

(106) *CE 542*.—One 6.5-millimeter caliber, bolt-action repeating rifle, Mannlicher-Carcano model 1938, serial No. UC5209. Attached was 4 × Ordnance Optics, Inc., telescopic sight and an adjustable black leather strap. The strap is consistent in length, design, and construction with the strap on the CE 139 rifle. The rifle was purchased by the FBI in order to compare the method of mounting the telescopic sight. (See fig. 7.)

(107) *CE 543*.—One expended caliber 6.5-millimeter cartridge case of Western Cartridge Co. manufacture, recovered from the sixth floor of the Texas School Book Depository. (See figs. 8A and 8B.)

(108) *CE 544*.—One expended 6.5-millimeter caliber cartridge case of Western Cartridge Co. manufacture, recovered from the sixth floor of the Texas School Book Depository. (See fig. 9.)

(109) *CE 545*.—One expended 6.5-millimeter caliber cartridge case of Western Cartridge Co. manufacture, recovered from the sixth floor of the Texas School Book Depository. (See fig. 10.)

(110) *CE 557*.—Two expended 6.5-millimeter caliber cartridge cases of Western Cartridge Co. manufacture, test-fired by the FBI laboratory in the CE 139 rifle for purposes of comparison with CE 543, CE 544, and CE 545. (See Warren Commission hearings, vol. 17, p. 249.)

(111) *CE 567*.—The nose portion of a 6.5-millimeter caliber metal-jacketed bullet found on the right side of the front seat of the Presidential limousine. (See fig. 11.)

(112) *CE 569*.—The base portion of a metal-jacketed bullet found on the floor beside the right side of the front seat of the Presidential limousine. (See fig. 12.)

(113) *CE 572*.—Two fired 6.5-millimeter caliber full metal-jacketed bullets, test-fired by the FBI from the CE 139 rifle and designated as K1A and K1B\*. (See fig. 13.)

(114) *CE 573*.—One 6.5 millimeter caliber metal-jacketed bullet recovered from the residence of General Walker in April 1963 after an attempted assault. (See fig. 14.)

(115) *CE 575*.—One brass cartridge clip with a six-cartridge capacity, stamped "SMI 952," removed from the CE 139 rifle. (See fig. 15.)

(117) *CE 840*.—Two lead-like fragments\*\* recovered from the rug underneath or in the area which was underneath the left jump seat of the Presidential limousine. (73) The panel found that each fragment weighed 0.5 grain. Because of their minute size, no further examinations were conducted on this exhibit. (See fig. 16.)

(118) *CE 841*.—One round metal box containing lead residue recovered by the FBI from the inside surface of the windshield of the Presidential limousine. Because of the small size of the sample, further examinations were not conducted. (See hearings before the Warren Commission, vol. 17, p. 840.)

\*The two test-fired bullets were used as standards for comparison with the class characteristics on CE 399, found on a stretcher at Parkland; with those on CE 567, the bullet nose portion found in the limousine; and with CE 569, the bullet base portion found in the limousine.

\*\*The FBI originally recovered three particles. In 1970, an independent researcher brought to the attention of the National Archives that one of the three fragments was missing. The Archives has been unable to locate it.

(119) *CE 842*.—Four lead-like fragments identified as having come from Governor Kennedy's brain during the autopsy. The largest fragment weighed 0.7 grain. The other three fragments were too small to weigh. Because of their minute size, no further examinations were conducted.

(121) *CE 843*.—Three lead-like fragments recovered from Kennedy's brain during the autopsy. Their combined weight is 0.7 grain. Because of their minute size, no examinations were conducted.

(122) *CE 853*.—One fired 6.5-millimeter caliber bullet, fired through a goat at the request of the Warren Commission to ascertain the characteristics of the bullet subsequent to its loss of velocity. The panel found that the jacket had been separated. (See Warren Commission, vol. 17, p. 819.)

(123) *CE 856*.—One fired 6.5-millimeter caliber bullet, test-fired through a cadaver's skull at the request of the Warren Commission to ascertain the characteristics of the bullet and its loss of velocity on impact. (See Warren Commission, vol. 17, p. 850.)

(124) *CE 857*.—One fired 6.5-millimeter caliber bullet, test-fired into a skull at the request of the Warren Commission to ascertain the characteristics of the bullet. The panel found that the jacket had been separated. (See hearings before the Warren Commission, vol. 17, p. 850.)

(125) *Lester Bullet*.—One fired metal-jacketed bullet found in 1974 by Richard Lester at the Texas School Book Depository and 6111 Abilene. (See fig. 19.)

#### *Findings and Conclusions*

*Was the CE 141 cartridge reported to have been fact loaded into that rifle?*

(126) The CE 141 cartridge was compared with test cartridge No. 4, which had been loaded into the rifle. The panel found a correspondence between the characteristics produced by the magazine of the CE 139 rifle on the CE 141 unfired cartridge. (See fig. 20.)

(127) In the Mannlicher-Carcano rifle, the magazine is located at the front of a concave ramp located at the front of the rifle. The magazine is chambered by moving the magazine forward. The loading ramp is a machined-steel surface. The panel found several microscopic identifying characteristics of the magazine, including the magazine follower, which raised the individual microscopic identifying characteristics of the cartridge in the magazine.