

KAVANAUGH

**Report of the
Independent Counsel
In Re
Vincent W. Foster, Jr.**

*Washington, D.C.
June 30, 1994*

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REPORT ON THE DEATH OF VINCENT W. FOSTER, JR.

INTRODUCTION

In the early evening of July 20, 1993, the body of Deputy White House Counsel Vincent W. Foster, Jr. was found in Fort Marcy Park in Fairfax County, Virginia. The United States Park Police ("Park Police") investigated the death and concluded that it was a suicide.

Since that time, questions have been raised concerning the circumstances of Foster's death, specifically:

1) Were the Park Police correct that Foster committed suicide, or was he murdered?;

2) If the death was a suicide, did it occur in Fort Marcy Park or had the body been moved?; and

3) If Foster committed suicide, was it motivated in any way by concerns Foster may have had about legal issues related to the Clintons' involvement with the Whitewater Development Company, Inc. ("Whitewater"), Madison Guaranty Savings & Loan ("Madison Guaranty"), or Capital Management Services, Inc. ("CMS")?

As a result of speculation about a possible link between Foster's death and issues related to Whitewater, Madison Guaranty, and CMS, the Office of the Independent Counsel ("this Office") conducted a thorough investigation into each of the questions listed above.

THE INVESTIGATION

Roderick C. Lankler directed the Independent Counsel's investigation into Foster's death. For eight of his thirteen years in the Manhattan District Attorney's Office, Mr. Lankler served in the Homicide Bureau, investigating and prosecuting murder cases. He was assisted in this investigation by Associate Counsels Mark Stein and Carl Stich. Russell Hardin, Jr., also an Associate Counsel, reviewed and analyzed the evidence compiled during this investigation. Mr. Hardin is a former Assistant District Attorney in Houston, Texas who has also investigated and tried numerous homicide cases.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation ("FBI") provided substantial and invaluable support in this investigation. The FBI assigned seven experienced agents to the Independent Counsel's Washington Office, all of whom have worked exclusively with this Office for approximately the last four months. Assistance was also provided by representatives of the FBI's National Center for the Analysis of Violent Crime. In addition, experts in the FBI Laboratory performed a thorough analysis of the available evidence.

In the course of the investigation, this Office interviewed approximately 125 people. Those interviewed included numerous close friends and relatives of Foster, who provided insight into Foster's activities and state of mind during the weeks

prior to his death.* This Office also interviewed numerous people who worked with and for Foster in the White House, including President William Jefferson Clinton; First Lady Hillary Rodham Clinton; Chief of Staff Thomas McLarty; Assistants to the President Bruce Lindsey, John Podesta, Ricki Seidman and George Stephanopoulos; Deputy Assistants to the President Charles ("Bill") Burton, and Marsha Scott; former Deputy Chief of Staff Roy Neel; Mrs. Clinton's Chief of Staff Margaret Williams; former General Counsel Bernard Nussbaum; Associate Counsels William Kennedy, Stephen Neuwirth, Beth Nolan and Clifford Sloan; Foster's Executive Assistant Deborah Gorham, and other staff who worked in the White House Counsel's offices. In addition, we contacted and interviewed everyone whom our investigation revealed may have spoken or attempted to speak with Foster in the days prior to his death, including Foster's close friend, former Associate Attorney General Webster Hubbell.

Everyone known to have been in Fort Marcy Park on the afternoon or evening of July 20, 1993, also was questioned. This includes: a confidential witness who first found the body; the members of the Fairfax County Fire and Rescue Department who responded to the Park; the Park Police investigators, officers and technicians who conducted the investigation in the Park; the Fairfax County Medical Examiner; and others who were in or near the

WRONG

* It should be noted that Mr. Foster's wife, Elizabeth "Lisa" Foster, his three children, and other close family members were extremely helpful and cooperative with this Office under obviously difficult circumstances.

Park on that day for reasons unconnected with Foster's death. The Medical Examiner who conducted the autopsy was also interviewed.

In addition to conducting interviews, this Office examined documentary and photographic evidence, including documents obtained by the Park Police at the time of Foster's death from his wallet and his car; documents removed from Foster's office at the White House and turned over to either the Clintons' private attorney or the Foster family attorney; photographs of Foster's body taken by the Park Police in Fort Marcy Park; the Northern Virginia District Medical Examiner's autopsy report; and photographs taken during the autopsy. This Office also reviewed White House documents that were worked on by Foster, found in his office, or which otherwise related to Foster.

Experienced FBI Laboratory Technicians in Washington D.C. ("the FBI Lab") performed extensive analyses of the physical evidence identified during the investigation. Among the tests conducted by the FBI Lab were: an examination of the gun that the Park Police found in Foster's hand; a chemical and physical comparison of gunpowder and lead residue on Foster's clothing with that found in the gun; an analysis of photographs taken by the Park Police for patterns of bloodstaining, gunpowder residue and the presence or absence of physical marks on Foster's clothing and body; a toxicological analysis of a blood sample obtained during the autopsy and a comparison of that blood sample with blood on Foster's clothing; a DNA comparison of Foster's blood with DNA found near the muzzle of the gun; an analysis of mineral deposits

on the clothing; a fingerprint analysis; and a handwriting analysis of a torn-up note discovered in Foster's briefcase.*

A four-member panel of experienced and respected forensic pathologists ("Pathologist Panel") reviewed the results of the investigation. The members of this panel are:

Dr. Charles S. Hirsch - Chief Medical Examiner for the City of New York and Chairman of the Department of Forensic Medicine at New York University Medical School;

Dr. James L. Luke - Forensic Pathology Consultant, FBI Investigative Support Unit, FBI Academy; Project Director, Department of Environmental and Toxicologic Pathology, Armed Forces Institute of Pathology, Washington D.C.; Clinical Professor of Pathology at Georgetown and George Washington Universities;**

Dr. Donald T. Reay - Chief Medical Examiner for King County, Seattle, Washington since 1975; Professor of Pathology at the University of Washington;

Dr. Charles J. Stahl - Distinguished Scientist and Armed Forces Medical Examiner, Armed Forces Institute of Pathology, Washington, D.C.

Following their review of the evidence, the Pathologist Panel issued a report summarizing their analysis and conclusions ("Pathologist Report").***

* Attached as Exhibit 1 are reports issued by the FBI Lab. These include two general reports dated May 9, 1994 ("Lab Report") and June 13, 1994 ("Supplemental Lab Report") (the Supplemental Lab Report was issued as a result of questions posed by this Office to the Lab following receipt of the Lab's first Report); two reports on the FBI Lab's fingerprint analyses dated May 9, 1994 and June 9, 1994; and a report on the FBI Lab's handwriting analysis dated June 17, 1994.

** Dr. Luke assisted this Office throughout the investigation.

*** The curriculum vitae for each pathologist is attached as Exhibit 2. The Pathologist Report is attached as Exhibit 3.

This Office was also assisted by Dr. Joel E. Kleinman, M.D., Ph.D., a respected psychiatrist. Dr. Kleinman is the Deputy Chief of the Clinical Brain Disorders Branch and Chief of the Neuropathology Section at the Intramural Research Program, National Institute of Mental Health, Saint Elizabeth's Hospital, Washington D.C. He is also a Clinical Professor in the Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences and Department of Neurology, George Washington University School of Medicine.*

SUMMARY OF CONCLUSIONS

On the afternoon of July 20, 1993, in Fort Marcy Park, Fairfax County, Virginia, Vincent W. Foster, Jr. committed suicide by firing a bullet from a .38 caliber revolver into his mouth. As discussed below, the evidence overwhelmingly supports this conclusion, and there is no evidence to the contrary. This conclusion is endorsed by all participants in the investigation, including each member of the Pathologist Panel.

too strong
no bullet,
gun ownership,
note

We found no evidence that issues involving Whitewater, Madison Guaranty, CMS or other personal legal matters of the President or Mrs. Clinton were a factor in Foster's suicide. While Foster did confide to family and friends in the weeks prior to his death that certain matters were troubling him, we have learned of no instance in which Whitewater, Madison Guaranty, CMS, or other possible legal matters of the Clintons were mentioned. Moreover,

* The curriculum vitae for Dr. Kleinman is attached as Exhibit 4.

in the spring and summer of 1993, Whitewater and Madison Guaranty related matters were not issues of concern either within the White House or in the press.

FACTS

A. Background

Vincent W. Foster, Jr. was born on January 15, 1945, in Hope, Arkansas, where he attended the same kindergarten class as President Clinton and White House Chief of Staff Thomas McLarty. After graduating from Hope High School in 1963, Foster attended Davidson College in Davidson, North Carolina, where he earned a bachelor's degree in 1967. In 1968, Foster married Elizabeth ("Lisa") Braden, with whom he had three children: Vincent, age 22; Laura, age 21; and John, age 18. In 1971, he received his law degree from the University of Arkansas School of Law in Fayetteville, Arkansas, where he ranked first in his class. He subsequently received the highest score on the Arkansas Bar exam. In 1971, Foster joined the Rose Law Firm and, in 1973, he was made a partner. Among his partners at the firm were Hillary Rodham Clinton, Webster Hubbell and William Kennedy.

Foster remained at the firm until January 1993, when he moved to Washington, D.C., to assume the position of Deputy White House Counsel. At about the same time, Kennedy joined the Counsel's Office and Hubbell became Associate Attorney General. Foster's office at the White House was located on the second floor of the West Wing where he shared a suite with White House General

Counsel Bernard Nussbaum. A few weeks after arriving he hired Deborah Gorham as his Executive Assistant.

When Foster first arrived in Washington he lived with his sister, Sheila, and her husband, Beryl Anthony. Foster's wife and children remained in Arkansas so that his son John could complete his school year. In March 1993, Foster rented a house and in early June he was joined in Washington by his wife and children.

Friends and associates who knew Foster well, uniformly described him as a man of honesty and integrity, respected for his intelligence and judgment. His professional reputation was of paramount importance to him, particularly among colleagues in Arkansas. Foster was characterized as quiet, reserved, and one who rarely showed anger or emotion. Although difficult to get close to, he could be relied upon as a trusted confidante. Colleagues within the White House described him as a calming influence during stressful periods.

Foster's family and friends said that Foster did not experience any extended period of depression prior to the spring of 1993. Although he experienced some brief episodes of depression and anxiety, these appeared to be resolved without treatment. From time to time Foster experienced what his wife described as anxiety or panic attacks, marked by heavy sweating and a strained voice. In late 1992, he told his physician in Little Rock, Dr. Larry Watkins, that he was feeling depressed and anxious. At least two of Foster's close relatives have suffered from periods of depression.

B. Foster's State Of Mind During The Weeks Prior To Suicide

Foster's position at the White House generally demanded that he work from between 7:30-8:30 in the morning until 9:30 or later at night, either six or seven days per week. He took no vacation or weekends off until the weekend immediately prior to his death. The demands of the Counsel's office were severe, and Bernard Nussbaum heavily relied upon Foster to assist him in accomplishing a wide range of tasks. Friends and associates recall that in the last two to three months prior to his death, he showed signs of stress and had virtually no time to relax in the ways that he had in Arkansas.

wrong

In the last six to eight weeks of his life those close to Foster observed that he appeared exhausted much of the time, his face drawn and grey. He confided to some that he was having difficulty sleeping, and on certain mornings commented that he had not slept at all.* Although no one noticed a loss of appetite, it was obvious to many that he had lost weight. In the last few weeks of his life Foster seemed uncharacteristically fretful, and more quiet and subdued than usual. Family members noted that he had lost his sense of humor and appeared distracted. Lisa Foster described him as constantly worried and under stress.

way too strong

but he had not

Bernard Nussbaum noted a marked decrease in Foster's productivity in the weeks prior to his death. During his first few months in Washington, Foster actively involved himself in most of

* Foster had a prescription for sleeping pills but did not want to take them for fear of becoming addicted.

the important matters within the Counsel's office. Nussbaum came to rely on him to accomplish matters quickly and with sound judgment. During the particularly busy period of late June and July, however, Foster was virtually uninvolved. For example, Nussbaum noted that Foster uncharacteristically provided little assistance in the selection of a new FBI Director, a task that Nussbaum considered one of the most important he faced during his time in Washington. Nussbaum repeatedly suggested to Foster during this period that he should take some time off, but Foster was reluctant. Deborah Gorham, his Executive Assistant, confirmed that Foster's productivity dropped significantly in the last few weeks of his life. Lisa Foster said that Foster received no joy from his work during that time.

how can this one say reviewing all docs in office?

he did take a day

is depression always triggered?

Some family members have stated that Foster appeared depressed in the weeks prior to his death. Although it is impossible to determine precisely what triggered this depression, certain matters were cited repeatedly by those interviewed during this investigation.

1. The Travel Office matter

Those close to Foster have stated that the single greatest source of his distress was the criticism he and others within the Counsel's Office received following the firing of seven employees from the White House Travel Office.

The Travel Office controversy began in mid-May 1993, when allegations surfaced that the White House Travel Office was being mismanaged and that employees within that Office may have either

embezzled funds or received kickbacks. Foster gave Associate Counsel William Kennedy responsibility for handling the matter. In consultation with Foster and others within the White House, Kennedy took two steps: he hired an outside accounting firm to audit the books of the Travel Office, and he contacted the FBI to discuss the possibility of initiating a criminal investigation. On May 19, 1993, following a preliminary report by the accounting firm, the White House decided to fire seven employees in the Travel Office.

In the days that followed, the White House was harshly criticized for its handling of the matter. Some reports charged that the White House pressured the FBI to open an investigation in order to justify the firings. In late May 1993, the FBI conducted an internal review of the meetings between FBI agents and White House personnel, and on June 1, submitted a report on the matter to the Attorney General. Included in the report were statements attributed to William Kennedy, some of which Kennedy denied making. The White House announced in late May that it would conduct an internal review of the Travel Office matter. In connection with that review, the White House requested and received a copy of the FBI's report to the Attorney General. On July 2, 1993, the White House released an internal report that reprimanded Kennedy and others for their handling of the matter. There was some discussion within the White House about reprimanding Foster, but this did not occur.

By many accounts, Foster was deeply disturbed by the reprimand of Kennedy and what he viewed as a distortion of the

NO, they were separate

facts by the press. Lisa Foster believed that the Travel Office matter was the greatest cause of Foster's stress and anxiety in the weeks prior to his death. She recalled that Foster had a bout of "anxiety" at around the time that the White House reprimand was issued. Foster was angry and distressed that, in his view, Kennedy had been unjustly criticized. He told co-workers that he believed that the FBI's report to the Attorney General had mischaracterized what had occurred in meetings with Kennedy. He told family members that the FBI had lied about the meetings, and that the Counsel's Office had been set up by the FBI in this matter.*

did
he
use
that
word?

Foster was concerned that the White House report would lead to unwarranted investigations of well-intentioned actions. He felt responsible for Kennedy's situation because he had assigned Kennedy to the matter. He was heard to raise his voice uncharacteristically in insisting that Nussbaum allow Foster to take the blame instead of Kennedy.

by?

It is clear from Foster's conversations with others in the White House that the reaction to the Travel Office firings had a profound effect upon him. He told Webster Hubbell, a close friend who at that time was serving as the Associate Attorney General, that no laws or rules had been broken but that in Washington you

* At the time of the appointment of the Independent Counsel on January 20, 1994, the Office of Professional Responsibility ("OPR") in the Department of Justice had already begun an inquiry into the conduct of the FBI in connection with the Travel Office matter. As a result, this Office agreed with OPR that this Office would not investigate whether the FBI had in fact made false statements in its report to the Attorney General, but only whether Foster's belief that the FBI had "lied" played any role in his suicide.

are assumed to have done something wrong even if you have not. He further told Hubbell that he thought the matter would never end. Foster told Kennedy in connection with the Travel Office matter that there were very few people one could trust in Washington.

Foster's sister, Sheila Anthony, observed that immediately after the White House issued its Travel Office report, Foster's distress became severe. He told his sister, as well as his wife, Lisa, and friend, Kennedy, that he was considering resigning from his position. Both Sheila Anthony and Lisa Foster believed that the personal humiliation he would have felt had he returned to Arkansas under those circumstances prevented him from resigning.

According to Nussbaum, Foster became increasingly obsessed with the Travel Office matter in the weeks before his death. Foster repeatedly urged Nussbaum to hire outside counsel to represent the General Counsel's Office in connection with the issues related to the Travel Office firings.* Nussbaum felt that Foster was overreacting and tried unsuccessfully to allay his concerns.

The extent to which Foster was disturbed by Travel Office issues is reflected in a torn note found in his briefcase by Stephen Neuwirth on July 26, 1993, six days after Foster's death. Lisa Foster has identified the handwriting in the note as Foster's,

* In fact, in early July 1993, Foster consulted James Lyons, an attorney located in Denver, Colorado, about the likelihood of Congressional hearings into the Travel Office firings and Foster's concern that his role in the Travel Office matter might affect his objectivity in advising the Clintons. Lyons advised Foster, after reviewing the White House report, that he saw no conflict of interest.

and a handwriting analysis performed by the FBI Lab confirms that identification. Lisa Foster believes that the note was written by Foster on or about July 11, 1993. On that day, she had encouraged him to write down everything that was disturbing him. She also encouraged him to go on the offensive and not take responsibility for every mistake. Later that day, Foster told his wife that he had written the opening argument for his defense - an apparent reference to his expected testimony should Congress hold hearings on the Travel Office matter.

dubious

There are ten separate entries in the torn up note found in Foster's briefcase. Five of them appear to relate to the Travel Office matter:

I made mistakes from ignorance, inexperience and overwork;

I did not knowingly violate any law or standard of conduct.

No one in the White House, to my knowledge, violated any law or standard of conduct, including any action in the travel office. There was no intent to benefit any individual or specific group.

The FBI lied in their report to the AG.

The press is covering up the illegal benefits they received from the travel staff.*

2. The Wall Street Journal editorials

NOT JUST STREET WALL JOURNAL

According to people close to Foster, he was also distressed by editorials written about him in the Wall Street Journal ("the Journal"). Of particular concern was a June 17,

that does not make sense b/c it refers to matters other than Travel office

* The full text of the note is attached as Exhibit 5.

1993, editorial entitled "Who Is Vincent Foster?" The editorial criticized the Clinton White House for "carelessness about following the law," using as an example the Journal's efforts to obtain a photograph of Foster. According to the editorial, someone within the White House Counsel's Office responded that, "Mr. Foster sees no reason why he should supply the Journal with a photo." The Journal thereafter filed a request for the photograph under the Freedom of Information Act but, according to the editorial, did not receive a response within the ten-day period set forth in the Act. The editorial states:

No doubt Mr. Foster and company consider us mischievous (at best). . . . Does the law mean one thing for critics and another for friends? Will we in the end have to go to court to get a reply, or will even that work? Does it take a \$50,000-a day fine to get this mule's attention? . . . Who ensures that this administration follows the law, or explains why not? A good question. While Constitutional law may not have been the big part of the Rose firm's practice, it seems to us that a good man for the job would be deputy counsel Foster.

One week later, on June 24, 1993, the Journal ran another editorial entitled "Vincent Foster's Victory", which focused on a decision by the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia that Hillary Rodham Clinton was the functional equivalent of a federal employee and, therefore, the Health Care Task Force she headed need not meet in public pursuant to the Federal Advisory Committee Act ("FACA"). The editorial states:

As for Iran-Contra, we suspect that Vincent Foster and Ollie North might hit it off. After all, we're supposed to believe that the health task force "officially" disbanded on

May 30, and so FACA's requirements are moot. That is, we're supposed to believe that Mrs. Clinton and her associates will never ever hold off-the-books meetings with "non-government" advisers to get the reform plan finished.

Foster was unaccustomed to such criticism. He was distraught over these editorials, and told others that they were mean-spirited and factually baseless. He believed the Journal would continue attacking him and others within the Administration until someone from Arkansas was forced out of the White House. He noted to his sister Sheila and to Kennedy that his friends and colleagues in Arkansas read the Journal, and voiced his concern that the editorials would damage his reputation. Foster told Sheila's husband, Beryl Anthony, that he had spent a lifetime building his reputation and that it was now being tarnished. Sheila Anthony tried without success to make Foster understand that this was "par for the course" in Washington politics. Colleagues at the White House made similar comments and attempted to joke with Foster about the editorials, but Foster found no humor in them.

On July 19, 1993, the Journal ran another editorial that mentioned Foster. That editorial was critical of the speed at which the Administration was moving to replace FBI Director William Sessions, and compared it to the Administration's handling of the Travel Office matter. The editorial noted that Foster was involved in the Travel Office matter, and stated that, "The mores on display from the Rose alumni are far from confidence-building."*

* The June 17, June 24 and July 19 Journal editorials are attached as Exhibit 6.

Foster's views about the importance of reputation are reflected in his commencement address to The University of Arkansas Law School at Fayetteville, Arkansas, on May 8, 1993. Many of those interviewed referred to the speech as a source of insight into Foster's attitudes. On the topic of reputation Foster told his audience:

The reputation you develop for intellectual and ethical integrity will be your greatest asset or your worst enemy. . . . Treat every pleading, every brief, every contract, every letter, every daily task as if your career will be judged on it. . . . I cannot make this point to you too strongly. There is no victory, no advantage, no fee, no favor which is worth even a blemish on your reputation for intellect and integrity. Nothing travels faster than an accusation that another lawyer's word is no good. . . . Dents to the reputation in the legal profession are irreparable. . . .*

Sheila Anthony recalls that during his address Foster's voice was unnaturally strained and tense, reminiscent of their father's voice when he was distraught during the period before his death in 1991.

Foster's distress about adverse publicity is plainly reflected in the torn note found in his briefcase. In reference to the Journal editorials, he wrote that "The WSJ editors lie without consequence." He concluded the note by stating, "I was not meant for the job or the spotlight of public life in Washington. Here ruining people is considered sport."**

* The full text of the address is attached as Exhibit 7.

** Foster also exhibited distress over criticism received by the Administration regarding matters in which he was involved. For example, he was actively involved in the selection of a nominee for United States Attorney General. On the night that Zoe Baird

C. The Role of Whitewater

During his time as White House Deputy Counsel, Foster continued to handle some personal legal matters for the President and Mrs. Clinton, as he had while a member of the Rose Law Firm.

Among those matters was Foster's role in arranging for the Clintons' accounting firm to prepare Whitewater tax returns for the years 1990-92. We have reviewed all of the Whitewater-related documents from Mr. Foster's files that were delivered to the Clinton's personal attorney after his death. However, Rule 6(e) of the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure precludes us from disclosing the content of these documents since they were obtained by grand jury subpoena.

Those who worked in the White House during the first half of 1993 all stated that Whitewater was not an issue of any significance within the White House during that period. The issue had received virtually no attention in the press since the spring of 1992, during the Presidential campaign. As one person put it, Whitewater issues were "not on the screen" at that time. It was not until October 1993, three months after Foster's death, when it was disclosed that the Resolution Trust Corporation had issued

withdrew from consideration, Foster had what was described as an anxiety attack. He went to bed at about 2:30 a.m., sweating profusely, and became sick. He told family members that he felt that everyone was criticizing him. Beryl Anthony said that Foster blamed himself for the failed nomination and was concerned that he had let down the President.

also - preparation of personal tax returns and how they headed Whitwater

criminal referrals involving Madison Guaranty and Whitewater, that the matter again received prominent public attention.

Each of Foster's co-workers, friends and family whom we questioned was explicitly asked whether Foster had ever mentioned Whitewater or Madison Guaranty related matters as a cause of concern or distress.* According to each of these people, Foster had never expressed any concern about these matters.

Questions have also been raised regarding whether a warrant authorizing the FBI to search the premises of CMS played a role in Foster's suicide. The search warrant was issued by the Federal District Court in Little Rock, Arkansas, on the afternoon of July 20, 1993, the date of Foster's death. However, the search warrant was not made public until it was executed, on July 21, after Foster's death. We have investigated to determine whether Foster learned of the search warrant prior to his death and have found no evidence that he did. In fact, only a limited number of individuals in the Little Rock U.S. Attorney's Office, the Little Rock FBI Office and the Court had any knowledge of the warrant prior to its execution.

Obviously, the fact that Foster never expressed a concern about Whitewater or Madison to anyone does not mean that he did not, in fact, have such a concern. Thus, we cannot conclusively rule out such a concern as a possible contributing factor to his depression. What we can conclude is that there is no evidence that

* These questions were asked under circumstances where a false statement would be prosecutable under Title 18, United States Code, Section 1001.

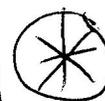
he did have such a concern against a background in which Whitewater/Madison issues were neither a matter of expressed concern in the White House, nor the subject of media attention.*

D. Foster's Activities From July 12 - July 18, 1993

Early in the week of July 12, Foster expressed concern to Beryl Anthony about the possibility of Congressional hearings on the Travel Office matter and asked Anthony to recommend an attorney. Mr. Anthony delivered a list of attorneys to him later that week. At about the same time, Foster spoke to James Lyons by telephone and told Lyons that the Travel Office matter was escalating and asked him to come to Washington as soon as possible. They arranged to meet the following week, on July 21, when Lyons was planning to be in Washington on other business. On July 13, Foster again expressed his concern about upcoming Congressional hearings regarding the Travel Office and told his wife that he was thinking about resigning.

Deborah Gorham, Foster's Executive Assistant, stated that Foster did little work during the week of July 12, and instead concentrated on "cleaning-up" matters that he had not been able to get to for some time, such as dictating thank-you and congratulatory notes. Gorham rarely had personal conversations with Foster, but on Thursday, July 15, he told her that he was

* In addition to completing tax returns on Whitewater, Foster also participated in creating a blind trust for the Clintons, completing their personal 1992 income tax returns, and fulfilling their financial disclosure requirements. There is no evidence that these matters were a contributing cause of Foster's distress.



frustrated because well-intentioned people were trying to build something and others just kept knocking it down. Gorham asked Foster if he ever felt that he was in "spiritual default." He said that he did, and Gorham recommended a church located near the White House.

Lisa Foster recalls that during that same week, Foster told her that his heart had been "pounding". Records reflect that on Friday, July 16, he went to the White House medical unit to have his blood pressure taken, which was recorded as 132/84. On the same day, Foster called his sister, Sheila, and told her that he was battling depression for the first time in his life and did not know what to do about it. Sheila Anthony described Foster's voice as tight and strained. She asked him to let her contact a psychiatrist and set up an appointment for him. Foster told her that he was hesitant to see a psychiatrist because it could jeopardize his White House security clearance. Sheila Anthony said that she would discuss this concern with the psychiatrist before making any appointment.

Sheila Anthony contacted a psychiatrist in the Washington area who was recommended by a friend. That doctor agreed to see Foster one time on an "off-the-record" basis. Sheila Anthony then called Foster and provided him with the names and telephone numbers of three psychiatrists, including the one she had spoken to, and encouraged him to call right away. He said that he wanted to think about it over the weekend.

Telephone records reflect that in the early afternoon of July 16, Foster made two calls to one of the psychiatrists recommended by his sister. At 12:41 p.m. and again at 1:24 p.m., Foster called the psychiatrist from the telephone in his office, and charged the calls to his home telephone. Each call lasted one minute or less.* The psychiatrist called by Foster often uses an answering machine during the lunch hour when no one is in the office. It is possible that Foster reached the answering machine and did not leave a message. Neither the psychiatrist that Foster attempted to reach nor the other psychiatrists recommended by Sheila Anthony ever spoke with Foster. The list of psychiatrists was found on a piece of paper in Foster's wallet following his death.

During the same telephone call in which Foster told Sheila Anthony that he was depressed, he asked her to recommend a place he and his wife could go to relax for the weekend. She called Lisa Foster with two or three possibilities, and Lisa Foster made arrangements for them to go to an inn on Maryland's Eastern Shore. Before they left, Foster told his wife that he was depressed, and she could tell that he was still under great stress while they were driving through Maryland.

Coincidentally, Webster Hubbell and his wife were also on the Eastern Shore of Maryland for the weekend staying with friends, Michael and Harolyn Cardoza, who also knew the Fosters. On

* Calls of less than one minute are reflected on a telephone bill as one minute in length.

Saturday, July 17, the Cardozas invited the Fosters to their home, and the group spent Saturday evening and Sunday together. Hubbell described it as a relaxing weekend during which Foster jogged, went boating, hit some golf balls, read the newspaper, and ate fresh crab for the first time. Foster and Hubbell spoke about the need to change their lifestyles and spend more time away from work. Foster mentioned that he missed spending time during June and July at his house in Michigan, as he had while at the Rose Law Firm.

Somewhat in contrast to Hubbell's perception of the weekend, Lisa Foster stated that the weekend did not go particularly well for Foster. When Foster returned on Sunday evening, July 18, he spoke to Lyons by telephone. They discussed the Travel Office matter for approximately thirty minutes and confirmed that they would meet in Washington to further discuss it on July 21.

E. Foster's Activities On July 19

Gorham observed that Foster spent much of the day on Monday, July 19, going through paperwork on his desk and in his desk drawers, dictating letters and taking care of unfinished business. She described Foster's day as one of "straightening and cleaning." Gorham recalled that he spent much of the day with his door closed.

Gorham recalls that at one point Foster came out of his office and placed three envelopes in the out-box on her desk. The envelopes had already been addressed, stamped and sealed by Foster, which was unusual. She looked at the envelopes to make sure they

had postage and recalls that one was addressed to Foster's mother in Hope, Arkansas, and another was addressed to an insurance company. She cannot recall how the third envelope was addressed. Sheila Anthony was with their mother when she received correspondence from Foster a day or two after his death. The letter contained oil leases which had been left to Foster's mother after his father died in 1991. Foster wrote a very brief typewritten cover letter providing instructions to his mother regarding the leases. Lisa Foster believes that the correspondence sent to the insurance company and the third envelope mailed by Foster were bill payments that she had asked Foster to make.

Hubbell stopped by Foster's office on July 19, and Foster told him that the weekend had been good for him and that he and Lisa were planning to go away the following weekend. Lisa Foster recalls that she and Foster had spoken about going away the following weekend but that no plans had been made. Foster also told Sheila Anthony during a telephone conversation on July 19 that the weekend had gone well, and he contemplated getting away more often. He also said that he was not yet ready to contact a psychiatrist.

On the same date, Foster contacted Dr. Larry Watkins, his physician in Arkansas. He told Watkins that he was under a great deal of stress and was depressed, that he had a loss of appetite and was losing weight. Watkins prescribed an anti-depressant drug called Desyrel, which has the generic name trazadone. Watkins stated that he had never before prescribed an anti-depressant for

Foster. A pharmacy in Washington filled the prescription for 30 tablets, in a dosage of 50 milligrams per tablet, and had the tablets delivered to Foster's home in the late afternoon on July 19.* Lisa Foster saw Foster take one tablet during that evening.

Foster left work earlier than usual that day and arrived home around 7:45 p.m. During the evening Foster received a call from President Clinton. The President had heard that Foster was feeling down about the Travel Office matter and called to invite Foster to watch a movie with him and others at the White House. Foster declined the invitation. After chatting about Foster's weekend in Maryland, the President told him that he wanted Foster's advice on possible White House organizational changes. They agreed to meet on Wednesday, July 21. The President did not perceive during this conversation that Foster was downcast or depressed.

F. Foster's Activities On July 20

Lisa Foster recalls that Foster left for work at about 8:00 a.m. She saw him for the last time standing "stiffly" in the kitchen before he left for work. As usual, Foster drove to work in their 1989 light grey Honda Accord which still bore Arkansas license plates. On the way to the White House, he dropped his son, Vincent, at a Metro station and his daughter, Laura, at work. Soon after Foster arrived at the White House, he attended the regular

* The pharmacy had no record of having filled any prior prescriptions for Foster.

9:00 a.m. Counsel's Office staff meeting.* Following the meeting, Foster went to the White House Rose Garden to attend the ceremony announcing the selection of Louis Freeh as Director of the FBI. Foster then returned to his office.

Later that morning, Foster walked into Nussbaum's office, where Nussbaum was watching television coverage of two events: the Freeh nomination and Ruth Bader Ginsburg's Supreme Court confirmation hearings. Nussbaum was exuberant about both nominations. He said to Foster, "We hit two home runs today." Foster seemed distracted and his response was markedly understated.

At approximately 12:00 noon, Foster asked Linda Tripp, an Executive Assistant to Nussbaum, to get him lunch from the cafeteria. A short time after Tripp went to the cafeteria, Thomas Castleton, an employee in the Counsel's Office, arrived at the cafeteria and told Tripp that Foster had sent him to find out what was taking so long. Tripp delivered Foster's lunch and added some M & M's to the tray. Foster sat on the couch in his office and ate his lunch while reading the newspaper. At about 1:00 p.m., he came out of his office holding his suit jacket, without a briefcase. He told Tripp that there were still some M & M's on the tray if she wanted them. He said, "I'll be back," and then left.

Foster did not return to the White House. A number of people tried unsuccessfully to reach him by telephone. C. Brantley Buck, Foster's former partner at the Rose Law Firm, called to

* Nothing of significance to the issues of this Report occurred during that meeting.

discuss finalizing work that Buck had been doing to set up a blind trust for the Clintons. Foster, who was acting as Buck's contact point at the White House, was supposed to have the Clintons sign some documents to complete the process. Buck stated that there was nothing about the blind trust that would have provided a source of concern to Foster, nor did Foster ever express any such concern.

James Lyons called to finalize plans for his meeting with Foster, scheduled for the following day. Gordon Rather, an attorney from Little Rock, called to discuss a routine matter regarding the American Board of Trial Advocates. A number of people within the White House also tried to reach Foster to discuss ongoing White House projects with which Foster was involved.

We have been unable to determine where Foster went following his departure from the Counsel's Office at about 1:00 p.m. We have also been unable to determine with certainty when Foster entered Fort Marcy Park. One motorist traveling on the George Washington Memorial Parkway saw a Japanese-made car driven by a white male swerve from the left lane of the Parkway into Fort Marcy Park some time between 2:45 and 3:00 p.m. on the afternoon of July 20. When interviewed shortly after Foster's death, the motorist told the Park Police that he recalled that the license plate on the car was from either Arkansas or Ohio. When he was recently shown pictures of Foster's car, the motorist stated that he did not believe that it was the car he saw on July 20 because

the license plate he saw identified the State in the lower right hand corner of the plate.*

Another man stated that he drove into Fort Marcy Park between 4:15 and 4:30 p.m. He observed two cars in the parking lot of the Park at that time. He described one as a brown Japanese-made car with an Arkansas license plate. When shown photographs of Foster's car, he stated that the car he saw appeared darker in color and more compact. He stated that nobody was in the car, but there was a man's suit jacket folded over the passenger seat of the car. He recalls that the car was parked in one of the first spaces on the left side of the lot, which is where the Park Police found Foster's car following his death. The Park Police also found Foster's suit jacket draped over the front passenger seat of his car.

G. Discovery Of Foster's Body

1. Fort Marcy Park

Fort Marcy Park is located adjacent to the northbound lanes of the George Washington Memorial Parkway in Fairfax County, Virginia. The only vehicular entrance is from the Parkway, although there is a small opening in the fence on the Chain Bridge Road side of the park for use by pedestrians. A short drive from the Parkway entrance, there is a parking lot. Several foot trails lead from the lot. The original Fort Marcy was one of a ring of fortifications constructed during the Civil War to defend

* In recent years, only the State of Montana has a license plate that identifies the State in the lower right corner.

Washington against Confederate attack. It is now a National Park. One path from the parking lot leads up to two cannons dating from the Civil War.

No one interviewed during this investigation had ever heard Foster mention the Park, or knew of Foster ever visiting the Park prior to the date of his death.

2. Observations by Confidential Witness

Foster's body was discovered in Fort Marcy Park at approximately 5:45 p.m. on July 20 by a man who has requested that his identity remain confidential. As a result, this individual will be referred to only as a confidential witness ("CW").*

On the afternoon of July 20, at approximately 5:30-5:45 p.m., CW was driving north on the George Washington Memorial Parkway in heavy traffic when he turned into Fort Marcy Park to urinate. When he arrived, he observed two cars in the parking lot. He described the first as a compact Japanese-made car of a light color (he is not sure of the exact color) parked in the second or third space on the left as one enters the lot.** The other he described as a white Honda Accord parked near the rear of the lot. CW had visited the Park many times and was familiar with its layout.

* CW initially provided this information to G. Gordon Liddy, who hosts a radio call-in program broadcast from the Washington, D.C. area. Mr. Liddy subsequently contacted this Office and arranged for this Office to meet and interview CW, after receiving assurances that we would respect CW's desire for confidentiality.

** This is approximately the spot where the Park Police located Foster's car.

CW followed a path off the parking lot for approximately 200 yards until he reached the second cannon, which faces a raised berm that runs along the original Fort's perimeter. CW walked just over the berm, stopping at a point about 15-20 feet to the right of the cannon.* He noticed to his left what he first thought was a pile of trash located on the slope just over the berm in front of the cannon. He went over to look, and realized that it was a body. He stood at the top of the berm, just above the head of the body. The body appeared to be a man dressed in a white dress shirt, "expensive" trousers, and black dress shoes. CW stated that the man's head was either straight up or slightly tilted to the right, his arms were straight down at his sides. CW further stated that he believed the man's palms were facing upward. He did not see a gun in the man's hands but said it was difficult to see his hands because of the dense foliage in the area where the body was lying. CW acknowledges that, because of his position at the top of the berm and the heavy foliage, there could have been a gun in the man's hand that he did not see.

CW saw what appeared to be dried blood on the man's lips and nostrils. He also noticed a purple stain, which he believed to be a mixture of wine stains and vomit on the right upper shoulder and chest of his shirt. CW stated that he never touched the body.

After briefly viewing the body, CW returned to his vehicle and drove to Parkway Headquarters about two miles north of Fort

* CW stated that he walked to this spot because he saw two cars in the lot and wanted to be assured that he would have privacy.

Marcy Park, where he hoped to find a telephone. When he pulled into the parking lot he saw two uniformed park maintenance employees. CW provided the employees with the location of the body and drove off. He did not leave his name and the maintenance workers did not observe his license plate.*

3. Observations of the U.S. Park Police and Fairfax County personnel

Computer records and audio recordings establish that at 5:59 p.m., using a public telephone, one of the Park maintenance workers dialed "911" to report the information provided by CW. He was advised by the Fairfax County Police dispatcher that because the body was found in the Park, the Park Police was the appropriate authority to respond. At 6:02 p.m., the maintenance worker reached the Park Police dispatcher and reported the information received from CW.

Following receipt of these calls, the Fairfax County Fire and Rescue Department dispatched Emergency Medical Services ("EMS") personnel to the Park, and the Park Police dispatched officers and investigators. At 6:09 p.m., a medical unit and an engine unit from Fairfax County EMS arrived at the Park. At approximately the

* In order to test the veracity of the information provided by CW, this Office performed a detailed analysis of that information. CW provided details that have never become public, and that could only have been known by the person who discovered Foster's body. These details include specific information about the appearance and location of the body, the description and location of the cars in the parking lot, the physical description of the park maintenance workers, and the short conversation held with them.

same time Officer Kevin Fornshill of the Park Police arrived. They split up to look for the body.

Fornshill was first to arrive at the body. His description of its location is identical to that reported by CW. Fornshill observed the body from the top of the berm as had CW and reported that Foster's head was near the top of the berm directly in front of the second cannon.

Representatives from this Office and the FBI have gone to this site numerous times. The berm on which Foster was found is located approximately ten feet in front of the cannon. There is a short incline on the inside of the berm facing the cannon. From the top of the berm, the ground falls away to form the outside embankment of the Fort. Foster was found on the outside of the berm, toward the top of the embankment. The embankment is about twenty to twenty-five feet in length, sloping at about a 45 degree angle.

Fornshill described Foster's body as lying straight up with his head slightly tilted to the right. From his position at the top of the berm, Fornshill could not see a gun, but noted that the natural foliage around Foster's body blocked his view of Foster's hands. Even after the EMS personnel arrived and stated that Foster had a gun in his right hand, Fornshill still could not see it from the top of the berm.

The first EMS personnel to arrive at the body were Todd Stacey Hall and George Gonzalez. Each of them moved next to the body and saw a gun in Foster's right hand, partially concealed

beneath the hand and right leg. Hall checked for a pulse against the left side of Foster's neck and found none. Hall states that he did not move Foster's head during this time.

Shortly thereafter an additional group of EMS personnel and Park Police officers arrived at the body. Polaroid and 35 mm photographs were taken of the body and the surrounding area. The 35 mm photographs were underexposed and of little value, despite the FBI Lab's effort to enhance their quality. The Polaroid photographs, however, clearly depict the condition of Foster's body shortly after the arrival of the Park Police. The photographs show blood stains on Foster's face and on the right shoulder of his shirt. The staining on his shirt covered the top of his shoulder from his neck to his upper arm. The photographs of his face show two lines of blood, one running from the right corner of his mouth to below the right ear, and the other from the right nostril toward the temple above the right ear. The photographs also show a larger area of blood staining Foster's right cheek and jaw, forming what is described in the FBI Lab Report as a "contact stain." Lab Report at 9.*

* Two members of Fairfax County EMS, George Gonzalez and Richard Arthur, have expressed doubts about whether Foster's death was the result of a suicide. In large measure, these doubts were caused by observations of what they believed to be bullet wounds on Foster's face. Gonzalez believed he saw a bullet hole in the upper right portion of Foster's forehead. Arthur believed he saw a bullet wound in the right side of Foster's neck. These wounds did not exist. The autopsy results, the photographs taken at the scene, and the observations made by Park Police investigators conclusively show that there were no such wounds.

At approximately 6:35 p.m., Park Police Investigators arrived at the body. Park Police Investigator John Rolla observed that some of the blood on Foster's face was still wet when he arrived, but was starting to dry. He touched Foster's body and noted that it was still relatively warm (which could have been a result, in part, of the ninety degree heat that day) and there were no signs of rigor mortis.* Foster's clothes were neat and there was no sign of any struggle. Foster was wearing his White House paging device, which had been turned off. A pair of eyeglasses, identified by Lisa Foster as belonging to her husband, were found about thirteen feet below Foster's body at the bottom of the berm.

Park Police Technician Peter Simonello was responsible for removing the gun still held in Foster's right hand. He noted that the knuckle of Foster's right thumb was trapped between the front surface of the trigger and the inside of the trigger guard of the gun. Simonello stated that Foster's hand was flexible, but that he had to half cock the weapon in order to remove his thumb. After removing the gun, Simonello observed a deep impression on Foster's thumb where the trigger had been located. He further saw powder residue on Foster's thumb and along the edge of Foster's right index finger. Photographs taken at the scene and at the autopsy show this powder residue, and a photograph taken at the autopsy shows the mark on Foster's thumb. The gun, a .38 caliber Colt

* As stated in the Pathologist Report, the available information is insufficient to determine the precise time of death during that afternoon. Pathologist Report, at ¶ 4.

revolver, was found to contain one unexpended cartridge and one cartridge case from which a bullet had been fired.

While one group of Park Police officials continued to examine Foster's body, others conducted an inspection of the cars in or near the parking lot. When the Park Police and EMS personnel first arrived, they observed three cars within the Park. The first was a blue Mercedes flashing its hazard lights, located just inside the entrance to the Park. This car belonged to a woman who had pulled into the Park late in the afternoon when her car had begun to malfunction. She immediately left the Park on foot and a tow truck arrived to pick up the car at approximately 7:00 p.m.

The second car, a white Nissan Stanza parked near the rear of the parking lot, belonged to another woman who drove to the Park with a friend at approximately 5:00 p.m.* They were still in the Park when located by the Park Police a short way down a path leading south from the parking lot. Neither individual heard a gunshot while in the Park or observed anything unusual.

The third car, a grey 1989 Honda Accord with Arkansas license plates, was parked in one of the first spaces on the left near the entrance of the parking lot. The car was registered to Vincent Foster. Park Police Investigators observed a suit jacket that matched the pants worn by Foster, neatly folded over the passenger seat of the car. In the jacket was Foster's White House identification. The keys to the car were located in Foster's pants

* CW accurately described the location and description of this car.

pocket. The car was impounded and searched, but nothing significant to the investigation was found.* Foster's wallet was in his suit jacket and contained \$292, credit cards, and miscellaneous papers, including the list of three psychiatrists provided by Sheila Anthony four days earlier.

At approximately 7:40 p.m., Dr. Donald Haut, the Fairfax County Medical Examiner, arrived at the scene to examine the body. At that point Foster's body was rolled over and those present observed a large pool of blood located on the ground where Foster's head had been. Haut observed a large exit wound in the back of the skull.

Following this examination, additional personnel from Fairfax County Fire & Rescue were dispatched to the scene to transport Foster's body to the morgue. At approximately 8:45 p.m., Corey Ashford and Roger Harrison lifted Foster's body under the arms and placed him into a body bag. The body was wheeled out of the Park on a stretcher and transported to Fairfax Hospital where it was briefly examined by Dr. Julian Orenstein, the physician on duty in the hospital's emergency room, who officially pronounced Foster dead. The body was taken to the morgue, where it was later identified by William Kennedy and Craig Livingstone, a Special Assistant to the White House Counsel.

* The presence in the car of beer cans, an empty pack of cigarettes, and a cork screw was the result of a trip to the beach taken by Foster's sons during the prior weekend.

H. The Autopsy

At 10:00 a.m. on July 21, 1993, Dr. James C. Beyer, the Deputy Chief Medical Examiner for the Northern Virginia District, conducted the autopsy on Foster. The autopsy found a contact bullet wound entering the soft palate inside the mouth. A microscopic examination noted extensive gunpowder residue on the soft palate. According to the autopsy report and information subsequently provided by Dr. Beyer, the bullet entered the cranial cavity, significantly damaged the left side of the brainstem and the left cerebral hemisphere of the brain, and exited from the center of the back of the head. The autopsy found no other trauma to Foster's body and found his teeth unbroken. Dr. Beyer found gunpowder-like residue on the lateral portion of both index fingers, with a greater concentration on the right index finger. No alcohol or drugs were found in Foster's blood, although a later analysis by the FBI Lab revealed trace amounts of trazadone, attributable to the anti-depressant prescribed by Dr. Watkins. Photographs taken during the autopsy, as well as microscopic slides of Foster's soft palate and other tissues, were obtained from Dr. Beyer by this Office and reviewed by the Pathologist Panel.* Dr.

Beyer certified the death as a suicide.*

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* The office X-ray machine was inoperable at the time of Foster's autopsy, and as a result no X-rays were taken.

** The complete autopsy report is attached as Exhibit 8.

I. The Gun

The Park Police submitted the gun found in Foster's hand to the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms ("ATF") for testing. ATF identified the gun as a .38 caliber Colt revolver. The gun contained two different serial numbers, indicating that it was assembled with parts from two different guns. The only available records indicate that guns bearing those serial numbers were purchased in 1913.

When shown the gun, Foster's sister, Sharon Bowman, identified it as appearing very similar to the one their father had kept in his bedside table, specifically recalling the pattern on the grip. When her father fell ill with cancer in 1991, Bowman moved this gun and others in her father's collection into a closet within her father's house. In 1991, shortly after her father's death, Bowman showed Foster where she had put the guns and Foster removed them from the house. (7)

Lisa Foster stated that the gun looked similar to one that she had seen in their home in Arkansas and that she had brought to Washington. Foster had packed a trunk prior to going to Washington but did not take the trunk with him. When Lisa Foster "repacked" the trunk for her own move to Washington in June, she saw the gun and brought it with the rest of her belongings.* Lisa Foster felt uncomfortable having a gun in their house, and twice asked Foster to remove it. On the night of Foster's death, she found a gun,

* Foster's children did not recognize the gun as one they had seen in their home.

different in appearance from the gun that she had brought with her from Little Rock, in the closet of her house in Washington. She did not recall seeing any ammunition in their house in Washington. In recent weeks, she found some ammunition at her home in Arkansas, but none of it was .38 caliber.

J. The Park Police Investigation

1. Investigative jurisdiction

Because Foster's death occurred in a National Park, the Park Police, as part of the Department of the Interior, had jurisdiction to conduct the investigation. Park Police Chief Robert E. Langston stated that the Park Police have historically had primary investigative jurisdiction for crimes or possible crimes committed within federal parks.

The FBI would have had primary investigative jurisdiction if the circumstances fell within the Presidential and Presidential Staff Assassination statute, Title 18, United States Code, Section 1751. That statute makes it a federal crime to, among other things, kill the President, Vice-President, or a specified number of persons appointed by the President or Vice-President. The statute further provides that violations shall be investigated by the FBI.* Based on a preliminary inquiry by the FBI which failed

* 18 U.S.C. Section 1751 covers "any person appointed under section 105(a) (2) (A) of title 3 employed in the Executive Office of the President. . . ." Title 3, United States Code, Section 105(a) (2) (A) provides that the President may appoint twenty-five employees at a specified rate of pay. Because the preliminary investigation by the FBI provided no indication of criminal activity, the FBI did not determine whether Foster was covered by this statute.

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to indicate any criminal activity, the FBI's inquiry into this matter was closed. At the request of this Office, the FBI reentered this investigation in February 1994.

2. Summary of Park Police investigation

In the weeks following Foster's death, the Park Police conducted a number of interviews with family members, White House staff, and others; reviewed documents obtained from the White House and from Foster's personal belongings; and took other investigative steps including fingerprint analyses and an unsuccessful search in Fort Marcy Park for the bullet fired from the gun. The Park Police concluded that Foster's death was a suicide from a self-inflicted gunshot wound to the mouth.

→ *greater summary*

TESTS CONDUCTED BY FBI LABORATORY

In March 1994, this Office obtained from the Park Police and the Medical Examiner's Office all available physical evidence collected in connection with the investigation of Foster's death, and provided it to the FBI Lab for analysis. This evidence included the gun and the ammunition it contained, Foster's clothing and eyeglasses, items found in Foster's car, photographs taken at the scene of the death and during the autopsy, Foster's hair and blood samples obtained during the autopsy, the autopsy report, and relevant portions of the Park Police Report on Foster's death. The FBI Lab performed extensive analyses, as summarized below.

A. Firearm Analysis

The FBI Lab test-fired the revolver found in Foster's hand ("Foster's gun") and found that it was operable. This kind of firearm can be fired by either cocking the hammer and then pulling the trigger (single action) or by simply pulling the trigger (double action).* The cartridge case, a .38 caliber special cartridge case manufactured by Remington was analyzed and found to have been fired inside Foster's gun. The unexpended cartridge was also .38 caliber manufactured by Remington, and bore the same stamp as the expended cartridge.

The FBI Lab found that when Foster's gun is fired, it releases gunshot residue from the muzzle of the gun and from the cylinder gap. As a result, powder and lead residue can be found on objects in close proximity to the gun when fired. An analysis of the photographs taken at the autopsy reveal gunshot residue on the side of Foster's right forefinger and the web area of Foster's right hand. The FBI Lab found this consistent with that vented by Foster's gun when ammunition of the type found in its cylinder is fired with the palm of the right hand positioned near the front of the cylinder or near the muzzle.

The trigger of Foster's gun will automatically rebound when released after firing. On one of the autopsy photographs, there is a visible mark on the inside of Foster's right thumb. The FBI Lab found that this mark is consistent with a mark produced by

* The latter method requires a much firmer pull on the trigger.

Foster's gun when "this portion of the right thumb is wedged between the front of the trigger and the inside of the front of the trigger guard of [Foster's gun] when the trigger rebounds (moves forward)." This mark is also consistent with the position of Foster's thumb in the trigger guard as depicted in the Park Police photographs. Lab Report, at 7.

B. Chemical Analysis

Ball shaped gunpowder was found in scrapings from Foster's shirt and undershirt. The FBI Lab found this gunpowder to be physically and chemically similar to the powder found in the empty cartridge case in the gun. In addition, chemical testing of Foster's shirt resulted in a positive reaction for the presence of lead residue. The presence of the residues found on Foster's shirt is consistent with the blast from the cylinder of Foster's gun when fired using ammunition of the kind found within that gun.

The FBI Lab further found one piece of ball powder on the eyeglasses recovered from the bottom of the berm, approximately thirteen feet below where Foster was found. This powder is physically and chemically similar to the gunpowder found in the cartridge case removed from Foster's gun. These facts are consistent with the eyeglasses being positioned near the gun when fired (such as on Foster's face or in his shirt pocket). One obvious scenario is that the eyeglasses were dislodged by the sudden backward movement of Foster's head when the gun was fired, after which the glasses bounced down the hill.

The FBI Lab detected one flattened ball-shaped gunpowder particle in scrapings from Foster's shoes and socks, and one disk-shaped particle on the paper that Foster's clothes were placed on at the Park Police Laboratory. The FBI Lab found that these particles did not originate from the fired cartridge in Foster's gun. These particles are believed to be the result of contamination some time after the clothing was removed from Foster's body.* The FBI Lab concluded that these particles "are not likely associated with this investigation." Supplemental Lab Report, at 3.


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C. Blood Analysis

The FBI Lab conducted tests on the blood sample obtained during Foster's autopsy. The tests revealed small concentrations of trazadone, diazepam and nordiazepam. Trazadone is the anti-depressant prescribed by Dr. Watkins and taken by Foster on the evening of July 19. Diazepam is commonly known as valium, and nordiazepam is a metabolite of valium.** The concentrations of these drugs were below generally recognized therapeutic levels.

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* Although the Park Police laboratory does take precautions to avoid contamination of evidence, it is a small facility which was conducting a number of unrelated examinations in July 1993. Foster's clothes were laid out to dry for four days on the floor of a "photo lab room" adjacent to the laboratory examination area. This room is regularly used by Park Police officers working on investigations and is equipped with an exhaust fan. It is possible that the clothes were contaminated while in this room.

** Lisa Foster stated that there was valium in their home in Washington, but she was not aware of Foster taking any.

Foster's blood type was found to be consistent with the blood found on his shirt and undershirt. A visual examination and limited chemical testing of the gun by the FBI Lab did not reveal the presence of any blood. Additional chemical testing was avoided so that the gun could be preserved for subsequent fingerprint and DNA testing. Subsequent testing did detect DNA near the muzzle of the gun which could have been derived from blood or saliva.

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D. Analysis of Bloodstaining Patterns

The FBI Lab conducted an analysis of the bloodstaining on Foster's face and clothing as depicted in the photographs taken at the scene. The photographs show Foster's face pointing straight up - his head not tipped to either side. This position is inconsistent with the blood patterns on Foster's face and shirt. The blood on the right shoulder of Foster's shirt "consists of saturating stains typical of having been caused by a flow of blood onto or soaking into the fabric." Lab Report, at 9. The blood on Foster's right cheek and jaw is a "contact stain . . . typical of having been caused by a blotting action, such as would happen if a blood-soaked object was brought in contact with the side of his face and taken away, leaving the observed pattern behind." Lab Report, at 9.

The FBI Lab concluded that the pattern of the blood on Foster's face and on Foster's shoulder is consistent with Foster's face having come into contact with the shoulder of his shirt at some point. Because Foster's head is not in contact with his shoulder in the photographs, the FBI Lab Report concludes that

Foster's head "moved or was moved after being in contact with the shoulder." Lab Report, at 9. The Pathologist Panel endorsed this conclusion, stating that "a rightward tilt of his face was changed to a forward orientation by one of the early observers before the scene photographs were taken." Pathologist Report, ¶ 7.

The FBI Lab also found extensive bloodstaining on Foster's shirt and undershirt, covering a vastly greater amount of his shirt than that depicted in the photographs taken at the scene. This staining is attributable to the movement of the body from the scene, which typically results in additional staining of the deceased's clothing.

E. DNA Analysis

The FBI Lab performed a DNA analysis on material obtained from an area within 5 cm from the muzzle portion of the gun barrel. This DNA was compared to the DNA in Foster's blood, and the FBI Lab found it to be the same type. This DNA type is shared among approximately 6 percent of Caucasians. This material is derived from a cellular material, likely blood or saliva.

F. Fingerprint Analysis

The FBI Lab removed the grips from the handle of Foster's gun for testing. There were no fingerprints found on the outside of the grips or any other exposed portion of the gun. One print

was located on the inner surface of one of the gun's grips. The FBI Lab determined that this was not Foster's print.*

G. Handwriting Analysis

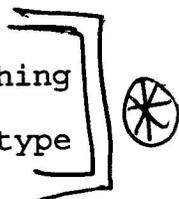
Lisa Foster provided a document that she knew to have been handwritten by her husband, and personal checks that she knew had been signed by him. The FBI Lab compared the handwriting to that on the torn note found in Foster's briefcase on July 26, 1993, and determined that the torn note was written by Foster.

get a document from the office ✓

H. Other Analyses

1. The FBI Lab examined the pair of prescription eyeglasses found at the bottom of the berm and compared them to Foster's optical prescriptions provided to this Office by Lisa Foster. The FBI Lab found that the prescriptions were consistent with the determined prescription of the eyeglasses found on the berm. Marks on the earpieces of the eyeglasses were found to be consistent with biting. Lisa Foster stated that Foster had a habit of biting the earpieces of his glasses.

2. The FBI Lab determined that Foster's clothing contained head hairs dissimilar from his own, and carpet type fibers of various colors.



3. When Foster's clothing was examined by the FBI Lab, it "did not contain any coherent soil." Lab Report, at 12.

* The ability to recover prints varies due to a number of factors including the texture of the tested object and characteristics of the person who came in contact with that object. Latent prints can be destroyed by exposure to certain elements, such as heat.

However, the FBI Lab found small particles of mica on much of Foster's clothing, including his shoes. This mica is consistent with the soil found in the area where Foster's body was found.

I. Search For Additional Evidence In Fort Marcy Park

On April 4, 1994, sixteen individuals from the FBI Lab went to Fort Marcy Park to conduct a search in the area where Foster's body was found.* The purpose of the search was to attempt to find a bullet, bone fragments from Foster's skull, the presence of blood in the soil beneath the location of Foster's body when found, and any other evidence relevant to Foster's death.

In an attempt to locate a bullet, FBI Lab personnel surveyed and marked out a grid in what the FBI Lab determined was the most likely area for the bullet to have landed after passing through Foster's skull. This area was systematically searched using metal detectors. Twelve modern-day bullets were collected during the search and returned to the FBI Lab for analysis. The FBI Lab has determined that none of the bullets found were fired from Foster's gun.**

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The area immediately beneath where Foster's body was found was searched by digging and hand sifting the soil and other debris.

* Also present were representatives from the National Park Service and a representative from the Smithsonian Institution.

** In addition to the bullets, a number of cartridges and shell casings were found. The Lab determined that none of these items was fired in Foster's gun. Numerous Civil War artifacts were also found during the search, including ammunition, nails, horseshoes, a military button and other metal objects. These items were turned over to the National Park Service. An index of these items is attached as Exhibit 9.

FBI Lab personnel excavated to a depth of approximately eighteen inches, searching the soil through various screening methods. No bone fragments or bullets were found.

ANALYSIS

A. Analysis And Conclusions Of Forensic Pathology Panel

Four experts in the field of forensic pathology reviewed and analyzed the evidence obtained during the course of this investigation. Each member of the Pathologist Panel was provided unrestricted access to the FBI Lab Reports; the reports of all interviews conducted during the course of the investigation; the report issued by the Park Police following its investigation; the autopsy report; all photographs taken at the scene of Foster's death and during the autopsy; and microscopic slides containing portions of Foster's soft palate obtained during the autopsy. In addition, the Pathologist Panel discussed the evidence with members of this Office, the FBI investigating agents, and FBI Lab personnel. Two members of the Panel met with the Medical Examiner, Dr. Beyer.

After reviewing and analyzing the evidence, the Pathologist Panel issued a report stating its conclusions and summarizing the bases for its conclusions. The Panel concluded the following:

- 1) The bullet wound to Foster's head and brain caused his death;

2) The bullet traveled through the soft palate, entered the cranial cavity, significantly damaged the left side of the brainstem and the left cerebral hemisphere of the brain and exited from the center of the back of the head;

3) The wound caused instantaneous complete incapacitation, followed by clinical death within a matter of minutes;

4) The wound was self-inflicted, resulting from Foster placing the barrel of the gun into his mouth and firing it; and

5) Foster shot himself where he was found in Fort Marcy Park.

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The Pathologist Report states that these conclusions were arrived at separately and independently by each member of the Panel.

1. Basis for conclusion that death was a suicide

The Pathologist Panel found the evidence in this case "typical" and "characteristic" of such findings in deaths due to intentional self-inflicted intraoral gunshot wounds." Pathologist Report, ¶ 1. Physical evidence examined by the Pathologist Panel establishes that the gun was fired while in Foster's mouth. Microscopic slides taken during Foster's autopsy reveal a large quantity of gunpowder residue on the soft palate, indicating "that Mr. Foster placed the barrel of the weapon into his mouth with the muzzle essentially in contact with the soft palate when he pulled the trigger." Pathologist Report, ¶ 1.

The Panel also relied on the FBI Lab's finding that the DNA in Foster's blood sample was the same type as DNA found near the muzzle of the gun. This indicates that cellular material from Foster's body likely came into contact with the barrel of the gun.

Logically, this material is either blood or saliva from Foster's mouth.

The condition of Foster's body indicates that Foster voluntarily placed the gun in his mouth. The evidence is inconsistent with someone having forced the gun into his mouth. No broken teeth or other trauma to Foster's body were discovered during the autopsy, and there was no sign of a struggle. It is highly unlikely that someone could have forced a gun into the mouth of a man of Foster's size (six feet, four and one-half inches in height and 197 pounds in weight) without a struggle that would have resulted in Foster sustaining some other detectable injury. Nor was there any evidence that he was incapacitated by drug or alcohol.

The physical evidence also demonstrates that Foster himself pulled the trigger. An autopsy photograph depicts a mark on Foster's right thumb consistent with the recoil of the trigger after firing. Based on the existence of this mark and Park Police scene photographs showing the position of the gun, the Pathologist Panel concluded that after Foster fired the gun, his "right thumb was trapped and compressed between the trigger and the front of the trigger guard." Pathologist Report, ¶ 8.

Moreover, the photographs reveal and the autopsy confirms that there was gunpowder on the portion of Foster's right index finger facing his thumb and in the web area between the index finger and the thumb. Dr. Beyer, the Medical Examiner, also noted a lesser amount of gunpowder on Foster's left index finger. The

gap between the cylinder and the frame of the gun is the logical source for this gunpowder because the muzzle of the gun was in Foster's mouth when it was fired. As a result, the Pathologist Panel concluded "that Mr. Foster's index fingers were in the vicinity of the cylinder gap when the weapon was fired." Pathologist Report ¶ 8.

Finally, the Panel was provided with summaries of interviews with Foster's family and friends during which they described Foster's depressed state prior to his death. The Pathologist Report notes that information that Foster took an anti-depressant prior to his death is corroborated by the finding of a trace amount of trazadone, an anti-depressant, identified in Foster's blood.

2. Basis for conclusion that death occurred in Fort Marcy Park

The Panel concluded that the condition of Foster's body and clothing at the time he was found precludes his having been moved to Fort Marcy Park from another location following his death.

The photographs taken of the body in Fort Marcy Park show modest amounts of blood on his face and clothing. The blood visible on his clothing was limited to a small area on the right shoulder of his shirt, which is consistent with Foster having committed suicide where the body was found. The Panel determined that "[s]ubstantially greater contamination of skin surfaces and clothing by spilled and/or smeared blood would have been unavoidable, had the body been transported postmortem to the place

where it was found." Pathologist Report, ¶ 3. The extensive blood loss that occurred after Foster's body was moved from the park confirms that finding.

Foster's body was positioned on a steep slope, with his head near the top of the berm and his legs extended down the hill. As a result, when his heart stopped beating, gravity permitted the settling of blood into the lower portions of his body rather than out of the wound in his head. Once the body was laid flat in the body bag for transportation to the morgue, substantial blood loss did occur. Foster's shirt and undershirt were completely saturated with blood when removed from his body before the autopsy. His face and head were also contaminated with additional amounts of blood, as shown in pre-autopsy photographs. Had the body been moved to Fort Marcy Park after his death, the Park Police would have found Foster's body and clothing far more bloodied than they were at the scene.

B. Analysis Of Issues Raised On Circumstances Of Foster's Death

A number of issues have been raised regarding the circumstances of Foster's death. Many of these question the Park Police conclusion that Foster committed suicide in Fort Marcy Park. In this section of the Report we will address those issues. Although it is not possible to provide a definitive response to each of the questions or theories posed, none present circumstances inconsistent with the conclusion that Foster committed suicide in Fort Marcy Park.

1. Why wasn't there more blood on and around Foster's body?

When the Park Police and EMS personnel found Foster's body in Fort Marcy Park, relatively little blood was visible. However, members of the Park Police who were present when Foster's body was rolled over observed a fairly large pool of blood on the ground where his head had been and further noted that the upper portion of the back of Foster's shirt was blood-soaked. The Pathologists' Report provides further explanation for the limited amount of blood observed at the scene:

[A]ny relative lack of extravasated blood can be readily explained by the position of the body on the steeply inclined slope, with blood settling postmortem to the dependent portions of the body, i.e., below the level of the head wounds and by the prompt cessation of cardiovascular activity incident to the bullet wound injury of the brainstem.

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Pathologist Report, ¶ 6.

After Foster's body was placed into the body bag and his body laid flat, some of the blood that had settled in the lower part of his body then flowed out, causing significant additional bloodstaining on his clothes and face.

2. Why were Foster's hands found lying neatly at his side?

The final position of Foster's body is explained by his likely position when he fired the gun. The Pathologist Report concludes that Foster was seated at the time he pulled the trigger.* If Foster were lying down, it is likely that the bullet

* This conclusion is buttressed by the observation of a root pattern at the location of Foster's death which forms a natural seat a few feet down the slope of the berm.

would have been recovered in the soil beneath his head. If Foster was standing up, "he would not have ended up in the orderly position in which he was found." Pathologist Report, ¶ 6.

If Foster were seated, however, the position of the body was as would be expected following the loss of all motor function caused by bullet-generated trauma to the brainstem. The Pathologist Report concluded that "[a]fter firing the weapon, because of the sloped terrain, he would have fallen backward, with his arms falling to their respective sides by gravity, aided on the right by the weight of the revolver affixed to his thumb." Pathologist Report, ¶ 6.

3. Why was the gun still in Foster's hand?

After firing, the trigger of Foster's gun rebounds forward. Based on an analysis of scene photographs and an autopsy photograph showing a mark on Foster's right thumb, the Pathologist Panel and FBI ballistic experts concluded that Foster's thumb was "trapped and compressed" between the trigger and the trigger guard of the gun. Pathologist Report, ¶ 8. This conclusion is corroborated by the statement of Park Police Technician Peter Simonello who removed the gun from Foster's hand. He stated that Foster's knuckle initially prevented him from removing the gun from Foster's hand. As a result, Simonello half cocked the gun causing the trigger to be pulled back. Only then could Simonello remove the gun.

4. Why was there no blood on the gun?

The FBI Lab could reach no definitive conclusion on whether there was any blood on the gun. The source of the DNA material found on the muzzle of the gun is derived from human cellular material, which could be blood. However, even a determination that there was no blood on the gun would have little significance. The Pathologist Panel found that "[t]he absence of visible blood on the revolver is not inconsistent with the self-inflicted bullet wound [he] sustained. Visual or chemical identification of blood on the weapon in gunshot wound suicides is a common but by no means universal finding." Pathologist Report, ¶ 2.

5. Why did no one hear the shot?

It is impossible to determine conclusively that no one heard the shot. Given the location and circumstances of his death, however, it would not be surprising if the shot went unheard. The Park has few visitors, particularly on a weekday afternoon. It is entirely possible that there was no one else in the Park at the time that Foster fired the shot.

The closest building to the Park is the official Saudi Arabian Ambassador's residence located across Chain Bridge Road, a few hundred yards away from the spot that Foster shot himself. Interviews of the security guards at the Saudi Arabian residence and observations made by the FBI reveal that there were sources of noise which could have muffled the sound of a gunshot. First, Chain Bridge Road has a fairly steady stream of traffic in the

afternoon. Second, records obtained through the security guards at the Saudi residence show that construction work involving large vehicles and heavy machinery was occurring at the residence on the date of Foster's death. In addition, the sound of the shot would have been further muffled by Foster shooting the gun inside his mouth and by the Park's dense summer foliage.

6. Why was no bullet found?

The FBI Lab's search for the bullet focused on the most likely area for the bullet to have come to rest based upon certain assumptions of Foster's position when the gun was fired. Given the available information, however, it is impossible to determine where the bullet landed. For example, there is no information on the precise angle of Foster's head when the gun was fired. It is also impossible to predict to what degree the speed or trajectory of the bullet might have changed upon passing through his skull. It would have been enormously time-consuming, costly, and in all likelihood unproductive, to have searched the entire Park for the bullet.

7. Why was no dirt found on Foster's shoes?

The FBI Lab did find mica particles on Foster's shoes and socks. These mica particles are consistent with the mica that is found at Fort Marcy Park. It was approximately 90 degrees Fahrenheit and dry on the day that Foster died. Foliage leading up to and around Foster's body was dense. As a result, it is unlikely that there was a great deal of exposed moist soil in the Park that would have soiled Foster's shoes.

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8. Why were there no powder burns inside Foster's mouth?

The Pathologist Panel was able to examine microscopic sections of Foster's soft palate obtained during the autopsy. These sections reveal large quantities of gunpowder indicating that the muzzle of the gun was inside Foster's mouth when he pulled the trigger. The Panel did not observe any burns caused by the muzzle blast, but added that such burns would not necessarily be expected under these circumstances.

9. Why was there no gunpowder on Foster's face?

The question of whether there was gunpowder on Foster's face remains unresolved. The scene and autopsy photographs show scattered "stippled material" on Foster's face. This material was not examined during the autopsy. It is uncertain whether this "stippled material" represents "gunpowder residue, blood spatter, or some other foreign material. . . ." Pathologist Report ¶ 8.

10. Why didn't CW see a gun in Foster's hand?

CW has stated that he viewed Foster's body from the top of the berm. He did not move down the berm to view the body from the side. CW has further stated that the natural foliage in the area made it difficult to see Foster's hands. In addition to the foliage, photographs taken at the scene show that Foster's right hand and leg obscured a large portion of the gun.

Observations of Park Police officers who also viewed the body from the top of the berm confirm that it was difficult to see the gun from that position. Officer Kevin Fornshill stated that he

was unable to see a gun in Foster's hand while viewing the body from the top of the berm due to the dense vegetation around Foster's body. He stated that he could not see the gun even when it was specifically referred to by a medic from Fairfax County EMS, who was positioned next to the body. Similarly, Ralph Pisani, a technician with Fairfax County EMS, was positioned about fifteen feet from the body at the top of the berm when he asked a colleague where the gun was. Even after he was told that the gun was in Foster's right hand, he was unable to see it from his position.

CONCLUSION

This Report does not purport to provide definitive answers to all questions surrounding Vincent Foster's death. Obviously, it is impossible to completely understand how or why he came to the point at which he decided to take his own life.

The overwhelming weight of the evidence compels the conclusion, however, that Vincent Foster committed suicide in Fort Marcy Park on July 20, 1993. Although the contributing factors to his depressed state can never be precisely determined, there is no evidence that any issues related to Whitewater, Madison Guaranty or CMS played any part in his suicide.

CURRICULUM VITAE

Personal Data:

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Marital Status: Married, 1 Child

Undergraduate Education:

University of Illinois, Urbana, 1954-58, B.S. (with High Distinction)

Medical Education and Post Graduate Training

Medical School: University of Illinois College of Medicine, Chicago
1958-62 (Alpha Omega Alpha).

Internship: Rotating Intern, University Hospitals of Cleveland, 1962-
1963

Residency: Anatomic Pathology, Institute of Pathology, Case Western
Reserve University, Cleveland, 1963-65.

Fellowships: Neuropathology: Central Anatomic Laboratory, Department
of Mental Hygiene at the Office of the Chief Medical
Examiner, Baltimore, Maryland, 1965-66.

Forensic Pathology: Office of the Chief Medical Examiner,
Baltimore, Maryland, 1966-67.

Military Service:

U.S. Air Force Medical Corps, 1967-69, honorably discharged (USAF Commendation Award, 1969).

Certifications:

National Board of Medical Examiners, Parts, I, II, III.
American Board of Pathology in Anatomic Pathology (May 1968)
and Forensic Pathology (May 1969)

Licensure:

State of Ohio, 1963.
State of New York, 1984.

Current Positions:

Chief Medical Examiner, City of New York (1989-)
Professor and Chairman, Department of Forensic Medicine and Professor of
Pathology, New York University Medical School (1989 -)
Adjunct Professor of Pathology, Cornell University Medical College (1989-).

Former Positions:

Associate Pathologist and Deputy Coroner, Cuyahoga County
Coroner's Office, Cleveland, Ohio (1969-79).
Associate Professor of Forensic Pathology, Case Western
Reserve University School of Medicine, Cleveland,
Ohio (1976-79), Assistant Professor of Forensic
Pathology (1971-76), Instructor in Forensic Pathology
(1969-71).
Director of Forensic Pathology, Hamilton County Coroner's Office,
Cincinnati, Ohio (1979-1985).
Professor of Pathology, University of Cincinnati College of Medicine,
(1979-1985)
Chief Medical Examiner, Suffolk County, New York (1985-1988).
Professor of Forensic Pathology, SUNY Medical School at Stony
Brook, New York (1985-88).

Medical Societies and Organizations:

American Society of Clinical Pathologists
College of American Pathologists
American Academy of Forensic Sciences
National Association of Medical Examiners
Alpha Omega Alpha
American Medical Association
New York State Medical Society

Other Professional Activities:

American Society of Clinical Pathologists:

Council on Forensic Pathology (1975-1980) (1985-87).

Program Committee (1983-87).

Planning and Scope Committee (1983-86).

Director or Codirector of workshops regularly presented at national meetings since 1975.

Prelector, Forty-seventh Annual Anatomic Pathology Slide Seminar (1981).

College of American Pathologists:

Committee on Forensic Pathology, (1969-1985, Chairman 1980-1984).

National Autopsy Data Bank Committee (1982-84).

Committee on Alcohol and Traffic Safety (Chairman, 1983).

Director and participant in numerous seminars presented at national and regional meetings since 1970.

President, Cleveland Society of Pathologists (1975-1976).

Board of Editors, American Journal of Clinical Pathology (1976-1982).

Board of Editors, American Journal of Forensic Medicine and Pathology (1980-1992).

Board of Editors, Pathologist (1981-1985).

Board of Editors, Human Pathology (1988-).

Board of Editors, Journal of Forensic Sciences (1993-).

The American Board of Pathology:

Forensic Pathology Examination Committee (1974-1980).

Trustee Designate (1980-).

Trustee (1981-1992).

Secretary (1988).

Vice President (1989-1990).

President (1991).

Elected Life Trustee, 1993

Recipient of "The Golden Apple," University of Cincinnati
Medical School (1980).

Commencement Speaker, University of Cincinnati Medical School
(1983).

Recipient of the CCE Commissioner's Medal of the American
Society of Clinical Pathologists, 1989

Fellow, New York Academy of Medicine (1989-)

Board of Trustees (1991-)

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59. Wright, W.K. and Hirsch, C.S.: The Physician Assistant as Forensic Investigator. J. Forensic Sci. 32: 1059-1061, 1987.
60. Zumwalt, R.E. and Hirsch, C.S.: Pathology of Fatal Child Abuse and Neglect. In Helfer, R.E. and Kempe, R.S.: The Battered Child, ed. 4, pp. 247-285, University of Chicago Press, Chicago, Ill., 1987.
61. Huser, C.J. and Hirsch, C.S.: Homicidal Commotio Cordis. ASCP Forensic Pathology Check Sample, No. FP 87-6 (FP-155), 1987.
62. Huser, C.J. and Hirsch, C.S.: Sudden Cardiac Death Caused by Hypertension Independent of Coronary Atherosclerosis. ASCP Forensic Pathology Check Sample, No. FP 88-6, 1988.
63. Adams, V.I. and Hirsch, C.S.: Venous Air Embolism from Head and Neck Wounds. Arch. Pathol. Lab. Med.: 113, 498-502, 1989.
64. Hirsch, C.S. Lester Adelson, M.D., A Tribute. Am. J. Forensic med. Pathol. 10: 261-263, 1989.
65. Barnard, J.J. and Hirsch, C.S.: Which Came First, the Rupture or the Impact? ASCP Forensic Pathology Check Sample, No. FP 89-5 (FP-166), 1989.
66. Hirsch, C.S. and Zumwalt, R.E.: Injuries Caused by Physical Agents. In Kissane, J.M. (ed.): Anderson's Pathology, ed. 9, pp. 111-145, 1989.
67. Hirsch, C.S. Anniversary Discourse: The Office of the Chief Medical Examiner. Bull. N.Y. Acad. Med. 65: 821-827, 1989.

68. Hirsch, C.S. Craniocerebral Trauma, in Froede, R.C., ed. Handbook of Forensic Pathology, Northfield, Illinois, College of American Pathologists, 1990, pp. 182-190.
69. Marzuk, P.M., Tardiff, K., and Hirsch, C.S.: The epidemiology of murder-suicide. JAMA 267: 3179-3183, 1992.
70. Hirsch, C.S. and Adams, V.I.: Sudden and Unexpected Death from Natural Causes in Adults. Spitz, W.U. Spitz and Fisher's Medicolegal Investigation of Death, Ed. 3. Charles C. Thomas, Springfield, Illinois, pp. 137-174, 1993.
71. Adams, VI and Hirsch, CS. Trauma and Disease. Spitz, WU. Spitz and Fisher's Medicolegal Investigation of Death, Ed 3. Charles C. Thomas, Springfield, Illinois, pp. 175-198, 1993.
72. Marzuk PM, Tardiff K, Hirsch CS, et. al. Increase in Suicide by Asphyxiation in New York City After the Publication of Final Exit. N Engl J Med 1993; 329:1508-1510.

Curriculum Vitae

James L. Luke, M.D.

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Telephone 4218 Silverwood Lane
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(301) 229-1010

Date of Birth August 29, 1932

Married Marcia Gene Alley, October 5, 1957

1. Education and Professional Training

College Yale University 1950-1952
New Haven, Connecticut

Columbia University 1956 (B.S.)
New York City, New York

Medical School School of Medicine 1960 (M.D.)
Case-Western Reserve University
Cleveland, Ohio

Internship Laboratory of Pathology 1960-1961
Yale University School of Medicine
Yale-New Haven Hospital
New Haven, Connecticut

Residency Institute of Pathology 1961-1963
University Hospitals and
Case-Western Reserve University
Cleveland, Ohio

Military Service Staff Researcher 1963-1965
Laboratory of Experimental Pathology
National Institute of Arthritis and
Metabolic Diseases
National Institutes of Health
Bethesda, Maryland
(Surgeon, U.S. Public Health Service)

II. Employment

1965-1967 Associate Medical Examiner, City of New York,
Office of the Chief Medical Examiner
520 First Avenue
New York City, New York

Assistant Professor
Department of Legal Medicine
New York University School of Medicine

1967-1971 Chief Medical Examiner*, State of Oklahoma

Professor of Forensic Pathology
Department of Pathology
University of Oklahoma School of Medicine
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma

Director, Forensic Pathology Residency
Training Program

1971-1983 Chief Medical Examiner*, District of Columbia
Office of the Chief Medical Examiner
19th Street and Massachusetts Avenue, S.E.
Washington, D.C. 20003

Director, Forensic Pathology Residency
Training Program

1971-1986 Clinical Professor of Pathology
Medical Schools of Georgetown, George
Washington and Howard Universities
Washington, D.C.

1983-1986 Distinguished Scientist
Armed Forces Institute of Pathology
Washington, D.C. 20306

1987-1989 Chief Medical Examiner, State of Connecticut
Office of the Chief Medical Examiner
11 Shuttle Road
Farmington, Connecticut 06032

Professor of Pathology, Professor of
Laboratory Medicine
School of Medicine
University of Connecticut Health Center
Farmington, Connecticut 06032

* As the first Chief Medical Examiner, planned and implemented medical examiner system

Present

Director, AFIP Breast Implant Project
Department of Environmental and Toxicologic
Pathology
Armed Forces Institute of Pathology
Washington, D.C. 20306

Forensic Pathologist
Investigative Support Unit
Federal Bureau of Investigation
FBI Academy
Quantico, Virginia 22135

Security Clearance: Top Secret

Clinical Professor of Pathology
George Washington University School of
Medicine

Clinical Professor of Pathology
Georgetown University School of Medicine

III. Certification/Associations

Specialty Boards: Diplomat, National Board of Medical
Examiners (1961)

Certified by the American Board of
Pathology in Anatomic (1965) and
Forensic (1967) Pathology

State Medical Licenses: Ohio, New York, California,
Oklahoma, District of
Columbia*, Connecticut

*Active

Societies, Associations and Honors:
(In Chronological Order)

*Chamberlain Greek Prize, Yale University (1950)

*American Academy of Forensic Sciences, Fellow (1965-Present)

*Physicians for Automotive Safety, Consultant (1965-1971)

*Law-Science Academy of America, Fellow (1966-1968)

*National Association of Medical Examiners, Member
(1966-Present)

*Oklahoma County Medical Society, Member (1967-1971)

- *Oklahoma State Association of Pathologists, Member
(1967-1971)
- *American Society for Investigative Pathology
(formerly American Association of Pathologists, American
Association of Pathologists and Bacteriologists), Member
(1967-Present)
- *Chairman, Ad Hoc Committee on Forensic Pathology, Committee
on Pathology of the Division of Medical Sciences, National
Research Council (1968)
- *Distinguished Faculty Award - by the University of Oklahoma
School of Medicine Student Council (1968)
- *Medicolegal Committee, Oklahoma County Medical Society and
Oklahoma State Medical Association (1967-1971)
- *Committee on Training in Forensic Pathology, National
Institute of General Medical Sciences, National Institutes
of Health (1969)
- *Policy Committee, American Academy of Forensic Sciences
(1969-1973)
- *Executive Committee, National Association of Medical
Examiners (1970-1972)
- *Medical Advisory Board, National Sudden Infant Death
Syndrome Foundation (1972-1983)
- *Visiting Faculty, National Naval Medical Center, Naval
Medical Command, Bethesda, Maryland (1973-1987)
- *Criminal Justice Consultant, National Institute of Law
Enforcement and Criminal Justice, U.S. Department of
Justice (1974-1981)
- *Editorial Board, Journal of Forensic Sciences (1979-1993)
- *Board of Directors, National Association of Medical
Examiners (1982-1985)
- *Consultant on Forensic Pathology, National Cancer Institute,
National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, Maryland (1985-
1986)
- *Forensic Pathology Consultant to the Special Counsel
Appointed by the Mayor to Investigate the Office of the
Chief Medical Examiner of the City of New York (1985)

- *Consultant, National Coroner/Medical Examiner Data Surveillance System, Centers for Disease Control, U.S. Public Health Service (1987-Present)
- *Member, Forensic Sciences Operation and Planning Committee, FBI Academy (1987-Present)
- *Member, Program Committee, International Symposium on the Forensic Aspects of Mass Disasters and Crime Scene Reconstruction, FBI Academy (1989-1990)
- *Chairman, Task Group on the Office of the Chief Medical Examiner, Transition Committee on Human Services, Mayoral Transition Committee, District of Columbia (1990)
- *Board of Editors, American Journal of Forensic Medicine and Pathology (1992-Present)
- *Forensic Pathology Consultant to the United States General Accounting Office Review of the Human Remains Identification Process at the U.S. Army's Central Identification Laboratory in Hawaii (CILHI) (1992)
- *Associate Editor, Journal of Forensic Sciences (1992-Present)

IV. Major Presentations

1. Training and Education in Forensic Pathology.
Presented to the Committee on Pathology of the Division of Medical Sciences, National Research Council, National Academy of Sciences.
J. L. Luke, Chairman, Ad Hoc Committee on Forensic Pathology, Chicago, Illinois, November, 1968.
2. J. L. Luke. The Status of Forensic Pathology in the United States Today.
Submitted to the Pathology Training Committee of the National Institute of General Medical Sciences, National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, Maryland, March, 1969.
3. J. L. Luke. The State of the Art: Forensic Pathology.
Presented to the First Plenary Session of the American Academy of Forensic Sciences, Chicago, Illinois, February, 1970.
4. J. L. Luke. Some Considerations Regarding the Establishment of a Forensic Sciences Center for the State of Connecticut.
Presented to the Commission on Medicolegal Investigations of the State of Connecticut, Hartford, Connecticut, March, 1970.

5. J. L. Luke and Kurt M. Dubowski. Some Considerations Regarding the Establishment of an Institute of Forensic Medicine at the University of Oklahoma Medical Center. Presented to the Vice President for Medical Center Affairs, University of Oklahoma Medical Center, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, September, 1970.
6. J. L. Luke. Some Considerations Relative to the Enhancement of Certain Aspects of the Criminal Justice System of the District of Columbia: A Proposal. Presented to the Mayor's Criminal Justice Coordinating Board and the Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments, Washington, D. C., January, 1972.
7. J. L. Luke. The Medical Examiners Office of the District of Columbia: Current Status and Goals. Presented to the Mayor's Criminal Justice Coordinating Board, Washington, D. C., January, 1972.
8. J. L. Luke. Introductory Remarks Relative to the Creation of an Institute/Center of Forensic Sciences for the District of Columbia. Presented at the Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments to the First Planning Session of the Institute, Washington, D. C., March, 1972.
9. J. L. Luke. Milton Helpern, M. D. Presented to the Testimonial Dinner on the occasion of Dr. Milton Helpern's 70th birthday. The Waldorf Astoria, New York City, New York, April, 1972.
10. J. L. Luke. The Role of Forensic Pathology in the Criminal Justice System. Presented to the National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice, Washington, D. C., March, 1973.
11. J. L. Luke. Academic and Forensic Medicine: Strange Bedfellows with Unconsummated Potential. The Smith-Reed-Russell Medical Honor Society Lecture, The George Washington University School of Medicine, Washington, D. C., March, 1973.
12. J. L. Luke. Alcohol Abuse as Seen from the Medical Examiner's Perspective. Presented to the American Medical Association Conference on Medical Complications of Alcohol Abuse. Washington, D. C., October, 1973.

13. J. L. Luke. Alcohol Abuse from the Medical Examiners Office Perspective.
Presented at the Superior Court of the District of Columbia Judicial Seminar on Alcohol and Drugs, Hershey, Pennsylvania, October, 1980.
14. J. L. Luke. Contemporary Problems and Needs in the Forensic Science Field: Forensic Pathology.
Presented at the Forensic Science Seminar, FBI Academy, Quantico, Virginia, March, 1982.
15. J. L. Luke. Some Considerations Regarding the Establishment of an Armed Forces Medical Examiners System.
Presented to the Director, Armed Forces Institute of Pathology (AFIP), Washington, D. C., March, 1984.
16. J. L. Luke. The Role of the Forensic Pathologist in Homicide Investigation.
National Teleconference on Practical Aspects of Homicide Investigation. The Law Enforcement Satellite Training Network. Co-sponsored by the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Kansas City, Missouri, Police Department, Kansas City, Missouri, October, 1986.
17. J. L. Luke. Investigation of the Crash of Air Florida Flight 90.
International Symposium on the Forensic Aspects of Mass Disasters and Crime Scene Reconstruction, Forensic Science Research and Training Center, FBI Academy, Quantico, Virginia, June, 1990.
(Moderator, Plenary Session IV and Special Session on the Lockerbee, Scotland, Air Disaster).
18. J. L. Luke. Pathological and Biophysical Effects of Implanted Breast Prostheses.
Presented to the Board of Trustees, American Registry of Pathology, Armed Forces Institute of Pathology, Washington, D.C., June, 1993.

V. Publications

1. J. L. Luke and A. L. Hopkins. Effect of Calcium Deprivation on Skeletal Muscle Contractility.
Anat. Rec., 1960. (Abstr.).
2. J. L. Luke, R. P. Bolande and S. Gross. Generalized Aspergillosis and Aspergillus Endocarditis in Infancy.
Pediatrics, 31: 115-122, 1963.

3. J. L. Luke and S. S. Spicer. Histochemistry of Surface Epithelial and Pleural Mucins in Mammalian Lung. Lab. Investigation, 14: 2101-2109, 1965.
4. J. L. Luke, B. K. Wetzel and C. S. Greenblatt. Incorporation of H3TDR into Nucleus and Kinetoplast of Crithidia Sp. as Demonstrated Quantitatively by Electron Microscopic Autoradiography. (Work Completed). National Institute of Arthritis and Metabolic Diseases, National Institutes of Health, 1965.
5. S. S. Spicer and J. L. Luke. Mucopolysaccharide Histochemistry of Ganglion Cyst Lining and Fluid. (Work Completed). National Institute of Arthritis and Metabolic Diseases, National Institutes of Health, 1965.
6. R. G. Horn, J. L. Luke and S. S. Spicer. Histochemistry and S35 Uptake of Elastic Tissue in Mammals. (Work Completed). National Institute of Arthritis and Metabolic Diseases, National Institutes of Health, 1965.
7. J. L. Luke. Strangulation as a Method of Homicide in New York City. Archives of Pathology, 83: 64-70, 1967.
8. J. L. Luke. Asphyxial Deaths by Hanging in New York City, 1964-1965. J. Forensic Sciences, 12: 359-369, 1967.
9. J. L. Luke. Pathways of Fat Embolism. Letter to the Editor, New Eng. J. Med., 277: 314-315, 1967.
10. J. L. Luke, M. M. Lyons and J. F. Devlin. Pediatric Forensic Pathology - I. Death by Homicide. J. Forensic Sciences, 12: 421-430, 1967.
11. J. L. Luke, M. M. Lyons and J. F. Devlin. Pediatric Forensic Pathology - II. Crib Deaths. (Work Completed). Office of the Chief Medical Examiner, New York City, 1967.
12. J. L. Luke and M. Helpert. Sudden Unexpected Death from Natural Causes in Young Adults. Archives of Pathology, 85: 10-17, 1968.
13. J. L. Luke. Sudden Natural Death in Young Adults. Solicited Editorial, JAMA, 203: 160, 1968.
14. J. L. Luke. The Oklahoma State Medical Examiner System, (Parts I and II), Bulletin, Oklahoma County Medical Society, September and October, 1968.

15. J. L. Luke. Carbon Monoxide Poisoning - The Silent Killer. Bulletin, Oklahoma County Medical Society, December, 1968.
16. J. L. Luke. Requirements of Forensic Pathology. Letter to the Editor, New Eng. J. Med., 278: 1178, 1968.
17. J. L. Luke. The Oklahoma State Medical Examiner System, Semi-Urban, Semi-Rural Legal Medicine in a University Setting. J. Forensic Sciences, 14: 147-156, 1969.
18. J. L. Luke. Homicidal Asphyxia - The Subtle Killer. Bulletin, Oklahoma County Medical Society, February, 1969.
19. J. L. Luke. Recovery of Intact Respiratory Epithelium from a Cloth Pillow Case Four Days Following Its Utilization as a Smothering Instrument. J. Forensic Sciences, 14: 398-401, 1969.
20. J. L. Luke. Certification of Death by Coroner. Letter to the Editor, New Eng. J. Med., 280: 1364, 1969.
21. C. E. Wiggins and J. L. Luke. The Pathology, Diagnosis and Medical-Legal Aspects of Death by Drowning. J. Oklahoma Med. Assn., 63: 3-7, 1970.
22. C. S. Snow and J. L. Luke. The Oklahoma City Child Disappearances of 1967: Forensic Anthropology in the Identification of Skeletal Remains. J. Forensic Sciences, 15: 125-153, 1970.
23. J. L. Luke, C. S. Petty and W. Q. Sturner. The Status of Forensic Pathology in the United States Today. Forensic Science Gazette, Vol. I, No. 3, 3-8, 1970.
24. J. L. Luke. Non-ischemic Necrosis of the Heart? Letter to the Editor, New Eng. J. Med., 283: 660-661, 1970.
25. J. L. Luke. Book Review. Handbook of Legal Medicine by Alan R. Moritz and R. Crawford Morris, Third Edition, St. Louis, The C. V. Mosby Co., 1970, J. Oklahoma Med. Assn., 63: XIX, 1970.
26. J. L. Luke. The Pathology, Diagnosis and Certain Medical-legal Aspects of Death by Homicidal Smothering in Adults. Legal Medicine Annual - 1971, Edited by Cyril H. Wecht, M.D., J.D., New York, Appleton-Century-Crofts, pp. 29-43, 1971.

27. J. L. Luke. Conjunctival Petechiae. Letter to the Editor, New Eng. J. Med., 284: 1101, 1971.
28. J. L. Luke. The Oklahoma Medical Examiner System: Recommendations for the Future. J. Oklahoma Med. Assn., 64: 195-201, 1971.
29. J. L. Luke. Book Review. Legal Medicine Annual - 1971, Edited by Cyril H. Wecht, M. D., J. D., New York, Appleton-Century-Crofts, 1971, Medical Annals of the District of Columbia, 41: 273, 1971.
30. J. L. Luke. Ombudsman of Death. Chapter of book to be published on the occasion of the 70th birthday of Dr, Milton Helpern, Appleton-Century-Crofts, 1972-1973.
31. J. L. Luke. Heroin Addiction. Letter to the Editor, New Eng. J. Med., 286: 1219, 1972.
32. K. M. Dubowski and J. L. Luke. Measurement of Carboxyhemoglobin and Carbon Monoxide in Blood. Ann. of Clin. Lab. Sci., 3: 53, 1973.
33. J. L. Luke. Forensic Pathology: A View from the Nation's Capitol. Medical Alumni Bulletin, Case Western Reserve University, 37: 4-6, 1973.
34. M. H. Greene, J. L. Luke and R. L. Dupont. Opiate "Overdose" Deaths in the District of Columbia - I. Heroin-Related Fatalities. Medical Annals of the District of Columbia, 43: 175-181, 1974.
35. M. H. Greene, J. L. Luke and R. L. Dupont. Opiate "Overdose" Deaths in the District of Columbia - II. Methadone-Related Fatalities. J. Forensic Sciences, 19: 575-584, 1974.
36. J. L. Luke. Book Review. Handbook of Forensic Pathology by Abdullah Fattah, M. D., Philadelphia, Lippincott Co., 1973, New Eng. J. Med., 291: 370, 1974.
37. J. L. Luke. Guns - Speak for the Victim. Letter to the Editor, The Washington Post, November 2, 1974.
38. J. L. Luke. Alcohol Abuse as Seen from the Medical Examiner's Perspective, The Alcoholism Digest Annual, Volume II, 1973-1974, 21-23, 1974.
39. J. L. Luke, B. D. Blackbourne and W. J. Donovan. Bed-Sharing Deaths Among Victims of the Sudden Infant Death Syndrome - A Riddle within a Conundrum. Forensic Science Gazette, 5: 3-4, 1974.

40. J. L. Luke. Forensic Pathology. Law-Medicine Notes, New Eng. J. Med., 295: 32-34, 1976.
41. J. L. Luke. Dr. Luke "on" the Journal. Letter to the Editor, J. Forensic Sciences, 23: 4-5, 1978.
42. J. L. Luke. Sleeping Arrangements of Sudden Infant Death Syndrome Victims in the District of Columbia - A Preliminary Report. J. Forensic Sciences, 23: 379-383, 1978.
43. L. Riddick and J. L. Luke. Alcohol-Associated Deaths in the District of Columbia - A Postmortem Study. J. Forensic Sciences, 23: 493-502, 1978.
44. C. J. Stahl, S. R. Jones, F. B. Johnson and J. L. Luke. The Effect of Glass as an Intermediate Target on Bullets: Experimental Studies and Report of a Case. J. Forensic Sciences, 24: 6-16, 1979.
45. J. L. Luke. Discussion of "Bilateral Linear Subconjunctival Hemorrhage in a Trauma Patient". Letter to the Editor, J. Forensic Sciences, 24: 3, 1979.
46. W. C. Roberts, W. J. Brownlee, A. A. Jones and J. L. Luke. The Sucking Action of the Left Ventricle: Demonstration of a Physiological Principle by a Gunshot Wound Penetrating Only the Right Side of the Heart. American Journal of Cardiology, 43: 1234-1237, 1979.
47. E. L. Zimney and J. L. Luke. Narcotic-Related Deaths in the District of Columbia: 1971-1979. J. Forensic Sciences, 26: 462-469, 1981.
48. W. C. Roberts, B. S. Diccicchio . . . and J. L. Luke. Origin of the Left Main from the Right Coronary Artery or from the Right Coronary Sinus with Intramyocardial Tunneling. American Heart Journal, 104: 303-305, 1982.
49. J. L. Luke and M. E. Levy (P. I. Nieburg). Exposure-Related Hypothermia Deaths - District of Columbia, 1972-1982. Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report, USPHS, 31: 669-671, 1982.
50. J. L. Luke and M. E. Levy (A. J. Ruttenber). Heroin-related Deaths-District of Columbia, 1980-1982. Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report, USPHS, 32: 321-324, 1983.

51. M. Bray, J. L. Luke and B. D. Blackbourne. Vitreous Humor Chemistry in Deaths Associated with Rapid Chilling and Prolonged Fresh Water Immersion. J. Forensic Sciences, 28: 588-593, 1983.
52. A. J. Ruttenber and J. L. Luke. Heroin-Related Deaths: New Epidemiological Insights. Science, 226: 14-20, 1984.
53. C. C. Snow and J. L. Luke. The Oklahoma City Child Disappearances of 1967 - Forensic Anthropology in the Identification of Skeletal Remains. Human Identification, Edited by T. A. Rathbun and J. E. Buikstra, Charles C Thomas, Springfield, Illinois, Chapter 19, pp 253-277, 1984.
54. J. L. Luke, D. T. Reay, J. W. Eisele and H. J. Bonnell. Correlation of Circumstances with Pathologic Findings in Asphyxial Deaths by Hanging: A Prospective Study of 61 Cases from Seattle, Washington. J. Forensic Sciences, 30: 1140-1147, 1985.
55. J. L. Luke. The Role of Forensic Pathology in Criminal Profiling. Sexual Homicide, Patterns and Motives, by R. K. Ressler, A. W. Burgess and J. E. Douglas, Lexington Books, D. C. Heath & Co., Lexington, Massachusetts/Toronto, Chapter 10, pp 153-162, 1988.
56. J. L. Luke. An Alternative Diagnosis. Letter to the Editor, Am. J. Forensic Med. Pathol., 9: 271, 1988.
57. J. L. Luke, A. Farb, R. Virmani, and R. H. B. Sample. Sudden Cardiac Death During Exercise in a Weightlifter Using Anabolic Androgenic Steroids: Pathological and Toxicological findings. J. Forensic Sciences, 35: 1441-1447, 1990.
58. J. L. Luke. The Shortage of Organs for Transplantation. Letter to the Editor. New Eng. J. Med., 326: 1025, 1992.
59. J. L. Luke and D. T. Reay. The Perils of Investigating and Certifying Deaths in Police Custody. Am. J. Forensic Med. Pathol., 13(2): 98-100, 1992
60. J. L. Luke. The Medical-Legal Investigation of the Crash of Air Florida Flight 90, Washington, D.C., January 13, 1982. Proceedings of the International Symposium on the Forensic Aspects of Mass Disasters and Crime Scene Reconstruction, pages 53-57, U.S. Government Printing Office, 1993, ISBN # 0-932115-11-X.

61. J. L. Luke. "Disadvantaged' Medical Examiner Systems. Some Thoughts on Maintaining Standards Worthy of the Public We Serve. Editorial, Am. J. Forensic Med. Pathol. In Press

CURRICULUM VITAE

PERSONAL:

| | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|------------------|
| Donald T. Reay | Date of Birth: | 14 May 1937 |
| 10800 12th N.W. | Place of Birth: | Rock Springs, WY |
| Seattle, WA | Married: Judith | Children: 4 |

EDUCATION:

| | | |
|--------------------|---|---|
| Undergraduate: | University of Notre Dame South Bend, Indiana | Bachelor of Science 1955-1959 |
| Medical Education: | University of Utah Salt Lake City, Utah | Doctor of Medicine 1959-1963 |
| Internship: | University of Utah Salt Lake City, Utah | Med-Path Intern 1963-1964 |
| Residency: | University of Utah & Holy Cross Hospital Salt Lake City, Utah | AP-CP Resident 1964-1967 |
| Fellowship: | Cleveland Clinic Cleveland, Ohio | Forensic Pathology 1967-1968 |
| Graduate: | Seattle University Seattle, Washington | Masters in Public Administration 1978 |

BOARD CERTIFICATION:

| | |
|----------------------------------|----------|
| Anatomic and Clinical Pathology: | May 1969 |
| Forensic Pathology: | May 1970 |

LICENSE TO PRACTICE:

Washington 1973

Previous Licensure: Utah, Wyoming

MILITARY SERVICE:

| | | |
|---|----------|---|
| Active Duty USAF | Lt. Col. | 1968 to 1973 |
| USA Reserve | Colonel | Commander 6250 Hospital Aug 1989 to Present |
| Active Duty USA 11 Jan 91 to 12 Apr 91 Operation Desert Storm | | Madigan Army Medical Center |

MEMBERSHIP IN MEDICAL AND SCIENTIFIC SOCIETIES:

American Society of Clinical Pathology (Fellow)
American Academy of Forensic Science (Fellow)
Washington Society of Pathologists
National Association of Medical Examiners
Pacific Northwest Society of Pathologists
King County Medical Society
Washington State Medical Association
American Medical Association
Canadian Society of Forensic Sciences
College of American Pathology (Fellow)
American Association of Military Surgeons
International Wound Ballistics Association

OFFICES IN MEDICAL/SCIENTIFIC SOCIETIES:

| | |
|---|-------------------------------|
| Association of Military Surgeons of the United States: Editorial Board | Appointed 1991 |
| Journal of Forensic Sciences: Editorial Board | Appointed 1990 |
| National Association of Medical Examiners: | |
| a) President | (1987-1988) |
| b) Chairman, Board of Directors | (1988-1989) |
| c) Board of Directors & Executive Committee | (1981-1989) |
| d) Pro-Tem Secretary Treasurer | (1988-1989) |
| Washington State Society of Pathologists: | Past President (1981-1983) |

- American Board of Pathology:
Forensic Test Committee (1981-1986)
- Washington State Medical Association: Interspecialty Committee
Past Member
- American Journal of Forensic Medicine & Pathology:
Editorial Board (1980-1989)
- American Society of Clinical Pathologists:
Forensic Council - Continuing Medical Education Committee
(1984 to 1990)
- American Society of Clinical Pathologists:
Committee - In-service Examination for AP Residents
(1984)

COMMITTEE AND PUBLIC POLICY BOARDS:

- DNA Fingerprinting Technical Advisory Committee Chairman, King County,
1988
- DNA Identification Oversight Committee, (Appointed by Governor), 1989
- Governor's Death Investigation Council, January 1984, Chairman - 1986 to
present
- Forensic Committee, College of American Pathologists 1989 - Present
- King County Executive's Committee to study use of force in detention facilities
December 1983
- Mayor's Committee on drunk drivers - August 1983 - 1984
- Corrections Standard Board Advisor, Olympia, Washington - 1981
- Washington State Medical Association Committee on drunk driving - 1983
- Executive Committee, King County Medical Society - Anti-Drinking and
Driving Committee - 1985
- Recombinant DNA Committee, University of Washington - 1985 - 1986
- Serial Murder Multi-Agency Investigation Team Project - Texas Criminal
Justice Center - Sam Houston State University 1986

Donald T. Reay, M.D.

Executive Committee, Harborview Injury Prevention Center June 1986 to present

MAJOR POSITIONS:

| | | |
|---|---------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Chief Medical Examiner King County, Seattle, Washington | | 1 Nov 1975 to present |
| Deputy Chief Medical Examiner King County, Seattle, Washington | | 17 Dec 1973 to 1 Nov 1975 |
| Chief, Department of Pathology USAF Academy Hospital | USAF Academy | 15 Jul 1972 to 15 Dec 1973 |
| Senior Specialist in Histopathology RAF Institute of Pathology and Tropical Medicine | RAF Halton Bucks, Eng. | 15 Jul 1970 to 1 Jul 1972 |
| Chief, Accident Pathology Branch Armed Forces Institute of Pathology, Wash, DC and Registrar, Registry of Accident Pathology | | Aug 1968 to 15 Jul 1970 |

ACADEMIC - RESEARCH - OTHER POSITIONS:

| | | |
|--|--|-----------------------------|
| Professor of Pathology, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington | | 1 Jul 1991 to present |
| Associate Professor of Pathology, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington | | 1 Jul 1983 to present |
| Assistant Professor of Pathology, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington | | 1 Mar 1974 to 1 Jan 1983 |
| Clinical Faculty, School of Health Sciences of Seattle Pacific University, Seattle, Washington | | 1 Jun 1979 to 1 Jun 1980 |
| Course Director, Annual Death Investigation Seminar University of Washington, Seattle, Washington | | Biennial |
| Police Instructor, Police Standards Council, Sitka, Alaska | | May 1978 to May 1982 |

| | |
|--|--|
| Instructor, Criminal Justice Training Commission, State of Washington | 1978 to present |
| Instructor, Washington State Patrol Academy, Shelton, Washington | 1980 to present |
| Lecturer in Forensic Medicine, USAF Academy Colorado | Jul 1972 to Dec 1973 |
| AFIP Consultant, National Highway Safety Bureau Dept. of Transportation, Washington, DC Universities Associated for Research Scientist and Education in Pathology, AFIP Associate | Oct 1970 to 15 Jul 1973 1 Jan 1969 to 15 Jul 1970 |
| Skylab Medical Recovery Team, Missions III & IV, NASA-USAF | 1972 - 1973 |
| Member, NATO Committee on Traffic Safety Wolfsberg, Germany | Sep 1968 |

PUBLICATIONS:

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- Weisman, N., Reay, D.T., Coulson, W.F. and Carnes, W.H.: Elastin content of aorta determined by elastase digestion and formic acid extraction, Lab. Invest. 14:372, 1965
- Adelson, L., Huntington, R.W., and Reay, D.T.: "A Prisoner is Dead". Police 13:49, 1968
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- Reay, D.T.: The time of death, Military Police Journal 19:11, 1969
- Reay, D.T.: Case for diagnosis (traumatic pneumocephalus) Milit. Med. 134:359, 1969
- Reay, D.T. and Hazelwood, R.: Death in military police custody and confinement, Milit. Med. 135:342, 1970
- Reay, D.T.: Syllabus on accident pathology with 100 slides, 30 pp. Published by American Registry of Pathology, July 1970
- Reay, D.T.: Accident Pathology, USAF Med. Serv. Dig. 21:15, Nov 1970
- Reay, D.T.: USAF/RAF Exchange Program for Pathologists. USAF Med. Serv. Dig. 22:34, June 1971
- Reay, D.T.: Current methods in automobile accident pathology. Int. Acad. of Path. Bull., Spring Edition: 10, 1972
- Reay, D.T.: Policies, procedures and structure. January 1977: Deaths under the jurisdiction of the Medical Examiner. February 1977: Natural death and the Medical Examiner. March 1977: When a Medical Examiner's autopsy is performed. April 1977: Release of autopsy examination. May 1977: The Medical Examiner and deaths in the emergency room. July 1977: Violent death in King County 1979: November 1980; Bulletin of King County Medical Society

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- Reay, D.T.: The investigation of sudden and violent death, University of Washington Medicine, Vol. 5, No. 4:3-10, Winter 1978
- Reay, D.T.: Death investigation performed by Medical Examiner, University of Washington Hospitals SYNAPSE: Vol 6, No.1, February/March 1979
- Reay, D.T. and Nakonechny, D.S.: Sudden death due to pneumococcal sepsis in splenectomy, J. For. Sci., 24:757-761, October 1979
- Reay, D.T.: Forensic Medicine. Encyclopedia of Science and Technology 5th Edition, Fall 1980
- Eisele, J.W. and Reay, D.T.: Death related to coffee enemas, JAMA, 224:160-8-9, October 1980
- Eisele, J.W. and Reay, D.T.: Sites of suicidal gunshot wounds, J. For. Sci. 6:480-485, July 1981
- Reay, D.T. and Chevrier, M.I.: Policy and Procedural Manual - King County Division of Medical Examiner, September 1980
- Wales, L.R., Morishima, M.S., Reay, D.T., and Johansen, K.: Nasogastric tube displacement in acute traumatic rupture of thoracic aorta: A study in victims in fatal motor vehicle accidents, Am. J. Roentgen., May 1982
- Eisele, J.W., O'Halloran, R.L., Reay, D.T., Lindholm, G.R., Lewman, L.V., and Brady, W.J.: Deaths from acute volcanism, NEJM. 305:931-936, October 1981
- Reay, D.T. and Eisele, J.W.: Deaths from law enforcement neck holds, Am. J. For. Med. & Path., 3:253-258, September 1982
- Reay, D.T. and Halloway, G.A.: Changes in carotid blood flow produced by neck compression, Am. J. For. Med. & Path., 3:199-202 September 1982
- Eisele, J.W., Bonnell, H.J., and Reay, D.T.: Boot top fractures in pedestrians: A forensic masquerade, Am. J. For. Med. & Path., 4:181-184, June 1983

Reay, D.T. and Mathers, R.L.: Physiological effects of neck holds, FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin, pp 12-15, July 1983

Reay, D.T. and Eisele, J.W.: Sexual abuse and death of an elderly woman by fisting, Am. J. For. Med. & Path., 4:347-349, December 1983

Eisele, J.W. and Reay, D.T.: Ethanol in sequestered hematomas: Quantitative evaluation, Am. J. Clin. Path., 81:352-355, 1983

Reay, D.T., Insalaco, S.J. and Eisele, J.W.: Postmortem methemoglobin levels and their significance, J. For. Sci., 29:1160 1163, October 1984

Eisele, J.W., Frisino, J.D., Haglund, W.D. and Reay, D.T.: Teenage suicide in King County, King County Med. Soc. Bull., 63:24-25, May 1984

Reay, D.T., Eisele, J.W., Ward, R., Horton, W., and Bonnell, H.J.: A procedure for the investigation of anesthetic/surgical deaths. J. For. Sci., 30:-822-827, July 1985

Luke, J.L., Reay, D.T., Eisele, J.W. and Bonnell, H.J.: Correlation of circumstances with pathological findings in asphyxial deaths by hanging: A prospective study of 61 cases from Seattle, Washington. J. For. Sci., 30:1140-47, October 1985.

Kellerman, A. and Reay, D.T.: Protection or Peril?: An analysis of firearm-related deaths in the home. NEJM., 314:1557-1560, June 1986.

Reay, D.T., Haglund, W.D., Bonnell, H.J.: Wah Mee Massacre: The Murder of Thirteen Chinese Adults in a Seattle Gambling Club. J For. Med. & Path., 7(4):330-336, 1986

Monnat, R.J. and Reay, D.T.: Nucleotide Sequence Identity of Mitochondrial DNA from Different Human Tissues. GENE, 43:205-211, 1986

Ward, R.J., Eisele, J.W., Reay, D.T., Horton, W.G.: Hemolysis and Hyperkalemia Complicate Malignant Hyperpyrexia during Anesthetic Death. J. For. Sci., 31:543-545, April 1986

Eisele, J.W., Frisino, J., Haglund, W., & Reay, D.T.: Teenage Suicide in King County, Washington: I. Rates of Suicides for 26 Years. Am. J. For. Med. & Path., 8:208209, September 1987

- Eisele, J.W., Frisino, J., Haglund, W., & Reay, D.T.: Teenage Suicide in King County, Washington: II. Comparison with Adult Suicides. Am. J. for. Med. & Path., 8:210-216, September 1987
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- Reay, D.T. & Fligner, C.L.: Cause of Death (letter) JAMA 22:3253, 1987.
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- Haglund, W.D., Reay, D.T., & Swindler, D.R.: Tooth Artifacts and Survival of Bones in Animal-Scavenged Human Skeletons. J. For. Sci., 33:985-997, July 1988
- Sloan, J.H., Kellermann, A.L., & Reay, D.T., et al: Handgun Regulations, Crime, Assaults, and Homicide: A Tale of Two Cities. NEJM, 319:1256-1262, November 1988.
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- Reay, D.T. & Fligner, C.L.: Earlobe Creases (letter) Am. J. For. Med. & Path., 10(1):91, 1989.
- Haglund, W.D., Reay, D.T., & Swindler, D.R.: Canid Scavenging/ Disarticulation Sequence of Human Remains in the Pacific Northwest, J. For. Sci., 34:587-606, May 1989.
- Rivara, F.P., Reay, D.T., & Bergman, A.B.: Analysis of Fatal Pedestrian Injuries in King County, WA, and Prospects for Prevention, Public Health Reports, Vol. 104, No. 3:293-297, May-June 1989.

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Metropolitan Areas. NEJM, 322:369-373, February 1990.
- Haglund, W.D, Reay, D.T., & Tepper, S.L.: Identification of Decomposed
Human Remains by Deoxyribonucleic Acid (DNA) Profiling, J. For.
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- Kellermann, A.L., Rivara, F.P., Reay, D.T. & Fligner, C.L.: Validating Survey
Responses to Questions about Gun Ownership Among Owners of
Registered Handguns. Am. J. Epidemiology, 31:1080-4, 1990.
- Tepper, S.L., Fligner, C.L., & Reay, D.T.: Atlanto-occipital Disarticulation:
Accident Characteristics. Am. J. For. Med. & Path., 11(3): 193-197,
1990.
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Epidemiology of Traumatic Rupture of the Thoracic Aorta in Children:
A 13 year Review. J. Trauma, Vol. 30, No. 8: 989-992, 1990.
- Haglund, W.D., Reay, D.T., & Fligner, C.L.: Death Notification. Am. J. For.
Med. & Path., 11(4): 342-347, 1990.
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Validating Survey Responses to Questions About Gun Ownership
Among Owners of Registered Handguns. Am. J. Epidemiol., 131:1080-
4, 1990.
- Loebel, J.P., Reay, D.T., et al: Anticipation of Nursing Home Placement May
be a Precipitant of Suicide among the Elderly. JAGS, 39:407-408, 1991.
- Haglund, W.D. & Reay, D.T.: Use of Facial Approximation Techniques in
Identification of Green River Serial Murder Victims. Am. J. For. Med.
& Path., 12(2): 132-142, 1991.
- Reay, D.T., Fligner, C.L., Stilwell, A.D., & Arnold, J.: Positional Asphyxia
During Law Enforcement Transport. Am. J. For. Med. & Path.,
13(2):90-97, 1992.

Luke, J.L. & Reay, D.T.: The Perils of Investigating and Certifying Deaths in Police Custody. Am. J. For. Med. & Path., 13(2):98-100, 1992.

Kellermann, M.D., Rivara, F.P., Somes, G, Reay, D.T., Francisco, J., Banton, J.G., Prodzinski, Fligner, C.L., & Hackman, B.B.: Suicide in the Home in Relation to Gun Ownership. NEJM, 327(7):467-472, 1992.

Michaud, M.D., Rivara, F.P., Grady, M.S., & Reay, D.T.: Predictors of Survival and Severity of Disability after Severe Brain Injury in Children. Neurosurgery, Vol 31, No 2. August, 1992

Haglund, W.D. & Reay, D.T.: Problems of Recovering Partial Human Remains at Different Times and Locations: Concerns for Death Investigators. J. For. Sci., Vol 38, No 1. January, 1993

Kellermann, A.L., Rivara, F.P., Rushforth, N.B., Banton, J.G., Reay, D.T., et al: Gun Ownership as a Risk Factor for Homicide in the Home. NEJM, Vol 329, No 15. October, 1993

Reay, D.T., Cohen, W., & Ames, S.: Injuries Produced by Judicial Hanging: A Case Report. Am. J. For. Med. & Path., Accepted for publication.

CURRICULUM VITAE

CHARLES J. STAHL, III, M.D.

PERSONAL INFORMATION

Date of Birth: 5 August 1930

Place of Birth: Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Marital Status: Married - 20 November 1954
Ellen Baran Stahl

Children: Charles - [FOIA(b)(6)]
Marcia - [FOIA(b)(7) - (C)]
Kim - []

Home Address: 14105 Flint Rock Road
Rockville, Maryland 20853-2654

Office Address: The Armed Forces Medical Examiner
Armed Forces Institute of Pathology
Washington, DC 20306-6000

Social Security Number: 175-24-6264

EDUCATION

1944 - 1948 Souderton High School
Souderton, Pennsylvania

1948 - 1952 Ursinus College
Collegeville, Pennsylvania

1952 - 1956 The Jefferson Medical College
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Doctor of Medicine - 1956

1956 - 1957 U.S. Naval Hospital
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Rotating General Internship

1957 - 1961 U.S. Naval Hospital
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
Residency in Anatomic and Clinical
Pathology

1962 - 1963 Armed Forces Institute of Pathology
Washington, D.C.
Residency in Forensic Pathology

MEDICAL LICENSURE

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Certificate No. MD-025879-L,
9 September 1957

State of New Jersey, Certificate No. 16837, 14 January 1959

State of Maryland, Certificate No. D10468, 16 November 1962

State of Tennessee, Certificate No. MD 12723, 10 July 1980

SPECIALTY CERTIFICATION, THE AMERICAN BOARD OF PATHOLOGY:

Anatomic and Clinical Pathology, 9 October 1961

Forensic Pathology, 2 April 1964

CONTINUING PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION:

- 1957 - 1962 Five day courses in continuing education for pathologists at the Armed Forces Institute of Pathology, Washington, D.C., as follows:
- | | |
|----------------------|-----------------------------|
| Forensic Pathology | Oral Pathology |
| Research Pathology | Histochemistry |
| Ophthalmic Pathology | Forensic Sciences Symposium |
- 1961 Radiation Control Course
Disaster Recovery Training Division
Naval Air Material Center
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
- 1966 Federal Bureau of Narcotics Training School
Department of the Treasury
Washington, D.C.
- 1968 American Society of Clinical Pathologists
Miami, Florida:
Forensic Pathology Seminar
Clinical, Epidemiological and Forensic Aspects
of Pesticide Poisonings
- 1970 Advanced Ballistics Workshop for Medical Examiners,
University of Texas Southwestern Medical School
and Dallas County Medical Examiner's Office,
Dallas, Texas
- 1971 Command and Staff Seminar conducted for Bureau of
Medicine and Surgery, Department of the Navy, by
Naval Medical School and Naval School of Health Care
Administration, Warrenton, Virginia
- 1971 Professional Administration Development Seminar,
Phase I, Part A, conducted for College of American
Pathologists by the Management Education and Research
Division of BRET, Inc. at Boston, Massachusetts
- 1971 Applied Management Conference - Eight Steps Towards
Excellence, conducted at Armed Forces Institute of
Pathology, Washington, D.C. in conjunction with
Applied Management Science, Inc.
- 1972 Forensic Sciences Symposium, Armed Forces Institute
of Pathology, Washington, D.C.
- 1974 Ballistic Workshop conducted at the Southwestern
Institute of Forensic Sciences, Dallas, Texas
- 1974 Personnel Management for Executives, conducted by
Army Regional Training Center, DC-VA-MD Region at
Pikesville, Maryland, 13-22 March 1974

- 1975 Neuropathology, Postgraduate Course in Continuing Education, Armed Forces Institute of Pathology, Washington, D.C., 27-31 January 1975
- 1975 The Senior Line Manager Institute, Office of Civilian Manpower Management, Washington, D.C. 8-12 December 1975
- 1977 USAF Clinical Laboratory Symposium, Course Number 50Z0-9300-2, Williamsburg, Virginia, 4-6 October 1977
- 1977 Gynecologic Pathology, Postgraduate Course in Continuing Education, Armed Forces Institute of Pathology, Washington, D.C., 1-4 November 1977
- 1978 Army Medical Department Pathology Symposium, Fitzsimons Army Medical Center, Denver, Colorado, 18-19 April 1978
- 1978 College of American Pathologists, Laboratory Improvement Seminar, Denver, Colorado, 20 April 1978
- 1978 Perspectives in Management Seminar, National Naval Medical Center, Bethesda, Maryland, 14 June 1978
- 1978 USAF Clinical Laboratory Symposium, Course Number J50Z0-9300-2, Seattle, Washington, 9-11 October 1978
- 1978 Pediatric Pathology, Armed Forces Institute of Pathology, Washington, D.C., 30 October - 2 November 1978
- 1979 Forensic Sciences Foundation Continuing Medical Education Program in Forensic Pathology, Annual Meeting of the American Academy of Forensic Sciences, Atlanta, Georgia, 14-16 February 1979
- 1979 Gynecologic Pathology, Joint Annual Meeting of the Maryland and Washington Societies of Pathologists, 29 September 1979
- 1979 USAF Clinical Laboratory Symposium, Course Number 50Z09300-2, San Antonio, Texas, 16-18 October 1979
- 1980 Forensic Sciences Foundation Continuing Medical Education Program in Forensic Pathology, Annual Meeting of the American Academy of Forensic Sciences, New Orleans, Louisiana, 21-23 February 1980
- 1980 Continuing Medical Education Program, National Association of Medical Examiners, New Orleans, Louisiana, 20 February 1980
- 1980 20th Annual AFIP Lectures, Armed Forces Institute of Pathology, Washington, D.C., 27-29 May 1980

- 1980 Seminar in Surgical Pathology Problems of the ENT Area, Armed Forces Institute of Pathology, Washington D.C., 30 May 1980
- 1980 Seminar in the Histopathologic Diagnosis of Infectious Diseases, Armed Forces Institute of Pathology, Washington, D.C., 30 May 1980
- 1981 Continuing Medical Education Program, National Association of Medical Examiners, Los Angeles, California, 17 February 1981
- 1981 Forensic Sciences Foundation Continuing Medical Education Program, Annual Meeting of the American Academy of Forensic Sciences, Los Angeles, California, 18-20 February 1981
- 1982 Continuing Medical Education Program, National Association of Medical Examiners, Kissimmee, Florida, 8 February 1982
- 1982 Forensic Sciences Foundation Continuing Medical Education Program, Annual Meeting of the American Academy of Forensic Sciences, Kissimmee, Florida, 9-12 February 1982
- 1982 Laboratory Information: Managing for Productivity, Southeastern Regional Medical Education Center, Birmingham, Alabama, 5-6 May 1982
- 1982 Seminar in Laboratory Medicine, Veterans Administration Medical Center, Mountain Home, Tennessee, 16 July 1982
- 1983 Seminar on Forensic Medicine, Quillen-Dishner College of Medicine, East Tennessee State University, Johnson City, Tennessee, 21 January 1983
- 1983 Continuing Medical Education Program, National Association of Medical Examiners, Cincinnati, Ohio, 15 February 1983
- 1983 Forensic Sciences Foundation Continuing Medical Education Program, Annual Meeting of the American Academy of Forensic Sciences, Cincinnati, Ohio, 16-19 February 1983
- 1983 Armed Forces Institute of Pathology Advanced Forensic Pathology Course, FBI Academy, Quantico, Virginia, 25-29 April 1983
- 1983 50th Annual Anatomic Pathology Slide Seminar, American Society of Clinical Pathologists, St. Louis, MO, 20-21 October 1983
- 1983 Continuing Medical Education Program, Annual Meeting of National Association of Medical Examiners, Williamsburg, Virginia, 14-17 November 1983

- 1984 Continuing Medical Education Program, Interim Meeting of National Association of Medical Examiners, Anaheim, CA, 21 February 1984
- 1984 Continuing Medical Education Program, Annual Meeting of the American Academy of Forensic Sciences, Anaheim, CA 22-25 February 1984
- 1984 24th International Conference on Legal Medicine, American College of Legal Medicine, Scottsdale, AZ, 10-13 May 1984
- 1984 Seminar on the Investigation of Sex Crimes, Quillen-Dishner College of Medicine, East Tennessee State University, Johnson City, TN, 18 May 1984
- 1984 Workshop: Conducting Research in Medical Education, Quillen-Dishner College of Medicine, East Tennessee State University, Johnson City, TN, 23 May 1984
- 1984 Spring Meeting, Southeastern Chapter, Society of Toxicology, Quillen-Dishner College of Medicine, East Tennessee State University, Johnson City, TN, 1 June 1984
- 1984 First Tennessee Regional Sudden Infant Death Syndrome Community Conference, East Tennessee State University, Johnson City, TN, 7 June 1984
- 1984 Loss Prevention Seminar, State Volunteer Mutual Insurance Company, East Tennessee State University, Johnson City, TN, 17 October 1984
- 1984 The Growing Role of Law in the Practice of Medicine, American College of Legal Medicine Seminar at Annual Meeting of the Association of American Medical Colleges, Chicago, IL, 31 October - 1 November 1984
- 1985 Continuing Medical Education Program, 37th Annual Meeting of the American Academy of Forensic Sciences, Las Vegas, NV, 13-16 February 1985
- 1985 Legal Medicine, Quillen-Dishner College of Medicine, East Tennessee State University, Johnson City, TN, 5 December 1985
- 1986 Continuing Medical Education Program, Trauma in the Living, Interim Meeting, National Association of Medical Examiners, New Orleans, LA, 11 February 1986
- 1986 Continuing Medical Education Program, Annual Meeting of the American Academy of Forensic Sciences, New Orleans, LA, 12-15 February 1986

- 1986 The Role of the Chief of Staff in a Changing VA Health Care Environment, North Central Regional Medical Education Center, Ann Arbor, MI, 9-11 September 1986
- 1986 Strategic Planning: Developing Interdependent Relationships, Veterans Administration Medical Center, Dayton, OH, 23-24 September 1986
- 1986 Continuing Medical Education Program, Annual Meeting, National Association of Medical Examiners, Tuscon, AZ, 18-22 November 1986
- 1987 Ethical Standards, Liability, and Informed Consent, USAF Medical Center, Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, OH, 30 January 1987
- 1987 Continuing Medical Education Program, Interim Meeting, National Association of Medical Examiners, San Diego, CA, 17 February 1987
- 1987 Continuing Medical Education Program, Annual Meeting, American Academy of Forensic Sciences, San Diego, CA, 18-21 February 1987
- 1987 Maximizing Facility Operations through Use of Planning, Resource Allocation Methodology, and Staffing, South Central Regional Medical Education Center, Norfolk, VA, 17-19 March 1987
- 1987 Liaison Conference, Mid-Atlantic Regional Medical Education Center, Williamsburg, VA, 16-19 June 1987
- 1987 Annual Meeting, National Association of Medical Examiners, San Francisco, CA, 18-23 September 1987
- 1987 Dynamic Partnership for the Future, National Conference of Directors and Chiefs of Staff, Washington, DC, 5-8 November 1987
- 1988 Interim Meeting, National Association of Medical Examiners, Philadelphia, PA, 16 February 1988
- 1988 Annual Meeting, American Academy of Forensic Sciences, Philadelphia, PA, 17-20 February 1988
- 1988 Hospital/Medical Staff Credentialling and Privileging, Mid-Atlantic Regional Medical Education Center, Columbus, OH, 15 March 1988

- 1988 Quality Health Care Management, Seventh Annual Executive Forum, Veterans Administration Medical Center Chillicothe, OH, 13 April 1988
- 1988 Multidisciplinary Research in Health Care Fields, Second Annual Research Seminar, Veterans Administration Medical Center, Dayton, OH 13 May 1988
- 1988 The Impact of DRG's on Health Care Delivery, Mid-Atlantic Regional Medical Education Center, Columbus, OH, 19 May 1988
- 1988 Mentor Training Seminar, Mid-Level Management Training Center, Williamsburg VA, 23-26 August 1988
- 1988 Executive Information Through DHCP Mid-Atlantic Regional Medical Education Center Brecksville, OH 30 August - 1 September 1988
- 1988 Strategic Planning Retreat Veterans Administration Medical Center Dayton, OH 45428 20-21 September 1988
- 1988 Continuing Medical Education Program, Annual Meeting, National Association of Medical Examiners Boston, MA 4-9 November 1988
- 1988 VA Senior Management Conference Chicago, IL 15-17 November 1988
- 1988 Human Relations Training Veterans Administration Medical Center Dayton, OH 30 November 1988
- 1989 Interim Meeting, National Association of Medical Examiners, Las Vegas, NV 14 February 1989
- 1989 Annual Meeting, American Academy of Forensic Sciences, Las Vegas, NV 15-18 February 1989

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- 1989 Monitoring and Evaluating Clinical Practice, VA Region
4 and Cleveland Regional Medical Education Center,
Indianapolis, IN
5 April 1989
- 1989 Interagency Institute for Federal Health Care Executives,
The George Washington University, Washington, D.C.
30 May 1989 - 9 June 1989
- 1989 Executive Liaison Conference, Cleveland Regional Medical
Education Center, Brecksville, OH
20-23 June 1989
- 1989 Physician Executive Leadership Program I,
Cleveland Regional Medical Education Center
Cleveland, OH
25-28 September 1989
- 1989 Continuing Medical Education Program, Annual Meeting
National Association of Medical Examiners
Sanibel Island, FL
13-18 October 1989
- 1989 Strategic Planning Retreat, Total Quality Management
VA Medical Center, Dayton, OH
19-20 October 1989
- 1989 VA Senior Management Conference
Washington, D.C.
31 October 1989 - 2 November 1989
- 1990 Interim Meeting, National Association of Medical
Examiners
Cincinnati, OH
20 February 1990
- 1990 Continuing Medical Education Program
American Academy of Forensic Sciences
Cincinnati, OH
21-23 February 1990
- 1990 Managing for Quality: Integration and Motivation
Cleveland Regional Medical Education Center
Chicago, IL
3-4 April 1990
- 1990 Physician Executive Leadership Program II
Cleveland Regional Medical Education Center
Cleveland, OH
9-12 July 1990

1990 Continuing Medical Education Program
National Association of Medical Examiners
Denver CO
14-16 September 1990

1991 Interim Meeting, National Association of
Medical Examiners
Anaheim , CA
19 February 1991

1991 Continuing Medical Education Program
American Academy of Forensic Sciences
Anaheim, CA
20-22 February 1991

1991 Fourth Annual Conference on Federal
Quality Improvement
Washington, D.C.
29-31 May 1991

1991 Continuing Medical Education Program
National Association of Medical Examiners
Honolulu, Hawaii
22-27 September 1991

1991 VA Senior Management Conference
Washington, D.C.
12-13 November 1991

1992 Continuing Medical Education Program
American Academy of Forensic Sciences
New Orleans, LA
19-21 February 1992

1992 Interim Meeting, National Association of
Medical Examiners
New Orleans, LA
18 February 1992

1992 Joint Commission on Accreditation of
Healthcare Organizations Update
Reno, NV
14-16 April 1992

1992

First Annual DNA Course
Armed Forces Institute of Pathology
Bethesda, MD
15-16 May 1992

1992

Continuing Medical Education Program
National Association of Medical Examiners
Milwaukee, WI
19-23 September 1992

PROFESSIONAL AWARDS:

The C.V. Mosby Award for Scholastic Excellence, 15 June 1956.

Certificate of Recognition for Outstanding Contribution to Medicolegal Investigation, Department of Medical Examiner-Coroner, County of Los Angeles, California, 10 October 1968.

Certificate of Appreciation for Outstanding Contributions to the Programs of the International Police Academy, Office of Public Safety, Agency for International Development, Department of State, 24 November 1971.

Physician's Recognition Award, American Medical Association, 1972.

Certificate of Appreciation, National Association of Underwater Instructors, 8 April 1972.

Honorary Fellow, American College of Legal Medicine, 10 May 1974.

Honorary Membership, Hollywood Academy of Medicine, 13 June 1974.

Certificate of Appreciation in Recognition of Outstanding Service, Commission on Continuing Education, American Society of Clinical Pathologists, 1968-1969.

Certificate of Recognition of Achievement as Member, Council on Forensic Pathology, Commission on Continuing Education, American Society of Clinical Pathologists, 1969-1974.

Award by the American Academy of Forensic Sciences for professional and literary contributions as Editor of the Journal of Forensic Sciences, 1972-1974, and for continuing efforts in advancing the cause of the Forensic Sciences, 20 February 1975.

Physician's Recognition Award, American Medical Association, 1974-1977 (Valid to June 30, 1977).

1974 American Society of Clinical Pathologists - College of American Pathologists Pathology Continuing Medical Education Certificate (Valid to June 30, 1977).

Certificate of Distinguished Service, Armed Forces Institute of Pathology, 15 April 1975.

Certificate of Appreciation for Extraordinary Service, Office of Special Investigations, United States Air Force, 14 April 1975.

Certificate of Appreciation from The American Board of Pathology for Service on the Test Committee for Forensic Pathology, 31 December 1975.

Physician's Recognition Award, American Medical Association, 1978-1981 (Valid to 1 October 1981).

The Pathology Continuing Medical Education Award of the American Society of Clinical Pathologists, College of American Pathologists, International Academy of Pathology and the Intersociety Pathology Council, 1978-1981 (Valid to 1 October 1981).

Certificate of Merit from the Surgeon General of the Navy, 1 October 1980.

Physician's Recognition Award, American Medical Association, 1982-1985 (Valid to 1 January 1985).

The Pathology Continuing Medical Education Award of the American Society of Clinical Pathologists, College of American Pathologists, International Academy of Pathology, and Intersociety Pathology Council, 1982-1985 (Valid to 1 January 1985).

Medical Center Director's Commendation, Veterans Administration Medical Center, Mountain Home, Tennessee, October 1982.

Medical Center Director's Commendation, Veterans Administration Medical Center, Mountain Home, Tennessee, June 1983.

Physician's Recognition Award, American Medical Association (Valid until 1 March 1988).

The Pathology Continuing Medical Education Award of the American Society of Clinical Pathologists, College of American Pathologists, International Academy of Pathology, and Intersociety Pathology Council, 1 March 1984 to 1 March 1988.

Commendation for Outstanding Contributions to the City of Johnson City by Resolution of the Mayor on behalf of the Board of Commissioners and the City of Johnson City, Tennessee, 18 July 1985.

Honorary Captain, Johnson City Police Department, Johnson City, Tennessee, 18 July 1985.

The Pathology Continuing Medical Education Award of the American Society of Clinical Pathologists, College of American Pathologists, International Academy of Pathology, and Intersociety Pathology Council, 1 July 1988 - 1 July 1991.

Physician's Recognition Award, American Medical Association, Valid 1 August 1988 - 1 July 1991.

The Commission on Continuing Education Commissioners' Medal, American Society of Clinical Pathologists, Chicago, Illinois, August, 1989.

Resolution by Executive Committee, Wright State University School of Medicine, Dayton, Ohio, for Exceptional Service to the School of Medicine, 14 March 1991.

Department of Veterans Affairs Distinguished Career Award, Washington, DC, August 1992.

COMMISSIONS AS NAVAL OFFICER:

Ensign, U.S. Naval Reserve, 1135 and 1995, effective 15 September 1953.

Ensign, U.S. Naval Reserve, 1995, called to active duty in Senior Medical Student Program, effective 17 November 1955.

Lieutenant Junior Grade, Medical Corps, U.S. Naval Reserve, 2105, effective 15 December 1954.

Lieutenant, Medical Corps, U.S. Naval Reserve, 2105, effective 1 September 1956.

Lieutenant, Medical Corps, U.S. Navy, 2100, effective 15 February 1957.

Lieutenant Commander, Medical Corps, U.S. Navy, 2100, effective 1 July 1962.

Commander, Medical Corps, U.S. Navy, 2100, effective 1 October 1966.

Captain, Medical Corps, U.S. Navy, 2100, effective 15 June 1971, to rank from 1 July 1970.

Captain, Medical Corps, U.S. Navy, Retired, effective 1 October 1980.

MILITARY DECORATIONS AND AWARDS:

Legion of Merit

Joint Service Commendation Medal

Navy Unit Commendation

Air Force Outstanding Unit Award

National Defense Service Medal with Star

MILITARY STAFF ASSIGNMENTS:

Assistant Pathologist, U.S. Naval Hospital, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, 1961 - 1962.

Chief of Laboratory Service, U.S. Naval Hospital, Guam, 1963 - 1965.

Chief, Forensic Pathology Branch, Military Environmental Pathology Division, Armed Forces Institute of Pathology, Washington, D.C., 1965 - 1970.

Assistant Chief, Military Environmental Pathology Division, Armed Forces Institute of Pathology, Washington, D.C., 1967 - 1970.

Chief, Marine Biopathology Branch, Armed Forces Institute of Pathology, Washington, D.C., 1967 - 1972.

Registrar, Registry of Forensic Pathology, American Registry of Pathology, Armed Forces Institute of Pathology, Washington, D.C., 1965 - 1975.

Acting Chief, Military Environmental Pathology Division and Acting Chief, Wound Ballistics Pathology Branch, Armed Forces Institute of Pathology, Washington, D.C., 4 May 1966 - 20 July 1966; 15 July 1968 - 23 August 1968; 7 July 1969 - 8 August 1969.

Acting Chief, Accident Pathology Branch, Armed Forces Institute of Pathology, Washington, D.C., 2 July 1968 - 31 December 1968; 14 July 1970 - 14 October 1970.

Acting Registrar, Registry of Accident Pathology, American Registry of Pathology, Armed Forces Institute of Pathology, Washington, D.C., 10 July 1970 - 4 January 1971.

Acting Transportation Officer, Walter Reed Army Medical Center, Washington, D.C., 5 May 1970 - 15 April 1975.

Acting Chief, Military Environmental Pathology Division, Armed Forces Institute of Pathology, Washington, D.C., 31 July 1970 - 1 September 1970.

Chief, Military Environmental Pathology Division, Armed Forces Institute of Pathology, Washington, D.C., 1 August 1972 - 31 August 1974.

Chairman, Department of Forensic Sciences, Armed Forces Institute of Pathology, Washington, D.C., 1 September 1974 - 15 April 1975.

Chairman, Department of Laboratory Medicine, National Naval Medical Center, 28 April 1975 - 31 July 1980.

Acting Director of Clinical Services, National Naval Medical Center, Bethesda, MD, 23-28 January 1978; 24-29 July 1978.

Acting Commanding Officer, National Naval Medical Center, Bethesda, MD, 12-15 July 1978.

Acting Director of Clinical Services, National Naval Medical Center, Bethesda, MD, 27 February - 9 March 1979; 25 June - 8 July 1979; 27 August - 6 September 1979; 15-21 September 1979.

Acting Commanding Officer, National Naval Medical Center, Bethesda, MD, 29 February - 1 March 1980.

Acting Director of Clinical Services, National Naval Medical Center, Bethesda, MD, 24 December 1979 - 4 January 1980; 2-8 March 1980.

VETERANS ADMINISTRATION STAFF ASSIGNMENTS:

Chief, Laboratory Service, Veterans Administration Medical Center, Mountain Home, Tennessee, 1 October 1980 - 30 June 1983.

Acting Chief of Staff, Veterans Administration Medical Center, Mountain Home, Tennessee, 21-25 September 1981; 3-5 November 1981; 14-17 May 1982, 11 June 1982; 12-16 July 1982; 23-24 September 1982; 13-15 April 1983.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENT, STATE OF TENNESSEE

Assistant Chief Medical Examiner, Office of the Chief Medical Examiner, Department of Health and Environment, State of Tennessee, 2 September 1983 - 29 June 1986.

Member, Ad Hoc Committee for Inspection and Accreditation, Office of the Chief Medical Examiner, Department of Health and Environment, State of Tennessee, 2 September 1983 - 29 June, 1986.

VETERANS ADMINISTRATION MEDICAL CENTER, DAYTON, OHIO

Chief of Staff, Veterans Administration Medical Center, Dayton, Ohio, 29 June 1986 - 6 April 1991.

Acting Director, Veterans Administration Medical Center, Dayton, OH, 19-23 December 1986; 3 August 1987; 26-27 August 1987; 24-25 September 1987; 1 October 1987; 14 October 1987; 24 October - 2 November 1987; 19 November 1987; 16-24 January 1988; 24 April 1989; 16-17 May 1989; 19 May 1989; 19-21 July 1989; 30-31 August 1989; 20-23 September 1989; 7-8 November 1989; 25 and 29 June 1990.

DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS, WASHINGTON, D.C.

Deputy Medical Inspector, Veterans Health Administration, Department of Veterans Affairs, Washington, D.C., 7 April 1991 - 31 August 1992.

Retired from Department of Veterans Affairs, Washington, DC, 31 August 1992.

ARMED FORCES INSTITUTE OF PATHOLOGY, WASHINGTON, D.C.

Distinguished Scientist, American Registry of Pathology and
the Armed Forces Medical Examiner, Armed Forces Institute of
Pathology, Washington, D.C., 1 October 1992 -

Member, Graduate Medical Education Committee, Armed Forces
Institute of Pathology, 1 November 1992 -

Co-Director, Residency Program in Forensic Pathology, Office
of the Armed Forces Medical Examiner, Armed Forces Institute of
Pathology, 1 October 1992 -

Member, Department of Defense Forensic Science Advisory
Committee, 1 October 1992 -

SPECIAL DUTIES AND COMMITTEES RELATED TO MILITARY ASSIGNMENTS:

Alternate Medical Officer, Radiation Control Team, Fourth Naval District, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, 1961-1962.

Associate Pathologist, Office of the Chief Medical Examiner, State of Maryland, 1962-1963.

Approved Pathologist, Office of the Chief Medical Examiner, State of Maryland, Montgomery County, 1962-1963.

Deputy Medical Examiner, Government of Guam, 1963-1965.

Project Officer, A Pilot Study of Drug Excretion in the Urines of Military Separates, for Assistant Secretary of Defense (Health and Environment), 18 January 1971 - 5 April 1971.

Chairman, Ad Hoc Committee, to coordinate development of Master of Science degree program between George Washington University and Armed Forces Institute of Pathology, 15 September 1971 - 3 May 1972.

Member, Faculty Advisory Committee, to provide continuous liaison with representatives from the Department of Forensic Sciences, The George Washington University for the Master of Science in Forensic Science and/or Forensic Pathology Degree Programs, 15 May 1972 - 15 April 1975.

Member, Long Range Planning Council, Armed Forces Institute of Pathology, Washington, D.C., effective 9 January 1974.

Chairman, Medical Library Committee, National Naval Medical Center, Bethesda, MD, 13 May 1975 - 31 July 1980.

Chairman, Blood Transfusion Review Committee, National Naval Medical Center, Bethesda, MD, 3 June 1975 - 31 July 1980.

Member, Medical Isotopes Committee, National Naval Medical Center, Bethesda, MD, 27 May 1975 - 1976.

Member, Interagency Committee on Laboratory Medicine, 1975-1980.

Member, Graduate Education Committee, National Naval Medical Center, Bethesda, MD, 27 May 1975 - 31 July 1980.

Member, Executive Council of the Graduate Education Committee, National Naval Medical Center, Bethesda, MD, 1 August 1975 - 31 July 1978.

Member, Ad Hoc Search Committee for Chairperson, Department of Pathology, Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences, 1975-1976.

Chairman, Laboratory Equipment Replacement Program, Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, Washington, D.C., 4 September 1975 - 31 July 1980.

Functional Representative of Bureau of Medicine and Surgery for Clinical Laboratory Matters, Tri-Service Medical Information System (TRIMIS) Program, 17 December 1975 - 31 July 1980.

Chairman, Specialty Advisory Committee on Pathology, 1976.

Member, Tumor Board, National Naval Medical Center, Bethesda, MD, 1976-1977.

Member, Credentials Committee, National Naval Medical Center, Bethesda, MD, 1976-1980.

Chairman, Medical Laboratory Sciences Training Programs Task Group for Medical-Dental Training Committee, Interservice Training Review Organization, 1977-1978.

Chairman, Ad Hoc Committee on Throat Culture Contact Reporting, National Naval Medical Center, Bethesda, MD, 1978.

Chairman, Command Redevelopment Advisory Council, National Naval Medical Center, Bethesda, MD, 1978-1979.

Chairman, Ad Hoc Committee on Preadmission Testing, National Naval Medical Center, Bethesda, MD, 1979-1980.

Member, Medical Corps Selection Board, Department of the Navy, 11-22 June 1979.

Member, Executive Council of the Graduate Education Committee, National Naval Medical Center, Bethesda, MD, 1 September 1979 - 31 August 1980.

Representative of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery to the Subcommittee of Pathology and Laboratory Medicine, Federal Health Resources Sharing Committee, 15 August 1979 - 31 July 1980.

Chairman, Specialty Advisory Committee on Pathology, 1979.

Chairman, Ad Hoc Committee for Ward Medical Officer, National Naval Medical Center, Bethesda, MD, 1979-1980.

SPECIAL DUTIES AND COMMITTEES RELATED TO VETERANS ADMINISTRATION ASSIGNMENTS:

Member, Clinical Executive Board, Veterans Administration Medical Center, Mountain Home, TN, 1 October 1980 - 30 June 1983.

Member, Quality Assurance Subcommittee, Veterans Administration Medical Center, Mountain Home, TN, 1 October 1980 - 30 June 1983.

Member (Non-voting), Dean's Committee, Veterans Administration Medical Center, Mountain Home, TN, 1 October 1980 - 30 June 1983.

Member, Therapeutic Agents and Pharmacy Reviews Committee, Veterans Administration Medical Center, Mountain Home, TN, 1 October 1980 - 30 June 1983.

Member, Professional Education Committee, Veterans Administration Medical Center, Mountain Home, TN, 1 February 1981 - 30 June 1983.

Chairman, Laboratory Management Committee, Laboratory Service, Veterans Administration Medical Center, Mountain Home, TN, 12 February 1981 - 30 June 1983.

Member, Research and Development Committee, Veterans Administration Medical Center, Mountain Home, TN, 1 July 1981 - 31 October 1981.

Chairman, Human Subjects Subcommittee, Veterans Administration Medical Center, Mountain Home, TN, 1 July 1981 - 30 June 1983.

Member, District Planning Board, Medical District 8, 29 October 1981 - 30 June 1983.

Chairman, Medical Center Medical District Initiated Planning Program (MEDIPP) Planning Board, 5 February 1982 - 30 June 1983.

Member, Nutrition Committee, Veterans Administration Medical Center, Mountain Home, TN 1 July 1981 - 30 June 1983.

Member, VACO Disciplinary Board, Veterans Administration Medical Center, Martinsburg, WV, 7-9 July 1982.

Chairman, House Staff Advisory Subcommittee, Veterans Administration Medical Center, Mountain Home, TN, 5 August 1982 - 8 March 1983.

Member, Resources Committee, Veterans Administration Medical Center, Mountain Home, TN, 5 November 1981 - 30 September 1982.

Member, House Staff Review Committee, Veterans Administration Medical Center, Mountain Home, TN, 10 February 1983 - 30 June 1983.

Chairman, Clinical Executive Board, Veterans Administration Medical Center, Dayton, OH, 29 June 1986 - 6 April 1991.

Chairman, Professional Standards Board for Physicians, Veterans Administration Medical Center, Dayton, OH, 29 June 1986 - 6 April 1991.

Chairman, Professional Standards Board for Physician Assistants, Veterans Administration Medical Center, Dayton, OH, 29 June 1986 - 6 April 1991.

Chairman, Professional Council, Veterans Administration Medical Center, Dayton, OH, 5 August 1987 - 1990.

Member, Administrative Executive Board; Postgraduate and Inservice Training Committee; Resources Committee; Dean's Committee; Space Committee; Research and Development Committee; Position Management Committee; House Staff Review Committee; and Tuition Support Committee. Veterans Administration Medical Center, Dayton, OH, 29 June 1986 - 6 April 1991.

Member, Medical Inspector's Team for Special Purpose Site Visit to Veterans Administration Medical Center, Bay Pines, FL, 18-20 May 1987.

Member, Medical District 13 Chiefs of Staff Council, 29 June 1986 - 20 July 1987.

Chairman, Medical District 13 Chiefs of Staff Council, 20 July 1987 - 20 July 1989

Member, Planning Committees for 1987 Liaison Conference and 1989 Chiefs of Staff Training Program, Mid-Atlantic Regional Medical Education Center, Brecksville, OH, 1987-1988.

Member, Medical District 13 Planning Board, 20 July 1987 - 20 July 1989

Member (ex-officio), Medical District 13 Executive Council, 20 July 1987 - 20 July 1989

Member, Planning Committee, Executive Liaison Conference, Cleveland Regional Medical Education Center, Brecksville, OH 1989.

Consultant to Planning Committee, National Chiefs of Staff Training Program, Cleveland Regional Medical Education Center, Brecksville, OH 1989.

Acting Assistant Associate Deputy Chief Medical Director, Department of Veterans Affairs, Washington, D.C., 13 July 1989 - 18 August 1989.

Acting Associate Deputy Chief Medical Director, Department of Veterans Affairs, Washington, D.C., 17-18 July 1989; 15-17 August 1989.

Member, Executive Oversight Team for Contract Service Centers, Department of Veterans Affairs, Washington, D.C., 1989 - 1990.

Member, Technical Advisory Group for Regional Site Review Protocol, 2 March 1992 - 31 August 1992.

SPECIAL DUTIES AND COMMITTEES RELATED TO UNIVERSITY ASSIGNMENTS:

Member, Planning Committee, Introduction to Clinical Medicine IV: Cognitive and Conceptual Introduction to Medicine, East Tennessee State University, Johnson City, TN, 23 August 1982 - 30 April 1986.

Member, College of Medicine Screening Committee for Distinguished Faculty Award, July 1983.

Faculty Advisor for Medical Student Ruth E. Ventrice, Class of 1987, 8 August 1983 - 30 June 1985.

Member, Standing Committee on Administration and Budget, University Physician's Practice Group, Medical Education Assistance Corporation, 23 August 1983 - 30 April 1986.

Member, Planning Committee, Introduction to Clinical Medicine IV: Clinical Laboratory Medicine, 30 November 1983 - 30 April 1986.

Chairman, Residency Planning and Review Committee, Department of Pathology, Quillen-Dishner College of Medicine, 1 December 1983 - 30 April 1986.

Faculty Advisor for Medical Student Charles W. Fleisher, Class of 1986, 26 March 1984 - 30 April 1986.

Member, Graduate Faculty Committee for E. Jayne Moffat, Candidate for Master's Degree in Biomedical Sciences (Pharmacology).

Faculty Advisor for Medical Student Michael H. West, Class of 1988, 2 August 1984 - 30 April 1986.

Member, Executive Committee, Wright State University School of Medicine, Dayton, OH, 1 July 1986 - 29 March 1991.

Member, Committee on Diagnostic Technology of the Task Force on Medical Student Education, Wright State University School of Medicine, Dayton, OH, 1986 - 1987.

Member, Residency Policy Committee, Wright State University School of Medicine, Dayton, OH, 17 August 1987 - 29 March 1991.

Member, Dean's Council, Wright State University School of Medicine, Dayton, OH, 27 March 1989 - 29 March 1991.

Member, Continuing Medical Education Committee, Wright State University School of Medicine, Dayton, OH, 30 August 1989 - 29 March 1991.

Member, VA Medical Center Management Advisory Committee, Wright State University School of Medicine, Dayton, OH, 1 September 1989 - 29 March 1991.

APPOINTMENTS AS CONSULTANT:

Consultant in Pathology, Guam Memorial Hospital, Agana, Guam, 1965

Consultant in Forensic Pathology (BUMED Code 316S-31), Professional Division, Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, Department of the Navy, 1970-1975

Consultant in Forensic Pathology, The American Board of Pathology, 1972 and 1973

Member, Test Committee for Special Examination in Forensic Pathology, The American Board of Pathology, 1973-1975

Guest Examiner, Special Field of Forensic Pathology, The American Board of Pathology, 1972-1975

Consultant in Laboratory Medicine (BUMED Code 21S), Medical Corps Division, Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, Department of the Navy, 9 June 1975 - 31 July 1980

Navy Representative, Scientific Advisory Board of Consultants, Armed Forces Institute of Pathology, Washington, D.C., 1976-1980

Representative of Bureau of Medicine and Surgery to Committee on Pathology, Society of Medical Consultants to the Armed Forces, November 1977

Consultant for the Development of Staffing Standards for the Specialty of Pathology, Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, Department of the Navy, 1978-1980

Member, Survey Team, Inspection of Medical Technology Program at Sacred Heart Hospital, Allentown, PA, for National Accrediting Agency for Clinical Laboratory Sciences, 29 November 1979

Inspector, Commission on Inspection and Accreditation, College of American Pathologists, for O.B. Hunter Memorial Laboratory, Bethesda, MD, 14 December 1979

Member, Panel on Irritant and Vesicant Chemicals, Committee on Toxicology, Commission on Life Sciences, National Research Council, National Academy of Sciences, Washington, D.C., 29 December 1982 - 17 June 1985

Physician Consultant to Laboratory Service, Veterans Administration Medical Center, Mountain Home, Tennessee, 1 October 1983 - 30 September 1985

Specialist Survey Respondent (Forensic Medicine) to American College of Physicians for A Library for Internists IV, Annals of Internal Medicine 96:385-401, 1982, and A Library for Internists V, Annals of Internal Medicine 102:423-437, 1985.

APPOINTMENTS AS EDITOR:

Associate Editor, Journal of Forensic Sciences, 1971-1972

Editor, Journal of Forensic Sciences, 1972-1974

Associate Editor, Journal of Forensic Sciences, 1979 - 1992

TEACHING APPOINTMENTS:

Assistant Instructor in Pathology and Fellow in Pepper Laboratory of Clinical Medicine, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, February 1960 - May 1960

Guest Lecturer, Sophomore Class in Forensic Medicine, Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, 1961 and 1962

Guest Lecturer, U.S. Naval Medical School, National Naval Medical Center, Bethesda, Maryland, 1963 and 1965

Lecturer in Homicide Investigation, Police Division, Department of Public Safety, Government of Guam, 1965

Guest Lecturer, Seminar in Homicide Investigation, Department of Legal Medicine, Harvard Medical School, Boston, Massachusetts, May 1966, November 1966, and May 1967

Guest Lecturer, Seminar in Homicide Investigation, Maryland Medical-Legal Foundation, Baltimore, Maryland, 1968 - 1974

Course Director, Postgraduate Course in Forensic Pathology, Armed Forces Institute of Pathology, Washington, D.C., 1966-1970

Program Director, Residency in Special Field of Forensic Pathology, Armed Forces Institute of Pathology, Washington, D.C., 1966-1974

Instructor, Basic and Advanced Courses for Special Agents, Headquarters, Naval Investigative Service, Naval Intelligence Command, Arlington, Virginia, 1966-1969

Instructor, Basic Course for Special Agents, Headquarters, Naval Investigative Service, Naval Intelligence Command, Alexandria, Virginia, 1970-1971, 1973-1974

Faculty, Postgraduate Course in Forensic Dentistry, Armed Forces Institute of Pathology, Washington, D.C., 1966-1970

Faculty, Postgraduate Course in Aerospace Pathology, Armed Forces Institute of Pathology, Washington, D.C., 1966-1970; 1974

Faculty, Inservice Training Program in Homicide Investigation, Criminal Investigations Division, Metropolitan Police Department, District of Columbia, May 1969; October 1969; May 1970; April 1971; September 1972; March 1973; September 1973

Faculty, Forensic Sciences Symposium, Armed Forces Institute of Pathology, Washington, D.C., 1969, 1973

Faculty, Postgraduate Course in Accident Pathology, Armed Forces Institute of Pathology, Washington, D.C., 1970

Faculty, Workshop for Public Defenders, Government of the District of Columbia, Washington, D.C., September 1971

Course Director, Postgraduate Course in Pathology of the Aquatic Environment, Armed Forces Institute of Pathology, Washington, D.C., 1972

Professorial Lecturer in Forensic Science, The George Washington University, Washington, D.C., 1972-1976

Faculty, Seminar in Forensic Pathology, College of American Pathologists, Oakland, California, May 1972; Atlanta, Georgia, March 1973; Kansas City, Missouri, April 1974

Faculty, Postgraduate Course in Forensic Pathology, Armed Forces Institute of Pathology, Washington, D.C., November 1972; November 1973; November 1974

Faculty, State of New Jersey Seminars in Homicide Investigation, Linden, New Jersey, May 1972, November 1972, April 1973

Guest Lecturer in Forensic Pathology, Laboratory Service, Naval Hospital, Bethesda, Maryland, December 1972; February 1973

Guest Lecturer, Howard University Medical School, February 1973

Course Director, Seminar in Forensic Pathology, College of American Pathologists, Saddle Brook, New Jersey, June 1973

Faculty, Seminar on Medicolegal Investigations in Criminal Cases, County of Allegheny, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, October 1973; January 1974; April 1974

Moderator, Annual Slide Seminar, "Cancer or Pseudocancer", Annual AFIP Lectures, 27 March 1974

Guest Speaker, Hollywood Academy of Medicine, Hollywood, California, 13 June 1974

Faculty, Death Investigation Seminar, Corning Community College, Corning, New York, 9 July 1974

Course Director, Seminar on Aquatic Pathology, Armed Forces Institute of Pathology, Washington, D.C., 24 September 1974

Faculty, Postgraduate Course in Forensic Dentistry, Armed Forces Institute of Pathology, Washington, D.C., 30 September 1974

Faculty, Symposium on the Medical-Ethical-Legal Aspects of Organ Transplantation, D.C. Medical Society Auditorium, Washington, D.C., 12 October 1974

Faculty, Bucks County Homicide Seminar, Trevoese, Pennsylvania, 15 October 1974

Faculty, Postgraduate Course in Forensic Pathology, Armed Forces Institute of Pathology, Washington, D.C., 12 November 1974; 13 November 1975

Guest Lecturer, Staff Medical Conference, Naval Regional Medical Center, Camp Lejeune, North Carolina, 13 February 1975

Medical Director, Medical Technology and Medical Laboratory Technician Schools, Naval Health Sciences Education and Training Command, Bethesda, MD, 1975-1980

Resource Staff Member, Personnel Management for Executives Program, Department of the Army Regional Training Center, Baltimore, MD, 12-23 January 1976

Professor of Pathology, The George Washington University School of Medicine and Health Sciences, 1 July 1975 - 30 June 1980

Professor of Pathology, Georgetown University School of Medicine, 1 July 1976 - 30 June 1980

Professor of Pathology, Uniformed Services University for the Health Sciences, 1 October 1976 - 30 September 1979

Program Director, Residency in Anatomic and Clinical Pathology, National Naval Medical Center, Bethesda, MD, 1975-1980

Resource Staff Member, Personnel Management for Executives Program, Central Atlantic Regional Training Center, Department of the Army, Williamsburg, VA, 27 February - 9 March 1979

Guest Lecturer on Laboratory Management, Health Care Administration Course, Naval School of Health Sciences, Bethesda, MD, 30 January 1979

Faculty, Forensic Science Seminar, Office of the Medical Investigator, University of New Mexico School of Medicine, Albuquerque, NM, 8-9 August 1979

Faculty, Workshop on Medicolegal Problems in the Clinical Laboratory, Fifth Annual Meeting of The Society of Armed Forces Medical Laboratory Scientists, San Antonio, Texas 18-19 October 1979

Professor of Pathology, Quillen-Dishner College of Medicine, East Tennessee State University, Johnson City, Tennessee, 1 September 1980 - 30 April 1986.

Faculty, Continuing Medical Education Seminar in Laboratory Medicine, Quillen-Dishner College of Medicine, East Tennessee State University, Johnson City, Tennessee, 23 September 1981

Faculty, Medico-Legal Seminar, Office of the Chief Medical Examiner, Commonwealth of Virginia, and Department of Legal Medicine, Medical College of Virginia, Abingdon, Virginia, 8 October 1981

Resource Staff Member, Personnel Management for Executives Program, Central Atlantic Regional Training Center, Department of the Army, Williamsburg, VA, 2-12 March 1982

Faculty, Seminar in Laboratory Medicine, Veterans Administration Medical Center, Mountain Home, TN, 16 July 1982

Professor of Pathology, East Tennessee State University School of Graduate Studies, Johnson City, TN, 3 August 1982 -

Faculty, Medico-Legal Seminar, Office of the Chief Medical Examiner, Commonwealth of Virginia, and Department of Legal Medicine, Medical College of Virginia, Roanoke, Virginia, 21 October 1982 .

Faculty, Forensic Pathology, Upper East Tennessee Law Enforcement Training Commission, East Tennessee State University, Johnson City, Tennessee, 16 December 1982

Course Director and Faculty, Seminar on Forensic Medicine, Quillen-Dishner College of Medicine, East Tennessee State University, Johnson City, Tennessee, 21 January 1983

Faculty, Seminar on Forensic Pathology, Department of Pathology, Vanderbilt University School of Medicine, Nashville, Tennessee, 28-29 January 1983

Faculty, Tennessee Medical Examiner Seminar, Sweetwater, Tennessee, 12 March 1983

Guest Speaker, The Kiwanis Club of Bristol, Tennessee, 21 April 1983

Faculty, Seminar on Sudden Infant Death Syndrome, First Tennessee Regional Public Health Center, Johnson City, Tennessee, 16 September 1983

Faculty, Aerospace Pathology Course, Armed Forces Institute of Pathology, Washington, D.C., 8 November 1983

Faculty, Advanced Forensic Pathology Course, Armed Forces Institute of Pathology, FBI Academy, Quantico, VA, 12 April 1984

Faculty, 24th International Conference on Legal Medicine, American College of Legal Medicine, Scottsdale, AZ, 11 May 1984

Course Director and Faculty, Seminar on the Investigation of Sex Crimes, Quillen-Dishner College of Medicine, East Tennessee State University, Johnson City, TN, 18 May 1984

Guest Speaker, Tri-Cities Chapter, Tennessee Society for Clinical Microbiology, Veterans Administration Medical Center, Mountain Home, TN, 5 June 1984

Faculty, Death Investigation Seminar, Upper East Tennessee Law Enforcement Training Commission, East Tennessee State University, Johnson City, TN, 15 August 1984

Resource Staff Member, Personnel Management for Executives Program, Department of the Army Regional Training Center, U.S. Army Forces Command, Charleston, SC, 9-21 September 1984

Faculty, American College of Legal Medicine Seminar, "The Growing Role of Law in the Practice of Medicine", Annual Meeting of the Association of American Medical Colleges, Chicago, IL, 31 October - 1 November 1984

Moderator, Scientific Session, Pathology and Biology Section, 37th Annual Meeting, American Academy of Forensic Sciences, Las Vegas, NV, 14 February 1985

Faculty, (Forensic Pathology, Forensic Medicine), Veterans Administration Physician and Dentists In-Residence Program, South Central Regional Medical Education Center, Jefferson Barracks Division, St. Louis, MO, 1981-1985

Faculty, Special Topics (Forensic Pathology), Criminal Justice Course No. 321-4967-001, Department of Criminal Justice, East Tennessee State University, Spring Semester (25 February, 4 March and 25 March), 1985

Faculty, Advanced Forensic Pathology Course, Armed Forces Institute of Pathology, FBI Academy, Quantico, VA, 18 April 1985

Course Director and Faculty, Legal Medicine Seminar, Quillen-Dishner College of Medicine, East Tennessee State University, Johnson City, TN, 5 December 1985.

Assistant Dean for Veterans Affairs and Professor of Pathology, Wright State University School of Medicine, Dayton, OH, 1 July 1986 - 29 March 1991.

Faculty, Basic Forensic Pathology Course, Armed Forces Institute of Pathology, Washington, DC, 3 November 1986.

Guest faculty, Annual Death Investigation Seminar of the Indiana Forensic Science Commission, Indiana Coroner's Association, and Department of Pathology, Indiana University School of Medicine, Indianapolis, IN, 21-22 April 1988.

Guest Faculty, Annual Death Investigation Seminar of the Indiana Forensic Science Commission, Indiana Coroner's Association, and Department of Pathology, Indiana University School of Medicine, Indianapolis, IN, 28 April 1989.

PROFESSIONAL SOCIETIES:

Fellow, College of American Pathologists
Fellow, American Society of Clinical Pathologists
Fellow, American Academy of Forensic Sciences
Honorary Fellow, American College of Legal Medicine
Life Member, Association of Military Surgeons of the United States
Southern Medical Association
The Society of Medical Consultants to the Armed Forces
The Society of Armed Forces Medical Laboratory Scientists
American Association of Blood Banks
Academy of Clinical Laboratory Physicians and Scientists
National Association of Medical Examiners
The New York Academy of Sciences
United States Naval Institute (Life Member)
The Retired Officers Association (Life Member)
Life Member, Federal Health Care Executives Institute Alumni Association

OFFICES AND APPOINTMENTS IN NATIONAL PROFESSIONAL SOCIETIES:

American Academy of Forensic Sciences

| | |
|-----------|--|
| 1966-1967 | Member of Reference Committee, Program Committee, and Geographic Forensic Pathology Committee, Pathology and Biology Section |
| 1969-1970 | Secretary, Pathology and Biology Section |
| 1970-1971 | Council Chairman Chairman, Pathology and Biology Section Chairman, Membership Committee |
| 1972-1974 | Chairman, Publications Committee |
| 1973 | Member, Nominating Committee |
| 1975-1976 | Member, Ad Hoc Committee on a National Institute for Forensic Sciences |
| 1979- | Member, Publications Committee |
| 1984-1985 | Member, Best Resident Paper Committee, Pathology and Biology Section |
| 1988-1989 | Member, Strategic Planning Committee |
| 1989-1990 | Member, Strategic Planning Committee |
| 1990-1992 | Member, Strategic Planning Committee |
| 1992- | Member, Strategic Planning Committee |

College of American Pathologists

1966-1975 Member, Committee on Forensic Pathology
1988- Member, Forensic Pathology Committee

American Society of Clinical Pathologists

1969-1974 Member, Council on Forensic Pathology

National Association of Medical Examiners

1971-1977 Member, Board of Directors
1975-1976 Member, Executive Committee,
Board of Directors
1978 Member, Nominating Committee
1986-1992 Member, Board of Directors
1991- Member, Executive Committee
1992- Vice President

American College of Legal Medicine

1974-1975 Member, Honorary Fellowship Committee

Washington Society of Pathologists

1978-1979 Secretary-Treasurer
1979-1980 Vice President

The Society of Armed Forces Medical Laboratory Scientists

1978-1980 Member, Board of Directors

Miscellaneous Appointments to Committees

Member, Steering Committee for an Institute of Forensic Medicine and Law, Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments, 1972

Co-Chairman, Publications Committee, Department of Forensic Science, Graduate School of Arts and Sciences, The George Washington University, Washington, D.C., 1974; and Chairman, Curriculum Committee, 1974-1975

Dayton Clinical Oncology Program

1989-1990 Member, Board of Trustees

Mid-Atlantic Forensic Pathology Association

1992- Member, Board of Directors

SPECIAL MILITARY MISSIONS:

February 1963

Temporary duty at U.S. Air Force Hospital, Harman Air Force Base (SAC), Newfoundland, to conduct medicolegal autopsies on two servicemen who died unexpectedly at Thule, Greenland, and one serviceman who died at Keflavik, Iceland

September 1963
to
October 1965

Served as Director of the Military Blood Procurement Program for Naval Forces, Marianas, Territory of Guam

April 1964

Served as military member of special fact-finding committee selected for Board of Trustees, Guam Memorial Hospital, Government of Guam, to investigate allegation of malpractice involving physician employed by Guam Memorial Hospital

January 1967

Served as forensic pathologist on team assigned to Air Force Station, Eastern Test Range, Cape Kennedy, Florida, to conduct medicolegal investigation and autopsies on Astronauts Grissom, White and Chaffee following Apollo disaster

June 1968

Served as forensic pathologist on team assigned as consultants to Chief Medical Examiner-Coroner, County of Los Angeles, during medicolegal investigation and autopsy following assassination of Senator Robert Kennedy

December 1969
to
January 1970

Served as consultant in forensic pathology to the Office of the Chief of Support Services, Department of the Army, in the case of John Albert Warren (deceased)

June 1970

Served as consultant in forensic pathology to Headquarters, U.S. Army Training Center, Fort Ord, California and participated in exhumation and medicolegal postmortem examination of the remains of Kenneth Michael Woodruff, Staff Sergeant, U.S. Army, at San Diego, California, as authorized by Order No. 318142 of 20 May 1970 by the Superior Court of the State of California for the County of San Diego

28 October 1974
to
1 November 1974

Served as consultant in forensic pathology to Civil Rights Division, United States Department of Justice, at San Juan, Puerto Rico, to conduct exhumation and medicolegal postmortem examination on the remains of Ramon Rodriguez-Marrero, as authorized on 1 October 1974 by Chief Judge, United States District Court, District of Puerto Rico

15 November 1977
to
18 November 1977

Served as consultant in forensic pathology to Naval Investigative Service - Pacific, Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, to participate in the investigation of the death of Timothy E. Schlag, a Navy dependent

MEDICOLEGAL EXPERIENCE AS EXPERT WITNESS:

- 1964 Expert witness during court-martial of airman accused of negligent homicide at Andersen Air Force Base, Guam
- Expert witness during court-martial of sailor accused of murder at Headquarters, Commander Naval Forces, Marianas, Guam
- Expert witness at Naval Board of Inquiry for investigation of explosion aboard USS AFDM-8 in Apra Harbor, U.S. Naval Station, Guam
- Expert witness in the case of the Government of Guam v. Mesa, following murder of F.M. Izezaki, Government of Guam Fish and Wildlife Conservation Officer
- March 1968 Expert witness during court-martial of marine accused of homicide, United States v. Evans, at Headquarters, Marine Corps Base, Camp Lejeune, North Carolina
- February 1968 Expert witness during court-martial of three military policemen accused of maltreatment, United States v. Krews, Elwood and Linsey, at Fort Hayes, Ohio
- May 1968 Expert witness during court-martial, United States v. Paul at Headquarters, Military District of Washington
- January 1969 Expert witness during court-martial of sailor accused of murder, United States v. Hise, at District Legal Office, Sixth Naval District, Charleston, South Carolina
- May 1970 Expert witness for the plaintiff, in conjunction with a third party claim by the Veterans Administration, and provided a deposition in the case of White v. City of Darrington, Washington, et. al., at Snohomish County, Washington, Number 90170, at Armed Forces Institute of Pathology, Washington, D.C.
- January 1971 Expert witness during court-martial, United States v. Foppiano at Headquarters, Sixth United States Army. The Presidio, San Francisco, California
- November 1973 Expert witness during Article 32 Investigation at Third Coast Guard District, Governors Island, New York

April 1976 Expert witness during trial at United States District Court, San Juan, Puerto Rico, in the case of United States v. Perez et. al.

25 March 1982 Expert witness during trial at Criminal Court of Washington County, State of Tennessee, Jonesborough, TN in the case of the State of Tennessee v. Kenneth W. Campbell

4 November 1983 Expert witness during trial at Criminal Court of Washington County, Jonesborough, TN, in case of the State of Tennessee v. Vesper Denton Hicks

9 February 1984 Expert witness for the plaintiff and provided deposition at Fairfax, VA, in the case of Abosbitan v. Kirk et. al., United States District Court for the Eastern District of Virginia, Civil Action No. 83-758-A

7 April 1984 Expert witness during trial at Criminal Court of Washington County, Jonesborough, TN, in case of the State of Tennessee v. Vesper Denton Hicks

10 December 1984 Expert witness during judicial hearing at Juvenile Court of Sullivan County, Kingsport, TN, in case of the State of Tennessee v. Danny Hicks

1 March 1985 Expert witness during preliminary hearing at Criminal Court of Johnson County, Mountain City, TN, in case of the State of Tennessee v. Lois Guy

12 March 1985 Expert witness during deposition in the case of Tony B. Treadway at Law Offices of Herndon, Coleman, and McKee, Johnson City, TN

30 April 1985 Expert witness during trial at Criminal Court of Washington County, Jonesborough, TN, in case of the State of Tennessee v. Ronald Whitaker

8 July 1985 Expert witness during trial at Criminal Court of Sullivan County, Blountville, TN, in case of the State of Tennessee v. Danny Ray Hicks

8 July 1986 Expert witness during trial of Criminal Court at Sullivan County, Blountville, TN, in case of the State of Tennessee v. Jimmy W. Long.

PROFESSIONAL PUBLICATIONS:

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2. Stahl, C.J.: The Medical Examiner System in the Territory of Guam. Journal of Forensic Sciences 11:179-185, 1966.
3. Young, B.C. and Stahl, C.J.: Gunshot Wounds. American Registry of Pathology, Washington, D.C., 1966.
4. Stahl, C.J. and Johnson, F.B.: Armed Forces Institute of Pathology Clinical Pathologic Conference Number 19-16 (Ethylene Glycol - Antifreeze-Poisoning). American Registry of Pathology, Washington, D.C., 1966.
5. Stahl, C.J.: Book Review of Forensic Odontology by Gosta Gustafson. American Elsevier Publishing Company, Inc., New York, 1966. In Military Medicine 131:1656, 1966.
6. Stahl, C.J.: Case for Diagnosis (On marijuana). Military Medicine 132:400, 414, 1967.
7. Mueller, W.F. and Stahl, C.J.: Armed Forces Institute of Pathology Clinical Pathologic Conference Number 9-67 (Rupture of Posttraumatic Aneurysm of Thoracic Aorta). American Registry of Pathology, Washington, D.C., 1967.
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10. Stahl, C.J., Young, B.C., Brown, R.J., and Ainsworth, C.A.: Forensic Aspects of Tear-Gas Pen Guns. Journal of Forensic Sciences 13:442-469, 1968.
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20. Stahl, C.J.: Drowning. In Cecil-Loeb Textbook of Medicine 13th Edition, edited by Beeson, P.B. and McDermott, W., Philadelphia, W.B. Saunders Company, 1971, pp. 45-47.
21. Stahl, C.J.: Timing of Injuries (Microscopic Slide Study Set No. M18971). American Registry of Pathology, Washington, D.C., 1971.
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56. Stahl, C.J. and Fox, R.D.: The Emergence of a Medical School: Impact on Laboratory Utilization and Cost Containment Efforts in an Affiliated Teaching Hospital. Military Medicine 151: 268-274, 1986.
57. Stahl, C.J.: Guest Editorial. Journal of Forensic Sciences 32: 301-302, 1987.
58. Stahl, C.J., McMeekin, R.R., Ruehle, C.J., and Canik, J.J.: The Medical Investigation of Airship Accidents. Journal of Forensic Sciences 33: 888-898, 1988.
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60. Peterson, F.L., Harper, A.G., Stahl, C.J., and Lewis, L.: New Traditions in VA Partnerships. VA Practitioner 7: 39-40, 1990.

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FAMILY STATUS: Married, two children

EDUCATION:

- 1966 B.S., Biochemistry, University of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois
- 1973 M.D., University of Chicago Pritzker School of Medicine, Chicago, Illinois
- 1974 Ph.D., Pharmacology, Department of Pharmacological and Physiological Sciences, University of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois

TRAINING:

- 1973-1974 Rotating Intern, San Francisco General Hospital, San Francisco, California
- 1974-1976 Psychiatry Resident, Massachusetts Mental Health Center, Boston, Massachusetts.
- 1983-1985 Neurology Resident, George Washington University School of Medicine, Washington, D.C.

EMPLOYMENT:

- 1976-1978 Clinical Associate, Laboratory of Clinical Psychopharmacology, Division of Special Mental Health Research, Intramural Research Program, National Institute of Mental Health, Saint Elizabeths Hospital, Washington, D.C.
- 1978-1984 Staff Psychiatrist, Adult Psychiatry Branch (formerly Laboratory of Clinical Psychopharmacology; Division of Special Mental Health Research), Intramural Research Program, National Institute of Mental Health, Saint Elizabeths Hospital, Washington, D.C.

- 1984-1986 Chief, Clinical Brain Studies Section, Neuropsychiatry Branch (formerly Adult Psychiatry Branch), Intramural Research Program, National Institute of Mental Health, Saint Elizabeths Hospital, Washington, D.C.
- 1986-Present Deputy Chief, Clinical Brain Disorders Branch and Chief, Neuropathology Section, Intramural Research Program, National Institute of Mental Health, Saint Elizabeths Hospital, Washington, D.C.

ACADEMIC APPOINTMENTS:

- 1973-1974 Clinical Fellow, University of California Medical School in San Francisco, California.
- 1974-1976 Clinical Fellow, Harvard Medical School, Boston, Massachusetts
- 1981-1987 Assistant Clinical Professor, Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences, George Washington University School of Medicine, Washington, D.C.
- 1988-Present Associate Clinical Professor, Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences and Department of Neurology, George Washington University School of Medicine, Washington, D.C.

CLINICAL EXPERIENCES:

- 1976 Consultant, Paul A. Dever State School, Taunton, Massachusetts
- 1978-Present Practice of Psychiatry
- 1979-1981 Consultant, Montgomery County Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation, Rockville, Maryland
- 1986-Present Practice of Neurology

OTHER ACADEMIC/CLINICAL EXPERIENCES:

- 1977-Present Neuropsychiatry Consultant, District of Columbia Medical Examiner's Office, Washington, D.C.
- 1979, 1984, 1986, 1989 Examiner, American Board of Psychiatry and Neurology
- 1984-1986 Editorial Board, Gerodiatrics

1986-1988 Co-director, Behavioral Neurology Service, Saint Elizabeths Hospital,
Washington, D.C.

1986-Present Guest Researcher, Experimental Therapeutics Branch, Intramural Research
Program, National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Stroke, National
Institute of Health, Bethesda, Maryland

MILITARY SERVICE:

1972-1973 Ensign, USPHS, Senior COSTEP
1976-1978 Lt. Commander, USPHS
1978-1987 Commander, USPHS
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SOCIETIES:

American Academy of Neurology
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LICENSES:

Diplomate of National Medical Board
American Board of Psychiatry and Neurology, 1978
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AWARDS:

A.E. Bennett Award, 1981
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TRANSCRIPT OF NOTE

I made mistakes from ignorance, inexperience and overwork

I did not knowingly violate any law or standard of conduct

No one in The White House, to my knowledge, violated any law or standard of conduct, including any action in the travel office. There was no intent to benefit any individual or specific group

The FBI lied in their report to the AG

The press is covering up the illegal benefits they received from the travel staff

The GOP has lied and misrepresented its knowledge and role and covered up a prior investigation

The Ushers Office plotted to have excessive costs incurred, taking advantage of Kaki and HRC

The public will never believe the innocence of the Clintons and their loyal* staff

The WSJ editors lie without consequence

I was not meant for the job or the spotlight of public life in Washington. Here ruining people is considered sport.

* A transcript of the note prepared by the Park Police identifies this word as "legal."

REVIEW & OUTLOOK

Who Is Vincent Foster?

In its first few months, the Clinton White House has proved itself to be careless about many things, from Presidential haircuts to appointing a government. But most disturbing is its carelessness about following the law.

While we have our own complaint that we will presently explain, we hasten to point out that our concern is shared by at least two federal judges. Indeed, they're exploring the largely uncharted legal ground of use of the contempt power to get the Clinton Crowd to obey the law.

In a suit over preservation of computer tapes from the Reagan-Bush era, Judge Charles R. Richey has already issued a contempt order because the administration "dillydallied." In following his earlier order, and threatens \$50,000-a-day fines against the White House and National Archives. Now Judge Royce Lamberth has threatened contempt unless the Hillary Clinton health task force takes steps to follow his order to preserve materials relating to its activities.

Quite frankly, we have mixed emotions about these developments. We think that in the post-Watergate era, the executive branch has been on the short end of the balance of powers, and that the government would work better if this were redressed. We find Judge Richey's order more than a little presumptuous, and tend to think the law before Judge Lamberth is a legislative intrusion on executive power. But we can understand that both judges reacted to a certain lack of seriousness—contempt in its most basic meaning—toward legal rulings.

Judge Lamberth's case, for example, concerned whether the Hillary task force had to follow the Federal Advisory Committee Act, in which Congress prescribed hoops Presidents have to jump through in appointing outside commissions. Judge Lamberth held much of the law unconstitutional and laid out what might be seen as accommodating requirements, but dismissed the argument that this was not an outside commission because Mrs. Clinton was "the functional equivalent" of a government employee.

The government appealed the latter finding in a still-pending case; in the oral arguments Judge Laurence Silberman asked whether she took an oath of office or could be impeached. Meanwhile, the task force simply ignored the rest of Judge Lamberth's rulings, for example holding meetings without adequate notice.

We've been having a similar problem with Vincent Foster, deputy White House counsel and one of Mrs. Clinton's former partners in the Rose Law Firm in Little Rock. After we succeeded in making Webster Hubbell famous, it occurred to us we might have occasion to repeat the favor for other Rose partners, and requested photographs of Mr. Foster and associate White House counsel William Kennedy. Eventually, some subpoena in the counsel's office relayed the message, "Mr. Foster sees no reason

why he should supply the Journal with a photo."

Given this encouragement, we filed a request for photos of Mr. Foster and Mr. Kennedy under the Freedom of Information Act. The act requires officials to respond within 10 business days, a deadline that expired May 21. Despite repeated inquiries with those officials who return our calls, the White House still owes us

either some photographs or an explanation of why our request has been refused.

At one point, we were told it ought to be worked out, and were referred to deputy press spokesperson Ricki Seidman, who seems not to return calls from our editorial page staff. David Gergen was not exactly overjoyed that we held up public complaint until he arrived, noting that our artists have already converted his photograph into a dot-drawing. But he seems to have jolted the matter off dead center; we're now told there's a draft letter somewhere in the bureaucracy saying the FOI Act does not apply to the White House counsel's office, but the press office can give us photos if it chooses. So we're back to the Seidman black hole, but the letter should be interesting reading.

No doubt Mr. Foster and company consider us mischievous (at best). Of course the Clinton administration has little reason to love us. Back when the rest of the press was in its pre-Waco honeymoon, we were already pulling the loose strings of the basic "New Democrat" lie. Still, we remain supportive when Mr. Clinton returns to that campaign theme, as with NAFTA. Indeed, when Mr. Hubbell proved man enough to face public hearings on his appointment as associate attorney general, we saw no reason he should be denied confirmation. Even if we were as uniformly hostile as sometimes charged, there are larger points here. How an administration deals with critics is a basic test of its character and mores, and how scrupulously it follows the law is even more directly significant.

Does the law mean one thing for critics and another for friends? Will we in the end have to go to court to get a reply, or will even that work? Does it take a \$50,000-a-day fine to get this mule's attention? Will a task force bearing the First Lady's name blithely ignore a district court order even as its appeal is being heard by the D.C. Circuit? Judge Lamberth demanded, "I want a name and address of who's going to be accountable, who's going to be held in contempt if there are documents destroyed."

Who ensures that this administration follows the law, or explains why not? A good question. While Constitutional law may not have been the big issue of the Clinton administration, it seems to us that a good man for the job would be deputy counsel Foster.



REVIEW & OUTLOOK

Vincent Foster's Victory

Meet Vincent Foster, movement conservative.

Vincent Foster is one of the White House lawyers from the Rose Law Firm, whose picture we've been seeking through the alleys and byways of the Freedom of Information Act. The picture arrived in time this week for us to celebrate Mr. Foster's victory yesterday in the battle over Hillary Clinton's status as head of the Clintons' health care task force.

An appeals court ruled Tuesday that, as Mr. Foster had been arguing, Mrs. Clinton is indeed the "functional equivalent" of a federal employee, at least as concerns compliance with the Federal Advisory Committee Act, or FACA (as in "focka").

The FACA Fight, initiated by various health and doctors' groups, was over whether the Hillary Clinton Health Task Force had to hold its meetings in public, which is what FACA requires when private citizens are serving on a President's advisory committees. Or whether Hillary, the functional federal equivalent, could hold her meetings in secret, as she desired. The appeals court said, sure, go ahead and meet in secret if you want. That's a win for the White House.

However, the court also said it didn't have a clue as to what exactly the task force's so-called "working groups" were all about, or whether FACA applied to their members. The White House said those are all federal employees, too, so they can hold secret meetings. But the appeals court said the legal status of these people isn't at all clear, and ordered the district court to revisit the FACA netherworld to explore such issues as whether some of Hillary's helpers are "special government employees" or "full time" or "intermittent" or "consultants."

Finally, the court said the plaintiff doctors groups get to look at the almost football-field's worth of paper and documentation that the working groups have piled up by now.

As we say, for achieving these outcomes we think Mr. Foster deserves a salute from conservatives. With one mighty sweep he has struck a blow for separation of powers, executive authority, critics of the litigation explosion, and we dare say, even for the formation of the Reagan White House off-the-books Iran-Contra operation.



Vincent Foster

Conservatives have worried out loud for years about inroads against the President's ability to carry out the functions of his office. In particular, conservatives have noted Congress's instinct to usurp presidential authority, tipping the balance of powers in the legislature's favor. Thus, particular or parochial interests subsume any national interest that a President is elected to represent.

Judge Laurence Silberman, writing for the appeals court (and alluding to Alexander Hamilton along the way), noted: "The ability to discuss matters confidentially is surely an important condition to the exercise of executive power. Without it, the President's performance of any of his duties . . . would be made more difficult. In designing the Constitution, the Framers vested the executive power in one man for the very reason that he might maintain secrecy in executive operations."

Alas, the Clintonites, as is their wont, again allowed hubris to smother mere principle. Instead of a more well-defined operation, they went secret over changing the entire American health care system. Even defenders of executive authority would blanch at such imperial overstretch.

And so now the Clintons will discover the pleasures of the litigation explosion as defined by former Vice President Dan Quayle. Instead of doing productive work, they will spend days bringing forth box after box of documentation, while arguing with a judge about "intermittent" vs. "full-time"—just the way private companies do for the federal prosecutors and agency bureaucrats who enforce the kinds of vague laws that the Clintons' political philosophy favors. Dan Quayle has further details.

As for Iran-Contra, we suspect that Vincent Foster and Ollie North might hit it off. After all, we're supposed to believe that the health task force "officially" disbanded on May 30, and so FACA's requirements are moot. That is, we're supposed to believe that Mrs. Clinton and her associates will never ever hold off-the-books meetings with "non-government" advisers to get the reform plan finished.

Mr. Foster's boss, Bill Clinton, often rails against the gridlock of the "last 12 years." For that reason, we're glad that the case of *Association of American Physicians and Surgeons v. Hillary Rodham Clinton, et al.* has given a Democratic administration the opportunity to explore the questions of presidential authority discussed by Judge Silberman and his White House.

What's the Rush?

So the gang that pulled the great travel office caper is now hell-bent on firing the head of the FBI. The news reports say that William Sessions has already offered to resign pending approval of a successor; we wish someone would explain to us the hurry.

The FBI director, whatever the incumbent's shortcomings, was given a 10-year term to provide some measure of political independence. To be sure, the President has a right to fire the director, as President Truman fired General MacArthur. But that is not to say every incoming president is justified in firing an incumbent and appointing his own director. We do not want law enforcement put at the disposal of this or that political faction.

If Mr. Sessions is fired it will of course be for ostensible cause, as the travel office firings were over expense records. His sin was to take his wife on his government airplane, and to claim for tax purposes that his limousine was a law enforcement vehicle because he carried firearms in the trunk. Even if he did not use the plane for haircuts, this is apparently deemed reason for summary dismissal. In the travel office case, by contrast, Associate White House Counsel William Kennedy III earned a meaningless letter of reprimand for misusing the FBI's investigative powers.

We hope Mr. Sessions pointed this out to White House Counsel Bernard Nussbaum; who sat in with Attorney General Janet Reno and Deputy Attorney General Phillip Heymann in the shoot-out with Mr. Sessions on Saturday. Also present was Associate Attorney General Webster Hubbell, the man who brokered a meeting that resulted in the Justice Department reversing its position in the corruption trial of a member of congress. Mr. Hubbell and Mr. Kennedy are alumni of Little Rock's Rose Law Firm, as are Mrs. Clinton and Deputy White House Counsel Vincent Foster, both of whom were involved in the travel-office affair.

The leaks on Saturday's meeting are that Webb Hubbell et al. told Mr. Sessions to resign or be fired, probably today; on the way out he stumbled on a curb and broke his elbow. Presumably Mr. Sessions is leaving sooner or later; the conventional wisdom within the Washington Beltway has certainly run against him, for whatever that's worth. He has apparently alienated important subordinates, perhaps because he's a poor administrator. Or perhaps, as he claims, because of his efforts to promote blacks and

women. The opposition has a bipartisan patina, since the charges against him were originally leveled by Bush Attorney General William Barr on his last day in office.

The original Bush administration investigation, it should be carefully noted, was announced immediately after it became public that the FBI had launched an investigation into the controversial prosecution of the head of the Atlanta branch of the Banca Nazionale del Lavoro over illicit loans to Iraq. Mr. Barr's own investigator, a prominent former judge, generated the Justice Department handling of the BNL case, but we're not sure the final word has been heard.

President Clinton met Friday with Federal Judge Louis J. Freeh of New York, reportedly the leading contender as Mr. Sessions' successor. Judge Freeh is fine by us, but his meeting with the President only deepens the mystery over the hurry. If the choice of a successor really is imminent, why not get him nominated? If Mr. Sessions resigns we worry that Judge Freeh, given the record of the Clinton appointments process, may trip over a Kimba problem or somesuch. The agency would be left adrift and the appointment up for grabs.

Our Washington bureau reported in March that the administration was intent on getting rid of Mr. Sessions in order to replace him with Richard Stearns, a judge on the Massachusetts Superior Court. Judge Stearns and President Clinton were war protesters together as Rhodes Scholars at Oxford. Judge Stearns was also a deputy campaign manager in George McGovern's 1972 presidential race, as well as national director of delegates in Sen. Edward Kennedy's 1980 presidential nomination bid.

This kind of appointment would be another matter indeed. We are far enough along toward making the FBI job a political football. Mr. Sessions is leaving under attack from various quarters; his predecessor, William Webster, left to become Director of Central Intelligence, only to resign that job rather abruptly. Strange things are going on in law enforcement, as the BNL and BCCI cases show. The mores on display from the Rose alumni are far from confidence-building. It seems to us Mr. Sessions would do the nation and his agency a favor to stand by his position, leaving when a successor is ready or letting the President take full responsibility for a firing.

Why don't serious people understand this immediately? What kind of a political culture do we have where the big issue is not whether the FBI director fairly enforces the law, but whether he takes his wife



William Sessions

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COMMENCEMENT ADDRESS
BY
VINCENT W. FOSTER, JR.

AT
THE LAW SCHOOL
UNIVERSITY OF ARKANSAS
FAYETTEVILLE, ARKANSAS

MAY 8, 1993

There are rare and wonderful occasions when one of the giants in the legal profession articulates a vision of what lawyers ought to be. Those words should be read, reread, treasured and heeded. Such was the vision Vincent Foster captured for all of us in his commencement address to the graduating class of the University of Arkansas School of Law on May 8, 1993, a school where 22 years before he graduated first in his class.

E. Lamar Pettus
President
Arkansas Bar Association



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THE ARKANSAS BAR ASSOCIATION
400 W. MARKHAM
LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS 72201

assure that your adversary with his or her client leaves with dignity.

As Judge Perry Whitmore in Little Rock used to tell us, you can disagree without being disagreeable. Besides, your adversary today may be your judge tomorrow.

Following the bar exam, your most difficult test will not be of what you know but what is your character. Some of you will fail.

The class of 1971 had many distinguished members who also went on to achieve high public office. But it also had several who forfeited their license to practice law. Blinded by greed, some served time in prison.

I cannot make this point to you too strongly. There is no victory, no advantage, no fee, no favor which is worth even a blemish on your reputation for intellect and integrity.

Nothing travels faster than an accusation that another lawyer's word is no good. A judge who catches you in a disingenuous argument or a mis-characterization of a case will turn hard of hearing when you next show up to argue.

Dents to the reputation in the legal profession are irreparable. Every lawyer I know carries around a mental black book which is recorded in indelible ink the names of his adversaries who breached the presumption of good-faith dealing.

Each of you, I hope, will strive always to set your professional goals and your personal goals out there just barely at the end of your reach. Stretch your talents, grasp beyond the closest branch, take a risk, stick your neck out, speak your mind, challenge the status quo and conventional wisdom. Do not just accept responsibility. Chase it down.

You will have failures and disappointments. Take comfort in knowing that opinions of those who really matter will never be as forgiving of your failures or as admiring of your victories as they are at this stage of your career.

Sometimes doing the right thing will be very unpopular with your other clients and with the pundits at the local coffee shop. When the heat of controversy swarms around you, the conviction that you did the right thing will be the best salve and the best sleeping medicine.

Listen to each other; listen to older lawyers. If I could have one wish for each of you, it would be to find a mentor who will bring you along, and whose values will be the ones you admire and absorb. In my experience, that is the critical key to professional success and happiness.

Even with such a mentor you will go home some nights feeling like you never want to practice again - the way you've done here after an exam or a Moot Court argument went badly.

But you will go home other days anxious to get back again and slay the dragon. In a few short years you will be a mentor to some new lawyer. Start preparing now to be a good one, to be the kind of mentor that you would want for yourself. Strive to be a lawyer whom other lawyers admire.

Along the way you will receive recognition for achievement, a complimentary newspaper article, an award, a plaque, and if the gods are with you, maybe even a commencement address. When you smile for the camera and bask in the applause and take your bow, pause and reflect and recognize who helped you get there. Your spouse, your law partner, your parents, your friends.

Because there will also be failures, and criticisms and bad press and lies, stormy days and cloudy days, and you will not survive them without the support of those same spouses, law partners and friends. So it is.

I pause: Three weeks ago my wife, Lisa, and I celebrated our 25th anniversary, and it was here in Fayetteville in law school where we celebrated our first. Like many in this audience, she began by putting me through law school. For 22 years she has always encouraged me to persevere and aim higher. She has been my editor, my jury consultant and my best friend. I wish for all of you, a Lisa.

A word about family: You have amply demonstrated that you are achievers willing to work hard, long hours, to set aside your personal lives. It reminds me of that observation that no one was ever heard to say on their death bed, I wish I had spent more time at the office.

Balance wisely your professional life and your family life. If you are fortunate to have children, your parents will warn you that your children will grow up and be gone before you know it. I can testify that it is true. God only allows us so many opportunities with our children to read a story, go fishing, play catch, say our prayers together. Try not to miss a one of them. The office can wait. It will still be there when your children are gone.

This ceremony is called a commencement because it's a new journey. Your law school studies are completed, but your education is just under way. Continue to study, but don't limit your studies to the law. If you strive to become a great lawyer, you must be more than a lawyer.

We are defined as persons and lawyers by the depth and variety of our experiences. Continue to broaden your horizons. Read religiously - works other than law.

Travel. By all means travel every chance, everywhere you can. Travel the back roads, not the interstates. Mingle with those of different backgrounds and cultures and ages.

Quietly observe your fellow man. Sit still and listen to those who are different from you. Look and listen for the values that you share, which you have in common.

Tolerance does not come naturally to any of us. You must work at it. We all must work harder at it.

Take time out for yourself. Have some fun, go fishing, every once in a while take a walk in the woods by yourself. Learn to relax, watch more sunsets. Those of you who do not have your life planned out, don't worry. It wouldn't turn out the way you planned it in any event.

I know there is tendency to want a job with the expectation that it will be your sole life's work, but I hope that does not prove to be the case for you.

Having waited 22 years to make my first career change, as satisfying and successful as that first career was, today I would travel a number of different routes instead.

I hope you will consider trying the wide variety of professional opportunities that the practice of law will offer you. Spend some time in public service, whether as an assistant to the prosecutor or a public defender, or a legal service program. Or go to Washington and work for a congressional delegation or one of the federal agencies. Or go to your state capitol and work for a state agency or state commission. Or run for the legislature, school board, city council, or teach at your community college.

But whatever you do, choose a professional life that satisfies you and helps others. If you find yourself getting burned out or unfulfilled, unappreciated or the profits become more important than your work, then have the courage to make a change.

Public service, even volunteer service, presents difficult choices for you, I know. Those of you who have student loans, have deferred buying homes, and deferred other material objects, and you are anxious about the debt, you are anxious about the job market. I understand. But there will be ample time and opportunity for you to make a good living.

But it won't be enough for you to make all the money you can. No matter how successful you are financially, your professional lives will be unhappy if you do not devote some measure of your task to improving your profession and your community. You can do good and still do well.

The First Lady said it best recently. She said service means you get as well as you give. Your life is changed as you change the life of others. It is the way we find meaning in our lives.

Now, I am not under any illusion about why I was invited here today. I know that 48-year-old commercial trial lawyers are not on the short list of graduation speakers. It must have something to do with my recent job change.

That job change has either added credibility to my voice or made me somewhat of a curiosity. And some would ask what motivates one with a comfortable practice in a prominent law firm, to dislodge his family for a new job with longer hours, with half the pay, in a

city that costs twice as much to live.

But the reason I am on this new adventure in Washington is because our country is in transition. The people, the citizens, have demanded a change in our government. They are talking back to it in record numbers. The President receives almost a million letters a month. The White House phone lines are jammed.

Middle-aged Americans all over this country are volunteering to join the administration, to leave lucrative practices and businesses, and to participate in changing our government. Washington is teeming with young people just like you, from all over this country, from all walks of life, who have a sense of a common purpose and desire to be involved.

When we leave work at night, we pull up to a large heavy gate that surrounds the White House complex. While the Secret Service guards slowly open that gate, I always look to my right, and inevitably there are dozens of people aligned along that iron fence that runs along Pennsylvania Avenue, holding on the bars, peering through intently at the White House lit in the background.

When I look into their faces, I can tell that each has hope for something from their government. It is a wonderful reminder of why we are there. I am more encouraged than I have ever been that the pendulum has begun to swing back; that there is a renewed spirit of common purpose; that Americans, particularly your generation, are again acknowledging that it is the duty of all of us to use all that we have been given to make this a better world, not just for ourselves or our families, but for everyone on this earth.

In my job I have now found myself surrounded by young people just like you, who have energized me with their vigor, their optimism, their new ideas. I sense that same spirit in this auditorium today, this auditorium made for optimists and doers.

I have the feeling that you are believers and doers who will make something better of what we have handed you. You are the reason for hope because you can be the agents for change - change of your community and change of your legal profession.

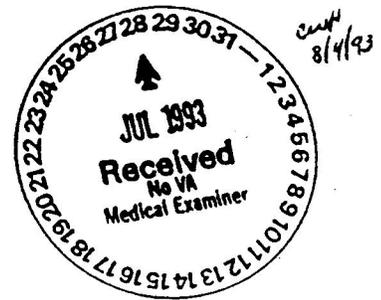
The President last week addressed a group just like you. And he said, "Our country needs you. We need your knowledge, your initiative and your energy. We need you because you are still free of the cynicism that has paralyzed too long your parents and your grandparents who led us to spend too much time talking about what we can't do, instead of seizing what we can do."

Like those people along the iron fence on Pennsylvania Avenue, I look into your faces and I see your potential to restore responsibility to our profession and to our society. I see your potential to restore a sense of community, to use your talents to help others and to be fulfilled. God bless you and good luck to you.

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9

COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF MEDICAL EXAMINER
NORTHERN VIRGINIA DISTRICT
9797 BRADDOCK ROAD
SUITE 100
FAIRFAX, VA 22032-1700
PHONE (703) 764-4640



Autopsy No. 353793
Date 7/21/93
Time 10:00 A.M.

REPORT OF AUTOPSY

DECEDENT VINCENT FOSTER
First Middle Last

Autopsy Authorized by: Dr. Donald Haut - Fairfax County

Body Identified by: U.S. Park Police Tag - 7/20/93

Persons Present at Autopsy:

James C. Beyer, M.D.; Det. James G. Morrissette, U.S. Park Police

Rigor: complete X jaw _____ neck _____ arms _____ legs _____
Livor: color pale red distribution: posterior
Age 48 Race W Sex M Length 76 1/2" Weight 197 Eyes hazel Pupils: R RRE L RRE
Hair greying black Mustache no Beard no Circumcised yes Body Heat cool

Clothing, Personal Effects, External wounds, scars, tattoos, other identifying features: See attached sheet.

PATHOLOGICAL DIAGNOSIS:

CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM: Heart, no evidence of hypertrophy, valvular or congenital abnormalities. Epi and endocardium, no evidence of fibrosis or inflammation. Coronary arteries, normal origin and distribution; no significant alteration all segments. Myocardium, no evidence of fibrosis, inflammation or infarction. Aorta, minimal arteriosclerosis.

RESPIRATORY SYSTEM: Larynx, trachea and bronchi, no evidence of trauma, obstruction or inflammation. Lungs, pulmonary congestion; aspiration or blood. No evidence of inflammation or pulmonary artery emboli. Hemidiaphragms intact.

LIVER: No evidence of trauma or inflammation.

SPLEEN: No evidence of trauma.

PANCREAS, ADRENAL AND THYROID GLANDS: No significant alteration.

G.I. TRACT: No evidence of trauma, hemorrhage or inflammation.

GENITOURINARY TRACT: Kidneys, no evidence of trauma or inflammation. Urinary bladder and genitalia, no significant alteration.

HEAD: Perforating gunshot wound - entrance in mouth in posterior oropharynx with wound track extending backward and upward with exit from back of head.

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CONTENTS NOT TO BE DUPLICATED

Cause of Death:

PERFORATING GUNSHOT WOUND MOUTH - HEAD

Provisional Report _____
Final Report

The facts stated herein are true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

July 28, 1993
Date Signed

NO VA ME OFFICE
Place of Autopsy

J. C. Beyer
Signature of Pathologist
James C. Beyer, M.D.

CME Form No. 10—Revised 6/89

A COPY TESTE: JUL 28 1993
J. C. Beyer

GROSS DESCRIPTION

PLEURA, PERITONEUM
& PERICARDIUM:

Intact, smooth and glistening.

HEART:

350 gm. No valvular or congenital abnormalities. Epi and endocardium, thin and transparent. Coronary arteries, normal origin and distribution; right coronary artery predominant; no significant alteration all segments. Right ventricle 3 mm.; left 13 mm. The myocardium is intact and grossly free of any signs of fibrosis, inflammation or infarction. Aorta, minimal arteriosclerosis.

LUNGS:

Right 870 gm.; left 840 gm. Larynx, trachea and bronchi, intact and free of trauma, obstruction or inflammation. Both lungs are intact and on section there is extensive congestion as well as aspiration of blood. No evidence of inflammation or pulmonary artery emboli. Hemidiaphragms intact.

LIVER:

1640 gm. Capsule is intact and smooth and the free edges are sharp. On section there is no evidence of trauma, fibrosis or nodularity.

GALLBLADDER:

No significant alteration.

SPLEEN:

130 gm. Capsule intact.

PANCREAS, ADRENAL
& THYROID GLANDS:

No significant alteration.

G.I. TRACT:

Stomach contains a considerable amount of digested food material whose components cannot be identified. No evidence of hemorrhage or inflammation.

KIDNEYS:

140 gm. each. The capsules strip with ease to reveal an intact pale smooth surface. No trauma or inflammation.

URINARY BLADDER:

Wall intact; urine clear.

GENITALIA:

No significant alteration.

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BRAIN:

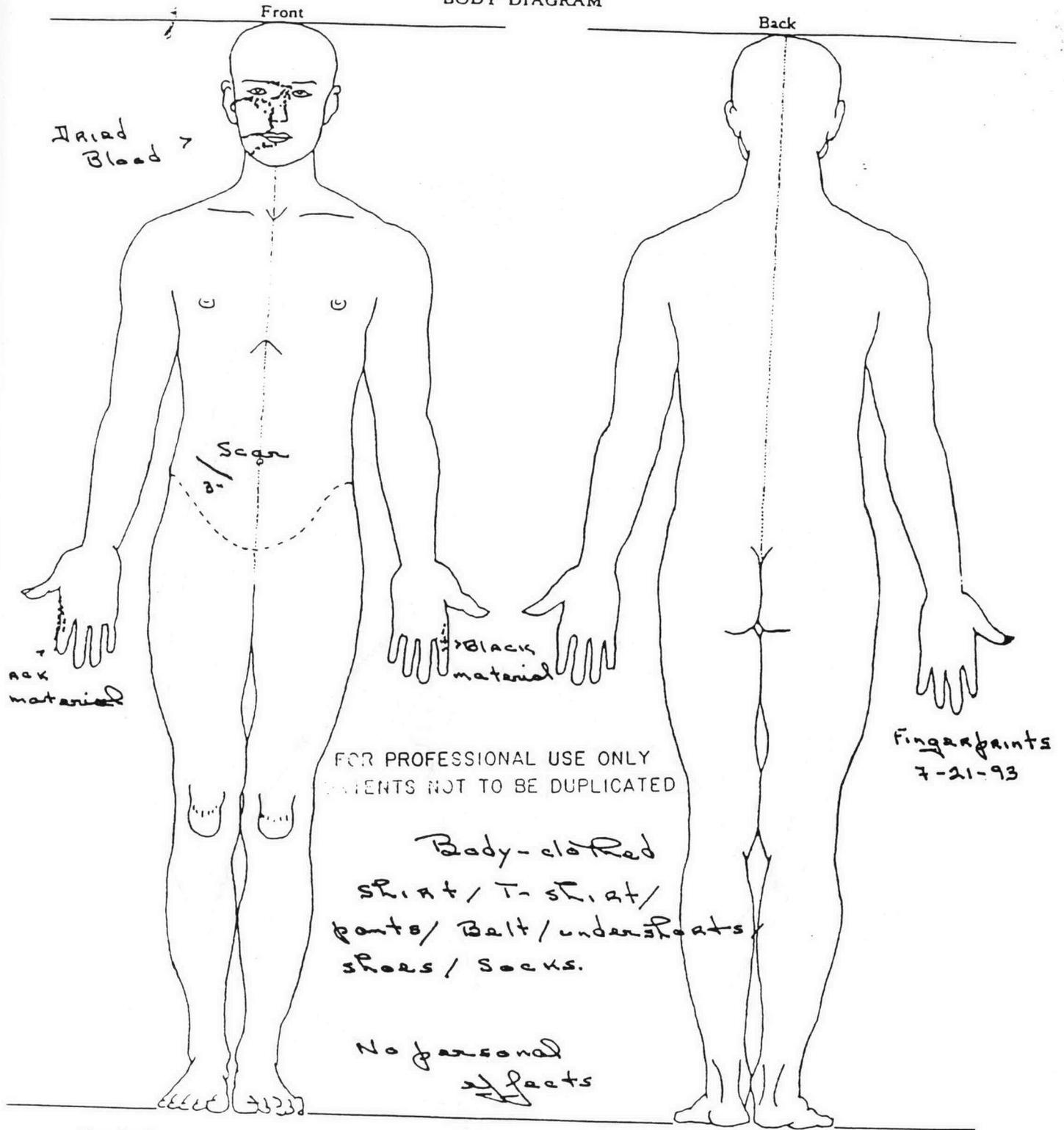
1420 gm. Perforating gunshot wound mouth-head; entrance wound is in the posterior oropharynx at a point approximately 7½" from the top of the head; there is also a defect in the tissues of the soft palate and some of these fragments contain probable powder debris. The wound track in the head continues backward and upward with an entrance wound just left of the foramen magnum with tissue damage to the brain stem and left cerebral hemisphere with an irregular exit scalp and skull defect near the midline in the occipital region. No metallic fragments recovered.

MICROSCOPICS:

Section of lung reveals alveolar filling by red blood cells; in the liver 3 to 4% of liver cells contain fat vacuoles. Sections of soft palate positive for powder debris.

OTHER LABORATORY PROCEDURES: TOXICOLOGY BACTERIOLOGY DENTAL CHART X-RAY FINGER-PRINT
PHOTOGRAPHY SEROLOGY FORENSIC SCIENCE

BODY DIAGRAM



Decedent's Height 76 1/2 inches

Name Vincent Foster

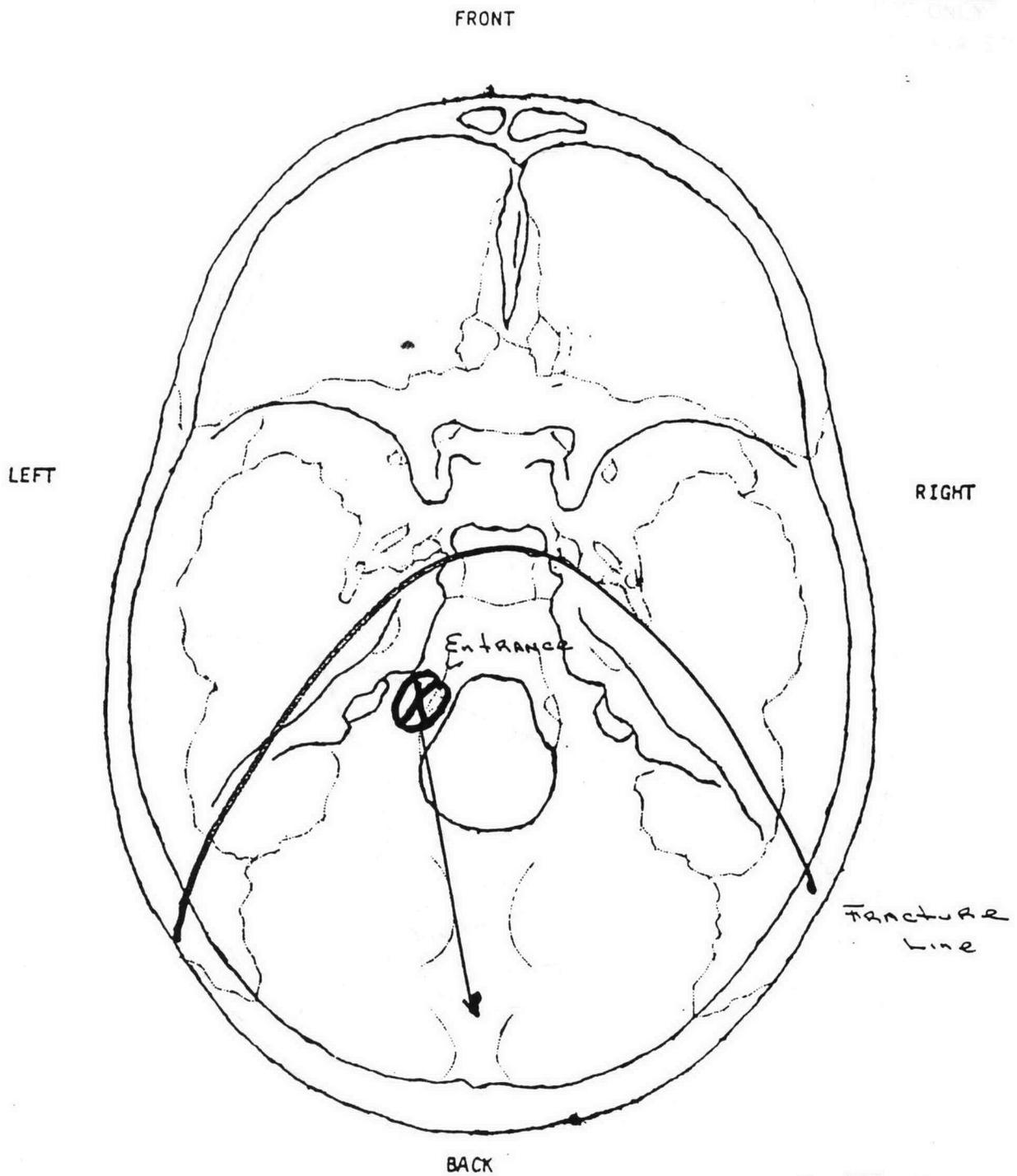
Examined

By R.O. Boyer

Date 7-21-93

8/4/93

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Vincent Foster

D. C. Bayan

7-21-93

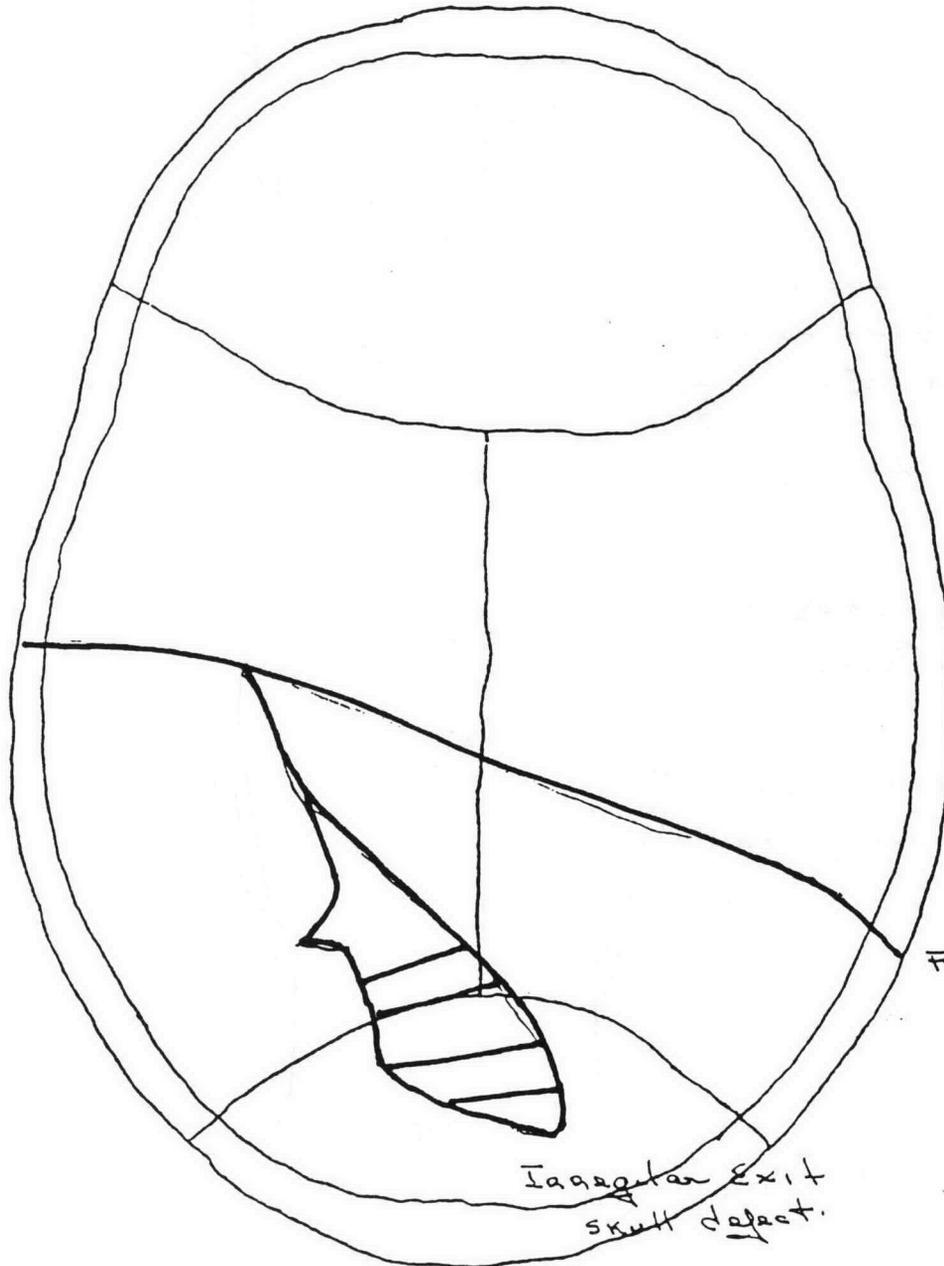
copy
8/1/93

FRONT

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LEFT

RIGHT



Fracture
Lines

Isolated Exit
skull defect.

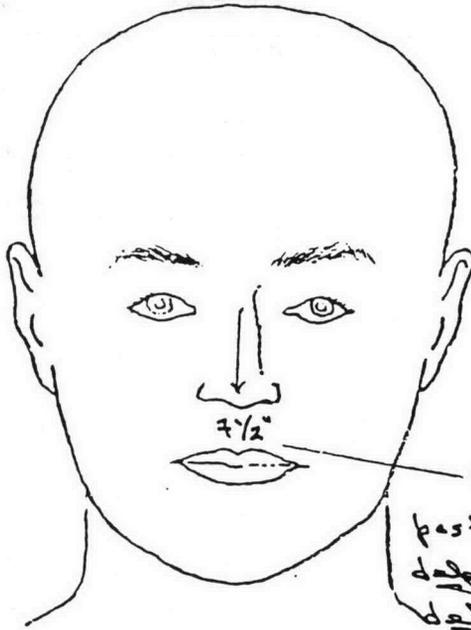
BACK

Vincent Foster

R.O. Bayer 7-21-93

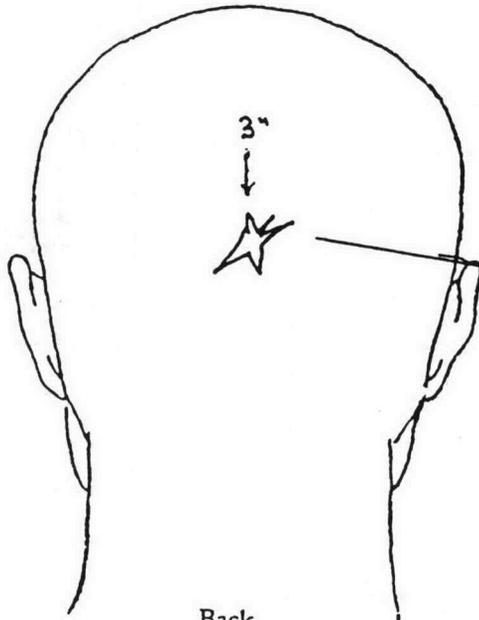
BODY DIAGRAM—HEAD

cont
8/1/93



Front

Entrance - mouth -
posterior oropharynx - large
defect - soft palate
defect / powder debris
identified.



Back

Penetrating
Gunshot wound

Exit wound -
Irregular wound
1 1/4 x 1"

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CONTENTS NOT TO BE DUPLICATED

Decedent's Name Vincent Foster

Examined

By F. C. Bayer Date 7-21-93

with
date

GUNSHOT WOUND CHART

Name Vincent Foster City or County Halifax

| | | WOUND NO. | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------|------|-----|------|-----|------|-----|------|-----|------|-----|
| | | 1 | | 2 | | 3 | | 4 | | 5 | | 6 | |
| | | Ent. | Ex. | Ent. | Ex. | Ent. | Ex. | Ent. | Ex. | Ent. | Ex. | Ent. | Ex. |
| 1. Location of wound: | Head | <u>mouth</u> | <u>Back</u> | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Neck | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Chest | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Abdomen | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Back | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Arm < | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Right | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Left | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Leg < | Right | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Left | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2. Size of wound: | Diam. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Width | | <u>1</u> | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Length | | <u>1 1/4</u> | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3. Inches from wound to: | Top of head | <u>7 1/2</u> | <u>3</u> | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Right of midline | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Left of midline | | <u>midline</u> | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4. Powder burns: | On skin | <u>Present</u> | <u>right</u> | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Clothing | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Absent | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 5. Direction of bullet through body: | Backward | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Forward | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Downward | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Upward | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | To right | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | To left | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6. Bullet found: | Calibre | <u>—</u> | <u>—</u> | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Shotgun | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Photographs made: Yes No

X-rays made: Yes No

REMARKS:

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Examined by: J. C. Boyer

Date: 7-21-93



Commonwealth of Virginia
Department of General Services
DIVISION OF FORENSIC SCIENCE

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

July 26, 1993

ORIGINAL
JUL 1993
Received
Northern Laboratory
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8/4/93

TO: DR JAMES C BEYER
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF MEDICAL EXAMINER
NORTHERN VIRGINIA DISTRICT
9797 BRADDOCK ROAD # 100
FAIRFAX VA 22032

cc: Dr. Haut

Your Case # 93-353

FS Lab # NL93-4271

Victim(s): FOSTER, Vincent

Suspect(s): - - -

FOR PROFESSIONAL USE ONLY
CONTENTS NOT TO BE DUPLICATED

Evidence Submitted By: Dr. J. C. Beyer

Date Received: 7/21/93

All evidence had been sealed upon receipt.

1 vial blood, 1 vial vitreous humor, 1 container blood,
1 container urine, 1 container liver.

RESULTS:

BLOOD, VITREOUS HUMOR AND URINE: Negative for alcohols and ketones.

BLOOD: - Phencyclidine, Morphine, Cocaine and Benzoyllecgonine: NOT DETECTED.

- Other alkaline extractable drugs (benzodiazepines, synthetic narcotics,
tricyclic antidepressants and analgesics): NOT DETECTED.

- Acidic and neutral drugs (salicylates, barbiturates, hydantoins, carbamates
and glutethimide): NOT DETECTED.

URINE: - Drug screen (salicylates, phenothiazines and ethchlorvynol): NOT DETECTED. *h*

ATTEST:

I certify that I performed the above analysis or examination as an employee of the Division of Forensic Science and that
the above is an accurate record of the results of that analysis or examination.

Anh N. Huynh

Anh N. Huynh, Pharm.D.
Toxicologist

ANH/ps

A COPY TESTE: JUL 29 1993
J. C. Beyer
Assistant Chief Medical Examiner

GWMP
Fort Marcy Artifact Inventory

- N0E0 Harness, Hardware, Horseshoe (1), Ferrous
- N0E15 Unidentified, Metal Object, Ferrous
- N5E0 Hardware, Screw, Pitcock?, White metal
- N5E5 Military, Button, w/ Eagle, Copper alloy
- N5E10 Ammunition, Minie Ball, .57 Caliber, Lead
Ammunition, Shot, Lead
- N5E15 Coin, Penny, 1969, Copper
- N5W5 Hardware, Nail, Common, Ferrous
- S5E10 Hardware, Nail, Common, Ferrous
Hardware, Nail, Unidentified, Ferrous
- S5E15 Ammunition, Minie Ball, .57 Caliber, Lead
Military, Button, w/ Eagle, copper alloy
Hardware, Nail, Common (4), Ferrous
- S5E20 Container, Barrel, Hoop (2), ferrous
Military, canteen Lip, white metal
- N10E0 Hardware, Nail, Rosehead, Ferrous
Unidentified, Metal Object (Cog tooth?), Ferrous
Hardware, Clasp, Haversack, Copper alloy
Hardware, Wire, White metal
- N10E10 Hardware, Nail, Common (8), Ferrous
Hardware, Nail, Unidentified, Ferrous
Hardware, Wire (3), Ferrous
- N10W5 Hardware, Nail, Rosehead (2) , Ferrous
Hardware, Nail, Common, Ferrous
Hardware, Nail, Unidentified, Ferrous

N15E0

Ammunition, Minie Ball, .57 Caliber, lead
Container, Unidentified, Lid, White metal
Fort Marcy Inventory (cont)

N15E5

Ammunition, Minie Ball, .57 Caliber (2), Lead
Ammunition, Minie Ball, .69 Caliber, Lead
Ammunition, Minie Ball, .57 Caliber, Lead

N20E0

Toy, marble, Glass
Ammunition, Minie Ball, .57 Caliber, Lead
Hardware, Nail, Unidentified, Ferrous

PATH BELOW GRID

Ammunition, Minie Ball, .57 Caliber, Lead
Unidentified, Metal Object, Ferrous
Hardware, Rivet, Haversack, Copper Alloy
Ammunition, Cartridge Case, Brass
Container, Can, Pull Tab (2), Aluminum
Machinery, Plate, White metal
Hardware, Nail, Common, Ferrous
Harness, Hardware, Horseshoe, Frag, Ferrous
Hardware, Spike, Ferrous