

OUTLINE OF AN ALTERNATIVE SOLUTION TO THE TIPPIT CASE

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The following is my outline for a solution to the Tippit case, OUTLINED, in four parts.

Part 1 is the 7-point argument why Oswald is BELIEVED to have killed Tippit

Part 2 is 14 points arguing Oswald was NOT the killer of Tippit

Part 3 is 9 points making the case that Curtis Craford, a drifter and recent employee of Jack Ruby at the Carousel Club, was the killer of Tippit

Part 4 returns to the points of Part 1 and shows not only is there a conjecture of tampering with physical evidence, but weight that there was, in addition to the overall weight of the points of Part 2.

PART 1. THE CASE AGAINST OSWALD

- shell hulls at crime scene match to Oswald's revolver
- mixture of same 2 brands of bullets killed Tippit and found on Oswald
- a firearms expert, Nicol, said one of the bullets taken from Tippit's body was fired from Oswald's revolver
- fibers matching to Oswald's brown shirt, CE 150, found in the killer's abandoned jacket, CE 162.
- Marina identified the killer's abandoned jacket, CE 162, as Oswald's jacket
- between 6-12 witnesses at or near Tenth and Patton seeing the shooting and/or the fleeing gunman identified Oswald as that gunman
- it is too much coincidence that Oswald goes to Oak Cliff, Tippit is killed in between the rooming house and the theater, then Oswald looking like a fugitive goes into the theater ... if Oswald did NOT kill Tippit

PART 2. THE CASE FOR OSWALD'S INNOCENCE ON TIPPIT

- fingerprints practically certainly left on the Tippit patrol car by the killer of Tippit, just below the right front vent window and on the right front fender, were found in 1994 to not be from Oswald
- the killer was identified by the closest witness to see the killer, only ca. 10-15 feet away, with a good view of the back of his head, that the killer had a block cut rear hairline. Oswald had a taper rear hairline, meaning he was not the killer
- early police reports, plus individual witness testimonies, said the killer was wearing a white shirt. But Oswald was wearing a dark rust-brown shirt, CE 150, therefore was a different person
- contrary to the conventional narrative, the killer flagged down Tippit to pull over so he could talk to him, not vice versa. This is known from the talking having occurred through the vent window, with Tippit not rolling down his door window. The killer said something to Tippit which lured Tippit out of his car.
- In the conventional narrative Tippit got out of his car to check out a man as a possible suspect in the JFK assassination, and did so without radioing in to his dispatcher that he was doing so. It is not sensible or reasonable that Tippit would not radio in to his dispatcher, simply as a security or safety precaution. Myers says that was not required and not all officers did so every time but this was different--a possible assassin of a president, presumed armed and dangerous. But Tippit did NOT radio it in that he was making that stop or going to talk to that man. The best interpretation is Tippit was stopping either for a reason he did not believe involved police work, or if it did involve police work he had been flagged down by someone he did not suspect of being a threat, neither of which is consistent with Oswald being that man.
- The killer in his cold-blooded killing of Tippit by fusillade emptying a revolver into Tippit, unprovoked, is the appearance of a professional killing, like a contract execution, and that impression is cemented by the killer not running afterward, but calmly and professionally ejecting spent shells, reloading, and walking--not running--but walking or at most slow-losing as he departed in full view of witnesses who saw everything. The killer's *calm, cool, unhurried, methodical demeanor* is the demeanor of a professional killer, an execution, not a scared or frightened Oswald acting impulsively.
- The cabbie, Scoggins, parked around the corner on Patton, according to his grandson reported in 2023, was asked to be there at that location in advance by someone associated with Jack Ruby, suggesting premeditation and a killing planned in advance. (<https://educationforum.ipbhost.com/topic/31455-possible-new-information-relevant-to-the-tippit-killing/#comments>)
- A red Ford was seen acting suspiciously on Beckley at ca. 1:30-2:00 pm by two persons at a repair garage, one of whom went and got the license number, which when traced went to *a close friend of Tippit who lived in a city far away with a different car which was not that car witnessed in Oak Cliff*. The license plate going to the close friend of Tippit slain that day indicates related to the Tippit shooting, and indicative of a criminal conspiracy

in the Tippit killing not explained in terms of the conventional narrative of Oswald as Tippit's killer. That the license number on that Beckley red Ford sighting has not been easy to explain does not impeach this point.

- The CE 162 light-tan off-white jacket abandoned by the killer at the Texaco station was not Oswald's gray jacket, if the brown shirt fibers are set aside. (The argument on this point is detailed and strong.)
- A murder weapon of the caliber used to kill Tippit was found abandoned in a downtown street of Dallas in the early morning hours of Sat Nov 23, 1963, *hours after the murder of Tippit*, and turned in to the Dallas Police that morning--a .38 Special revolver found with an apple and orange in a paper bag by a street curb, evidently tossed from a moving car. It may be inferred not only that the weapon disposed of in that way was tossed from a car, but that it was used in a recent serious crime such as a murder with the weapon disposed of in an untraceable way so that it would not risk being found on the person or in the property of the killer if police were to search--the usual reason for killers to dispose of murder weapons. The abandonment of that weapon, its agreement with the kind of weapon that murdered Tippit, the lack of any other explanation of that weapon, and the timing, suggests this may have been and (if it were not for the apparent physical evidence indicating a different weapon) *likely will have been* the Tippit murder weapon.
- After a citizen turned that murder weapon in to the Dallas Police at 7:30 am on the morning of Sat Nov 23, the Dallas Police gave it to the FBI after which the Dallas Police disappeared all paperwork, and the FBI disappeared the weapon itself, neither of which were reported or known to the Warren Commission or to anyone until decades later (when Dallas FBI office documents came to light revealing the find and existence and start of an investigation of that weapon). The *disappearance of paperwork and the disappearance of that revolver, the coverup of that weapon's existence*, in addition to the existence of the weapon itself, argues for relationship to the Tippit case (due to timing) and is *not consistent* with Oswald having been the killer.
- Oswald's actual and intended movements can be reconstructed and there is no good explanation for Oswald's presence at Tenth and Patton. That is inconsistent with Oswald being the killer, but consistent with Tippit by prearrangement arriving there at a prearranged time for what Tippit thought was a meeting of someone, followed by an ambush killing carried out by someone other than Oswald.
- Some of Oswald's movements between the rooming house and the theater were seen by a witness who tracked him part of the way--Oswald was on foot--witness Elcan Elliott--and the path Oswald was witnessed on foot has basic timing issue difficulties with Oswald having gotten on foot to the Tenth and Patton crime scene at the time Tippit was killed even if there *had* been a known reason for Oswald to have been there which there isn't.
- There is a good alternative suspect as the killer of Tippit, which if correct, solves the crime differently and exonerates Oswald from being that killer. (See Part 3.)

PART 3. THE CASE FOR CURTIS CRAFTORD AS THE KILLER OF TIPPIT

- Worked for Ruby, who runs through the case in several ways.
- Hitman at this time of his life (1962 at least), according to his own years-later claim
- weak alibi
- The fingerprints on the Tippit patrol car indicate the killer was holding and firing the gun with his left hand, which is unusual. Craftord was left-handed (first discovered by me in 2024 from a Craftord family member).
- Physical description matches physical description of the killer.
- Many witnesses are independently known to have seen Craftord and believed they had seen Oswald, in agreement with the witnesses who believed the killer of Tippit was Oswald.
- The killer walked, on foot, to the Tippit crime scene from a direction which was in agreement with having originated at Ruby's residence which was only ca. 4 blocks east of the crime scene. Craftord was seen at about 3 am the previous night in the company of Ruby, who was driving Craftord home from a restaurant near the Vegas Club. Craftord could have been driven to the location of Ruby's apartment, from which Craftord (who did not have a car and was on foot) could have walked the 4 blocks west to meet and murder Tippit. Means and opportunity.
- Craftord fled Dallas the next morning after Tippit was killed for Michigan, with no notice or goodbyes to anyone.
- When the FBI managed to find him about five days later in Michigan, Craftord was photographed in a color photograph of the FBI wearing an off-white light tan zippered cloth jacket of identical color and appearance and style (except the pockets are sewn slightly differently) as the killer's abandoned off-white light tan zippered cloth jacket CE 162. Though the jackets are not the same jacket, they are so strikingly alike that it suggests Craftord either had a second one just like the killer's being a first one, or that Craftord after having abandoned the CE 162 jacket, bought another one on purpose like it in order to have an alibi for having such a jacket if witnesses were to come forth saying they had seen Craftord wearing CE 162.
- Craftord was in the rear seat of Ruby's car driven by Ruby at about 5-6 am in the early morning hours of Nov 23, 1963, in downtown Dallas in the vicinity of where the paper-bag revolver, a murder weapon, was found consistent with having been tossed from a car by someone who had just committed a murder. Craftord is an excellent suspect for the source of that tossed murder weapon, having means and opportunity to have done so while in someone else's car at the right location at the right time, just before Craftord began hitchhiking to Michigan that morning.

PART 4. REBUTTALS TO THE POINTS OF THE CASE AGAINST OSWALD.

In each individual case, not only is there a *general* argument for another explanation based on the argument for innocence of Oswald (Part 2) and a different, better

suspect (Part 3), but there are *in each case specific factors suggestive of an alternative explanation of the points of Part 1, stronger than free-form conjecture.*

- the shells hulls: chain of custody; no firsthand statement of an officer accurately identifying marks; a later denial by FBI agent Odum of having conducted some interviews claimed by an unsigned FBI document done by him, which is the main document reporting the shell hulls identifications. *Alternative:* substitutions of shell hulls. (<https://www.scrollery.com/wp-content/uploads/2023/05/T-BALLISTICS-108-1.pdf>)
- mixture of same 2 brands of bullets: in fact the 5 bullets found in Oswald's pocket in search were all of a single brand, not two brands, suggesting that was the true composition of the bullets carried by Oswald. *Allegedly* Oswald was the killer who reloaded his revolver with 5 or 6 bullets. But if that had been Oswald, it would be expected there would be *two* brands mixed in his pocket in the five bullets remaining, after the ones pulled out to reload. But that was *not* the case; the 5 found in Oswald's pocket were *all the same brand*. *Alternative:* the six live cartridges found in Oswald's revolver originally were the same single brand of bullet as the 5 found in Oswald's pocket. But 3 of the second brand were substituted of the 6 total taken from Oswald's revolver, in order to create the match to the two brands used in the killing of Tippit.
- Nicol: 8 out of 8 other firearms experts from both the FBI and the HSCA Firearms panel unanimously disagreed, stating inability to so find, against the identification concluded by Nicol. Not a single other expert corroborated Nicol's finding. In light of this, that expert finding carries little confidence. *Alternative:* Nicol erred and the bullets which killed Tippit came from a different weapon and killer.
- fibers in CE 162: Pat Speer has argued that fibers from *the very same brown shirt* were planted by a law enforcement agency at the butt of the assassination rifle. (<https://www.patspeer.com/chapter-4b-threads-of-evidence>) *Alternative:* as in one case, so in the other. Fibers from Oswald's brown shirt CE 150 were planted in that jacket, C 162.
- Marina identified CE 162: Marina was wrong in that identification (detailed argument). *Why* Marina was wrong is something of a mystery (2-3 possibilities developed). But *that* she was wrong--shirt fibers aside--is well argued. *Alternative:* Buell Frazier was right. Buell Frazier categorically denied CE 162 was Oswald's jacket and Frazier described Oswald's actual gray jacket, with which Frazier was familiar, very differently from CE 162.
- Witnesses: Though these involve case-by-case analyses, information developed by the Innocence Project and studies have changed assessment of witness testimony from prior assumptions that witness identifications are necessarily accurate. Suffice it to say none of the Tenth and Patton witnesses knew Oswald before Nov 22, 1963, and that gives a high rate of statistical unreliability in positive identifications, which actually become essentially worthless at over 50 feet. (Callaway's sighting, for example, was at a little over 50 feet.) The leading suspect other than Oswald is known to have repeatedly been

mistakenly believed by witnesses to have been sightings of Oswald by those witnesses. And there was leading of witnesses and irregularities in the police lineups, plus at least two witnesses who said the killer was someone different than Oswald. Over half of Innocence Project exonerations of actually innocent persons have involved mistaken positive witness identifications. *Alternative:* the witnesses who identified Oswald were mistaken in a classic Innocence Project genre case, under the influence of similarity in physical description with the actual killer, police leading, peer influence, and Oswald in the news accused of having assassinated President Kennedy.

- Too much coincidence: *Alternative:* it was coincidence, and police arrested the wrong man for the Tippit killing, in light of the points of Parts 2 and 3.