I didn't get them identified. They told me they were Secret Service.

Mr. BELIN. Then did you stay around the back of the building?
Mr. HARKNESS. Yes; I stayed at the back until the squad got there.

CONFIDENTIAL

time he heard the more shots. He doesn't know if they came after he was on top of the Vice President, but Mr. Johnson told him that was so. Agent Johns in the Vice-Presidential follow-up car jumped out of his car to the Vice President's car, but the vehicles speeded up suddenly. He was left in the street and caught a ride to the hospital with a press car.

E. Information Not Included in Statements

No member of the Secret Service saw where any shots were fired from. None saw a rifle or any type of weapon in a window of the School Book Depository Building. None heard any person identify, or purport to identify, the source of the shots. None fired his own or any other weapon.

All the Secret Service agents assigned to the motorcade stayed with the motorcade all the way to the hospital. None remained at the scene of the shooting, and none entered the School Book Depository Building at or immediately after the time of the shooting. (This was consistent with Secret Service procedure which requires that each agent stay with the President and Vice President and not be diverted by any distractions unless he must do so in order to protect the President and Vice President.)

III. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

The events following the shooting of the President from the high-speed trip to Parkland Hospital to the landing of the

CONFIDENTIAL

Clifton C. Carter, riding in the Vice President's followup car a short distance behind, reported that Youngblood was in the rear seat using his body to shield the Vice President before the second and third shots were fired.<sup>114</sup>

Other Secret Service agents assigned to the motorcade remained at their posts during the race to the hospital. None stayed at the scene of the shooting, and none entered the Texas School Book Depository Building at or immediately after the shooting. Secret Service procedure requires that each agent stay with the person being protected and not be diverted unless it is necessary to accomplish the protective assignment.<sup>115</sup> Forrest V. Sorrels, special agent in charge of the Dallas office, was the first Secret Service agent to return to the scene of the assassination, approximately 20 or 25 minutes after the shots were fired.<sup>116</sup>





Re: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT  
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,  
NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS

**Callie** **Commission**

61 (Patrolman G. W. THORPE and E. E. VADDES) We have information from the agent out here at TAP, said that the train is stopped on the overpass, the triple overpass; that there was a person jumping at the sixth housing from the front window. Said he is hiding in a car.

Dispatcher (WULF and MC DANIEL) Is the train stopped there now?

61 (THORPE and VADDES) It is behind the Texas School Depository. He has the train stopped. He said it is the black car from the section. Gondola-type car; said he is hunkered down inside.

Dispatcher (WULF and MC DANIEL) Any squad Elm and Houston...

392 (Criminal Investigation Division) 392 (Criminal Investigation Division)

Dispatcher (WULF and MC DANIEL) 392 (Criminal Investigation Division), did you receive that information?

392 (Criminal Investigation Division) 10-4. SA route.

Dispatcher (WULF and MC DANIEL) 10-4.

341 (Patrolman J. P. HOLLINGSWORTH) on route. WORTH

361 (Criminal Investigation Division) 361 (Criminal Investigation Division) on route.

- 94 -

~~TOP SECRET~~

1 you got there?

2 MR. HANNESS: There were some Secret Service

3 Agents there. I didn't get them identified. They

4 told me they were Secret Service.

5 MR. BELIN: Then did you scry around the back

6 of the building?

7 MR. HANNESS: Yes, I stayed at the back until

8 the squad got there.

9 MR. BELIN: Then what did you do?

10 MR. HANNESS: I went back to the front, and

11 Inspector Sawyer -- helped to get the crowd back from

12 and then Inspector Sawyer assigned me to some freight

13 cars that were leaving out of the yard, to go down

14 and search all freight cars that were leaving the yard.

15 MR. BELIN: Then what did you do?

16 MR. HANNESS: Well, we got a long freight that

17 was in there, and we pulled some people off of there

18 and took them to the station.

19 MR. BELIN: You seen some transients?

20 MR. HANNESS: Tramps and hoboes.

21 MR. BELIN: That were on the freight car?

22 MR. HANNESS: Yes, sir.

23 MR. BELIN: Then what did you do?

24 MR. HANNESS: That was all my assignment, be-

25 cause they shook two long freights down that were

~~TOP SECRET~~

~~TOP SECRET~~

1 leaving, to my knowledge, in all the crew there.

2 We had several officers working in that area.

3 MR. BELIN: Do you know whether or not anyone

4 found any suspicious people of any kind or nature

5 down there in the railroad yard?

6 MR. HANNESS: Yes, sir. We made some arrests.

7 I put some people in.

8 MR. BELIN: Were those what you call hoboes or

9 tramps?

10 MR. HANNESS: Yes, sir.

11 MR. BELIN: Were all those questioned?

12 MR. HANNESS: Yes, sir, they were taken to

13 the station and questioned.

14 MR. BELIN: Any guns of any kind found?

15 MR. HANNESS: Not to my knowledge.

16 MR. BELIN: I want to go back to this Assoc

17 Mines. Do you remember what he said to you and what

18 you said to him when you first saw him?

19 MR. HANNESS: I went in that crowd up there

20 near the area there, and asked did anyone see any

21 place where the shots came from, and there was an

22 unidentified person pointed to him, said this boy

23 here saw it, saw the shots, where the shots came from,

24 and he told me it was.

25 MR. BELIN: Then what did he say?

~~TOP SECRET~~



~~TOP SECRET~~

1 more than one direction. One group converged from the

2 corner of Elm and Houston, and came down the exten-

3 sion of Elm and came into the high ground, and another

4 line -- another large group went across the triangular

5 area between Houston and Elm and then across Elm and

6 then up the incline. Some of them all the way up.

7 Many of them did, as well as, of course, between

8 50 and a hundred policemen within a maximum of five

9 minutes.

10 MR. BALL: In this area around your tower?

11 MR. BOWERS: That's right. Sealed off the

12 area, and I held off the trains until they could be

13 examined, and there was some transients taken on at

14 least one train.

15 MR. BALL: I believe you have talked this over

16 with me before you deposition was taken, haven't we?

17 MR. BOWERS: Yes.

18 MR. BALL: Is there anything that you told me

19 that I haven't asked you about that you think of?

20 MR. BOWERS: Nothing that I can recall.

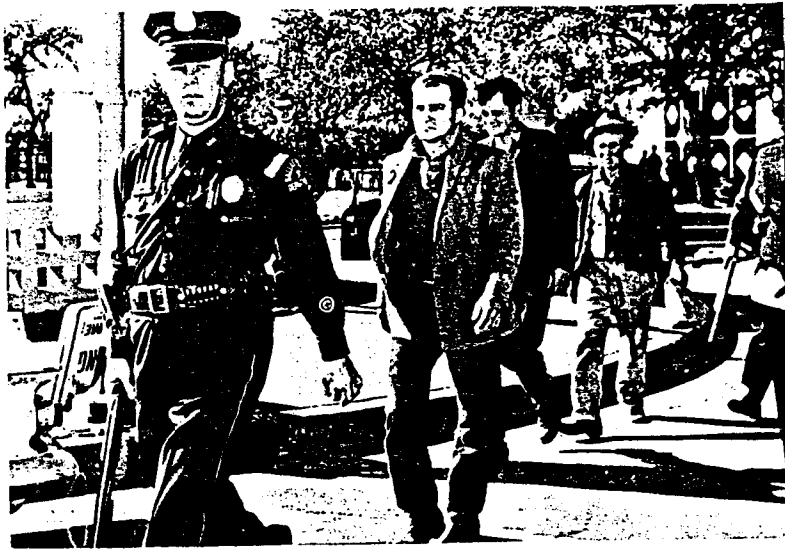
21 MR. BALL: You have told me all that you know

22 about this, haven't you?

23 MR. BOWERS: Yes, I believe that I have related

24 everything which I have told the City Police, and

~~TOP SECRET~~

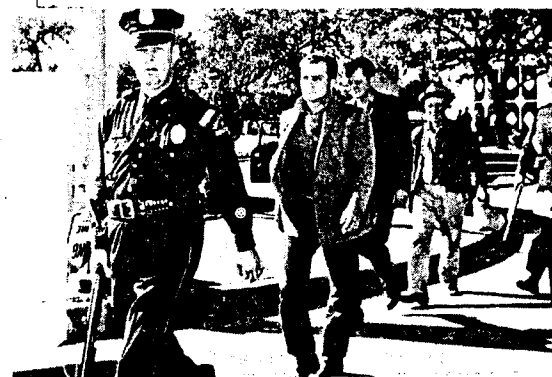




Before me, the undersigned authority, on this the 25th day of November A. D. 1963  
 personally appeared William Clifford Anderson, Address 2503 Kilburn, Dallas  
 Age 22, Phone No. \_\_\_\_\_

Depositor says: I am presently living at 2503 Kilburn where I have a room with a Mrs. Rogers. The telephone number there is FR 4-01170. My folks live at 5125 Corrigan, Dallas, Texas and the telephone there is FR 4-00331. I am employed for Joe Summers Loop 12 Conoco Service Station at Loop 12 and Lancaster Road. The telephone number there is FR 6-5766. On Saturday, November the 16th, 1963 a man whose name I do not know moved into the cottage behind 2503 Kilburn that he rented from Mrs. Rogers. He rented this cottage for 1 week. Another man has been to this cottage named D. H. McFadin. McFadin is about 20 or 27 years of age, dark hair, heavy build, 160 to 170 pounds. The other man I have not seen but one time and I can not be sure of a good description on him. These two men either come in late at night or early in the mornings. One other odd thing is that they always park their cars by backing them into the driveway. One of the cars is a two tone Pontiac about a 58 model and the other one is a foreign made car and is black. They both bear Texas license plates. Last Friday night I had been over to my girl friend's house and had left there about 11pm and went directly home. This took me about 20 minutes, as I went directly home. I then went to bed and sometime, I think it must have been early Saturday morning, I heard voices outside my window on the walk. One person was saying "well it's over". The other man said "Keep Quiet, that guy is probably still awake". I heard nothing else, and went on back to sleep. This morning Mrs. Rogers told me that she had not seen them anymore and I went out to the cottage and looked around. I found 3, 30-30 calibre shells a photograph taken at Guthrie's at Corinth and Industrial and another picture and a letter and an envelope. I picked up these things after thinking about what had happened and the conversation I had overheard and brought them to the Dallas County Sheriff's Office. To me those two men have acted peculiar all week and after hearing them early Saturday morning, they have disappeared. The man shown in the picture from Guthrie's is the McFadin man.

*William C. Anderson*





## Where Was Dr. King's Killer on November 22, 1963?

*These men were arrested in Dealey Plaza just after the assassination of President Kennedy. They were each booked as "John Doe" and then released.*

*(Left) "John Doe," arrested in Dealey Plaza on November 22.*

*(Right) A police sketch of the man sought for the murder of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., which was circulated before the arrest of James Earl Ray. Was the assassin of Dr. King arrested in Dealey Plaza in connection with the assassination of President Kennedy? The Dallas Police and FBI files may hold that answer.*



# The Texas School Book Depository

Some spectators at Houston and Elm Streets, however, did see a rifle being fired in the direction of the President's car from the easternmost window of the sixth floor on the south side of the building. Other witnesses saw a rifle in this window immediately after the assassination. Three employees of the Depository, observing the parade from the fifth floor, heard the shots fired from the floor immediately above them. No credible evidence suggests that the shots were fired from the railroad bridge over the Triple Underpass, the nearby railroad yards or any place other than the Texas School Book Depository Building.

Mr. FAITZ. I show that he was shot at 12:35.  
 Mr. BALL. What time did you arrive there?  
 Mr. FAITZ. Well, sir; we arrived there—we arrived at the hospital at 12:46, if you want that time, and at the scene of the offense at 12:55.  
 Mr. BALL. 12:55; the Texas School Book Depository Building.  
 Mr. FAITZ. Yes.  
 Mr. BALL. What did you do when you got to this building?  
 Mr. FAITZ. Some officer told us they thought he was in that building, so we had our guns—  
 Mr. McCLOY. Thought who was in the building?  
 Mr. FAITZ. The man who did the shooting was in the building. So, we of course, took our shotguns and immediately entered the building and searched the building to see if we could find him.  
 Mr. BALL. Were there guards on the doors of the building at that time?  
 Mr. FAITZ. I am not sure, but I don't—there has been some question about that, but the reason I don't think that—this may differ with someone else, but I am going to tell you what I know.  
 Mr. BALL. All right.  
 Mr. McCLOY. By all means.  
 Mr. FAITZ. After I arrived one of the officers asked me if I would like to have the building sealed and I told him I would.  
 Mr. BALL. What officer was that?  
 Mr. FAITZ. That is a uniformed officer, but I don't know what his name was, he was outside, of course, I went upstairs and I don't know whether he did because I couldn't watch him.  
 Mr. BALL. Then what did you do?  
 Mr. FAITZ. We began searching the floors, looking for anyone with a gun or looked suspicious, and we searched through most all the floors.  
 Mr. McCLOY. Which floor did you start with?  
 Mr. FAITZ. We started at the bottom; yes, sir. And, of course, and I think we went up probably to the top.  
 Different people would call me when they would find something that looked like something I should know about and I ran back and forth from floor to floor as we were searching, and it wasn't very long until someone called me and told me they wanted me to come to the front window, the corner window, they had found some empty cartridges.  
 Mr. BALL. That was on the sixth floor?  
 Mr. FAITZ. That is right; the sixth floor, corner window.

## TOP SECRET

more than one direction. One group converged from the corner of Elm and Houston, and came down the extension of Elm and came into the high ground, and another line -- another large group went across the triangular area between Houston and Elm and then across Elm and then up the incline. Some of them all the way up.

Many of them did, as well as, of course, between 50 and a hundred policemen within a maximum of five minutes.

MR. BALL: In this area around your tower?

MR. BOERS: That's right. Sealed off the area, and I held off the trains until they could be examined, and there was some transients taken on at least one train.

Q Could we take up specific points that are raised by critics of the investigation? One is the statement that 58 of 90 witnesses at the scene of the assassination believe, or testified, that shots came from the grassy knoll in front of the President's car. Why did you reject their testimony?

A Because auditory response on the origin of shots is totally unreliable in so many situations, especially where you have the acoustical situation present at Dealey Plaza in Dallas, where tall buildings were present on three sides.

The witnesses in the vortex of the assassination event thought the contrary to what those farther away thought. They testified in terms of shots coming overhead and to the right and rear, as the witnesses in the presidential caravan itself said.

There were officers on the overpass who had a good view of the grassy knoll, and they saw no shooting from the knoll. Digesting the evidence as a whole, there simply was no credible evidence that any shot came from the grassy knoll.

Q Was there any evidence at all that conflicted with the theory that the President was shot from above and behind?

A There was no credible evidence, by which the Commission meant believable evidence. There were people who ran off in the direction of the grassy knoll, but there was no one who saw anyone on the grassy knoll with a weapon, as, for example, eyewitnesses did see a rifle protruding from the sixth floor of the Texas School Book Depository Building.

I went on the inside of the building and asked someone for the manager and they pointed to Mr. Truly.

I identified myself to Mr. Truly.

Mr. STERN. Just a minute.

Did you establish how long that man had been on the loading platform?

Mr. SOBRELS. No, sir; I did not.

Mr. STERN. There was no policeman stationed at the loading platform when you came up?

Mr. SOBRELS. I did not see one; no, sir.

Mr. STERN. And you were able to enter the building without identifying yourself?

Mr. SOBRELS. Yes, sir.

Mr. STERN. Just a minute.

How much time do you think elapsed from the time the shots were fired until the time you returned to the Book Depository?

Mr. SOBRELS. I don't believe it could have been over about 20 minutes, because we went to the hospital just as fast as we possibly could, and I wasn't there very long.

Mr. STERN. You didn't see any other policemen around in the area?

Mr. TAGUE. Not for 4 or 5 minutes. If Oswald was in that building, he had all the time in the world to calmly walk out of there.

Mr. LIENHAR. Apparently that is just what he did do. Well, if you can't think of anything else, Mr. Tague, I want to thank you for coming in and for the cooperation you have given us. We appreciate it very much.

Mr. TAGUE. Okay.

John F. Kennedy  
 President of the United States  
 Page 6 and 11

# The Dallas Morning News

John F. Kennedy  
 Life History  
 Page 16 and 17

## THE FATAL MOMENT

At 12:30 p.m. the President's car passed.

"The President passed directly in front of us on our side of the street," Mrs. Hill said. "Right at that time I said 'Mary there!'"

Mr. Moorman snapped the picture and Mrs. Hill saw him very close.

"The President looked up and just about that time he grabbed himself across the chest and looked like he was in pain. He fell toward Jackson across the street," Mrs. Hill said.

"He said, 'My God, they've shot him,' and she fell across him."

Gov. Connally turned to look back at the first shot sounded and was hit almost immediately in the back and arm.

Somebody began falling to the ground in pain, screaming.

"The White House press corps, riding in a bus several cars' behind the President, thought a car had backfired."

FRAGILE ACTIVITY ENLIVES

A uniformed motorcycle officer leaped off his vehicle and raced toward the Texas School Book Depository Building.

"THE PRESIDENT'S CAR, with Secret Service men scrambling ahead, lurched forward.

Times Herald photographer Bob Jackson, riding in the motorcade, saw people in lower windows of the bank building look out at the scene then. He followed their gaze in time to see a rifle being pulled back to fire.

Police radios crackled with the terse voices of Chief Curry.

"Hurry Parkland Hospital to stand by."

Sherriff Decker's voice came on "Hurry my office to emergency."

Chief Curry later related he believed the President had been shot.

SHERRIFF DECKER

Police units with screaming sirens raced through the downtown area to the Texas School Book Depository Building.

Dallas policemen armed with shotguns and rifles pointing at vacant windows heard the report in front of the bank warehouse.

Other officers raced toward the building brandishing automatic and gasping over things.

Some, all the buildings around were locked -- including our deposit cars conveyed. There must have been a hundred of them right there.

"My employer, Mr. Abel Zepherus was making notes at the time it happened. He is still with the Secret Service man.

The police radio blared that the President had been hit.

Sherriff Decker came on the air around 12:25 p.m.

"I don't know what happened. Take every available man from the jail and the clinic and go to the railroad yards off Elm near the triple underpass."

The witness Decker was shaking uncontrollably as he further described the shooting.

"The first shot must not have been too solid, because he just slumped. Then on the second shot he seemed to fall back."

Decker seemed to think the shots came from in front of or beside the President. He explained the President did not slump forward as if he would have been hit from the rear. The Book Depository Building stands in the rear of the President's location at the time of the shooting.

Apparently the President's car was on the down slope midway between Houston Street and the triple underpass.

Decker said he was within 10 feet of the President at the time of the shooting.

"It was definitely a rifle," he said.

Mrs. Jean Hill, 9402 Buell Creek, and Mrs. Mary Moorman, 2832 Ripplewood, who were among witnesses at the Triple Underpass, said the motorcade stopped suddenly and then swiftly sped on with the sirens blaring.

"I thought I saw someone in the motorcade, in street dress shoot back at a person running up the hill."



Moments after the shooting police swarm into the building from which the firing had come.

## THE WITNESSES

Mr. and Mrs. Jack Franzen—Thought shots came from area adjacent to TSBID. 22:8:40; 24:5:25

Buel Wesley Frazier—Thought shots came from railroad overpass CD5:318

Dorothy Ann (or Mae?) Garner—Thought shots came from west of TSBID (she was on 4th floor of TSBID) 22:6:48

Bobby W. Harris—believes shot comes from right front (grassy knoll area)-from overpass. 6:2:33; Chief Jesse Curry's book, p. 30

Mrs. John (Peggy Joyce) Hawkins—shots came from railroad yards adjacent to TSBID. (1)897:35, 36

Mrs. Jean Lollis Hill—Thought shots were coming from the knoll, just west of the TSBID. (1)897:43, 44

Secret Service Agent Paul E. Lantis, Jr.—First shot came from behind and over right shoulder; second shot came from right front and hit the President's head. 18:7:58

Hilly Nolan Lovelady—Thought shots came from the knoll or from across the street. 6:3:38; 22:6:62; 24:2:14

Judith L. McCully—From right side of arcade building. TAC1:465

Austin Lawrence Miller—Shots came from his left (he was standing on the Triple Underpass). 6:2:25; 19:4:85; 24:2:17

A. J. Millican—Shots came from the pergola. 19:4:86

Danny Garcia Arce—Shots came from railroad track yards. 6:3:53, 364; 22:6:34; 24:1:199

Mrs. Donald Sam Baker (nee Virgie Hackley)—Shots came from railroad yards; not possible to have come from the TSBID. (1)5:66

Joe R. Molina—Shots came from west side (he was on steps of TSBID). 7:2:19; 24:3:26

Thomas J. Murphy—Shots came from spot just west of TSBID. 22:8:35; (1)897:12

O. V. Campbell—Thought shots came from railroad yard to the west of the TSBID. 24:3:26; (1)5:336

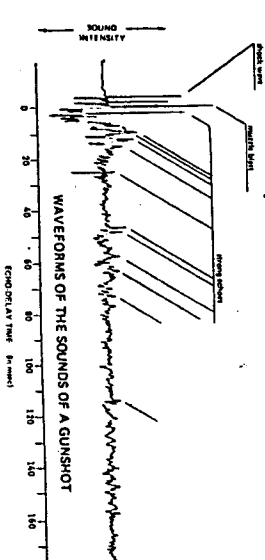
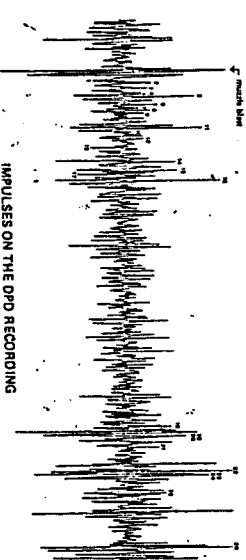
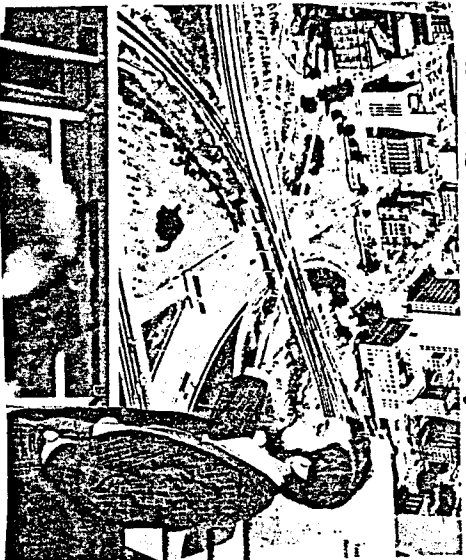
Mrs. Charles Thomas (Avery) Davis—Thought shots came from Triple Underpass. 22:6:42, 643; (1)7:23, TAC1:451

## The Warren Commission

No credible evidence suggests that the nearby railroad yards or any place other than the Texas School Book Depository Building.

### REPORT OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE ON ASSASSINATIONS U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

#### Third Shot from Grassy Knoll



William E. Newman, Jr.—Shots came from "garden" directly behind Newman (he was standing at east end of pergola). 19:4:90; 22:8:42; 24:2:19; *New Orleans States Item*, Feb. 17, 1969

Mrs. William V. (Robert) Parker—First shot came from pergola. 22:6:67; CD205:504; (1)735:9

J. C. Price—Assumed shots from Triple Underpass. (1)5:65

Frank E. Reilly—Shots came from trees at west end of pergola on north side of Elm. (1) was standing on Triple Underpass.) 6:2:30; (1)205:29

Mrs. A. L. Howland—Shots came from railroad yard. 6:1:77; 19:4:93; 24:2:24; 26:1:69

W. H. (Bill) Shelley—Shots came from west (he was on TSBID steps). 6:3:27; 7:3:90; 22:6:73; 24:2:26

Police Officer Edgar Leon Smith, Jr.—Shots came from railroad tracks or grassy knoll area. 7:5:65, 568; 22:6:04

Officer Joe Marshall Smith—Thought shots came from Elm Street extension, bushes of the overpass. 7:3:51; 22:6:00

Secret Service Agent Forrest Sorrels—Shots came from knoll; top of terrace to my right. 7:3:40; 21:5:48; (1)3

James Thomas Tague—Shots came from bushes at pergola. 7:5:54

Roy S. Truly—Shots came from west of TSBID. 7:2:19; (1)5:322, 324

Deputy Sheriff Harry Weatherford—Shots came from railroad yards. 19:5:02

County Surveyor Robert M. West—Shots came from northwest quadrant of Dealey Plaza. *Dallas Morning News*, Feb. 14, 1969

Lupe (Lucy) Whitaker—Shots came from west of TSBID. TAC1:470

Ous Neville Williams—Came from direction of the Triple Underpass. 22:6:81

Steven F. Wilson—Shots came from west end of building or pergola; not from above. (1) was on 3rd floor of TSBID.) 22:6:84; 24:3:35; (1)735:9

Mary Elizabeth Woodward—Possibly came from overpass. 24:5:20; (1)7:19