

2. After cleaning, they should be handled with cotton gloves to prevent oxidation from body fluids.
 3. They should then be sealed in airtight plastic containers.
- (236) With respect to the rifle and revolver, the panel recommended that:
1. The foam rubber packing material in their storage cases should be removed and replaced with nonmoisture absorbing partitions.
 2. The storage cases should have small ventilation holes drilled in them to prevent condensation.
 3. The rifle and revolver should be cleaned and lightly oiled or protected with a silicone compound. All future handling should be done with clean cotton gloves.
- (237) The cleaning and sealing of the evidence could appropriately be done by the firearms panel.

ILLUSTRATIONS

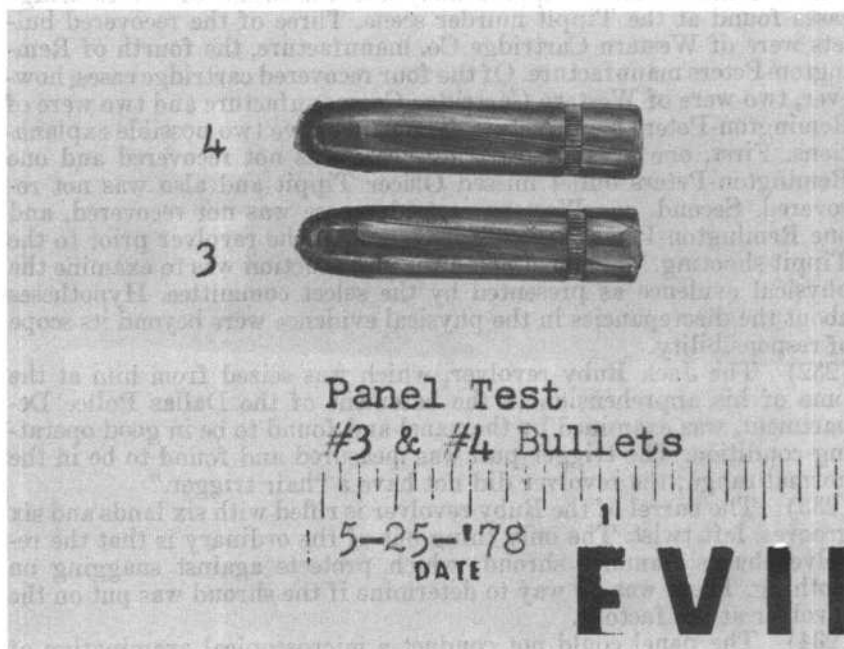


FIGURE 1.—Panel test-fired bullets from the CE 139 rifle.



FIGURE 2.—Cartridge cases test-fired in the CE 139 rifle by the panel. Note the dent on the mouth of case No. 2, similar to the dent on the CE 543 cartridge case (see fig. 8B).



FIGURE 3A.—The CE 139 6.5-millimeter caliber Mannlicher-Carcano rifle, serial No. D2766, right side.

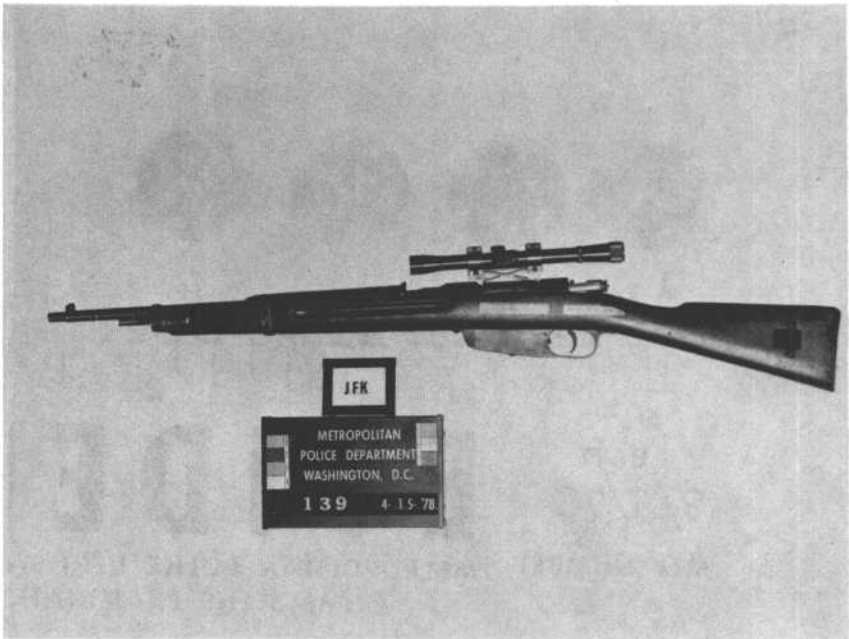


FIGURE 3B.—The CE 139 6.5-millimeter caliber Mannlicher-Carcano rifle, serial No. D2766, left side.

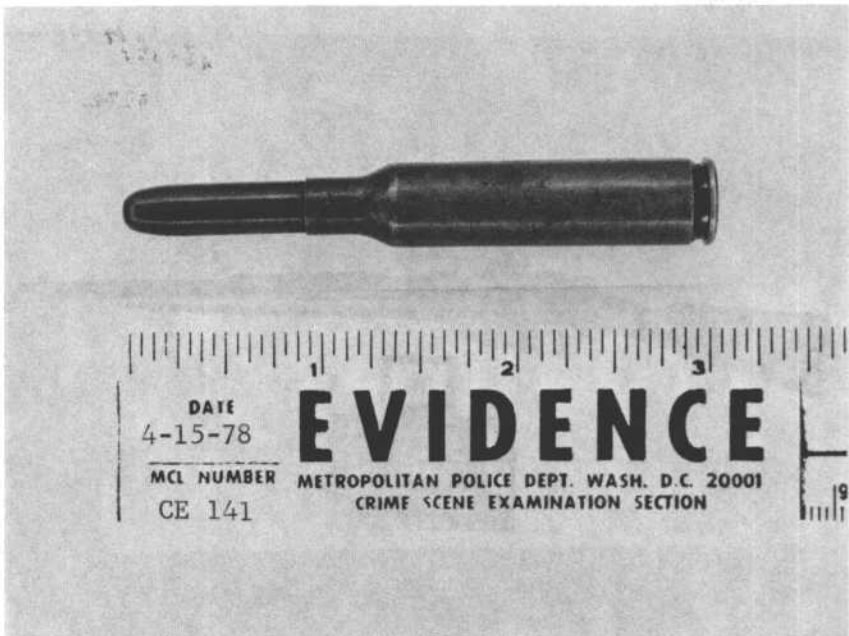


FIGURE 4.—CE 141, a 6.5-millimeter caliber cartridge of Western Cartridge Co. manufacture, found in the chamber of CE 139 rifle.

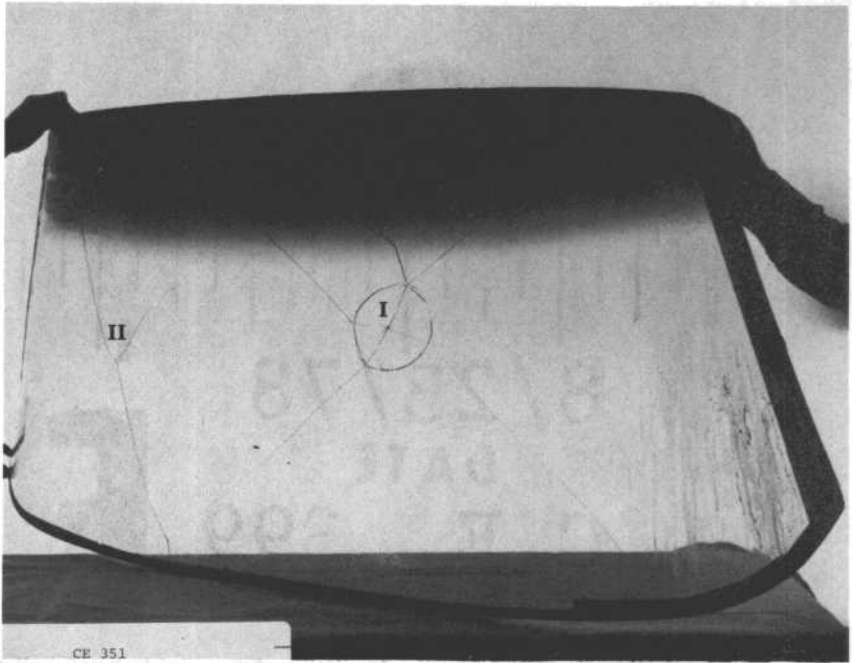


FIGURE 5.—Damaged CE 135 windshield removed from the Presidential limousine, front view.



FIGURE 6A.—CE 399, the fired 6.5-millimeter caliber full metal-jacketed bullet found on a stretcher in the emergency area of Parkland Memorial Hospital, side view.

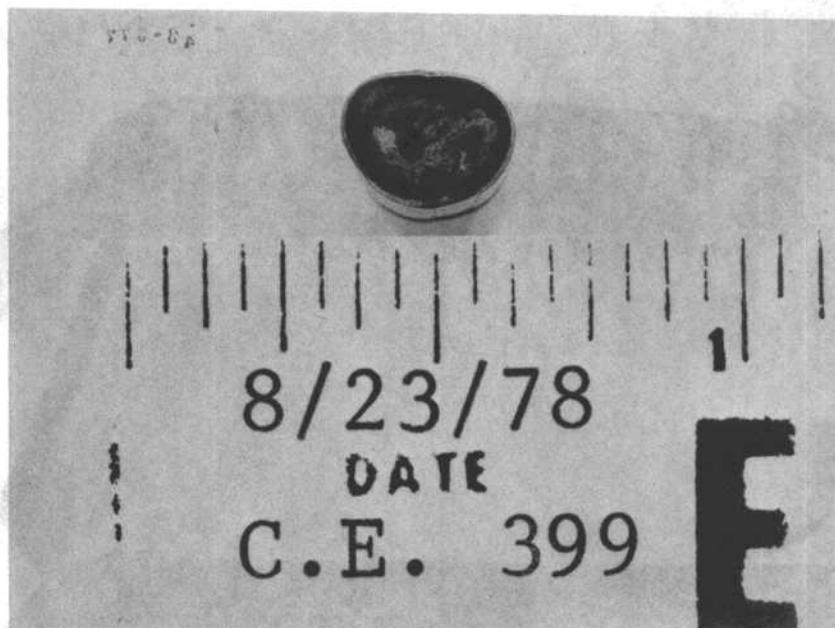


FIGURE 6B.—CE 399, the fired 6.5-millimeter caliber full metal-jacketed bullet found on a stretcher in the emergency area of Parkland Memorial Hospital, view of the base portion, showing distortion.

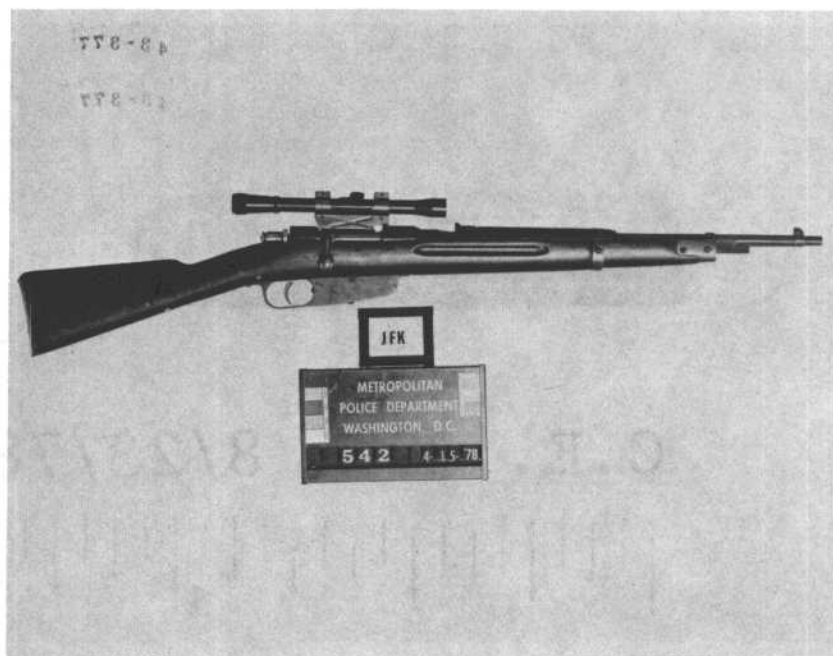


FIGURE 7.—CE 542, a 6.5-millimeter caliber Mannlicher-Carcano rifle, serial No. UC 5209, purchased by the FBI for comparison purposes.



FIGURE 8A.—CE 543, one of three expended 6.5-millimeter caliber cartridge cases of Western Cartridge Co. manufacture, recovered from the sixth floor of the Texas School Book Depository, side view.

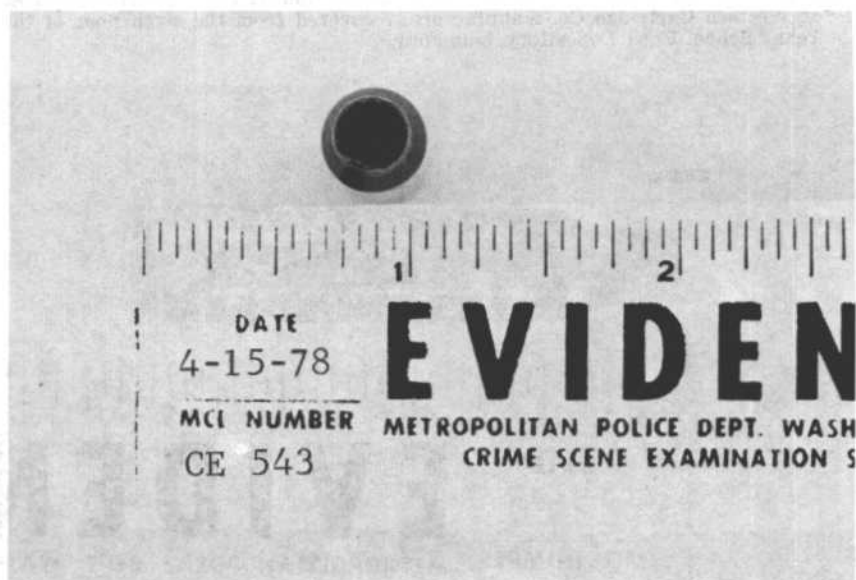


FIGURE 8B.—CE 543, one of three expended 6.5-millimeter caliber cartridge cases of Western Cartridge Co. manufacture, recovered from the sixth floor of the Texas School Book Depository, top view. Note the dent on the mouth of the case.



FIGURE 9.—CE 544, one of three expended 6.5-millimeter caliber cartridge cases of Western Cartridge Co. manufacture, recovered from the sixth floor of the Texas School Book Depository, side view.

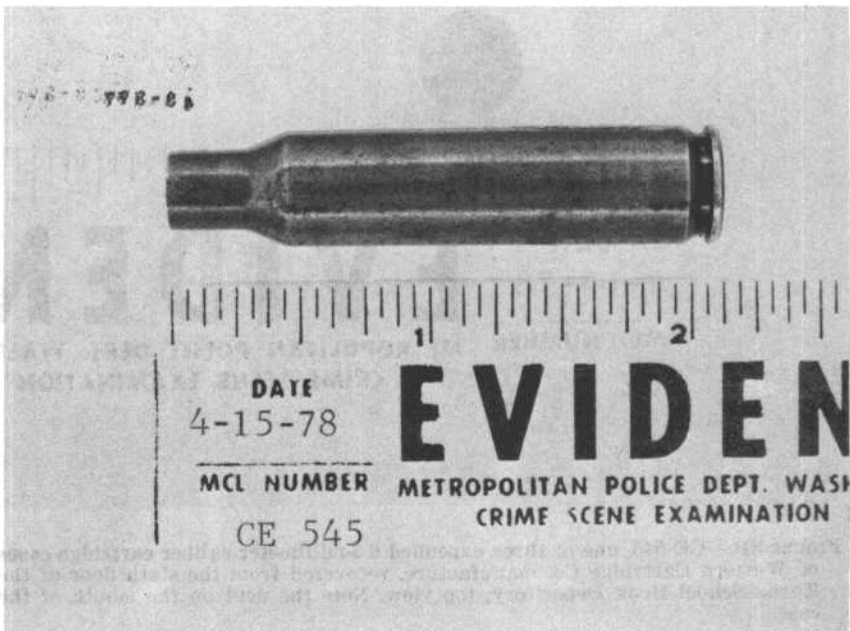


FIGURE 10.—CE 545, one of three 6.5-millimeter caliber cartridge cases of Western Cartridge Co. manufacture, recovered from the sixth floor of the Texas School Book Depository, side view.



FIGURE 11.—CE 567, the nose portion of a fired 6.5-millimeter caliber metal-jacketed bullet found on the right side of the front seat of the Presidential limousine.



FIGURE 12.—CE 569, the base portion of a fired 6.5-millimeter caliber metal-jacketed bullet found on the floor next to the right front seat of the Presidential limousine.



FIGURE 13.—CE 572, two fired 6.5-millimeter caliber full metal-jacketed bullets, test-fired by the FBI from the CE 139 rifle and designated as K1A and K1B.



FIGURE 14.—CE 573, the 6.5-millimeter caliber metal-jacketed bullet recovered from the residence of General Edwin Walker.

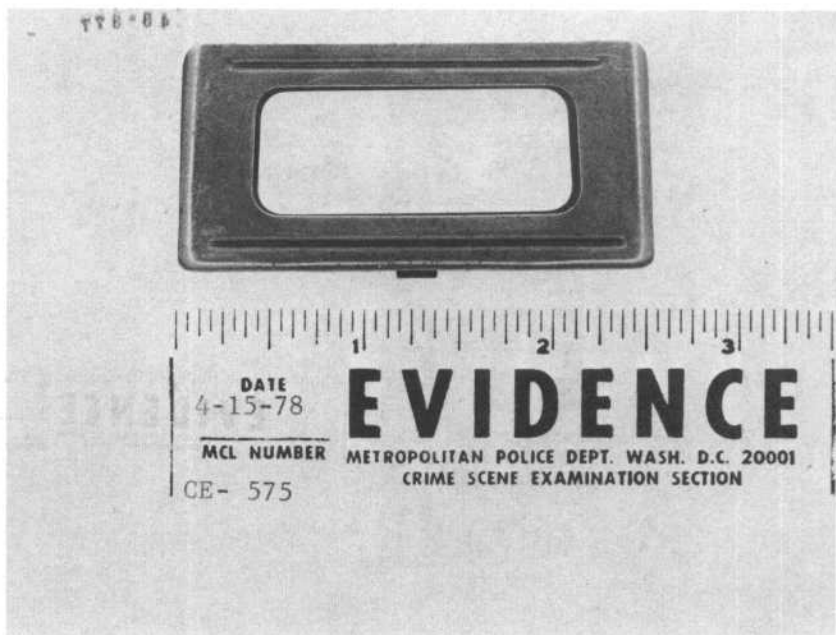


FIGURE 15.—CE 575, the brass cartridge clip removed from the CE 139 rifle.



FIGURE 16.—CE 840, two lead-like fragments found underneath the left jump seat of the Presidential limousine.

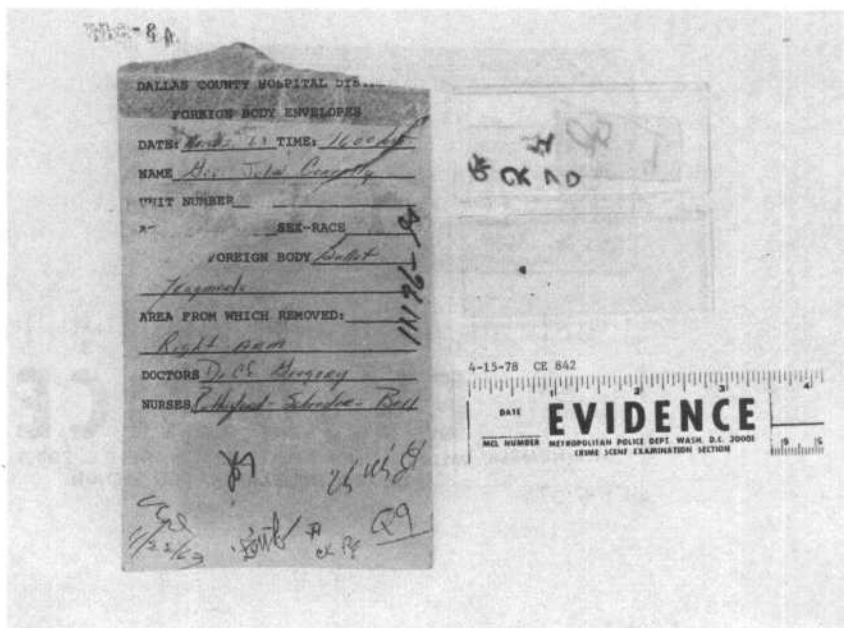


FIGURE 17.—CE 842, four lead-like fragments, removed from Governor Connally.

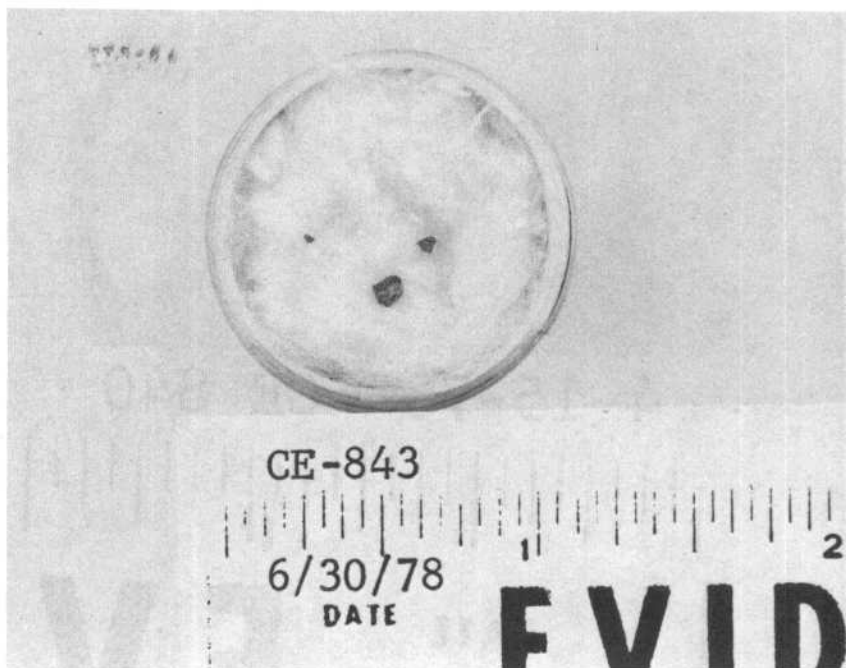


FIGURE 18.—CE 843, three lead-like fragments removed from President Kennedy's brain during the autopsy.

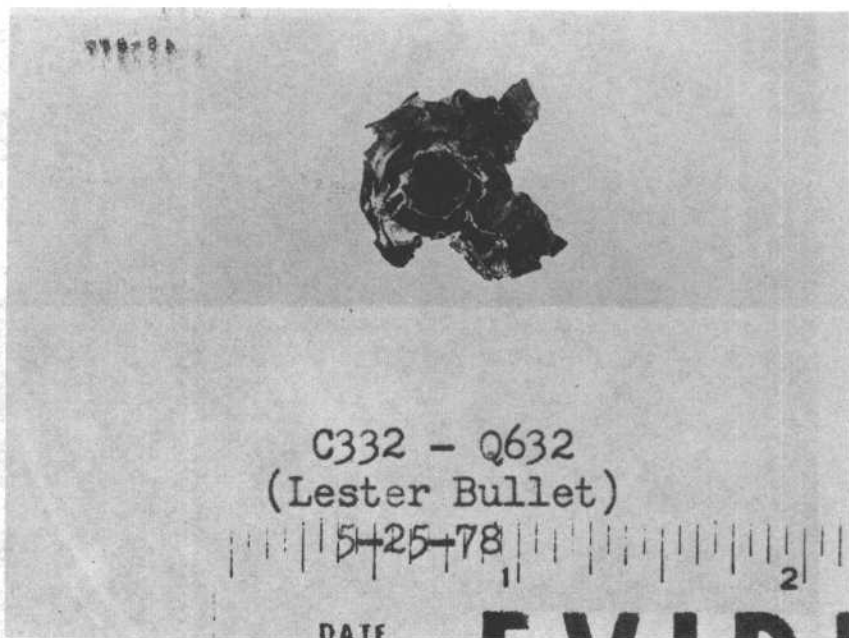


FIGURE 19.—The Lester bullet, a fired soft- or hollow-pointed, metal-jacketed bullet found in 1974 by Richard Lester about 500 yards from the depository near the Triple overpass.

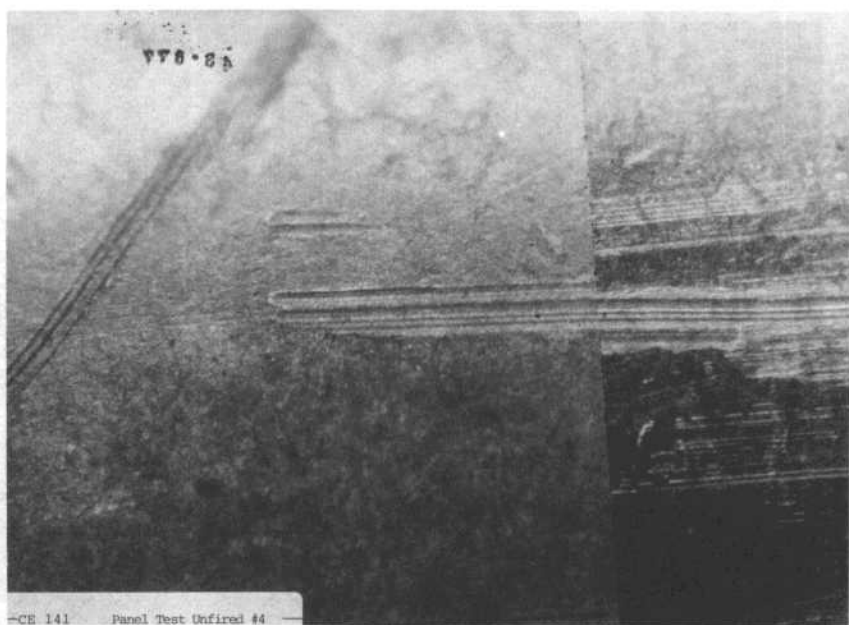


FIGURE 20.—Photomicrograph showing the correspondence between the individual identifying characteristics on the side of the CE 141 cartridge (L) and on panel unfired test cartridge No. 4 (R), produced by the magazine follower of the CE 139 rifle.

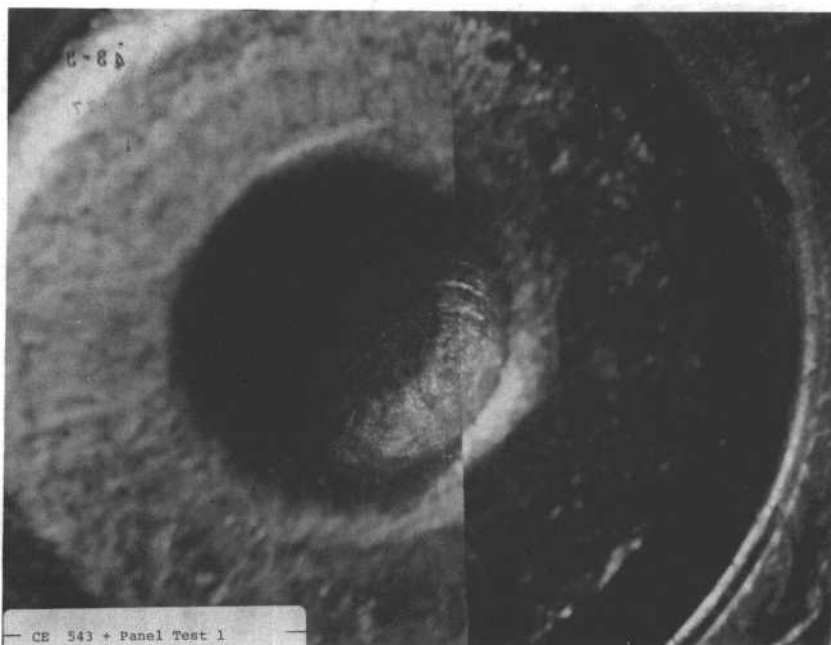


FIGURE 21A.—Photomicrograph showing the correspondence between the individual identifying characteristics on the CE 543 cartridge case (L) and on panel Kennedy T-1 (R), produced by the firing pin of the CE 139 rifle.

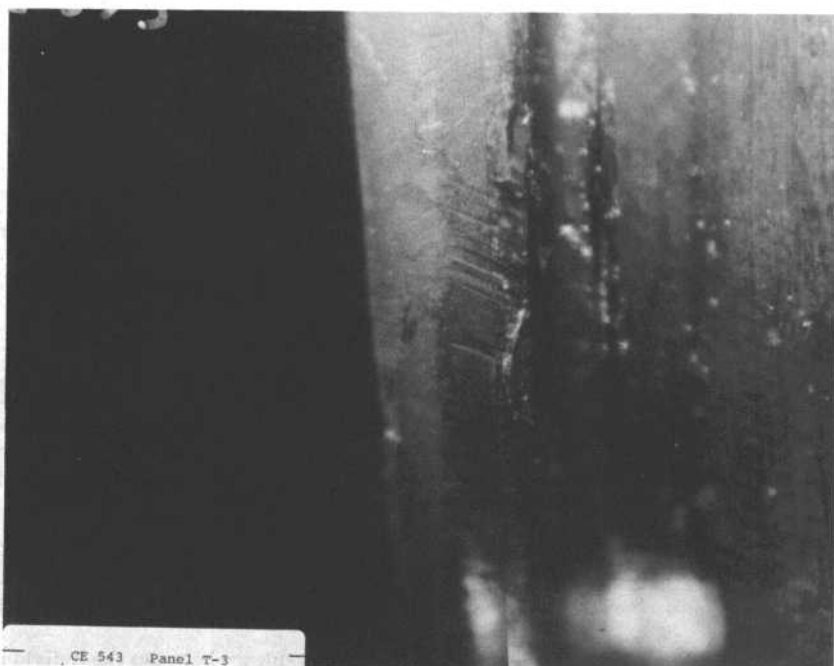


FIGURE 21B.—Photomicrograph showing the correspondence between the individual identifying characteristics on the CE 543 cartridge case (L) and those on the panel Kennedy T-3 (R), produced by the extractor of the CE 139 rifle.

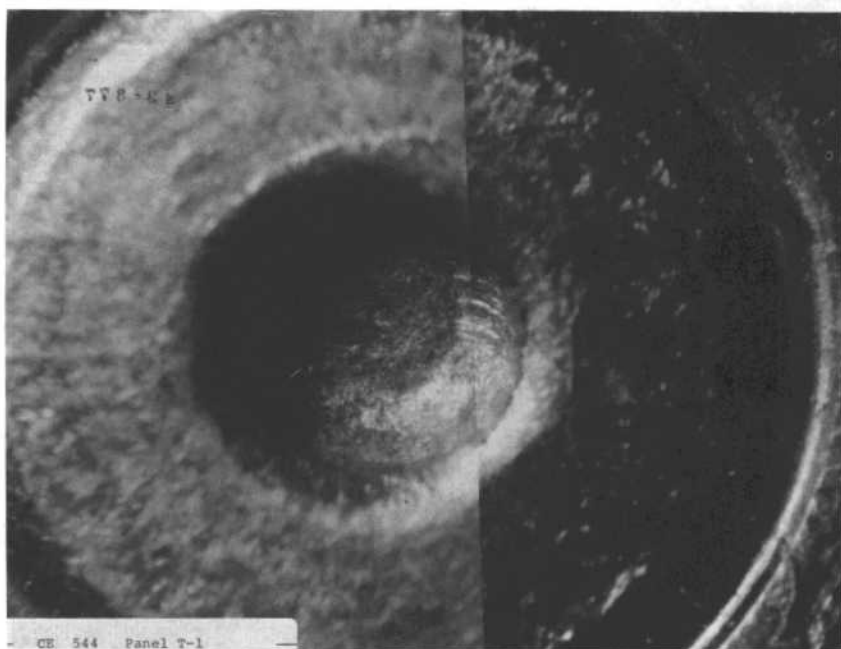


FIGURE 21C.—Photomicrograph showing the correspondence between the individual identifying characteristics on the CE 544 cartridge case (L) and those on panel Kennedy T-1 (R) produced by the bolt face of the CE 139 rifle.

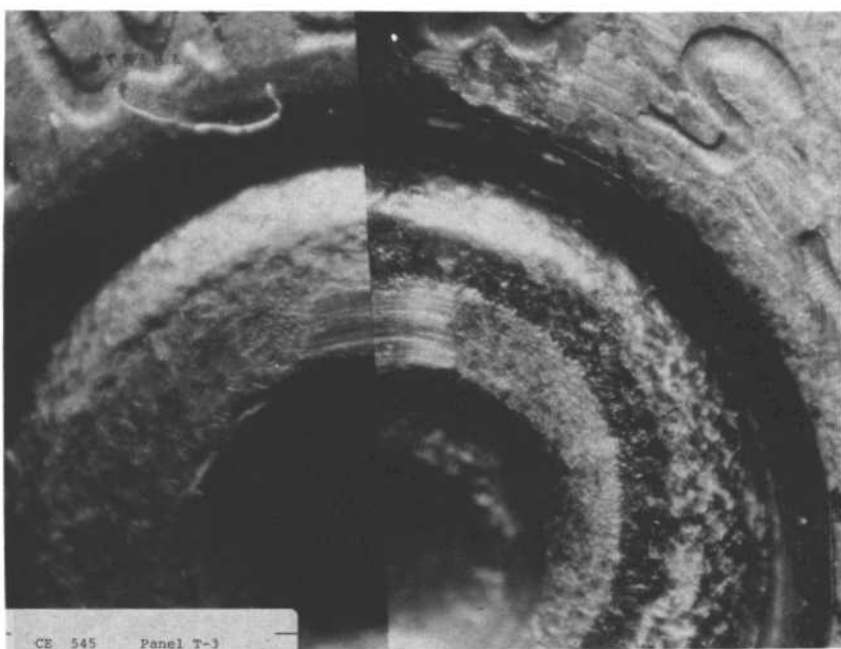


FIGURE 21D.—Photomicrograph showing the correspondence between the individual identifying characteristics on the CE 545 cartridge case (L) and those on panel Kennedy T-3 (R), produced by the bolt face of the CE 139 rifle.

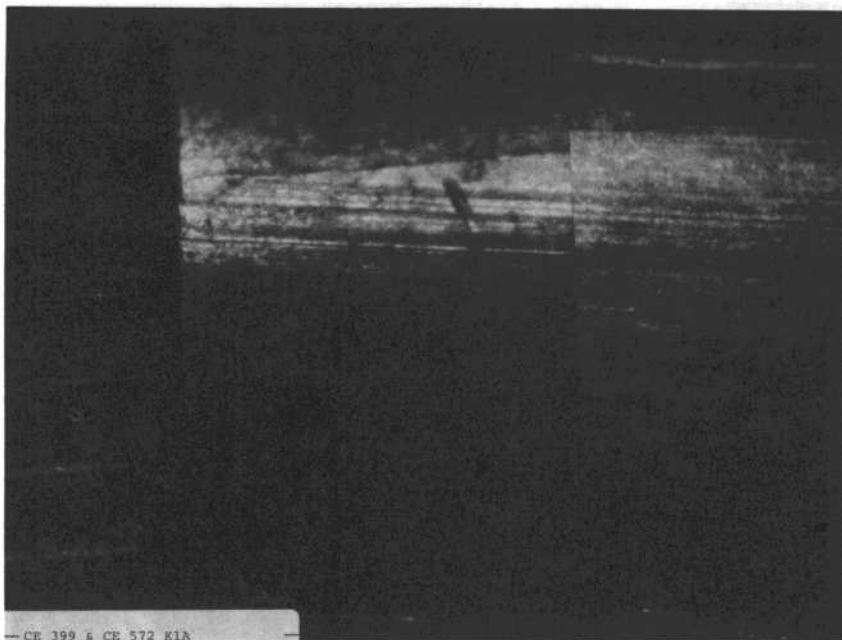


FIGURE 22A.—Photomicrograph showing the correspondence between the individual identifying characteristics on the CE 399 bullet (L) and those on CE 572-K1A bullet (R), test-fired by the FBI in the CE 139 rifle.

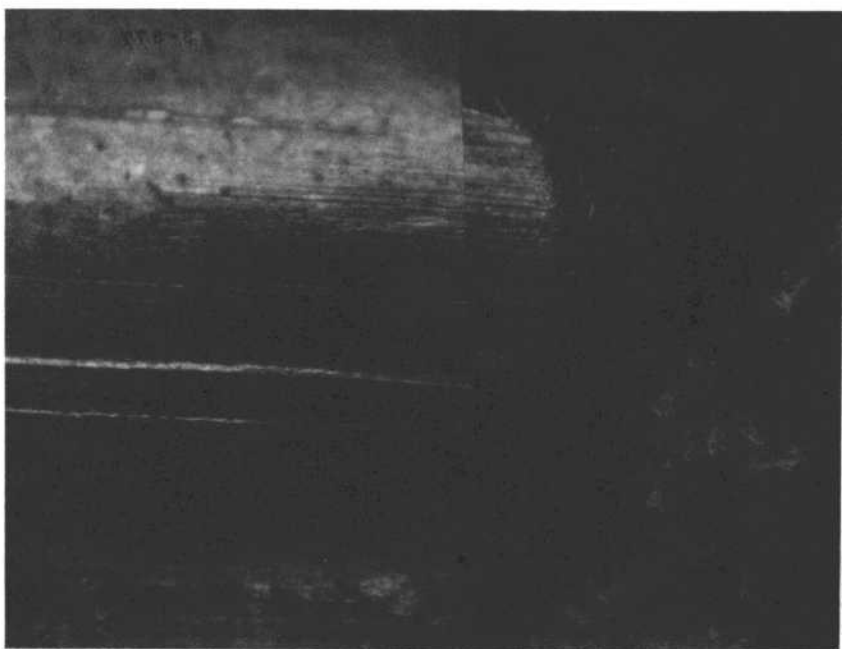


FIGURE 22B.—Photomicrograph showing the correspondence between the individual identifying characteristics on the CE 399 bullet (L) and those on the CE 572-K1A bullet (R), test-fired by the FBI in the CE 139 rifle.

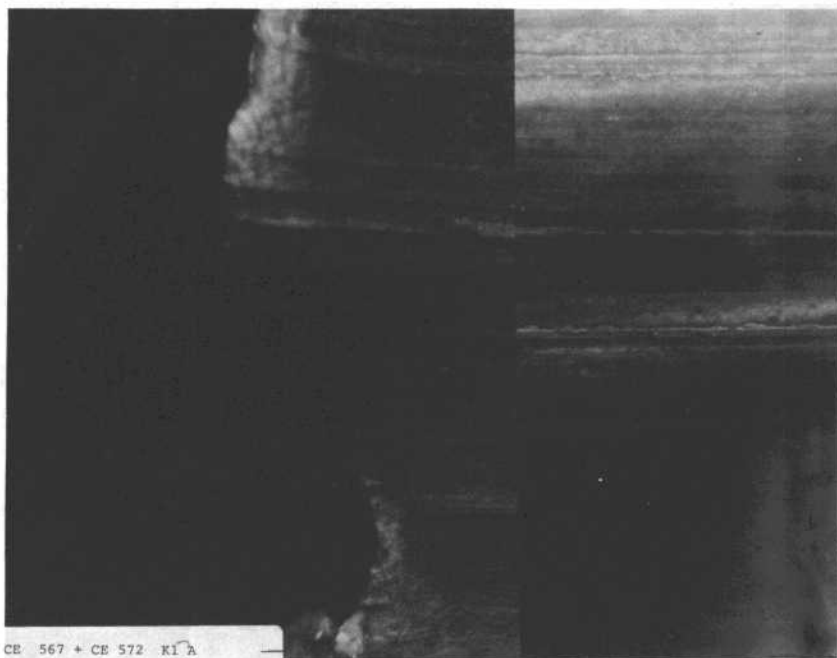


FIGURE 23A.—Photomicrograph showing the correspondence between the individual identifying characteristics on the CE 567 bullet fragment (L) and those on CE 572-K1A (R), test-fired by the FBI in the CE 139 rifle.

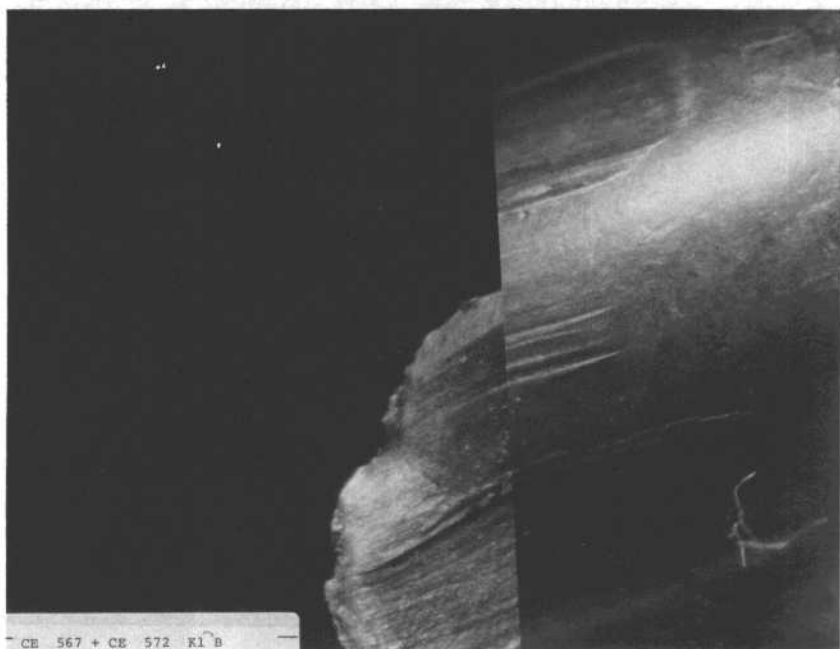


FIGURE 23B.—Photomicrograph showing the correspondence between the individual identifying characteristics on the CE 567 bullet fragment (L) and those on CE 572-K1B (R), test-fired by the FBI in the CE 139 rifle.

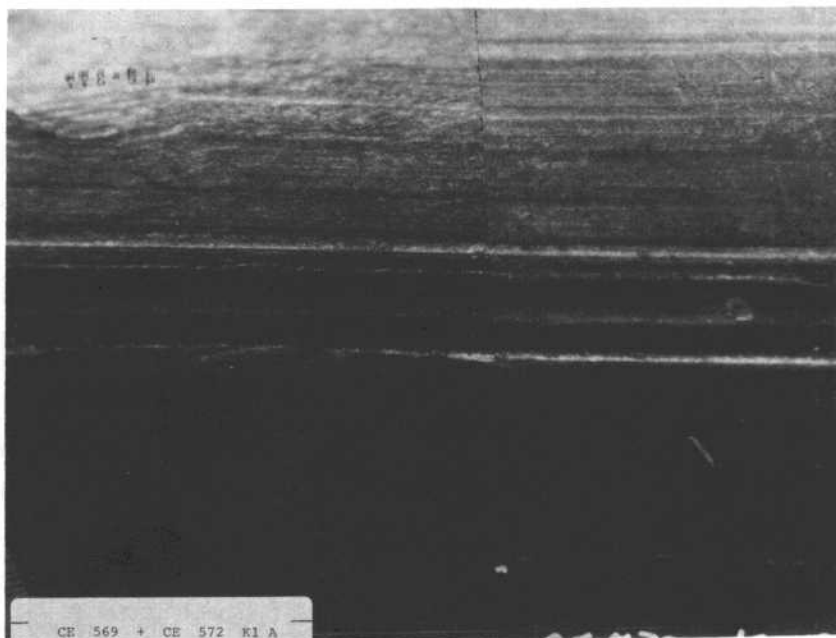


FIGURE 24A.—Photomicrograph showing the correspondence between the individual identifying characteristics on the CE 569 bullet fragment (L) and CE 572-K1A bullet (R), test-fired by the FBI in CE 139 rifle.

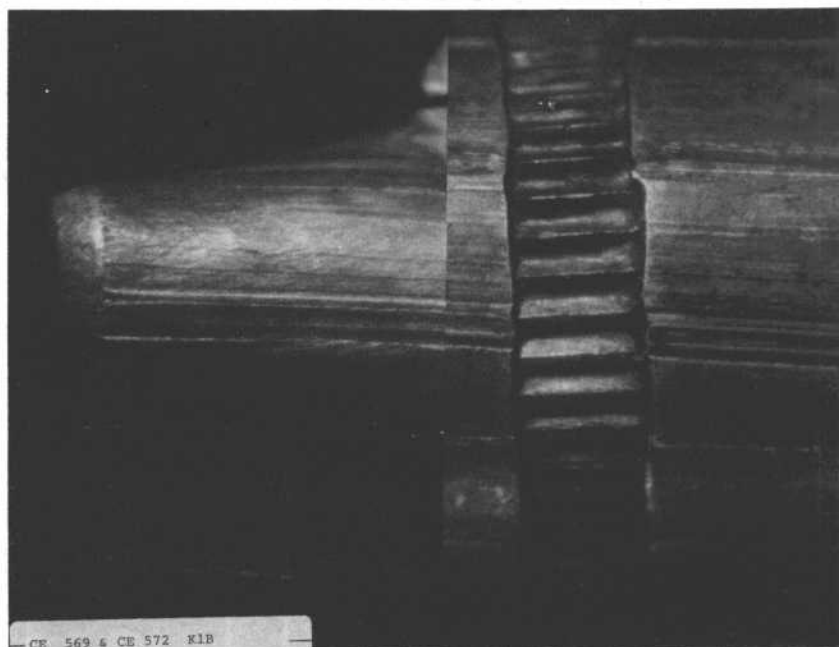


FIGURE 24B.—Photomicrograph showing the correspondence between the individual identifying characteristics on the CE 569 bullet fragment (L) and the CE 572-K1B bullet (R), test-fired by the FBI in the CE 139 rifle.



FIGURE 25.—A 7.65-millimeter caliber Argentine Mauser rifle, Model 1891.

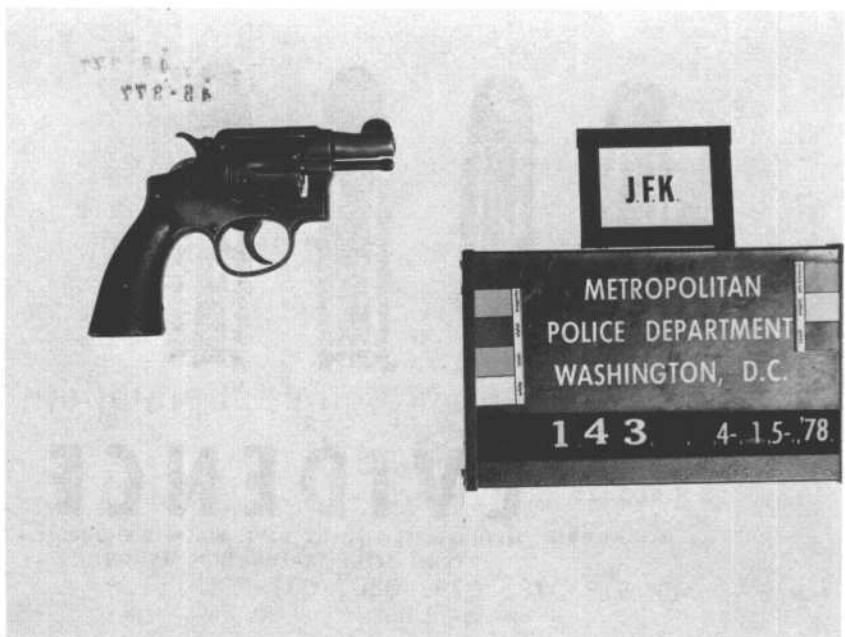


FIGURE 26A.—CE 143. Oswald's .38 special caliber Smith and Wesson revolver, Victory model, serial No. V510210, right side.

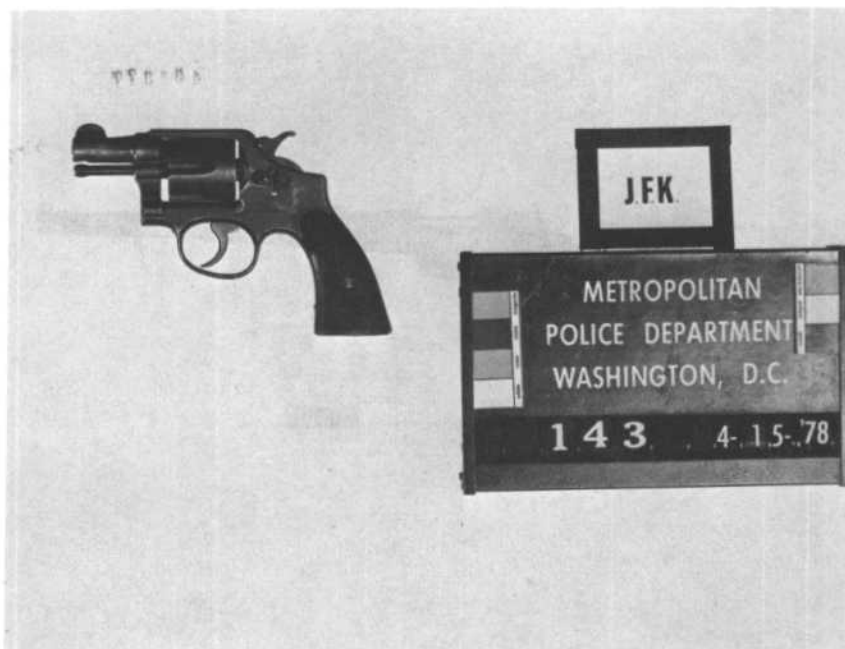


FIGURE 26B.—CE 143, Oswald's .38 special caliber Smith and Wesson revolver, Victory model, serial No. V510210, left side.

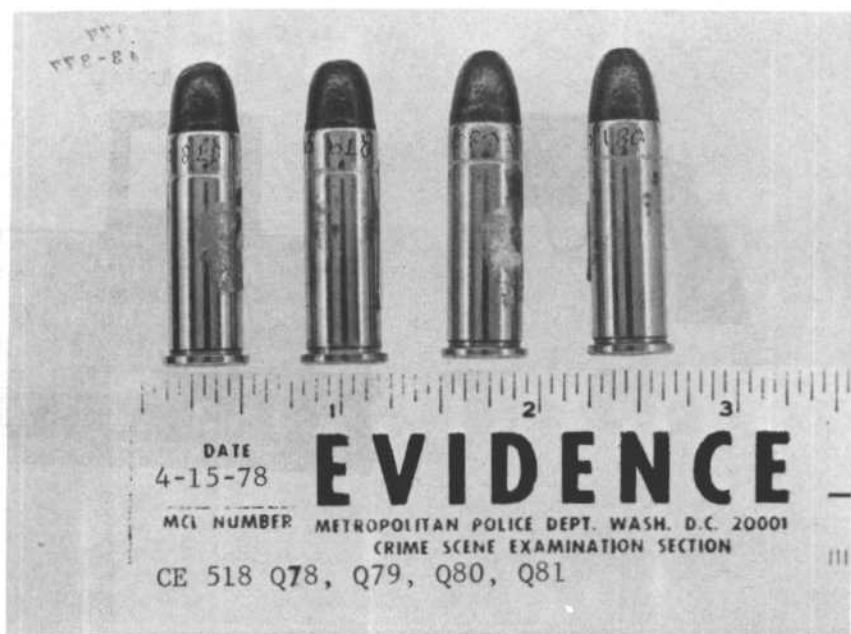


FIGURE 27.—CE 518, four .38 special caliber cartridges, designated Q78–Q81 by the FBI, found in Oswald's revolver. Q78 and Q79 have copper-coated (Lubaloy), lead, round-nose bullets; Q80 and Q81 have plain lead, round-nose bullets.



FIGURE 28.—CE 592, five .38 special caliber cartridges of Western Cartridge Co. manufacture, with copper-coated (Lubaloy), lead, round-nose bullets, designated Q82-Q86 by the FBI. The cartridges were found in Oswald's trouser pocket.

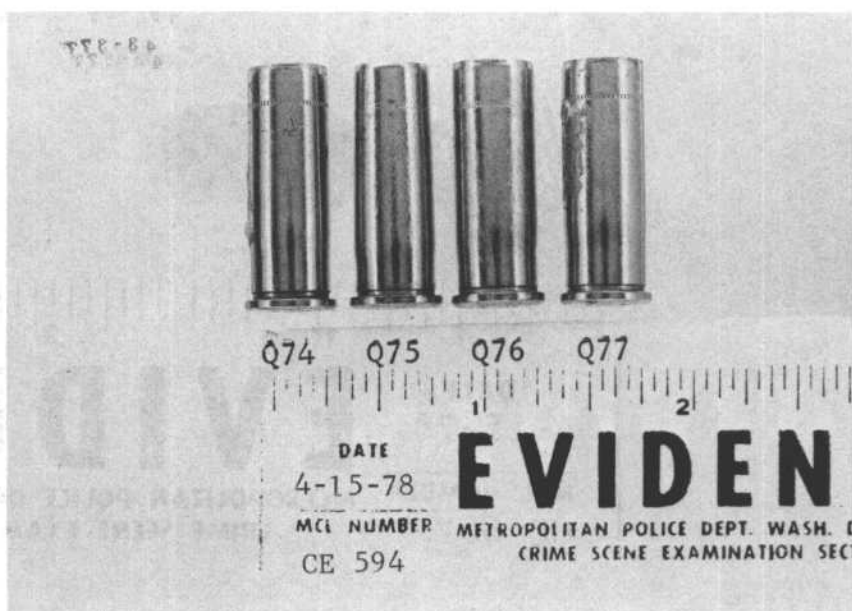


FIGURE 29.—CE 594, four expended cartridge cases recovered from the scene of the Tippit murder, designated Q74-Q77 by the FBI. Q75 and Q76 of Western Cartridge Co. manufacture, Q74 and Q77 are of Remington Arms manufacture.

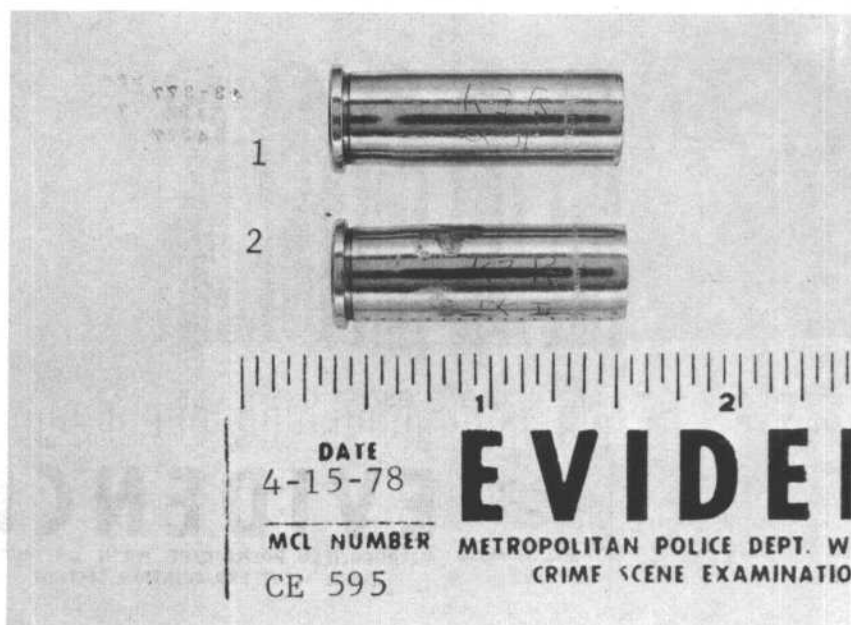


FIGURE 30.—CE 595, two cartridge cases, test-fired by the FBI in the CE 143 revolver. K3-1 is .38 special caliber of Winchester Repeating Arms manufacture. K3-2 is of Western Cartridge Co. manufacture; it has a split in the side, at the point of the bulge along the top side of the case.

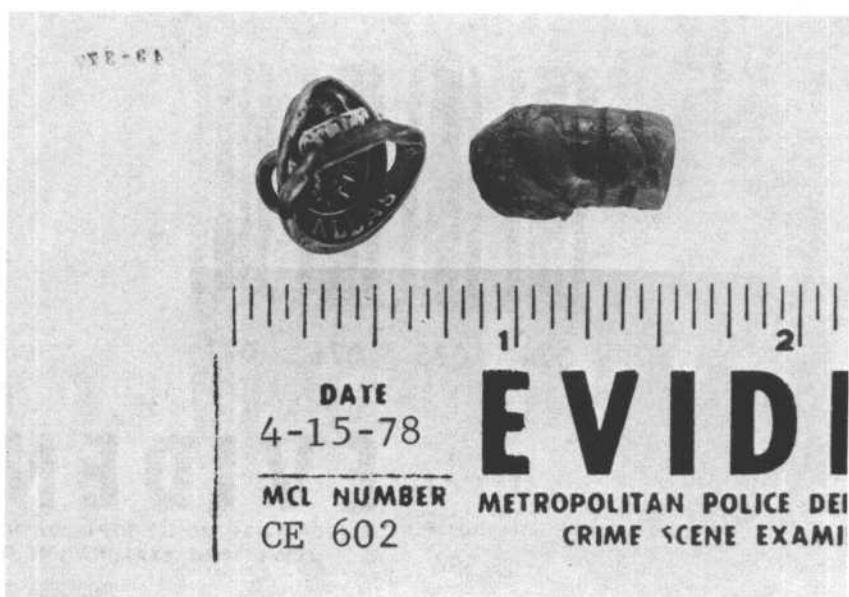


FIGURE 31.—CE 602, one .38 special caliber copper-coated (Lubaloy), lead, round-nose bullet, and one damaged brass-colored garment button with the lettering "City of Dallas," removed from the body of Officer Tippit. The bullet shows impact damage caused by striking the button and Officer Tippit's body.



FIGURE 32.—CE 603, one .38 special caliber copper-coated (Lubaloy), lead, round-nose bullet, removed from the body of Officer Tippit.



FIGURE 33.—CE 604, one .38 special caliber lead, round-nose bullet, removed from the body of Officer Tippit.



FIGURE 34.—CE 605, one .38 special caliber copper-coated (Lubaloy), lead, round-nose bullet, removed from the body of Officer Tippit.

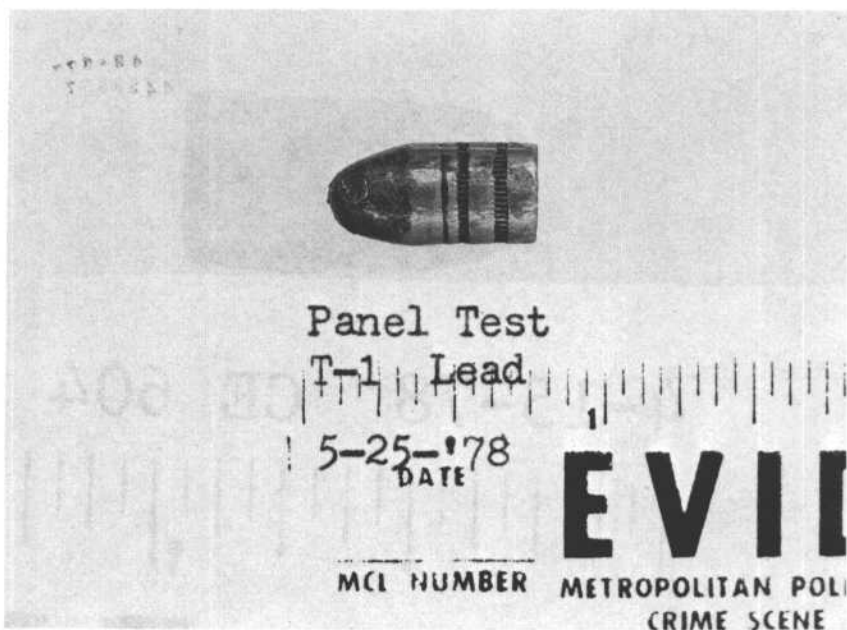


FIGURE 35A.—Panel Tippit T-1: One .38 special caliber lead bullet of Remington-Peters manufacture, test-fired from CE 139 by the panel into a horizontal water recovery tank.



FIGURE 35B.—Panel Tippit T-2: one .38 special caliber lead bullet of Remington-Peters manufacture, test-fired from CE 143 by the panel into a horizontal water recovery tank.

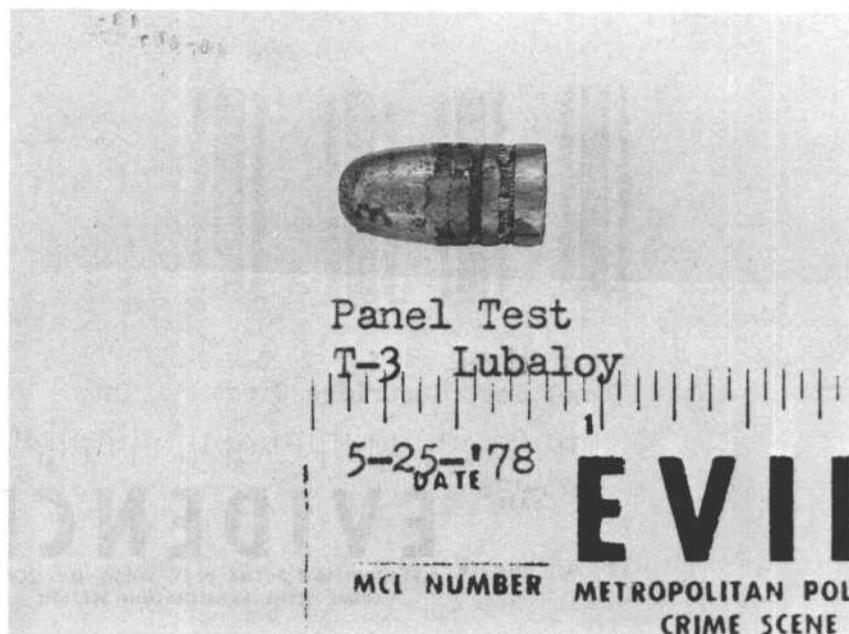


FIGURE 35C.—Panel Tippit T-3: 1 .38 special caliber copper-coated (Lubaloy), lead, round-nose bullet of Western Cartridge Co. manufacture, test-fired from CE 143 by the panel into a horizontal water recovery tank.

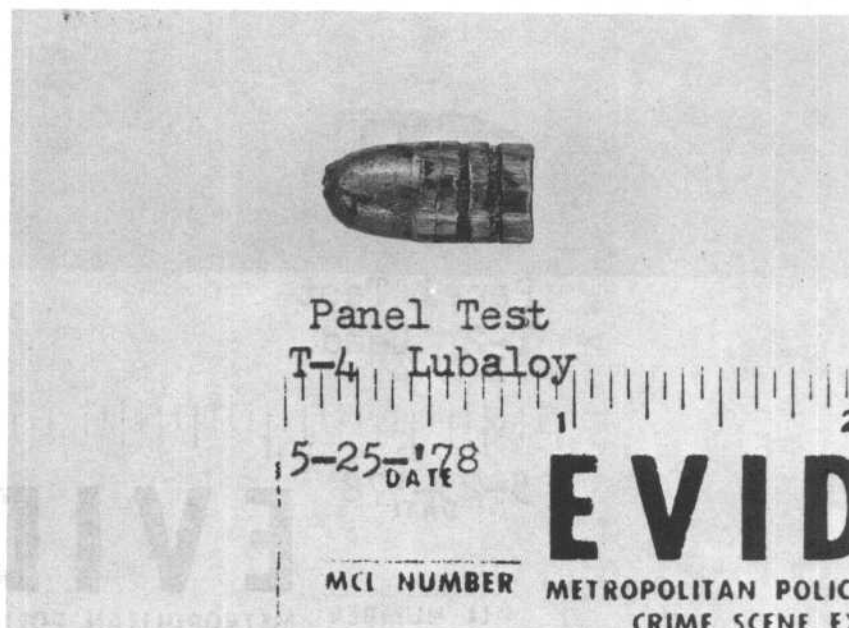


FIGURE 35D.—Panel Tippit T-4: 1 .38 special caliber copper-coated (Lubaloy), lead, round-nose bullet of Western Cartridge, Co. manufacture, test-fired from CE 143 into a horizontal water recovery tank.

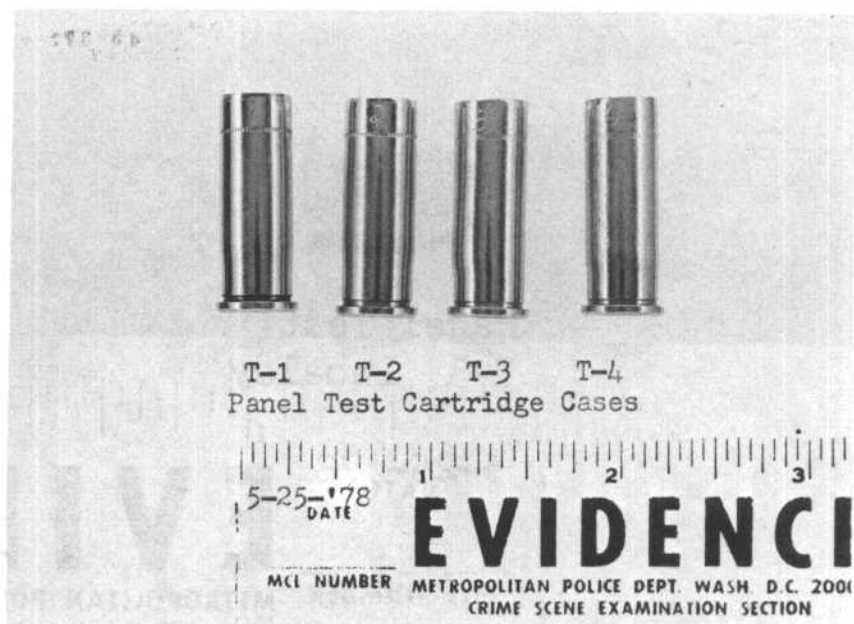


FIGURE 35E.—Panel Tippit T-1—T-4: Four expended .38 special caliber cartridge cases. Tippit T-1 and T-2 are of Remington-Peters manufacture; Tippit T-3 and T-4 are of Western Cartridge Company; all are fired in the CE 143 revolver.

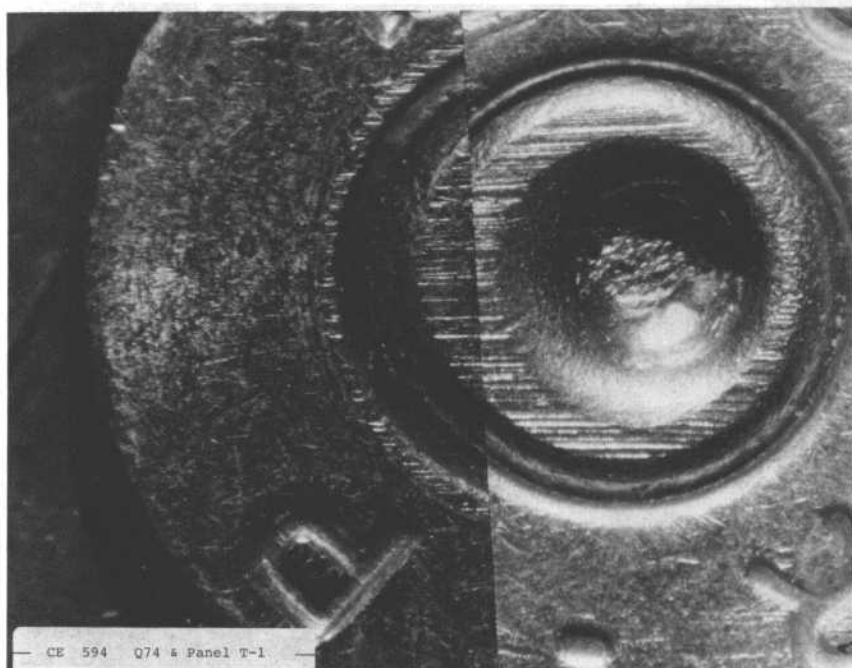


FIGURE 36A.—Photomicrograph showing the correspondence between the individual identifying characteristics on the CE 594 (Q74) cartridge case (L) and the panel Tippit T-1 cartridge case (R), produced by the breech face of the CE 143 revolver.

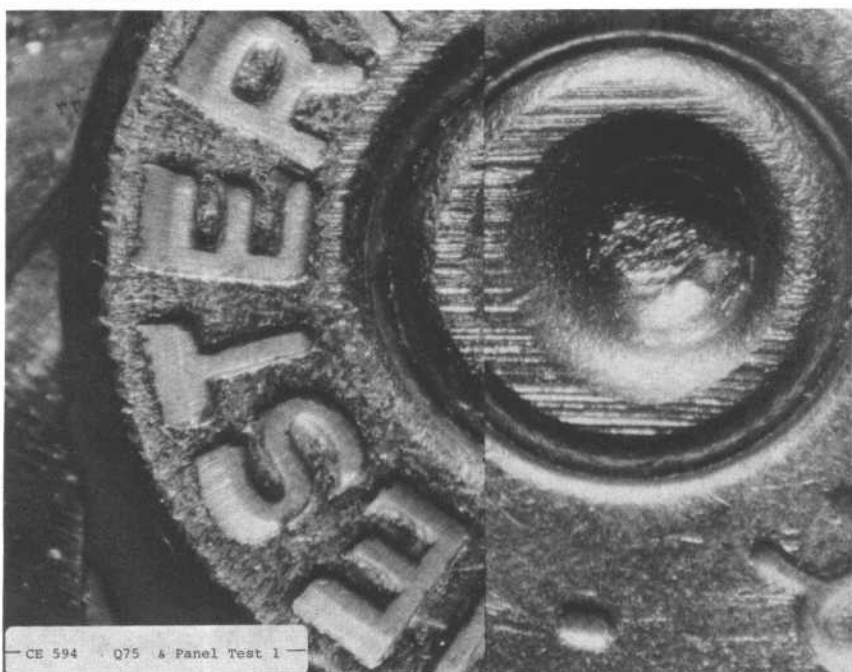


FIGURE 36B.—Photomicrograph showing the correspondence between the individual identifying characteristics on the CE 594 (Q75) cartridge case (L) and the panel Tippit T-1 cartridge case (R), produced by the breech face of the CE 143, revolver.

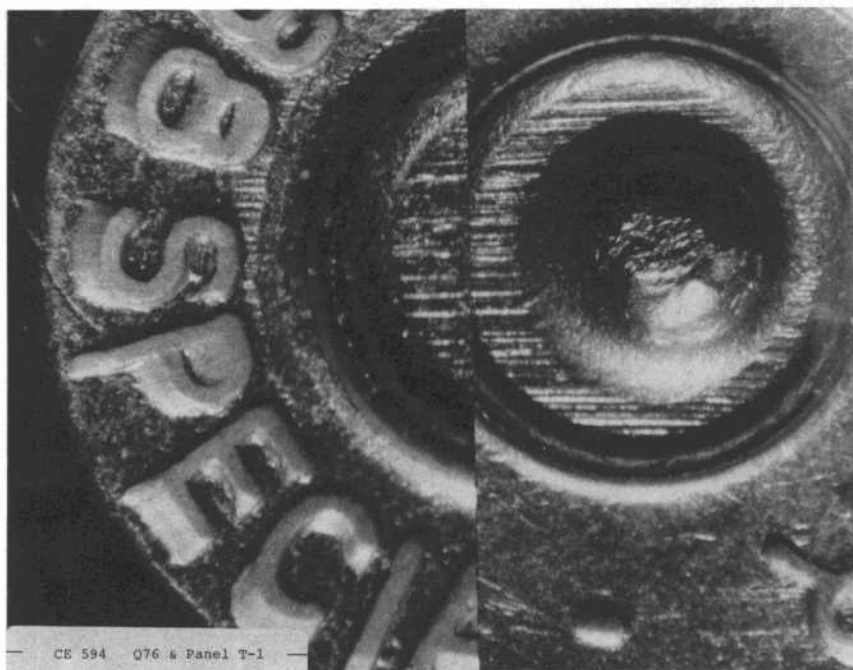


FIGURE 36C.—Photomicrograph showing the correspondence between the individual identifying characteristics on the CE 594 (Q76) cartridge case (L) and the Tippit T-1 cartridge case (R), produced by the breech face of the CE 143 revolver.

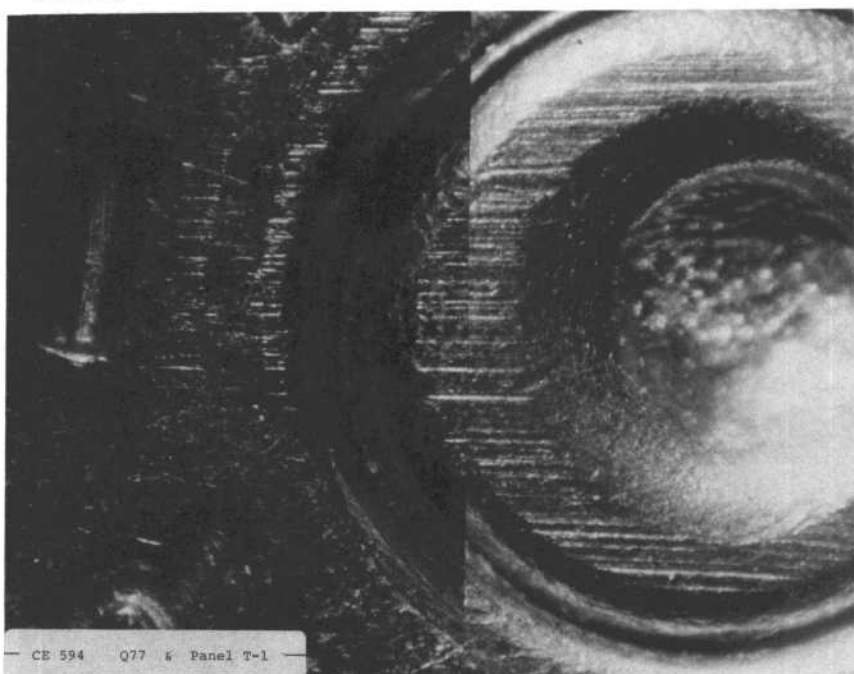


FIGURE 36D.—Photomicrograph showing the correspondence between the individual identifying characteristics on the CE 594 (Q77) cartridge case (L) and the panel Tippit T-1 cartridge case (R) produced by the breech face of the CE 143 revolver.

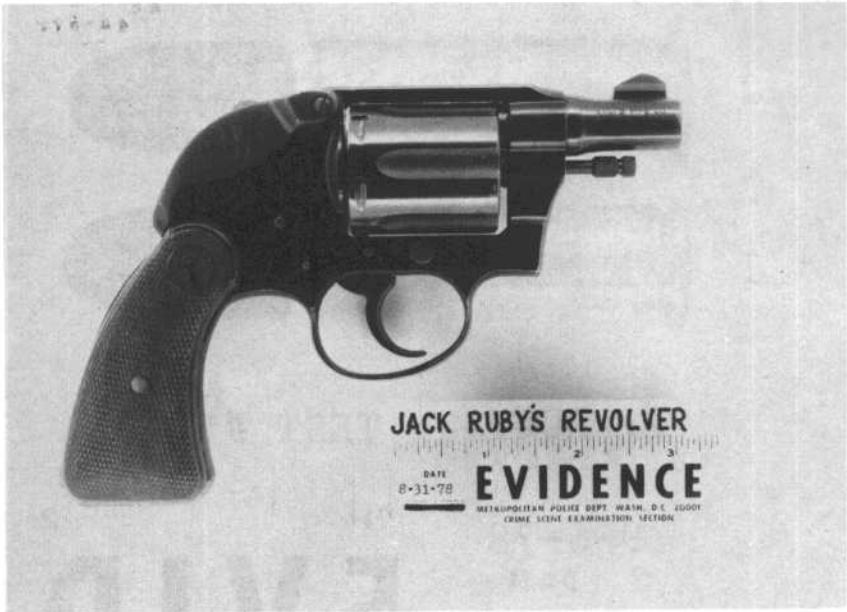


FIGURE 37A.—Ruby's .38 special caliber Colt Cobra revolver, serial No. 2744 LW, right side.

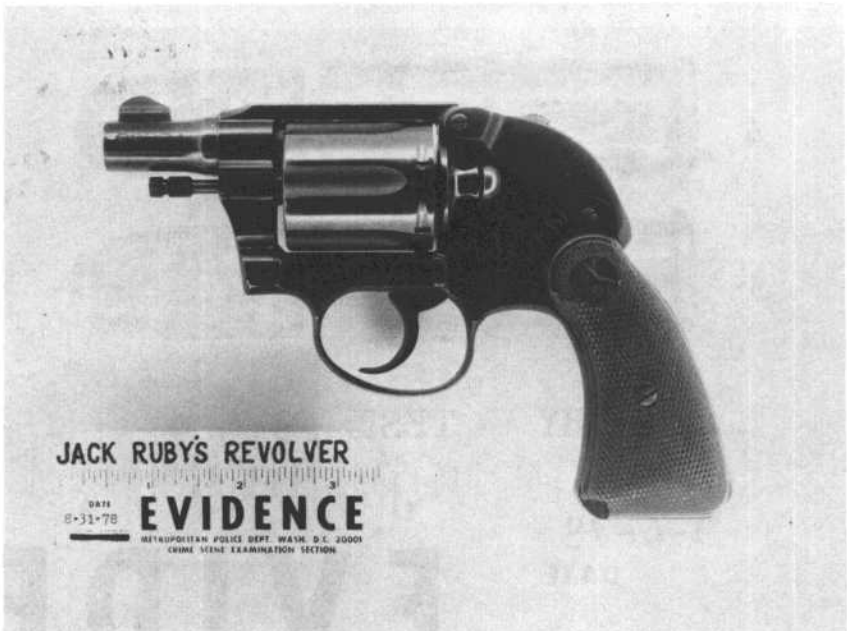


FIGURE 37B.—Ruby's .38 special caliber Colt Cobra revolver, serial No. 2744, LW, left side.

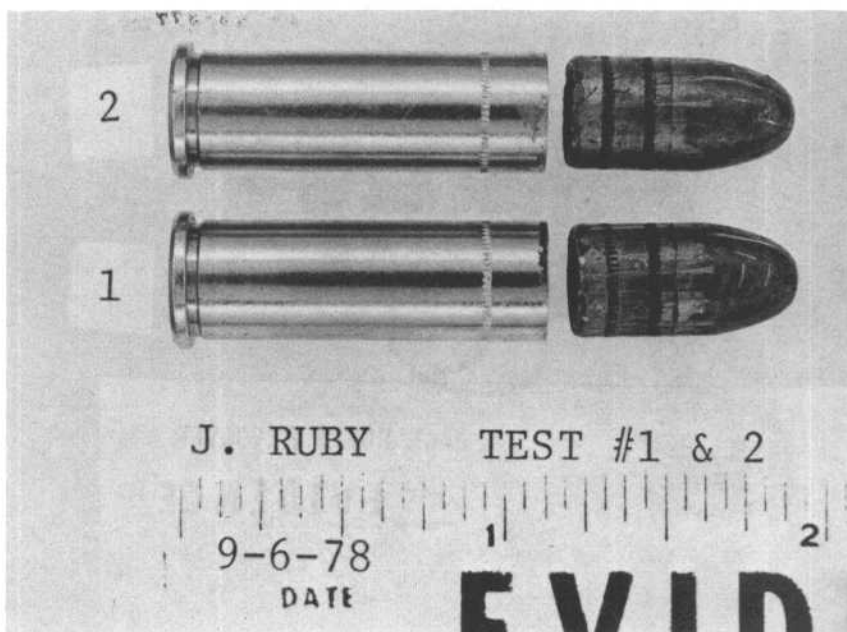


FIGURE 38A.—Panel Ruby T-1 and T-2: Two .38 special caliber cartridges of Remington-Peters manufacture, with 158-grain, lead, round nose bullets, test-fired by the panel from Jack Ruby's revolver into a horizontal recovery tank.

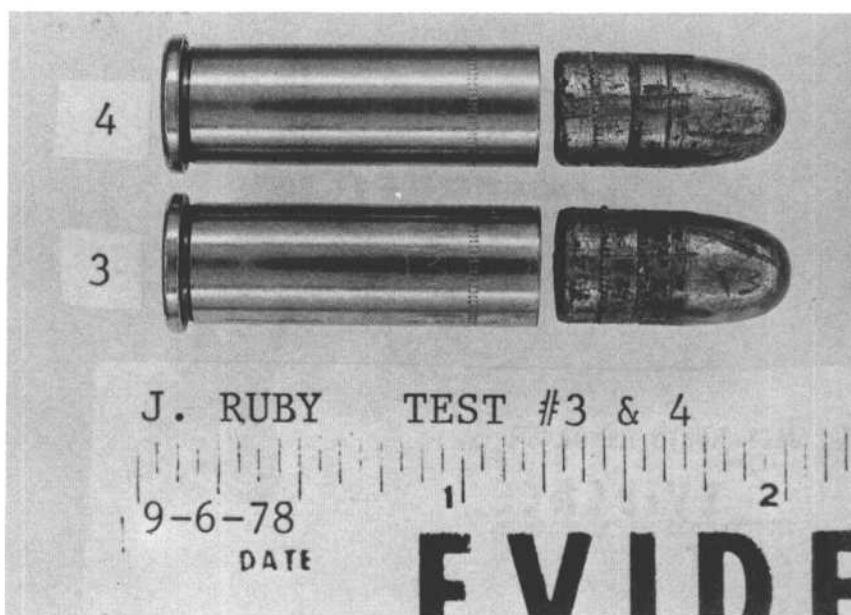


FIGURE 38B.—Panel Ruby T-3 and T-4: Two .38 special caliber cartridges of Western Cartridge Co. manufacture, with 158-grain, copper-coated (Lubaloy), lead, round nose bullets, test-fired from the Jack Ruby's revolver into horizontal recovery tank.

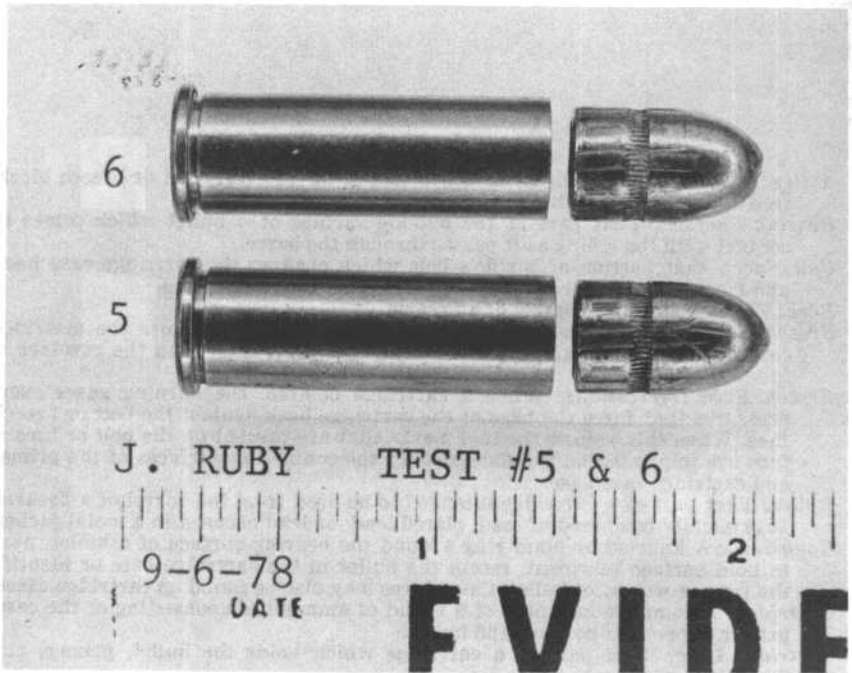


FIGURE 38C.—Panel Ruby T-5 and T-6: Two .38 special caliber cartridges of Remington Arms Co. manufacture, with 130-grain, full metal-jacketed, round nose bullets, test-fired by the panel from Jack Ruby's revolver into a horizontal water recovery tank.