

Dear Jerry,

4/29/91

Thanks for the SASE. Sorry I do not feel up to a full response to your 4/26. In general, however, Moore is not worth any serious attention at all.

Also in general, and from recollection, I ~~think~~ think that any effort to form any conclusions about the fragments cannot ignore what I brought to light in Post Mortem.

I think your point, that LHO was still alive at the time of the report in question is important because the FBI had to ^assume that its evidence and its int^rpretations would be subject to cross-examination.

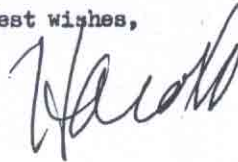
On the DFD evidence: have you asked it? Do you know where Wurry's stuff is? I presume the print he used was made from the original negative.

Moore just makes it up as he goes. When he says the FBI backed away from spectro-graphic examination because that destroys part of the specimen, it destroyed 100% of Q15, the windshield scrapings/sweepings, and had the Moore conjecture been a consideration, there is much it would not have tested spectrographically.

Remember also that some of the metal ~~samples~~ deposited in Connally's wrist was washed away, not recovered. The doctors testified to this when they examined 399, and when they examined 399 they did not know that the FBI had cut a core sample from it. Yet they agreed that they'd seen more in Connally's arm than was missing from the bullet.

You may also want to reread the short excerpts I have from CD1 in Whitewash. The FBI and the Secret Service as of my last knowledge still insisted that the non-fatal injuries were caused by two different bullets. They ignore the missed shot to limit to only three.

Best wishes,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to be 'Ward', written in a cursive style.

April 26, 1991

Gerald Hogan
3934 Manordale Dr.
Houston, TX. 77082
(tel. 713-870-9707)

Harold Weisberg
Rt. 12, Old Receiver Rd.
Frederick, Maryland 21701

Dear Harold:

Enclosed: (1) Copy of a response I received from Jim Moore, author of Conspiracy of One, and (2) Selected pages copied from Chief Curry's book.

As you probably suspect, I wrote to Moore quite concerned about his above book, and some of the points raised therein. As I am sure you will agree, Moore is very, very selective in his evidence especially as it relates to the "single bullet theory." He is however willing to concede that there was apparent destruction of evidence within the DPD as to the LHO-Walker photograph.

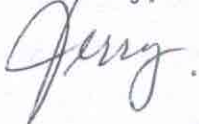
As you will guess, I am trying to "sort out" the significance of the DPD evidence photograph shown on page 88 of Curry's book. You will note that Q-9 is identified as being a fragment of a bullet removed from Connally's arm. You will note that it is quite a large "item", clearly not the one or two grains of metal of CE842. (perhaps this is the suppressed third fragment)

Aside from the above, I would appreciate your comments on the Curry DPD evidence photo and the FBI lab report. I believe that when you review the above, it is important to remember two things. (1) LHO was still alive when the FBI report was written, and (2) the timing problem of the Z film was probably not known, and therefore this evidence was not contaminated with the "need" to fit things with the single-bullet theory.

I am attempting to locate the negative of this DPD evidence photo, or at least a print from the negative. Any suggestions? I hope that I can get Groden to do an analysis of Q-9 to determine size, etc.

Looking forward to hearing from you ASAP

Sincerely,



THE SUMMIT GROUP

Today is Sunday
April 21, 1991

Hello Mr. Hogan!

Thanks for your letter of April 8. I apologize for the delay in answering, but I wanted to deal with the question you've raised after your analysis of the photo in Chief Curry's book.

First of all, Q-9 became Commission Exhibit 842. You'll note that the Report states that "two or three fragments" were recovered from Governor Connally's wrist; Commission Exhibit 842 comprises the only two fragments that were indeed retrieved. This miscount in the Report led Harold Weisberg, you may recall, to speculate that the Commissioners could not count.

CE 842, probably because of its small size, was not subjected to spectrographic analysis by the FBI immediately following the assassination. The two fragments are really flakes of metal; one measures two millimeters by one-half millimeter, and

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Perhaps "Q9" is the missing third fragment?

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the other is about a half-millimeter square. Both have no appreciable thickness. Since spectrographic analysis requires that a part of the specimen be burned during the test, I believe the FBI backed away from testing Q-9 in the interest of retaining the specimens.

The fragments that comprise CE 842 in the Archives are grey lead, and their size and shape strongly indicates that they are the same fragments pictured in Connally's pre-operative x-ray.

Of course, Vince Guinn tested both fragments via Neutron Activation Analysis for the House Select Committee, and concluded that both had come from CE 399.

Carl Henry and I have concluded that the photo in Curry's book was either improperly staged, meaning that bullets and fragments were misidentified, or that Q-9 is resting in or on some type of container. You'll note that it is difficult to enlarge the image too much; one ends up viewing printing dots.

This observation leads me to make an unsolicited
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My guess is they (Hance & Henry) have NOT seen the original!

T H E S U M M I T G R O U P

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suggestion. Carl and I have, over the years, adopted as our motto that we don't know what we see, but rather, what we can measure. Thus, we are very, very wary of trying to interpret photographic data without recourse to the original print and some sophisticated equipment.

This resolve on our part, unfortunately, is not shared by the majority of researchers. As an example, let me cite Jack White's work on the Moorman photo ("Badgeman") and the Oswald-with-weapons photos. Mr. White is a nice guy, but his knowledge of photographic processes is not sufficient to allow him to draw the conclusions he draws from a grainy Polaroid copy or from copies of CE 133 A, B, and C.

What I'm trying to say is that, in your quest for answers about the Kennedy assassination, be very careful how much weight you attach to what you can see with the naked eye, or with a magnifying glass. I'd suggest that you go to the Archives and look at CE 842 for yourself, and determine to your own satisfaction whether it could have come from the base of CE 399.

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T H E S U M M I T G R O U P

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Finally, I sometimes get the feeling that Chief Curry wanted to find a way to 'hide' from the assassination. His actions that weekend, to my mind, disqualify him as an expert source or witness insofar as the evidence and speculative matters go. I have no doubt that Roger Craig saw someone who looked like Oswald in Dealey Plaza, and that someone in the DPD cut the license plate out of the Oswald-Walker home photo.

On the other hand, I think the restaging of CE 133-c was merely an accident; a case of blind luck, careless inattention to detail, and perhaps the result of the reenactor's not having seen CE 133 A or B for reference.

To my mind, there is no 'mystery' about Q-9; but then, I have examined CE 842 in the Archives, and I have studied the chain of evidence. I find it interesting that most of the critics (who have done neither) consider me a niave fool.

I hope I've been of help to you. Be sure to let me know if you have any further questions,

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?? looks like a mystery to me !!



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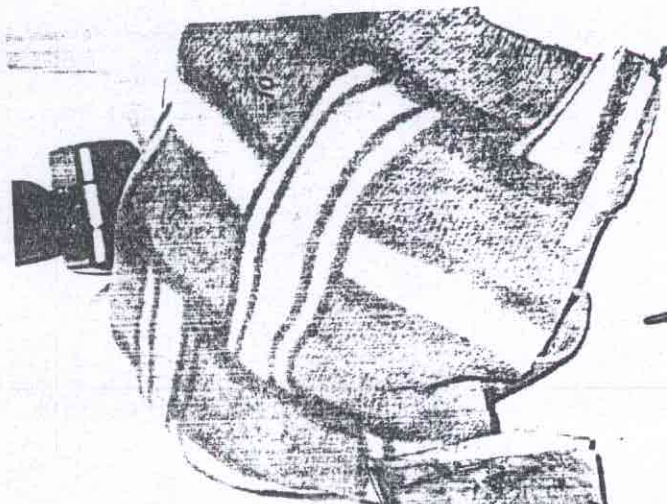
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and thanks again for reading my book.

With all best wishes,

JIM MOORE

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6



9

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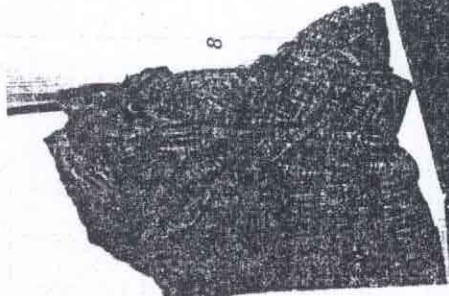
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Exhibit No. 38

Evidence released to the F.B.I. Laboratory for tests.

1. *Two 6.5 millimeter Mannlicher Carcano cartridge cases found in the Book Depository Building. Three were found in all.*
2. *Oswald's right palm print found on a book carton which was part of the sniper's perch in the Book Depository. "IN" OR "ON"*
3. *A metal fragment from the arm of Governor Connally. Bullet fragments were also found (in) the front seat cushion of the presidential car, beside the front seat and (n) the back seat (See F.B.I. Lab Report in Exhibit No. 39).*
4. *A .38 Special bullet taken from Officer Tippit's body. Four bullets were recovered from Officer Tippit (See F.B.I. Lab Reports in Exhibit No. 39 and 40).*
5. *Textile fibers found on the left side of the butt plate of the recovered rifle. An attempt was made to link these fibers with similar fibers in Oswald's shirt.*
6. *The unfired 6.5 millimeter Mannlicher-Carcano cartridge which was found in the sniper's rifle.*
7. *A paper bag probably constructed from wrapping paper and tape at the Texas School Book Depository. On the morning of the assassination Oswald had carried a similar package with him when he rode to work with Buell Frazier. This is probably the same bag which was found on the sixth floor by investigators. The bag was large enough to carry the rifle, and did have latent fingerprints which were later identified as Oswald's.*
8. *Oswald's sport shirt which he was wearing at the time of his arrest.*
9. *The Smith and Wesson .38 caliber revolver, No. V510210, taken from Oswald in the Texas Theater.*
10. *Oswald's green and brown blanket from the Paine's garage in Irving. Oswald apparently used the blanket to wrap a rifle for storage. Marina Oswald testified that she had seen a rifle wrapped in the blanket. The Paines had seen something stored in the blanket but did not know what it was.*

REPORT
of the



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C.

To: Mr. Jesse E. Curry
Chief of Police
Dallas, Texas

November 23, 1963

This examination has been made with the understanding that the evidence is connected with an official investigation of a criminal matter and that the Laboratory report will be used for official purposes only, related to the investigation or a subsequent criminal prosecution. Authorization cannot be granted for the use of the Laboratory report in connection with a civil proceeding.

Re: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY


John Edgar Hoover, Director

YOUR NO.
FBI FILE NO. PC-78243 BX
LAB. NO. D-436461 AX

Examination requested by: Addressee
Reference: See below
Examination requested: Firearms - Spectrographic - Microscopic Analyses -
Fingerprint - Document
Specimens:

Evidence received from Special Agent Elmer L. Todd, Washington Field
Office of the FBI on 11/22/63:

Q1 Bullet from stretcher

Evidence received from Special Agent Orin Bartlett of the FBI on 11/22/63:

Q2 Bullet fragment from front seat cushion
Q3 Bullet fragment from beside front seat

2-Chief, U. S. Secret Service

2-FBI, Dallas

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(continued on next page)

Exhibit No. 39
The F.B.I. Laboratory Reports on the assassination evidence.

SEE
D.P.D. Photo
P. 88
NUMBERS REFER
to P. 89

Evidence received from Special Agent James W. Sibert and Special Agent Francis O'Neill, Jr., of the Baltimore Office of the FBI on 11/23/63:

- Q4 Metal fragment from the President's head
- Q5 Metal fragment from the President's head

Evidence received from Special Agent Vincent E. Drain of the Dallas Office of the FBI on 11/23/63:

- Q6 6.5 millimeter Mannlicher-Carcano cartridge case from building = #1
- Q7 6.5 millimeter Mannlicher-Carcano cartridge case from building = #1
- Q8 6.5 millimeter Mannlicher-Carcano cartridge from rifle #4
- Q9 Metal fragment from arm of Governor John Connolly = #3
- Q10 Wrapping paper in shape of a large bag = #7
- Q11 Suspect's shirt = #8
- Q12 Blanket = #10
- Q13 Bullet from Officer Tippett = #4
- K1 6.5 millimeter Mannlicher-Carcano rifle, with telescope sight, Serial No. C2766 *Not photographed Exhibit #38*
- K2 Paper and tape sample from shipping department, Texas Public School Book Depository
- K3 .38 Special Smith and Wesson revolver, Serial No. V510210, Assembly No. 65248 = #9

Evidence obtained by FBI Laboratory personnel during examination of the President's limousine:

- Q14 Three metal fragments recovered from rear floor board carpet
- Q15 Scraping from inside surface of windshield

Also Submitted: Photograph of rifle, K1
Finger and palm prints of Lee Harvey Oswald

Results of examinations:

The bullet, Q1, is a 6.5 millimeter Mannlicher-Carcano rifle bullet. Specimen Q1 weighs 158.6 grains. It consists of a copper alloy jacket with a lead core.

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(continued on next page)

Specimen Q2 is a portion of the core of a rifle bullet. Specimen Q2 weighs 44.6 grains and is composed of a portion of the copper alloy jacket and a portion of the lead core. Specimen Q3 is a portion of the base section of a copper alloy rifle bullet. Q3 weighs 21.0 grains and is composed of a section of the jacket from which the lead core is missing. It could not be determined whether specimens Q2 and Q3 are portions of the same bullet or are portions of two separate bullets.

The rifle, K1, is a 6.5 millimeter Mannlicher-Carcano Italian military rifle Model 91/38. Test bullets were fired from this rifle for comparison with specimens Q1, Q2 and Q3. As a result, Q1, Q2 and Q3 were identified as having been fired from the submitted rifle.

Specimens Q6 and Q7 are 6.5 millimeter Mannlicher-Carcano cartridge cases. They were manufactured by the Western Cartridge Company, East Alton, Illinois, as was the 6.5 millimeter Mannlicher-Carcano cartridge, Q8.

Test cartridge cases obtained from the submitted rifle were compared with specimens Q6 and Q7. As a result, specimens Q6 and Q7 were identified as having been fired in this rifle. The bullet, Q13, from Officer Tippett, is a .38 Special copper-coated lead bullet. Q13 weighs 156.6 grains and possesses the physical characteristics of 158 grain Western-Winchester revolver bullets. The surface of Q13 is so badly mutilated that there are not sufficient individual microscopic characteristics present for identification purposes. It was determined, however, that the .38 Special Smith and Wesson revolver, K3, is among those weapons which produce general rifling impressions of the type found on Q13.

The lead metal of Q4 and Q5, Q9, Q14 and Q15 is similar to the lead of the core of the bullet fragment, Q2.

A small tuft of textile fibers was found adhering to a jagged area on the left side of the metal butt plate on the K1 gun. Included in this tuft of fibers were gray-black, dark blue and orange-yellow cotton fibers which match in microscopic characteristics the gray-black, dark blue and orange-yellow cotton fibers composing the Q11 shirt of the suspect. These fibers could have originated from this shirt.

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A single brown viscose fiber and several light green cotton fibers were found adhering to the Q10 paper bag. These fibers match in microscopic characteristics the brown viscose fibers and light green cotton fibers present in the composition of the Q12 blanket and could have originated from this blanket.

It is pointed out, however, that fibers do not exhibit sufficient individual microscopic characteristics to be positively identified as originating from a particular source to the exclusion of all others.

No fibers were found on the K1 gun that could be associated with the Q12 blanket and no fibers were found on the Q10 paper bag that could be associated with the Q11 shirt.

The debris, including foreign textile fibers and hairs, removed from the Q12 blanket and Q11 shirt has been placed in pillboxes for possible future comparisons. These pillboxes and the glass microscope slides containing fibers removed from K1 and Q10 are being temporarily retained in the Laboratory for possible future comparisons with additional items of the suspect's clothing should they be recovered.

The Q12 blanket has been folded double and one corner has been folded in and pinned with a safety pin. A length of white cotton cord has been tied around this corner giving it a triangular-shaped appearance as if it had once contained a long object.

The paper of the wrapping and the tape, Q10, were found to have the same observable physical characteristics as the known wrapping paper and tape, K2, from the Texas Public School Book Depository.

The inside surface of specimen Q10 did not disclose markings identifiable with the rifle, K1. A number of indentations, folds and extraneous markings appear on the inner surface of the Q10 wrapping.

The latent prints appearing in the photograph taken of the rifle, K1, by the Dallas Police Department, are too fragmentary and indistinct to be of any value for identification purposes. Photographs of this weapon taken by this Bureau also failed to produce prints of sufficient legibility for comparison purposes.

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A latent fingerprint was developed on the wrapping paper, Q10, which was identified with the left index finger impression of Lee Harvey Oswald. In addition, one latent palm print developed on specimen Q10 was identified with the right palm print of Oswald.

No latent prints of value were developed on Oswald's revolver, the cartridge cases, the unfired cartridge, the clip in the rifle or the inner parts of the rifle.

Specimens Q1 through Q5, Q14 and Q15 are being retained in the Laboratory until called for by a representative of the U. S. Secret Service.

Specimens Q6 through Q13, K1, K2 and K3 are being returned to the Dallas Police Department by Special Agent Vincent E. Drain of the Dallas Field Office of this Bureau. The photograph of the latent print on the rifle is being returned separately. The fingerprints and palm prints of Oswald are being retained.

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Exh.
The