

Some Key Chronology & Evidence



11/23/'63 At about 10:01 A.M. Hoover to in phone call to LBJ noted that the evidence against Oswald is "not very, very strong." With that he and Clyde Tolson prepared to get escape Washington for a day w/ the ponies at the track in Baltimore.

11/24/'63 Document entitled the Jenkins Memo Hoover is quoted as assassin." saying Oswald did it. Bureau "must convince public Oswald is the real

What a difference the day makes. On 11/24 by noon that day Oswald was no more, assassinated in the basement of the Dallas Police Station. There would be no trial and no subjection of the evidence to legal and forensic scrutiny by a team of Oswald lawyers. (This cite found on p. 363 of FBI damage tickler in BOT).

When Hoover told LBJ that evidence was not very strong I am certain he was focused on the results of the paraffin tests run on Oswald late morning or early afternoon on Saturday, the 23rd. The results were that Oswald tested positive for nitrate residue on his hands that might mean he had fired a weapon. But his face tested negative for these same telltale markers indicating he did not fire a rifle. Especially K1 or the Mannlicher-Carcano that the police and FBI insisted belonged to him.

The weapon was in such poor condition that FBI agents detailed to test the weapon refused to fire it until the scope was shimmed and the barrel cleaned out and other safety measures undertaken.

That Oswald tested ^{in most} positive for nitrates on his hands could be explained away because he handled textbooks all day and you would expect that

6A

Some Key Chronology & Evidence, P. 2

Chemicals and inks involved in manufacturing text books would produce a positive paraffin test.

11/27/'63 Jevons to Conrad 62-109060-427 (These were FBI Lab boys) were uneasy about testing results proving negative for gun powder residue on Oswald's face. Desperate to assemble some explanation as to why JFK's assassin did not test positive on his face for gun powder residues they speculated that due to the struggle by the police in the Texas theatre in wresting the pistol from Oswald that significant amounts of powder deposits were wiped from Oswald's face thus explaining the absence of telltale powder traces from his face.

Did he shot Dallas Police officer Tippit?

In March 1964

The FBI had only one bullet taken from Dallas Policeman J.D. Tippit. The slug was so mutilated that it was not possible to say whether it came from Oswald's pistol. The Bureau never bothered to trace done the other 3 bullets taken from Tippit by Dr. Rose there was no trial and no need to explore more evidenced in a case that was set firmly in concrete: Oswald did it and he acted alone.

On the one Tippit bullet the FBI tested in 1963 the slug was so mutilated that BULAB (forensic lab) could not forensically determine if it came from Oswald's revolver. Joseph J. Hoeffner to SAC, Dallas, 12/4/'63, 89-43, Main Dallas Assassin file, 89-43-2592; Jevons to Conrad, 12/2/'63, JFK Assassination File, 62-109060-916.

But in March 1964 WC General Counsel J. Lee Rankin asked Hoover about the 3 slugs that were taken from Tippit by Dr. Rose. The FBI had never bothered to collect them and submit them to forensic examination. With Rankin's

Hoover

LB

prompting Hoover had the cartridge cases collected and examined by the FBI lab. When the FBI forensic boys examined for the first time the 3 cartridge cases none of them bore firing-pin indentations. The only conclusion was that Oswald's revolver was so hopelessly defective that it could not have been involved in the Tippit shooting. ~~reported~~ reported back to Rankin that BuLab could reach no conclusion "as to whether or not the 3 bullets were fired from Oswald's revolver." Joseph J. Hoeffner to SAC, Main Dallas Assassination File, 89-43-2592; Jevons to Conrad, 12/2/'63, JFK Assassination File, 62-109060-916.

When ~~the FBI forensic boys examined for the first time the 3 cartridge cases none of them bore firing-pin indentations.~~ The only conclusion was that Oswald's revolver was so hopefully defective that it could not have been used in the Tippit shooting. See Hoover to Rankin, 3/27/'64, 62-109060-2823.

Griffith to Conrad, 12/10/'63 , 62-109060-1775 . . . Charles Bronson film. (see notes from BOT . . for background. . .

Bronson was a metallurgist & chief engineer w. Varel Mgf. Co. in Dallas. He was on Houston St. experimenting w/ his new 8-millimeter Keystone Olympic K-34 camera to catch the president's motorcade. In testing his new camera he caught the 6th floor of the TSBD SE corner and the only window that was open on the 6th floor at 12:24 PM (This was the alleged sniper's nest where Oswald was waiting for his rendezvous with history.)

Bronson's was only one of two films that captured the so-called sniper's nest minutes before shots rang out. He turned his camera and film over to the FBI. Two Dallas FBI agents (Newsom and Horton) examined the film and reported "These films failed to show the building from which the shots were fired." The FBI treated Bronson films like poisonous snakes. They were summarily returned to Bronson. FBI Dallas did not send the films to FBI Hqers in WDC. Clearly, they were under superior instructions to bury this evidence. Source: My "Breach of Trust," pp. 17-18.

But FBI Dallas did send copies of Bronson film to FBI WDC.

*Suppression
Duplication*

SOME KEY CHRONOLOGY & Evidence, P. 4

After Oswald's death and with the case now dead in the water: Oswald did it no conspiracy, etc.

But on 12/10/1963 FBI agent W. D. Griffith to a Conrad (head of the FBI forensic lab) makes reference to the Bronson film. In short, a copy of Bronson's film and slides were sent to FBI HQers in Washington D.C.

Griffith noted that the Bronson's 8 mm film of the 6th floor SE corner window, the only window opened on the 6th floor SE corner showed no individual or any human activity just minutes before shots rang out in Dealey Plaza.

On 12/2/1963 SA Frederick Webb took the roll of film to the Navy Photographic Interpretation Center at Suitland, Maryland. It had the deserved reputation for being the best in the world.

The Center came up with the same conclusion: No indication of any human activity at this window minutes before the fusillade of gun fire broke out. Not conclusive. But it blew away the Govt's case that there was a man at the window and he was allegedly spotted by a Howard Leslie Brennan

Belmont to Tolson, 9/23/'64 62-109060-3811-3845, section 91 EBF

On September 1, 1963 WC General Counsel heard from a Mel Stuart, Executive VP for Wolper Productions, Inc. The company was ready to release a motion picture "Four Days in November." It was on the JFK assassination and the picture was scheduled for release in October in New York and Washington. . .

Stuart requested Rankin to intercede and get the FBI to look at the script to determine if there were any gross errors, etc.

In this document Belmont relates to Tolson some of the errors in the film manuscript sent by Wolper Productions:

One essential key one: On p. 53 of the MS the movie script states that the paraffin tests linked Oswald with the assassin weapon.

Belmont responded to this: "This is erroneous as the tests were essentially negative. . . . He goes on to say: "In addition highly mechanical examinations

6 D

made by the Atomic Energy Comm. And our Laboratory showed the paraffin casts could not connect Oswald with the rifle."

6 D