

Admissions - rifle tests

The FBI obtained the rifle which which Dr. King was allegedly killed.

The FBI fired bullets from this rifle.

The FBI also obtained the remnant of bullet removed from Dr. King's body.

The FBI did not make a comparison between the slug and any of the bullets it fired from this rifle. ~~xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~

The rifle allegedly made a dent in a windowsill in a bathroom.

The FBI obtained this windowsill.

The FBI reported that from the microscopic marking on the barrel of the rifle and from microscopic marking on the windowsill at the point of the dent the rifle could have caused that dent.

The only part of the rifle that could have caused this dent is the muzzle.

The muzzle is the point at which bullets leave rifles when rifles are fired.

The fatal shot, allegedly fired from this rifle and this bathroom, was fired at a downward angle and to the left right, looking out that window.

The window is what is known as "double hung."

Such windows have two window sills, one on the outside of the window, one on the inside.

only  
The/windowsill removed in Memphis and examined by the FBI in Washington is the inside windowsill.

The FBI found no powder marks or any other chemical traces of the firing of a bullet from that or any other rifle in the examination of this inside windowsill.

The FBI found no indications of any hole made by a bullet going downward- going bullet, no scoring cause by any bullet, and knows of no such hole in the outside window-sill.

FBI agents examined the scene of the crime, at the time of the crime and subsequently.

The FBI engaged in no re-enactment to determine whether it was possible for:  
the rifle muzzle to have rested in the dent;

while a shooter had his shoulder behind the rifle;

to determine whether any shooter could have fit in the space that existed

when the rifle was pointed at where Dr. King had been standing;

to determine whether or not it would have been possible for a rifleman,

under the above condition, to have found and held a footing while

aiming and firing a rifle.

This rifle was equipped with a telescopic sight.

This telescopic sight is loose.

The setting of the adjustment at the time the FBI received this rifle was not for

the distance between the bathroom window and where Dr. King was standing.

The telescopic sight was not screwed on tightly.

screws attaching

The telescopic/sight ~~was~~ were only finger-tight at the time the FBI examined

this rifle in Washington.

For accurate firing telescopic sights should be attached firmly to rifles.

Screwdrivers are used to tighten screws.

Screwdrivers are among the usual tools found in gun shops.

The screws used to mount this telescopic sight bore no marking indicative of  
the screws having been tightened with a screwdriver or by any means other than fingers.

is the  
A rifle ~~are~~ normally sighted in by those using rifles so that the user can adjust  
the sights of the rifle to his shooting.

If the telescopic sight of a rifle is loose the shooting can be inaccurate.

Rifles are not normally sighted in by resting them on a rigid support.

The use of a rigid support on a rifle not sighted in while resting on a rigid support  
alters the vibrations of the rifle and impairs the accuracy of firing,

The FBI interviewed a large number of witnesses, including those at the Lorraine Motel and in a position to see the bathroom window from which ~~it~~ the fatal shot is said to have been fired, and not one reported seeing anyone in that window at any time and not one reported seeing a rifle projecting from that window at any time.

Nobody ever placed James Earl Ray in that building for the FBI.

Nobody was seen leaving that bathroom immediately after the shot was fired.

Nobody was seen leaving that building immediately after that shot was fired.

The FBI Lab states that ballistically it cannot tie the remnant of bullet recovered from Dr. King's body with the so-called Ray or fatal rifle.

The fatal bullet had a copper-allow jacket.

The FBI subjected ~~to~~ Dr. King clothing to spectrographic analysis by taking samples from the edges of their damaged areas and testing those sample by spectrographic analysis.

The FBI detected only lead in ~~it~~ its spectrographic analysis of the damaged areas of Dr. King's clothing.

In addition to lead and copper ~~in~~ bullets of this manufacture are composed of a number of other elements that are detectable by tests that the FBI Lab performs, including spectrographic analysis.

More than ~~half~~ of the fatal bullet was never recovered.

But no element other than lead was detected in any FBI Laboratory examination/ of the damaged areas of Dr. King's clothing.

These tests as performed by the FBI Laboratory can detect elements that are present in quantities of less than one part in a million parts.

The FBI never obtained all of the records and photographs and X-rays of the autopsy performed on the body of Dr. King.

The FBI did not obtain copies of all the public statements relating to the results of the autopsy examination of Dr. King's body made by various Tennessee official, including but not limited to the medical examiner and the prosecutor and his assistants in their numerous public appearances .

The FBI had knowledge of a) these public appearances at which the results of the autopsy were discussed and b) at which autopsy photographs were ]ublicly displayed.