

**NR\_key\_name:** 17CA1B5850AF257D85256479007A24F5  
**SendTo:** CN=Jeremy Gunn/O=ARRB @ ARRB  
**CopyTo:** CN=David Marwell/O=ARRB @ ARRB  
**DisplayBlindCopyTo:**  
**BlindCopyTo:** CN=Tom Samoluk/O=ARRB  
**From:** CN=Douglas Horne/O=ARRB  
**DisplayFromDomain:**  
**DisplayDate:** 04/14/1997  
**DisplayDate\_Time:** 6:14:53 PM  
**ComposedDate:** 04/14/1997  
**ComposedDate\_Time:** 6:14:09 PM  
**Subject:** ARRB Interviewed Dr. Robert G. Grossman

MEETING REPORTDocument's Author: Douglas Horne/ARRB Date Created: 04/14/97Meeting Logistics Date: 03/21/97Agency Name: Witnesses/ConsultantsAttendees: Jeremy Gunn, Doug Horne, and Robert G. GrossmanTopic: ARRB Interviewed Dr. Robert G. GrossmanSummary of the Meeting On March 21, 1997 Jeremy Gunn and Doug Horne of the ARRB interviewed Dr. Robert G. Grossman in his office at Baylor Medical School in Houston, Texas. We interviewed Dr. Grossman because neither the Warren Commission nor the HSCA had done so. The interview was audiotaped, and Dr. Grossman executed 4 drawings which are labeled Grossman exhibits 1 through 4.President Kennedy's Wounds:-He was a recently-hired instructor in Neurosurgery at Parkland in 1963, and Dr. Kemp Clark was his supervisor.-When he arrived in Trauma Room One with Dr. Clark, the tracheotomy had already been performed.-He said he and Kemp Clark (Chairman of Neurosurgery at Parkland) together lifted President Kennedy's head so as to be able to observe the damage to the President's head. It was his impression that no one else in Trauma Room One even knew there was a head wound until he and Dr. Clark discovered that fact.-He said he observed two wounds to President Kennedy's head: one was a circular puncture in the occipital region (which he characterized as an entry wound), approximately 2 cm in diameter, near the EOP--centerline, or perhaps just right of center, through which he could see brain tissue which he believes was cerebellum; the second was a larger wound in the right parietal region (which he characterized as an exit wound) that was not an open hole in the cranium, but rather a plate of bone, about 6 cm in longest dimension, lifted up from the inside, which could really only be seen when Dr. Clark lifted up some of the President's hair. (See exhibits for details.)-He believes the bullet entered through the tentorium and went through the right hemisphere of the cerebellum, before passing through the right cerebral hemisphere and exiting through the right parietal bone. (See exhibits for details.) -Repeatedly during the interview, Dr. Grossman suggested that we interview Dr. Kemp Clark, and said that he felt Dr. Clark's observations would be more accurate than his, since Dr. Clark had much more experience at that time than he with gunshot wounds to the head and neurosurgery in general. Don't forget to compose individual Action Item documents for any action items that came from the meeting!

**Body:**  
**recstat:** Record  
**DeliveryPriority:** N  
**DeliveryReport:** B  
**ReturnReceipt:**  
**Categories:**