

Evidence - Texas School Book Depository; Bullets.

Vol. XVII, beginning with Exhibit 497, p.212.

There appears a series of exhibits relating to the facilities and layout of the Texas School Book Depository. None of these pictures is in the table of contents or where it appears identified in any specific terms, especially in terms of when it was made, by whom, under what circumstances, etc.

Exhibit ^{510 (p.221)}~~509 (p.220)~~ is identified in the table of contents as "depicting location of the three rifle cartridge cases, when discovered." The next three are similar. Thereafter are pictures of other ~~parts~~ ^{parts} of the sixth floor area, etc.

Exhibits 514-7 (pp.224-6) are described as "depicting location of the C2766 rifle when discovered". Perhaps at some as yet undetermined place in the text of the hearings, we will know whether this is a mock-up or whether these are the pictures taken at the time. There is no reason to assume that these are the pictures taken at the time of the discovery of the empty cartridge cases and the rifle.

Exhibit 520, (p.227), described in table of contents as "Photograph of Lee Harvey Oswald and two policemen taken after Oswald's arrest". This could be any time after the arrest. Presuming it was taken immediately after the arrest, I cite it to show he did not in any way appear to be "bushy haired".

Beginning with Exhibit 521 (p.228) are a series of photographs and charts dealing with the area of the Tippit murder. They also deal with Markham.

Beginning on p.238 with Exhibit 540 is a series of photographs related to the rifle and bullets, etc.

Exhibits 572 and 574 on p.258 are identified in the table of contents as, in the first ~~XXXXX~~ case, "Two test bullets fired from the

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C2766 rifle for comparison purposes" and in the second case, "Two photographs/^{of the clip}from the C2766 rifle, showing it holding six cartridges and empty." What comparison is possible with a magnifying glass of the specimen bullets, Ex. 572, and the "found" bullet, Ex. 399 (p.49) to the untrained eye shows them to be virtually identical.

Ballistics photographs of various sorts relating to the pistol and to the Tippit murder appear beginning with Exhibit 587, on p.264. Not included among these is any photograph of the cartridge and of the "dented" bullet, although a considerable number of other photographs that suit the Commission's purposes are included.

Fingerprints and related data appear beginning with Exhibit 627 on p.282.

Governor Connally's wounds - a series of exhibits including charts, X-rays, etc., begin with Exhibit 679 on p.³336 and extend through Ex. 696 on p.353. Exhibit 680 on p.337 purports to show the place of entry and exit of the Governor's chest wound and to show its angle. There is another line identified with the initials R.R.S., possibly those of the doctor, and there may be explanation someplace in testimony about this. But the path of the projectile shown is at a much steeper angle than the path of the same projectile reportedly took through the President's body.

Exhibit 679 (p.336), a drawing purportedly showing all of the trajectories relating to Governor Connally, shows what appears to be still a much steeper angle. It also shows that a probable change in trajectory would have been required. This also is identified with the initials R.R.S. This series includes a number of X-rays of Governor Connally so there would seem to be no reason for the Commission's reluctance to publish or even to examine the X-rays of President Kennedy.

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Careful examination of Exhibit 679, p.336, shows a considerable distance between the point of entry of the bullet on his left thigh and the point at which the fragment is lodged in his bone. I point this out because this makes even more impossible any chance the bullet could have "fallen" from the Governor's body.

Police logs - beginning with Exhibit 705, p.361 through 494, are the transcripts of what may be the "pertinent" parts of the radio logs. These will be dealt with separately.

More photographs of, from and about the Book Depository begin on p.499 and run through 514, Exhibits 715-43. The important things are not here. For example, Exhibit 729 (p.507) is described in the table of contents as "Photograph taken in the sixth floor of the Texas School Book Depository Building, showing location of Commission Exhibit No. 442, when discovered." There was a police photographer there immediately, as we know. Why do we have no photograph showing the real bag exactly where it was found, how it looked, etc.? The same for the rifle. I have as yet seen no photograph of the exact rifle, exactly where it was found, and again there was a photographer there. But Exhibit 737, p.511, shows a picture allegedly of this rifle "taken at 9 1/2 p.m. on November 22, 1963, at the city hall in Dallas", and even this picture is taken at an ^{angle} ~~angle~~ that makes impossible an accurate comparison with other photographs. In addition, the sling has been removed. I do believe that the sling-attaching points are visible in this photograph, however,

Exhibit 738, p.542, is described as "Photograph of property released by the Dallas Police Department to the FBI on November 26, 1963." Presumably, this is Oswald's property. It is not otherwise described here. However, there would appear to be a rifle cartridge, 2 objects

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that could be bullet fragments, and 2 other objects that could be cartridge cases. The so-called bag appears here, and it seems to be much darker than one would expect. Also, the pistol, again with the hammer closed, etc.

Secret Service - Protective Research Service. A series of related exhibits begin with No. 760 (p.529). On p.539 under date of October 30, 1963, is a report on "something was being planned for President Kennedy when he visited Dallas ... " by people opposed to him. On this same page, "The subject is alleged to have made derogatory remarks, to the effect that he and others planned to 'rub the President's d--- in the ground'," and on p.540, "Subject is alleged to have stated 'we have something planned to embarrass President Kennedy during his visit to Dallas, Texas'."

On p.605, in a discussion of the route and security, "motorcycles were utilized ... right and left flanks of the President's car ..." I have seen no such photographs from Dallas. Flankers were behind his car. Thus, they could not perform their assigned function described as "to keep the people off the street".

On Friday, November 15, the Secret Service went over "details of the motorcade" and "possible routes" and "we requested that a command officer be present at a general meeting" later that afternoon. (p.620)

On p.621 Sorrels "... met Deputy Chief Batchelor, Dallas Police Department, and another command officer and drove the selected route in a police car." Batchelor took notes on things that were to be done.

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Shots - A Secret Service agent clearly identified the first noise as a shot (Exhibit 771 - pp.628-9). He was in the command car with Chief Curry who he says, "gave instructions over his radio to officers to converge on the area where the incident occurred." Compare this with the actual instructions Curry gave in order to identify what would clearly seem to have been their understanding of "where the incident occurred". Especially do this in the logs.

Stretchers - Did anybody have to get them?

"Upon our arrival there at approximately 12:34 p.m., I rushed into the emergency entrance, met persons coming with two stretchers and helped rush them outside." ~~xx~~ (p.632) Secret Service Agent Lawson.

Oswald's Passports - The passport for which he applied on June 24, 1963, and which he received the next day with both stamps clearly affixed, appears ~~as~~ Exhibit 781 on pp.666-7.

FBI Reports - Oswald. Used to show that Hosty was not paying money to Oswald, on p.744 there is a photocopy of an affidavit by Hosty saying, "At no time prior to the assassination of President John F. Kennedy did I ever see or talk to Lee Harvey Oswald." This is proof that Hosty, who was supposedly trying to get in touch with Oswald the early part of November, had in fact not done so and had made no effort to do so.

A series of exhibits related to Oswald in New Orleans begins with Exhibit 795 on p.681. Immediately prior are documents on his handwriting, his various cards, etc. The New Orleans section has a considerable space devoted to FBI reports, none referring to Oswald's demand for an FBI agent when he was arrested. This is true of those

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reports also #purporting to reflect this interview, such as pp.756-7, 758-69.

Hosty's investigation (Exhibit 829) begins on p.772. Included is an affidavit in denial of the statement attributed to him by ~~New~~ Dallas ~~police~~ Lt. Revill to the general effect that the FBI knew Oswald was capable of assassination. He reveals he knew Oswald's place of employment (782) as earlier stated by Futh Paine.

Hosty's visits to the Paine home - On p.777, Exhibit 830, Hosty says he visited the Paine home "on November 1, 1963" He spoke to Mrs. Paine. He quotes her as saying "she did not know where Oswald was residing in Dallas..." He also said she "would be glad to furnish this address to the FBI as soon as she determined where the Oswalds were residing", with reference to their planned intention to move after Oswald could afford an apartment of his own. This would seem to reveal her knowledge of a continuing interest in Oswald or the Oswalds.

Continuing with Hosty, "On November 5, 1963, Mrs. Ruth Paine advised that she had been unable to obtain the address of Lee Oswald in Dallas, but she would furnish it to the FBI as soon as she was able to obtain it". She also quoted him as having "admitted to her being a 'Trotskyite Communist'."

The FBI and CIA knew of Oswald's activities and whereabouts in Mexico City (p.811).

The Presidential car - Exhibits 873 and 874, pp.868-9, are used for the purpose of showing the position of the jump seats when opened. They also show a very considerable amount of room in this car, bearing out what I/said about the space between the President and the Governor. However, they are both taken at angles that exaggerate important details such as, I believe, the angle of the back of the jump seats.

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Also, in each case, the area of the car immediately behind the President is not shown.

Photographs of scene - Secret Service. Exhibit 875, pp.870-95, described as "Album of photographs taken by the Secret Service at the scene of the assassination from the sixth floor of the Texas School Book Depository Building on December 5, 1963".

The beginning of these photographs show very clearly that logically the ideal time to have tried to shoot the President if only one man were involved was at the time of the approach to the Book Depository Building, while the car was going north on Houston. The view was completely unobstructed, and there was no possible way of obstructing it. Those views having to do with the relationship of the car to other objects, such as the trees, as the car was proceeding west on Elm Street, in all probability, are not an exact duplication of the real situation on November 22. I have previously noted that the reconstructions appearing in the report do not parallel those from the original films they are intended to duplicate. Some of them are relatively major deviations, but a very minor one, ^{for example,} with respect to what was obstructed by the tree, could alter the entire reconstruction as it relates to when the President became a target. None of these pictures have any separate identification. Each picture has a view through a scope at the bottom showing the car. The car used is by no means a fair replica of the Presidential car.