

One bullet could have produced the wounds in Connally's chest, wrist and thigh.

Dr. Gregory. "I believe that the three wounds could have occurred from a single missile under these specifications." (IV 127)

Dr. Shires. Yes. (VI 109)

Dr. Shaw. Yes - without regard to whether or not it was CE 399. "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." (IV 114) "I have no firm opinion /that all three wounds were caused by one bullet/." (IV 109)

One bullet could have struck President Kennedy in the back, gone through his throat, then continued through Governor Connally's chest.

Dr. Gregory. "I would have to concede that would be possible." (VI 103)

Dr. Shires. (Was not asked this question.)

Dr. Shaw. Yes. (IV 113)

One bullet could have struck President Kennedy in the back, gone through his throat, then continued through Governor Connally's chest, wrist and thigh.

Dr. Gregory. "I suspect it's possible, but I would say it would have to be a remarkably powerful missile to have done so." (VI 103)
"I believe one would have to concede the possibility, but I believe firmly that the probability is much diminished. 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 escaped the forearm to penetrate at least the skin and fascia of the thigh, and I am not persuaded that this is very probable." (IV 127)

Dr. Shires "I assume that it would be possible. The main thing that would make me think that this was not the case is that /Gov. Connally/ remembers so distinctly hearing a shot and having turned prior to the time he was hit ... " (VI 110)

Dr. Shaw. Yes - without regard to whether or not it was bullet 399. (IV 114)

Comdr. J.J. Humes and Lt. Col. Pierre A. Finck, who conducted autopsy, do not believe that Exh. 399 caused all of the wounds of President Kennedy and Governor Connally because the bullet appears intact and too many fragments were left in Mr. Connally's wrist and thigh. (Humes, II, 375; Finck, II, 382.)

One bullet through President Kennedy and Governor Connally

R, 19/5

"Although it is not necessary to any essential findings of the Commission to determine just which shot hit Governor Connally, there is very persuasive evidence from the experts to indicate that the same bullet which pierced the President's throat also caused Governor Connally's wounds."

No footnote; this is Chapter I and no footnotes are given until Chapter II.

The doctors who operated on Governor Connally were Dr. Robert R. Shaw, Dr. Charles F. Gregory and Dr. George T. Shires. They testified in Dallas on March 23, 1964, when they were not shown CE 399. Drs. Shaw and Gregory testified again in Washington on April 21, 1964 when they were shown this bullet.

In Washington Drs. Shaw and Gregory, and Commander J.J. Humes and Lt. Col. Pierre A. Finck, who conducted the autopsy, were asked a hypothetical question: could one bullet, specifically CE 399, have caused all Governor Connally's wounds, after having passed through President Kennedy's body? All answered No. Dr. Shires, in answer to the same hypothetical question, with the exception of any reference to CE 399 since it had not been shown to him, said he assumed it would be possible. However, he did not believe this was what had happened because of Governor Connally's memory of having turned after hearing the first shot and because pictures taken at the time showed him turning after President Kennedy had been hit.

Shaw, IV 113
Gregory, IV, 127
Humes, II 375
Finck, II 382
Shires, VI 109, 110

R. 95/3

"All the evidence indicated that the bullet found on the Governor's stretcher could have caused all his wounds. An X-ray of the Governor's wrist showed very minute metallic fragments ... 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. 255"

No footnote; this is Chapter III.

(255')

This footnote refers to Dr. Gregory's testimony, based simply on his examination of Mr. Connally's wrist, before he was shown CE 399.

VI, 98

Footnote makes no reference to his opposing testimony, after having been shown CE 399 and on the assumption that it had first passed through Mr. Kennedy's body and then through Mr. Connally's chest and thigh.

IV, 127

(Check testimony on ballistic tests -- simulated wound through wrist only.)

Dr. Shaw: I thought I knew just how the Governor was wounded until I saw the pictures today, and it becomes a little harder to explain.

IV, 109

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