

MEMORANDUM

May 29, 1996

To: Tim Wray
From: Doug Horne
Subject: Medical Records Project

Listed below, in response to your tasking, are recommendations for future action in this area, prioritized from most important to least important, with accompanying justification in bullet format:

Priority I:

A. Depositions of Key Parkland Medical Personnel

<u>Names</u>	<u>Justification</u>
Dr. Charles J. Carrico (***)	First to observe anterior neck wound and head wound, and first to treat the President; could possibly answer questions regarding whether anterior neck wound was above or below collar, and how far it was to the right of the midline.
Dr. Malcolm O. Perry (***)	Performed tracheostomy on President, and as a result observed initial damage to President's anterior neck closer than anyone else (including looking inside the wound after incision). Has reportedly changed story over the years regarding size of tracheostomy incision; indicated twice in Warren Commission testimony that he was first called by Humes on Friday; quoted by Nurse Bell as saying that people in Washington badgered him all night to try to get him to change his opinion about the anterior neck wound from an entrance wound to an exit wound; subsequently has changed his firm early opinion about an entry wound in the front of the neck to "it could have been either."
Dr. William Kemp Clark (***)	Neurosurgeon who pronounced JFK dead and filled out original death certificate; had very good view of head wound before and after death from the head of the gurney.
Dr. Robert N. McClelland (***)	Neurosurgeon who stood at head of gurney with Dr. Clark and who also had very good view of JFK's head wound; he could

also be asked to clarify his written statement about an entry wound in the left temple.

Dr. Paul C. Peters (**)
Although a Urologist, assisted with tracheostomy and had a very good view of head wound.

Dr. Charles Crenshaw (**)
Although a third year resident who was involved with a cut-down on the President's leg, he claims to have examined the head wound closely after death, and also assisted with placement of the body in the casket in Dallas.

Dr. Robert Grossman (***)
Presently a neurosurgeon in Houston, Dr. Grossman had just joined the Parkland staff as an instructor in neurosurgery at the time of the assassination, and reportedly (according to Boston Globe--Ben Bradlee, Jr.) observed two head wounds to the President in Dallas, but was never interviewed by either the Warren Commission or the HSCA.

Dr. Ronald C. Jones (**)
Dr. Jackie Hunt (*)
Observed head wound from the left side of the President. Present in trauma room one, she was on the President's left side and could probably describe the condition of the left side of his head and perhaps the top of his head (as seen from the left side).

Dr. Fouad A. Bashour (*)
Reportedly observed head wound; not interviewed by Warren Commission or HSCA.

Dr. Charles R. Baxter (*)
Observed anterior neck wound and head wound from right side.

Nurse Margaret M. Henchcliffe (*)
Observed treatment in trauma room one, and also washed body of President after death; quoted by researcher Wallace Milam as saying she did not remember observing a back wound on the President.

Nurse Audrey Bell (***)
Observed President Kennedy's anterior throat wound prior to tracheostomy; not interviewed by Warren Commission, and initial contacts by HSCA were not followed up. She is quoted by researchers as the witness who heard Dr. Perry say that he had been pressured all night long Friday-Saturday (November 22-23, 1963) to change his mind about the nature of the anterior neck wound.

B. Depose:

<u>Names</u>	<u>Justification</u>
John T. Stringer	JFK Autopsy photographer-of-record
Jerrold Custer	Took (and developed) JFK Autopsy X-Rays
Vincent Madonia	Developed color autopsy film(s) and prints
Tom Robinson	Embalmer who reconstructed President's head
John Van Haeson	Embalmer who assisted Tom Robinson

Priority II:

A. We have already contacted the following personnel by letter and need to follow-up by telephone:

<u>Names</u>	<u>Justification</u>
Ida Dox	HSCA Medical Illustrator. (Interview)
Burkley Children	Search for VADM Burkley's papers or diaries.
Edward F. Reed	Assisted Jerrold F. Custer with taking of JFK autopsy X-Rays. (Interview)
Dennis David	Former Bethesda Chief of the Day who witnessed early entry into Bethesda morgue of shipping casket, and reportedly has said that Boswell told him JFK was in that casket; also claims to have seen film (movie and slides) of autopsy shown to him by LCDR Pitzer. (Interview)
Paul K. O'Connor	Autopsy Technologist who assisted Humes, Boswell and Finck at JFK autopsy. (Interview)
James C. Jenkins	Autopsy Technologist who assisted Humes, Boswell and Finck at JFK autopsy. (Interview)

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File: 4.0.2 (Medical)

B. The following personnel have not been contacted yet but should be:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Justification</u>
Chester H. Boyers	A Navy Chief Petty Officer stationed at Bethesda, he told the HSCA he processed JFK tissue slides of body on Nov 22-23, 1963--and JFK brain tissue slides on December 2, 1963. (Interview, and possibly depose)
Leland W. Benson	Was Supervisory Histo-pathology Technician at Bethesda in November, 1963; told the HSCA he processed JFK tissue on Monday, November 25, 1963. (Interview, and possibly depose)
Richard Davis	AFIP Neuropathologist whom Dr. Boswell says was present at JFK Brain exam 2 or 3 days after autopsy. (Interview, and possibly depose)

Priority III:

A. Not contacted yet, but should be:

<u>Names</u>	<u>Justification</u>
Carl Belcher	Head, General Crimes Section of Criminal Division of Justice Department in November, 1966. Was present during Military Inventory of Autopsy Materials on November 1, 1966; Questioned Humes about his working notes (at the 11/1/66 inventory) and chain-of-custody of photos on November 4, 1966; took final version of Military Inventory to Bethesda for 4-party signature on November 10, 1966; wrote detailed Memo for File about his involvement with Deed-of-Gift process on November 22, 1966. [Should be asked why the Criminal Division of Justice effectively took over control of what should have been a National Archives/GSA concern; should be asked who made the many changes to the original

draft version of the Military Inventory.] (Interview, and perhaps depose)

Carl Eardley

In 1966 was a 35-year employee at the Department of Justice, working in the Civil Division for Barefoot Sanders; was involved in the January, 1967 Military Review of Autopsy Photos and X-Rays; tasked Dr. Boswell to go to New Orleans during the Shaw Trial because Dr. Finck's testimony was not going well; was apparently involved in managing the content of Dr. Humes' testimony on CBS News Assassination Documentary in June, 1966. [Should be asked about circumstances of all of the above; should also be asked what he knows about Secret Service chain-of-custody study of autopsy photos requested by Barefoot Sanders, and submitted to Sanders by Rowley on February 23, 1967.] (Interview, and perhaps depose)

David Burroughs

Dallas Motorcycle Patrolman who is believed to have recovered the so-called "Weitzman" bone fragment from Elm Street on 11/22/63 immediately after the shooting. [Should be asked about appearance and disposition of the bone fragment.] (Interview)

Dallas Police Department and
Dallas County Sheriff

Should be contacted in writing to inquire whether any photographs or X-Rays taken, or reports written about, the Weitzman fragment prior to turning it over to the Secret Service; although bone fragment found by a DPD patrolman, it was apparently turned over to Seymour Weitzman, a Deputy Constable believed to have been working for Sheriff Decker.

Priority IV:

A. Secret Service Agent Clint Hill: In his Warren Commission testimony, he said (WH2, page 141), regarding the President's head wound, that "the right rear portion of his head was missing...there was blood and...brain all over the entire rear portion of the car...one large gaping wound in the rear portion of the head." After midnight following the autopsy, Hill saw the President's body in the Bethesda morgue and said (WH 2, page 143), "I saw an opening in

the back, about 6 inches below the neckline to the right-hand side of the spinal column.” (Agent Hill might be interviewed by the Review Board and asked to either draw the locations of these wounds, or view the autopsy photos, or both.)

B. Secret Service Agent Sam Kinney: This agent drove the Secret Service follow-up car during the assassination; he is reported to have told NBC during videotaped interviews prior to his appearance on the Today Show in November, 1993 that he saw the back of the President’s head come off when the President was shot, and also that the left front windshield of the follow-up car was splattered with blood during the shooting (thus corroborating the debris pattern which struck DPD motorcycle patrolmen Hargis and Martin). Although NBC reportedly did not air these portions of his interview, the ARRB could designate the unedited interview an assassination record and ask for a copy of it, or Sam Kinney could be interviewed by ARRB, or both. (Like Agent Hill, Agent Kinney could be asked to draw the head wound he saw, or view autopsy photographs, or both.)