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QU:BRADLE-USR HJ: MSG:

16

sidebar 2 maybe

How many of these  
have talked to  
Warren comm  
(2) How's critic.  
(3) Journalist/writer

254 TW/S

Following are brief summaries of statements made to The Globe by 16 doctors and nurses who treated President John F. Kennedy at Dallas' Parkland Memorial Hospital on Nov. 22, 1963, and who said they got a chance to examine his head wound. One doctor, neurosurgeon Kemp Clark, declined to be interviewed, and a nurse, Diana Bowron, could not be located. The Clark and Bowron statements are based on the testimony they gave before the Warren Commission or in written reports. The other 14 physicians and nurses were interviewed by The Globe.

First, those whose accounts disagree, or tend to disagree, with the official description of the headwound that emerged from the autopsy and the Warren report.

1. Dr. Robert N. McClelland: Now professor of surgery at the University of Texas' Southwestern Medical School in Dallas, which adjoins and is affiliated with Parkland Hospital, McClelland was an assistant professor at the time of the assassination. He supplied the Warren Commission with a detailed description of the head wound as being located in the right, occipital-parietal area, and approved for book publication a drawing which has defined one side of the head wound debate. Today, McClelland says that drawing is still how he "vividly remembers" the wound appearing.

2. Dr. Richard B. Dulany: currently a urologist at the Dallas Medical Surgical Clinic, then a resident at Parkland Hospital.

emergency room. Dulany was never interviewed by investigators for the Warren Commission or the House Assassinations Committee, but he told The Globe that he recalled seeing a wound four-to-six inches in diameter squarely in the back of the head, in a location quite distinct from that depicted in the official autopsy report and photograph.

3. Patricia K. Gustafson: Gustafson was known as Patricia Hutton at the time of the assassination, but has since remarried. She is a licensed registered nurse who was assigned to the emergency room on Nov. 22, 1963. Gustafson, who was never called as a witness by the Warren Commission or the House Assassinations Committee, said she went out to greet the presidential limousine and helped wheel Kennedy into Parkland's Trauma Room 1. "One of the doctors asked me to put a pressure bandage on the head wound and I tried to do so (but) there was really nothing to put a pressure bandage on." Gustafson recalled. "It was too massive. So he told me just to leave it be." The wound, she said, was at "the back of the head." "Definitely in the back?" she was asked. "Yes," she said.

4. Doris M. Nelson: Nelson, currently the nursing supervisor at Parkland Hospital, was the supervisor of the emergency room on the day Kennedy was shot. She assisted in treating the president and, later, in preparing his body to be placed in a coffin. In an interview with The Globe, Nelson drew an illustration of the head wound that placed it high on the back, right side. The wound she drew was in the parietal area, but it extended well toward the rear of the head and appears to

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conflict with the autopsy photograph. Show the tracing of that photo, Nelson immediately said: "It's not true." Specifically, she objected to the photograph showing hair in the back of the head. "There was no hair," she said. "There wasn't even hair back there. It was blown away. All that area was blown out."

5. Margaret M. Hood: Hood, now working as a nurse in Lafayette, Colo., had been an emergency room nurse for 12 years at Parkland Hospital where her last name was Henchcliffe. Hood helped wheel the president into the emergency room and also helped prepare him for the coffin. With the back of Kennedy's head lying on the hospital gurney, Hood said "you couldn't see much of the wound. It didn't affect his face or ears at all...It was more to the back." Asked to draw the wound on a skull model, Hood sketched a gaping hole in the occipital region which extended only slightly into the parietal area.

6. Dr. Ronald C. Jones: Now a professor of surgery at the Southwestern Medical School in Dallas. Jones was Parkland Hospital's chief resident in surgery at the time of the assassination. In an interview with The Globe, Jones refused to make a drawing of the wound on a plastic skull model, saying he never had an opportunity to define the wound's margins. With his finger, however, he outlined the wound as being in the very rear of the head. He said the official autopsy photograph of the back of the head did not square with his recollection, but that the McClelland drawing was "close."

7. Dr. Paul C. Peters: Currently professor and chairman of the urology department at Southwestern Medical School in Dallas. Peters was an assistant professor there in 1963. For The Globe,

Peters made a drawing that appeared to place the head wound entirely in the parietal region, but he insisted that he meant for it to overlap into the occipital region as well. "I think occipital-parietal describes it pretty well," he remarked. He said he had a good opportunity to examine the head wound. Shown the official tracing of the autopsy photograph, Peters remarked: "I don't think it's consistent with what I saw." Of the McLelland drawing, Peters said: "It's not too far off. It's a little bit (too far) down in the occipital area, is what I would say...But it's not too bad. It's a large wound, and that's what we saw at the time."

8. Diana H. Bowron: A British registered nurse, Bowron had worked in Parkland Hospital's emergency room for a little more than three months when President Kennedy was killed. She has reportedly since returned to England and could not be traced. She told the Warren Commission that she had helped wheel Kennedy into the emergency room. When she reached the limousine, she said she saw that the president "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...the back of his head...it was very bad...I just saw one large hole."

9. Dr. William Kemp Clark: Currently a professor and chairman of the Southwestern Medical School's Division of Neurological Surgery, Clark was the senior physician in Trauma Room 1 and the doctor who pronounced the president dead at 1 p.m. As a

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neurosurgeon, Clark was positioned at Kennedy's head and was cited by other doctors as being the person most qualified to speak to the head wound issue. Clark refused to be interviewed by The Globe, but in a handwritten report prepared three hours after Kennedy died, he wrote that the president had sustained "a large wound in the right occiput extending into the parietal region." In an undated, typewritten, summary report enumerating the activities of all the attending doctors that day, Clark wrote that "two external wounds, one in the lower third of the anterior neck, the other in the occipital region of the skull, were noted." Later in the summary report, Clark said "there was a large wound in the right occipital-parietal region, from which profuse bleeding was occurring...Both cerebral and cerebellar tissue were extruding from the wound." To the Warren Commission, Clark added that he "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."

10. Dr. Gene C. Akin: Akin was an anesthesiologist in residence at Parkland Hospital on the day of the assassination. No longer practicing medicine, Akin recently legally changed his name to Solomon Ben-Israel. He told the Warren Commission that "the back of the right occipital-parietal portion of (Kennedy's) head was shattered, with brain substance extruding..." Interviewed by The Globe in San Antonio, Akin, who is seriously disabled by what he said was polio, at first recalled that the head wound was "more parietal than it was

McLelland drawing, he equivocated: "Well, in my judgment at the time, what I saw was more parietal. But on the basis of this sketch, if this is what Bob McClelland saw, then it's more occipital."

Second, those whose accounts agree, or tend to agree, with the official description of the head wound that emerged from the autopsy and Warren report.

1. Dr. Charles R. Baxter: Baxter is now a professor of surgery at the Southwestern Medical School in Dallas; he was an assistant professor and a Parkland surgeon when JFK was killed. On the day of the assassination, Baxter wrote in a report that "...the right temporal and occipital bones were missing and the brain was lying on the table..." Four months later, when Baxter was asked to read this handwritten report into the record during his Warren Commission deposition, he changed the statement in a small but significant way. He said that the "temporal and parietal bones" were missing, not the "temporal and occipital" bones. The first account suggested a wound mainly on the lower right side and back of the head, while the second suggested a wound on the right side only, and extending higher on the head. In oral testimony before the Warren panel, Baxter said he could see the cerebellum and he repeated his characterization of the wound as "temporal-parietal." Asked about this discrepancy during an interview with The Globe, Baxter said he could not recall why he used the word occipital

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in his initial written report. On a model skull, Baxter proceeded to draw a large wound in the parietal region. He said the official autopsy photo of the back of the head did not conflict with his memory.

2. Dr. Adolph H. Giesecke Jr.: Currently a professor and vice chairman of the Southwestern Medical School's Department of Anesthesiology, Giesecke was an assistant professor in 1963. He placed the head wound in the right parietal region, saying it extended about three or four centimeters into the occiput. Though this would appear to make the wound visible in a rear-view photo, Giesecke said the official autopsy photograph was nonetheless "very compatible" with what he remembered. He explained this by saying that in the photograph it appeared to him that a flap of scalp blown loose by a bullet was being held in such a way as to cover the rearmost portion of the skull wound. Giesecke said the McClelland drawing did not reflect what he remembered of the wound.

3. Dr. Charles J. Carrico: Currently a professor of surgery at the University of Washington in Seattle, Carrico was a general surgeon in residency at Parkland on the day of the assassination, and the first doctor to reach the president. Carrico testified twice before the Warren Commission, first describing the head wound as "a large gaping wound located in the right occipital-parietal area," and then as a "5 by (7) cm. defect in the posterior skull, the occipital region..." Carrico was not personally interviewed by The Globe, but he did send two separate letters in response to questions, replies which seem to represent departures from his earlier statements

5. Dr. Marion T. Jenkins: Chief anesthetist at Parkland

Hospital at the time of the assassination. Jenkins is currently chairman of the Southwestern Medical School's Department of Anesthesiology. In a written report prepared hours after Kennedy died, Jenkins wrote that "there was a great laceration on the right side of the head (temporal and occipital)..." To the Warren Commission, Jenkins elaborated that "...part of the cerebellum, as I recognized it, was herniated from the wound." He reaffirmed this as recently as 1978, in an interview with the American Medical News. The cerebellum is located at the base of the skull, extending well into the occipital region, but Jenkins told The Globe he had been mistaken in his statements on this. "I thought it was cerebellum, but I didn't examine it," he said. Jenkins refused to draw a picture of the head wound on a plastic skull model, insisting instead that a reporter play the part of the supine Kennedy so he could demonstrate what he saw and did. Asked to locate the large head wound, Jenkins pointed to the parietal area above the right ear. He said he had never looked at the back of the head.

6. Dr. Robert G. Grossman: Now a professor and chairman of the Department of Neurosurgery at the Baylor College of Medicine in Houston, Grossman had recently joined the staff of Parkland Hospital at the time of the assassination and was an instructor in neurosurgery at the Southwestern Medical School. Grossman, who was never called as a witness by the Warren Commission or the House Assassinations Committee, said he took up a position next to Dr. Clark at the right of Kennedy's head. In contrast to Jenkins, Grossman said the president's head was nicked up by



indicating he saw a wound which extended to the back of the head. In the first letter, Carrico said that the official autopsy photograph showed "nothing...incompatible" with what he remembered of the back of the head. But he conceded that "we never saw, and did not look for, any posterior wound." In his second letter, Carrico said he agreed with the size of the wound shown in the McClelland drawing, but not its location, since "...we were able to see the majority, if not all of this wound, with the patient laying on his back in a hospital gurney."

4. Dr. Malcolm O. Perry: Today Perry is a professor of surgery and head of the vascular surgery department at Cornell Medical Center in New York. He was a general surgeon at Parkland Hospital in 1963. In two appearances before the Warren Commission, Perry first told of "a large wound of the right posterior parietal area in the head exposing lacerated brain," and later of "a large avulsive wound of the right occipital-parietal area..." Perry declined to be personally interviewed by The Globe, but, like Carrico, did send written replies to questions in two separate letters. In the first letter, Perry said that while he gave only a "cursory glance at the head wound...not sufficient for accurate descriptions," the autopsy photograph "seems to be consistent with what I saw." In his second letter, Perry simply reiterated that he had not made a careful examination of the head wound, and that in his opinion, the only person qualified to give a good description of the wound was Dr. Clark.

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Clark. "It was clear to me...that the right parietal bone had been lifted up by a bullet which had exited," Grossman said.

Besides this large parietal wound, Grossman went on to say that he had noted another separate wound, measuring about one-and-a-quarter inches in diameter, located squarely in the occiput.

Grossman was the only doctor interviewed who made such a reference to two distinct wounds. Though no occipital wound such as he described is apparent in the official autopsy photograph, Grossman nevertheless said "it seems consistent" with what he remembered. He said the large wound depicted in the McClelland drawing "is in the wrong place."

(END)

The Boston Globe

Boston, Massachusetts 02107 Telephone 617-929-2000

6/22/81

Dear Harry:

Here is the story as it appeared yesterday. It is not as I wanted it, as the enclosed copies of my original drafts will attest. There was so much haggling over the piece, however, I was glad just to be done with it and get it in the paper. Note your acknowledgment at bottom left.

Also enclosed are the interviews with Peters and Jenkins - for your curiosity only. The rest of the material will go to the JFK library and you can have access to it there.

Thanks for the book.  
Best regards,

Ben

Feb 17, 1981

RECEIPT

I, Harrison Livingstone, received today \$350 from Stephen A. Kurkjian to cover my expenses in assisting members of The Globe Spotlight team in their research into the assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

Harrison E. Livingstone

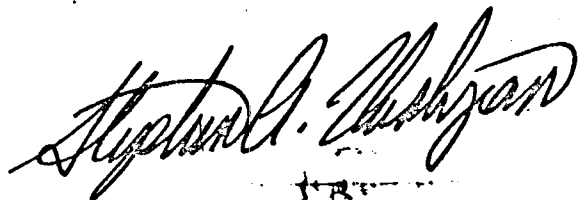
# The Boston Globe

Boston, Massachusetts 02107 Telephone 617-929-2000

February 10, 1981

To Whom It May Concern:

Harrison Livingstone is assisting me in my research into the John Kennedy Assassination. Mr. Livingstone has presented me with a great amount of material, including books, manuscripts, magazine articles and taped interviews, regarding the assassination. At this point I am using much of this information for background in my research. Mr. Livingstone has presented this information to me at The Globe in hopes of a future story on the issue. While he is assisting me in my research, Mr. Livingstone is receiving no money from The Globe or myself for his work, much of which sounds to me at this point to be credible, though needing further work to develop.



Stephen A. Kurkjian

Concerning the Boston Globe article on June 21, 1981 concerning the autopsy evidence and photos of President John F. Kennedy.

I, Harrison E. Livingstone, mentioned in the article as first interviewing the Parkland doctors concerning the autopsy photos, motivated the Globe and prepared them for their "investigation", during which time I was severely mistreated by them.

The Globe claims that the majority of doctors and nurses whom they interviewed disputed the autopsy photos (as did the attopists themselves in 7 HSAC), but that some doctors say that the photo is consistent with the wounds as they recall them. This is doubtful or not true. The Globe has perhaps one witness of the 14 they interviewed that might positively say this. The Globe has not documented their work, not named the doctors whom they claim support the picture. The reason is that we proved that the doctors did not tell the Globe this, but that the Globe in an ~~excess~~ excess of zeal tried to get each witness to change what they said to the Globe, to the Sun previously, and to me. Previously, 100% of all witnesses interviewed by the Sun and myself said the pictures did not show the wounds as they recall them.

Both myself and Sun reporters have reinterviewed some of the Globe witnesses whom the Globe said agree with the pictures and find that this is simply not true. One of the doctors whom the Globe counted as reversing his testimony to me, then wrote me after the Globe visited him, and repeated what he told me, that the large gaping hole in the back of the head extended into the occipital area. My original tapes of him and the other doctors are in the JFK Library. The Globe attempted to tell people that what I said was on the tapes was not on them, but then discovered that the Sun and the Library and others have these tapes and that they are valid and unassailable. Nevertheless, the Globe counted among their negative witnesses several of mine. Why they have fabricated evidence in this case, I do not know. I am sorry I went to them. It has taken me two years to try to establish this major evidence in this case.

It was clear to me from an early stage that the Globe's intent was to either destroy my evidence, and Bob Groden's claim that the pictures are forged, or water it down. They could only water it down by the use of fraud. The doctors and nurses made no mistake as to the wounds. The nurses had plenty of time to study the body as they washed it.

I ask that the above not be printed until I have completed certain work. The Globe has promised to allow me to listen to all of their tapes, and state that they will be placed in the JFK Library soon. I forced them to do this. I have also been able to trap these papers into doing some sort of an investigation. The Baltimore Sun has major evidence in the case, has in fact had access to the autopsy photos in 1979, as they admitted in an article Nov 18, 1979 by Steve Parks, and the Globe knows this and has talked to Parks. Why have they lied about so much? The Sun is working on the case now, and does not like both the Globe's fabrications and private accusations that the Sun has lied about the testimony it took, which both Groden and I are familiar with.

June 27, 1981

P.D. The doctors demonstrated with their hands the ~~hole~~ hole in the back of the head and there can be no confusion among them as to where the occiput is. If anyone wants me to ~~orth~~ orth i. I will.

*Harrison E. Livingstone*

For Immediate Press Release

Statement of Harrison E. Livingston concerning the Boston Globe article by Ben Bradlee Jr on June 21, 1981 concerning the assassination of President Kennedy.

I motivated the Globe to investigate evidence concerning the wound of President Kennedy, ~~and first pre~~ <sup>senting in 1980</sup> Timothy Ireland testimony. I took from a number of the doctors in Dallas in 1979 upon first seeing copies of the autopsy photographs. I assembled extensive evidence indicating the President was shot in the front of his head, causing the back of his head to be blown out. All of the Fairland doctors told the Warren Commission that the back (or occipital) of the head was blown out. This "large hole in the back of his head" does not show in the autopsy photos.

When these photos were first shown to the doctors and nurses in 1979 by myself and the Baltimore SON, every single witness denounced them.

In fact, the Globe found only one witness, Dr. Grossman, who said the photos were consistent with the wounds as he recalled them. Dr. Grossman was <sup>(?)</sup> not present in the ER for more than a moment and could not be a good witness.

The Globe called ~~them~~ Steve Parks at the ERM in 1980, upon their return from Dallas and gave their reports to both Steve Parks, and later Jone, separately. They stated that two doctors reversed what they told me, ~~and~~ now saying the pictures were consistent. These were Drs Jenkins and Giesecke. I was unable to reach Jenkins. Giesecke wrote a letter to me and reaffirmed that the large hole extended into the occipital area. Jenkins could not be reached.

The Globe stated that a very strong witness, Dr. Pa Peter, was no longer certain where the big hole was. I called him for several hours of talks. Dr. Pa Peter stated that he insisted to the Globe that the large hole was in the back of the head. He said Brall tried to get him to move the wound, and he said

James  
Ferry

he would give them a "centimeter or a millimeter  
or two" to the right but that the large hole (as he  
wrote me) was still in the back of the head, indicating  
a frontal shot.  
I taped with Drs Jenkins and Cieracke (at  
of their letters and tapes in the JFK Library)  
and their emphatic statements that there was a large  
hole in the back of the head and that the photos  
are inaccurate cannot be misinterpreted.

I outlined to Dr Glabe a plan whereby they  
could obtain access to the autopsy photographs,  
which they followed. Instead of showing the photos  
to the doctors as I asked - they have never been  
allowed to see them - the photos were shown to  
a panel of "experts", <sup>most</sup> of whom who had been  
connected to either CBS or ITEK. Robert Groden  
who was also on the panel and who had detected  
evidence that the autopsy stylus were forged.  
states that the stylus refused to conduct the tests  
he believed would have proved the forgery. For a  
small sum of money <sup>and for</sup> if he had the time, Groden  
would like to conduct these tests. Groden stated that  
he has done work which in stereo which demonstrates  
conclusively that forgeries can maintain cross stereo  
specific integrity.

From the start my relations with Dr Glabe were  
tense and serious fighting ensued. I found that  
Ben Bradlee that the reporters I was dealing with  
lacked honesty and integrity and I attempted to  
abort the project. They insisted to proceed at  
Harvard but they wanted to go ahead in invest-  
igation, so reluctantly I agreed. I briefed them  
and prepared them to go to Dallas, Texas at  
heavy cost to me.

While I was preparing The Globe team in the case, they badly mistreated me. I was cursed, abused, and lied to. I felt that they had already reached their conclusions and this was why they could mistreat me. For instance when I showed them Dr. Paul Peters' letter which rejected the official autopsy picture and insisted there was a large hole in the back of the head, they didn't just question it, but violently attacked both the letter and me.

When they later went to see Dr. Peters, he reported to me that they did all they could to change the position of the wound. It was clear that they had to discredit him because he put it in writing. He resisted.

The Globe they singled out two doctors whom I liked and determined to change their testimony, saying to me and others in violation of no slander laws - it begins to be that there was no truth in my types, that I had falsified the transcripts, and that I had lied. The SW which has the copies suggested to The Globe that quite the contrary was true. The Globe then simply belabored what these doctors told them.



# The Boston Globe

Boston, Massachusetts 02107 Telephone 617-929-2000

July 31, 1980

Dear Mr. Livingstone:-

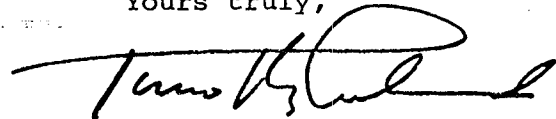
Thank you for letting us have a look at your material concerning the assassination of President Kennedy.

Several editors at the Globe who know more about the subject than I do have read it through carefully, and have concluded that there is not much we could do with it. This is a subject that, needless to say, many newspapers -- including ourselves -- have done some investigation into, but we always come up with ice water.

At this point, given a lack of manpower and other resources, I'm afraid that we at the Globe are going to have to leave further research and revelations in this area up to others.

I certainly wish you the best of luck, however, in your own endeavors, and thank you again for bringing this material to our attention.

Yours truly,



Timothy Leland  
Managing Editor  
Sunday Globe

TL:ed  
Enc.

Mr. Harrison E. Livingstone  
c/o Bedford's Barn  
Asheville, Maine 04607