

# **EXHIBIT NO. 3**

OF THE



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20535

To: Department of the Army  
United States Army CID Agency  
Washington, D. C. 20315

July 2, 1971

Attention: Colonel Henry H. Tufts  
Commanding

Re: UNKNOWN SUBJECTS;  
JEFFREY ROBERT MAC DONALD,  
COLETTE K. MAC DONALD, KIMBERLY  
MAC DONALD, KRISTEN MAC DONALD,  
VICTIMS;  
CRIME ON GOVERNMENT RESERVATION -  
MURDER

John Edgar Hoover, Director

YOUR NO. CIDA-N  
FBI FILE NO. 70-51728  
LAB. NO. PC-F7279 JV

Examination requested by: Addressee

Reference: Letter 6/7/71

Examination requested: Microscopic Analyses - Miscellaneous

Specimen:

Specimens personally delivered by Agent William Ivory on 6/10/71

Q1 Paring knife (W-1)  
Q2 Paring knife (V-1)  
Q3 Ice pick (X-1)

CLOTHING OF KRISTEN MAC DONALD

Q4 Red and white pajama top (Y-2)  
Q5 Red and white pajama bottom (Y-2)  
Q6 Pair of child's panties (Y-2)  
Q7 Child's undershirt (Y-2)

CLOTHING OF COLETTE MAC DONALD

Q8 Pajama bottom (Z-2)  
Q9 Pajama top (Z-2)

Page 1

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CLOTHING OF KIMBERLY MAC DONALD

Q10                    Child's panties  
Q11                    Child's nightgown  
  
Q12                    Torn blue pajama top (A-3)  
Q13                    Pocket allegedly from Q12 (R-3)

Result of examination:

A total of forty-eight puncture holes were located in specimen Q12. The back panel contained seventeen holes, twelve of which were generally located in the left back area and five of which were located in the right lower shoulder area. The right front panel area contained nine holes, six of which were located in the upper right central chest area and three located in the area of the right lower armpit. Twenty-one holes were located in the upper arm (near shoulder) area of the right sleeve. A single puncture hole was located in the upper arm (near shoulder) area of the left sleeve.

A total of thirty puncture holes were located in specimen Q9. The front left panel contained nineteen holes generally located in the upper left chest area. Eight holes were located in the left sleeve, seven of which were in the upper (near shoulder) area and a single hole in the mid forearm area. Three holes were located in the back panel of Q9, two in the lower right area and a single hole in the upper left shoulder area, near the neck.

Eleven puncture holes were located in specimen Q7, four holes located in the upper left back area and seven located in the front right area.

It is pointed out that each hole in the above-mentioned specimens does not necessarily represent a single thrust with the instrument which caused the damage inasmuch as one thrust could pass through several layers of fabric causing several holes.

Page 2  
PC-F7279 JV

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The above-described puncture holes were made by a sharp pointed object such as an ice pick like specimen Q3; however, the holes do not contain enough individual characteristics to be associated with a particular instrument.

The apparent frequent handling of specimens Q7, Q9 and Q12 has caused the yarns surrounding the holes to return, for the most part, to their original positions thus preventing a definite conclusion to be made as to whether each hole is an "entry" or "exit" hole.

However, based upon a microscopic examination of the garments in their present condition, six holes in specimen Q12 had the general appearance of being "entry" holes and five holes had the general appearance of being "exit" holes.

It was not possible to determine if the puncture holes in specimens Q7, Q9 and Q12 were made before or after the specimens were bloodstained.

It was further noted that none of the puncture holes in specimens Q7, Q9 and Q12 had "torn" areas indicating the garments were stationary when the holes were made.

No puncture holes were found in specimens Q4 through Q8, Q10, Q11 and Q13.

Two cuts were located in specimen Q12, one in the upper left shoulder area of the back panel and the other in the lower right area of the front right panel.

A total of eighteen cuts were found in specimen Q9, thirteen generally located in the upper left chest area of the front left panel, two small cuts in the wrist area of the left sleeve, a single cut beneath the top buttonhole of the front right panel, a single cut at the edge of the cuff of the right sleeve and a single cut in the wrist area of the right sleeve.

A single cut was found in the upper right front area of specimen Q11.

The back of specimen Q7 has six cuts generally located in the upper left area and three cuts were found on the front, two in the upper center chest area, near the neck, and the other in the right center chest area.

Specimen Q4 has a total of twenty-five cuts, eighteen of which are located in the front center to right center chest area and seven located in the upper back area.

It is again pointed out that each cut described above does not necessarily represent a single thrust inasmuch as one thrust could pass through several folds of fabric causing several cuts.

Also, as in the case of the puncture holes, it was not possible to determine if the cuts were "entry" or "exit" cuts or if they were made prior to or after the garments were bloodstained.'

The cuts in specimens Q4, Q7, Q9 and Q11 were made with a sharp pointed cutting instrument having a single sharp cutting edge and a blade width of approximately  $\frac{1}{2}$ ".

Test cuts made in the Laboratory with the Q1 and Q2 knives indicate the cuts in Q4, Q7, Q9 and Q11 could have been made by the Q2 knife but it is doubtful that any of these cuts were made by the Q1 knife.

The two cuts present in specimen Q12 were made with an instrument having a rather dull point and single cutting edge. These two cuts could have been made with the Q2 knife. It is pointed out that none of the cuts possess enough characteristics to be positively associated with a particular cutting instrument.

No cuts were found on specimens Q5, Q6, Q8, Q10 or Q13.

The torn condition of specimen Q12 indicates the garment was probably torn from a force initiated in the front left portion of the "V" neck. The subsequent tearing of the specimen (front panel completely torn in half down midline and left side seam as well as left shoulder area and complete lengthwise tearing in half of left sleeve from shoulder to cuff) would indicate the force was exerted downward and to the right (facing the front of the garment) or the person wearing the garment spun to his right and away while the left portion of the "V" neck of Q12 was securely held. This conclusion is based upon the presumption that the garment was being worn at the time the damage was incurred.

Large bloodstains were located in the left shoulder and the left sleeve of Q12 that were on Q12 before the garment was torn.

Actual size photographs of specimens Q4, Q7, Q9 and Q12 depicting the damaged areas are being prepared and will be completed approximately two weeks from the date of this report.

The submitted evidence and the photographs will be temporarily retained in the Laboratory until called for by a representative of your agency.