

Cartridges Fired in Oswald's Rifle

Three empty cartridge cases were found near the window from which the shots were fired on the sixth floor of the building. These cartridge cases were examined by the FBI Laboratory, and it was determined that all three had been fired in the rifle owned by Oswald. (Exhibit 22)

Immediately after President Kennedy and Governor Connally were admitted to Parkland Memorial Hospital, a bullet was found on one of the stretchers. Medical examination of the President's body revealed that one of the bullets had entered just below his shoulder to the right of the spinal column at an angle of 45 to 60 degrees downward, that there was no point of exit, and that the bullet was not in the body. An examination of this bullet by the FBI Laboratory determined that it had been fired from the rifle owned by Oswald. (Exhibit 23)

Bullet fragments found in the automobile in which President Kennedy was riding were examined in the FBI Laboratory. It was definitely established, from markings on two of the fragments, that they had been fired from the rifle owned by Oswald. (Exhibit 24)

Palm Print on Rifle

Dallas police lifted a latent impression off the underside of the gun barrel near the end of the foregrip of the rifle recovered on the

PART ONE: ADDITIONAL INFORMATION PERTAINING TO THE ASSASSINATION

I. FBI Laboratory Examinations

A. President's Clothing

The FBI Laboratory has determined that the bullets used in the assassination of President Kennedy on November 22, 1963, were a military type manufactured by the Western Cartridge Company, East Alton, Illinois. These bullets have solid noses with full copper alloy jackets and lead cores. Examination of the President's clothing by the FBI Laboratory disclosed that there was a small hole in the back of his coat and shirt approximately six inches below the top of the collar and two inches to the right of the middle seam of the coat. There were minute traces of copper on the fabric surrounding the hole. Medical examination of the President's body had revealed that the bullet which entered his back had penetrated to a distance of less than a finger length. (Exhibits 59 and 60)

There is a slit approximately one-half inch long about one inch below the collar button in the overlap of the shirt the President was wearing. The slit has the characteristics of an exit hole for a projectile. There is also a nick on the left side of the tie knot, which possibly was caused by the same projectile as it passed through the shirt. The coat and shirt were X-rayed for metal bullet fragments that might have been embedded among the layers of the fabric, but none were found. The Chief Pathologist at Bethesda Naval Hospital had advised that the projectile which had entered the President's skull

region had disintegrated into at least 40 particles of bullet fragments as shown by the number located.

All of the clothing and items submitted were examined by the FBI Laboratory for other pertinent evidence, but none was found.

B. Photographs

A motion picture of the assassination taken by an amateur photographer, Abraham Zapruder, 3909 Marquette Street, Dallas, was examined by the FBI Laboratory. The best estimate of the time interval of the shots fired is that approximately six seconds elapsed from the first to the final shot, with the second shot occurring approximately in the middle of the six-second period. The firing period begins with the first shot, so that it is necessary to operate the rifle bolt only twice to fire three shots within a given period of time. The assassination weapon is a right-handed, bolt-action, military rifle. Oswald's wife has stated that Lee Oswald was right-handed.

The photograph showing an object in the window of the sixth floor room from which the shots were fired (described on pages 19-20 of the initial report) has been examined by both the FBI Laboratory and the United States Navy Photographic Interpretation Center, Suitland, Maryland. From a study of this and other photographs in the sequence, neither the FBI Laboratory nor the Navy Photographic Interpretation Center

could make a positive determination of what the object is. It was concluded, however, that the image seen does not depict the form of a person or persons and is possibly a stack of boxes later determined to have been in the room.

When Oswald was interviewed on November 23, 1963, regarding the photograph which portrays him holding a rifle and wearing a holstered pistol, he would not discuss the photograph without the advice of an attorney. He admitted that the head of the individual in the photograph could be his but suggested the possibility that the police had superimposed this part of the photograph over the body of someone else. However, Marina Oswald, when questioned regarding this photograph, stated that she had taken it. (Exhibit 9)

The FBI Laboratory has examined this photograph and has concluded that, while the rifle in the photograph is similar in appearance to the assassination weapon and while there are no apparent differences between them, there is insufficient detail to identify the rifle in the photograph as the assassination weapon.

C. Paper Bag

The FBI Laboratory examined the brown wrapping paper in the shape of a long bag which was found near the window from which the shots were fired. It was determined that the wrapping paper and the three-inch manila tape used to construct the bag were the same as that used by the Texas School Book Depository.

The bag was examined for any evidence of the outline of a rifle but no significant indentations were found. Dismantled, Oswald's rifle will fit into this paper bag.

D. Bullet Fragments

Several tiny fragments of lead were recovered from the President's head and his limousine, and one was recovered from Governor Connally's arm. However, these fragments were too small for the FBI Laboratory to effect an identification with any weapon.

Examination of the limousine also disclosed that the windshield was cracked and there was a dented area in the windshield chrome molding at the top near the center which may have been caused by bullet fragments.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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1Date December 1, 1963

Detective R. D. LEWIS, polygraph operator, Dallas, Texas, Police Department, stated that he ran a polygraph of BUELL WESLEY FRAZIER, and while he was running the polygraph, FRAZIER was shown what appeared to be a home made brown, heavy paper gun case. He stated that FRAZIER said that it was possible that this was the case, but he did not think that it resembled it. He stated that the crinkly brown paper sack that OSWALD had when he rode to work with him that morning was about two feet long. (LEWIS refers to the brown, heavy paper gun case. LEWIS refers to the paper in this manner because of the fact that the Dallas Police Department is of the opinion the brown, heavy paper was used by OSWALD to carry the rifle into the building where he was working. The paper referred to by LEWIS is not a gun case at all).

Detective LEWIS stated that if this was not identical with the sack that was turned over to the Bureau, it is possible that OSWALD may have thrown it away. The police have turned over everything that they have in the Crime Laboratory to SA DRAIN. This has been stated by Captain GEORGE DOUGHTY, Head of the Crime Laboratory, Lieutenant CARL DAY of the Crime Laboratory, and R. D. LEWIS, polygraph operator in the Crime Laboratory. These individuals state that as far as they know, the paper sack of the type described by FRAZIER was not recovered by the Police Department. It is possible, but improbable, that it was recovered by the Homicide Bureau. If so, they do not know anything about it in the Crime Laboratory of the Dallas Police Department.

on 11/29/63 at Dallas, Texas. File # Dallas 89-43
 by Special Agent VINCENT E. DRAIN:BL Date dictated 12/1/63

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