

would have to be repeated, the cases extracted ^{and ejected} gently then violently to see if contact with any part of the rifle action or scope dented the cases. Without such a check I cannot give a reasonable explanation of those dents at the junction of the case body and shoulder. The brass there is fairly soft due to the neck and shoulder anneal.

Item 5. The name smokeless powder is only a relative term. The powder used in W.C. & Co. Lot 6003 is a flattened sphere, called "Ball Powder". It like all "smokeless powders", made to-day, whether single base (nitrocellulose) or double base (nitrocellulose and nitroglycerine combined), are graphitized, have stabilizers added to delay chemical decomposition, have additives to delay burning to give it the "progressive burning" character, combine flash inhibitors in military types, while none of them give the large, white cloud of smoke that black powder gives, all give puffs of smoke in handguns, shotguns or rifles. Rather small and faint clouds, but definitely smoke, particularly easy to see in the bright, overhead sunlight that shone on the motorcycle that day in Dallas. These sworn witnesses may well have observed the puff of smoke on the knell. The W. Comm. just brushed them off, I'm afraid.

Item 6. At this stage of my familiarity of the details, I know of no ballistic test worth the trouble of doing. To me the photo of the President's neck and back on the autopsy table, would surely open the way for some ballistic checks, I'm sure. In the meanwhile I will

From a long letter from a ballistic consultant,
Thomas C. Flouit of White Plains. That
smoke becomes a lot more believable.