1-Mr. Belmont - Enclosures (1-Mr. Rosen - Enclosures (3) 1-Mr. Sullivan - Enclosures (3) 1-Mr. Malley - Enclosures (3) 1-Mr. Lenihan- Enclosures

March 27, 1964

By Courier Service

Honorable J. Lee Rankin General Counsel The President's Commission 200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast Washington, D. C.

(...

Dear Mr. Rankin:

 $C:fcl_{2}(10)$

455

The remaining three bullets from Officer'J. D. Tippit's body were recently received from the Dallas Folice Department and have been designated as C251, C252 and C253 in the Laboratory for identification purposes. These three bullets have been examined in the Laboratory and the results of the examinations are set forth below.

The C251 bullet is a callber .38 Special copper-coated lead bullet of Winchester-Western manufacture. This bullet weighs 154.1 grains and was fired from a barrel rifled with five lands and grooves, right twist.

The C253 bullet is a copper-Souted lead bullet of Winchester-Western inconstant of this bullet weight 155.7 grains and was fired from a barrel frifted with five lands and grooves, right twist.

A portion of the surface of each bullet, C251, C252 and C253, is mutilated; however, microscopic marks remain on these bullets for comparison purposes. The C251, C252 and C253 bullets were compared with

Takes _____ comparison purposes. The C201, 6224 had 6200 Swald's revolver, C15, the .38

JIRECIO

Mr. Conrad re: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDE JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/6

PbH DEM #676

Reporable J. Lee Rankin

No conclusion could be reached as to whether or not C251 through C253 were fired from the same weapon or whether or not they were fired from C15. In addition, it was found that even consecutive .38 Special bullets test fired from the C15 revolver could not be identified with each other. In this connection, it should be noted that the barrel of C15 was designed for .38 S & W bullets and; therefore, it is alightly larger in diameter than barrels designed for .38 Special bullets. Firing of undersized bullets could cause erratic passage of the bullets down the barrel, resulting in individual microscopic characteristics which are not consistent. The barrel of the weapon could also be changing dus to the accumulation of lead in the barrel or to wear. That one or both of the above conditions existed is apparent from the fact that consecutive .38 Special test bullets obtained from the C15 revolver could not be identified with each other.

Smith and Wessen revolvers such as Cl5 are among the wespons producing general rifling characteristics of the type found on C251, C252 and C253.

The lead alloy of the C251, C253 and C13 (the first bullet submitted by the Dallas Pelice Department in the Tippit case) Winchester-Western copperconted bullets was spectrographically examined. This lead alloy was found to be qualitatively similar in composition to the lead alloy of the Western copperconted bullets in the C51, C52, C55, C56, C57, C58, C59 and C137 certridges. It is noted that these cartridges were among these obtained from the C15 revolver, Lee Harvey Oswald's pocket and the U.S. Secret Service.

The lead alloy comprising the C252 Remington-Peters bullet was si ectrographically examined and found to be qualitatively similar in composition to the lead alloy comprising the Remington-Peters bullets in the C53, C54 and C133 cartridges, the remaining cartridges from the above sources.

There are attached photographs of the three bullets.

2

Sincerely yours,

Enclosures (3)