

Memorandum

Tolson	_____
Belmont	_____
Mohr	_____
Casper	_____
Callahan	_____
Conrad	_____
DeLoach	_____
Evans	_____
Malley	_____
Rosen	_____
Sullivan	_____
Tavel	_____
Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Holmes	_____
Gandy	_____

TO : Mr. Conrad *VC*

DATE: 4/15/64

FROM : R. H. Jevons *RHJ*

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS
11/22/63

W. J. ...
J. ...
Br...
TEXAS

By letter dated 4/9/64, the President's Commission submitted the clothing worn by Governor John Connally on 11/22/63, at the time he was shot in the upper right back, right wrist and left leg while riding with President Kennedy. The clothing consisted of a black suit coat, black suit trousers, white dress shirt and a tie. It was requested that information be furnished, in so far as it could be determined, as to bullet entrance and exit holes and the paths of the bullet or bullets through the coat, shirt and trousers.

The detailed results of the Laboratory examinations are set forth on the attached pages. The locations of all holes found are described; however, because all of the clothing had been cleaned prior to its receipt, it cannot be stated that the holes, actually are bullet holes or, if they are, which holes were entrance or exit holes. It was determined if these holes are bullet holes that one bullet could have caused all of them if the bullet entered the back at a downward angle of approximately 35 degrees and an angle of approximately 20 degrees from right to left. Governor Connally's arm and leg could have been in the path of this bullet.

It was noted that the hole in the coat sleeve was slightly larger than the hole in the front chest area (possible exit hole) of the coat. This could be due to the bullet striking sideways or passing through a fold in the cloth or could have been due to an irregularly shaped mutilated bullet. It should be noted that one or more bullets or bullet fragments could have caused Governor Connally's wounds.

The above information is being furnished to the President's Commission by letter along with photographs of each item of clothing and by Laboratory report along with photographs to the Dallas Office.

ACTION:

For information. *VC*

18 APR 23 1964

Enclosure *sent 4-16-64*
62-109060

- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Rosen
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. Malley
- 1 - Mr. Rogge

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DETAILS

Each hole in Governor John Connally's coat, shirt and trousers has the general appearance of a bullet hole and could have been made by a bullet. No hole was found in the tie.

The hole in the back of the coat is approximately 1/4" by 5/8", being elongated in a horizontal direction. The elongation could be due to one or more of the following: (1) a bullet passed through the cloth at an angle to the surface, (2) the cloth was folded when a bullet struck (3) the hole was made by a mutilated bullet or (4) a bullet struck sideways.

The hole in the front of the coat is approximately 3/8" in diameter and circular in shape.

The hole in the sleeve is approximately 3/8" by 5/8" being elongated in a horizontal direction. The elongation of this hole could be due to one or more of the aforementioned causes.

It is to be noted that holes corresponding to the three holes referred to above were found in the shirt. Due to the excessive tearing of the cloth, none of these holes were well defined.

The hole in the left trouser leg is approximately 1/4" in diameter and roughly circular in shape.

It was determined from the locations of the holes in the coat and shirt that a bullet entering the back, passing undeflected through the body and leaving the front, would have passed through Governor Connally at an angle of approximately 35 degrees downward from the horizontal and approximately 20 degrees from right to left if he was sitting erect and facing forward at the time he was shot. These angles are such that it would have been possible for Governor Connally's right arm and left leg to have been in direct line with the projectile. Any change in Governor Connally's position would affect the angles set out above. The possibility should not be overlooked that garments can shift from their normal position on the body. There is no way of determining, from an examination of the clothing, whether such a bullet may have followed a straight line path or may have been deflected in the body.

Nothing was found to indicate which holes were entrances and which were exits. The coat, shirt and trousers were cleaned prior to their receipt in the Laboratory, which might account for

the fact that no foreign deposits of metal or other substances were found on the cloth surrounding the holes. Further, no characteristic position of the fibers of the cloth around the holes, which is one of the factors considered in determining whether a hole is an entrance or an exit hole, was found. The sizes of the holes in the clothing do not necessarily aid in this determination since a hole can be enlarged if a bullet strikes at an angle, sideways or partially sideways, or if it passes through a fold in the cloth. Also, if a bullet is irregularly mutilated, an entrance hole could be larger than an exit hole.

It was not possible from an examination of the clothing to determine whether or not all of the holes were made by the same projectile or projectile fragments.