- Mr. Held
1 - Mr. Adams
1 - Mr. Fehl
1 - Mr. Peelman
1 - Mr. Foster

August 2, 1977

1 - Mr. Clark

1 - Mr. Mintz (Attn:

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT 1 - Mr. Kelleher
JOHN F. KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS

On December 1, 1976, Richard Harold Lester, Dallas, Texas, turned over to the FBI what he thought to be a bullet fragment which he claimed to have found at the John F. Kennedy assassination site during 1974. He requested that only the FBI conduct examination of the fragment to determine, if possible, whether or not it might be connected to that assassination.

The FBI has since endeavored to obtain test bullets which it produced in 1963 from the Lee Harvey Oswald 6.5 millimeter Manulicher-Carcano Rifle and which are held in custody at the National Archives and Pecords Service (NARS).

On July 28, 1977, a representative of NARS delivered the Oswald rifle test bullets to the FBI Laboratory where an examination of the questioned bullet fragment and comparison to the test bullets disclosed the following:

The questioned bullet and the test bullets are 6.5 millimeter bullets bearing rifling impressions of four grooves, right twist. The questioned bullet is a mutilated 6.5 millimeter "Jacketed Soft Point" or "Jacketed Hollow Point" (sporting-type) bullet which has a solid base and no cannelures. The test bullets, like the original crime scene bullet and fragment, are 6.5 millimeter "Full Ketal Jacket" (military-type) bullets which have an open base and a

Asser Din (military-type) bullets which have an open base and a

Dep. AD Ad cannelure near the base. Therefore, the questioned and test

Dep. AD Inv. bullets are different type bullets of the same caliber.

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ACSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN P. KENNEDY

Both the questioned and test bullets have four groove, right twist rifling impressions. However, the widths of the land and groove impressions vary by approximately .01 inch. The individual microscopic marks (striations) on these bullets were microscopically compared without effecting an identification.

In view of the above, nothing was found to indicate the questioned bullet was fired from the assassination weapon represented by the test bullets.

At the conclusion of the examination on July 28, 1977, the test bullets were returned to NARS by its representative who had maintained custody of them throughout the examination.