
ANATOMY OF THE SECOND FLOOR LUNCH ROOM ENCOUNTER.

By: Bart Kamp.

Since its initial release in August 2016 this paper has doubled in size.

V.1 August 1st 2016.

V.2 April 14th 2017.

V.3 August 30th 2017.

V.4 March 2nd 2018.

V.5 March 23rd 2019.

V.6 June 6th 2019.

In Sept. 2016 I spoke with Rob Clark of The Lone Gunman Podcast: "[Debunking The Second Floor Lunch Room Encounter.](#)" Having had more than 5,200 downloads/listens! Thank you all!

I also have been featured on [BlackOpRadio \(show #831\) in April 2017.](#) This was after a lengthy review at [Jim DiEugenio's Kennedys and King website.](#) From which I quote *"This is the kind of work, daring and original, questioning accepted paradigms with new and provocative evidence that KennedysandKing.com stands for."*

Since writing this paper and releasing the first draft on Aug. 1st 2016 I have been awarded the Mary Ferrell [JFK Lancer New Frontier Award in Nov. 2016.](#)

In April 2017 Dealey Plaza U.K. awarded me for this paper as well. A great honour to be recognised by my fellow U.K. compatriots.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS, UPDATES AND RESOURCES.

Before I kick off, I would like to thank Greg Parker, Gokay Hasan Yusuf and Ed Ledoux for their generosity for taking the time to proofread the first version of this paper.

I thank Stan Dane, Terry Martin and Ed Ledoux for some of the text and new scans. I managed to grab a few PDFs myself from [Newspaper Archives](#).

The rest of the [ROKC](#) crew: Lee Farley (for some [beautiful insights](#)), Jake Sykes, Vinny, Vanessa Loney, Mick Purdy, Paul Francisco Paso and Alan Dixon for their input at the forum.

Forum members: Faroe Islander, Redfern and Richard Hocking.

Richard Gilbride and Lance Payette for pointing out three mistakes which have been amended since.

Thanks also to Colin Crow, Steve Roe and Denis Morissette for the leads to some of the photos, video clips and articles. Chris Davidson, Robin Unger and Gerda Dunckel for their GIFs.

Also many thanks to Gary Murr for the F.B.I. drawings of the T.S.B.D. which he obtained from the National Archives.

Special thanks to Malcolm Blunt for some of the documentation which was not available online.

And my mentor Harry van der Bruggen who taught me how to become a better photographer and also handed me the font (Antique Olive Roman) being used for this piece. Harry passed away on Aug. 1st 2016 the day I released V.1, so that is why I am using this font.

And last, and most certainly not the least: thank you all for taking the time and effort for reading this as well.

In April 2016 I gave a two hour presentation at the yearly Dealey Plaza UK seminar in Canterbury. Talking to fellow member Barry Keane just after, I told him I was not happy as I ran out of time and had to cut down on content, especially on the 2nd floor encounter. He said "write it down". This I did.....

The main reason I originally put this piece together, was for it to act as a script for Part 1 of the next batch of Prayer Man movies, which still haven't materialised. Not until early 2019 any way.

The research into this segment of the assassination got bigger and bigger, which has proven to be quite a puzzle and taken a lot longer than anticipated.

Some of the info comes from forums research with the majority of it discussed at [ROKC](#) and [The Education Forum](#).

A few books, which I will address further down the line and the documentation and other media available through [Mary Ferrell](#), [John F. Kennedy/Dallas Police Department Collection](#), [National Archives in Washington](#), [John Armstrong's Archive At Baylor University](#), [Harold Weisberg's archive at Hood College](#) and the [University of North Texas](#).

A valuable piece of info is the page regarding the [lunchroom encounter at the Mary Ferrell Chronologies](#), it is an excellent starting point.

Updated content V.2. April 2017.

- New chapter on Baker's actions before he made his dash towards the front steps.
- Bill Shelley and Billy Lovelady's testimonies with regards their observations of Baker running into the TSBD.
- I decided to add all the original newspaper articles about Oswald's whereabouts from Nov. 22nd-26th.
- Carolyn Arnold makes an entry as well. I thought her initial FBI statement and all the theatrics following deserve a mention.
- Harold Norman's statement for the HSCA proved to be a very valuable add-on as well.
- Barry Ernest's work in The Girl On The Stairs has been added over several chapters, he interviewed Roy Truly, Victoria Adams, Sandra Styles and Dorothy Garner after the assassination and some of their statements are of such value that they had to be added as well.
- Additionally some of Sean Murphy's findings regarding Sandra Styles have been added.

Updated content V.3. September 2017.

- St. Louis Post Dispatch article from Nov.26 1963.
- Medicine Hat News newspaper article added to "Research history...."
- Link to newspaper article from The Houston Post (Nov. 23rd) with Billy Lovelady's remarks added.
- Norman Redlich memo (3 pages) discussing the elevators added to "The Stairs and The Elevators" chapter.
- Text added in the chapter "Did Truly Walk Ahead Of Baker", with regards to the Secret Service agents taking statements of the TSBD employees in early Dec. 1963.
- Also added in the re-enactment chapter I added an article by the Dallas Morning News.
- FBI re-enactment photo added.
- Document of Thomas J. Kelley added with regards to the Secret Service re-enactment.
- Set of FBI re-enactment photos added, which I managed to score at the Holland McCoombs collection. Added these, as they are rare and have not been seen before by many.
- Photo added of Marrion Baker alongside with fellow DPD officers and John Sherman Cooper in Wa.

Updated content V.4, March 2018.

- More info and a link to Roy Truly's 'deleted' testimony video.
- Video link and transcript of an interview with Sylvia Meagher in which she discusses the 2nd floor lunch room encounter in depth.
- Malcolm Couch still added showing Baker's bike parked on Elm St.
- Detailed drawings of the TSBD front entrance. These were made by the FBI in early Dec. 1963. Pages 30 & 31.
- More testimony and a line of text of Joe Molina added to "Who saw Baker going up the stairs" chapter.
- Detailed drawings from the FBI on the 2nd floor of the TSBD, pages 63-64.

- Press and Sun-Bulletin Binghamton, New York · Sun, Dec 8, 1963 article added.
- Added Martha Reed's affidavit in the chapter *Oswald's location during the so called 2nd floor encounter and just after*.
- Added two documents from Arch Kimbraugh's collection with statements made by Roy Truly on the day he left for his W.C. testimony. Thanks to Malcolm Blunt.
- Report by Charles Batchelor in the *Where did Baker and Truly go after the encounter*. Chapter.
- Jack Revill's list of all persons' details taken upon leaving the T.S.B.D.
- The Carolyn Arnold chapter has been re-written in part and has a few more photos/graphics/statements/book excerpts added.
- FBI report with the timings of the re-enactment.

Updated content V.5.& V.6 March and June 2019.

- Acknowledgements text updated.
- Overall in this paper text has been added, deleted or amended.
- Links added to Sean Murphy's posts at the Lancer forum on page 14.
- Roy Edward Lewis quote added from Aug 2018. On page 41.
- Mrs R. Reid W.C. testimony snippet added to page 133.
- More text added to the Carolyn Arnold sub chapter, page 135.
- Documents and text added to the James Hosty sub chapter on pages 142-144.
- Link added to Secret Service re-enactment photos, page 150.
- Text added to the Re-enactment chapter Pages 151 and 152.
- Video of Marrion Baker encountering Lee Oswald late on Nov. 23rd. Page 162.

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DID OSWALD DESCEND FROM THE 6TH FLOOR AFTER KILLING JFK?

Did Oswald descend from the 6th floor after killing JFK? Make his way down to the second floor, via the back stairs in the northwest corner of the TSBD, where he was confronted by Marrion Baker and Roy Truly leaning in just behind Baker, or did he come from the first floor and get a coke, or did it not happen at all?

This so-called encounter drew my attention at first in the film JFK by Oliver Stone. In this film, Victoria Adams' and Sandra Styles' descent question the encounter from a timing perspective. They were going down the stairs from the fourth floor almost immediately after the shots were fired. The timing of this actual event, the second floor lunch room encounter, has been used by the Warren Commission to ascertain Oswald's guilt as it had trouble putting Oswald in the 6th floor window at the time of the shooting.

However, at the same time, conspiracy theorists (CTers) have used this happening as proof of Oswald's innocence by questioning the very same timing aspect of it. In addition, they think that he had come from below, the first floor via the front stairs as he had stated that he was on the first floor during lunch time and when the motorcade went past the building. Overall, the belief among researchers is that this encounter happened somehow.



JFK, 1991. Warner Brothers. Truly supposedly lent in from the doorway behind Baker, therefore Baker would be blocking Truly's view. In this film still Truly is leaning in from the wrong way.

Back then, I thought it was odd and just one of the many things that called into question of Oswald as the JFK shooter on the sixth floor from the Southeast corner window of the Texas School Book Depository, on November 22 1963.

The official story of Baker and Truly going in the TSBD and the [second floor lunch room encounter as written inside the Warren Report](#) goes as follows:

When the shots were fired, a Dallas motorcycle patrolman Marion Lewis Baker was riding in the motorcade at a point several cars behind the President. He had turned right from Main Street onto Houston Street and was about 200 feet South of Elm Street when he heard a shot. Baker having recently returned from a week of deer hunting was certain the shot came from a high-powered rifle. He looked up and saw pigeons scattering in the air from their perches on the Texas

School Book Depository Building. He raced his motorcycle to the building, dismounted, scanned the area to the West and pushed his way through the spectators toward the entrance.

There he encountered Roy Truly the building superintendent who offered Baker his help. They entered the building and ran toward the two elevators in the rear. Finding that both elevators were on an upper floor they dashed up the stairs. Not more than 2 minutes had elapsed since the shooting. When they reached the second-floor landing on their way up to the top of the building, Patrolman Baker thought he caught a glimpse of someone through the small glass window in the door separating the hall area near the stairs from the small vestibule leading into the lunch room. Gun in hand he rushed to the door and saw a man about 20 feet away walking toward the other end of the lunch room. The man was empty handed.

At Baker's command the man turned and approached him. Truly who had started up the stairs to the third floor ahead of Baker, returned to see what had delayed the patrolman. Baker asked Truly whether he knew the man in the lunch room. Truly replied that the man worked in the building, whereupon Baker turned from the man and proceeded with Truly up the stairs. The man they encountered had started working in the Texas School Book Depository Building on October 16 1963. His fellow workers described him as very quiet, a "loner". His name was Lee Harvey Oswald. Within about 1 minute after his encounter with Baker and Truly, Oswald was seen passing through the second-floor offices. In his hand was a full "Coke" bottle which he had purchased from a vending machine in the lunch room. He was walking toward the front of the building where a passenger elevator and a short flight of stairs provided access to the main entrance of the building on the first floor.

Two questions arise from a common police procedure perspective already, after reading the above and they are:

1. *Why did Baker not call this in? He had seen what had happened down Elm St for a second or two while putting his bike on the stand and dismounting. Then he made his way to the TSBD even after Dallas Police Chief Jesse Curry ordered all law enforcement personnel to check behind the picket fence seconds before? He had heard that call over his radio and in effect disobeyed a direct order. Looks like Baker defied common police procedure.*
2. *Why did Baker not seal off the front entrance? Instead, allegedly entering as the only armed law enforcement officer, without backup and making his way up the stairs with the superintendent Roy Truly ahead of him, who was unarmed. That is if he actually did what he said he had... big if! Or did he seal the building until cops arrived to back him up? Or did he go somewhere else first? Not really knowing where to go exactly and just checking out the area between the T.S.B.D. and the Dal-Tex building?*

Here is Marrion Lewis Baker telling his part of the story on CBS.



Here is a transcript of the interview above.

"I heard those shots come off. And uh, they seemed like they's high, and they were directly ahead of me. And uh, as I tried to figure out which, where they came from, and the building that I had in mind was directly ahead of me, and that was the Texas Book Depository building. As I entered the building then, I asked, uh, some of the people that was standing around there where, where the stairs and the elevator was. And uh, there was a man spoke up and said uh, he was the building manager and he'd show me.

And uh, we couldn't get that service elevator to working, and uh, he said "well we use the stairs." And he turned around and immediately went up the stairs.

And I kind, I kind of looked off to the right over there through a doorway and saw a image of a man walking away through that doorway. Uh, when I got to the doorway he was on down there a little bit and I hollered at him, asked him to come back.

I turned around asked him if the man worked for him, and if he knew him, and he said yes he works for a me and I, I know him. And uh, at that time, uh, the man never did say anything and I never said anything further to him. Uh, I turned around and went on up the stairs to the third floor.

Yes sir, he did.

I believe from the time that I heard those shots and time I ran into that building, entered the lobby, and uh, made it up to the second floor, it was approximately a minute and a half to two minutes. And uh, that would be pretty close to it.

Yes sir, it was.

Well, we went back to the same day that we figured what's what I did that particular day and we tried to get to the spot where I thought I first heard the shots. And from there we took it and we did everything, re-enacted the whole situation there, the entrance into the building, and uh, the talk we had between the building manager and myself, and then we went on back through the building, and we tried to get the service elevator down, and uh, we then went on up the stairs, and that uh, I'll be somewhere around a minute and a half is our timing on it."

RESENTMENT RISING AGAINST DALLAS POLICE

By RICHARD DUDMAN
A Staff Correspondent of the
Post-Dispatch

DALLAS, Tex., Nov. 26—Resentment is rising against the Dallas Police Department over what many consider a series of blunders culminating in the fatal shooting of Lee Harvey Oswald Sunday.

The second shooting has jolted many Dallas citizens out of the stunned shock caused by the assassination of President John F. Kennedy last Friday.

The comment, "It could have happened in any city," is giving way to the question, "What is wrong in Dallas that lets these things happen here?"

Groping for Answers

Criticism is aimed mainly at the Police Department, but the operations of the Secret Service and the Federal Bureau of Investigation are being questioned as the people of Dallas grope for answers.

All three agencies are being blamed for the fact that no search was made of the Texas Textbook Depository Building before the presidential motorcade passed it. The assassin shot the President from the deserted sixth floor of the warehouse.

The window the killer had chosen was a perfect vantage point. It faced the parade route, overlooking a downward curve of the roadway so that a passing automobile would be moving directly away and thus would present an easier target.

Angle of Window

The level and angle of the window were such that the assassin could have aimed a gun at Mr. Kennedy's head from a point 10 feet behind the sill, safe from the sight of anyone close to the building.

Officials have excused the failure to search the building in advance by saying it would have been physically impossible to search and secure every building

was unusually suited to the assassin's purpose and should have been searched if no other building was searched.

A second major blunder, as many here see it, came immediately after the shooting of the President. Dallas police raced to the warehouse building and began a quick look for the killer. At one point they had Oswald in their hands, but let him go when the manager of the textbook company said the man was an employee.

They later took a muster of employees, found Oswald missing and broadcast his description. It was that information that led Patrolman J. D. Tippit to stop a man on the street four miles away. That man shot and killed Tippit and has been identified as Oswald.

Building Not Sealed

The question here is why did police not seal the building immediately when they thought the killer of the President was inside? One explanation has been that the first search had to be a quick one and that any employee of the place could easily be traced afterward if necessary.

Another, which seemed to some to be the only explanation, was that the officers were so unsettled by the shooting that they neglected to follow normal police practice.

A criticism expressed by a leading Texas criminal lawyer in Houston, that the Dallas authorities might jeopardize their case by questioning Oswald at length without letting him have legal counsel, seemed to carry little weight in Dallas.

In Accordance With Law

Percy Foreman, president of the National Association of Defense Lawyers in Criminal Cases, questioned the procedure here, but few Dallas residents seemed impressed. Several Dallas lawyers, questioned on this point, said the interrogation was fully in accordance with Texas law.

Two lawyers began a discussion by saying, "Of course, he has a right to counsel, but here in Texas. . . ."

The crowning blunder, in the opinion of many here, was Chief of Police Jesse E. Curry's attempt to transfer Oswald from the City Hall to the county jail in daylight in accordance with a widely-publicized schedule.

Fixture at Police Station

Compounding that blunder, police on duty in the City Hall basement permitted the hoodlum operator of a strip-tease joint, known as a pistol-carrying brawler with a police record, to mingle with the crowd that awaited Oswald's emergence from the jail. Apparently he escaped notice because he had become a fixture as a police station hanger-on.

The result was the second shooting witnessed by millions on television, in which Jack Ruby fatally wounded the man who was accused of killing the President but had not confessed or been convicted of the crime.

Yesterday, when Ruby, in turn, was transferred skillfully to the county jail, slouched in the back seat of an unmarked automobile and without any prior announcement, the sentiment heard over and over again in Dallas was that the gate had been locked after the horse was stolen.

St. Louis Post Dispatch from Tue Nov.26 1963 daring to ask the right questions with the very little info available. Letting Oswald go after Truly's vouch is described as a blunder, and the neglect of sealing the building immediately is mentioned as well. Scan and composite by B.K.

RESEARCH HISTORY OF THE 2ND FLOOR LUNCHROOM ENCOUNTER.

I have listed everything that I could lay my hands on and compared these findings within its own chapter. Not everything is an untruth; some of it is down to bad communication, sloppiness, complacency or a simple mistake, which happen to bolster earlier discoveries.

However, if you add up all of these statements, testimonies, newspaper reports and media, then you can come to only one conclusion:

That there is something very wrong with the official story, with many aspects of it pointing heavily toward a concerted effort to nail Oswald to the cross with a false narrative and destroy his alibi at the same time.

Let us go through some of the research published before about this encounter.

Leo Sauvage, a New York correspondent from French newspaper Le Figaro, is one of the first reporters to question the lunchroom encounter as it is being presented and Oswald's 'escape' from the TSBD (more about his work later).

In the [Lowell Sun from December 26 1963](#) Leo Sauvage writes:

"There are disturbing aspects of the lunch room episode. According to the testimony of Roy S. Truly, manager of the Depository, a motorcycle policeman entered the building right after the shooting. Seconds later he and Truly reached the second-storey landing. At that moment, we are told officially Oswald was already in the lunch room with a Coca-Cola bottle in his hand.

'This means that, assuming he was the assassin, he had to cross the floor from the window where the shots were fired, to the opposite side of the building, in order to reach the staircase (after concealing the rifle behind some packing boxes), run down four flights of stairs, walk to the lunch room, put a dime in the vending machine and open the bottle. Truly and the policeman did not report that Oswald was panting nor show other signs of having been running.' Leo Sauvage may have been one of the first to question the time line of the 2nd floor lunch room encounter but being first in this case is not the best, since a lot of material was not available to him enabling a more balanced assessment.

Quite a few other authors have dug into this part of this vast case; I shall name the most important ones:

- [Harold Weisberg's Whitewash](#) deals, (as far as the info that was available in the 60's), with the second floor lunchroom encounter from a timing perspective, in conjunction with the so-called reconstruction after the assassination. From that point of view only, there is already quite a bit to question on this encounter. I will get into more detail about the fraudulent reconstruction later on. He writes a separate piece [just on Baker's testimony](#). Setting the bar high already, regarding the truthfulness of the actual happenings of this so-called encounter. In [Whitewash II](#) it gets even better. Weisberg devotes an entire chapter on the second floor lunchroom encounter ("*Chapter 5 Baker's Dozer*") and he points out the many discrepancies in Baker's affidavits to the DPD and the FBI. He brings Marvin Johnson into the fold as well, which raises more questions about the truthfulness of the participants. More about this in detail further down below.

"What is presented in WHITEWASH on this encounter and both reconstructions, which is the disproof of the Warren Report's version by the identical evidence the Report cited, is mild compared to the truth." Whitewash II (p 42).

Did Lee Harvey Oswald have an alibi?

NEWS staff writer Gordon Pollard has completed another article on the Kennedy assassination in which he discusses Lee Harvey Oswald's alibi.

Associated Press photographer James Altgens was standing about 30 feet from the Presidential limousine when John Kennedy received his fatal head wound and only seconds later took the now famous photograph of the motorcade which shows in the background the entrance of the Texas School Book Depository.

The controversy concerning this picture centers on the blurred image of a mysterious per-

son standing in the Depository doorway. This figure bears striking resemblance to Lee Harvey Oswald but officials have stated that the person in the picture is really Billy Lovelady, another employee of the Depository.

In a recent conversation with James Altgens in Dallas, the veteran photographer told me that neither he nor any of his colleagues has been able to take a picture of Billy Lovelady.

"It seems very strange," he observed, "for I really can't think of any reason why Mr. Lovelady should refuse to allow even one photo of himself to be taken."

"If I were in his position, I

Gordon Pollard

would certainly have some pictures taken to settle the matter for once and for all."

Mr. Altgens noted also that a newspaper photographer was sent from Fort Worth to take a picture of Lovelady but was arrested by the police and told to leave the city at once.

But perhaps the most, startling aspect of the famous Altgens photo has received the least attention: the question of the clothing worn by the figure in the doorway.

The man at the entrance appears to be wearing a white undershirt and a dark shirt or jacket. At the time of the assas-

sination Lovelady was clad in a shirt with black and white vertical stripes which was buttoned to the neck. But at the time of his arrest Oswald was wearing a dark blue shirt over a white T-shirt.

Only moments after James Altgens had taken this picture, Motorcycle Officer Marrión Baker and Depository Superintendent Roy Truly entered the Depository and ran up one flight of stairs to the second floor lunchroom where they saw Oswald standing calmly.

This confrontation raises one of the most crucial questions in the entire Kennedy assassination controversy: could Oswald have run from the southeast corner window on the sixth floor to the lunchroom on the second floor in time for the meeting with Baker and Truly?

The Warren Commission conducted two tests. In the first Baker reached the second floor landing in one minute, 30 seconds and in the second he ran the course in one minute, 15 seconds. Secret Service Agent John Hewlett covered the distance from the sixth floor to the lunchroom in one minute, 18 seconds the first time and in one minute, 14 seconds in the second test.

Therefore, taking the longest time of Hewlett — Oswald (one minute, 18 seconds) and the shortest time of Baker (one minute, 15 seconds), Oswald would have arrived three seconds after Baker.

In other words, the Warren Commission itself concedes that Oswald had an alibi according to the fundamental principle of American law that any uncertainty or ambiguity be interpreted to the advantage of the accused.

Even if we take the shortest time of Hewlett — Oswald (one minute, 14 seconds) and the longest time of Baker (one minute, 30 seconds), Oswald is only 16 seconds away from his alibi.

It is important to note also that the tests carried out by Agent Hewlett did not allow for the time required to clean and hide the rifle nor did they provide for the delayed mechanical closing of the lunchroom door.

What is especially peculiar, however, is the mystery of the vanishing bottle of Coke. The Warren Report maintains that Oswald had nothing in his hands when seen in the lunchroom although both Baker and Truly stated at first that he was holding a bottle of Coke. Both police

Captain Fritz and FBI Agent James Bookhout reported that Oswald himself mentioned the Coke during his interrogation.

Commission Exhibit No. 3976 on page 679 of Volume XXVI of the Commission's Hearings and Exhibits is a photocopy of a handwritten deposition made by Marrión Baker who writes: "On the second floor where the lunch room is located, I saw a man standing in the lunchroom, drinking a Coke." Though still clearly legible, the words "drinking a Coke" have been crossed out.

If Oswald was indeed drinking a bottle of Coke, his alibi would be almost incontestable and, even without the Coke, it seems very probable.

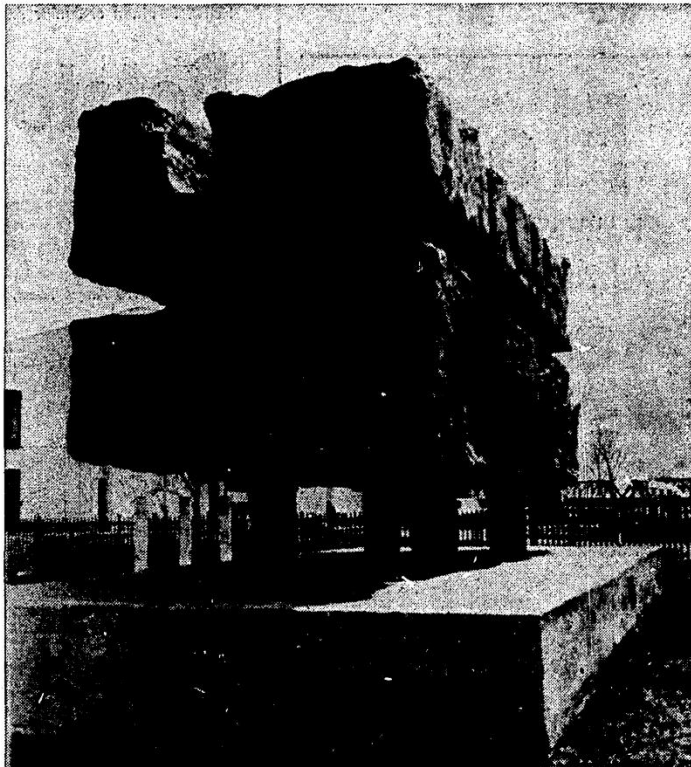
During questioning on the night of the assassination, Oswald told FBI Agent Bookhout that he was having lunch in the second floor lunchroom immediately before the shooting and had noticed two men walking by in the hallway. He recalled that one of them was "Junior." James "Junior" Jarman testified that he had indeed walked past the lunchroom at the time mentioned by Oswald.

This would seem to leave open three possibilities: (1) that Oswald was on the sixth floor but made an amazing guess that out of 90 workers in the Depository Jarman would be passing the lunchroom at that particular time; (2) that Oswald was on the sixth floor but was capable of looking through four solid walls and consequently observed Jarman's movements; or (3) that Oswald was not on the sixth floor but was instead having lunch on the second where he noticed Jarman in the hallway.

Perhaps the most crucial single item of evidence in determining Oswald's innocence or guilt, however, is a photograph taken during the shooting by an eyewitness named Mary Ann Moorman.

This photo was taken just after the first shot had been fired and showed in the background the Texas School Book Depository. Deputy Sheriff John Wiseman who took the photo from Mrs. Moorman admitted that the background in the picture included the southeast corner window on the sixth floor of the Depository.

But this photograph has been suppressed without any explanation being offered and Mary Ann Moorman was not called as a witness by the Warren Commission.



DOES IT OR DOESN'T IT? — A \$50,000 sculpture by artist Armand Vaillancourt has become the subject of controversy on grounds that it resembles a swastika. It is prominently displayed at Expo and some members of the Jewish community

say it should be removed. Mr. Vaillancourt denies he had any intention of incorporating a swastika into the work, entitled Present, and has threatened to blow it up to prove his feelings.

(CP photo)

In the Medicine Hat News of May 3 1967, Gordon Pollard starts to ask quite a few questions about the alleged encounter.

- [Sylvia Meagher's book, Accessories After The Fact](#), is besides Whitewash an excellent source, not just for the second floor lunchroom encounter, but also the TSBD employees who were inside and just in front of the building when The President got shot. Meagher's book also questions the timing of it all, and brings up the coke, which of course has repercussions for that very same timing perspective. There is a [good interview with Sylvia Meagher](#) where she talks about Oswald's alibi, and more importantly the 2FLRE. The coke and the reenactments and its timings are discussed.

This is the partial transcript of the Sylvia Meagher interview.

Sylvia Meagher: He had to hide the rifle rather carefully, it was not discovered immediately, and run down the stairs and enter a lunchroom, the commission re-enacted this alleged progress of Oswald from the sixth floor window to the second floor lunchroom, timing him as against the police officer, Marrion Baker, who encountered him there, which in itself was most unfair because he should have been timed against Roy Truly, the superintendent of the depository who had preceded Baker on the stairs.

This is one anomaly. There are other anomalies in the reconstruction. I don't think I should take the time to go into them now, but even under the commission's reconstruction and its data, Oswald had a margin of a maximum of 16 seconds and a minimum of one second to reach that second floor lunchroom had he been coming from the sixth floor.

I think it's a travesty of justice to convict a man on a margin of one to 16 seconds of a crime where the other evidence is so deplorably feeble where there is no motive, there is no means, and there is no opportunity. In the process of depriving this man of what appears to me, as well as to Mr. Sauvage and to other critics, to be an extremely powerful alibi.

There has been a great deal of shenanigans about the bottle of Coke that he was or was not drinking when he was encountered by M.L. Baker, the policeman. The initial stories out of Dallas was that when Oswald was encountered, he was drinking a Coke. Oswald himself, in his first interrogation by Captain Fritz on Friday afternoon, said that he was drinking a Coke when this incident occurred.

I think as the facts of the case were assembled with more detail by the authorities, it became apparent that had he truly been holding a Coke, it would have taken him more than his margin of about 16 seconds to fish change out of his pocket, insert it into a machine, and wait for the bottle to drop, open the bottle, and be standing with the Coke in his hand.

This destroyed the allegation that he had sufficient time to reach the second floor and to be standing there calmly when M.L. Baker approached him. And so the story was revised. It was then said on all sides that Oswald was not holding a bottle of Coke when he was encountered by Baker. Oddly enough, when people are off guard who have some authoritative knowledge of this incident, when they're off guard, they seem to restore his bottle of Coke. M.L. Baker himself, when he was asked by the FBI, I believe it was September 23rd, just a few days before the report was issued, to provide an affidavit, it's not clear why they asked him, he'd already testified, but he was asked to give an affidavit, repeating in very summary form the fact that he had been in the motorcade, that he had heard shots, and then he had dashed into the building and what had then transpired.

It was written in his affidavit, "I ran up to the second floor and I saw a man drinking a Coke." Then the words 'drinking a Coke' had been crossed out and initialed MLB by Baker. Very recently, I believe it was late in December, Mr. Albert Jenner Jr., who was a senior counsel to the Warren Commission and responsible for some vital areas of the investigation, he gave a telecast, it was a television interview, on a program called Your Right to Say It, which was rebroadcast in New York at the end of December. It had been taped perhaps some weeks before that.

William O'Connell: I think it was announced for showing locally on NET, a local educational television station, but I haven't seen it myself as yet. Perhaps it will be seen later.

Sylvia Meagher: Well, I hope it will be. I hope it will be seen by an audience which is in a position to recognize the almost unbelievable misstatements of important fact in Mr. Jenner's presentation on that program, as well as certain statements and assertions, which seem to me and to others who are well-informed about this case, to be pure invention.

One of the statements that Mr. Jenner made, and I think in this case he was inadvertently correct in discussing the evidence against Oswald, he made the statement that Oswald was encountered on the second floor drinking a Coke within a very short time after the shots. I say I believe he was inadvertently correct; he would not intentionally have said, have acknowledged that he was drinking a Coke since he was defending the conclusions of the commission. I believe-

William O'Connell: That vitiates the time of the reconstruction that they provided.

Sylvia Meagher: Absolutely.

William O'Connell: I see.

Sylvia Meagher: Absolutely. Indeed, I think the whole time reconstruction is vitiated even without this bottle of Coke. I mentioned it in particular because it's the most graphic reason and it's not perhaps very easy to go into the other details of the re-enactment, which involved timing and other factors of a somewhat mathematical nature in which to make this quite graphic to the listener.

I think even without the depravation of the bottle of Coke, this alibi is sustained because the re-enactment itself is a very defective one. I think anyone who is interested in looking into this further should read Mr. Leo Sauvage's chapter on Oswald's alibi in his book, *The Oswald Affair*, which is published by the World Publishing Company.

- Howard Roffman, in his book [Presumed Guilty](#), goes deep into the whole matter. Obviously, he goes into the timings of the fraudulent reconstruction, but he also compares witness statements, not just by Truly and Baker, but he also gets statements and testimony by Bill Shelley, Joe Molina and Billy Lovelady involved. But more importantly he uses the Couch film to determine a partial view of Baker's dash towards the front steps of the TSBD. Roffman is a protégé of Harold Weisberg and they and Richard Bernabei and Richard E. Sprague correspond with each other and discuss various aspects of the case. [Baker's run by Roffman, a presentation from the mid 70's. Vol X---No. 2- 20:22 mins/secs in](#)

In a letter from Howard Roffman to Harold Weisberg and Richard Bernabei dated July 14 1970. Roffman lays out his findings, I personally do not agree with some of it, but am a bit fascinated by the fact how much was already noticed and discussed more than forty-five years ago. Click on [page1](#), [page 2](#) and [page 3](#) to view the letter's content. This correspondence gets more attention in the 3rd and 4th papers the T.S.B.D. and Prayer Man.

- Then there is [Crossfire by Jim Marrs](#), which came out not long before the movie JFK was released. This book was one of the sources for the movie. It is the second book I read on the JFK Assassination. The second floor lunch room encounter gets Marrs' attention for a few pages (50-53).

Baker's actions, glorified in an action comic book called: [The Warren Commission Report: A Graphic Investigation Into The Kennedy Assassination, Dan Mishkin, Ernie Colon, and Jerzy Drozd.](#)



Several authors followed, adding this encounter in their books and questioning it as well, but only from a timing perspective. Not one delves deeper into the matter itself, and takes this happening for granted. The majority are just re-writing what Weisberg, Meagher and Roffman had already published.

With the release of the film JFK, growing pressure on the government agencies secures the release of many files running into millions of pages, and important to our segment of this case, the [Dallas Police Department](#) does this.

As the internet starts to gain more traction as a media platform, a few researchers start putting their findings on blogs, newsgroups and forums.

- Michael T. Griffin in the late 90's publishes an article entitled [Proof That Oswald Did Not Shoot JFK: The Baker-Oswald Encounter](#). This is the first serious attempt in comparing all statements made by Truly and Baker. It also goes through various timing scenarios, brings in the Couch film, but not Darnell. However it relies a lot on the timing perspective.
- [Greg Parker and Donald Willis raised the matter once more in and around 2002.](#)

And they take it much further since it is these two individuals who actually start questioning the 2FLRE from an evidence p.o.v. and go much deeper than others previously have done. They also put forward that the encounter happened on the first floor instead! You can find a fair amount of posts in the Google newsgroups discussing this.

Some bits from the Google Newsgroup have been [summarised by Greg Parker at the ROKC forum](#).

- Sean Murphy created a few threads in 2007 about the second floor encounter between Oswald and Baker on the now defunct Lancer forum.

[Did Baker Truly meet Oswald?](#)

[Was Oswald stopped at the T.S.B.D. front entrance?](#)

["Baker's First Glimpse Of Oswald"](#)

- Sean Murphy and Lee Farley also add their observations and start discussions at a few forums such as [JFK Lancer](#), [Education Forum](#) and [Google Newsgroups](#) about the shenanigans in and around the Texas School Book Depository.

- Richard Hocking joining the debate adding his deductions and bringing various TSBD individuals in the fold at the [Education Forum](#).
- [Gil Jesus](#) another excellent researcher, posted his analysis on his website, sadly some of his work is not available any more. I have managed to seize a web article entitled "[Lunch Room Encounter](#)" as a pdf.

Around the same period, Barry Ernest first self-publishes his book [The Girl On The Stairs](#), followed up in 2013 with a 'proper' release by Pelican. This tremendous book also brings up the 2nd floor encounter in various instances. I don't agree with its assessment as to how it happened, but this book contains a lot of valuable info, it would be stupid to ignore it. Ernest interviewed Victoria Adams, Sandra Styles, Dorothy Garner, Roy Truly and Roger Craig. Just the content of this book alone absolves Oswald from being the sixth floor shooter. I refer to his work quite a few times.

After Sean Murphy's sudden departure from JFK assassination research on November 22nd 2013, [ROKC](#) core members picked up the torch in a manner of speaking, and ran with this ever since, by going to the National Archives to look for documents and photographs, and source the newspaper articles that reported on this particular segment of the case. Getting better quality media, proved to be quite a challenge, and still is.

I ended up re-investigating this entire segment of this vast case.

A lot of the info was scattered all over the web, and my main mission was to catalogue all this material for everyone to check out. There is enough to doubt the official story to such an extent, that Lee Oswald gave them the idea of the coke and the lunchroom all by himself.

Furthermore, Oswald was on the first floor, instead of being in the second floor lunchroom when encountered by a D.P.D. police man, whether that was Baker remains to be seen. His departure timing is way off. The so called [Revill list](#) of which L.H.O. is at the top indicates Oswald probably stayed as long as 12:45. Add on Roger Craig who I will discuss in detail later on.

If the second floor lunchroom encounter is a complete fabrication and Oswald was indeed on the first floor as he stated, then this by itself has far-reaching consequences.

Let us go through this bit-by-bit. Baker's run, his encounter etc., and compare all statements, testimonies, newspaper quotes and visuals, which is something no one has done before on this scale. I have put more than 170 pages together about an event that supposedly only lasted a few mins, there is THAT much material about.

Thanks for taking the time to read through all this.

Best,

Bart Kamp,

BAKER'S ACTIONS BEFORE HE GOT OFF HIS BIKE.

Before Baker got off his bike and made a dash towards the front entrance, he was riding escort with the motorcade near Cam Car 3.



Marrion Baker on the right. Pic.: Tom Dillard/Dallas Morning News.

Stavis Ellis, Baker's supervisor, stated that he put Baker this far back in the motorcade, as he did not regard Baker to be the sharpest knife in the drawer. Overall Ellis had harsh words for Baker and his subsequent actions. More about this later.

Baker is captured in the Hughes film almost halfway down Houston.



He seems to be unperturbed by what is happening or it is about to happen which means that the distance between him and the TSBD is relatively short. The photographers in Cam Car 3 are still looking back at what had just happened, Bob Jackson had taken his last picture and handed his film to Jim Featherstone, a reporter waiting to receive it at the corner of Main and Houston. When the heavy set reporter fumbled it and began to chase after it, the men in the car found themselves laughing. Then the first shot rang out.....(from: Pictures of The Pain-R. Trask)



Baker in the Hughes film.

Baker's [WC testimony](#) regarding his approach to the TSBD.

Mr. BELIN - How fast would you estimate the speed of your motorcycle as you turned the corner, if you know?

Mr. BAKER - I would say--it wasn't very fast. I almost lost balance, we were just creeping along real slowly.

Mr. DULLES - That is turning from Main into Houston?

Mr. BAKER - That is right, sir.

Mr. BELIN - You turned--do you have any actual speed estimate as you turned that corner at all or just you would say very slow?

Mr. BAKER - I would say from around 5 to 6 or 7 miles an hour, because you can't hardly travel under that and you know keep your balance.

Mr. BELIN - From what direction was the wind coming. When it hit you?

Mr. BAKER - Due north.

Mr. BELIN - All right.

Now, tell us what happened after you turned on to Houston Street?

Mr. BAKER - AS I got myself straightened up there, I guess it took me some 20, 30 feet, something like that, and it was about that time that I heard these shots come out.

Mr. BELIN - All right.

Could you just tell us what you heard and what you saw and what you did?

Mr. BAKER - As I got, like I say as I got straightened up there, I was, I don't know when these shots started coming off, I just--it seemed to me like they were high, and I just happened to look right straight up---

Mr. DULLES - I wonder if you would just tell us on that chart and I will try to follow with the record where you were at this time, you were coming down Houston.

Mr. BELIN - Sir, if you can--I plan to get that actual chart in a minute. If we could----

Mr. DULLES - I want to see where he was vis-a-vis the building on the chart there.

Mr. BAKER - This is Main Street and this is Houston. This is the corner that I am speaking of; I made the right turn here. The motorcade and all, as I was here turning the front car was turning up here, and as I got somewhere about right here----

Mr. DULLES - That is halfway down the first block.

Mr. BELIN - No, sir; can I interrupt you for a minute?

Mr. DULLES - Certainly.

Mr. BELIN - Officer Baker, when we were in Dallas on March 20, Friday, you walked over with me and showed me about the point you thought your motorcycle was when you heard the first shot, do you remember doing that?

Mr. BAKER - Yes, sir.

Mr. BELIN - And then we paced this off measuring it from a distance which could be described as the north curb line of Main Street as extended?

Mr. BAKER - Yes, sir; that would be this one right across here.

Mr. BELIN - And we paced it off as to where you thought your motorcycle was when you heard the first shot and do you remember offhand about where you said this was as to what distance it was, north of the north curb line of Main Street?

Mr. BAKER - We approximated it was 60 to 80 feet there, north of the north curb line of Main on Houston.

Mr. DULLES - Thank you.

Mr. BELIN - Does that answer your question?

Mr. DULLES - That answers my question entirely.

Mr. BELIN - In any event you heard the first shot, or when you heard this noise did you believe it was a shot or did you believe it was something else?

Mr. BAKER - It hit me all at once that it was a rifle shot because I had just got back from deer hunting and I had heard them pop over there for about a week.

Mr. BELIN - What kind of a weapon did it sound like it was coming from?

Mr. BAKER - It sounded to me like it was a high-powered rifle.

Mr. BELIN - All right. When you heard the first shot or the first noise, what did you do and what did you see?

Mr. BAKER - Well, to me, it sounded high and I immediately kind of looked up, and I had a feeling that it came from the building, either right in front of me or of the one across to the right of it.

Mr. BELIN - What would the building right in front of you be?

Mr. BAKER - It would be this Book Depository Building.

Mr. BELIN - That would be the building located on what corner of Houston and Elm?

Mr. BAKER - That would be the northwest corner.

Mr. BELIN - All right. And you thought it was either from that building or the building located where?

Mr. BAKER - On the northeast corner.

Mr. BELIN - All right. Did you see or hear or do anything else after you heard the first noise?

Mr. BAKER - Yes, sir. As I was looking up, all these pigeons began to fly up to the top of the buildings here and I saw those come up and start flying around.

Mr. BELIN - From what building, if you know, do you think those pigeons came from?

Mr. BAKER - I wasn't sure, but I am pretty sure they came from the building right on the northwest corner.

Mr. BELIN - Then what did you see or do?

Mr. BAKER - Well, I immediately revved that motorcycle up and was going up there to see if I could help anybody or see what was going on because I couldn't see around this bend.

Mr. BELIN - Well, between the time you revved up the motorcycle had you heard any more shots?

Mr. BAKER - Yes, sir; I heard--now before I revved up this motorcycle, I heard the, you know, the two extra shots, the three shots.

Mr. BELIN - Do you have any time estimate as to the spacing of any of these shots?

Mr. BAKER - It seemed to me like they just went bang, bang, bang; they were pretty well even to me.

Mr. BELIN - They were pretty well even.

Anything else between the time of the first shot and the time of the last shot that you did up to the time or saw--

Mr. BAKER - No, sir; except I was looking up and I could tell it was high and I was looking up there and I saw those pigeons flying around there.

Mr. BELIN - Did you notice anything in either of those two buildings either on the northeast or northwest corner of Houston and Elm?

Mr. BAKER - No, sir; I didn't.

Mr. BELIN - Were you looking at any of those windows?

Mr. BAKER - I kind of glanced over them, but I couldn't see anything.

Mr. BELIN - How many shots did you hear?

Mr. BAKER - Three.

Mr. BELIN - All right. After the third shot, then, what did you do?

Mr. BAKER - Well, I revved that motorcycle up and I went down to the corner which would be approximately 180 to 200 feet from the point where we had first stated, you know, that we heard the shots.

Mr. BELIN - What distance did you state? What we did on Friday afternoon, we paced off from the point you thought you heard the first shot to the point at which you parked the motorcycle, and this paced off to how much?

Mr. BAKER - From 180 to 200 feet.

Mr. BELIN - That is where you parked the motorcycle?

Mr. BAKER - Yes.

Mr. BELIN - All right.

I wonder if we could go on this plat, Officer Baker, and first if you could put on here with this pen, and I have turned it upside down.

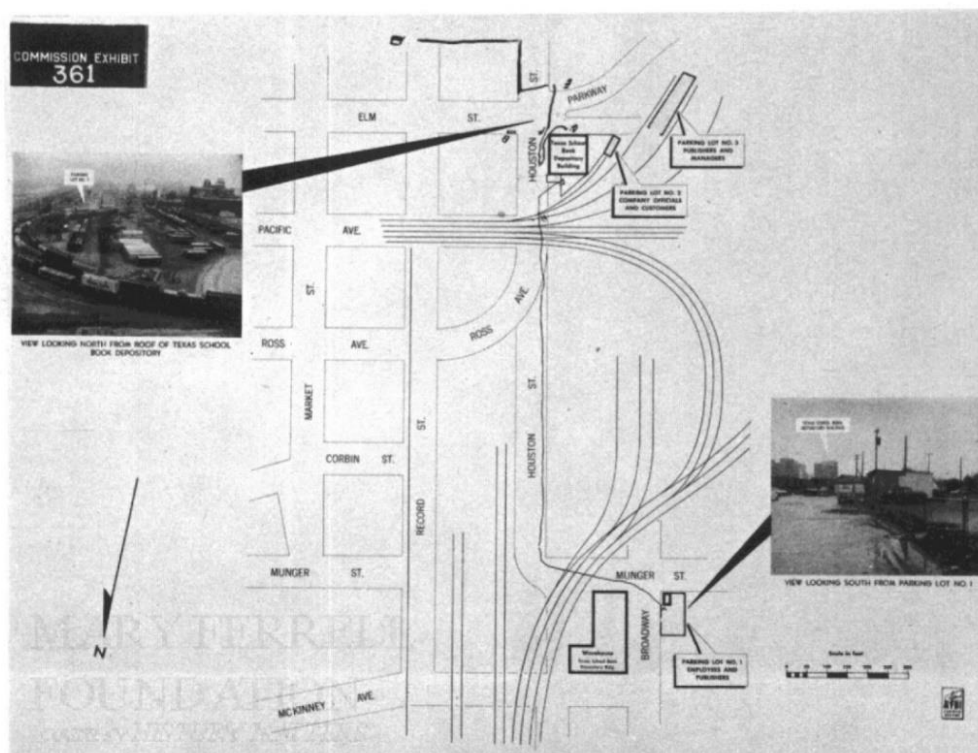
With Exhibit 361, show us the spot at which you stopped your motorcycle approximately and put a "B" on it, if you would.



Baker's only indication for some clue were the pigeons flying around there. Which we shall get to in a moment.



COMMISSION EXHIBIT 360



COMMISSION EXHIBIT 361

Mr. BAKER - Somewhere at this position here, which is approximately 10 feet from this signal light here on the northwest corner of Elm and Houston.

Mr. BELIN - All right.

You have put a dot on Exhibit 361 with the line going to "B" and the dot represents that signal light, is that correct?

Mr. BAKER - That is right, sir.

Mr. BELIN - You, on Friday, March 20, parked your motorcycle where you thought it was parked on November 22 and then we paced off the distance from the nearest point of the motorcycle to the stop light and it was 10 feet, is that correct?

Mr. BAKER - That is correct, sir.

Mr. BELIN - All right.

Now, I show you Exhibit 478 and ask you if you will, on this exhibit put an arrow with the letter "B" to this stoplight.

Mr. BAKER - Talking about this one here?

Mr. BELIN - The stoplight from which we measured the distance to the motorcycle. The arrow with the letter "B" points to the stoplight, is that correct?

Mr. BAKER - That is correct, sir.

Mr. BELIN - And you stopped your motorcycle 10 feet to the east of that stoplight, is that correct?

Mr. BAKER - That is correct, sir.

Mr. BELIN - We then paced off the distance as to approximately how far it was from the place your motorcycle was parked to the doorway of the School Book Depository Building, do you remember doing that, on March 20?

Mr. BAKER - Yes, sir.

Mr. BELIN - And it appears on Exhibit 477 that that doorway is recessed, is that correct?

Mr. BAKER - That is correct, sir.

Mr. BELIN - Do you remember how far that was from the place your motorcycle was parked to the doorway?

Mr. BAKER - Approximately 45 feet.

Mr. BELIN - This same stoplight appears as you look at Exhibit 477 to the left of the entranceway to the building, is that correct?

Mr. BAKER - That is correct, sir.

Mr. BELIN - After you parked your motorcycle, did you notice anything that was going on in the area?

Mr. BAKER - Yes, sir. As I parked here.

Mr. BELIN - You are pointing on Exhibit 361 to the place that you have marked with "B."

Mr. BAKER - And I was looking westward which would be in this direction.

Mr. BELIN - By that, you are pointing down the entrance to the freeway and kind of what I will call the peninsula of the park there?

Mr. BAKER - Yes, sir.

Mr. BELIN - Toward the triple underpass.

Representative BOGGS -Where is the underpass?

Mr. BAKER - The underpass is down here. This is really Elm Street, and this would be Main and Commerce and they all come together here, and there is a triple overpass.

Representative BOGGS -Right.

Mr. BAKER - At this point, I looked down here as I was parking my motorcycle and these people on this ground here, on the sidewalk, there were several of them falling, and they were rolling around down there, and all these people were rushing back, a lot of them were grabbing their children, and I noticed one, I didn't know who he was, but there was a man ran out into the crowd and back.

Mr. BELIN - Did you notice anything else?

Mr. BAKER - Except there was a woman standing--well, all these people were running, and there was a woman screaming, "Oh, they have shot that man, they have shot that man."

Mr. BELIN - All right.

And later during the same testimony.

Mr. BELIN - All right.

Is there anything else you saw there, Officer Baker, before you ran to the building?

Mr. BAKER - No, sir; not at that time.

Mr. BELIN - All right.

Then what did you do after surveying the situation?

Mr. BAKER - I had it in mind that the shots came from the top of this building here.

Mr. BELIN - By this building, you are referring to what?

Mr. BAKER - The Book Depository Building.

Mr. BELIN - Go on.

Representative BOGGS - You were parked right in front of the Building?

Mr. BAKER - Yes, sir; ran right straight to it.

Representative BOGGS - Right.

Let me ask you a question. How far away, approximately, were these people who were running and falling and so forth from the entrance to the Building?

Mr. BAKER - Well, now, let me say this. From this position here.

Mr. BELIN - That is position "B" on Exhibit 361?

Mr. BAKER - There were people running all over this here.

Mr. BELIN - And you are pointing to the street and the parkway all in front of the School Building?

Mr. BAKER - You see, it looked to me like there were maybe 500 or 600 people in this area here.

Representative BOGGS - Yes.

Mr. BAKER - As those shots rang out, why they started running, you know, every direction, just trying to get back out of the way.

Mr. DULLES - For the record, by this area right here, you have that little peninsula between the Elm Street extension and the Building?

Mr. BAKER - That is right. This little street runs down in front of the building down here to the property of the railroad tracks and this is all a parkway.

Mr. DULLES - Yes. I just wanted to get it for the record.

Mr. BELIN - You then ran into the Building, is that correct?

Mr. BAKER - That is correct, sir.



COMMISSION EXHIBIT 477



COMMISSION EXHIBIT 478

Those pigeons could have come from anywhere in the vicinity, the picture created in JFK The Movie of the pigeons flying off the roof of the Texas School Book Depository is to be taken for illustrative purposes only and not something that actually happened..

- Rosemary Willis, the little girl who follows the Presidential limo and is captured in the Zapruder film, starts to mention the pigeons in 1998. In an interview with [Texas Monthly!](#) *"I didn't know what it was, but I was looking for what I heard. And the pigeons immediately ascended off that roof of the school book depository building and that's what caught my eye. My eyes were searching for what I heard and I see the pigeons, you know, they're scared to death, and take off in abrupt flight."*

"The first shot got my attention, like I said, the pigeons immediately ascended, and I was following the sound that I heard."

- Motor cycle officer H.B. Maclean, who rode escort of the motorcade, says in his [interview with Larry Sneed](#): *"I heard one very clear shot. Evidently I must have felt like it was coming from straight ahead because at that instant I was looking down, and when I heard the shot, threw my head up and it appeared that about 5,000 pigeons flew out from behind that building (the Texas School Book Depository) straight ahead. In fact, I thought to myself, "Somebody's shooting at the pigeons!"*

5,000 Pigeons? Right....

- [George Rackley's testimony](#) does not really help much either:

Mr. BELIN. Did you see anyone in the parade?

Mr. RACKLEY. The only thing - I told the guy, he was down there, the only thing that I saw that looked suspicious to me, there was something like a hundred pigeons flew up like you shot into them, and I noticed that, but I never heard no shots.

Mr. BELIN. Where did you see them fly from?

Mr. RACKLEY. From over the top of the building.

Mr. BELIN. Which building? The School Book Depository or over on the other side?

Mr. RACKLEY. The Trinity Building.

Mr. BELIN. Which building did they fly off of?

Mr. RACKLEY. I wasn't looking. I just seen they all flew together.

Mr. BELIN. Did it look like they were flying up from both buildings?

Mr. RACKLEY. Both buildings.

- Earle V. Brown, Dallas PD patrolman, stated in his [WC testimony](#) regarding the shots and the pigeons the following.

Mr. BROWN. Well, down in that river bottom there, there's a whole lot of pigeons this particular day, and they heard the shots before we did because I saw them flying up - must have been 50, 75 of them.

Mr. BALL. Where was the river bottom?

Mr. BROWN. You know, actually off to the - between us and the, this over pass you are talking about there's kind of a levee along there. It's really a grade of the railroad, is what it is; that's where they were and then I heard these shots and then I smelled this gun powder.

Mr. BALL. You did?

Mr. BROWN. It come on it would be maybe a couple minutes later so - at least it smelled like it to me.

Mr. BALL. What direction did the sound seem to come from?

Mr. BROWN. It came it seemed the direction of that building, that Texas ---

Mr. BALL. School Book Depository?

Mr. BROWN. School Book Depository.

Mr. BALL. Did you see any pigeons flying around the building?

Mr. BROWN. I just don't recall that; no, sir.

Mr. BALL. Which way did you look when you heard the sound?

Mr. BROWN. When I first heard that sound I looked up toward that building because actually it seemed to come from there.

Mr. BALL. Where was it you saw the pigeons rise?

Mr. BROWN. They must have been down there feeding at that time because they just seemed to all take off.

Mr. BALL. Where were they from where you were standing?

Mr. BROWN. From where I was standing they would be about half way between - no, they would be up more toward that other overpass, what they call the triple underpass.

Mr. BALL. The triple underpass?

Mr. BROWN. Yea.

Mr. BALL. You were about 100 yards from the triple underpass?

Mr. BROWN. Approximately; yes.

The pigeons' flight can be questioned in so far that they prove to be a rough indicator only.

Add on Baker's description of what he managed to do in so very few feet. Seen in the Hughes film he is sitting calm as a cucumber on his bike and then speeds up and parks his bike on Elm to run towards the buildings. A very short distance he crossed while revving up no less while the shots were fired and its aftermath. In the photo Chris Davidson posted at The Education forum, it clearly shows between the green rectangle areas that the distance is tiny on a motorbike. Baker needed more time putting his bike on the stand than crossing that distance after allegedly revving up.



BAKER'S DASH ON CAMERA.

Baker's dash towards the front steps of the TSBD was captured partially by Malcolm Couch and Jimmy Darnell. It is between 10-15 seconds after the final shot. Here is Ed Ledoux's blend of both films based on Gerda Dunckel's GIF from 2012.



- [Malcolm Couch's testimony](#) was taken by the Warren Commission. His film footage was not entered into evidence, yet at the same time Couch's Warren Commission testimony shows how eager David Belin is in ascertaining any info regarding the front steps of the TSBD on pages [6](#), [7](#) and [8](#). I found David Belin's way of questioning outright suspicious. Couch and two others were interviewed and 'dealt with' by the Commission in a two-hour window altogether.
- [James Darnell](#) was not called up to testify by the Warren Commission. He only gave a statement to the FBI. Nor was his film admitted into evidence either.

The segment of Baker's run got more exposure with the documentary "Beyond JFK, The Question of Conspiracy". Released in 1994 as part of a director's cut edition of JFK by Oliver Stone as a double VHS tape boxset. I tried to ascertain how the documentary team got this film. I emailed the producer, but received no reply.

The Darnell sequence was shown already in 1964, but obviously missed by many researchers. Perhaps they thought it was Couch. In later years, Robert Groden bundled both films together and many assumed it was the same film.

.....

BAKER'S RUN TOWARDS THE TSBD ENTRANCE.



Baker's run in Darnell, 1964 screening.

- Roy Truly's [statement to the FBI on November 22 1963](#): 'He [Truly] then noticed a Dallas City Police officer wearing a motorcycle helmet and boots running toward the entrance of the depository building and he accompanied the officer into the front of the building.

Roy Truly's statement to the [DPD November 23 1963](#): *I saw an officer break through the crowd and go into our building.*

Truly's [statement to the FBI on November 23 1963](#): *He saw a police officer in uniform approaching the building and realized he probably knew nothing of the building and therefore Truly ran into the building with him.*

His [Secret Service statement from December 4 1963](#): "I heard three shots fired and moments later a man who I believed to be a motor cycle policeman came running up the entrance of the building and I accompanied him inside."

Truly's Warren Commission testimony:

Mr. TRULY. But as I came back here, and everybody was screaming and hollering, just moments later, 'I saw a young motorcycle policeman run up to the building, up the steps to the entrance of our building. He ran right by me. And he was pushing people out of the way. He pushed a number of people out of the way before he got to me. I saw him coming through, I believe. As he ran up the stairway, I mean up the steps, I was almost to the steps, I ran up and caught up with him.'

The Darnell film shows that Baker had a clear run for most of his dash, even though he is seen emerging from a group of people it does not show any pushing.

In [CE3035 Truly's FBI statement taken on September 23 1964](#) he says: "I entered the building with a Dallas police officer after some shots had been heard coming from the general vicinity"

In [The Girl On The Stairs](#), by Barry Ernest, Truly who is interviewed in 1968 is asked (P.67):

"How quickly did officer Baker enter the building?" I asked. "Very quickly," Truly responded. "We were actually pushing people out of the way."

Truly was economical with the truth here, there is no evidence from any of the T.S.B.D. front steps occupants supporting the above as you will see on pages 40 & 41.

- Marrion Baker's first affidavit on [November 22 1963](#): I decided the shots had come from the building on the north East corner of Elm and Houston This building is used by the Board Of Education for book storage. I jumped off my motor and ran inside the building.

Baker's [November 29 FBI statement](#) comes in [two versions](#), both by SA Vincent Drain (unsigned by Baker btw):

M.L. Baker, patrolman, Dallas Police Department, Dallas, Texas that he went into the building of the Texas School Book Depository shortly after President Kennedy had been shot on November 22 1963.

Baker testified in front of the Warren Commission (whose testimony went 5 times off the record btw) the following:

Mr. BAKER. As those shots rang out, why they started running, you know, every direction, just trying to get back out of the way.

Mr. DULLES. For the record, by this area right here, you have that little peninsula between the Elm Street extension and the building?

Mr. BAKER. That is right. This little street runs down in front of the building down here to the property of the railroad tracks and this is all a parkway.

Mr. DULLES. Yes. I just wanted to get it for the record.

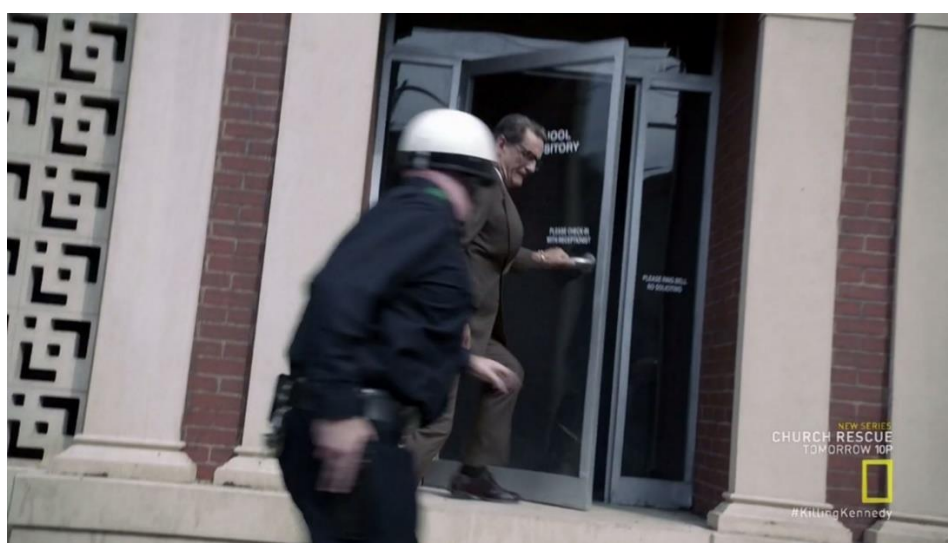
Mr. BELIN. You then ran into the Building, is that correct?

Mr. BAKER. That is correct, sir.

In his [FBI statement from September 23 1964](#) Baker states: "I had entered the building, in an effort to determine if the shots might have come from the building"

In Larry Sneed's [No More Silence](#) (p. 124) Baker states: *"I remember one woman standing on the corner screaming Oh they shot that man! Oh they shot that man! I didn't know what man they shot. I was assuming. So I ran into the building and at that time it seemed like everybody else was too. "*

Gary Savage's book ["First Day Evidence"](#) where Baker (named officer Y) states: *"So I headed there, got off my motor and entered the building (TSBD). It took a while because of the crowd, they had started moving in every direction. The man who said he was the building superintendent and was outside and met me at the door and went in with me."*



Killing Kennedy Documentary re-enactment.

Bob Prudhomme had a good hunch in the middle of 2015 when he was questioning whether Baker actually ascended the steps at the very end of the Darnell film. The subject was discussed at [ROKC as well in a thread called 'Baker's Run'](#) by Stan Dane. The camera does not stay on Baker long enough to see him actually go up on the stairs.

If you watch the Darnell film in normal speed, then one were easily to assume that he goes directly towards the front steps.



However, the GIF below shows that he goes past the front by veering to the right of the steps and not directly up to them! See also how Baker blazes past Truly who turns around his right (centre of image in black jacket and hat).



When you think he is actually stepping up the stairs he is only about to step up to the curb of the side walk as seen below and the curb is at least 10 feet away from the bottom step of the T.S.B.D. stairs.

The logical route for someone to go up those steps would be on the left hand side (West) of the steps. As people were making their way up there on the right hand side of the West area on those stairs, as on the right side of the handrail, which was then positioned in the centre, the people

on those steps were standing still and blocking entry through the East side, for anyone wishing to go up. Careful study of the Darnell stills will show 5 women moved up the bottom steps and stood still and 'blocked' entry for anyone wanting to go up on the east side.



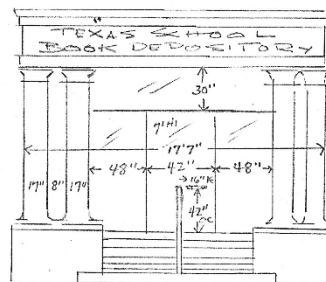
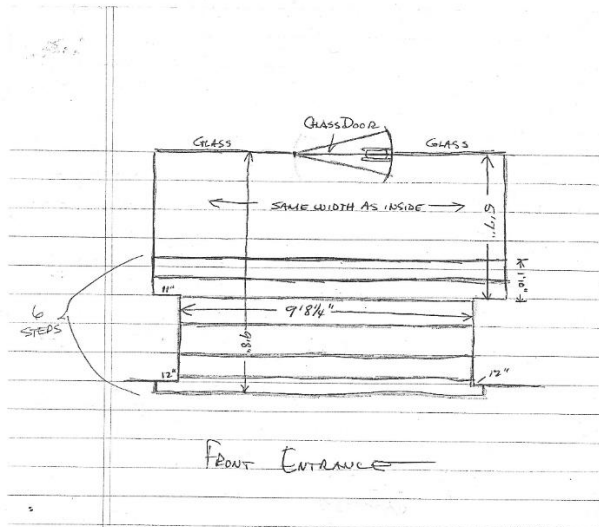
The final Darnell frames.

In this [GIF it shows that Baker's shadow appears just before the end on the curb's edge](#). Set your browser to 200% and centre the GIF to see how Baker veers to the right of the entrance. Also pay attention to his leg, it is going sideways. Compare that with the legs of the people, such as the tall man (Ochus Campbell?) and lady behind him who are actually making their way towards the stairs!

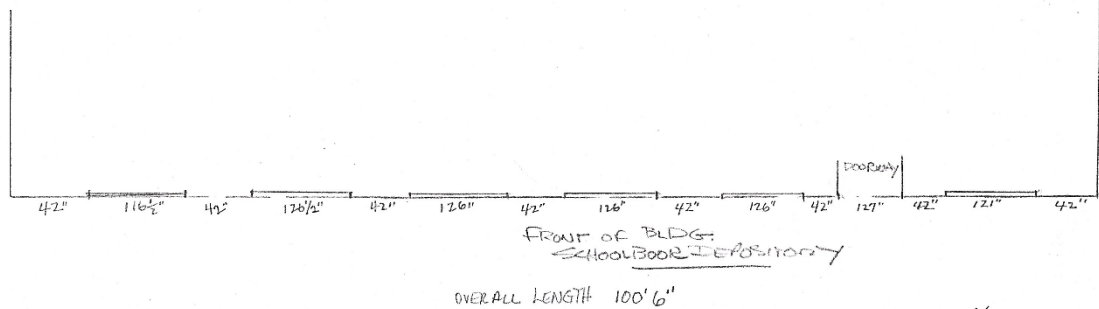


Baker's shadow on the curb in the Darnell film. Screenshot B.K.

This detailed drawing on the next page of the front entrance comes from the FBI, who made this up in the first week of Dec. 1963. Thanks to Gary Murr for this!



18'11" FROM SIDEWALK TO TOP OF COPING AT 2ND FL.
 COPING IS 10"
 30" FROM BOTTOM OF COPING TO DEC. BLK.
 11'5" OF DEC. BLOCK
 15'8" TO SIDEWALK FROM TOP OF DEC. BLOCK
 MASONRY OPENING OF TYP. WINDOW
 8' HI AT CENTER
 7'8" WIDE



notes made 12/5/63
 Roy H. Hove





The curb in front of the steps of the T.S.B.D. Source: Mary Ferrell.

But a photo interpretation is just not good enough, is it? What about the witnesses?

- Carolyn Walther told Barry Ernest in the late 60's over the phone that she "heard four shots, and right after the last shot I saw this policeman drop his motorcycle and immediately run into the Depository" ([The Girl On The Stairs P.82](#)). Baker's bike wasn't dropped, it was standing and there is no mention of this in her [FBI report from December 4 1963](#). She only reports: "She stopped a moment and listened to the police radio on a motorcycle, then returned to the building, across the street where she works." That police radio could have been on Baker's bike.
- [Bob Jackson's WC testimony](#) has two different observations when it comes to motorcycle policemen. One of them concerns Baker.

Representative Ford – After the third shot and as the car hesitated, did you see any law enforcement officials move in any concentrated or concerted direction?

Mr. JACKSON – I saw at least one, there may have been more, run up the School Depository steps, toward the door. That is one of the things I saw in this confusion.

Representative Ford – Was this separate from the policeman on the motorcycle?

Mr. JACKSON – Yes, sir Yes. I should have said that a while ago. There was a policeman who moved toward the door of the Depository. But to the best of my knowledge there was no concentrated movement toward any one spot. It looked like general confusion to me, and of course, I stayed in the car.

- [Peggy Joyce Hawkins](#).

In her [FBI statement](#): She stated that she stayed behind the retaining wall until she realized that there would be no more shots and then walked back to the front of the TSBD building. She said that a motorcycle police officer was in front of the building at this time and that she heard over his radio some remarks about the railroad yards near the building.

Motorcycle police officer and his radio! The message regarding the railroad yards near the building was from Dallas Sheriff Bill Decker who transmitted this message while the limo had sped up, after the fatal head shot. According to the [radio transcript at 12:30](#).

Marrion Baker parked his bike on Elm St. in front of the TSBD...



Marrion Baker's bike in the Malcolm Couch film.

- Bill Shelley, Oswald's supervisor, plays a pivotal role in this whole thing as well. He is seen in the Couch and also in the Darnell films where he alongside Billy Lovelady has just left the steps of the TSBD and are making their way towards the rail road yard.



Bill Shelley and Billy Lovelady in the Couch film. ROKC Scan of a still image from the Richard E. Sprague Collection at The National Archives. The set of 5 different sharpening enhancements at the top of this image were done by me.

In his first handwritten and typed up DPD statement in the afternoon of Nov. 22nd, he states: *"I heard what sounded like three shots. I couldn't tell where they were coming from. I ran across the street to the corner of the park and ran into a girl crying and she said the President had been shot. This girl's name is Gloria Calvery."*

In Bill Shelley's FBI statement from March 18th 1964, he states: *"Immediately following the shooting Billy N. Lovelady and I accompanied some police officers to the railroad yards just west of the building and returned through the west side door of the building about ten minutes later."*

Bill Shelley in his Warren Commission testimony, who tells the W.C. that Baker and Truly were making their way for the TSBD entrance *after* they left for the railroad yards, but there are some major issues with this.



Bill Shelley after having just left the TSBD and escorting Danny Garcia and Bonnie Ray Williams to the police station about one hour after the assassination. Screenshot of CNN The 60's The JFK Assassination-B.K.

Mr. BALL - What happened; what did you do then?

Mr. SHELLEY - I didn't do anything for a minute. (This contradicts his primary DPD statement and his FBI statement, and more importantly Lovelady and Shelley in the Couch and Darnell films-B.K.)

Mr. BALL - What seemed to be the direction or source of the sound:?

Mr. SHELLEY - Sounded like it came from the west.

Mr. BALL - It sounded like it came from the west?

Mr. SHELLEY - Yes.

Mr. BALL - Then what happened?

Mr. SHELLEY - Gloria Calvary from South-Western Publishing Co. ran back up there crying and said "The President has been shot" and Billy Lovelady and myself took off across the street to that little, old island and we stopped there for a minute. (This also directly contradicts Shelley's primary DPD statement and his FBI statement shortly before his WC testimony-B.K.)

Mr. BALL - Across the street, you mean directly south?

Mr. SHELLEY - Yes, slightly to the right, you know where the light is there?

Mr. BALL - Yes.

Mr. SHELLEY - That little, old side street runs in front of our building and Elm Street.

Mr. BALL - It dead ends?

Mr. SHELLEY - There's concrete between the two streets.

Mr. BALL - Elm Street dead ends there just beyond the building, doesn't it?

Mr. SHELLEY - Well, that's also Elm that goes under the triple underpass.

Mr. BALL - That is Elm that goes under the triple underpass?

Mr. SHELLEY - Yes.

Mr. BALL - You went to the concrete between the two Elm Streets?

Mr. SHELLEY - Yes, where they split.

Mr. BALL - You went out there and then what did you do?

Mr. SHELLEY - Well, officers started running down to the railroad yards and Billy and I walked down that way.

Mr. BALL - How did you get down that way; what course did you take?

Mr. SHELLEY - We walked down the middle of the little street.

Mr. BALL - The dead-end street?

Mr. SHELLEY - Yes.

Mr. BALL - Did you see Truly, Mr. Truly and an officer go into the building?

Mr. SHELLEY - Yeah, we saw them right at the front of the building while we were on the island. This contradicts Baker and Truly so called storming in. As seen in the Couch film Lovelady and Shelley are still making their way to the island while Baker is flying past in front of them.

Mr. BALL - While you were out there before you walked to the railroad yards?

Mr. SHELLEY - Yes.

Mr. BALL - Do you have any idea how long it was from the time you heard those three sounds or three noises until you saw Truly and Baker going into the building?

Mr. SHELLEY - It would have to be 3 or 4 minutes I would say because this girl that ran back up there was down near where the car was when the President was hit. *This also directly contradicts Shelley's primary DPD statement and his FBI statement shortly before his WC testimony and so does the next answer-B.K.*

Mr. BALL - She ran back up to the door and you had still remained standing there?

Mr. SHELLEY - Yes.

Mr. BALL - Going to watch the rest of the parade were you?

Mr. SHELLEY - Yes.

Mr. BALL - The Vice President hadn't gone by, had he, by your place?

Mr. SHELLEY - I don't know. I didn't recognize him. I did recognize Mr. Kennedy and his suntan I had been hearing about.

Mr. BALL - How did you happen to see Truly?

Mr. SHELLEY - We ran out on the island while some of the people that were out watching it from our building were walking back and we turned around and we saw an officer and Truly.

Mr. BALL - And Truly?

Mr. SHELLEY - Yes.

Mr. BALL - Did you see them go into the building?

Mr. SHELLEY - No; we didn't watch that long but they were at the first step like they were fixin' to go in.

In an [interview with George and Patricia Nash](#) Shelley said that it took 5-6 minutes before Baker and Truly went in.

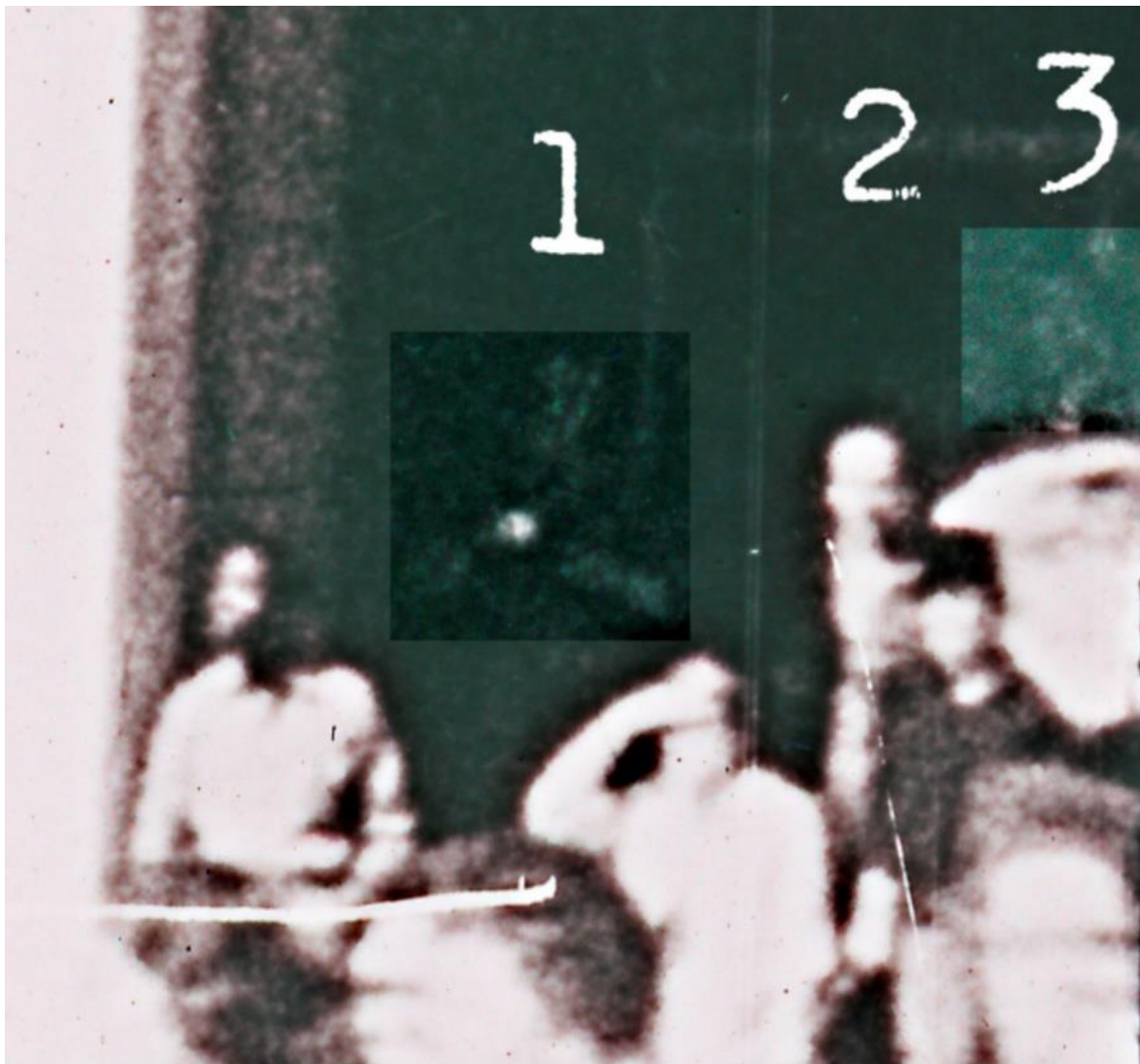
Quite a disturbing fact that is that Shelley did not speak the truth by stating they stayed on the steps much longer whereas they left immediately after the shooting had stopped. The timing aspect is such a mess that it would mean they would see Oswald leave the T.S.B.D. after a non-existent encounter as they still would need to leave and see Truly and Baker do nothing for that whole period of time.

- Billy Lovelady, a co-worker of Lee Oswald, and who was captured in the Altgens 6 photograph lies about this as well during his brief [Warren Commission testimony](#). The

Couch film shows Lovelady and Shelley being completely unaware of Baker running towards the steps yet he claimed not to have been far away, from when it happened. And on top of that puts the timing of them leaving the steps at 3 minutes after the shooting when 10 seconds is much closer to the truth.

Lovelady can be seen lowering himself on the steps in this [GIF of the Wiegman film](#). Lovelady overall had a curious mind, which I derive from his positioning on those steps as the motorcade was approaching and going away from the T.S.B.D. by comparing various films made during that time.

In addition, I have discovered that Shelley (underneath No. 3) moved more central, gradually, to follow Lovelady (No. 2) in an enlargement of the Wiegman film. This image is just before the shooting had ended. In case you are wondering who is below No. 1 that is Prayer Man who is Lee Oswald. More about this in part 4.



Bill Shelley (No. 3) and Billy Lovelady (No. 2) in the Wiegman film. ROKC Scan of a still image from the Richard E. Sprague Collection at The National Archives.

Lovelady is at the DPD from 13:30 (one hour after the assassination). He sees Oswald being brought in, and has his affidavit taken. His second affidavit, which is about Oswald is recorded that very same day.

But then Billy Lovelady states in the [FBI report by Robert M. Barrett](#) from the same day as his affidavit to the DPD: *"immediately after hearing the shots he and Shelly started running towards the Presidential car, but it sped away west on Elm Street under the triple underpass. He and Shelley then returned to the Texas School Book Depository Building".*

And then Lovelady is describing Officer Smith running west towards the railroad yards on the 23rd in [The Houston Post](#) . Not Baker, but Smith!



Lovelady also mentions in document [CE 1381](#) the following: "I recall that following the shooting, I ran toward the spot where President Kennedy's car had stopped William Shelley and myself stayed in that area for approximately five minutes when we then re-entered the Depository building by the side door located on the west side of the building".

As with Shelley's WC testimony, Lovelady's becomes more colourful.

Mr. BALL - You heard the shots. And how long after that was it before Gloria Calvary came up?

Mr. LOVELADY - Oh, approximately 3 minutes, I would say.

Mr. BALL - Three minutes is a long time.

Mr. LOVELADY - Yes, it's---I say approximately; I can't say because I don't have a watch; it could.

Mr. BALL - Had people started to run?

Mr. LOVELADY - Well, I couldn't say because she came up to us and we was talking to her, wasn't looking that direction at that time, but when we came off the steps--see, that entrance, you have a blind side when you go down the steps.

Mr. BALL - Right after you talked to Gloria, did you leave the steps and go toward the tracks?

Mr. LOVELADY - Yes.

Mr. BALL - Did you run or walk?

Mr. LOVELADY - Medium trotting or fast walk.

Mr. BALL - A fast walk?

Mr. LOVELADY - Yes.

Mr. BALL - How did you happen to turn around and see Truly and the policeman go into the building?

Mr. LOVELADY - Somebody hollered and I looked.

Mr. BALL - You turned around and looked?

Mr. LOVELADY - Yes.

Compare that with the Gerda Dunckel GIFs, which are close-ups of the Malcolm Couch film, which show that both Shelley and Lovelady are completely unaware of Baker's actions.





In addition, I wrote extensively in a [blogpost](#) about this. Where there are more images available about both individuals.

In Lovelady's HSCA interview a nice 'revelation' is saved to the very last, at 29:20, he says that it took 20-25 minutes before he got back in the building, so while captured by [Martin](#) and [Hughes](#) he still had not regained entry back into the building, which makes you wonder how he got back in through the side of the TSBs along with Shelley as he had claimed?



Billy Lovelady HSCA Interview-part 2.

In the Odessa American newspaper from April 1964, Roy Bode, then a 17-year-old student, is interviewing Roy Truly.

In this interview, he makes mention of Howard Brennan, that he ran across the street and had a chat with Baker and Truly about a shooter on the fourth floor. This description of events after the shooting, as mentioned by Roy Truly contradicts Baker's and Truly's story about them going up the stairs and running like hell into the TSBD. During [Howard Brennan's W.C. testimony](#)

Then the article also states that Baker and Truly run into Oswald as he was calmly leaving the depository's cafeteria. Then Truly tries to correct an alleged statement he had made to cover his rear.

There is also story of Oswald's mother, Marguerite Oswald, walking into the TSBD with Altgens 6 in her hands and insisting it was her son.

For those that are not aware, Altgens 6 shows Billy Lovelady sticking his head out on the front steps of the TSBD trying to look down Elm, just after JFK is shot in the throat. And to this day there are "researchers" claiming that this is Lee Oswald. Yawn.....

PAGE TWO

THE ODESSA AMERICAN

★ ★

Andrews Student Granted Interview---

Man Who Employed Assassin Back To Normal

(EDITOR'S NOTE: Roy Bode, 16-year-old student at Andrews High School, interviewed Roy Truly during a recent trip to Dallas. Bode is a member of the staff of the high school newspaper in Andrews.)

By ROY BODE

DALLAS — Roy Truly, superintendent of the Texas School Book Depository and the man who hired accused assassin Lee Harvey Oswald "because Oswald was desperately in need of help" appeared before the Warren Commission in Washington only days ago.

An educated man dressed in an immaculate business suit, Truly is one of hundreds who awoke one morning last November and found themselves hopelessly involved in something that never happens — something you read about but never think possible.

"Things are just now getting back to normal here. The doors are being kept locked to keep out curiosity seekers. Things were a madhouse after the assassination. You couldn't even operate like a business. Reporters, the curious, and police all swooped down on the place," Truly said.

BUSINESS GOES on as usual now. The air conditioner hums as it sifts out the heavy city air and replaces it with cool refrigerated air. A few sounds of the city mixed with voices from a distant store room sift into Truly's office. The Hertz sign atop the five-story structure flashes the time of day toward the triple underpass near the spot where the President was shot.

The school book depository is just another big city warehouse.

The man who runs this building finds his life entangled in the aftermath of the assassination. He was caught in the middle of it — just because he was at work when it happened and because he was the man in charge of the building from which those fatal shots were fired.

"About the only thing remaining to be seen is the Warren Commission's final report of its official findings. They have some field workers in Dallas now," he said. "Their Dallas workers interviewed a dozen of our men who were on duty when the President was shot."

TRULY FLEW to Washington with a construction worker, who has a new ulcer, and a policeman. All testified before the Commission.

The worker developed his ulcer after seeing John F. Kennedy murdered. Truly says he was the only actual eye-witness to the slaying.

"The man was standing on the wall of a monument near Elm Street. He looked toward the building and saw the killer aiming the rifle. The shots were fired and he ran across the street where a policeman and I were standing," Truly said.

"He yelled to us that the man was on the fourth floor and told us what kind of clothes he was wearing. I understand he later identified Oswald as the killer at police headquarters."

Truly said that after the man pointed out the killer he (Truly) and the policeman ran upstairs to the second floor. They bumped into Oswald there as he was calmly leaving the depository's cafeteria.

"THE POLICEMAN put his gun on him and asked me who he was," Truly continued. "I was misquoted by the press on my reply. I did not say 'He's all right, he works here.' I said 'He works here.' There's a lot of difference in these two statements."

"A few weeks ago Oswald's mother came in here with a picture published in a national magazine. It showed the crowd standing outside the building watching the motorcade pass and she claimed one of the men in the crowd was her son. When it was enlarged it proved to be another worker. Besides we ran into Oswald upstairs only about a minute after the picture was taken. I had to show her the door when she persisted," Truly said.

He feels some people are trying to make a name for themselves anyway they can. "Most of them try the outlandish statement route," he added. "It's the fastest. Judge Sarah Hughes is one of them. Apparently she was dissatisfied with her previous fame, so she came up with the announcement that the hate atmosphere in Dallas caused everything."

"This is nonsense. There is no hate atmosphere here," he proclaimed. "Dallas gave Sarah Hughes and all the rest of them all they have, and now they turn on it and denounce it just to get their names in the headlines."

"He (Oswald) could have killed Johnson, Connally or anyone else he didn't happen to like. He might not have killed them here but he would have got them or someone else somewhere," he continued.

"OSWALD WAS a quiet, hard worker — the kind you never suspect of anything. He was just mentally unbalanced."

"I hired two men the day I hired Oswald. I put Oswald downtown and I put the other fellow in the suburban warehouse. This gave Oswald a good opportunity to kill someone. It was just fate."

"I thought Oswald was living with his family and supporting them with his job here. I didn't know he had an apartment in town," he explained.

"I'm looking forward to the Commission's report. They will probably just sum up what we already know but they'll make it official. I expect them to conclude it was a lone wolf job and that Dallas is in no way responsible," he said.

It was terrible and we will hear about it and find out new things about it for the next several years," Truly concluded.

"It was a nightmare."

FCC---

Continued from Page 1

White House the family will regain stock control.

Two relay companies are seeking FCC approval to bring programs into Austin competition with KTEC-TV, which has the pick of network shows.

Texas Broadcasting has an option to buy half the stock of Capital Cable of Austin, Inc., one of the two relay companies.

Twice the FCC has ordered public disclosure of the private option agreement between Texas Broadcasting and Capital Cable and twice Capital Cable has refused.

In its order, the FCC said the ownership matter has been brought into focus by a pending proposal to transfer control of H&B Microwave Corp. to Video Independent Theaters, Inc.

It said Video is a wholly own-

WHO SAW BAKER ACTUALLY GOING UP THE STAIRS OF THE TSBD?



Baker, Truly, Frazier and Molina in Darnell.

- Buell Wesley Frazier, who stood on the landing on the top of the stairs did not:

Mr. BALL – Did you see anybody after that come into the Building while you were there?

Mr. FRAZIER – You mean somebody other than that didn't work there?

Mr. BALL – A police officer.

Mr. FRAZIER – No, sir; I stood there a few minutes, you know, and some people who worked there; you know normally started to go back into the Building because a lot of us didn't eat our lunch, and so we stared back into the Building and it wasn't but just a few minutes that there were a lot of police officers and so forth all over the Building there.

Mr. BALL – Then you went back into the Building, did you?

Mr. FRAZIER – Right.

Mr. BALL – And before you went back into the Building no police officer came up the steps and into the building?

Mr. FRAZIER – Not that I know. They could walk by the way and I was standing there talking to somebody else and didn't see it.

- Roy Edward Lewis, whose position was marked as inside the vestibule (see page 46), behind the glass, which he also stated in his [March 1964 FBI statement](#). But has been recognised as being [behind Buell Wesley Frazier in the Darnell film](#), meaning right in front of the door opening, made no mention of Baker nor Truly rushing past. He has been interviewed on Aug 16th 2018 by Ed Ledoux and when asked whether he saw Truly and Baker run into the building his reply was: **"Now he said that, but if he had run into the building we wouldn't have been there."**

- Joe Molina who stood there as well, did not see Baker enter either:

Mr. MOLINA. Well, I just stood there, everybody was running and I didn't know what to do actually, because what could I do. I was just shocked.

Mr. BALL. Did anybody say anything?

Mr. MOLINA. Yes, this fellow come to me-Mr. Williams said, somebody said, somebody was shooting at the President, somebody, I don't know who it was.

There was some shooting, you know, and this fellow said "What can anybody gain by that", . he just shook his head and I just stood there and shook my head. I didn't want to think what was happening, you know, but I wanted to find out so I went down to where the grassy slope is, you know, and I was trying to gather pieces of conversation of the people that had been close by there and somebody said "Well, the President has been shot and I think they shot somebody else", something like that.

Mr. BALL. Did you see Mr. Truly go into the building?

Mr. MOLINA. Yes.

Mr. BALL. Where were you when you saw him go into the building?

Mr. MOLINA. I was right in the entrance.

Mr. BALL. Did you see a police officer with him?

Mr. MOLINA. I didn't see a police officer. I don't recall seeing a police officer but I did see him go inside.

Mr. BALL. Did you see a white-helmeted police officer any time there in the entrance?

Mr. MOLINA. Well, of course, there might have been one after they secured the building, you know.

Mr. BALL. No, I mean when Truly went in; did you see Truly actually go into the building?

Mr. MOLINA. I saw him go in.

Mr. BALL. Where were you standing?

Mr. MOLINA. Right at the front door; right at the front door.

Mr. BALL. Outside the front door?

Mr. MOLINA. Yes, outside the front door I was standing; the door was right behind me.

Mr. BALL. Were you standing on the steps?

Mr. MOLINA. Yes, on the uppermost step.

Mr. BALL. You actually saw Truly go in?

Mr. MOLINA. Yeah.

Mr. BALL. You were still standing there?

Mr. MOLINA. Yes.

Mr. BALL. How long was it after you heard the shots?

Mr. MOLINA. Oh, I would venture to say maybe 20 or 30 seconds afterwards.

Molina repeats this during his [HSCA testimony in 1978](#):

Q: Now at the time you were standing on the front door of the Texas School Book Depository, did anyone come out of that building?

A: No.

Q: Shortly after the shooting?

A: No. There was nobody that came out of the building, there was somebody that went in to the building.

Q: Was that a person standing on the front steps also?

A: No, it was — it was Roy Truly who was the supervisor, you know Mr. Shelley's supervisor. Roy Truly. He is the only person that I can recall that went into the building while I was standing there.

This by itself is rather odd, since we see various individuals in Darnell on the west side of the stairs going up!

Perhaps his statement on the next page to B.L. Senkel helps a bit....or not. You be the judge.

"Mr Truly went back into the building and stayed on the first floor."

Molina makes no mention of a cop going in with Truly, always seeing Truly going in by himself. Staying on the first floor is of course a deathblow to any 2nd floor altercation.

INTERVIEW WITH JOE E. MOLINA

This interview with Mr. Molina took place November 23, 1963. Mr. Molina was born in Dallas on June 18, 1924. He lives at 4306 Brown, telephone LA6 3956. He has worked for the Texas School Book Depository for sixteen years. He has been Credit Manager for three or four years. Before this three or four years, he was an accountant in the Credit Department. His family consists of his wife Soledad, and four children: a son, Joe, Jr., age 16; a daughter Linda, age 13; a daughter Sylvia, age 13; and an adopted boy Johnny, age 10.

Mr. Molina saw Oswald at work and knew him but never talked to him and didn't know him personally. Mr. Molina belongs to the G. I. Forum, was chairman of that group. This was a group organized primarily for the education and betterment of Spanish speaking veterans.

On November 22, 1963 Mr. Molina got to work about 7:00 am. He went to his office on the Second Floor. He stayed there until about 11:45 am. He did not see Oswald. He ate his lunch in the coffee room on the third floor and then went outside and stood on the first step of the Commerce Street entrance. This was about 12:15 pm. He states that he heard three shots; he did not know where they came from. Mr. Molina then went down the embankment toward Commerce Street, saw officers closing the gate to the parking lot to the west of the School Book Depository building. Mr. Truly then went back into the building and stayed on the first floor. He still did not see Oswald. Mr. Molina states he was on the steps with Mr. Shelly, Mrs. Stanton, Mr. Reed, Mr. Sanders and Eddie Piper. Molina then went to Sangers on Main Street to have his wife pick him up,

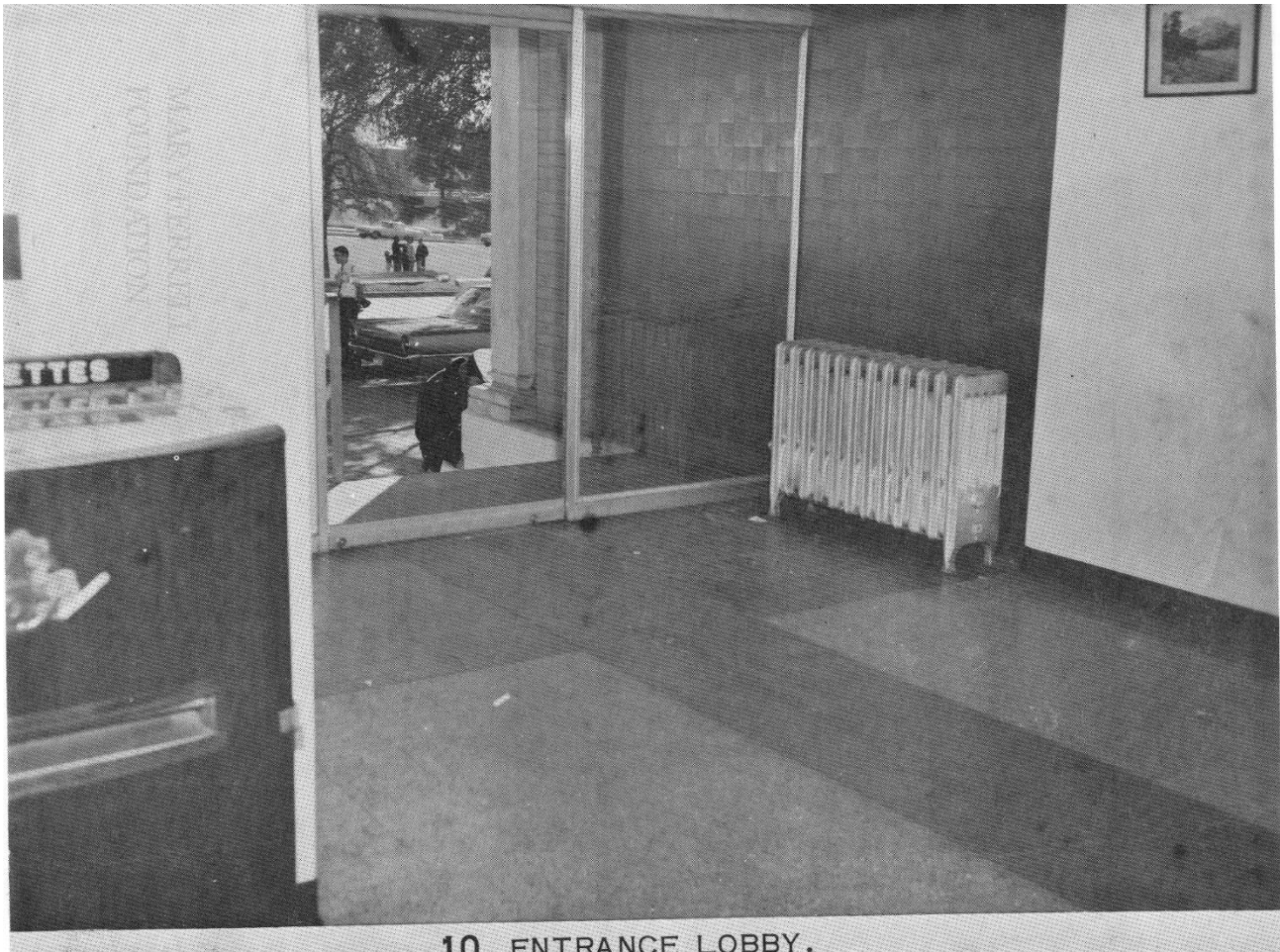
- [Pauline Sanders](#) one of Truly's secretaries who apparently stood close to Molina on the steps of the TSBD. But she has not been identified in the Wiegman nor the Darnell films so far. She mentions in her [FBI affidavit of November 24 1963](#): "She said in a matter of 10 seconds a uniform police officer in a white helmet ran into the building, but she did not observe him any further and could not state where he went in the building"

There is no mention of Truly at all. Sanders' statement overall, and that of Mrs. Robert Reid (both secretaries of Roy Truly) have to be taken with a huge grain of salt. [One example I have already pointed out regarding their conversations with O.V. Campbell](#). The ladies recanted almost exactly the same conversation they had had with Ochus Campbell, only for Reid to twist the story as Sanders had put down in her statement.

Then there is one more small thing to consider based on that conversation she had above. If Reid was talking about what just happened then why would she want to go upstairs that quickly. She was talking one minute and of she went to go upstairs and therefore having an exchange with Oswald in the office. Why would she go back to the office when everyone else was in front of the building talking about what just happened? I'll get more into detail about Mrs. Reid later on.

TRULY, BAKER AND THE VESTIBULE.

- Marrion Baker's **first affidavit** states: "As I entered the door I saw several people standing around. I asked these people where the stairs were. A man stepped forward and stated he was the building manager and that he would show me where the stairs were." That by itself also contradicts them storming up those stairs together. And Baker's sighting of several people standing around contradicts with the Darnell film when everyone bar one or two individuals is still outside.



10. ENTRANCE LOBBY.

The vestibule, from **MFF**

Baker's Warren Commission testimony:

Mr. BELIN. What did you see and what did you do as you ran into the building?

Mr. BAKER. As I entered this building, there was, it seems to me like there was outside doors and then there is a little lobby.

Mr. BELIN. All right.

Mr. BAKER. And then there are some inner doors and another door you have to go through, a swinging door type.

As I entered this lobby there were people going in as I entered. And I asked, I just spoke out and asked where the stairs or elevator was, and this man, Mr. Truly, spoke up and says, it seems to me like he says, "I am a building manager. Follow me, officer, and I will show you." So we immediately went out through the second set of doors, and we ran into the swinging door.

Mr. BELIN. All right. Now, during the course of running into the swinging door, did you bump into the back of Mr. Truly?

Mr. BAKER. Yes, sir; I did.

In Larry Sneed's No More Silence (p 124) Baker states: "Most of them that were standing in front of it were going into the Texas School Book Depository building. When I got there I asked which way were the stairs or the elevator, and this man stepped up and said, Officer come on! I'm the building supervisor."

- Roy Truly

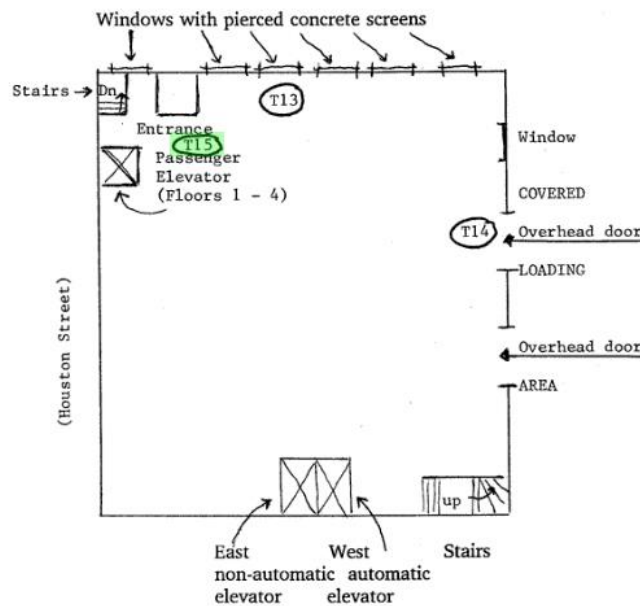
Statement to the FBI on November 22 1963: *He then noticed a Dallas City Police Officer wearing a motorcycle helmet and boots running towards the entrance of the Depository building and he accompanied the officer into the front of the building. **They saw no one there** and he accompanied the officer immediately up the stairs to the second floor of the building.*

The '**They saw no one there**' is rather peculiar as a few TSBD employees were making their way back inside before Baker and Truly supposedly entered as seen in Darnell.

Narrative 376

TEXAS SCHOOL BOOK DEPOSITORY at 12:30 p.m. on November 22, 1963

First Floor (16:958; 22:12)
(Elm Street extension)



- T13 Eddie Piper (6:382;385; 7:388; 22:668; 26:544; 19:499) residence: 3402 Munger; 56 yrs. old (CD 206:13) 5' 10", 140#, mustache (CD 789:5) (Westphal Memo; Police Report; Comm. Test. Comm. Ref.) Black TSBD janitor standing at second window to the right (west) of the front door. Eating lunch and near SW corner of 1st floor looking out window. (CD 789:4) Could not see motorcade because of people standing on the sidewalks.
- T14 Troy Eugene West (6:356,361,362; 22:676,679) Black, 57 yrs old, 5'9½", 155#, mustache (CD 789:6) 5314 Colonial (CD 5:373) TSBD mail wrapper sitting by the middle overhead door with his back to the elevators and looking toward the south building wall (Elm Street side). Fixing coffee. (CD 789:6) Has seen no one and knows nothing. On 3/18/64 says was alone, walking toward front of building when people rushed in. Left at 2:00 p.m. (22:676) (Not on Westphal Memo; Conn. Test. Comm. Ref.)
- T15 Roy Edward Lewis (22:661; 24:259) residence: 5906 Woodville, 2903 South Blvd. (Westphal Memo; Pol. Rep. Comm. Ref.) Black TSBD employee standing by himself just inside the front entrance. 17 years old. Left at 1:15 p.m.

Nor is there anything about Troy West (T14) and Eddie Piper (T13) who were in the shipping dept. just after the swinging doors of the vestibule going into the shipping area. In addition, Truly is contradicting Marrion Baker's W.C. testimony when it comes to the people inside the vestibule.

Secret Service statement from December 4 1963: "He asked me something about the location of the stairway and I accompanied him to the rear of the building."

Truly's Warren Commission testimony:

Mr. TRULY. I believe I caught up with him inside the lobby of the building, or possibly the front steps. I don't remember that close. But I remember it occurred to me that this man wants on top of the building. He doesn't know the plan of the floor. And that is that, just popped in my mind, and I ran in with him.

In his Warren Commission regarding the stairs in the front lobby he states:

Mr. BELIN. Let me ask you this, Mr. Truly. I note on Exhibit 362 right where you came in there appears to be some stairs there. Why didn't you go up those stairs, instead of running to the back?

Mr. TRULY. Those stairs only reached to the second floor, and they wouldn't have any way of getting up to the top without going to the back stairway.

Mr. BELIN. All right.

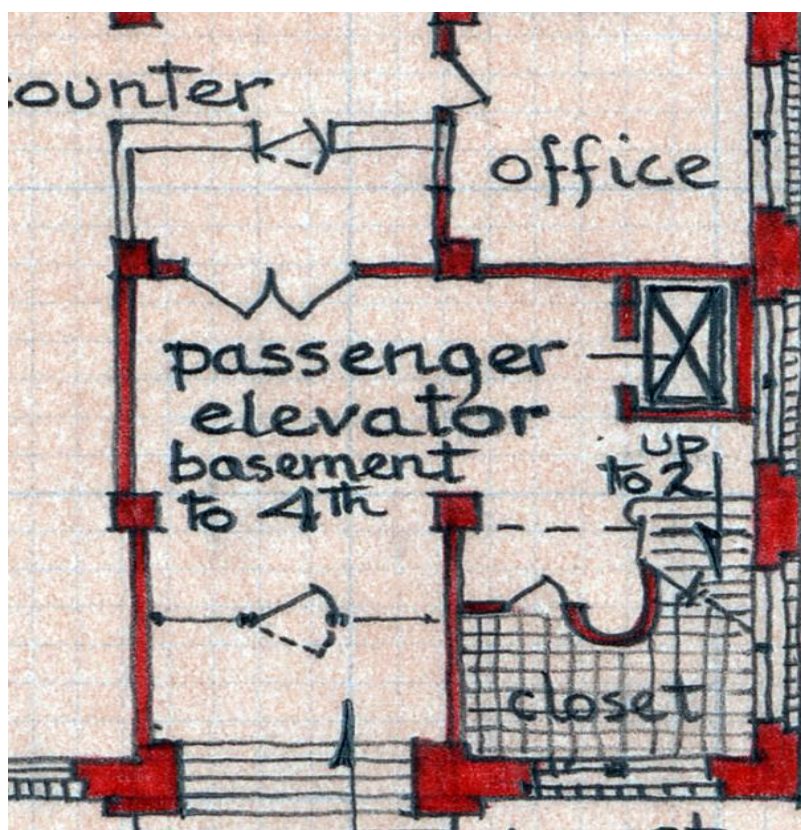
Mr. TRULY. So this is the logical stairway that goes all the way to the seventh floor.

Mr. BELIN. And you are pointing to the stairway in what would be the northwest corner?

Mr. TRULY. That is right.

There must have been some sort of exchange between him and Baker telling him this lift would only go to the fourth floor, and the stairs to the second floor. Meaning he would have been longer inside that vestibule instead of making everyone believe they were storming through.

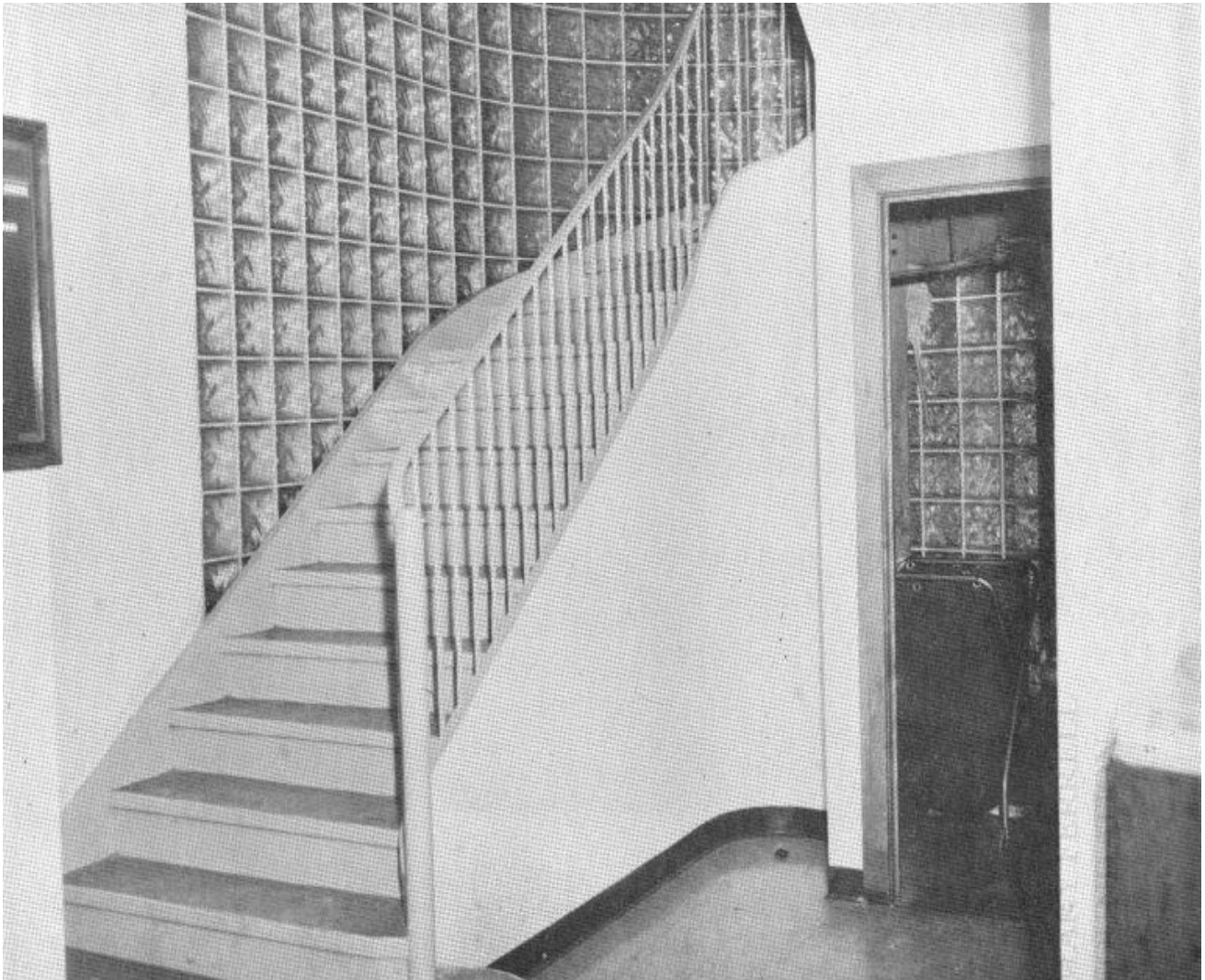
There have been statements from TSBD employees who stated that the power to all the elevators was off when they tried to go up.



Close-up vestibule TSBD. By Robert Cutler. Thanks to Baylor Uni for the high res scan.

Truly states in Barry Ernest's [The Girl On The Stairs](#) (P.67) after being asked: *"And once you two were inside the building, how quickly did you move from the front entrance to the elevators and up the stairs to the second floor?"*

"We were hustling, that's for sure. I led the way 'cause I knew the layout, but we were moving fast. Much faster than the time tests we did for the Warren commission." What is the point of saying this? If they were *much* faster then this brings the whole scenario near to collapse from a timing perspective.



Commission Document 496 – FBI Booklet Entitled ["Texas School Book Depository"](#). Stairs in vestibule leading to second floor from [MFF](#)

THE FIRST FLOOR OF THE WAREHOUSE.

- Marrion Baker stated in his W.C. testimony the following:

Mr. BAKER. We finally backed up and got through that little swinging door there and we kind of all ran, not real fast but, you know, a good trot, to the back of the Building, I was following him.

Baker also in a telephone interview with Barry Ernest said: *Curiously, Officer Marrion Baker also saw a black man in the same general area. During a December 2004 telephone interview, the now-retired Baker told me when he and building manager Roy Truly reached the rear of the Depository on their way to the stairs, he noticed an "older, large black man sitting toward the back stairs, near the elevators there."* Baker said the man was the only person he saw in that area. When he asked Truly about him, Truly replied that the man was an employee and was "slightly retarded." [The Girl On The Stairs](#) Chapter 29 foot notes.

- Roy Truly

In his W.C. testimony, he stated "As we got in the lobby, almost on the inside of the first floor, this policeman asked me where the stairway is. And I said, "This way", and I ran diagonally across to the northwest corner of the building."

- Eddie Piper states in his first part of his [Warren Commission testimony](#):

Mr. PIPER. I heard one shot, and then the next shot went off-the one that shot him and I got on up and went on back, back where they make coffee at the end of the counter where I could see what happened and before I could get there, the third shot went off, and I see the people all running and in a few minutes someone came in the building, and I looked up and it was the boss man and a policeman or someone.



And later when Piper is 'dragged back' in to testify some more about this particular matter.
Mr. BALL. You mentioned you saw Truly?

Mr. PIPER. I don't know whether it was a policeman or FBI or who it was, but another fellow was with him.

Mr. BALL. And where were you?

Mr. PIPER. Standing right there where they make coffee.



Coffee area 1st floor TSBD

Mr. BALL. What did they do?

Mr. PIPER. He ran in and yelled, "Where is the elevator?" And I said, "I don't know, sir, Mr. Truly." They take off and went on up the stairway and that's all I know about that.

But Piper is called in again to 'strengthen' Baker and Truly's entry and only for this is he hauled back in!

Mr. BALL. And the first people that you saw on the floor after the shooting was who?

Mr. PIPER. Mr. Truly and some fellow---I really don't know who it was; like I say, it was some fellow that was with Mr. Truly.

Mr. BALL. Some fellow; how was he dressed?

Mr. PIPER. Oh, I don't know.

Mr. BALL. Was he an officer?

Mr. PIPER. Yes; I believe he was an officer.

Mr. BALL. A police officer?

Mr. PIPER. Yes; a police officer.

Mr. BALL. Did he have a white helmet on?

Mr. PIPER. No; I don't think so. I didn't pay any attention to it. I was already excited over the shooting or something when he came running into the building.

Mr. BALL. And what did Truly and this--some fellow do?

Mr. PIPER. Well, Mr. Truly and this fellow run up the steps. He just hollered for the elevator and I said, "I don't know where it is at," and I'm still standing over there by that table and he ran up on up the steps with this police officer--him and another fellow and I was standing there and the people began swarming out and around--different ones coming in, but it was where nobody could come out.

Mr. BALL. They were the first ones to go up the steps?

Mr. PIPER. That's right.

- Troy West, did not know much overall or better yet he kept his mouth shut during his Warren Commission testimony.



Mr. BELIN – Who was the first person or persons that you saw coming through there while you were eating your lunch?

Mr. WEST – Well, that was the police.

Mr. BELIN – A police officer?

Mr. WEST – Yes, sir.

Mr. BELIN – Anyone else?

Mr. WEST – I guess it was a bunch of them, I guess, FBI men, and just a crowd of them coming in there.

Mr. BELIN – Did you see Roy Truly coming in at all that time? Do you know Mr. Truly?

Mr. WEST – Yes, sir; that is the boss, the superintendent.

Mr. BELIN – Did you see him, do you remember, while you were eating your lunch, come in the building?

Mr. WEST – Yes, sir; I think he came in with the police.

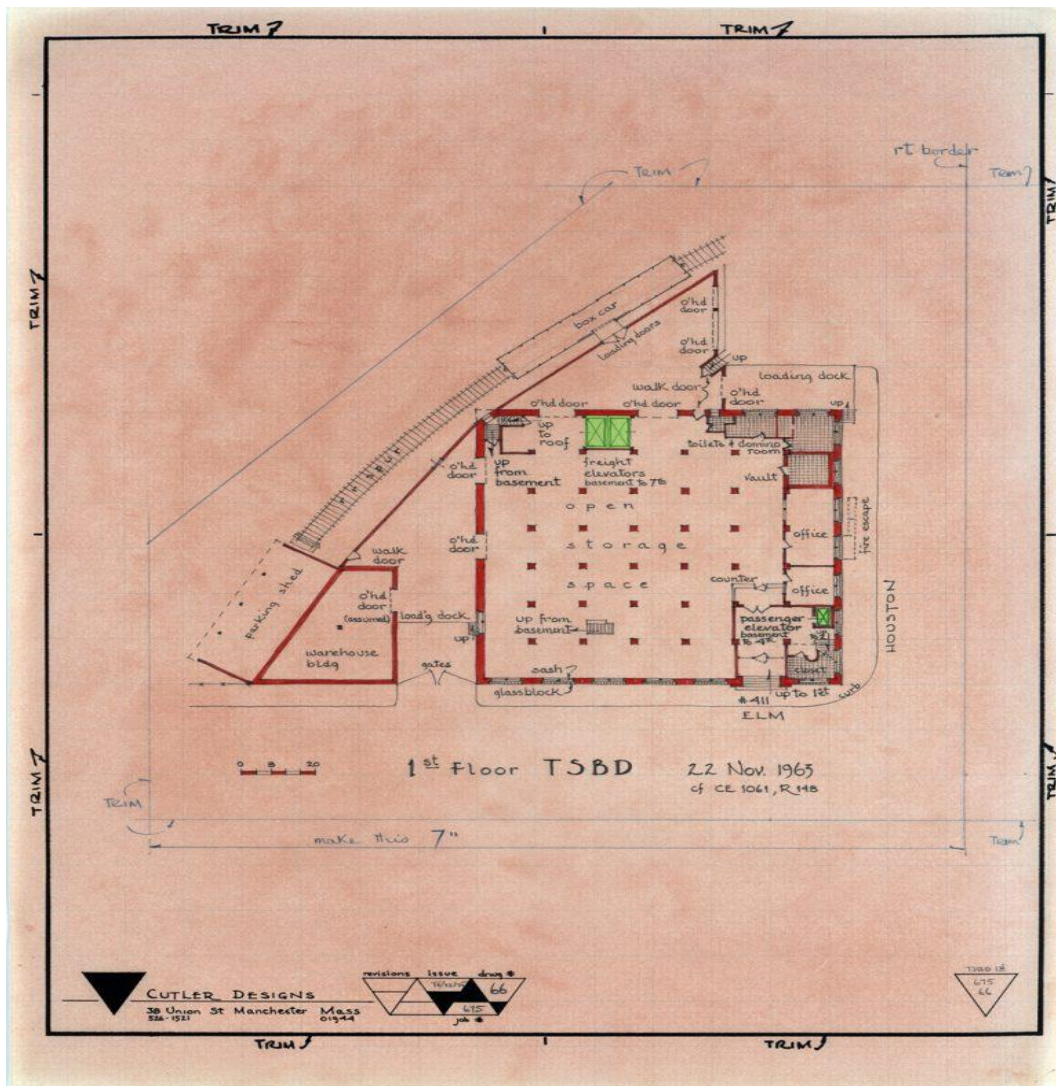
Mr. BELIN – Was he one of the first people in, or did other people come in ahead of him, if you remember?

Mr. WEST – Really, I just don't know.

THE STAIRS AND THE ELEVATORS.

There are three elevators in the building: in the vestibule there are stairs and one elevator, which would only go up to the fourth floor, in the vestibule in the front of the building and there are two freight elevators (East and West) in the back. The stairs were in the North West corner of the TSBD building. The elevators are marked in green on the Robert Cutler drawing below.

As mentioned earlier some employees stated that the power to the elevators was cut while the motorcade passed and right after the assassination.



Lifts on 1st floor TSBD in green. Robert Cutler drawing of the first floor of the TSBD. Courtesy of Baylor Uni.

- Roy Truly's statement to the [FBI on November 22](#) makes no mention of any elevators at all. His [DPD statement on November 23](#) doesn't mention a lot about this either. Besides: "The officer and I went through the shipping department to the freight elevator. We then started up the stairway." No mention of any lifts being stuck on the 5th floor at all.

His statement to the [FBI on November 23 1963](#):

"They stopped at the freight elevators and, observing that these elevators were not on the first floor they ran up the stairway after he showed the officer where the stairway was.

His [Secret Service statement from December 4 1964](#) 'We paused momentarily by the freight elevator but since neither were on this floor we ran up the back stairway up to the second floor.'

Truly's Warren Commission testimony:

Mr. BELIN. Now, you got to the elevator, and what did you do then?

Mr. TRULY. I looked up. This is two elevators in the same well. This elevator over here.

Mr. BELIN. You are pointing to the west one?

Mr. TRULY. I am pointing to the west one. This elevator was on the fifth floor. Also, the east elevator, as far as I can tell, both of them were on the fifth floor at that time. This elevator will come down if the gates are down, and you push a button.

Representative FORD. Which elevator is that?

Mr. TRULY. The west one. But the east one will not come down unless you get on it and bring it down. You cannot call it if the gates are down.

Representative FORD. That is the east elevator?

Mr. TRULY. The east elevator?

There is a button and a little bell here. I pressed

Mr. BELIN. You might put a "B" on Exhibit 362 by the elevator for "button."

Mr. TRULY. That is right on this surface. There is a little button. I pressed the button and the elevator didn't move. I called upstairs, "Turn loose the elevator."

Mr. BELIN. When you say call up, in what kind of a voice did you call?

Mr. TRULY. Real loud. I suppose in an excited voice. But loud enough that anyone could have heard me if they had not been over stacking or making a little noise. But I rang the bell and pushed this button.

Mr. BELIN. What did you call?

Mr. TRULY. I said, "Turn loose the elevator." Those boys understand that language.

Mr. BELIN. What does that mean?

Mr. TRULY. That means if they have the gates up, they go pull the gates down, and when you press the button, you can pull it down.

Mr. BELIN. And how many times did you yell that?

Mr. TRULY. Two times.

Mr. BELIN. After you had first pushed the button?

Mr. TRULY. That is right. I had pressed the button twice I believe, and called up for the elevator twice.

Mr. BELIN. Then what did you do? First of all, did the elevator come down?

Mr. TRULY. It did not.

Mr. BELIN. All right. Then what did you do?

Mr. TRULY. I went up on a run up the stairway.

In his FBI statement from September 23 1964 ([CE 3035](#)) it becomes mega generic, one wonders whether Truly is showing fatigue rehashing the same ol' story over and over again as he states the following: "The officer and I proceeded to the stairway located in the northwest corner of the Texas School Book Depository building in order to proceed to the upper part of the building to see if we could see who had fired the shots" This is without a doubt the shortest description of this event. The steps, vestibule and the elevator elements are absent.

[Leo Sauvage interviewed Truly](#): "I told them, as I just told you, that it was a very short time," Roy Truly answered.

In the Dallas Morning News of November 27 1978 (see next page) Roy Truly is quoted by Earl Golz: "Truly now contends that no one couldn't have ridden down from the 6th floor after the assassination in one of two freight elevators because "they were both up on the fifth floor with the gates up when we (Truly and Baker) passed them up there." This contradicts Truly;s own testimony but also Jack Dougherty's movements after the shooting. Dougherty was described by Truly as retarded. Just like Piper.....

Depository chief disputes evidence of filmed images

NOV 27 1978

By EARL GOLZ

The manager of the Texas School Book Depository said Sunday that any stranger filmed in a 6th-floor window of the depository building six minutes before the John F. Kennedy assassination "would have no way of getting out of the building unless he flew off the top of the building."

Roy S. Truly said he and Dallas policeman Marrion Baker would have seen any strangers leaving the building as they rushed up the stairs to the

Film heartens assassination researchers; hundreds visit site of assassination, Page 3A.

seventh floor less than five minutes after the last shot was fired at President Kennedy. None of the 19 depository employees questioned in 1963 said they saw a stranger in the building near the time of the assassination.

Truly said moving images filmed by amateur movie photographer Charles

L. Bronson in the 6th-floor window — which the Warren Commission determined to be Oswald's sniper perch — six minutes before the assassination

ROBERT GRODEN
Convinced movie shows 2 figures.



were "maybe reflections or shadows moving or something like that."

The Dallas News found Bronson and obtained the film for analysis several weeks ago after its existence was revealed in an FBI memo recently declassified. The FBI had discarded the film four days after the assassination after erroneously reporting the depository building could not be seen in the footage.

Robert J. Groden of Hope Lawn, N.J., a staff consultant on photographic evidence for the House Assassinations Committee, studied the film and enhanced the window images before concluding two human figures were filmed by Bronson in the 6th-floor window.

"That's really ridiculous," Truly said of the images in the film. "There's just no way that could happen ... There's just nothing there. You know, everybody knew where Oswald was. We (Truly and Baker) saw him."

If Oswald alone fired the shots from the 6th-floor window, he managed to get to the 2nd-floor lunchroom in less than two minutes without being seen until Truly and Baker encountered him on their way up the stairs.

Truly contends no one could have ridden down from the sixth floor after the assassination in one of two freight elevators because "they were both up on the fifth floor with the gates up when we (Truly and Baker) passed them up there."

However, a third elevator for passengers was available for use at the time between the fourth and first floors.

Truly said Oswald was not short of breath and was "fairly composed" when he and Baker met him on the second floor two minutes after the assassination.

"He didn't have to hurry," Truly asserted. "He just walked down the stairway from the sixth to the second floor."

The secretary to the vice president of the depository, Carolyn Arnold, said last week that she had seen Oswald in the same 2nd-floor lunchroom as she left the building at about 12:25 p.m. to watch the presidential motorcade. Her departure from the building would have been five minutes before the assassination at about the time Bronson inadvertently filmed the window images.

Mrs. Arnold, now Carolyn Johnston of Stephenville, Texas, was surprised to learn last week that FBI agents did not mention her lunchroom sighting of Oswald when they wrote reports of their interviews with her in 1963 and 1964.

Another depository employee, Bonnie Ray Williams, had testified he was on the sixth floor eating lunch until about 12:20 p.m. the day of the assassination and saw no one there. Williams would have left the sixth floor to go to the fifth floor about four minutes before Bronson's filming.

Neither Oswald's mother nor brother were excited about the Bronson film disclosure when asked for a comment Sunday.

"I am so sick and tired of all of this," Marguerite Oswald said from her Fort Worth home. "There's supposed to be images back in the bushes and this and that. And nothing has materialized."

"I don't know; they see things that are not there. Really and truly, it's really getting to me."

Robert Oswald said from his home in Wichita Falls he will "just wait and see until I get something firm. I don't want to make any comments."

Jesse Curry, Dallas police chief at the time of the assassination, said he doesn't "really have any thoughts about it. I haven't got anything to say about it at all."

Curry, however, told Tony Summers last December in an interview for the British Broadcasting Corp. that he

See 'I DON'T' on Page 3A.

- Marrion Baker's [DPD statement from November 22 1963](#): "I followed the man to the rear of the building and he said let's take the elevator. The elevator was hung several floors up so we used the stairs instead."

Baker's [Warren Commission testimony](#):

Mr. Baker. I would say, the southeast corner of the Building there where we entered it, and we went across it to the northwest corner which is in the rear, back there.

Mr. BELIN. All right.

Mr. BAKER. And he was trying to get that service elevator down there.
Mr. BELIN. All right. What did you see Mr. Truly do?
Mr. BAKER. He ran over there and pushed the button to get it down.
Mr. BELIN. Did the elevator come down after he pushed the button?
Mr. BAKER. No, sir; it didn't.
Mr. BELIN. Then what did he do?
Mr. BAKER. He hollered for it, said, "Bring that elevator down here."
Mr. BELIN. How many times did he holler, to the best of your recollection?
Mr. BAKER. It seemed like he did it twice.
Mr. BELIN. All right.
Then what did he do?
Mr. BAKER. I said let's take the stairs... and later:
(Discussion off the record.)

BK: This obviously contradicts his Nov 22nd affidavit where he stated that Truly said that. It is rather peculiar that the discussion goes off the record at this specific moment.

Mr. BELIN. On the record.
Officer Baker, when you related your story earlier you said that as you ran back on the first floor you first ran to the elevator shaft, is that correct?
Mr. BAKER. That is right, sir.
Mr. BELIN. And you stopped at the east or the west elevator door?
Mr. BAKER. That would be the west.
Mr. BELIN. All right. This was on the first floor, and did you look up the elevator shaft at that time?
Mr. BAKER. Yes, sir; at that time, I did.
Mr. BELIN. This was while Mr. Truly was calling for the elevator?
Mr. BAKER. Yes, sir.
Mr. BELIN. Was there any kind of a gate between you and the elevator shaft?
Mr. BAKER. Yes, sir; there was.
Mr. BELIN. Wood or metal, do you remember?
Mr. BAKER. It is wood.
Mr. BELIN. What did you see when you looked up the elevator shaft?
Mr. BAKER. At that time, I thought there was just one elevator there, you know, one big freight elevator, and to me they looked like they were up there, I didn't know how many floors in that building but you could see them up there, it looked like just at that time, I thought it was just one, when I looked up there, and it looked to me anywhere from three to four floors up.
Mr. BELIN. Was either elevator moving at the time or—pardon me, was there any elevator moving at the time you saw and looked up the shaft?
Mr. BAKER. No, sir.
Mr. BELIN. Did you hear any elevator moving?
Mr. BAKER. No, sir.
Mr. BELIN. Mr. Truly pushed the button, I believe you said.
Mr. BAKER. That is right, sir.
Mr. BELIN. When he pushed the button did any elevator start moving?
Mr. BAKER. No, sir.
Mr. BELIN. When you looked up the elevator shaft did it appear as if there was one elevator covering the complete shaft or did it appear there was one elevator that you saw covering half of the shaft?
Mr. BAKER. Like I say, I thought it was one elevator there and it was covering the whole deal up there so to me it appeared to be one.
Mr. BELIN. It didn't appear to be two elevators on different floors?
Mr. BAKER. No, sir.
Mr. BELIN. All right. Now, you got up to floor number two at the time and you did that with the stairs.
Mr. BAKER. Yes, sir.
Mr. BELIN. At the time you got up there was there any elevator on floor number two that you can remember, if you can remember? Maybe you cannot remember, I don't know.

Mr. BAKER. Evidently now, I didn't look, evidently it wasn't because it seemed to me like the next floor up Mr. Truly said let's take the elevator.

Mr. BELIN. At some higher floor after that?

Mr. BAKER. Yes, sir.

Here Baker gives the game away, as Truly stated they got the elevator on the fifth floor. Baker states they get the lift the next floor up. If that is the fifth floor, then Baker's recollection, as per his original statement on the 22nd, of his encounter on the third or fourth floor is bolstered with this admission.

In Larry Sneed's No More Silence (p 124) Baker states: "So he led us into the back, and we tried to get the elevators, the freight elevators. For some reason he couldn't get them down so he said Come on, we'll take the stairway! So we started up the stairwell at the back." In his WC testimony Baker stated *he* had said "let's take the stairs."

In the direct aftermath the stairs and the elevators are being used by a few TSBD employees. If Truly and Baker went up as fast as they claimed they did, then they should have encountered other employees while doing so. Or someone should have heard someone on those creaky and noisy stairs.

- Jack Edwin Dougherty, hears a loud bang, takes the West elevator down to the first floor of the TSBD he then sees Eddie Piper, and asks him what has happened. His description of this 'event' during his W.C. testimony goes as follows:

Mr. BALL. Tell me this – when you heard that explosion of whatever it was that loud noise, where were you on the fifth floor-tell me exactly where you were?

Mr. DOUGHERTY. Well, I was about 10 feet from the west elevator-the west side of the elevator.

Mr. BALL. That's the elevator that uses the push button; is that right?

Mr. DOUGHERTY. Yes.

Mr. BALL. And what were you doing?

Mr. DOUGHERTY. I was getting some stock.

Mr. BALL. And what did you do then?

Mr. DOUGHERTY. Well, I came on back downstairs.

Mr. BALL. How did you come downstairs?

Mr. DOUGHERTY. I used that push button elevator on the west side.

Mr. BALL. Did you hear Mr. Truly yell anything up the elevator shaft?

Mr. DOUGHERTY. I didn't hear anybody yell.

It has to be said that Dougherty appeared to be very confused during his testimony and that he was wrong a few times when it came to timings. Whether this was deliberate remains to be seen, and he was described as someone who wasn't that bright, yet had the responsibility to appear early in the morning to look after various equipment before all the other office workers started their work.

- Troy West, who could have been an excellent witness, again did not divulge anything of value.

Mr. BELIN – That is okay if you don't remember. That is all I want you to say if you don't remember. Did you hear anyone yelling to let the elevator loose or anything like that?

Mr. WEST – I can't remember.

Mr. BELIN – Were you working when you were eating your lunch? Were you facing the elevator or not when you were eating your lunch? Were you facing any on the elevators back there?

Mr. WEST – No, sir; I was always – I mean I would always be with my back kind of, you know, towards the elevators and facing the front side over on the side.

Mr. BELIN – The Elm Street side?

Mr. WEST – Toward Elm Street side.

Mr. BELIN – So you don't know whether anyone was using the elevators?

Mr. WEST – No, sir; I don't.

- [Marvin Johnson](#)'s statement made no mention of elevators.
- [Sandra Styles](#), told Sean Murphy in email correspondence between them that [Victoria Adams](#) had relayed to her that she saw the elevator cables move during their descent on the back stairs. When asked if she could she give any more detail on Victoria's observation about the elevator cables moving?

Her answer: *"I don't remember any of that. She didn't mention it to me on the way down or up. As I recall, she only mentioned it later offhandedly, but I don't recall the circumstances as to how or exactly when it came up in conversation."*

This could have enormous value in combination with the fact that Adams and Styles left almost right away after the shots had been fired. The only person they encountered on the first floor was a tall black man (West or Piper?). In Adam's deposition, it is said she saw Shelley and Lovelady instead, which is something she refuted in later years, she even accused the Warren Commission of inserting that part into her testimony. At the end of her W.C. testimony it shows that she waived her right to go over her testimony again, yet the Martha Joe Stroud letter confirmed she did go over her statement and applied some corrections. If Adams and Styles had hurried in their high heels past the lunch room on the second floor while Baker, Oswald and Truly were all inside there then the noise of them going past would have drawn their attention. If Truly could hear Baker talking with the door closed then he sure as hell would have heard the high heels clacking past while leaning in.

- [Otis Williams](#) made his way back into the building almost immediately after the shots had been fired, he is seen in Altgens 6 and in the Wiegman film, but in the Darnell film he is absent from being on the stairs. As per his statements, he used the back stairs to make his way up to the fourth floor to get a better view from which he then descended to the second floor and was noticed by Geneva Hine entering the office on the second floor as part of a group of people. He must have ascended the stairs after Adams and Styles came down and left the building via the back, and he saw no sign of Baker and Truly either!
- [Dorothy Ann Garner](#): not until 1999 did she come into 'play' with the [Martha J. Stroud document](#) found by Barry Ernest at NARA where it states: *Miss Garner, Miss Adams' supervisor, stated this morning, that after Miss Adams went downstairs she (Miss Garner) saw Truly and the policeman come up.* Dorothy Garner's interview is nowhere to be found, there simply is no record of it.

It is overall shocking that Sandra Styles, Elsie Dorman and Dorothy Garner were not called up to testify and corroborate Victoria Adams' story. But that would make Oswald's descent from the sixth floor a near impossibility with just their statements.

The whole elevator mess is also discussed internally by the WC. In this memo, over the next three pages, from Norman Redlich, after Roy Truly has given his testimony, it is overall interesting that the W.C. are not 100% satisfied with the testimonies and explanations given and are even considering a second person being part of a plot to assassinate The President.

March 25, 1964

MEMORANDUM

TO: Messrs. Ball, Belin, Craig
FROM: Norman Redlich
SUBJECT: The Mystery of the West Elevator

This memorandum results from a discussion between Mr. Belin and myself on March 24, following Roy Truly's testimony.

Roy Truly has testified that when he and Patrolman Baker ran to the rear of the first floor, neither elevator was there. Truly pressed the button for the west elevator and shouted up the shaft asking that the elevator be released. It was necessary to do this since the elevator would not work if the gate was open. Once the gate was closed the elevator would come if the button was pressed. Truly did not try to get the east elevator, because this operates only by hand and can be run only by a person who is in it.

Truly claims that he looked up the shaft and saw that both elevators were together on the same floor.

As part of this picture we should also remember that approximately 15 minutes before the assassination Jarman and Norman took the west elevator up to the fifth floor.

Truly and Baker started climbing the stairs no more than two or three minutes after the assassination. (Mr. Belin timed it at less than two minutes.) At each landing Truly and Baker looked to see whether an elevator was present and they did not see one. They certainly would have noticed the west elevator because this was most directly in line with their vision at each landing.

It was only when they reached the fifth floor that they saw an elevator, but, surprisingly enough, it was the east elevator which they saw. The west elevator was not present on the fifth floor where Truly thought he had seen it from below, and where it could have been expected to be found since Jarman and Norman had taken it there to have their lunch.

Truly and Baker climbing the stairs after 2-3 minutes, that by itself would kill off the encounter and Oswald's so called departure. Looking for the presence of the elevator on each floor. Why?

Did Truly not look up the shaft to notice them hanging on the 5th floor? And then the West elevator is gone, as Jack Dougherty had taken it down, but the why did Baker and Truly not hear it?

- 2 -

Truly testified further that he and Baker took the east elevator to the seventh floor. The west elevator was not on the seventh floor when they reached that floor. He cannot say that the west elevator was not on the sixth floor at this time.

Truly and Baker then looked around on the roof and took the east elevator back down from the seventh floor. On the way down he noticed that the west elevator was on the fifth floor again.

There are several alternative explanations for the movements of the west elevator.

First, let us assume that Truly was correct in his first observation that the east and west elevators were both on the fifth floors of approximately two minutes after the assassination. This means that by the time Truly and Baker reached the fifth floor, it was gone. We know that someone would have had to close the gate on this elevator during this period, because Truly was unable to get the elevator by pressing the button when he was on the first floor. This person then might have taken the elevator up the sixth floor while Truly and Baker were running up the stairs. At this moment, however, we have Jarman, Williams and Norman who say that they didn't hear any elevator. Moreover, they have never admitted that anyone else was on the floor.

It is also possible that someone got on the elevator on the fifth floor at this time and headed down while Truly and Baker were running up the stairs. Here again, Jarman, Norman, and Williams didn't hear anyone and it is quite unlikely that Truly and Baker would not have noticed the elevator moving as they reached each landing.

While it is possible, therefore, that a worker moved the west elevator either up or down from the fifth floor during this period, we don't know the name of such a worker and we have the problem of Jarman, Williams and Norman who have to be questioned again as to whether they heard anyone on the floor and whether they heard the elevator move.

The second possible assumption is that the elevator was not on the fifth floor at all, but was on the sixth floor with the gate open at the time that Truly rang for it on the first floor. This would mean that someone on the sixth floor would have had to close the gate and take the

elevator down--either directly to the fifth floor where Truly saw it after he was on the roof, or to some lower floor and then back up to the fifth floor. In either case, it would mean that someone got on the west elevator on the sixth floor just a very short time after Oswald left the floor via the stairway. Significantly, none of the investigations appears to have turned up anyone who admits to being on the west elevator at this time.

Truly thinks that Dougherty was working there at this time. I know that Messrs. Ball and Belin plan to question Dougherty, who would have to explain why he was up there working so soon after the shots were fired. A previous memorandum on Dougherty, written by Mr. Eisenberg, raises questions about Dougherty which should be looked into on the next trip to Dallas.

If Oswald was not acting alone, it is very likely that an employee of the TEBD building was his accomplice. It is also possible that an employee of the TEBD might have information and for some reason be afraid to come forward. Through persistent questioning on such matters as the elevator locations we might be able to locate the person or persons who may know more than they are telling.

I have discussed this matter with Mr. Belin and he shares my feeling that this matter will be the subject of questioning when Messrs. Ball and Belin travel to Dallas again.

DID TRULY RUN AHEAD OF BAKER UP THE STAIRS?

The readers ought to ask themselves, whether it would make sense that with a possible gunman coming down and a police officer behind him with his gun drawn Roy Truly would run ahead and could be caught in the line of fire?

- Marrion Baker makes only the briefest mention of this part in his Warren Commission testimony: "Mr. Truly had come up to my side here" while he confronted Oswald. Other than that there is nothing about this in any of his statements.
- Roy Truly on the other hand has plenty to tell, but not at first:

In his [first handwritten statement](#) there is no mention of him being ahead at all. Nor is there anything in his [typed up version from November 23](#).

Neither is there anything about this in his [FBI statement from November 22 1963](#).

His [FBI statement from November 23 1963](#) does not make any mention of this either.

In his [Secret Service statement of December 4 1963](#) he states: "*I had started to go up the stairway to the third floor when I noticed that the officer was not following, and I heard him say something. I then went back and found that he was standing near the entrance of the lunchroom*". *Sixteen days after the assassination!* He was standing near the entrance of the lunch room! In this report there is the first mention that Truly was making his way up to the 3rd floor already. The Secret Service agents (Arthur Blake, William Carter and Elmer Moore) interviewed various TSBD employees and this is where various statements were falsified with insertions of scenarios that contradicted initial statements. Harold Norman, James Jarman and Bonnie Ray Williams also 'made' statements that directly contradicted their previous affidavits. More about this in the third paper 'Anatomy Of The TSBD'

In Truly's Warren Commission testimony, it becomes rather colourful.

Mr. BELIN. All right. Then what did you do?

Mr. TRULY. I went up on a run up the stairway.

Mr. BELIN. Okay. And where was this officer at that time?

Mr. TRULY. This officer was right behind me and coming up the stairway. By the time I reached the second floor, the officer was a little further behind me than he was on the first floor, I assume—I know.

Mr. BELIN. Was he a few feet behind you then?

Mr. TRULY. He was a few feet. It is hard for me to tell. I ran right on around to my left, started to continue on up the stairway to the third floor, and on up.

Mr. BELIN. All right. Number 23, the arrow points to the door that has the glass in it.

Now, as you raced around, how far did you start up the stairs towards the third floor there?

Mr. TRULY. I suppose I was up two or three steps before I realized the officer wasn't following me.

Mr. BELIN. Then what did you do?

Mr. TRULY. I came back to the second floor landing.

Defying common sense, with Truly going ahead of the armed Baker facing a possible assassin on his way down. Truly makes an interesting admission in the very same W.C. testimony:

Mr. BELIN. Did you have any conversation with the officer that you can remember? About where you thought the shots came from?

Mr. TRULY. Yes. When sometime in the course, I believe, after we reached the roof, the officer looked down over the boxcars and the railroad tracks and the crowd below. Then he looked around the edge of the roof for any evidence of anybody being there. And then looked up at the runways and the big sign on the roof. He saw nothing. He came over. And some time about then I said, "Officer, I think" let's back up. I believe the officer told me as we walked down into the seventh floor, "Be careful, this man will blow your head off."

The timing of this remark is just way off; it is something that would have been said whilst on the way up, not after about ten minutes of having gone through the building already.

In his interview with Truly, Barry Ernest states in *The Girl On The Stairs*:

Truly told me he was ahead of the policeman by "several feet" when on his way up to the third floor, he noticed Baker was no longer behind him. Returning to the second floor landing, Truly found Baker in the lunchroom (P.67).

However, Roy Truly cannot keep up this version of events, as he should. He did some interviews after the assassination, in the very same week when his Secret Service statement was taken and this lie was created.

One of which was with Leo Sauvage, a NY correspondent for French newspaper *Le Figaro* who wrote [The Oswald Affair](#), which got later re-published in the [National Guardian of March 24 1964](#).

And Joachim Joesten uses this very same paragraph in his book ["Oswald Assassin or Fall Guy?"](#) from 1967, page 35.

"We ran to the freight elevators in the back of the building because the front elevators do not go beyond the fourth floor, but the two freight cars had both been left somewhere up in the top floors and we took the stairs, the officer ahead of me. When I reached the second-floor landing, the officer was already at the open door of the lunchroom, some twenty or twenty-five feet away."

In the [December 7 1963 issue of the Detroit Free Press](#) Truly is quoted by Gene Roberts as saying: "The policeman ran up the stairs ahead of me and when I arrived on the second floor he had his pistol out and was confronting Lee Oswald in the doorway of a little lunchroom". This quote is a few days after his Secret Service report which initiates this fairy tale of him walking ahead.

The Murder of a President

Continued from Page Two

Sundays, Saturday nights, he watched the late movies. He was fascinated most by old World War II movies.

Writing Anti-Russian Book

PAINÉ DROPPED by his estranged wife's home on most weekends to visit his children and he and Oswald talked, always about politics and Russia. They seldom agreed, says Paine.

"He was a Marxist, a revolutionary, but he never said how the revolution was coming. He wasn't a deep thinker, an intellectual at all. He had memorized some doctrine on economics and politics and in an argument he always fell back on this.

"He didn't think Russia was perfect, however. He griped about the restrictions placed on his freedom there. He was told where to live and work. And he once complained that they wouldn't allow you to own a rifle. The only way you could shoot a rifle there, he said, was to be a member of a rifle club. He didn't like rifle clubs. I got the idea he joined one, but quit.

"He went hunting in Russia, too, and liked it."

Paine did not know that Oswald had won a Marine Corps medal for marksmanship, that he had been repatriated in two courts-martial by the Corps for possessing unauthorized firearms.

He was not surprised to learn after the Kennedy assassination, however, that Oswald had been working on a book critical of Russia, one almost certain to have an appeal among the extreme Right.

"I think he was deprived as a child and was bitter at everything, right and left," says Paine. "Essentially, though, Oswald was a leftist, but not a liberal. He couldn't grasp that I was interested in freedoms for their own sake and not for any ulterior motive."

To avoid arguments, the Paines did not discuss religion in Oswald's presence. "We said grace before a meal once," says Mrs. Paine, "and the silence from his corner was so heavy that we never said it again."

WHILE OSWALD played his triple role—\$ to 4:45 at the School Book Depository, nights as the solitary O. H. Lee, weekends as a devoted family man—interest in President Kennedy's upcoming tour mounted steadily in Dallas.

An atmosphere of excitement, tinged with unease, prevailed. Dallas leaders pleaded for a courteous welcome, urged citizens to refrain from demonstrations of the type that marred Ambassador Stevenson's visit.

"I am hoping we won't have any kind of demonstration here," said County Judge W. L. Stettin. "That kind of thing can give a city and country a black eye."

Almost daily, the city's two newspapers discussed the visit, exploring its political ramifications, detailing plans for a Presidential tour.

On Monday, Nov. 18, four days before the President's visit, the City Council adopted an anti-harassment ordinance to protect the President and future speakers from harassment. The ordinance made it illegal to interfere "with public or private assembly by the use of insulting, threatening or obscene language or intimidation."

Earlier that day, the Morning News announced that the President would tour the downtown area. "Most likely," the paper said, "the motorcade will move west on Main Street." This would bring the President within range of a sniper firing from the Depository Building.

His Alias Trips Him Up

ON THAT DAY a crisis developed in the life of Lee Oswald, alias O. H. Lee.

Mrs. Paine telephoned Oswald's rooming house to ask him to buy "some things" for the baby before coming to her apartment on Saturday. Oswald had left his phone number "in case of an emergency," but had not told Mrs. Paine he was living under an assumed name.

"Is Lee Oswald there?" asked Mrs. Paine when she made the call.

"I don't know any Lee Oswald," was the reply. "No one by that name lives here."

Mrs. Paine apologized and hung up.

Minutes later, Oswald called Mrs. Paine and, speaking in Russian, angrily demanded that his wife be put on the phone.

"I guess he overheard the phone conversation at the rooming house, because he bawled Marina out for having me call him," Mrs. Paine recalled. "He told her he was using an assumed name and that the call could have gotten him in trouble. He told her to tear his phone number off my scratch pad."

Mrs. Paine said she was not suspicious of Oswald's alias.

"I just figured he must be living under an assumed name to protect his life," she says. "I was rightfully worried. I didn't think he was shrewd enough to be a spy or anything."

The Last-Minute Jitters

WHILE OSWALD fretted over the telephone incident, Dallas completed plans for the presidential tour. On Tuesday, Nov. 19, the Morning News announced the President's motorcade would travel Friday along Main to Houston to Elm and along Elm under the Triple Underpass to the Simmons Expressway. A mile down the expressway the motorcade would stop at the Dallas Trade Mart for a luncheon and speech by the President.

The motorcade, by entering the Triple Underpass along Elm Street rather than Main Street, would pass even closer to the School Book Depository Building—as close as 40 feet.

On Wednesday, there was more news. It was announced that the President would arrive at Love Field in Dallas at 11:35 a.m., tour the downtown area and arrive at the Dallas Trade Mart at 12:30.

The timetable would put the President in the shadow of the depository at about 12:25, almost precisely in the middle of the depository staff's 45-minute lunch break.

Chances were excellent that the book storage rooms on the top floors of the building would be empty.

On Thursday, Dallas Police Chief Jesse E. Curry announced that Dallas would provide the President a security detail of 400 men, the most elaborate security force ever assembled in the city.

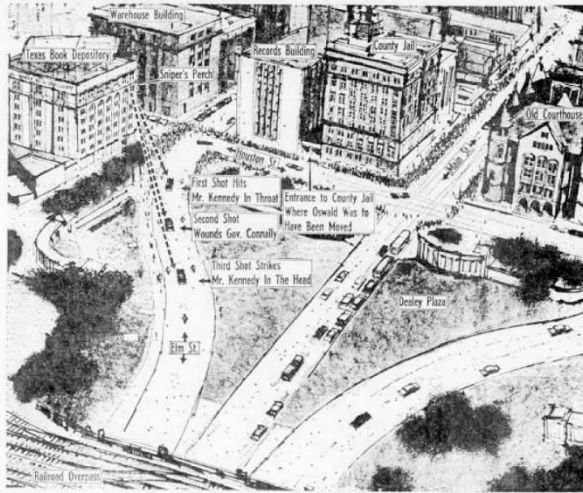
Meanwhile, an advance detail of Secret Service men inspected the motorcade route, checked the Trade Mart, but not the Depository Building. It would have taken them weeks to inspect every building along the route.

Despite the precautions taken by the Secret Service and Dallas police, a last-minute wave of jitters swept Dallas. A private plane bombarded the downtown area with segregationist leaflets.

Chief Curry warned that he would issue littering citations if the President's visit was marred by leaflets.

An Unusual Trip to Paines

AT 4:45 ON THURSDAY, Lee Oswald completed the day's work and asked Wesley Frazier for a ride to the Paine home in Irving.



Motorcade Route in Dallas, Ideal for the Lurking Sniper

"You're going out there in the middle of the week . . . now?" asked Frazier, an earnest teenager who still wears the Future Farmers of America jacket he bought in high school. "I thought you went only on weekends."

"I want to get some curtain rods," Oswald replied.

"Come on," Frazier said.

Marina Oswald became angry when she saw her husband walk into the Paine living room a few minutes later. Oswald had promised to visit the Paine home only on Fridays and Saturdays. Even then, the "rules" were that he should call first. He should never come unannounced.

"We don't want to impose on Ruth," Mrs. Paine heard Marina tell her husband in Russian. "She is already going to too much trouble for us."

Mrs. Paine quieted Marina. "It's OK," she said.

"I took his visit as a sign of trust," Ruth Paine says. "He had quarreled with Marina after I called his rooming house. I thought he had come out to make amends."

OTHER THAN his unexpected arrival, there was nothing unusual about Oswald's visit. He cuddled the baby, played with his two-year-old daughter, watched television, then walked into the garage which adjoins the house.

"There was nothing odd about his visit to the garage," says Mrs. Paine. "Many of his belongings were stored there. He had two large duffel bags in there, plus several boxes and a long, blue and green blanket roll."

Earlier that day, the Morning News announced that the President would tour the downtown area. "Most likely," the paper said, "the motorcade will move west on Main Street." This would bring the President within range of a sniper firing from the Depository Building.

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Crowds were also surging in the 76-degree warmth at Dallas Love Field when Air Force One, the President's private jet, touched down at 11:37 a.m.

Steering his wife by the arm, President Kennedy strolled in the chain-link fence guarding the runway, and shook hands with his cheering fans. He liked to be close to crowds and was perfectly at ease. He walked next to the presidential limousine, a long convertible, and seated himself in the right rear—a choice that was to put him on the side closest to the School Book Depository Building when the 13-car motorcade passed. The limousine's special "bubble" top, discarded for this and many other tours, was in the trunk.

The First Lady took the left rear seat. In the seats in front of the Kennedys were Mrs. John Connally and her husband, the Governor of Texas.

In 1962, Connally received a letter from an ex-Marine named Lee Harvey Oswald asking that the undesirable discharge he received as a result of defecting to Russia be reversed. The letter was addressed to Connally as Secretary of the Navy. Although no longer in that job, Connally forwarded Oswald's letter, which contained a threat that he would employ any means to obtain a reversal, to a Marine review board. The board upheld the undesirable discharge.

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The First

In the New York Journal American of May 24th, 1964. Truly is quoted:

"The policeman was a few steps ahead of me and when I got inside the lunch room the officer was covering Oswald with a gun."

16-L ** New York Journal-American, Sun., May 24, 1964

Who Killed President Kennedy? Who Was the Man in the Doorway?

By ALFRED ROBBINS

Six months ago today Lee Harvey Oswald fell mortally wounded on the cement floor in the basement of the Dallas, Texas, police headquarters.

The following day his body, in a cloth-covered wooden box, was lowered into a hastily dug grave at the windswept Ross Hill Cemetery in Fort Worth.

Interred with him were the secrets that will haunt mankind in decades to come.

Whatever Jack Ruby's motive in pumping a single bullet into Oswald's abdomen, he did the cause of justice a monumental disservice.

Justice, as we know it, decrees that a man is innocent until proven guilty beyond the shadow of a reasonable doubt. Technically, therefore, we may refer to Oswald only as the "alleged assassin" of President John F. Kennedy.

And no matter how many millions are willing to accept the verdict rendered by Dallas authorities that Lee Harvey Oswald had indeed shot and killed John F. Kennedy, there will always be a few to proclaim his innocence.

There will always be a few to dispute the statement by Dallas County District Attorney Henry Wade made 24 hours after Oswald's arrest:

"I would say without any doubt that he is the killer."

A RAGING CONTROVERSY

Like the eternal fire that burns before the late President's grave in Arlington National Cemetery, rumors and reports continue to flame up and cast shadows about the circumstances under which the assassination was achieved.

Mostly in Europe, but in some areas of the United States as well, the story persists that Oswald had been wrongfully accused.

The latest of these reports—which, ironically enough, gained wide circulation last Friday, the six-month anniversary of the President's death—involve a photograph taken just a few seconds after the first of two bullets killed Mr. Kennedy's voice forever.

The photo shows a young man standing in the doorway of the Texas School Book Depository on Elm st., from the sixth floor of which the fatal shots were fired.

The man bears a striking resemblance to Oswald. And if it were Oswald standing in the doorway at the very moment the President is beginning to slump forward in his seat, then without doubt, Oswald had been brutally and wantonly framed.

But it is not Oswald.

"I know the picture you're talking about and the man in that photograph is Billy Lovelady, another one of my employees."

So said Roy S. Truly, manager of the Texas School Book Depository, in a telephone interview from Dallas yesterday.

"I first saw the picture a couple of days after the assassination," he continued.

"An FBI agent came to my house and showed it to me. I told the agent: 'That isn't Oswald, that's Billy Lovelady.'"

"A couple of days later the FBI took the picture out to where Billy lives and he told them it was him in the photograph. He told the agent he was standing in the doorway when the President drove by."

"The funny thing is," Mr. Truly related, "that Billy doesn't look much like Oswald close-up. He has a different hairline and a different type of face. Don't forget, that photograph was taken from a distance."

CJR

24 MAY 1964

Mr. Truly and a police officer were the first persons to see Oswald face-to-face immediately after the assassination. They ran into the Depository building just as the Presidential car swerved out of the motorcade and started speeding towards Parkland Memorial Hospital.

"Oswald was in the lunchroom on the second floor," Mr. Truly recalled.

'HE WORKS HERE'

"The policeman was a few steps ahead of me and when I got inside the lunchroom the officer was covering Oswald with a gun. Oswald was the only person there."

"Is this boy all right?" the policeman asked me. "Yes, he's okay," I answered. "He works here."

"Then the officer and I ran up towards the roof," Mr. Truly continued. "There was one other employee on the second floor at the time, a switchboard operator working in an office across from the lunchroom."

"She saw Oswald walk in right after we left the lunchroom. He took a Coke from a vending machine and walked out of her office and down one flight of stairs to the street."

There have been claims that Oswald wouldn't have had enough time to walk to the second floor from the sixth floor before the arrival of Mr. Truly and the cop.

"Oh, he had enough time," Mr. Truly said. "At a fast walk he could have covered the four flights of stairs in one minute."

"Chances are he heard us running into the building when he reached the second floor and ducked into the lunchroom."

The photograph, then, has been seen by witnesses, and investigated by the FBI, and has been found to be without merit in the case for Oswald.

Yet, even without it, there are many arguments that can be advanced to support any or all of the following theories:

- Oswald was innocent.
- Oswald had an accomplice, or accomplices.
- Oswald was the key figure in an international plot, or even a national plot for that matter.

How valid is each of these theories?

THE CLAIM: It was never definitely established that Oswald fired the fatal shots. His fingerprints weren't found on the murder weapon—a 6.5mm. Carcano carbine with a telescope sight. Only Oswald's palm print showed up on the rifle.

TRACES OF GUNPOWDER

Paraffin tests after the assassination disclosed traces of gunpowder only on Oswald's hands, not his face, indicating that he had fired a revolver, but not a rifle.

THE FACT: The gun used to kill President Kennedy was traced to Oswald. He had received it March 20, 1963, from a Chicago mail order house. His wife, Marina, identified the weapon as Oswald's. There is a photograph of him holding the weapon. A neighbor who drove Oswald to work the morning of the assassination saw him carrying a long, gun-sized package.

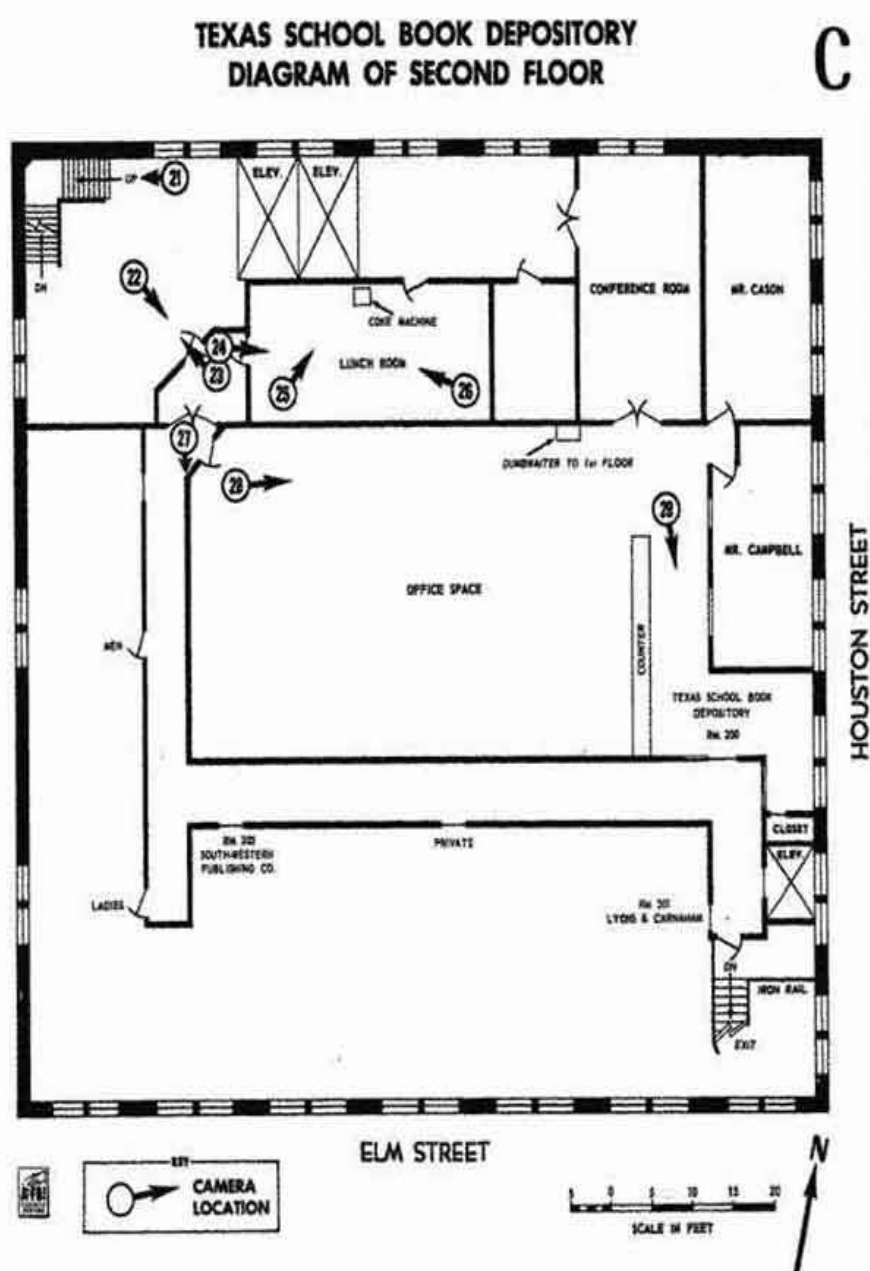
Threads from Oswald's clothing were found among the cartons that the killer had propped his rifle against. Ballistics tests showed that the bullets recovered from the President's body had been fired from Oswald's rifle.

Three newspaper stories; interviews and quotes from early Dec. 1963. That very same week he did have a chat with the Secret Service and changed the story around.

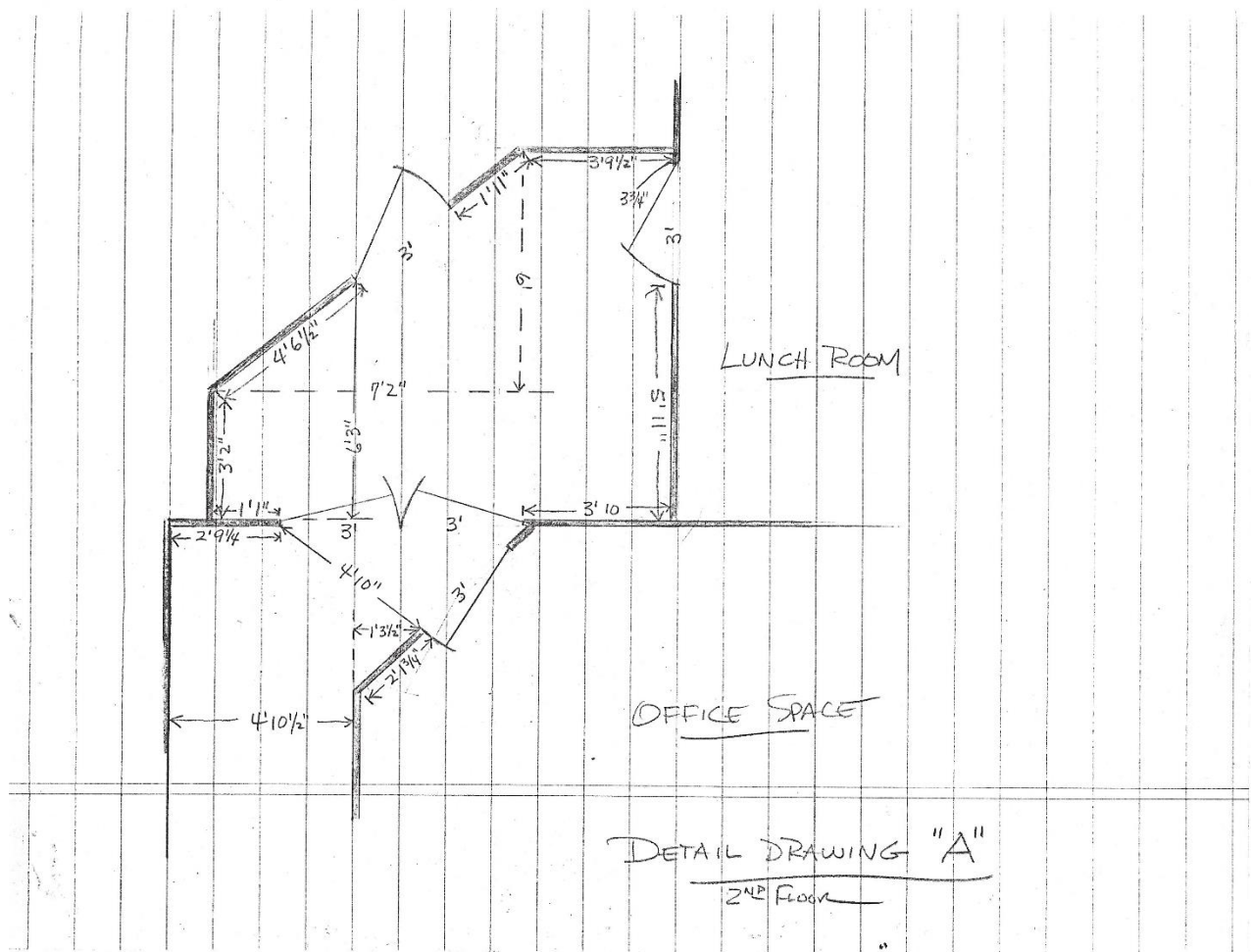
Which begs the question that if Baker went ahead of Truly why change the story around? Could it be to isolate Baker's and Oswald's encounter at first?

THE SECOND FLOOR LUNCH ROOM ENCOUNTER.

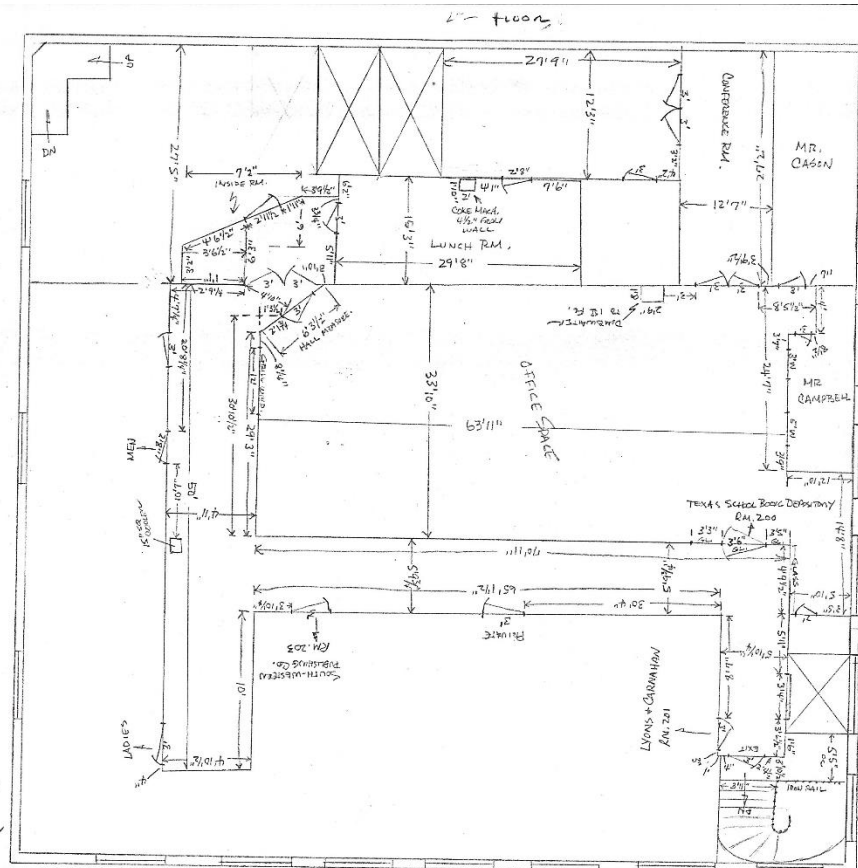
I will start by submitting a floor plan and various photographs (from Mary Ferrell) that show the second floor landing and the lunch room, to familiarise yourself with its surroundings. The reader should be aware that these photographs were taken with a wide-angle lens and everything appears to be larger and more spacious than it actually is in reality. The photographs' numbers correspond with the positions and directions marked on the floor plan. What the reader ought to observe is that the door with the closing mechanism (No. 22 on the floor plan and shown on page 68 as a photograph)), is at roughly a 45-degree angle. This angle limits a person's view; it prevents him/her from looking inside the lunch room; unless they move further away from the spot where one would arrive just on top of the stairs and on the landing. They would need to go to where the boxes are located, to obtain a view inside the lunch room.



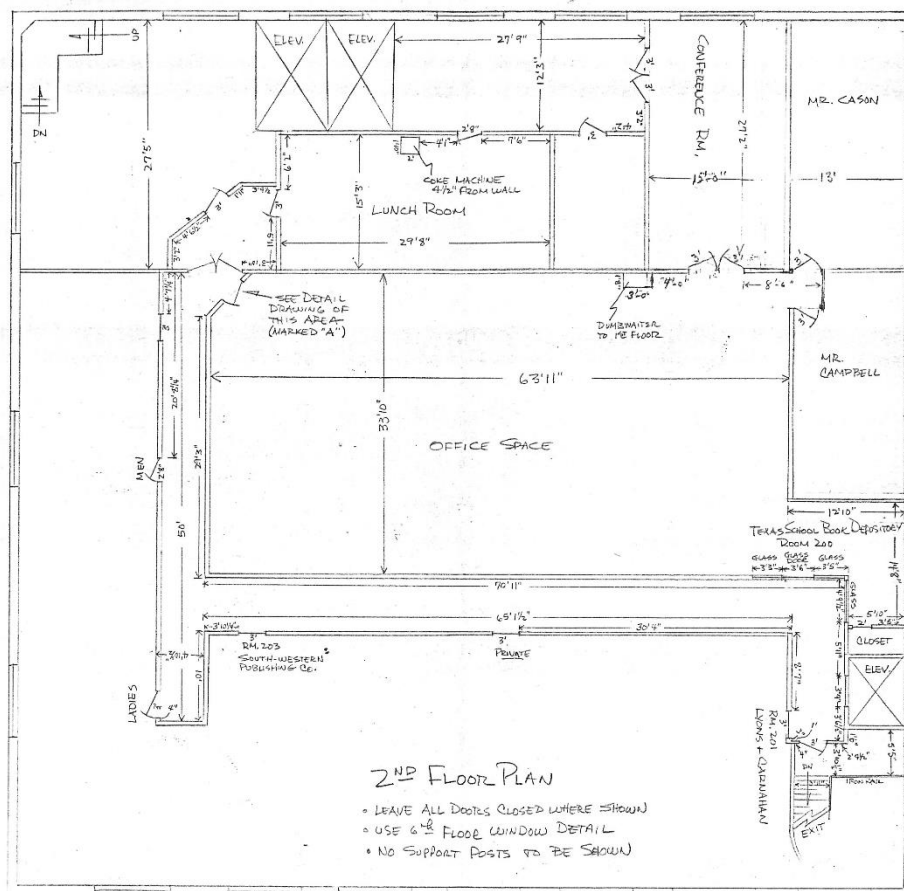
Here is a set of extreme detailed drawings made by members of the FBI Exhibits Section of various areas of the TSBD building. These drawings were made in the first week of December, 1963, and were used in conjunction with the eventual construction of the FBI model of Dealey Plaza, TSBD, etc. For ref.: FBI File: 62-109060-3961, Box 104A, Folder A1-1.



Does everyone see how small the so called "vestibule is? Not even 5 feet long!



rough sketch
3/18/64
Rogers





21



22



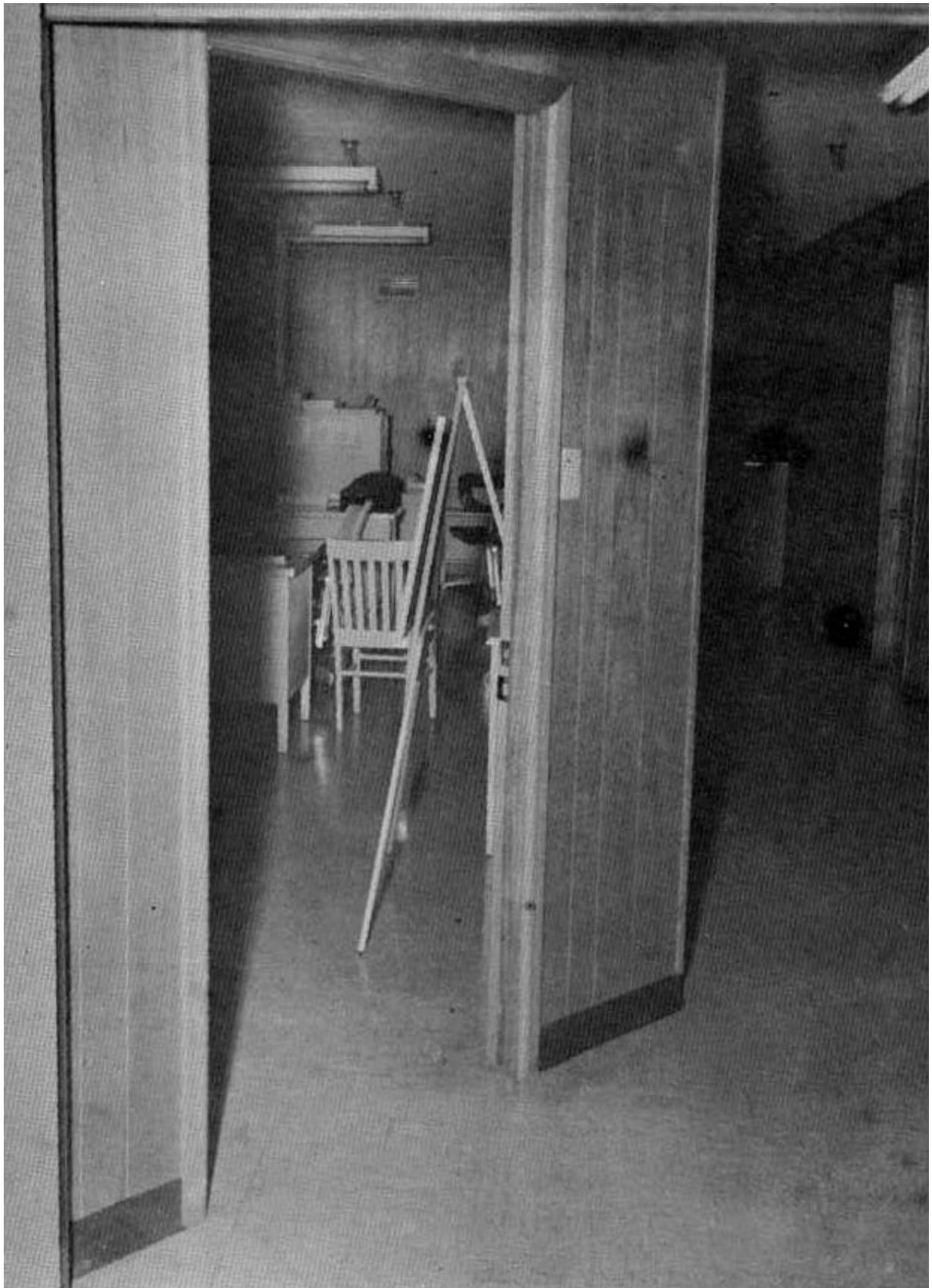


24



26

70







29

Baker and Truly wanted to get to the roof as fast as possible and therefore would not have strayed far from the stairwells. They would have turned left almost immediately they arrived on the landing, something Truly actually did, since he was already a few steps ahead towards the third floor (photos 21A/B/C). Note also the boxes in the same set of pictures 22 A/B/C on the right, and also the shot from inside the lunch room (25A). Looking out you just see the

boxes through the window. From a physical point, it would have been impossible to see anyone inside the lunch room.

The only possible movement through that window would be to spot someone going from right to left, meaning he would have come from the corridor that would lead to the front stairs and elevator. The door, was closed when Baker caught the glimpse, and when Truly arrived it was closed as well!



There are a few issues with the documentation:

- Marrion Baker
 1. In his [first affidavit on November 22](#), he mentions an encounter on the '3rd or 4th floor'. He makes no mention of a lunchroom, instead describing the encounter in an open area. It states 'a man walking away from the stairway'. It is hard to believe Baker lost his sense of direction and mixed up the third or fourth floor with the second floor lunch room area.
 2. [Baker's statement is typed up](#) and signed by him He had plenty of time to think it over when signing the typed up statement and therefore [confirming](#) his first handwritten report.
 3. In that first statement, Baker describes the person he apprehended as follows: 30 years old, 5.9" and 165 pounds. Lee Harvey Oswald was 24 years old, 5.9" and weighed 131 pounds. The description Baker gave roughly matches not only Howard Brennan's; the so called star witness, but also Arnold Rowland's description of the man he sees on the 6th floor. Besides, who in their right mind would give Oswald 30 years of age?
 4. Lee Oswald is in full view of Baker while Marvin Johnson takes his statement, at no time in his statement does Baker point him out as the man he encountered on the 3rd/4th floor. Johnson does point this out in his statement, but that important finding would have reflected in Fritz's interrogation on the 22nd. And so would the F.B.I. and S.S. make mention of this. The encounter is not mentioned until early afternoon of the 23rd.
 5. Baker's Warren Commission testimony:

Mr. BELIN – When you started up the stairs what was your intention at that?

Mr. BAKER – My intention was to go all the way to the top where I thought the shots had come from, to see if I could find something there, you know, to indicate that.

Mr. BELIN – And did you go all the way up to the top of the stairs right away?

Mr. BAKER – No, sir; we didn't.

Mr. BAKER – What happened?

Mr. BAKER – As I came out to the second floor there, Mr. Truly was ahead of me, and as I come out I was kind of scanning, you know, the rooms, and I caught a glimpse of this man walking

away from this—I happened to see him through this window in this door. I don't know how come I saw him, but I had a glimpse of him coming down there.

Mr. DULLES – Where was he coming from, do you know?

Mr. BAKER – No, sir. All I seen of him was a glimpse of him go away from me.

Mr. BELIN – What did you do then?

Mr. BAKER – I ran on over there

Representative BOGGS -You mean where he was?

Mr. BAKER – Yes, sir. There is a door there with a glass, it seemed to me like about a 2 by 2, something like that, and then there is another door which is 6 foot on over there, and there is a hallway over there and a hallway entering into a lunch room, and when I got to where I could see him, he was walking away from me about 20 feet away from me in the lunch room.

Mr. BELIN – What did you do?

Mr. BAKER – I hollered at him at that time and said, “Come here.” He turned and walked right straight back to me.

Representative BOGGS. And he came up to you, did he say anything to you?

Mr. BAKER. Let me start over. I assumed that I was suspicious of everybody because I had my pistol out.

Representative BOGGS. Right.

Mr. BAKER. And as soon as I saw him, I caught a glimpse of him and I ran over there and opened that door and hollered at him.

Representative BOGGS. Right.

Mr. DULLES. He had not seen you up to that point probably?

Mr. BAKER. I don't know whether he had or not.

Representative BOGGS. He came up to you?

Mr. BAKER. Yes, sir; and when I hollered at him he turned around and walked back to me.

Representative BOGGS. Right close to you?

Mr. BAKER. And we were right here at this position 24, right here in this doorway.

Mr. BELIN. And you saw something move through a door which is marked as what number on Exhibit 497?

Mr. DULLES. Where was he when you first saw him?

Mr. BAKER. At this doorway right here, this 23.

Mr. BELIN. At 23.

As mentioned previously the door is at a rough 45-degree angle, which prevents anyone seeing much inside the space between the lunchroom and the landing.

But, what is more troublesome, is that the door was closed before Baker went in, and when Truly came back down it was closed as well.

Baker said he glimpsed someone behind the window moving and then caught up with him. While that person, allegedly Oswald was inside the lunchroom. This glimpse was never mentioned before. According to Roy Truly, only just a few days before Baker was giving his testimony for the Warren Commission in Washington. That is mid-March 1964, 3 ½ months after the Big Event, the glimpse starts to appear in this scenario.

Mr. DULLES. May I ask you a question? Do you know why it was that the officer didn't follow you up the stairs, but instead was distracted, as it were, and went with Lee Harvey Oswald into the lunch room?

Mr. TRULY. I never knew until a day or two ago that he said he saw a movement, saw a man going away from him.

Mr. DULLES. As he was going up the stairs?

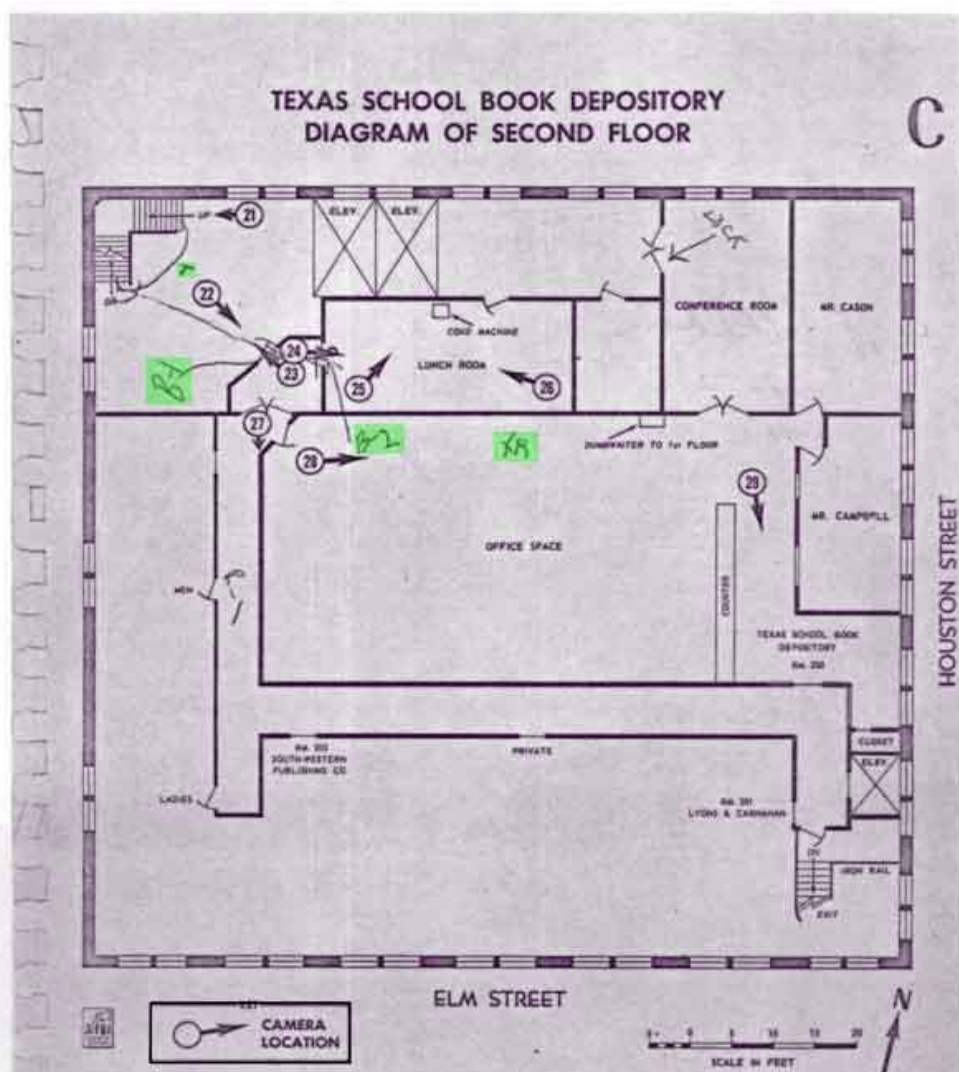
Mr. TRULY. As he got to the second floor landing. While I was going around, he saw a movement.

Mr. DULLES. And he followed that?

Mr. TRULY. That is right.

Representative FORD. He saw a movement in the lunch room or a man go into the lunch room?

Mr. TRULY. He saw the back of a man inside the door – I suppose door No. 23. But that isn't my statement. I didn't learn about that, you see, until the other day.



COMMISSION EXHIBIT 497

B1 = Baker's first position.
 B2 = Baker's 2nd position when confronting Oswald.
 T = route Truly took.
 XR = Mrs Reid's position when encountering Oswald.

212

Warren Commission, Volume XVII: CE 497 – Diagram of the 2nd floor with position markings of Baker, Truly and Reid.

W.C. Attorney Belin not once asked Baker during his W.C. testimony, if the person he caught a “glimpse” of through the window of the door on the second floor landing was the same person (Oswald) he stopped and questioned in the lunchroom seconds later. Nor did he ever ask about the discrepancies in floors and the lack of a lunchroom description between his first affidavit and the ones after that!

Truly had walked past already and was making his way up the steps towards the third floor and the door was shut. The door had a self-closing mechanism (photo 22), and was not a pneumatic door as stated during the W.C. hearings (just as it was not a vestibule between the landing and the lunchroom either).

In 1968 Barry Ernest did a rough timing of how long the door would take before it was firmly shut, and it took 3 seconds to do so ([The Girl On The Stairs](#) P.70). The door was the very same door as per the conversation Ernest had with Truly then. If you look at the Secret Service re-

enactment video, on page 149, it takes up 5 seconds for someone to open the door and pass through it and have it closed behind him. So where was Oswald coming from? If the door was closed and Baker saw a glimpse, then Oswald must have come from the first floor! The distance from someone going through that door and have it closed behind him would be a lot further than just inside that tiny hallway. And this is what a lot of researchers subscribe to as a possibility of Oswald being on the second floor for a coke after the shooting.

Had Oswald come from the sixth floor, then there would be no way to know why Oswald did, for a speedy escape, not walk down the corridor leading to the front of the TSBD, instead of going into the second Floor lunch room if he was there. An escaping assassin, calm as a cucumber, who goes for a coke instead! Nor is there a logical answer as to why Oswald would, after allegedly shooting J.F.K., be visible behind the glass window of the 'vestibule' door when Baker appeared, and the door being shut?

6. On September 23 1964 the day before the Warren Report is handed to LBJ (so that means the whole thing is already printed up!), **Baker gives an affidavit to the FBI.**

S.A. Richard Burnett of the F.B.I. writes down this statement; and there appear to be two corrections in it with Baker's initials above them. "Third floor" and "drinking a coke" have been stricken through. These two corrections are made because Baker was dictating and after a review, those two bits were stricken through and initialled by Baker. This is not just some honest mistake, but another screw-up from Baker. This affidavit and Roy Truly's are being rushed back to Washington to make sure they are part of the Report! The document below is a recent find by **ROKC** at the National Archives.

Reference copy, JFK Collection: HSCA (RG 233)

F B I

Date: 9/23/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)
ATTENTION: ASSISTANT DIRECTOR IN CHARGE

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (100-10461)

RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka.
IS - R - CUBA

Re telephone call 8:30 a.m., CST, 9/23/64, between Inspector JAMES R. MALLEY and Dallas SAC J. GORDON SHANKLIN in the matter regarding the President's Commission's request that signed statements be obtained from ROY S. TRULY, Texas School Book Depository, and MARRION L. BAKER, Dallas Police Department.

Mr. TRULY and Officer BAKER were to be questioned as to whether either had seen any individual except OSWALD in the lunchroom of the Texas School Book Depository building shortly after the assassination of President KENNEDY on November 22, 1963.

Enclosed herewith are the signed statements of ROY S. TRULY and MARRION L. BAKER obtained on 9/23/64 at Dallas, Texas.

3 - Bureau (Enc. 2) (RM)
2 - Dallas

RJB/jtf
(5)

Approved: _____ Sent _____ Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

60 SEP 30 1964

105-82555-4982

Cover letter to have the FBI statements by Roy Truly and Marrion Baker being sent back to Washington a.s.a.p.
ROKC scan from the National Archives.

But the real question is why would the FBI need another statement from Baker and Truly, after his Warren Commission testimony and the day before the Warren Report is handed to LBJ? The [typed up version of this report](#) does not show these corrections of course!

7. In Larry Sneed's [No More Silence](#) (pages 124 & 125) Baker states: "Mr. Truly was ahead of me. As he had turned the corner and started on around toward the third floor stairwell, I happened to look over in front of me, and about twenty feet away there was a doorway with a small glass. I caught a movement behind the glass, so I went over, opened up the door, and saw this man standing approximately twenty feet in this next room. At that time, I didn't know if it was a coffee room or what. By this time, I had drawn my pistol on the first flight of stairs. I called to him Hey, you! and he started to turning around toward me. He didn't have time to respond, it was momentary. He didn't have time to say anything and I didn't have time to observe him. About that time, Mr. Truly was beside me, I asked him if this man worked for him or if he knew him, and he said yes, he works for me."
8. In his [HSCA testimony](#), Baker is quoted as: "I hollered to him. He turned and faced me. Then Mr. Truly came back. I said does this man work here? He said yes."
- [Marvin Johnson](#) who takes Baker's statement writes in his report "[On about the 4th floor Officer Baker apprehended a man that was walking away from the stairway on that floor.](#) Officer Baker then started to search the man" Actual physical contact not reported in any other affidavit or testimony by anyone else. In addition Johnson states in [that very same affidavit](#): "*When patrolman ML Baker identified Lee Harvey Oswald as the man that stopped in the Texas School Book Depository building, Patrolman Baker was in the Homicide Bureau and giving an affidavit and Oswald was brought into the room to talk to some Secret Service men. When Baker saw Oswald he stated: That is the man I stopped on the fourth floor of the Depository*". There is no evidence of any of this, since it is absent from Baker's handwritten and typed up DPD statement. Moreover, Marvin Johnson refers to the 4th floor, which is one of the floors Baker referred to in his primary statement. He also asserts to Baker recognizing Oswald from a line-up. Baker contradicted this when Allen Dulles of the Warren Commission asked him if he saw Lee Oswald in the DPD police line-up, Baker answered: "*I never did have a chance to see him in the line-up. I saw him when I went to give the affidavit.*" Marvin Johnson was typing up a nice lil' fairy tale. Also to consider: if Baker had recognised him there and then, Will Fritz would have known about this right away and it would show in any of the interrogations reports.
- [Stavis Ellis](#), Baker's commander said during an [interview for the Garrison investigation](#): "The second part of the conversation was about one of MAJOR ELLIS's fellow motorcycle officers This officer (as told by ELLIS) stated he was directly under the building when the shots were fired They locked the main entrance and after the supervisor arrived he started up the stairs The building was the Book Depository Upon going up the stairs he and the supervisor encountered someone on either the third or fourth floor. This person was drinking water from the water cooler – he did not stop because the supervisor advised the officer that the man was an employee MAJOR ELLIS stated this officer later identified the man by the water cooler as LEE HARVEY OSWALD! This is a summation of the conversation."

However, this is not the only time Stavis Ellis comments on Baker's actions on that day. In Larry Sneed's [No More Silence](#) he says that on the second floor they encountered Oswald having a coke. And in a [telephone interview with Denis Morissette in 1992](#) he says:

1. Baker found Oswald on the floor below from where the shooting started. Which would be the 5th floor.
2. Oswald was drinking a coca cola and eating a bar of candy when Baker found him.
3. Marrion Baker should have sealed the building instead.

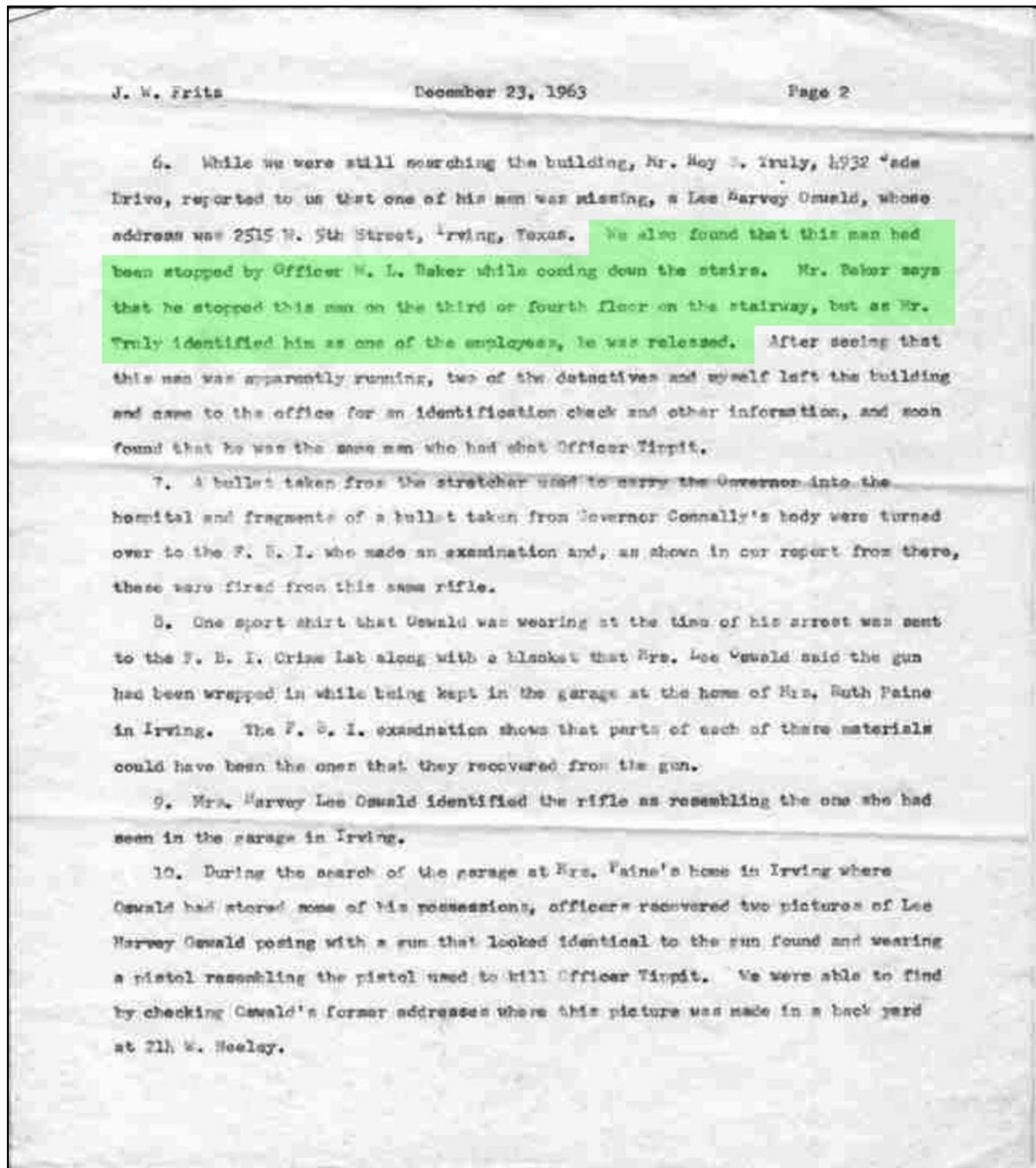
Major Stavis Ellis cannot be relied upon when it comes to his statements about the encounter with Oswald, he gives a different location/scenario on all three occasions. The first account for the Garrison investigation is most telling. Nevertheless, he is right in condemning Baker for not sealing the building. Or perhaps that is what Baker did after all, yet no one bothered to mention he did.

- Jesse Curry was quoted in The New York Times of Nov 24th 1963: "The first officer to reach the six-storey building, Lieutenant Curry said, "found Oswald among other persons in a lunchroom."



- **Will Fritz's** typed report from December 23 states: "We also found out that this man had been stopped by officer M.L. Baker while coming down the stairs. Mr. Baker says that he

stopped this man on the third or the fourth floor of the stairway, but as Mr. Truly identified the man as one of his employees, he was released. This very same report falsely claims that Oswald's working area was mostly on the second floor!



Will Fritz's typed report from Dec 23rd 1963.

- Roy Truly's [Statement to the DPD dated November 23rd, 1963](#): "We hit the second floor landing the officer stuck his head into the lunch room area where there are coke and candy machines. Lee Oswald was in there. The officer had his gun on Oswald, and asked me if he was an employee. I answered yes."

In Truly's [November 22 FBI statement](#): ...and he accompanied the officer immediately up the stairs to the second floor of the building, where the officer noticed a door and stepped through the door, gun in hand, and observed OSWALD in a snack bar there, apparently alone. This snack bar has no windows or doors, facing the outside of the building, but is located almost in the center of the building. The officer pointed to OSWALD and asked if OSWALD was an employee of the company, and he, TRULY, assured the officer that OSWALD was an employee.

Truly's FBI statement from November 23 1963 says: 'As they reached the second floor landing, the officer opened a door to a small lunch room next to the business office on that floor, and stuck his gun in the door.' LEE OSWALD was in the lunch room. The officer asked him if he was an employee, to which OSWALD replied that he was. TRULY and the officer gave this no further consideration, inasmuch as OSWALD was an employee, and they ran up to the fifth floor"

Oswald replied.....

Truly's Secret Service statement from December 4 1963 states "I had started to go up the stairway to the third floor when I noticed that the officer was not following and I heard him say something I then went back and found that he was standing near the entrance to the lunch room and he had drawn his weapon Just inside the lunch room door Lee Oswald was standing and the officer was facing him At that time the officer asked me if this man worked here to which I replied "yes".

Roy Truly's W.C. testimony:

Mr. BELIN. What did you see?

Mr. TRULY. I saw the officer almost directly in the doorway of the lunch room facing Lee Harvey Oswald.

Mr. BELIN. And where was Lee Harvey Oswald at the time you saw him?

Mr. TRULY. He was at the front of the lunch room, not very far inside he was just inside the lunch room door.

Mr. BELIN. All right.

Mr. TRULY. 2 or 3 feet, possibly.

Mr. BELIN. Could you put an "O" where you saw Lee Harvey Oswald?

All right.

You have put an "O" on Exhibit 497 (CE 497 has a small 'O' near the lunch room door entrance which contradicts Oswald's position in CE 1110, see above-B.K.)

What did you see or hear the officer say or do?

Mr. TRULY. When I reached there, the officer had his gun pointing at Oswald. The officer turned this way and said, "This man work here?" And I said, "Yes."

Mr. BELIN. And then what happened?

Mr. TRULY. Then we left Lee Harvey Oswald immediately and continued to run up the stairways until we reached the fifth floor.

Mr. BELIN. All right. Let me ask you this now. How far was the officer's gun from Lee Harvey Oswald when he asked the question?

Mr. TRULY. It would be hard for me to say, but it seemed to me like it was almost touching him.

Mr. BELIN. What portion of his body?

Mr. TRULY. Towards the middle portion of his body.

Mr. BELIN. Could you see Lee Harvey Oswald's hands?

Mr. TRULY. Yes.

Mr. BELIN. Could you see?

Mr. TRULY. I am sure I could, yes. I could see most of him, because I was looking in the room on an angle, and they were this way.

Mr. BELIN. When you say you were looking in the room on an angle...

Mr. TRULY. What I mean--this door offsets the lunch room door.

Mr. BELIN. By this door, you mean door No. 23 is at an angle to door No. 24?

Mr. TRULY. Yes. One this way and the other one is this way.

Mr. BELIN. All right. Could you see whether or not Lee Harvey Oswald had anything in either hand?

Mr. TRULY. I noticed nothing in either hand.

Mr. BELIN. Did you see both of his hands?

Mr. TRULY. I am sure I did. I could be wrong, but I am almost sure. I did.

Mr. BELIN. About how long did Officer Baker stand there with Lee Harvey Oswald after you saw them?

Mr. TRULY. He left him immediately after I told him, after he asked me, does this man work here. I said, yes. The officer left him immediately.

Mr. BELIN. Did you hear Lee Harvey Oswald say anything?

Mr. TRULY. Not a thing.

Mr. BELIN. Did you see any expression on his face? Or weren't you paying attention?

Mr. TRULY. He didn't seem to be excited or overly afraid or anything. He might have been a bit startled, like I might have been if somebody confronted me. But I cannot recall any change in expression of any kind on his face.

If the door was shut (and it took 3 seconds to close), then how did Truly know Baker was inside the so called 'vestibule' on the second floor? Baker was only a few feet behind him, but whilst going up two short flights of stairs, from the first to the second floor, quite a distance had been created between the pair of them. Then for Baker to catch a glimpse, open the door, go inside and confront Oswald, while Truly is already a few steps on the way up towards the third floor, and the door being shut when Truly opened it.

- Victoria Adams was asked by Barry Ernest whether she happen to notice any activity in or around that lunchroom when she passed by on November 22?

"I don't recall noticing anything or anyone on the second floor," she said. "But, remember, I wasn't looking for anything in the building. My intent was to get outside as quickly as possible. I can't answer whether anyone could have been in the lunch room. If they were, they should have been the ones doing the noticing. I mean, here were people running out of the building. For all anyone else knew, we could have been the ones who did it. Do you know what I mean?" (P.252)

From a physical point of view, already it seems highly unlikely that the second floor lunch room encounter actually happened.



Here is Roy Truly being interviewed by CBS continuing his fairy tale.

Oswald himself never said he was in the second-floor lunchroom during or after the shooting.

In Captain Will Fritz's report it says: *'I asked him what part of the building he was in at the time the President was shot, and he said that he was having his lunch about that time on the first floor'.*

In the joint Bookhout-Hosty report: *'Oswald stated that he went to lunch at approximately noon and he claimed he ate his lunch on the first floor in the lunchroom; however he went to the second floor where the Coca-Cola machine was located and obtained a bottle of Coca-Cola for his lunch. Oswald claimed to be on the first floor when President John F. Kennedy passed this building.'*

Oswald said he was on the first floor having his lunch, *after getting the coke*, when President John F. Kennedy passed by the Texas School Book Depository.

So 75-90 seconds after the shooting Baker burst into the second-floor lunchroom pointing a gun to Oswald's stomach, yet Oswald tells the police that he was on the first floor during the shooting! If this does not have alarm bells going off then I do not know what does.

And why did he do this? Because it was his alibi. Oswald got the coke to have with his lunch, which he ate in the Domino Room and then made his way forward to the front when the commotion of the arriving motorcade drew his attention.



Here is the second floor lunchroom encounter from [Executive Action](#).

Here are some of the first public reports of a lunchroom altercation; it is from [Jack White's archive at Baylor in a document called "Escape"](#). This document shows a timeline of press releases and reports during and after the assassination.

- 11/23/63** Dallas - The first suspicion of the slim, black-haired man was by a policeman who saw Oswald in the building lunchroom. The officer pulled a gun on Oswald, but when the manager said Oswald worked there, he was allowed to go. *AP*, 1:50 p.m., CST, Peggy Simpson. This is the very first public announcement of a lunch room encounter, about 25 hours and 20 minutes after it *allegedly* happening.
- 11/24/63** Dallas - Oswald was found by police on the second floor of the building shortly after the shooting, calmly opening a soft drink. The policemen drew a gun on him and asked the manager if he knew Oswald. The manager said Oswald was an employee and the police left. Another policeman let Oswald out the front door

of the building after confirming again that he was an employee. *AP*, 7:58 p.m. CST.

- 11/24/63** Dallas, [11/23] - The first officer to reach the six-story building, Lieutenant Curry said, found Oswald among other persons in a lunchroom. *New York Times*, Donald Jansen.
- 12/7/63** Dallas - The assassin dashed to the opposite corner of the building and tossed the rifle behind a stack of boxed basic readers. Then he ran down the rear staircase, stopping at the second floor. *AP*, 9:39 p.m., Jules Loh.
- 1/2/64** ... Chief Curry, for instance, in one of his numerous interviews, said on Saturday that Lee Oswald was in the lunchroom -- "among others." But those "others" were never mentioned again. And on Saturday night, when the chief of the Dallas Homicide squad, Captain Will Fritz, indicated that the crime was solved as far as he was concerned.--..."it's a cinch" --he mentioned the fact that Oswald was in the building to support his belief. But Oswald was not alone in the building. ...*The Reporter, Oswald in Dallas: A Few Loose Ends*, Leo Sauvage, p. 24.
- 2/21/64** Truly and a policeman ran into the building to the elevators but found they were not running. [Later it was determined that an elevator gate had been left open on a floor above.] *Life*, p. 80
- 2/21/64** Oswald came out of the lunchroom a few moments later with a Coke in his hand. A woman switchboard operator saw him and said, "Wasn't that terrible, the President being shot?" Oswald muttered something, which she didn't understand. He walked through the office, down the steps to the first floor and out the front door. It was about 12:35. *Life*, p. 80.

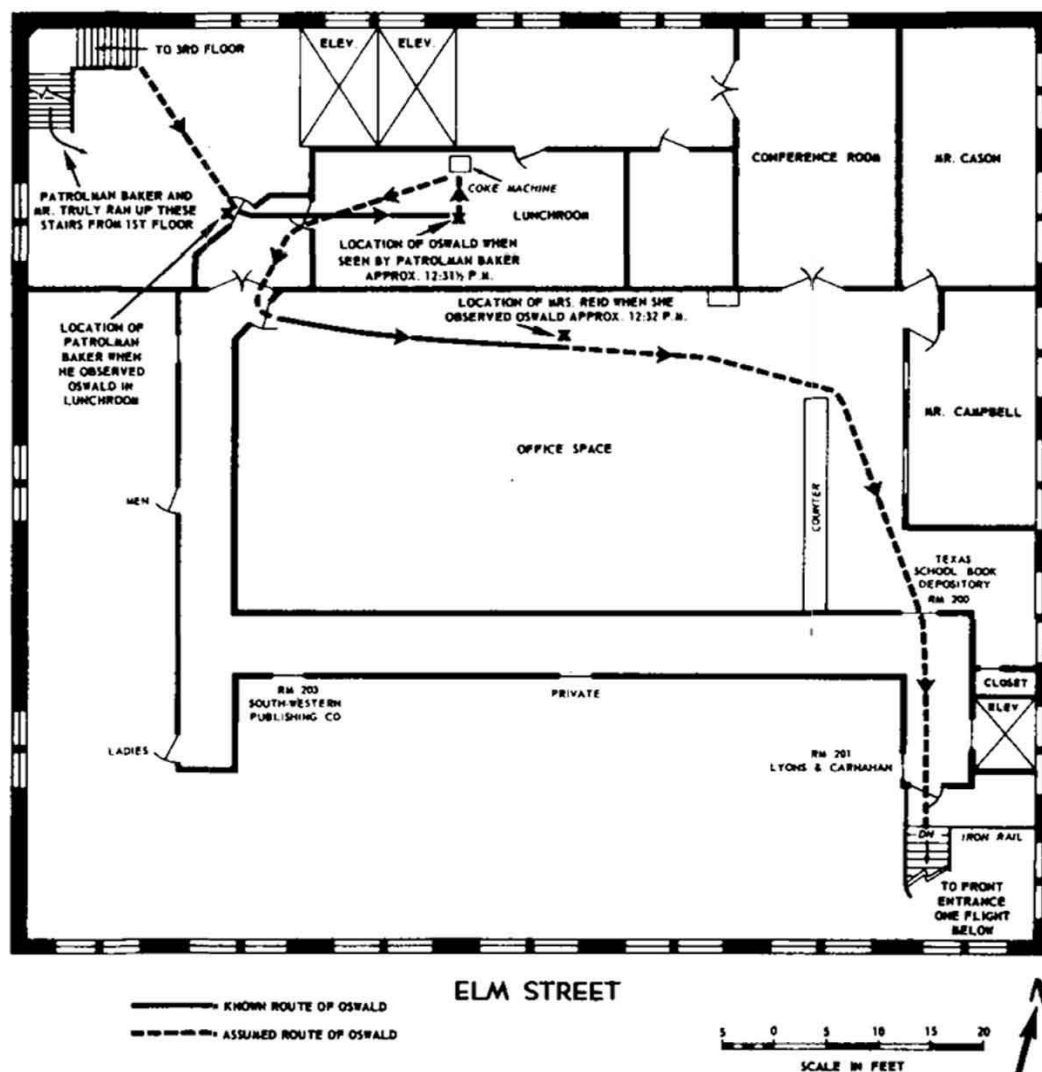
As far as the info was publicly available it took more than 24 hours before the first report of a lunch room encounter was published and the day after there is even talk of two encounters, with the first encounter to be with more than one police officer.



By Stan Dane.

OSWALD'S LOCATION DURING THE SO CALLED 2ND FLOOR LUNCH ROOM ENCOUNTER AND JUST AFTER.

TEXAS SCHOOL BOOK DEPOSITORY DIAGRAM OF SECOND FLOOR



COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1118

Route and positions of Oswald, Truly and Baker on the 2nd floor of the TSBD.

Above you can see Commission Exhibit No. 1118 showing Oswald's alleged route and encounters with Baker & Truly and later on with Mrs. Robert Reid.

- Roy Truly in his [first statement for the DPD \(November 23\)](#) and the FBI ([November 22/23](#)) just mentions Oswald being inside the lunch room, he gives no specifics.

In the [Secret Service report of December 4 1963](#) Truly states: "Just inside the lunch room door, Lee Oswald was standing and the officer was facing him." This contradicts with Baker's WC testimony.

In the [NYHT of November 27](#) Truly says: "On the second floor, he stuck his head into a snack bar we have and saw Oswald sitting at one of the tables."

In his Warren Commission testimony, he states:

TRULY (talking about the 'vestibule' door): I think I opened it. I opened the door back and leaned in this way.

BELIN: What did you see?

TRULY: I saw the officer almost directly in the doorway *facing* Lee Harvey Oswald.

BELIN: And where was Lee Harvey Oswald at the time you saw him?

TRULY: He was at the front of the lunch room, not very far inside, he was just inside the lunch room door.

BELIN: All right.

TRULY: 2 or 3 feet, possibly. I could see most of him, because I was looking in the room at an angle, and they were this way... I noticed nothing in either hand...

- [Marion Baker's handwritten statement of November 22](#) he says: "as we reached the third or fourth floor. I saw a man walking away from the stairway."

In Baker's W.C. testimony, the following exchanges happen:

Mr. BELIN – Where were you at the time you hollered?

Mr. BAKER – I was standing in the hallway between this door and the second door, right at the edge of the second door.

Mr. BELIN – He walked back toward you then?

Mr. BAKER – Yes, sir.

Mr. BELIN – I hand you what has been marked Commission Exhibit 497 which appears to be a diagram of the second floor of the School Book Depository, and you will notice on this diagram there are circles with arrows. I want you to state, if you will, what number or the arrow approximates the point at which you were standing when you told him to "Come here". Is there a number on there at all or not?

Mr. BAKER – This 24 would be the position where I was standing.

Mr. BELIN – The arrow which is represented by No. 24, is that correct?

Mr. BAKER – That is correct.

Mr. BELIN – On Exhibit 497. When you first saw him in which direction was he walking?

Mr. BAKER – He was walking east.

Mr. BELIN – Was his back away from you, or not, as you first saw him?

Mr. BAKER – As I first caught that glimpse of him, or as I saw him, really saw him?

Mr. BELIN – As you really saw him.

Mr. BAKER – He was walking away from me with his back toward me.

Mr. DULLES – Can I suggest if you will do this, put on there where the officer was and where Lee Oswald was, or the man who turned out to be Lee Oswald, and which direction he was walking in. I think that is quite important.

Mr. BELIN – Yes, sir. We are going to get to that with one more question, if I can, sir. When you saw him, he then turned around, is that correct, and then walked back toward you?

Mr. BAKER – Yes, sir.

Representative BOGGS - He came up to you?

Mr. BAKER – Yes, sir; and when I hollered at him he turned around and walked back to me.

Representative BOGGS - Right close to you?

Mr. BAKER – And we were right here at this position 24, right here in this doorway.

Mr. DULLES – Could you tell us anything more about his appearance, what he was doing, get an impression of the man at all? Did he seem to be hurrying, anything of that kind?

Mr. BAKER – Evidently he was hurrying because at this point here, I was running, and I ran on over here to this door.

Mr. BELIN – What door number on that?

Mr. BAKER – This would be 23.

Mr. BELIN – All right.

Mr. BAKER – And at that position there he was already down here some 20 feet away from me.

Mr. BELIN – How close was your gun to him if it wasn't the face whatever part of the body it was?

Mr. BAKER – About as far from me to you.

Mr. BELIN – That would be about how far?

Mr. BAKER – Approximately 3 feet.

In his [HSCA testimony](#), he stated: "and this old boy was walking away!"

In **On Trial Lee Harvey Oswald**, Baker indicates on the floor plan (starting at 02:09 in the video below) where he stood, just on top of the landing, when he saw movement behind the window. He opened the door, went in and called back Oswald with "Come Here". Mr. Truly was at his side!

Vince Bugliosi then rattles off some standard questions and the defense makes an even bigger mockery of questioning Baker. Just watch from [03:41](#) when Gerry Spence takes over from Bugliosi and introduces a close-up of Altgens 6.



- Otis Williams stated in "No More Silence": "I didn't see Oswald on the day of the assassination. "He apparently walked back through the office, but I didn't see him."
- In the [Philadelphia Sunday Bulletin of December 1](#) it says: Oswald was standing near a coke machine. "Do you work here?" shouted the police man at Oswald thrusting his gun at him.
The coke machine was not located near the entrance of the lunch room it was half-way down, but it's the "Do you work here?" that is different since all other accounts point to Baker asking Truly and not Oswald. Philadelphia Sunday Bulletin December 1 1963
- The Washington Post of December 1 1963 (on page 90) states: "As they made their way to a back stairway, the policeman saw Oswald standing beside a drinks machine sipping from a Coke bottle."
- In The Washington Evening Star of November 29 1963 it says: "Mr. Truly said that the policeman had his gun on Oswald as the youth leaned against the counter and said does this man work here?" Washington Evening Star November 29 1963
- Mrs. Robert Reid, who was also a secretary (clerical supervisor) of Roy Truly. Her name pops up at first in [Roy Truly's handwritten DPD affidavit from November 23](#) I personally find Roy Truly's actions that day very suspicious and find the addition of Reid's name rather telling. [Reid stated that she encountered Lee Oswald just after the so called lunch room encounter.](#) Truly and Reid had their statements taken by Jim Leavelle btw. I will go into depth about Leavelle's actions in my next paper Anatomy Of Lee Harvey Oswald's Interrogations, it is anything but positive the way he handled matters on the 22nd, 23rd and 24th.



Mrs. Robert Reid and Lee Harvey Oswald after the so-called second floor lunchroom encounter in J.F.K. The Movie.-W.B.

But there are a few issues that are quite key with Mrs. Reid's observations:

1. [Oswald wore a white t-shirt](#), whereas Baker stated he wore long sleeved brownish shirt.
2. Oswald had a coke [\(which was inserted at the top in her handwritten statement on November 24\)](#), but appears as well in the November 26 [FBI affidavit](#). It was Oswald who mentioned to Fritz he had gotten a coke from the second floor lunchroom, but Reid's D.P.D. affidavit is the very first mention of a coke in Oswald's hands. She also tells the same story in her [Secret Service report from December 4 1964](#). And also in the [Secret Service report from Dec 7 1964](#).
3. If she was so certain the shots came from above her, why on earth did she go back inside as fast as she said she had? The gunman was still in the building!

Then Reid's hearsay is also written down in [Pauline Sanders' FBI statement from Nov. 24th](#), on page 2, as she had a telephone conversation with Sanders and this is declared as gospel. But what is most damning, is that the office Mrs. Reid saw Oswald walk through was occupied by someone else at that time, someone who stayed behind in the office, while everyone else had left to watch the motorcade. Her name was Geneva Hine.

It gets even better: in March 2018 [Karen Westbrook is interviewed by Stephen Fagin of the 6th Floor Museum in Dallas](#). During that interview she remarks at 29:17 where she starts to relay the conversation she apparently had with Mrs. Robert Reid, the clerical supervisor. The most astonishing bit is she had that convo after the assassination, on the very same day, while people were locked-in the office by the police and they were milling around inside it. Mrs Reid said Lee came in with a coke in his hand and asked "what's all that excitement all about." And she answered "OMG someone shot the President." And Karen Westbrook Scranton then says "Whether that's true and fits in with the timeline of the story. That was Mrs Reid's story, seeing Lee after the assassination."

Think about it, Lee asked what the commotion was about? Mrs Reid described Lee's manner as almost non-responsive, he had said something that she could not understand. And she said all this to everyone inside the office within an hour after the assassination? Molina could have confirmed that, but he did not, nor did anyone else. Especially Geneva Hine would not relay that, since she was alone in the office between 12:25-12:35! And she saw Reid, Stanton, Reed, Molina and others come in about 25 mins after.

- Geneva Hine

[Geneva Hine](#) stayed behind in the second floor office. She noticed that the phone lines and the power was shut down while the motorcade passed the building. After the shooting, she went

into the corridor to knock on a few doors of neighbouring offices and got no reply from anyone (even though she heard someone on the other side of the door speaking on the phone). She then went back into the office and said as per her Warren Commission testimony that she saw Reid come back into the office as part of a group.

Hine's FBI statement from Nov 23rd states:

1. She was alone in the office between 12:25 and 12:35 (Oswald was supposed to have left one minute after the encounter which allegedly happened two minutes after the shooting! So that is gone in three minutes!
2. She was aware of who Oswald was, not knowing his name though, but that he would come to the 2nd floor to get change for the Coke machine from one of the other employees and that she did NOT see him on Nov. 22nd!
3. The first person to arrive in the offices was a police man, who told her not to leave.

During Hine's Warren Commission, testimony at the end Joseph Ball tries to sow a few seeds of doubt into the Q&A. One ought to ask themselves whether under questioning you would trip up your supervisor? Would you be willing to sit quite close in the office to someone you had basically called a liar in front of the W.C.? Would your job still be safe? She knew what happened to Joe Molina.

Mr. BALL. When you came back in did you see Mrs. Reid?

Miss HINE. No, sir; I don't believe there was a soul in the office when I came back in right then.

Mr. BALL. Did you see anybody else go in through there?

Miss HINE. No, sir; after I answered the telephone then there was about four or five people that came in.

Mr. BALL. Was there anybody in that room when you came back in and went to the telephone?

Miss HINE. No, sir; not to my knowledge.

Mr. BALL. Did you see Mrs. Reid come back in?

Miss HINE. Yes, sir; I think I felt sure that I did. I thought that there were five or six that came in together. I thought she was one of those.

Mr. BALL. Mrs. Reid told us she came in alone and when she came in she didn't see anybody there.

Miss HINE. Well, it could be that she did, sir. I was talking on the phones and then came the policemen and then came the press. Everybody was wanting an outside line and then our vice president came in and he said "The next one that was clear, I have to have it and so I was busy with the phone.

Mr. BALL. From the time you walked into the room you became immediately busy with the phone?

Miss HINE. Yes, sir; sure was.

Mr. BALL. Did you see Oswald come in?

Miss HINE. My back would have been to the door he was supposed to have come in at.

Mr. BALL. Were you facing the door he is supposed to have left by?

Miss HINE. Yes, sir.

Mr. BALL. Do you recall seeing him?

Miss HINE. No, sir.

Mr. BALL. Do you have any definite recollection of Mrs. Reid coming in?

Miss HINE. No, sir; I only saw four or five people that came by and they all came and were all talking about how terrible it was.

Mr. BALL. Do you remember their names?

Miss HINE. Yes, sir.

Mr. BALL. Who were they?

Miss HINE. Mr. Williams, Mr. Molina (spelling), Miss Martha Reed, Mrs. Reid, Mrs. Sarah Stanton, and Mr. Campbell; that's all I recall, sir.

There is enough to doubt Mrs. R. Reid's story.

How could Geneva Hine have missed both Reid and Oswald when she was at that front desk where she was occupying the phones? Where Reid is supposed to have come in and Oswald to

have gone out, have an exchange and not being noticed by Geneva Hine? Though Hine was able to name every one of the group of people that came in much later.

Hine said that Ochus Campbell, Joe Molina, Sarah Stanton, Martha Reed, Otis Williams and Mrs. R. Reid came back in at the same time. Joe Molina testified at the HSCA that Campbell and he were downstairs when Forrest Sorrels came in and wanted the building sealed. That puts, from a timing perspective at least, heavy strain on Reid's statement.



Commission Document 496 – FBI Booklet Entitled "Texas School Book Depository: main entrance to office space from the front.

- Martha Reed's affidavit from the 26th states that she talked with Hine and Reid after she went back up stairs.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1Date 11/26/63

The following investigation was conducted by SA NAT A. PINKSTON
AT DALLAS, TEXAS:

Mrs. MARTHA REED, 338 West Tenth, Dallas, advised that she is employed in the second floor offices of the Texas School Book Depository, 411 Elm, Dallas, and in such employment knows LEE HARVEY OSWALD by sight since he is employed by the same company however she is not personally acquainted with him. She does not recall having seen OSWALD at all on November 22, 1963. She was on the sidewalk on the north side of Elm, about one-half way between Record and Houston Streets, at approximately 12:30 PM on November 22, 1963, when she heard what she thought were shots, however, she did not know where the shots came from. She went up the front stairs of the Texas School Book Depository building to the second floor offices where she spoke to Mrs. HEID and Mrs. HINE, told them about the shooting of the President, which she had heard on the street, then returned to the front door of the building but the police would not let her out of the building. She then returned to her office, but did not see OSWALD and did not see anyone with a gun or see anyone fire any shots and has not seen OSWALD with a gun.

on 11/23/63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 89-43
by Special Agent SA GEORGE CARLSON, and
NAT A. PINKSTON/ejg Date dictated 11/24/63
mfj *58*

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

Yet Reed and Stanton are with Molina downstairs, according to Joe Molina's statement to B.L. Senkel on page 43.

Altogether, it seems more than likely that Mrs. R. Reid gave a false statement and backed Truly up with a fairy tale of a story to have Oswald being present on that 2nd floor.

DID LEE OSWALD HAVE A COKE DURING THE ENCOUNTER?



JFK, 1991. Warner Brothers.

Oswald holding a coke gets mentioned quite a few times. The first uttering about it as an insertion in Mrs Reid's testimony. The coke that Oswald had gotten from the machine while the power was supposedly off?

Who said what?

- Marrion Baker makes no mention of any Coke in his affidavits from November 1963. In his Warren Commission Testimony Baker says:

Mr. BELIN. Was he carrying anything in his hands?

Mr. BAKER. He had nothing at that time.

Mr. BELIN - All right. I see a coke machine off on the left. When you saw Oswald after you got to this doorway inside the lunchroom, had he gone as far as the coke machine?

Mr. BAKER - I didn't notice the coke machine or any item in the room there. All I was looking at was the man, and he seemed to be approximately 20 feet down there from me.

His [September 23 1964 FBI Statement](#) states at first, that he was having a Coke, but this gets stricken through and initialled by Baker. In the [Typed Report](#) (and [HERE](#) also) the stricken through bits are obviously missing. Baker never mentioned a coke before, ever!

- Roy Truly during his W.C. testimony:

Mr. DULLES. Did he have a coke?

Mr. TRULY. No, sir.

Mr. DULLES. No drink?

Mr. TRULY. No drink at all. Just standing there.

Truly is also interviewed by Barry Ernest in 1968, on page 68 in *The Girl On The Stairs* Ernest mentions the following exchange:

"Was Oswald holding a bottle of coke or did he have anything in his hands?"

"I know this is important," Truly said. "but I can't recall one way or the other. He may have been or he may not have been. I just don't know."

- Albert Jenner, a former senior WC counsel, said that when Baker saw Oswald in the lunch room, Oswald was holding a Coke in his hand. Said Jenner, during a radio program on December 23 1966: "the first man this policeman saw, was Oswald with a bottle of Coke" (17:226)."
- [Mrs. R. Reid's handwritten statement from Nov 23rd](#) has "He had a coke in his hand" inserted at the top of the page. There is of course no trace of this "insertion" in her [typed up statement](#), it is fitted in.

During her Warren Commission testimony:

Mrs. REID. Well, I kept walking and I looked up and Oswald was coming in the back door of the office. I met him by the time I passed my desk several feet and I told him, I said, "Oh, the President has been shot, but maybe they didn't hit him."

He mumbled something to me, I kept walking, he did, too. I didn't pay any attention to what he said because I had no thoughts of anything of him having any connection with it at all because he was very calm. He had gotten a coke and was holding it in his hands and I guess the reason it impressed me seeing him in there I thought it was a little strange that one of - the warehouse boys would be up in the office at the time, not that he had done anything wrong. The only time I had seen him in the office was to come and get change and he already had his coke in his hand so he didn't come for change and I dismissed him. I didn't think anything else.



- Otis Williams in No More Silence (page 118): *Mrs. Reid said she spoke to him and told him that the President had been shot, and he didn't respond. He just kept walking out. I'm told that Oswald was seen after Truly and the officer came in the lunch room. He and the officer thought the shots had come from the roof, and as they were going up steps, the officer saw Oswald with a Coke and said, "Who's that?" Truly responded, "Oh, he works here," and they went on".*
- Leo Sauvage in the [Lowell Sun from December 26 1963](#). Already displayed near the top of this essay *"At that moment we are told officially Oswald was already in the lunchroom with a Coca-Cola bottle in his hand. This means that, assuming he was the assassin, he had to cross the floor from the window where the shots were fired to the opposite side of the building in order to reach the staircase (after concealing the rifle behind some packing boxes), run down four flights of stairs, walk to the lunch room, put a dime in the vending machine and open the bottle. Truly and the policeman did not report that Oswald was panting nor show other signs of having been running."*
- Stavis Ellis in No More Silence (p 151): *"That's when they encountered Oswald drinking a coke on the second floor." In 1992 while talking to Denis Morissette he said that "Oswald was drinking a coca cola and eating a bar of candy when Baker found him."*

The article on the next page from The Medicine Hat News, is a diligent piece. It brings up Baker's handwritten FBI Sept. '64 report. And you also have to ask yourself that that particular sentence doesn't rhyme with his so called glimpse through the door at all. How could he have gotten that coke so fast?

Did Lee Harvey Oswald have an alibi?

NEWS staff writer Gordon Pollard has completed another article on the Kennedy assassination in which he discusses Lee Harvey Oswald's alibi.

Associated Press photographer James Altgens was standing about 30 feet from the Presidential limousine when John Kennedy received his fatal head wound and only seconds later took the now famous photograph of the motorcade which shows in the background the entrance of the Texas School Book Depository.

The controversy concerning this picture centers on the blurred image of a mysterious per-

son standing in the Depository doorway. This figure bears striking resemblance to Lee Harvey Oswald but officials have stated that the person in the picture is really Billy Lovelady, another employee of the Depository.

In a recent conversation with James Altgens in Dallas, the veteran photographer told me that neither he nor any of his colleagues has been able to take a picture of Billy Lovelady.

"It seems very strange," he observed, "for I really can't think of any reason why Mr. Lovelady should refuse to allow even one photo of himself to be taken."

"If I were in his position, I

Gordon Pollard

would certainly have some pictures taken to settle the matter for once and for all."

Mr. Altgens noted also that a newspaper photographer was sent from Fort Worth to take a picture of Lovelady but was arrested by the police and told to leave the city at once.

But perhaps the most startling aspect of the famous Altgens photo has received the least attention: the question of the clothing worn by the figure in the doorway.

The man at the entrance appears to be wearing a white undershirt and a dark shirt or jacket. At the time of the assas-

sination Lovelady was clad in a shirt with black and white vertical stripes which was buttoned to the neck. But at the time of his arrest Oswald was wearing a dark blue shirt over a white T-shirt.

Only moments after James Altgens had taken this picture, Motorcycle Officer Marrion Baker and Depository Superintendent Roy Truly entered the Depository and ran up one flight of stairs to the second floor lunchroom where they saw Oswald standing calmly.

This confrontation raises one of the most crucial questions in the entire Kennedy assassination controversy: could Oswald have run from the southeast corner window on the sixth floor to the lunchroom on the second floor in time for the meeting with Baker and Truly?

The Warren Commission conducted two tests. In the first Baker reached the second floor landing in one minute, 30 seconds and in the second he ran the course in one minute, 15 seconds. Secret Service Agent John Howlett covered the distance from the sixth floor to the lunchroom in one minute, 18 seconds the first time and in one minute, 14 seconds in the second test.

Therefore, taking the longest time of Howlett — Oswald (one minute, 18 seconds) and the shortest time of Baker (one minute, 15 seconds), Oswald would have arrived three seconds after Baker.

In other words, the Warren Commission itself concedes that Oswald had an alibi according to the fundamental principle of American law that any uncertainty or ambiguity be interpreted to the advantage of the accused.

Even if we take the shortest time of Howlett — Oswald (one minute, 14 seconds) and the longest time of Baker (one minute, 30 seconds), Oswald is only 16 seconds away from his alibi.

It is important to note also that the tests carried out by Agent Howlett did not allow for the time required to clean and hide the rifle nor did they provide for the delayed mechanical closing of the lunchroom door.

What is especially peculiar, however, is the mystery of the vanishing bottle of Coke. The Warren Report maintains that Oswald had nothing in his hands when seen in the lunchroom although both Baker and Truly stated at first that he was holding a bottle of Coke. Both police

Captain Fritz and FBI Agent James Bookhout reported that Oswald himself mentioned the Coke during his interrogation.

Commission Exhibit No. 3976 on page 679 of Volume XXVI of the Commission's Hearings and Exhibits is a photocopy of a handwritten deposition made by Marrion Baker who writes: "On the second floor where the lunch room is located, I saw a man standing in the lunchroom, drinking a Coke." Though still clearly legible, the words "drinking a Coke" have been crossed out.

If Oswald was indeed drinking a bottle of Coke, his alibi would be almost incontestable and, even without the Coke, it seems very probable.

During questioning on the night of the assassination, Oswald told FBI Agent Bookhout that he was having lunch in the second floor lunchroom immediately before the shooting and had noticed two men walking by in the hallway. He recalled that one of them was "Junior." James "Junior" Jarman testified that he had indeed walked past the lunchroom at the time mentioned by Oswald.

This would seem to leave open three possibilities: (1) that Oswald was on the sixth floor but made an amazing guess that out of 90 workers in the Depository Jarman would be passing the lunchroom at that particular time; (2) that Oswald was on the sixth floor but was capable of looking through four solid walls and consequently observed Jarman's movements; or (3) that Oswald was not on the sixth floor but was instead having lunch on the second where he noticed Jarman in the hallway.

Perhaps the most crucial single item of evidence in determining Oswald's innocence or guilt, however, is a photograph taken during the shooting by an eyewitness named Mary Ann Moorman.

This photo was taken just after the first shot had been fired and showed in the background the Texas School Book Depository. Deputy Sheriff John Wiseman who took the photo from Mrs. Moorman admitted that the background in the picture included the southeast corner window on the sixth floor of the Depository.

But this photograph has been suppressed without any explanation being offered and Mary Ann Moorman was not called as a witness by the Warren Commission.

Medicine Hat News May 3, 1967.

Nov. 23rd Special Agents James P. Hosty and James W. Bookhout produce a report based upon the previous day's interrogation of Lee Harvey Oswald. The coke gets a mention here:

Oswald stated that he went to lunch at approximately noon and he claimed he ate his lunch on the first floor in the lunchroom; however he went to the second floor where the Coca-Cola machine was located and obtained a bottle of Coca-Cola for his lunch. Oswald claimed to be on the first floor when President John F. Kennedy passed this building.

BTW there is no mention of no encounter, Baker or Truly in that statement.

On the 24th after Oswald's death, Bookhout comes with his solo report and in more detail on the issue of the Coke:

Oswald stated that on November 22, 1963, at the time of the search of the Texas School Book Depository building by Dallas police officers, he was on the second floor of said building, having just purchased a Coca-Cola from the soft-drink machine, at which time a police officer came into the room with pistol drawn and asked him if he worked there. Mr. Truly was present and verified that he was an employee and the police officer thereafter left the room and continued through the building. Oswald stated that he took this Coke down to the first floor and stood around and had lunch in the employees' lunch room.

The Fritz interrogation notes make a mention as well.

*Claims 2nd Floor Coke when off came in /
to 1st fl had lunch /*

The notes are thoroughly discussed later on.

And in Fritz's interrogation report

"I asked him what part of the building he was in at the time the President was shot, and he said that he was having his lunch about that time on the first floor. Mr. Truly had told me that one of the police officers had stopped this man immediately after the shooting somewhere near the back stairway, so I asked Oswald where he was when the police officer stopped him. He said he was on the second floor drinking a coca cola when the officer came in."

The following snippet of Fritz's WC testimony shows him stuttering through his bit and that despite Roy Truly's statement(s) he moved the encounter from the back stairway to the lunch room. This is odd by itself and indicated that Truly never told him about the lunch room encounter. Fritz with this statement says basically that Truly was wrong, and what was the actual investigation into this for them to come to that conclusion then?

Mr. BALL. At that time didn't you know that one of your officers, Baker, had seen Oswald on the second floor?

Mr. FRITZ. They told me about that down at the bookstore; I believe Mr. Truly or someone told me about it, told me they had met him--I think he told me, person who told me about, I believe told me that they met him on the stairway, but our investigation shows that he actually saw him in a lunchroom, a little lunchroom where they were eating, and he held his gun on this man and Mr. Truly told him that he worked there, and the officer let him go.

Mr. BALL. Did you question Oswald about that?

Mr. FRITZ. Yes, sir; I asked him about that and he knew that the officer stopped him all right.

Mr. BALL. Did you ask him what he was doing in the lunchroom?

Mr. FRITZ. He said he was having his lunch. He had a cheese sandwich and a Coca-Cola.

Mr. BALL. Did he tell you he was up there to get a Coca-Cola?

Mr. FRITZ. He said he had a Coca-Cola.

Harry Dean Holmes U.S.P.S. inspector, who was part of the last interrogation of Oswald, writes in his Dec. 17th report.

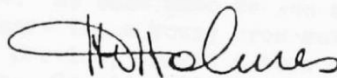
12-17-63

When asked if he didn't bring a sack with him the next morning to work, he stated that he did, and when asked as to the contents of the sack, he stated that it contained his lunch. Then, when asked as to the size or shape of the sack, he said "Oh, I don't recall, it may have a small sack or a large sack, you don't always find one that just fits your sandwiches." When asked as to where he placed the sack when he got in the car, he said in his lap, or possibly the front seat beside him, as he always did because he didn't want to get it crushed. He denied that he placed any package in the back seat. When advised that the driver stated that he had brought out a long parcel and placed it in the back seat, he stated "Oh, he must be mistaken or else thinking about some other time when he picked me up."

When asked as to his whereabouts at the time of the shooting, he stated that when lunch time came, and he didn't say which floor he was on, he said one of the Negro employees invited him to eat lunch with him and he stated "You go on down and send the elevator back up and I will join you in a few minutes." Before he could finish whatever he was doing, he stated, the commotion surrounding the assassination took place and when he went down stairs, a policeman questioned him as to his identification and his boss stated that "he is one of our employees" whereupon the policeman had him step aside momentarily. Following this, he simply walked out the front door of the building. I don't recall that anyone asked why he left or where or how he went. I just presumed that this had been covered in an earlier questioning.

A. J. IDELL IDENTIFICATION CARD---Captain Fritz asked him if he knew anyone by the name of A. J. Idell and he denied that he did. When asked if he had ever used this name as an alias, he also made a denial. In fact, he stated that he had never used the name, didn't know anyone by this name, and never had heard of the name before. Captain Fritz then asked him about the I.D. card he had in his pocket bearing such a name and he flared up and stated "I've told you all I'm going to about that card. You took notes, just read them for yourself, if you want to refresh your memory." He told Captain Fritz that "You have the card. Now you know as much about it as I do."

About 11:00 a.m. or a few minutes thereafter, someone handed through the door several hangers on which there were some trousers, shirts, and a couple of sweaters. When asked if he wanted to change any of his clothes before being transferred to the County jail, he said "Just give me one of these sweaters." He didn't like the one they handed him and insisted on putting on a black slip-over-sweater that had some jagged holes in it near the front of the right shoulder. One cuff was released while he slipped this over the head, following which he was again cuffed. During this change of clothing, Chief of Police Curry came into the room and discussed something in an inaudible undertone with Captain Fritz, apparently for the purpose of not letting Oswald hear what was being said. I have no idea what this conversation was, but just presume they were discussing the transfer of the prisoner. I did not go downstairs to witness the further transfer of the prisoner.



H. D. HOLMES
Postal Inspector
Dallas 22, Texas

However, when Holmes is asked explicitly about a Coke during his WC testimony, he vaguely recalls something apropos:

Mr. BELIN. By the way, where did this policeman stop him when he was coming down the stairs at the Book Depository on the day of the shooting?

Mr. HOLMES. He said it was in the vestibule.

Mr. BELIN. He said he was in the vestibule.

Mr. HOLMES. Or approaching the door to the vestibule. He was just coming, apparently, and I have never been in there myself. Apparently, there is two sets of doors, and he had come out to this front part.

Mr. BELIN. Did he state it was on what floor?

Mr. HOLMES. First floor. The front entrance to the first floor.

Mr. BELIN. Did he say anything about a Coca Cola or anything like that, if you remember?

Mr. HOLMES. Seems like he said he was drinking a Coca Cola, standing there by the Coca Cola machine drinking a Coca Cola.

Mr. BELIN. Anything else?

Mr. HOLMES. Nothing more than what I have already told you on it.

And later

Mr. HOLMES. He said when lunchtime came he was working in one of the upper floors with a Negro. The Negro said, "Come on and let's eat lunch together." Apparently both of them having a sack lunch. And he said, "You go ahead, send the elevator back up to me and I will come down just as soon as I am finished." And he didn't say what he was doing. There was a commotion outside, which he later rushed downstairs to go out to see what was going on. He didn't say whether he took the stairs down. He didn't say whether he took the elevator down. But he went downstairs, and as he went out the front, it seems as though he did have a coke with him, or he stopped at the coke machine, or somebody else was trying to get a coke, but there was a coke involved. He mentioned something about a coke.

Harry Dean Holmes who had become "highly trained" on using his memory in situations like these.....right. The thought of having that man testify against you based on his memory is frightening.



Here is a video of the second floor lunchroom encounter from The Trial of Lee Oswald TV Series.



26. NORTHWEST CORNER OF LUNCH ROOM.

A Backfire Noise

AT THE MOMENT the shots were fired, Roy S. Truly, director and superintendent of the Texas School Book Depository, was on his way to lunch with another company executive and they decided to look on as the President drove by.

"I heard what I thought was a backfire noise," Truly said. "Then I heard someone yell, 'Someone up there has a gun!'"

"That's my building!" Truly shouted back. "I work in there."

He was quickly joined by a policeman, and they ran up the steps together, the officer with gun drawn. The two men scrambled up the stairs to the second floor. As they made their way to a back stairway, the policeman saw Oswald standing beside a soft drink machine, sipping from a Coke bottle.

The officer ran toward Oswald and held the revolver at close range. "He's all right. He's one of my employees," assured Truly. The two men then continued on their way. Later, the employer described Oswald's demeanor in this incident as "cool as a cucumber—although he seemed a little bothered by the gun."

Oswald walked past a girl clerk who exclaimed, "Oh my land! the President has been shot!"

Washington Post Dec 1st 1963. ROKC Scan.

"Sipping from a coke bottle" And as a side note Truly indirectly confirms he chatted with Brennan before he went in, no catching up and storming up those stairs at all.

.....

WHAT WAS OSWALD WEARING?

- Marrion Baker

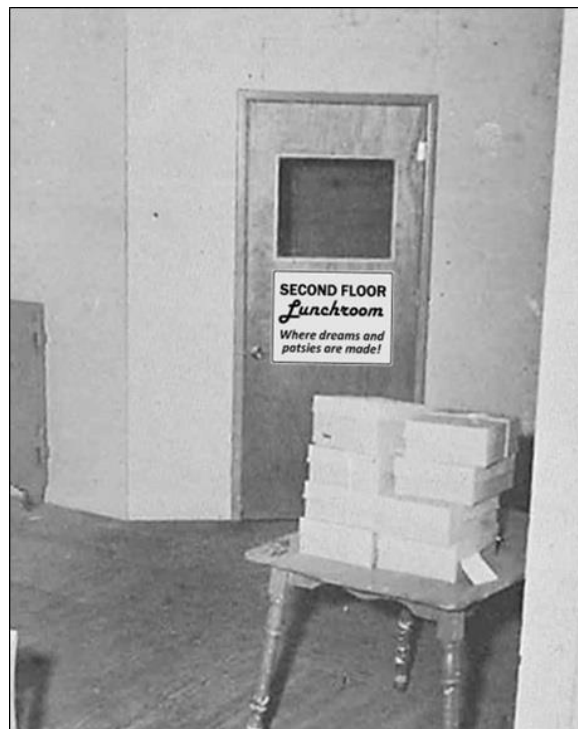
In his first D.P.D. affidavit from November 22 1963 Baker states that the man he had encountered on the third or fourth floor was wearing a light brown jacket.

In his [W.C. testimony](#) he said: "At that particular time I was looking at his face, and it seemed to me like he had a light-brown jacket on and maybe he was wearing some white looking shirt.

- Roy Truly

In his [Secret Service Report from December 4 1963](#) *he states: To the best of my knowledge when the police officer and I encountered Oswald in the lunch room on the second floor right after the shooting Oswald was wearing light colored clothing and probably a tee shirt.*

- Mrs. Robert Reid states in her handwritten statement of [November 23 1963 for the D.P.D.](#) That Oswald was wearing a white t-shirt.



By: Stan Dane.

Read the next two pages by Arch Kimbrough carefully, as Truly being interviewed just before he gives his W.C. testimony and states that he saw Lee Oswald wearing just a white T-shirt, of course matching Mrs. Reid's statement, but contradicting Marrion Baker's. So within three minutes after the shooting he had run down, gotten thru the confrontation inside the lunch room, got a coke from the machine, then encountered Mrs Reid, walked down the front stairs, then got his shirt from the Domino room and possibly guzzled down the coke or took it with him (something no one can recall) then talked to people near the front door and then made his way out.

Baker made his clothes' observation of memory of Oswald sitting across the room after his arrest, Reid and Truly did from Oswald working inside the building.

Owasso is just ten miles northeast of Tulsa. Actually we say we live in Tulsa. Vickie works there and I drive in at least once a day. However, Tulsa is bad enough. Very right-wing as you might expect. For reasons which I will explain to Annelise in my personal letter, I can't leave the state at the present time. I am about to contact Ruth again, however, and if anything comes of this (I have a particular mission in mind) I will let you and Garrison know. There are a number of little things which have

seemed important to me: for example, I talked to Roy Truly in March, '64; *See next page* he told me that when he saw Lee in the lunchroom area, Lee was wearing trousers and the white T-shirt. This corresponds, of course, with Mrs. Reid's testimony to the Commission. The Commission, however, did not ask Truly what Lee was wearing when he allegedly saw Lee after the assassination. (Truly volunteered to them that Lee was wearing the white T-shirt earlier that morning.) Baker was asked what Lee was wearing (in his testimony) and months after the event he stated that Lee was wearing the brown shirt, long-sleeved. Yet, in his original deposition given immediately after 11/22/63 he did not mention the long-sleeved shirt. (Again, from memory,) Thus, it boils down to two against one, and the one, Baker, after the fact, so to speak. The reason I make an issue of this is because the Commission insists that Lee left the building at 12:33 pm, two minutes after the 12:31 pm assassination. (The Commission finally moved this figure to 12:30 pm, I believe.) Yet, if Lee left the building entirely by way of the front door (onto Elm) at 12:33pm ~~while~~ dressed in trousers and a white T-shirt, how did he appear on the bus at 12:40pm (Commission time) in the long-sleeved brown shirt. Either he re-entered the building and went back down onto the first floor to the domino room (which would have changed the time angle entirely) to retrieve his long-sleeved shirt or he boarded the bus in trousers and a white T-shirt. The Commission cannot have this both ways. (Harold Wesiberg covers this also in WW 1, I think.) So far according to the Commission, there is only Mrs. Reid's word against Officer

Baker in this regard. However, I had the same frank spontaneous response from my talk with Roy Truly, and I talked to Truly the day he embarked for his Commission appearance in Washington.

These are small things, but indicative of what happened to LHO once he was safely dead. I also seriously dispute James Jarman's time signals. Jarman says he talked to Lee on the first floor (by a window) at around 9:30 AM, at which time people were gathering on the Dealey Plaza corners in preparation for the motorcade. Lee allegedly asked Jr. what the gathering was for and Jarman responded "to see the President." Yet, police statements in the Hearings and witness statements (made to me personally and also to be found in the Hearings) contend that NO CROWDS OF ANY SIZE GATHERED ON ANY OF THE STREET CORNERS UNTIL AT LEAST 11:30pm, particularly not in the Dealey Plaza area where the crowds, such as they were, were small by comparison with the Main Street gatherings. It is utterly preposterous for Jr. to maintain that crowds were gathering at Dealey Plaza as early as 9:30am. In the first place it was a noon hour motorcade, planned deliberately to take advantage of noon hour, lunch hour crowds. More exact, to my mind, is Lee's alleged statement that he had a sandwich with Jr. around 11:30-12x on the first floor. This is when the conversation about the crowds took place, in my opinion. Why did Jr. rearrange his time signals? Because he is a poor fish, a Negro in a town that manipulates negroes.

At any rate, this is another in a long line of statements made by Lee that the Commission insisted were "lies."

Decided to have fried chicken, carrots and rice for dinner.

WHERE DID BAKER AND TRULY GO AFTER THE ENCOUNTER.

- Roy Truly

In his [FBI Statement from November 22 1963](#) it states: "He and the officer then proceeded onto the roof of the building, where the officer conducted a thorough search but found nothing. They then searched the 7th floor of the building and by this time many officers were swarming through the building and he returned to the first floor of the building."

Roy Truly in his [first statement for the DPD \(November 23\)](#): "We then went up the stairs to the fifth floor. Where we found the elevator open. We took the elevator to the 7th floor and out on to the roof. We searched roof and a small room and also checked the landings. We could lookout to the tracks and the street below. We could not find anything. We started down on the elevator. The officer took a hurried look on a couple floors on the way down."

His [Secret Service Statement from December 8 1963](#) states: "The officer and I then proceeded to the stairway and continued on up to about the fifth floor where I noticed a freight elevator. We rode the freight elevator up to the seventh floor and ran up a little stair way to a small penthouse which had a door opening on to the roof. We made a quick examination of the roof-top area and the officer over the lot below. We stopped momentarily on the other floors for a quick look and then returned to the first floor."

Truly's W.C. testimony:

Mr. BELIN. Now, Mr. Truly, did you notice when you got to the third floor—first of all. On the second floor, was there any elevator there?

Mr. TRULY. No, sir.

Mr. BELIN. What about the third floor?

Mr. TRULY. No, sir.

Mr. BELIN. Fourth floor?

Mr. TRULY. No, I am sure not.

Mr. BELIN. What about the fifth floor?

Mr. TRULY. When we reached the fifth floor, the east elevator was on that floor.

Mr. BELIN. What about the west elevator? Was that on the fifth floor?

Mr. TRULY. No, sir. I am sure it wasn't, or I could not have seen the east elevator.

Mr. BELIN. All right.

Mr. TRULY. I am almost positive that it wasn't there.

Mr. DULLES. You said you released the elevator and let it go down?

Mr. TRULY. No; the east elevator was the one on the fifth floor.

Mr. BELIN. Now, Exhibit 487 appears to be a diagram of the fifth floor. As I understand it, you might mark on that diagram the way you went from the stairs over to the east elevator.

Mr. TRULY. Well, I started around towards the stairway, and then I noted that this east elevator was there. So I told the officer, "Come on, here is an elevator," and then we ran down to the east side, and got on the east elevator.

Mr. BELIN. Could you put the letter "T" at the end of that line, please?

All right. Now, where did you go with the east elevator, to what floor?

Mr. TRULY. We rode the east elevator to the seventh floor.

Mr. BELIN. Did you stop at the sixth floor at all?

Mr. TRULY. No, sir.

Mr. BELIN. What did you do when you got to the seventh floor?

Mr. TRULY. We ran up a little stairway that leads out through a little penthouse on to the roof.

Mr. BELIN. What did you do on the roof?

Mr. TRULY. We ran immediately to the west side of the building. There is a wall around the building that you cannot see over without getting your foot between the mortar of the stones and, or some such toehold. We did that and looked over the ground and the railroad tracks below. There we saw many officers and a lot of spectators, people running up and down.

Mr. BELIN. Did the officer say to you why he wanted to go up to the roof?

Mr. TRULY. No. At that time, he didn't.

Mr. BELIN. Did he ever prior to meeting you again on March 20th tell you why he wanted to go on the roof?

Mr. TRULY. No, sir.

Mr. BELIN. Where did you think the shots came from?

Mr. TRULY. I thought the shots came from the vicinity of the railroad or the WPA project, behind the WPA project west of the building.

Mr. BELIN. Did you have any conversation with the officer that you can remember? About where you thought the shots came from?

Mr. TRULY. Yes. When some time in the course, I believe, after we reached the roof, the officer looked down over the boxcars and the railroad tracks and the crowd below. Then he looked around the edge of the roof for any evidence of anybody being there. And then looked up at the runways and the big sign on the roof. He saw nothing. He came over. And some time about then I said, "Officer, I think, 'let's back up."

- Marrion Baker according to the story he and Truly told the WC, the Oswald confrontation happened on the second floor. The two men then ran up three floors and there Truly noticed that the East elevator was available. They took that elevator up to the seventh floor. The West elevator was not mentioned, but do remember that Jack Dougherty took the West elevator down after the shooting!

Baker's WC testimony however paints a different picture:

Mr. Belin. All right. After going up the stairways, do you know what numbered floor it was—I will ask you this, did you take the stairway all the way to the top?

Mr. Baker. No, sir; we caught that elevator, it seemed like we went up either one or two floors, and Mr. Truly said "Let's take the elevator, here it is."

This as I pointed out earlier, coincides nicely with the apprehension of someone on the third or fourth floor as Baker had originally written in his very first affidavit.

During his [HSCA testimony](#) Baker said: "I turned away and went up two more flights of stairs with Mr. Truly, Then we took the elevator to the top. We didn't see anybody." Which creates an issue, since the lifts were on the fifth floor, and the lunch room encounter was on the second.

In Larry Sneed's [No More Silence](#) (p 125) Baker says: "When we went about on the roof, I saw immediately there was no way anyone could shoot from the rooftop because the ledge around it was too high. You'd have to stand up on top of the edge to be seen. There was also an old neon sign up there, so we climbed up on that sign, but there was no way you could shoot straight. We also checked an old motor house that covered a motor or something, but I wasn't very big and there was nothing in it. You could see that no shots could have come from up there just as soon as you got up there and looked around. I then went to the edge and kind of raised myself up to get up high enough to look over. Most of the people had gone by that time, and very few were moving around. Really, I didn't pay any attention to those people down there. There were very few, and it looked to me like I saw some police officers going somewhere around those tracks. So, after several minutes on the roof, we turned around and came back down."

In Gary Savage's book ['First Day Evidence'](#) Baker states: "We couldn't get anyone to send the freight elevator down. In giving the place a quick check. I found nothing that seemed out of the ordinary, so I started back to see what had happened. Not knowing for sure what had happened. I was limited in what I could legally do."

- Dorothy Garner in the [Martha J Stroud Document](#) clearly stated she saw Truly and the policeman come up after the girls had descended the stairs.
- Stavis Ellis said in a 1992 interview with Denis Morissette that "Baker did not go on the roof."
- And then there is Bonnie Ray Williams who during his [W.C. Testimony](#) stated

Mr. BALL. Now, when you were questioned by the FBI agents, talking to Mr. Odum and Mr. Griffin, they reported in writing here that while you were standing at the west end of the building on the fifth floor, a police officer came up on the elevator and looked all around the fifth floor and left the floor. Did you see anything like that?

Mr. WILLIAMS. Well, at the time I was up there I saw a motorcycle policeman. He came up. And the only thing I saw of him was his white helmet.

Mr. BALL. What did he

Mr. WILLIAMS. He just came around, and around to the elevator.

Mr. BALL. Which elevator?

Mr. WILLIAMS. I believe it was the east elevator.

Mr. BALL. Did you see anybody with him?

Mr. WILLIAMS. I did not.

Mr. BALL. You were only able to see the top of his helmet?

Mr. WILLIAMS. Yes, sir.

Mr. BALL. You could only see the top of his helmet

Mr. WILLIAMS. Yes, sir; that is the only thing I saw about it.

Baker was taller than Truly, add on his helmet. Have a quick peek for comparison in the video below. It is well possible that Williams saw Baker's top of his helmet and not Truly. If this were Baker then they had made their way up in the East elevator!

In the video below you will see Baker and Truly filmed by Alyea. This shows that Baker was a bit economical with the truth during his WC testimony, as he stated that when he got down from the elevator, he left Truly there and made his way outside to get on his bike and go immediately to Parkland.



On the next pages documents pertaining:

- Deputy Sheriff John Wiseman, who found access to the roof to be locked by a hook latch. There is no one else who can attest to them being up there and looking over the edge and spending THAT much time on that roof. Page 108.
- Roy Truly is guarding the door afterwards alongside with Erick Kaminski as stated by Assistant Chief of Police Charles Batchelor (Box 14 folder 4 item 9). Pages [22](#), [23](#) and [24](#) or scroll down further below to pages 109-111. Kaminski however is a late arrival, so from a timing p.o.v. it seems unlikely that he could have encountered Oswald.
- Peggy Joyce Hawkins is on Revill's list! Shelley is absent. And 4 employees arrived just before and after 3 PM! Other female employees, such as Stella Mae Jakob and Gloria Holt never made it back in and left for home! The Revill list is on pages 112-113.

COUNTY OF DALLAS SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT

SUPPLEMENTARY INVESTIGATION REPORT

Name of Complainant

Serial No.

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

Offense

John Wiseman, Deputy Sheriff, Dallas County Sheriff's Department.

DETAILS OF OFFENSE, PROGRESS OF INVESTIGATION, ETC.
(Investigating Officer must sign)

Date Nov 23, 1963 19

I was standing in front of the Sheriff's Office at 505 Main Street, Dallas when the President passed and the car went around the corner and a few more cars had passed when I heard a shot and I knew something had happened. I ran at once to the corner of Houston and Main Street and out into the street when the second and third shots ran out. I ran on across Houston Street, then across the park to where a policeman was having trouble with his motorcycle and I saw a man laying on the grass. This man laying on the grass said the shots came from the building and he was pointing to the old Sexton Building. I talked to a Marilyn Sitzman, 202 S. Lancaster who said her boss, Abraham Zaprutes, RI 8 6071, had movies of the shooting. She said the shots came from that way and she pointed also to the old Sexton building. I ran at once to the Sexton Building and went in. I asked some woman how many doors lead out of the building and she said 4. I left the building and found some DPD patrolmen and we came back to the building. I ran up the stairs and the patrolmen started trying to get more help to search the building. I went up the stairs to the 7th floor and started up into the attic and noticed that the door to the roof was locked on the inside with a gate type hook latch. I stopped and started back down the stairs taking a quick look on each floor. I met more officers on the 2nd floor and then in a few minutes the place had maybe 50 officers in it. A better search was started floor by floor. About the time we got started on the 3th floor, Deputy Sheriff Luke Mooney found some spent bullets. An officer of the Dallas Police Department told us all to get on one side of the room and make one clean sweep of the entire floor to see if we could find the rifle. As we worked our way across the room which was filled with boxes, we got to the front of the stairway when Deputy Sheriff Eugene Boone said, "here is the gun". It was about 4 feet in front of me in the aisle in which I was working. Deputy Boone stayed at one end of the aisle where the gun was spotted and I stayed at the other end of the aisle so that nothing would be touched. Officer Day of the DPD Crime Lab came and took pictures of the gun in its hiding spot behind the boxes and then removed it from this spot. I then left the building and came back to the Sheriff's Office to talk with witnesses. A Mrs. Mary Moorman was in the office with a picture of the President getting shot.

I recommend this case be declared	Unfounded <input type="checkbox"/>	Case declared	Inactive (not cleared) <input type="checkbox"/>
	Inactive (not cleared) <input type="checkbox"/>		Unfounded <input type="checkbox"/>
	Cleared by Arrest <input type="checkbox"/>		
Signed _____	Investigating Officer	Signed _____	Commanding Officer

DECKER EXHIBIT No. 5323--Continued

We then translated that it was thought the President had been shot. Lumpkin asked instructions of Chief Curry in the lead car, and Curry instructed Lumpkin to meet him at Parkland Hospital. Lumpkin proceeded to Parkland Hospital with the motorcycle escort, with the President's, Vice-President's and several other cars of the motorcade at a Code 3 speed.

Upon arrival at the hospital, it was observed the President was being taken from the car and into the hospital. At that time, Lumpkin suggested to Chief Curry that he take the Homicide Detectives back to Elm and Houston Streets from where it was thought that the shots were fired at the President and the Governor from the Texas School Book Depository, a seven-story building located on the northwest corner of Elm and Houston Streets.

Upon arrival at the Texas School Book Depository, we found that Inspector J. H. Sawyer was in front of the building and, with assistance from other officers, was in the process of detaining everyone who had any knowledge whatsoever of the shooting. This was discussed with Sawyer. We decided that we would get all persons in that category away from the crowd by sending them to the Sheriff's Office at Main and Houston to be held for further interrogation. Homicide Detective F. M. Turner was sent to the Sheriff's Office to represent the Homicide and Robbery Bureau of the Dallas Police Department in interrogating these witnesses. Detective B.L. Senkel was released back to Captain Fritz to assist in the investigation.

Sawyer had placed guards on the building to prevent anyone from going in or coming out. Sawyer organized a detail to check all persons in automobiles on the parking lot surrounding the Texas School Book Depository Building, taking their names, telephone numbers, addresses, and place of employment, and later on in the afternoon those vehicles that were not taken out were checked for license number. Several members of the United States Alcohol Tax Unit assisted in the search.

At that time Lumpkin entered the building and instructed that it be completely sealed off, that no one be allowed to leave or enter. Lieutenant Erich Kaminski was placed on the inner door of the building, and Lieutenant Jack Revill, together with Detective H. H. Davis, Jr. and Detective Tommy Tompkins and several other detectives, were instructed to clear the building of employees by office, and floor by floor.

As each office and floor was cleared, the employees were stopped by Kaminski and Mr. Truly, manager of the firm, at the front door where

their names, addresses and telephone numbers were written down, and they were identified by Mr. Truly as to their employment. As these employees were taken from their place of work, the area was searched by Revill's group and locked up, if the area could be locked.

Uniformed men were posted on the stairways and elevators to allow no one, with the exception of police officers, to pass. A few minutes after arrival at the building, Mr. Truly, building manager, went to Lumpkin and stated that he had some information that one of his employees that had been there until a few minutes earlier was now missing. Lumpkin took Mr. Truly to the sixth floor where he introduced him to Fritz, Homicide and Robbery Bureau. Mr. Truly related his story to Fritz.

As the building was cleared, it was determined by Fritz and several Homicide detectives that the shots were fired from a window on the southeast corner of the sixth floor, where three cartridge cases were found. Lumpkin then instructed Revill to organize his team against the east wall of the building on the sixth floor and make a systematic search from east to west, checking all boxes, crates, books, etc. A member of Revill's searching party, before completion of the search, found the rifle that was thought to have been used.

Dallas Police Department Crime Scene Search detail under Lieutenant Carl Day and Detective R. L. Studebaker arrived shortly and began processing the building for evidence. It was not known at this time whether or not the person firing the shots was hiding in the building or had escaped.

After the Crime Scene crew had taken over on the sixth floor, Lumpkin instructed Lieutenant J. F. Dyson to organize a search crew and begin on the roof with the aid of firemen's ladders and lights, making a complete and systematic search from the roof to the basement, posting a man on each floor after the search was completed to let no one back in except police officers.

Lumpkin instructed Revill to organize a search group, begin his search in the basement and search to the roof. Both search groups went over each other's area twice. It was ascertained that no suspect was hiding in the building.

✓ Pierce Allman, Channel 8 photographer, had gotten into the building prior to our sealing it off and was allowed to stay. He did not get in the way and was very cooperative with the officers conducting the search. All other persons, including the press, was kept outside the building until

Roy Truly being interviewed on the first floor after 14:45. I have not seen or heard anything about this ever before. I would love to get my hands on this.

the complete systematic search was made for the suspect and until a search had been made for physical evidence.

At about 2:45 p.m., these searches were completed, however, the Crime Scene Search Section, Lieutenant Carl Day, Detective R. L. Studebaker and Detective J. H. Hicks, had several more hours of work in the building. At this time, Lumpkin had the news and press men assembled in one group on the outside of the building. They were accompanied by two police officers to the sixth floor, kept outside of a line where the Crime Scene Search was dusting for fingerprints, and allowed to take pictures. Lumpkin then had the police escort the newsmen back to the first floor where they interviewed Mr. Truly briefly, and escorted outside the building and the building was locked. No other requests were granted at that time. Guards were placed on all entrances of the building.

At that time, Lumpkin released all traffic and radio patrolmen guarding around the building, with the exception of the guards on the doors. Sawyer and Lumpkin returned to Police Headquarters.

At approximately 12:35 p.m., Deputy Chief M. W. Stevenson, who was at the Trade Mart, was advised by Captain J. M. Souter and Dave Grant, Secret Service Agent, that the President had been hit. Stevenson asked where it occurred and they said near the Triple Underpass on Elm Street, and that they were enroute to Parkland Hospital with the President. Stevenson immediately notified Captain J. W. Fritz, Homicide Bureau, and two Homicide detectives, relieved them of their assignment and placed Fritz in charge of the investigation.

As soon as possible, Stevenson released fourteen (14) other detectives and supervisory personnel of the detectives office, instructed them to notify headquarters that they were on the air ready for assignments, and if not otherwise instructed from headquarters, to report to Elm and Houston Streets to assist in the search of the building, as it was reported at that time there was a possibility the suspect was still in the building.

As soon as it was determined definitely that the presidential party would not arrive at the Trade Mart, the announcement was made by Mr. Erich Johnson and the crowd began an orderly exit from the building. Stevenson contacted the Captains in charge on the various floors, instructing them to release security personnel under their command to report for duty, and to retain only what was necessary to assist in the orderly exit from the building of the crowd.

E

Capt. FRITZ:

All contacted except as noted

Gannaway

22 November 1963

Captain W. P. Gannaway
Special Service Bureau
Dallas Police Department

Thru:
Lieutenant Jack Revill
Criminal Intelligence Section
Special Service Bureau
Dallas Police Department

SUBJECT: TEXAS SCHOOL BOOK DEPOSITORY
411 ELM

Sir:

The following is a list of the names and addresses of the employees of
SUBJECT location.

NAME	REF. INT.	ADDRESS
HARVEY LEE OSWALD	NONE	605 ELSEBETH
AVERY DAVIS	NONE	903 WESMONT
JUDY MCCULLY	NONE	4114 EMERSON
RUTH NELSON	NONE	6118 GOLIAD
MARY HOLLIS	NONE	BOX 5944 DALLAS
VICKIE ADAMS	NONE	3651 FONTANA DRIVE
✓ CHARLES DOUGLAS GIVINS	NONE	NO ADDRESS
O. V. CAMPBELL	NONE	7120 TWIN TREE LANE
OTIS N. WILLIAMS	NONE	3429 SOUTHWESTERN BLVD.
DORIS BURNS	NONE	2617 SHELBY
Not Home MRS. JIM REESE WH89324	NONE	704 N. MADISON
Not Home DENA CASE	NONE	1703 S. VERNON
MRS. H. G. WHITAKER	NONE	1035 GLEN PARK DRIVE
PAT LAWRENCE	NONE	302 N. WINDOMERE
✓ DANNY GARCIA ARCE	NONE	1502 BENNETT
✓ BONNIE RAY WILLIAMS	NONE	1502 AVENUE B APT. B.
RAY EDWARD LEWIS	NONE	2903 SOUTH BLVD.
LAWRENCE S. FORD	NONE	303 N. FOREST CREST, GARLAND, TEXAS
Not Home RAY EDWARD LEWIS	NONE	2903 SOUTH BLVD. Apt 105
TERRENCE S. FORD	NONE	303 N. FOREST CREST
Not Home EDDIE PEPPER	NONE	3402 MUNGER
✓ MRS. ROBERT A. REID	NONE	1914 ELMWOOD BLVD.
JOE RODRIGUEZ MOLINA	INT. 2370-9-49	4306 BROWN
Not Home SANDRA SUE KRAMER	none	404 E. NINETH
MRS. J. E. DEAN	INT. 2392-16	7727 BEARDEN LANE

✓ Roy S. Truly

✓ ~~LINNE MAE RANDE~~

✓ JACK E. DOUGHERTY

✓ JAMES EARL JARMAN

✓ BILLY NOLAN LOVE LADY

PAGE 1

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	NAME	REF. INT.	ADDRESS
<i>Not Home</i>	HAROLD DEAN NORMAN	NONE	1858 BEULAH PLACE
	CARL EDWARD JONES	NONE	3709 SPRING
	✓ BUELL WESLEY FRAZIER	NONE	2439 W. FIFTH
			IRVING, TEXAS
	JOE EARL JARMAN	NONE	3942 ATLANTA
	DOROTHY GARNER	NONE	911 ROYAL
			FORNEY, TEXAS
	JANE BERRY	NONE	3126 LEMMON, APT. 2
<i>Not Home</i>	BETTY FOSTER	NONE	5723 MARGUETTA 6827 LEWIS
	MRS. ELSIE DORMAN	NONE	1233 E. LOUISIANA
<i>Not Home</i>	MRS. OLIVER HOPSON	NONE W# 2-4743	1717 WAYERLY GONE to Gatesville - be back SUN Even.
	BETTY THORNTON	NONE	3807 ROLINDA
<i>Not Home</i>	SANDRA STYLER	NONE	2102 GRAUWYLER
			IRVING, TEXAS
	MRS. R.A. REID	NONE	1914 ELMWOOD
	✓ GENEVA L. HINE	NONE	2305 OAKDALE ROAD ✓
<i>Not Home</i>	MARTHA REED	NONE	338 W. TENTH
	SARA STANTON	NONE	227 N. EMMING
	MRS. ROBERT E. SANDERS	NONE	4226 DELMAR
<i>Not Home</i>	HERBERT LESTER JUNKER	NONE	1709 LINDY LANE GONE to Shreveport be back Tues.
			IRVING, TEXAS
	L.R. VILES	NONE	3210 ST. CROIX
	(Left building approximately 12:15 pm, was across the street when shots were fired returned to building at 3:10 pm)		CH-7-3854
	MRS. A.D. DICKERSON	NONE	7310 BRIERFIELD DRIVE
			CA-4-4792
	MARG LEE WILLIAMS	NONE	3718 INWOOD ROAD
			LA-8-1775
	MRS. HERMAN M. CLAY	NONE	6934 CASA LOMA
			DA-1-2761
<i>Not Home</i>	GEORGIA RUTH HENDRIX	NONE	2011 N. PRAIRIE
			TA-3-2615
	PEGGY BIGLER HAWKINS	NONE	2719 CUMBERLAND DRIVE
			MESQUITE, TEXAS, BR-9-3525
	The below listed employees of SUBJECT organization left the building at 12:15 pm, and were standing across the street. They observed the assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY, and returned at 2:55 pm.		
	MRS. WILLIAM V. PARKER	NONE	5916 ELLSWORTH
			TA-3-7600
	DOLORIS P. KOONAS	NONE	825 ARPEGE
			FR-4-7251
	VIRGIE RACKLEY	NONE	BOX 573, FERRIS, TEXAS
			544-3827

Lee Oswald was much longer in the T.S.B.D. than has been assumed by the Warren Commission.

IF THE 2ND FLOOR LUNCH ROOM ENCOUNTER DID NOT HAPPEN, THEN WAS OSWALD ENCOUNTERED SOMEWHERE ELSE?

Some of the researchers think Oswald walked up the stairs inside the first floor vestibule, to go through the corridor on the second floor, passed the door, moving from right to left, and got his coke. It is possible, but the Hosty handwritten report and the joint Bookhout/Hosty report points to Oswald getting the Coke *for* having his lunch. But it gets much better as there are news reports and statements, which come in various guises and show Oswald was encountered on the first floor instead, while trying to leave the building. It is even possible that Baker never saw Oswald until he was brought in while Baker had his affidavit taken by Marvin Johnson and even then he did **not** point him out as the guy he apprehended. Had he done so the interrogation notes/reports would make mention of Baker as a prime witness. Nor did Johnson walk over to Fritz to point this clincher out there and then! The second floor lunch room encounter did not exist publicly until early afternoon on the 23rd.

- Bob Considine of the Hearst Press, for example, was told that Oswald had been questioned inside the building "almost before the smoke from the assassin's gun had disappeared." That hardly sounds like an encounter on the second floor does it? Various newspapers made reference to a so called first floor encounter instead of the second floor lunch room encounter.
- Roy Truly was overheard by Kent Biffle who reported in the November 23 edition of the Dallas Morning News: *"In a storage room on the first floor, the officer, gun drawn, spotted Oswald. Does this man work here? The officer reportedly asked Truly. Truly, who said he had interviewed and had hired Oswald a couple of months earlier reportedly told the policeman that Oswald was a worker."*

6—Section 1 The Dallas Morning News Saturday, November 23, 1963 ****

Suspected Killer Defected

<p>Lee Harvey Oswald, charged with murdering the President and a Dallas policeman, defected to Russia in 1959.</p> <p>In 1962, he returned to the U.S.</p> <p>In August this year he passed out pro-Castro leaflets on a New Orleans street.</p> <p>On Sept. 28 President Kennedy</p>	<p>announced plans for a trip to Dallas.</p> <p>A few days later Oswald got a job in the Texas School Book Depository Building, overlooking the motorcade route.</p> <p>On Oct. 14 he rented a room in Dallas.</p> <p>Friday Oswald was seen by R. S. Truly and a Dallas policeman</p>	<p>in the book firm building just after a barrage of shots from the sixth floor struck President John Kennedy and Gov. John Connally.</p> <p>O. V. Campbell, vice-president of the firm, said he and Truly, superintendent of the firm, were standing in front of the building at 411 Elm when the shooting started.</p>	<p>Campbell said he ran toward a grassy knoll west of the building where he thought the sniper had hidden. He said Truly and an officer ran into the building.</p> <p>In a storage room on the first floor, the officer, gun drawn, spotted Oswald. "Does this man work here?" the officer reportedly asked Truly.</p>	<p>Truly, who said he had interviewed and hired Oswald a "couple of months earlier," reportedly told the policeman that Oswald was a worker.</p> <p>The policeman and Truly continued their search. Oswald later failed to report at a 1:15 p.m. roll call of employees. Truly reported this to police.</p>
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- In connection to Kent Biffle overhearing Truly he makes a mention of this again in the *DMN edition from November 21 2000*: *"Hours dragged by. The building superintendent showed up with some papers in his hand. I listened as he told detectives about Lee Oswald failing to show up at a roll call. My impression is there was an earlier roll call but it was inconclusive inasmuch as several employees were missing. This time, however, all were accounted for but Oswald. I jotted down all the Oswald information. The description and address came from company records already examined by the superintendent. **The***

superintendent would recall later that he and a policeman met Oswald as they charged into the building after the shots were fired."

- Ochus Campbell, the vice president of the TSBD stated in the NYHT on November 22: "Shortly after the shooting we raced back into the building. We had been outside watching the parade. We saw him (Oswald) in a small storage room on the ground floor. Then we noticed he was gone." Mr. Campbell added: "Of course he and the others were on their lunch hour but he did not have permission to leave the building and we haven't seen him since." There were several employees missing after the assassination-B.K.

Capture: 'It's All Over Now'

"It's all over now," said Lee Harvey Oswald softly. He had just been dragged screaming from a movie theater in Dallas' Oak Cliff suburb where police say he shot a policeman and was now submissive as the dead policeman's partner brought him to headquarters for questioning in the rifle slaying of the President.

Less than three hours later the 24-year-old ex-Marine was jailed as the "prime suspect" in the assassination.

The theater is four miles from where President Kennedy was shot at Houston and Elm Sts.

Police got a call that a man answering the description of the suspected assassin had entered the Texas Theater. Patrolman J. D. Tippit and M. N. MacDonald followed. An usher told them the shabbily-dressed man had run into the theater a short time before. They spotted the slim balding, 5 foot, nine-inch man crouched near a red-lighted exit door. They yelled.

Patrolman Tippit fired once. Oswald fired once and Patrolman Tippit fell dead. Patrolman MacDonald then rushed Oswald and they struggled. Oswald was subdued. Patrolman McDonald was slashed several times across the face with a gun butt in the struggle, he said.

As Patrolman MacDonald led the red-shirted suspect from the theater, a crowd of several hundred people milled about the entrance.

Rumor had spread that President Kennedy's killer was in the movie theater. To the people outside, Oswald was Kennedy's killer. They milled about threateningly as other police were called to hold them back.

The suspect was rushed by squad car to headquarters.

Dallas Police Capt. Patrick Gannaway said late yesterday that Oswald has worked for the Texas Textbook Depository at Elm and Main Sts. for about a month.

It was from the firm's sixth floor offices that the shots which killed the President are thought to have come.

Capt. Gannaway said a Mauser rifle was found on a fifth floor landing of the building, which overlooks Elm and Houston and is a scant one hundred feet from where the President was shot.

Ochus V. Campbell, vice-president of the textbook firm, said Oswald's duties were to fill orders and wrap books, and that the sixth floor of the 7-story building would have been easily accessible to Oswald.

Mr. Campbell said, "Shortly after the shooting we raced back into the building. We had been outside watching the parade. We saw him (Oswald) in a small storage room on the ground floor. Then we noticed he was gone."

Mr. Campbell added: "Of course Oswald and the others were on their lunch hour but he did not have permission to leave the building and we haven't seen him since."

Dallas police said Oswald was a chairman of a local "Fair Play for Cuba Committee."

He had come home, they said, from more than three years in the Soviet Union sometime between late fall last year, when he, his Russian wife and their child were granted exit permits, and this year. Police could not immediately account for his whereabouts for the last year.

He went to work at the textbook depository about 30 days ago.

His fellow employees speak of him as being "shabby" most of the time. They described his rather limp "red" or "brown" shirt and his rumpled trousers.

Information about Oswald's wife and child was not available, police said.

It was in Moscow on Oct. 31, two and a half weeks after he went there as a tourist, that Oswald said he wanted to become a Soviet citizen "purely for political reasons." He told reporters, "I will never return to the United States."

He said that he would not give his reasons "until after I receive my Soviet citizenship."

He apparently had flown to the Russian capital Oct. 15 from Fort Worth, and the next day wrote to the Supreme Soviet asking for Soviet citizenship.

He told reporters he would not discuss his application because "I am afraid what I say may be distorted by the newspapers." He said at that time that the Russian authorities "might not want me to say anything." Embassy officials in Moscow said that he had recently been released from the U. S. Marine Corps and did not have a job.

As he walked away from the American Embassy in Moscow, he said "I'm through."

A year later Oswald was reported working in Russia, but there had been no word from him.

Later he was quoted as saying, "I saw my mother as a worker, always with less than we could use," but he said his childhood was happy. He said he thought his mother would not understand why he fled to Russia.

His mother was identified as Mrs. Marguerite Oswald, a widow. Her address in 1959 was 3006 Bristol Rd. Fort Worth, Tex.

He returned to Fort Worth from Russia last year. He said he spent his time in the Soviet Union working in a factory in Minsk, and left only after he became disillusioned with life under Communist rule, he said.

His change of heart came in the fall of 1962, he said, and he applied for a passport with his Russian wife and their child.

The passport was issued and the Soviet Union granted exit permits for the Oswald family.

He became a wrapper and handyman at the Texas Textbook Depository.

Police said Oswald has a brother, R. L. Oswald, living at 7313 Davenport in Fort Worth. It was his sister-in-law, Mrs. R. L. Oswald, who said in 1959: "I always thought he was an average guy but I sure don't now." Mrs. Oswald was unable to be reached yesterday.

New York police said they have no record of Oswald in any crimes here.

According to Carlos Bringuier of the Cuban Student Directory in New Orleans, Oswald was in New Orleans two months ago as the chairman of a pro-Castro "Fair Play for Cuba Committee."

Oswald and several Cubans were allegedly arrested two months ago in New Orleans for passing out pro-Communist literature.

When Oswald was in Moscow in 1959 he said it "was like getting out of prison" when he left America to seek Soviet citizenship. He was denied Soviet citizenship, but he is reported to have said that he would like to go to Cuba to join Fidel Castro.

Edward Scannell Butler III, of the Information Council of the Americas, said he once debated communism with Oswald. He did not say when or where.

A photograph in the New York offices of United Press International shows Oswald in a Moscow Hotel room on Nov. 14, 1959. He has a crew cut and looks every inch the Marine he was for three years.

The Fort Worth Star Telegram says Oswald was reported en route home from Russia June 8, 1962. The next day he was put aboard the boat with his wife and child. No information on when he arrived has been released yet.

But Lee Harvey Oswald came home to Dallas, to pack textbooks.

Yesterday his brownish-colored jacket was found in a parking lot near the theater where he is accused of shooting Patrolman Tippit. The crowd left the movie theater. But the marquee lights were still on.

The program: "Cry Battle" and "War Is Hell."

- Detective Ed Hicks is quoted in the London Free Press on November 23 and in various other newspapers saying: "As the Presidential limousine sped to the hospital the police dragnet went into action. Hicks said at just about that time, Oswald came out of the front door of the red bricked warehouse. A policeman asked him where he was going. He said he wanted to see what all the excitement was all about."

The London Evening Free Press

Western Ontario's Foremost Newspaper

SECTION ONE

115th YEAR OF PUBLICATION LONDON, ONTARIO, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1963—108 PAGES WEATHER—SHOW SQUALLS, HIGH OF 35. MAP, STORY PAGE 28.

Lee Harvey Oswald faces mobsters in Dallas police photo. He is normally charged with murdering Kennedy.

Oswald Sane Says Officer In Dallas

DALLAS, Tex. (AP)—Dallas blacks from the scene of President Kennedy's assassination, a slender, black-haired man, today said he was sane and was not a mobster. He was charged with murdering Kennedy.

While an angry mobster, he said, he was sane and was not a mobster. He was charged with murdering Kennedy.

He was sane and was not a mobster. He was charged with murdering Kennedy.

Oswald's wife, Marina, with their child and Mrs. Marguerite Oswald.

He was sane and was not a mobster. He was charged with murdering Kennedy.

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Johnson Shoulders Burden

WASHINGTON (AP)—Lyndon B. Johnson shouldered the full massive burden of duty today in the tempo set by his first order as President—"now let's get a move on."

He was sane and was not a mobster. He was charged with murdering Kennedy.

He was sane and was not a mobster. He was charged with murdering Kennedy.

He was sane and was not a mobster. He was charged with murdering Kennedy.

President Johnson starts first full day as chief executive. Homer Thornberry, D-Tex., accompanies him. (AP)

'Personal Tragedy' for Canadians

OTTAWA (AP)—President's death is a tragedy for Canadians. It is a personal tragedy for Canadians.

It is a personal tragedy for Canadians. It is a personal tragedy for Canadians.

It is a personal tragedy for Canadians. It is a personal tragedy for Canadians.

As The World Wags On International Tragedy

By ARTHUR R. FORD
Free Press Editor Emeritus

The whole civilized world has been shocked by the assassination of President John F. Kennedy in Dallas, Texas, Canada, as the neighbors of the United States, is particularly shocked by this untimely and tragic death to a President only 46 years of age and at the height of his career. His death at the present juncture of American and world affairs is an international tragedy. He had been badly facing the racial problem, which has torn the United States apart, and has been a leader in a supreme effort for reconciliation with Russia in a hopeful movement towards disarmament.

President Kennedy is fourth cousin of the White House to have been assassinated while in office. President Abraham Lincoln was shot by a mad Southerner after the close of the American Civil War. The citizens of London were shot at that time that a great memorial service was held, headed by the mayor. Later, Presidents Garfield and McKinley were shot by crazed men.

Now comes the death of President Kennedy. He has been succeeded by Vice-President Lyndon Johnson who may be able to use his influence to bring order out of what could easily be chaos. He is a man of sound judgment, who proved as Democratic Senate leader for a number of years to have unusual ability to handle men in the face of difficult problems. A great responsibility today rests upon Mr. Johnson and the American cabinet not to rock the boat.

Canadians are united in extending the deepest sympathy to the United States at this tragic time. President Kennedy was a young man of genuine capacity who had taken his job seriously in an effort to solve the difficult racial problem in the United States and to bring peace to the world.

His death is a loss to the whole free world. He was courageous in war and peace, his passing leaves a blank, not only in the United States, but throughout the world.

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In addition, from [Jack White's archive at Baylor in a document called "Escape"](#)

City detective Ed Hicks, after intensive investigation of the slaying, drew this picture of the hour surrounding the tragedy: "As Oswald left the building, he was stopped by Dallas police. Oswald told them he worked in the building and was going down to see what was going on." AP, 1:45 a.m. CST

- In the Washington Post of Nov 23rd Dallas Police Chief Jesse Curry is quoted: *"As an officer rushed into the building Oswald rushed out. The policeman permitted him to pass after the building manager told the policeman that Oswald was an employee."*

Pro-Castro Fort Worth Marxist Charged in Kennedy's Assassination

From News Dispatches

DALLAS, Nov. 22 — Lee Harvey Oswald, 24, a pro-Castro Marxist, was charged tonight in the assassination of President Kennedy.

Police Chief Jesse Curry said the one-time U.S. Marine hid on the sixth floor of a textbook warehouse where he worked and snapped off the three quick shots that killed the President and wounded Gov. John B. Connally of Texas.

Earlier in the day, Oswald was charged with murdering Dallas policeman J. D. Tippitt, 38, who attempted to stop and question the man.

Oswald was arraigned on

this charge before Justice of the Peace David Johnson and Curry said the case would be presented to the grand jury next week.

Curry told of the frenzied moments after the shooting when Oswald slipped through officers' hands as he fled the building.

Allowed to Leave Building

"He apparently got out of the building during the time we were surrounding it," Curry said. As an officer rushed into the building Oswald rushed out. The policeman permitted him to pass after the building manager told the policeman that Oswald was an employee.

"He apparently lost himself in the crowd, then," Curry added.

The building from which the gunman fired on the President is the headquarters of the Texas School Book Depository. Police said that Oswald had worked there for about six weeks as a laborer.

The firm does work for the public schools in relation to textbooks but is privately owned, police said.

Oswald, chairman of a local "Fair Play for Cuba Committee," has denied being involved in any way in the President's slaying.

"I did not kill the Presi-

dent. I did not kill anyone," Oswald said.

He admitted being an employee of the book firm, police reported. The suspect has been unable to account for his whereabouts at the time of the shooting, police said.

Policemen Shot

Shortly after the assassination, Patrolman Tippitt stopped Oswald on the strength of a lookout which had been flashed for the man. Authorities apparently became suspicious of Oswald after the first officer told them he had fled the building.

When Tippitt stopped Oswald a short distance from the scene of the shooting, the suspect drew a gun and shot the policeman, police said. Then he fled as witnesses notified police.

A short time later the cashier of a movie theater in the Oak Cliff section of Dallas, called police and told them that a man had run into the theater. The description matched that of Oswald.

The theater is located about five blocks from where Tippitt was killed.

Four policemen were dispatched to the theater. The movie was in progress, but only a dozen or so people were there. An usher led

See ARREST, A12, Col. 1

- In the Sydney Morning Herald of November 24 (bear the time difference in mind) it says: Police said that a man who was identified as Oswald walked through the door of the warehouse and was stopped by a policeman. Oswald told the policeman "I work here" and when another employee confirmed that he did, the policeman let Oswald walk away, they said.



- In the [Dan Smoot report from Dec 2nd 1963](#) it states: One of the police officers who searched inside the building was accompanied by R. S. Truly, a supervisor of the book depository firm. They encountered Lee Harvey Oswald, walking toward an entrance, to leave the building. The officer asked who he was. Mr. Truly said Oswald worked there. He was permitted to leave.
- Henry Wade during a press conference, which by the looks of it is published unedited in the NYT on November 26 on the next page, states: "A police officer, immediately after the assassination, ran in the building and saw this man in a corner and tried to arrest him; but the manager of the building said he was an employee and it was all right."

Dallas Prosecutor's News Conference

Following is the transcript of a conference held Sunday by District Attorney Henry Wade of Dallas County on the evidence against Lee H. Oswald, the accused assassin of President Kennedy, as recorded by WBC-TV:

MR. WADE: The purpose of this news conference is to detail some of the evidence against Oswald for the assassination of the President. This evidence was gathered by—largely by—the Dallas police who did an excellent job on this with the help of some of the Federal agents.

And I am going through the evidence piece by piece for you. No. 1. (Some of this you already know; some of it you won't; I don't think that all of you do know). First, there was a number of witnesses that saw the person with the gun on the sixth floor of the bookstore building, the window—detailing the window—where he was looking out.

Inside this window the police found a row of books, cases, boxes, hiding someone sitting in the window, from people on the same floor looking in, on the window were some boxes where, in the little circle around the window, by the bookcases, some boxes where, apparently the person was sitting, because he was seen from that particular window.

On this box that the defendant was sitting on, his palm print was found and was identified as his. The three ejected shells were found right by the box. The shells were of an odd caliber of the type and later determined, the gun, that was found on the floor.

Says Photos Were Found

The gun was hidden on this same floor behind some boxes and bookcases. It, as I think you know, has been identified as having been purchased last March by Oswald, from a mail-order house, through an assumed name named Hidell, mailed to a post office box here in Dallas. On his person was a pocketbook. In his pocketbook was an identification card with the same name as the post office box on it.

Pictures were found of the defendant with this gun and a pistol on his—in his—holster.

Immediately that morning—it was unusual, but that morning—a neighbor brought Oswald from Irving, Tex. He usually brought him on Monday morning, I think, but this day he went home one day earlier on Thursday night, and came back to—this fellow—and when he came back he had a package under his arm that he said was window curtains, I believe, or window shades. The wife had said he had the gun the night before, and it was missing that morning after he left. He got out around 8 o'clock and went to the building behind some cars and went to work.

Description Sent Out

A police officer, immediately after the assassination, ran in the building and saw this man in a corner and tried to arrest him; but the manager of the building said he was an employee and it was all right. Every other employee was located but this defendant of the company. A description and name of him went out by police to look for him.

The next we hear of him is on a bus where he got on a bus at Lamar Street, told the bus driver the President had been shot, the President. (He) told the lady—all this was verified by statements—told the lady on the bus that the President had been shot. He said, 'How did he know?' He said a man back there told him. The defendant said, 'Yes, he's been shot,' and laughed very loud.

REPORTER: This was to a lady?

MR. WADE: A lady. He then—the bus, he asked the bus driver to stop, got off at a stop, caught a taxicab driver, Darryl Click—I don't have his exact place—and went to his home in Oak Cliff, changed his clothes hurriedly, and left.

As he left, three witnesses saw a police officer—officer [J. D.] Tippet motion to him or, say something to him. He walked up to the car. Officer Tippet stepped out of the car and started around it. He shot him three times and killed him.

Q. Was this in front of the boarding house? **A.** No, it's not in front of the boarding house.

Q. Where was it? **A.** I don't have it exact. It's more than a block. It's a block or two.

Q. Was he on foot when Tippet saw him?

A. Yes, he was on foot. And apparently headed for the Texas Theater. He then walked across a vacant lot. Witnesses saw him eject the shells from a revolver and place—reload—the gun. Someone saw him go in the Texas Theater. A search was made of that later by a number of police officers. At the time an officer of the Dallas police spotted him and asked him to come out. He struck at the officer, put the gun against his head and snapped it, but did not—the bullet did not—go off. We have the snapped bullet there. Officers—officers apprehended him at that time.

Q. Was that an attempted suicide, sir? **A.** Against the officer's head.

Q. Do you know why the gun.

Q. Which officer? **A.** MacDonald was his name.

Q. Why didn't it go off?

A. It snapped. It was a misfire. Then officers subdued him—some six officers—subdued him there in the theater, and he was brought to the police station here.

Questioned on Pistol

Q. Mr. Wade, why didn't the gun fire? **A.** It misfired, being on the—the shell didn't explode. We have where it hit it, but it didn't explode. It didn't fire the shell.

Q. There was one officer who said that he pulled the trigger, but he managed to put his thumb in the part before the firing pin. It didn't.

A. Well . . . **Q.** . . . strike the—the bullet didn't explode. Is that . . . ? **A.** I don't know whether it's that or not. I know he didn't snap the gun is all I know about it.

Q. You would say it was a misfire? **A.** It didn't fire.

Q. Let's get the story again.

Q. What other evidence is there? **A.** Let's see . . . His fingerprints were found on the gun, have I said that?

Q. Which gun? **A.** On the rifle.

Q. You didn't say that.

Paraffin Test Obtained

Q. What about the paraffin tests? **A.** Yes, I've got paraffin tests that showed he had recently fired a gun—it was on both hands.

Q. On both hands? **A.** Both hands.

Q. Recently fired a rifle.

Q. A gun. **A.** A gun.

Q. The rifle fingerprints were his, were Oswald's? **A.** Yes.

Q. Were there any fingerprints . . . ? **A.** Palm prints rather than fingerprints.

Q. Were there any fingerprints at the window?

Q. Palm prints on the what?

A. Yes, on . . .

Q. On the rifle? **A.** Yes sir.

Q. Where are they on the rifle?

A. Under—on part of the metal—under the gun.

Never Admitted Guilt

Q. Did he still . . . ever say anything about it, admit anything at all?

A. He never did admit any of the killing. I didn't—you ask me this—I didn't do any of the interrogation.

Q. You have not listed it then as part of the evidence? **A.** No, it's not listed.

Q. Did he display any animosity towards the President, in any conversation with any officers?

A. He was bitter toward all of the officers that examined him is what I've been told.

Q. Do you think he deserved . . . ?

Q. Let's finish the . . .

A. We have—that's about all.

Q. How about ballistics tests?

Q. Ballistics test was

made. **A.** Well I said this was the gun that . . .

Q. Killed the President? **A.** Yes.

Q. You talked with the F.B.I. (Federal Bureau of Investigation) this morning. Did you leave the rest with the F.B.I.? **A.** I won't go—I'm not at liberty—to go into the F.B.I. report.

Mailed to Dallas

Q. Did you say the gun was mailed to a post office box in Dallas in March? **A.** March of this year.

Q. Was he living in Dallas then? **A.** Yes, I presume he was. He got it there.

Q. I see.

Q. Previously he lived in New Orleans.

Q. He said he'd only been here two months.

Q. Mr. Wade . . .

A. He came to Fort Worth sometime in the fall of '62. And then moved here a while, and apparently went to New Orleans for a while and came back. And when the period to that is, I'm not sure.

Q. Mr. Wade, what was the evidence that we were told was startling evidence that could not be told to the press . . . ?

Q. Saturday morning.

Q. Saturday morning. They said it came in Saturday morning, and it could not be revealed. It was . . .

A. I don't know. That wasn't me that said that, I don't think.

Q. Have you given us everything? **A.** I've given you everything that I . . .

Q. Do you know that he has been recognized as a patron of Ruby's nightclub here? **A.** I don't know that.

Q. Do you know of any connection between Mr. Ruby and the . . . the assassin? **A.** I know of none.

Knows Nothing About It

Q. Are you investigating reports that he may have been slain because Ruby might have feared he would have been implicated in something?

A. The police are making investigation of that murder. I don't know anything about that. The investigation and charges have been filed. It will be presented to the grand jury on Ruby, immediately within the next week; and it'll probably be tried around the middle of January.

Q. Did the District Attorney's office follow the police investigation of the assassination of the President, before sending again to Washington? **A.** Before.

Q. Do you think it was unusual for Jack Ruby to be in that crowd? **A.** I won't pass on that—unusual to be in that crowd?

Q. There are reports that he had planned to A. I haven't been here since last night, so I don't know anything about it.

Q. Mr. Wade, how do you feel about not being able to try Oswald as the killer of the President?

A. Well, we will try Ruby and ask the death penalty on him, about the same time.

Inquiry to Go On

Q. Well, how about Oswald? **A.** I don't want to go into the whys or wherefores on anything.

Q. Has your office closed the investigation into the death of President Kennedy?

Q. No sir. The investigation will continue on that, with the basis, of course, that we have no concrete evidence that anyone assisted him in this. The investigation, I'm sure, will go on with reference to any possible accomplice or person that assisted him in it.

Q. Do you have any suspicions now that there were? **A.** I have no concrete evidence or suspicious at present.

Q. Thank you.

Q. Would you be willing to say, in view of all this evidence, that it is now beyond a reasonable doubt at all that Oswald was the killer of President Kennedy?

A. I would say that without any doubt he is the killer—the law says beyond a reasonable doubt, to a moral certainty, which I have—there is no question that he was the killer of President Kennedy.

Q. That case is closed in your mind? **A.** As far as Oswald's concerned.

- J. Edgar Hoover in a telephone conversation with L.B.J. states: "at the entrance of the building he was stopped by police officers, well he is alright, he works here, you needn't hold him. They let him go."
- In Gary Savage's book "First Day Evidence" Baker, described as 'officer Y' states: "Shortly after I entered the building I confronted Oswald. The man who said he was the building superintendent said that Oswald was all right, that he was an employee there. We left Oswald there, and the supervisor showed me the way upstairs."

APPENDIX

Secret Service Agents motioned me to pull up beside the limousine, but I didn't because that would have put me a couple of feet closer to the bystanders, and that would be too dangerous. When I got to the hospital, I worked an assignment to keep people out until it was all over and we were relieved.

OFFICER "E"

It had been a long escort. We had a lot of people all the way. There were no problems, just a heavy crowd and a lot of yelling and cheering, and the motors were getting hot. When you follow the lead, you do a lot of starting and stopping, trying to hold an interval. I was glad it was almost over.

The crowd was real heavy down on the end of the downtown area, but just past Dealey Plaza it would open up and we would be on the freeway and just a few minutes from the Trade Mart. The front of the motorcade started blocking up in the crowd in those last turns coming off Main and turning onto Elm. Back on Houston, where we were, we were just about stopped and moving real slow when we could move.

A little past half way down Houston (between Main and Elm), I heard the first shot. I could tell it came from somewhere in front of me, and high. As I looked up I noticed all the pigeons flushed off the top of the building on the corner ahead of me. And in the same period I heard the second shot, and then the third one. I couldn't see just where the shots came from but I knew they were from a high-powered rifle. I hunt a lot, and had just got back from hunting. There was no mistaking that; there were three shots, that's for sure. Though I didn't see exactly where the shots came from, I knew in my own mind they probably came from the corner building as the sound was right and because of the pigeons. So I headed there, got off my motor and entered the building (the Texas Schoolbook Depository). It took a while because of the crowd; they had started moving in every direction.

The man who said he was the building superintendent was outside and met me at the door and went in with me. Shortly after I entered the building I confronted Oswald. The man who identified himself as the superintendent said that Oswald was all right, that he was employed there. We left Oswald there, and the supervisor showed me the way upstairs. We couldn't get anyone to send the freight elevator down. In giving the place a quick check, I found nothing that seemed out of the ordinary, so I started back to see what had happened. Not knowing for sure what had happened, I was limited in what I could legally do.

The investigator from Washington contacted me for my recollection of what happened, but I guess they weren't interested in what I said.

OFFICER "F"

I had just turned off Main onto Houston and stopped. I was headed north along the west curb and just a little north of Main Street. Inspector Putnam was standing near the curb not 10 feet from me. While waiting there for the press bus to complete its turn, I heard the shots. They definitely came from ahead of me, all three of them.

The motorcade was backed up almost to a stand-still. Then, people started running and falling. I looked toward where I would expect to see the President's limousine but I couldn't see it. I looked at Inspector Putnam but could tell from his expression he didn't know anything more than I did, so I took off for the front of the motorcade to see what had happened.

I passed people while I was doing this. I remember passing some of the motorcade vehicles, but I don't remember specifically who I passed. As I went down Elm Street, I noticed a motorcycle down at the curb, and an officer crawling on his hands and knees. The lead vehicles of the motorcade had already cleared the Triple Underpass, headed for the Elm Street off-ramp to Stemmons. They slowed down on the access road and I caught the lead units on the



Dallas Police Chief Jesse Curry gave a press conference on November 23 1963.

During this press conference, Curry states a few things that are very interesting:

At 5:25 - Reporter: Could you detail for us what lead you to Oswald?

Chief Curry: Not exactly except uh in the building we uh, when we uh went to the building, why, he was observed in the building at the time but the manager told us that he worked there and the officers passed him on up then because the manager said he was an employee..."

At 6:41 - Reporter: Did you say chief that a policeman had seen him in the building?

Chief Curry: Yes

Reporter: After the shot was fired?

Chief Curry: Yes

Reporter: uh why didn't he uh arrest him then?

Chief Curry: Because the manager of the place told us that he was an employee, 'said he's alright he's an employee."

Reporter: Did he look suspicious to the policeman at this point?

Chief Curry: I imagine the policeman was checking everyone he saw as he went into the building.

At 10:42: - Reporter: And you have the witness who places him there after the time of the shooting.

Chief Curry: My police officer can place him there after the shooting.

Reporter: Your officer wanted to stop him and then was told by the manager that he worked there.

Chief Curry: Yes.

So let's get this straight: Truly and Campbell, TSBD employees are recorded by the newspapers while at the TSBD. Various ranking officers of the Dallas police are quoted in the corridors of the DPD. And even Hoover and LBJ discuss it!

The first mention of the 2nd floor lunch room encounter is at about 13:50 on the 23rd.

Dallas - The first suspicion of the slim, black-haired man was by a policeman who saw Oswald in the building lunchroom. The officer pulled a gun on Oswald, but when the manager said Oswald worked there, he was allowed to go. AP, 1:50 p.m., CST, Peggy Simpson



- Carolyn Arnold is another person of interest mentioning a first floor observation of Oswald and with her FBI statement from Nov. 26th she definitely deserves her own mini chapter. Carolyn Arnold, Ochus Campbell's secretary and pregnant at that time, is seen in the Dave Wiegman film standing in front of the TSBD while the motorcade is passing by. She is seen below looking towards the Dal-Tex building, during the shooting, strange as that may seem. This is before the headshot. Me and my fellow R.O.K.C. clan are pretty sure someone fired shot(s) from the Dal-Tex building, remember Baker wasn't sure from which building where the shots were fired from. His testimony and his filmed movement support that.



Carolyn Arnold seen with her head turned towards the Dal Tex building during the shooting in the Wiegman film.



Carolyn Arnold seen in Willis 8. ROKC Scan from the Richard Bernabei archive at Kingston UNI.



And in the still from the Dan Cook film above it can be clearly determined that she was pregnant at that time.

Carolyn Arnold's statement is interesting because she stated she had left between 12:00 and 12:15 and thought she saw a fleeting glimpse of Lee Oswald standing in the hallway between the front door and the double doors leading to the warehouse, while standing in front of the TSBD. And this statement from the 25th is taken one day after Oswald was killed by Jack Ruby.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 11/26/63

Mrs. R. E. ARNOLD, Secretary, Texas School Book Depository, advised she was in her office on the second floor of the building on November 22, 1963, and left that office between 12:00 and 12:15 PM, to go downstairs and stand in front of the building to view the Presidential Motorcade. As she was standing in front of the building, she stated she thought she caught a fleeting glimpse of LEE HARVEY OSWALD standing in the hallway between the front door and the double doors leading to the warehouse, located on the first floor. She could not be sure that this was OSWALD, but said she felt it was and believed the time to be a few minutes before 12:15 PM.

She stated thereafter she viewed the Presidential Motorcade and heard the shots that were fired at the President; however, she could furnish no information of value as to the individual firing the shots or any other information concerning OSWALD, whom she stated she did not know and had merely seen him working in the building.

on 11/26/63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 89-43
by Special Agent RICHARD E. HARRISON /rmb Date dictated 11/26/63

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

And from thereon it is all going wrong. The above statement is suppressed, but dug out by Harold Weisberg. And this is widely written about inside his book [Photographic Whitewash](#).

[Howard Roffman and Weisberg try very hard to obtain the original statement from the FBI, but to no avail](#). There is some good documentation to read about this at [Weisberg's archive](#).

Howard Roffman himself writes a very good piece on this in [Presumed Guilty](#).

Because the crowds in front of the Depository were so large, the two men went up to the fifth floor at 12:20 or 12:25. To do this, they walked around to the back of the building, entering on the first floor through the rear door and taking the elevator up five stories (3H202).

Obviously, Oswald could not have told the police that "Junior" and a short Negro employee were together on the first floor unless he had seen this himself.³ For Oswald to have witnessed Jarman and Norman in this manner, he had to have been on the first floor between either 12:10 and 12:15 or 12:20 and 12:25. The fact that Oswald was able to relate this incident is cogent evidence that he was in fact on the first floor at one or both of these times. If he was on the *sixth* floor, as the Commission believes, then it was indeed a remarkable coincidence that out of all the employees, Oswald picked the two who were on the first floor at the time he said, and together as he described. Since this is a remote possibility that warrants little serious consideration, I am persuaded to conclude that Oswald was on the first floor at some time between 12:10 and 12:25, which is consistent with the previously cited testimony of Eddie Piper.⁴

Buttressing the above-discussed evidence is the story of another employee, who claimed to have seen Oswald on the first floor around 12:15. Mrs. Carolyn Arnold, a secretary at the Depository, was the crucial witness. Her story was omitted not only from the Report but also from the Commission's printed evidence. It was only through the diligent searching of Harold Weisberg that an FBI report of an early interview with her came to light.⁵ She spoke with FBI agents on November 26, 1963, only three days after the assassination. The brief report of the interview states that

she was in her office on the second floor of the building on November 22, 1963, and left that office between 12:00 and 12:15 PM, to go downstairs and stand in front of the building to view the Presidential Motorcade. As she was standing in front of the building, she stated that she thought she caught a fleeting glimpse of LEE HARVEY OSWALD standing in the hallway between the front door and the double doors leading into the warehouse, located on the first floor. She could not be sure this was OSWALD, but said she felt it was and believed the time to be a few minutes before 12:15 PM. (CD5:41)

As Weisberg cautioned in his book *Photographic Whitewash*, where he presents this FBI report, "This is the FBI retailing of what Mrs. Arnold said, not her actual words."⁶

Mrs. Arnold was never called as a witness before the Commission; absolutely no effort was made to check her accuracy or obtain further details of her story. If what she related was true, she provided the proof that Oswald could not have shot at the President. The Commission's failure to pursue her vital story was a failure to follow up evidence of Oswald's innocence.

Mrs. Arnold was reinterviewed by the FBI on March 18, 1964, in compliance with Rankin's request to Hoover for statements from all Depository employees present at work November 22 (22H634). In accordance with the deliberate wording of Rankin's items to be included in the statements as discussed earlier, Mrs. Arnold was not asked about seeing Oswald *before* the shooting, as she earlier said she did. Instead, she provided the specific information requested in item (4) of Rankin's letter: "I did not see Lee Harvey Oswald at the time President Kennedy was shot." "At the time" of the assassination obviously is not the same as "before" the assassination. If Rankin for some specific reason avoided asking about any employee who had seen Os-

wald right before the shots, he could have had no better witness in mind than Mrs. Arnold.

In her March 18 statement, Mrs. Arnold wrote: "I left the Texas School Book Depository at about 12:25 PM." The report of her first interview states that she left her office on the second floor between 12:00 and 12:15 and saw Oswald from outside the building at "a few minutes before 12:15." The important distinction between these two estimates is that one is in Mrs. Arnold's words, the other but a paraphrase. Of the people who left the Depository with Mrs. Arnold, Mrs. Donald Baker recalled having left at about 12:15 (22H635), Miss Judy Johnson at about 12:15 (22H656), Bonnie Rachey also at 12:15 (22H671), and Mrs. Betty Dragoo at 12:20 (22H645).

It is perfectly reasonable to assert that Mrs. Arnold saw a man whom "she felt" was Oswald on the first floor anywhere between a few minutes before 12:15 and, at the latest, 12:25. The actual time probably tended toward the 12:15 to 12:20 period. The significance of this one piece of information is startling; the "gunman" on the sixth floor was there from 12:15 on. If Mrs. Arnold really did see Oswald on the first floor at this time, he could not have been a sixth-floor assassin.

Arnold Rowland is the first person known to have spotted a man with a rifle on the sixth floor of the Depository. The time of this observation was, according to Rowland, who had noted the large "Hertz" clock atop the Depository, 12:15 (2H169-72). Rowland provided an even more accurate means for checking his time estimate:

there was a motorcycle parked just on the street, not in front of us, just a little past us, and the radio was on it giving details of the motorcade, where it was positioned,

12:25 ; ROWLAND'S TESTIMONY

and right *after* the time I noticed him (the man on the sixth floor) and when my wife was pointing this other thing to me. . .the dispatcher came on and gave the position of the motorcade as being on Cedar Springs. This would be in the area of Turtle Creek, down in that area. . .And this was the position of the motorcade and it was about 15 or 16 after 12. (2H172-73; emphasis added)

Rowland could not have had access to the police radio logs. However, every version of these logs in the Commission's evidence shows that the location of the motorcade described by Rowland was in fact broadcast between 12:15 and 12:16 PM (17H460; 21H390; 23H911). We must note also that while Rowland first noticed this man *before* hearing the broadcast at 12:15, it is possible that he had been there for some period of time prior to that.

The difference between Mrs. Arnold's earliest estimate of the time she possibly saw Oswald on the first floor and the time Rowland saw the sixth-floor gunman is but a few minutes, hardly enough time for Oswald to have picked up his rifle, made his way to the sixth floor, assembled the rifle, and appeared at the appropriate window. If Mrs. Arnold's later estimates are accurate, then Oswald was, in fact, on the first floor while the "assassin" was on the sixth.

Without elaboration from Mrs. Arnold, we can draw no conclusions based on the brief FBI report of her first interview. At this late date, I feel that Mrs. Arnold can not honestly clarify the information reported by the FBI, either through fear of challenging the official story or through knowledge of the implication of what she knows. It was the duty of the Warren Commission to seek out Mrs. Arnold to obtain her full story and test her accuracy, if not in the interest of truth, certainly so as not posthumously to deny Oswald the possible proof of his innocence.

The timing in the doc below is wrong (it should be PM, and this is noted and corrected).

REC-11
11/1/64

FBI

Date: 4/1/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (100-10461) (P)

RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

Re Bureau radiogram to Dallas, 3/31/64, requesting certain corrections in signed statements obtained from individuals known to have been in the Texas School Book Depository Building on November 22, 1963:

1. Statement of Mrs. R. E. (CAROLYN) ARNOLD -- paragraph 6, line 2, time indicated as 12:25 A.M. should be 12:25 P.M. This was a typing error. Bureau requested to correct its copies of insert containing this statement.
2. Statement of VIRGINIA H. BARNUM -- enclosed are five copies of an insert reflecting a new signed statement obtained from her on April 1, 1964, reflecting her home address. The old statement has been destroyed. Bureau requested to destroy its five copies of insert reflecting old statement and substitute therefor the enclosed five copies of an insert.
3. Statement of Mrs. R. A. REID -- paragraph 1, line 9, and paragraph 3, line 3, the year "64" should be "63". Mrs. REID has initialed such corrections. Bureau requested to correct its copies of insert containing this statement.

Inc. (5)
BPG/ds
(5)

REC-11 62-109060-2818
EX-107
NOT RECORDED
17 APR 2 1964

Approved: C. C. Wick
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

50 APR 10 1964

Section 57

Carolyn Arnold is not called up as a witness for the W.C. either.

APPENDIX V

List of Witnesses

The following is a list of the 552 witnesses whose testimony has been presented to the Commission. Witnesses who appeared before members of the Commission have a "C" following their names; those questioned during depositions by members of the Commission's legal staff are indicated by a "D"; and those who supplied affidavits and statements are similarly identified with "A" and "S". The brief descriptions of the witnesses pertain either to the time of their testimony or to the time of the events concerning which they testified.

<i>Witness</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Testimony</i>
Ables, Don R. ^D	Jail Clerk, Dallas Police Department.	Vol. VII, p. 239.
Abt, John J. ^D	New York City attorney	Vol. X, p. 116.
Adamcik, John P. ^D	Member, Dallas Police Department.	Vol. VII, p. 202.
Adams, R. L. ^{A D}	Placement Interviewer, Texas Employment Commission.	Vol. X, p. 136. Vol. XI, p. 480.
Adams, Victoria Elizabeth ^D	Employee, Texas School Book Depository (TSBD).	Vol. VI, p. 388.
Akin, Gene Coleman ^D	Doctor, Parkland Hospital.	Vol. VI, p. 63.
Alba, Adrian Thomas ^D	Acquaintance of Oswald in New Orleans.	Vol. X, p. 219.
Allen, Mrs. J. U. ^A	Secretary, Chamberlin-Hunt Academy.	Vol. XI, p. 472.
Altgens, James W. ^D	Witness at assassination scene.	Vol. VII, p. 515.
Anderson, Eugene D. ^D	Marine Corps marksmanship expert.	Vol. XI, p. 301.
Andrews, Dean Adams, Jr. ^D	New Orleans attorney	Vol. XI, p. 325.
Applin, George Jefferson, Jr. ^D	Witness of Oswald arrest	Vol. VII, p. 85.
Arce, Danny G. ^D	Employee, TSBD	Vol. VI, p. 363.
Archer, Don Ray ^D	Member, Dallas Police Department.	Vol. XII, p. 395.
Armstrong, Andrew, Jr. ^D	Acquaintance of Jack Ruby	Vol. XIII, p. 302.
Arnett, Charles Oliver ^D	Member, Dallas Police Department.	Vol. XII, p. 128.
Aycox, James Thomas ^D	Acquaintance of Jack Ruby	Vol. XV, p. 203.
Baker, Marrion L. ^{A C}	Member, Dallas Police Department.	Vol. III, p. 242. Vol. VII, p. 592.
Baker, Mrs. (Rachley) Donald. ^D	Employee, TSBD	Vol. VII, p. 507.
Baker, T. L. ^C	Member, Dallas Police Department.	Vol. IV, p. 248.
Ballen, Samuel B. ^D	Acquaintance of the Oswalds in Texas.	Vol. IX, p. 45.
Barbe, Emmett Charles, Jr. ^A	Employee, William B. Reilly Co.	Vol. XI, p. 473.
Bargas, Tommy ^D	Superintendent, Leslie Welding Co.	Vol. X, p. 180.

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(Carolyn Arnold not witness)

Harold Weisberg's tenacious research.

Warren Pass Up Pictures?

(C) 1967 New York Times

NEW YORK—The Warren Commission failed to study pictures—some no longer available—that might have affected its version of President Kennedy's assassination, according to one insistent critic.

Harold Weisberg, a writer in Hyattstown, Md., says the pictures might show Lee Harvey Oswald standing in the doorway of the Texas School Book Depository and not in a sixth-floor window.

He says they also might verify positions of other witnesses, reveal other persons moving in the area and check Kennedy's reaction to the shots.

The Warren Commission found that Oswald, acting alone, shot the President from the sixth floor of the Depository.

Weisberg makes his charges in the third of his books attacking the Warren Report, "Photographic Whitewash; Suppressed Kennedy Assassination Pictures," which is being published personally by him this week.

Of its 296 pages, 150 reproduce documents photocopied from the national archives and dealing mostly with photographers.

They also include two Federal

Bureau of Investigation interviews with Mrs. Carolyn Arnold, a secretary at the Book Depository in Dallas. One, dated Nov. 26, 1963, said "She thought she caught a fleeting glimpse of Lee Harvey Oswald" in a first-floor hallway "a few minutes before 12:15 p.m."

The second, dated March 18, 1964, had her signed statement that she left the building "at about 12:25 p.m.," and that she "did not see Lee Harvey Oswald at the time President Kennedy was shot."

Mr. Weisberg complains that the commission never called her to check whether she still thought she had seen Oswald before the shooting, which was at 12:30 p.m.

Mr. Weisberg contends that Oswald was "probably" a man shown in a picture of spectators in the depository doorway, not a fellow employee as the commission held. He notes that Oswald insisted he had been on the first floor during the assassination, according to Dallas police reports of his interrogation.

Weisberg charges that government investigators, including the commission headed by Chief Justice Earl Warren, "deliberately avoided" potential photographic evidence.

When the HSCA is created and sprung into action, and it is during this period where things get a turn, Carolyn Arnold becomes an item (I still do not know how this got kicked off), and she

does a handful of interviews. One with Earl Golz, one with Anthony Summers and also with the National Enquirer (I have seen a low-res copy of it a while back, but I was not able to read it).

Was Oswald in window?

By EARL GOLZ
The Dallas Morning News, 1978

Was Lee Harvey Oswald one of two images filmed moving in the 6th-floor window about six minutes before President John F. Kennedy was shot?

Or was Oswald up in the sniper's nest at all?

Two witnesses have said Oswald was in or near the 2nd-floor lunchroom of the Texas School Book Depository just before and after the shooting. He would have been pressed for time to run up four flights of stairs, take aim, score two direct hits and run back downstairs.

A third witness told the FBI she saw two men — one with a gun — in the double window of an upper floor of the depository about the time Charles L. Bronson's movie camera filmed two images moving in the 6th-floor window. She said the FBI tried to dissuade her by suggesting she saw only "boxes."

Mrs. Carolyn Johnston of Stephenville, Texas, told *The News* last week that she saw Oswald in the 2nd-floor lunchroom as she was on her way out of the depository to watch the presidential motorcade Nov. 22, 1963.

She left the building at 12:25 p.m., she said, or five minutes before the assassination. This was at the approximate time Bronson was filming two images in the 6th-floor window.

The Warren Commission said no depository employee saw Oswald after 11:55 a.m.

Policeman Marrion Baker and depository manager Roy Truly met Oswald in the doorway of the same 2nd-floor lunchroom at 12:32 p.m., only two minutes after the assassination. The question arises whether Oswald ever left the lunchroom.

Mrs. Johnston, then Mrs. Carolyn Arnold, was secretary to depository vice president O.V. Campbell. She said she never had read the FBI reports of two interviews with her. She was surprised to learn they made no mention of her sighting of Oswald in the lunchroom.

Mrs. Johnston said she "would have thought" she told the FBI during both interviews of her encounter with Oswald in the lunchroom because "that's the only time I remember having seen him" on the day of the assassination.

"I do not recall that he (Oswald) was doing anything," Mrs. Johnston said. "I just recall that he was sitting there . . . in one of the booth seats on the right-hand side of the room as you go in. He was alone as usual and appeared to be

"That is completely foreign to me," Mrs. Johnston told *The News*. "It would have forced me to have been turning back around to the building when, in fact, I was trying to watch the parade. Why would I be looking back inside the building? That doesn't make any sense to me."

Another witness, Arnold Rowland, said he saw a man standing in a 6th-floor window holding a rifle across his chest at 12:15 p.m. He said he also saw, from his vantage point on Houston Street less than a block east of the depository, another man on the same floor but in another window.

Rowland said he spotted both men when no depository employee was supposed to be on the sixth floor. This indicates Rowland saw the two men before Mrs. Johnston saw Oswald four floors below.

His time was accurate because he recalled he saw the men just as a nearby police radio delivered the message that the motorcade was at a Cedar Springs location. The police radio log shows the presidential car passed that point between 12:15 and 12:16 p.m.

Rowland first publicly told his story about seeing a second man on the sixth floor more than three months after the assassination. Testifying before the Warren Commission, he was asked why he hadn't told the same story to the FBI in several interviews.

He said he had.

"At that time I told them I did see the Negro man there and they (FBI) told me it didn't have any bearing or such on the case right then," Rowland said. "In fact, they just the same as told me to forget it now . . . They didn't seem interested at all. They didn't pursue the point. They didn't take it down in the notation as such."

Rowland's gunman was white and was standing in a partially open window at the southwest corner of the building. The Negro man was at the opposite end of the floor, in the southeast window filmed by Bronson nine minutes later.

Mrs. Carolyn Walter of Dallas was standing along Houston Street near Rowland when she saw two men, one of them holding a gun, in an upper floor

double window of the depository at about the time Bronson was filming images in the 6th-floor window.

One of the windows was partially open and she said she thought it was on either the fourth or fifth floor directly below window noted in Bronson's photos. Bronson's film, however, shows that none of the windows up and down the southeast corner of the building were open at 12:24 p.m. — except the one in which the images were filmed.

"He (the man with the gun) seemed very casual," Mrs. Walter said. "That's why it didn't scare me, I guess. The gun was angled downward toward Houston Street. He was holding it with both hands and, like I say, casually. Not like he was actually aiming or pointing."

The motorcade at that point was about six minutes late and should have been coming down Houston Street toward the depository building.

Both Mrs. Walter and Rowland said they weren't alarmed at seeing a man with a gun because they thought he was either a Secret Service agent guarding the president or a security guard.

Rowland said his gunman wore a light-colored shirt, which could fit the description of the white T-shirt Oswald was believed to be wearing at the time. Mrs. Walter, however, said her gunman was wearing a dark brown suit and the other man in the window had on a light-colored shirt or jacket.

"They (FBI) tried to make me think that what I saw were boxes," Mrs. Walter said. "Now the boxes are much lighter colored. And this was definitely the shape of a person or part of a person."

"I never read their report. I talked to them and it seemed like they weren't very interested. They were going to set out to prove me a liar and I had no intention of arguing with them and being harassed. I felt like I had told them all I knew. And I had relieved myself of the burden of it. And if they didn't want to believe it or had some reason not to, well, then, that was all right with me."

Neither Rowland nor Mrs. Walter could identify either of the men in the window as Oswald. Neither saw the shots being fired.

having lunch. I did not speak to him but I recognized him clearly."

She knew Oswald because he would come to her desk on the second floor and ask for change, never accepting pennies but only nickels and dimes.

The FBI report of her first interview four days after the assassination stated

that after she left the depository and stood about 30 feet in front of the building to watch the motorcade, she "thought she caught a fleeting glimpse of Lee Harvey Oswald standing in the hallway" on the first floor.

Carolyn Arnold's interview with Earl Golz in the Dallas Morning News 1978. The highlighted bit in the middle column is interesting in relation to the Wiegman still. As it shows her changing her view towards the Dal Tex building against what everyone else does. Page 119.

Then there is [Anthony Summers' Not In Your Lifetime](#). From this book (page 92) I quote the following: *"When the author contacted Arnold in 1978 to get a first hand account, she was surprised to hear how she had been reported by the FBI. Her spontaneous reaction, that the FBI had misquoted her, came before the author explained to her the importance of Oswald's whereabouts at given moments. Arnold's recollection of what she observed was clear—having spotted Oswald had been her one personal contribution to the record of that memorable day. As secretary to the company vice president she knew Oswald; he had been in the habit of coming to her for change. What she claimed she told the FBI is very different from the Bureau report of her comments. "About a quarter of an hour before the assassination," she said in 1978, "I went into the lunchroom on the second floor for a moment... . Oswald was sitting in one of the booth seats on the right-hand side of the room as you go in. He was alone as usual and appeared to be having lunch. I did not speak to him, but I recognized him clearly." Arnold had some reason to remember having gone into the lunchroom. She was pregnant at the time and had a craving for a glass of water. She also recalled, in 1978, that this was "about 12:15. It may have been slightly later."*

There are however three issues with this:

1-According to [Virgie Rackley's FBI statement](#) she left with Carolyn Arnold, Betty Dragoo, Bonnie Richey and Judy Johnson together at about the 12:15 mark. Bonnie Richey confirms this time stamp in her [FBI statement](#).

2-And there is also [Pauline Sanders' FBI statement from March 19th 1964](#) which states that she left the lunch room at approximately 12:20. Surely she would have seen Oswald? Yet her [Nov 24th statement](#), which I personally regard as a 'fixed' statement regarding her hearsay phone call conversation with Mrs. Robert Reid, states she left at 11:25 AM, an hour before the motorcade was expected to pass by the TSBD! This can also be a typo.

3-And then there is [Mrs. Robert Reid during her Warren Commission testimony](#):

Mr. BELIN. All right. Do you know about what time it was that you left the lunchroom, was it 12, 12:15?

Mrs. REID. I think around 12:30 somewhere along in there

Mr. BELIN. Were you the last person in the lunchroom?

Mrs. REID. No; I could not say that because I don't remember that part of it because I was going out of the building by myself, I wasn't even, you know, connected with anyone at all.

Mr. BELIN. Were there any men in the lunchroom when you left there?

Mrs. REID. I can't, I don't, remember that.

Mr. BELIN. All right.

Mrs. REID. I can't remember the time they left.

4-The observation brought forward of Oswald sitting down and eating lunch in that particular lunch room. The second floor lunchroom was for office staff and management only. The labourers only had access to this lunch room to grab a drink quickly out of the machine and to get out and eat their lunch outside or downstairs on the first floor in the **Domino Room**. Roy Edward Lewis confirmed this in Larry Sneed's [No More Silence](#) and again in his interviews with Ed Ledoux in August 2018, and he stated categorically *"We weren't allowed up there, not just blacks, it was for all warehouse employees"*.

Billy Lovelady was another one who stated he had gotten a drink for his lunch from that very same lunch room on the second floor and made his way down and eventually consumed his beverage and his lunch on the front steps.

There was a class divide at that time, and even these days, in some companies, manual workers sit at a different place away from office- and senior staff.



Lee Oswald (played by Gary Oldman) in JFK The Movie 'having lunch' in the 2nd floor lunch room (W.B.)

3-"Getting a glass of water". Study the photographs of the 2nd floor lunch room on page 70 and see that one cannot just walk to a tap and get themselves a glass of water. Nor is there a water fountain, a sink or a water cooler visible inside that lunch room. The only option (which has not been confirmed by anyone) would be jugs or bottles of water in the fridge. BUT! You can get a glass of water at the water cooler down the hall about 20 ft away in the corridor, as you will be able to see on the F.B.I. drawing on the next page or from the ladies rest room I reckon, although with the water cooler being nearby it would have been more feasible to walk over there IF it happened. Neither water supply is nowhere near the door of the lunch room. As a matter of fact they are way down in the corridor leading to the stairs going down to the first floor. Had she left the office and gone back to get some water it would not have been physically possible to see Oswald sitting inside the 2nd floor lunch room.



Lee Oswald (played by Gary Oldman) having lunch in the 2nd floor lunch room and Carolyn Arnold (played by an actress) having a sip of water from the water fountain in JFK The Movie (W.B.) There never was a water fountain in that position.

[illegible]

And then there is Joe Molina's statement to B.L. Senkel in which he states that he did not see Oswald and that he left the lunch room at 12:15. Now surely he would have made a mention of Oswald getting a coke or sitting in that lunch room at that time had he seen him. Molina worked on the same floor as Carolyn Arnold.

Joe R. Molina - Age 39 - 6-18-24
4306 Brown - LA 6-3956 since early 50's

Born in Dallas
Texas School Book Depository - 16 years.
Credit Manager 3 or 4 years. Account for Credit Dept. before
Wife Soledad - Joe Jr. - 16, Linda - 13, Sylvia - 13, adopted
Johnny - 10

Saw Oswald at work - didn't know him personally - never talked to him.

Belonged to G. I. Forum - was chairman World War Veterans -
primarily for Mexicans to educate and improve.

Got to work 7:00 a.m. - did not see Oswald - office on 2nd
floor. Went up to office - stays there, does not go to coffee
break. Left office - went to cafeteria and ate lunch then left
about 12:15 to go outside stood on first step. Heard shots
didn't know what they were. Heard three of them. Went down the
hill - saw officers close gate to parking lot. Went back
into building.

Was with Williams - Shelly Mrs. Stanton, Reed, Sanders.
Eddie Piper (porter) c/m. Molina had went to Sengers and
met Piper. He said Lee had not been accounted for. A catering
truck comes around in the morning.

Senkel

OSWALD'S ALIBI GIVEN JUST BEFORE AND JUST AFTER THE SHOOTING.

In my second paper, I discuss [the interrogations of Lee Oswald](#), in depth but here I will only add the parts in relation to the second floor lunch room encounter. These are the notes and reports by Robbery and Homicide Captain Will Fritz, FBI agents James Hosty and James Bookhout and Postal Inspector Harry Dean Homes (who was an informant for the FBI) and Forrest Sorrels and Thomas Kelley of the Secret Service. These people were all present during the interrogations either Friday, Saturday and/or Sunday morning that made some sort of report of the interrogations.

- Captain Will Fritz interrogated Lee Oswald for roughly a dozen hours. Fritz claimed he took no notes, but there were some (probably kept as a souvenir...) and they were submitted in the mid-90's anonymously to the ARRB after Fritz had died. These notes were 'buried' for more than 33 years. So people had to make do with Fritz's statement from November 22 and his Warren Commission testimony.



Captain Will Fritz being interviewed in the 3rd floor corridor outside his Robbery & Homicide bureau.

Fritz's interrogation notes display a few gems when it comes to Lee Oswald's location just before, during and just after the assassination:

On page 1 it states:

*claims 2nd floor Coke when
off came in*

- Oswald had a coke from the 2nd floor when the officer came in. Came in where? 1st? 2nd?

to first floor had lunch

- Oswald had lunch on the 1st floor.

out with Bill Shelley

in front

-Oswald knew Shelley was standing in front of the building. And that is before the shooting, not after! As Shelley had departed almost immediately after the shooting from the TSBD steps. Entering the T.S.B.D. from the west side. And was not seen again outside until 13:30.

<p><i>1st fl. - James P. Hosty</i></p> <p><i>3:15 p.m.</i></p> <p><i>Didn't own rifle saw one at Bldg M. True + 2 others home by bus changed britches</i></p> <p><i>Ann Hosty adm going to Russia adm wrighting Russian Embassy + to Hosty says lived Russia 3 yrs. Does write over then now school in Ft W. - to Marines says got usual medals claims no political belief belongs Fair Pl Hdqts NY off N.O. says supports Castro Rev.</i></p>	<p><i>claims 2nd floor Coke when off came in</i></p> <p><i>to 1st floor had lunch out with Bill Shelley in front</i></p> <p><i>if wk opinion nothing be done that day etc.</i></p> <p><i>7 punch clock</i></p> <p><i>8-4:45 wrc not right abt time whed reg 1st Fl but all over speaks Russian</i></p> <p><i>? Why live O.H. Lee says landlady did that</i></p> <p><i>Terminate interview with line up</i></p> <p><i>4:15</i></p>
<p>1st 11-22 B.O. + James P. Hosty James W Bookout</p> <p>3:15 p.m. Didn't own rifle saw one at Bldg M. True + 2 others home by bus changed britches</p> <p>Ann Hosty adm going to Russia adm wrighting Russian Embassy + to Hosty says lived Russia 3 yrs. Does write over then now school in Ft W. - to Marines says got usual medals claims no political belief belongs Fair Pl Hdqts NY off N.O. says supports Castro Rev.</p>	<p>claims 2nd floor Coke when off came in to 1st floor had lunch out with Bill Shelley in front</p> <p>if wk opinion nothing be done that day etc. 7 punch clock 8-4:45 wrc not right abt time whed reg 1st Fl but all over speaks Russian</p> <p>? Why live O.H. Lee says landlady did that</p> <p>Terminate interview with line up 4:15</p>

Page 1 of Will Fritz's interrogation notes.

On page 3 of the same set of Fritz's interrogation notes...

says two negro came in

one Jr + short negro - ask? for lunch says cheese

sandwiches + apple

-Oswald saw Jarman and possibly Norman come in to the Domino room while he had his lunch.

Lunch consisted of cheese sandwich and an apple.

morning 23rd. (3)
Says 11-21-63 say two negro came in
one Jr. + short negro - ask? for lunch says cheese
sandwiches + apple.
Says doesn't pay cash for wife staying with Mrs. Payne
denies owning rifle in garage or elsewhere. Admits other
things there. Came there 63 - N.O.
says no visitors at apt. claims never order
owns recpt for gun.
denies belonging to Com party
Says bgt gun 7 mo Ft W. didn't know what Place.
Arv. July 62 from U.S.S.R. Int by F.B.I. Ft W
says I Hard + Soft meth etc Buddy
says on interview of Payne by F.B.I. He thought she was intimidated

morning 23rd.

(3)

says 11-21-63 say two negr came in
one Jr. + short negro - ask ? for lunch says cheese
sandwiches + apple

says doesn't pay cash for wife staying with Mrs. Payne
denies owning rifle in garage or elsewhere admits other
things these

Came there 63 - N.O.

Says no visitors at apt. Claims never order
owns ???? for gun

denies belonging to Com party

says bgt gun 7 mo Ft W. didn't know what Place.

ams to grest ant questioning

Arv. July 62 from U.S.S.R. Int by F.B.I. Ft W

says Hard + Soft meth etc Buddy

says on interview of Payne by F.B.I. He thought she was intimidated

Page 3 of Will Fritz's interrogation notes.

Looking at both these pages one thing becomes evident. That is that a new sentence does not start on a new line, but midway as well, this leaves his notes open to interpretation. A [forum post by Sean Murphy explains this with samples.](#)

In his report to [Chief Curry from November 23 1963 Fritz says](#): *"We also found that this man had been stopped by Officer M.L. Baker while coming down the stairs. Mr. Baker says that he stopped this man on the third or the fourth floor on the stairway, but as Mr. Truly identified him as one of the employees he was released."*

[Fritz's undated report, in draft mode](#) states: *"I asked him what part of the building he was in when the president was shot, and he said that he was having his lunch about that time on the first floor. Mr. Truly had told me that one of the police officers had stopped this man immediately after the shooting near the back stairway, so I asked Oswald where he was when the police officer stopped him. He said he was on the second floor drinking a coca cola when the officer came in."*

His W.C. testimony:

Mr. BALL. Did you ask him what happened that day; where he had been?

Mr. FRITZ. Yes, sir.

Mr. BALL. What did he say?

Mr. FRITZ. Well he told me that he was eating lunch with some of the employees when this happened, and that he saw all the excitement and he didn't think, I also asked him why he left the building. He said there was so much excitement there then that "I didn't think there would be any work done that afternoon and we don't punch a clock and they don't keep very close time on our work and I just left."

Mr. BALL. At that time didn't you know that one of your officers, Baker, had seen Oswald on the second floor?

Mr. FRITZ. They told me about that down at the bookstore; I believe Mr. Truly or someone told me about it, told me they had met him, I think he told me, person who told me about, I believe told me that they met him on the stairway (Fritz has trouble composing himself-BK), but our investigation shows that he actually saw him in a lunch room, a little lunch room where they were eating, and he held his gun on this man and Mr. Truly told him that he worked there, and the officer let him go.

Mr. BALL. Did you question Oswald about that?

Mr. FRITZ. Yes, sir; I asked him about that and he knew that the officer stopped him all right.

Mr. BALL. Did you ask him what he was doing in the lunch room?

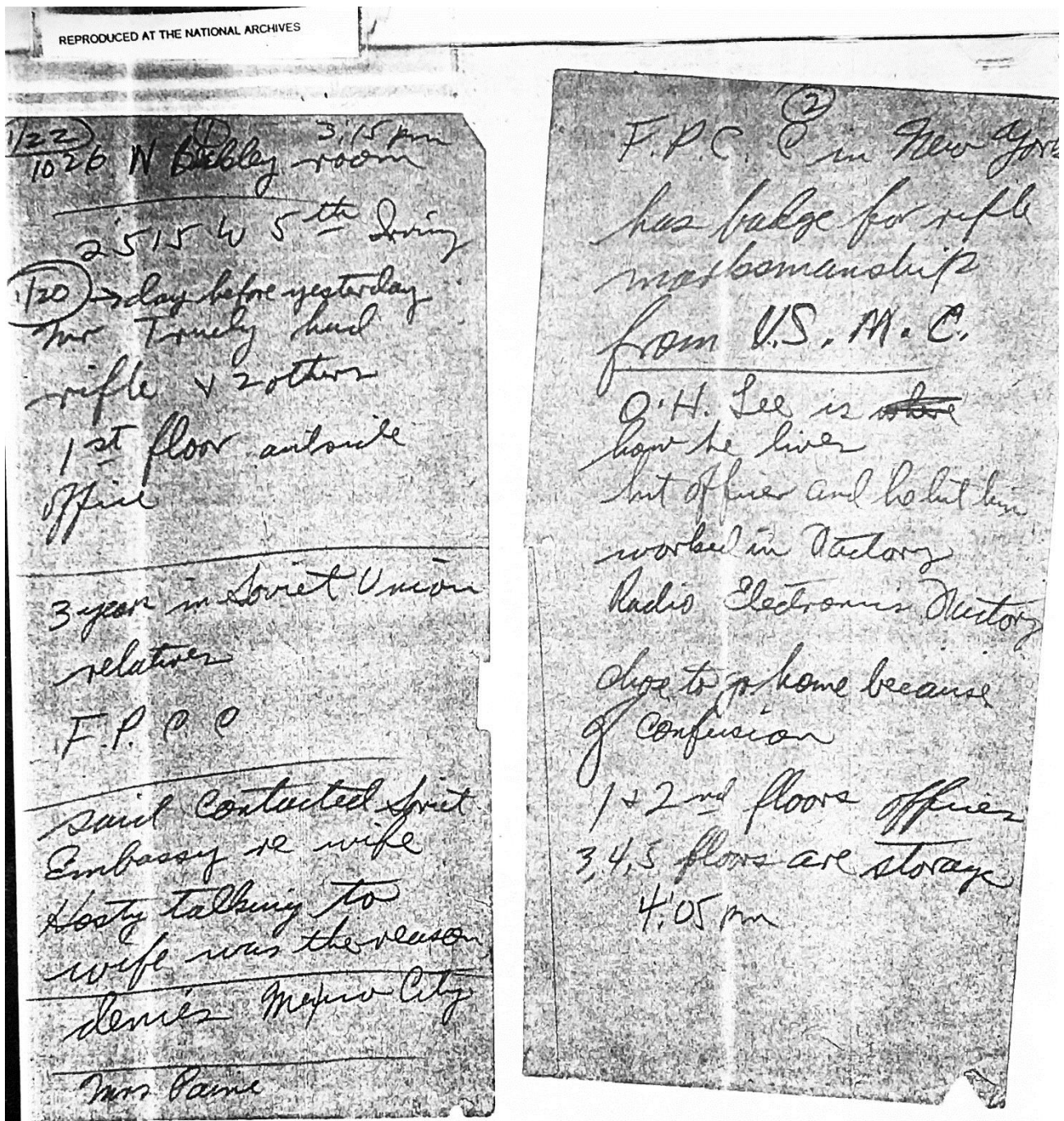
Mr. FRITZ. He said he was having his lunch. He had a cheese sandwich and a Coca-Cola.

Mr. BALL. Did he tell you he was up there to get a Coca-Cola?

Mr. FRITZ. He said he had a Coca-Cola.

Martha Joe Stroud corresponded with the Warren Commission that Fritz was not happy with his statement and that he wanted it changed. And there seem to be two versions of his statement. Would love to see the difference between the two! You can view the document [HERE](#).

- Jim Hosty did take notes during the first interrogation, he scribbled partial phrases in his notebook that I am reproducing below. The issue with these phrases is that even though he has drawn lines around certain bits, they do not group the phrases together at all. Hosty was just drawing lines around the phrases like many of us do when they are not taking notes down, but start to draw instead.



Jim Hosty discusses the interrogations in [Assignment Oswald](#), about an exchange of how the questioning went while Oswald was in custody. Even though this is his recollection years later, there is no second floor lunch room encounter whatsoever.

Okay now, Lee, you work at the Texas School Book Depository, isn't that right?

Yeah, that's right.

When did you start working there?

About October fifteenth

What did you do down there?

I was just a common labourer.

Now, did you have access to all floors of the building?

Of course.

Tell me what was on each of those floors.

The first and second floors have offices. The third and fourth floor are storage. So are the fifth and sixth.

And you were working there today, is that right?

Yep.

Were you there when the president's motorcade went by?

Yeah.

Where were you when the president went by the book depository?

I was eating my lunch in the first floor lunchroom.

What time was that?

About noon.

Were you ever on the second floor around the time the president was shot?

Well, yeah. I went up there to get a bottle of Coca-Cola from the machine for my lunch.

But where were you when the president actually passed your building?

On the first floor in the lunchroom.

And you left the depository, isn't that right?

Yeah.

When did you leave?

Well, I figured with all the confusion there wouldn't be any more work to do that day.

But then in Feb. 2019 I found a document amongst about 230 pages, the so called Hosty files in Malcolm Blunt's archive collection. This document sent those that propagate Oswald as the killer and conspiracy theorists with cemented beliefs in a tail spin and did their best to deny it, which of course they failed to do so.

This particular document, written on the back of a sheet of printed affidavit paper of the Dallas police states something that eventually was deep sixed by Hosty and the others only to re-appear when Malcolm Blunt copied the entire Hosty folder twenty years ago at the archives in Washington. Malcolm himself did not realise he had this bomb shell in his filing cabinet and only when I went through the whole folder to scan it all in for the new [D.P.U.K. website](#) did it appear. I decided to publish this document right away at my [website's diary](#).

The text that is key to Hosty's handwritten report is:

O. stated he was present for work at the T.B.D. on the morning of the 22nd and at noon went to lunch. He went to 2nd floor to get a coca cola to eat with lunch and returned to 1st floor to eat lunch. Then he went outside to watch P. Parade.

It is safe to say that P. stands for Presidential.

An important element of this paragraph is that he got his coke *for* his lunch which was before the shots were fired. This aspect is re-confirmed in the joint Hosty/Bookhout report.

And then there is the hammer that states that Oswald was outside to watch the Presidential Parade after his lunch. Direct evidence linking Prayer Man being Lee Oswald!

Oswald has gone for lunch and stayed in the Domino Room after he had gotten his Coke from the second floor. Many must have seen him getting his coke, since the ladies from the 2nd floor offices started to have their lunch at about 12:00 in the second floor lunch room, some of whom did not leave to watch the parade until 12:20-12:25.

The Domino Room was in the back at the north eastern end of the building, and the infamous back stairs were closer and have direct access to them. And as stated above he got the coke *for* his lunch.

- James Hosty and James Bookhout of the FBI state in their joint November 23 report: *"OSWALD stated that he went to lunch at approximately noon and he claimed he ate his lunch on the first floor in the lunchroom; however he went to the second floor where the Coca-Cola machine was located and obtained a bottle of Coca-Cola for his lunch. OSWALD claimed to be on the first floor when President JOHN F. KENNEDY passed by his building."*

This report does not mention the specific location of Oswald on the first floor at the time of the assassination nor does it mention any encounter involving Oswald, a police officer and Truly. Furthermore he got the coke for his lunch! I cannot stress enough that this is quite something and supports the notion that the 2nd floor lunch room encounter was concocted later, and subsequently leaked to the media just after lunch time on the 23rd.

In his solo report by James Bookhout on November 24 (after Oswald was dead) things are turned around a bit, but not for the better. *"Oswald stated that on November 22 1963, at the time of the search of the Texas School Book Depository building by Dallas police officers, he was on the second floor of said building, having just purchased a Coca-Cola from the soft-drink machine, at which time a police officer came into the room with pistol drawn and asked him if he worked there."*

Mr. Truly was present and verified that he was an employee and the police officer thereafter left the room and continued through the building. Oswald stated that he took this Coke down to the first floor and stood around and had lunch in the employee's lunch room. He thereafter went outside and stood around for five or ten minutes with foreman Bill Shelley."

First, he mentions *"at the time of the search of the Texas School Book Depository building by Dallas police officers"* while Baker was the only police officer in that building for a fair amount of time (5-10 mins is reasonable to assume) and that is *if Baker* went in as fast he said he went; everyone else on the force was busy in the railroad yard. Or this is an indication that Oswald was in the building much later than he has been 'credited' for? Like 15 minutes by any chance?

Secondly, Oswald had purchased a coke, which from a timing perspective makes it already 'interesting' (getting the correct change out, putting it in the machine and waiting for the bottle to appear and take the cap off). Neither Truly nor Baker saw anything in his hands. Although Baker messed that up with his handwritten report on Sept. 23rd 1964, the day before the W.C. report was issued and it was sent rapido to Washington. This makes J. Edgar Hoover's F.B.I. to an extend complicit as well.

Thirdly, Oswald stood around and had lunch after the shooting, and even stood outside with Bill Shelley for 5/10 minutes after having had his lunch. Shelley who was not seen outside the building after returning from his 'trip' with Billy Lovelady and seen much later escorting Garcia and Williams to a police car. So how long was Lee Oswald in that building? According to this second report, for quite some time, which makes one wonder, how the bus/cab ride transpired, changing his clothes and 'grabbing his gun' and walk towards 10th and Patton and blow Tippit away.

This cannot be done at any time from a timing perspective as described by James Bookhout!

The Secret Service was present too, Forrest Sorrels and Thomas J Kelley were there during some of Lee Oswald's interrogations.

- Thomas J Kelley is the only one who supplies an interrogation report that actually goes so far as to claim that Oswald explicitly admitted to not having watched the motorcade. In his [First interview with LHO](#) he states:

"At this time Captain Fritz showed a Selective Service Card that was taken out of his wallet which bore the name of Alex Hidell. Oswald refused to discuss this after being asked for an explanation of it, both by Fritz and by James Bookhout, the FBI Agent. I asked him if he viewed the parade and he said he had not. I then asked him if he had shot the President and he said he had not. I asked him if he has shot governor Connally and he said he had not".

Now look at the bottom of the page of the Fritz notes and compare and you see that Fritz may have been a bad record keeper but I doubt he would have left a jewel like that out. Kelley's bit is suspect as a 3 dollar bill.

- Will Fritz will do you one better, as already brought forward by Sean Murphy in 2013. Look at the bottom sentences sequence of Fritz's notes in the next photograph and compare these with the sequence of Kelley's report. Not one word about the parade. And that is because he did not give that answer at all.

Desires to talk to Mr. Alt. I ask who
says Smith act att. 4
Says did live N.O. 4706 magazine St. Fern Apt,
raked from B. Riley Co bko
Says nothing against Pres does not want to
talk further - No Pahr at time in past had
refused
Oswald A.C.S.U. member he says says
Mrs. Payne was too. I ask alt organization
he says to pay lawyer fees when needed
B.C. ask alt Hidell Selectives. card - adm having
it would not admit signature - wouldn't say
why he had it. Says add Book has names of Russian
Emigrants he visits - denied shooting Pres says didn't see
Osw. shot

Finally Postal Inspector and FBI informant.

- Harry Dean Holmes on [page 4 of his report dated Dec 17th 1963](#): *"the commotion surrounding the assassination took place and when he went downstairs, a policeman questioned him as to his identification and his boss stated "he is one of our employees" whereupon the policeman had him step aside momentarily".*

In his statement and his testimony (see below) Oswald is being asked to step aside as well.

[Holmes' Warren Commission testimony:](#)

Mr. BELIN. By the way, where did this policeman stop him when he was coming down the stairs at the Book Depository on the day of the shooting?

Mr. HOLMES. He said it was in the vestibule.

Mr. BELIN. He said he was in the vestibule?

Mr. HOLMES. Or approaching the door to the vestibule. He was just coming, apparently, and I have never been in there myself. Apparently there is two sets of doors, and he had come out to this front part.

Mr. BELIN. Did he state it was on what floor?

Mr. HOLMES. **First floor. The front entrance to the first floor.**

And later on during the very same testimony:

Mr. BELIN. Now, Mr. Holmes, I wonder if you could try and think if there is anything else that you remember Oswald saying about where he was during the period prior or shortly prior to, and then at the time of the assassination?

Mr. HOLMES. Nothing more than I have already said. If you want me to repeat that?

Mr. BELIN. Go ahead and repeat it.

Mr. HOLMES. See if I say it the same way?

Mr. BELIN. Yes.

Mr. HOLMES. He said when lunchtime came he was working in one of the upper floors with a Negro. The Negro said, "Come on and let's eat lunch together." Apparently both of them having a sack lunch. And he said, "You go ahead, send the elevator back up to me and I will come down just as soon as I am finished." And he didn't say what he was doing. There was a commotion outside, which he later rushed downstairs to go out to see what was going on. He didn't say whether he took the stairs down. He didn't say whether he took the elevator down.

But he went downstairs, and as he went out the front, it seems as though he did have a coke with him, or he stopped at the coke machine, or somebody else was trying to get a coke, but there was a coke involved. He mentioned something about a coke. But a police officer asked him who he was, and just as he started to identify himself, his superintendent came up and said, "He is one of our men." And the policeman said, "Well, you step aside for a little bit. Then I just went on out in the crowd to see what it was all about."

Step aside, which does not point to a second floor encounter as Baker and Truly did a 180 after this alleged 'lunch date'.

Lee Oswald did not lie when he claimed he was on the first floor, when The President passed by the TSBD, not only did Holmes relay this, so did Fritz in his interrogation notes and so did Bookhout and Hosty in their joint report. It just got twisted around to nail Oswald as the killer of The President with an encounter on the second floor.

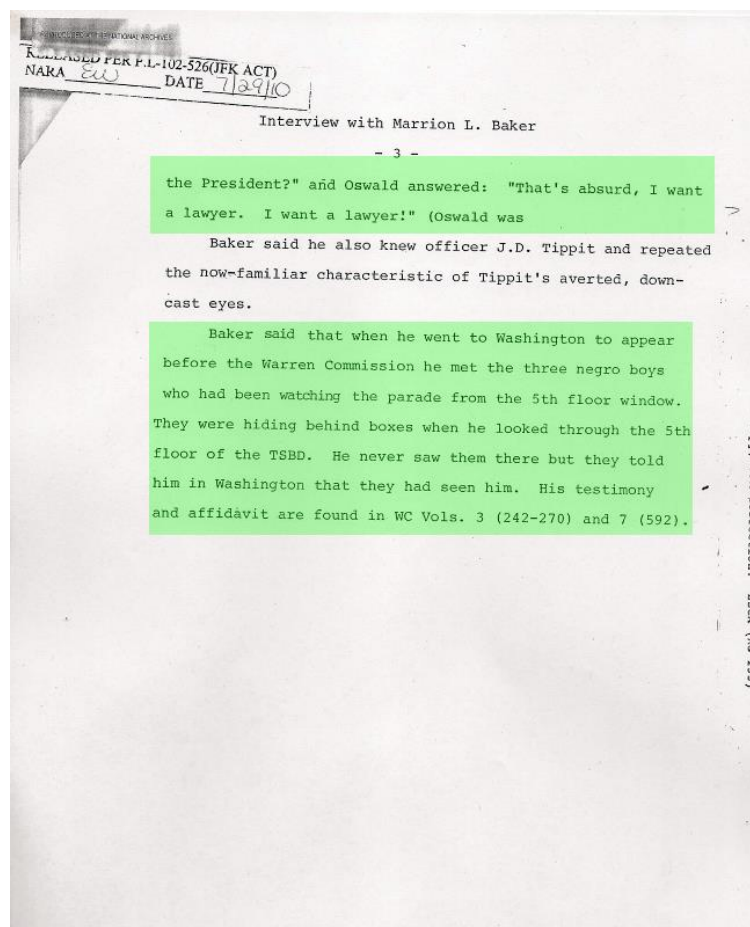
- James 'Junior' Jarman told the HSCA, that Billy Lovelady told him that he had personally witnessed Oswald being allowed out of the front entrance by a policeman shortly after the assassination and that Truly had said he was alright. [HERE](#) and [HERE](#).

I know it is hearsay, but I can make a mention of it. Just like Pauline Sanders' support for Mrs. Reid's Oswald encounter in his t-shirt is as much hearsay. What also needs to be taken into consideration is that Lovelady left for the railroad yard almost straight after the shooting had stopped, and said he went back in through the side entrance and ended taking police officers up in the elevator. Yet Lovelady is filmed standing outside on the TSBD steps afterwards by [John Martin](#) and [Robert Hughes](#) at about 12:50/13:00 having a ciggie. This is something that is getting support from his H.S.C.A. interview where he claimed it took him 20-25 minutes to get back in! And in the still shot below it looks like he is waiting to get in. Danny Garcia is there and Bonnie Ray Williams. Did Lovelady see Oswald leave just before this then? Which would mean he left much later than has been acknowledged. Lovelady was extremely economical with the truth during his Warren Commission testimony as I already pointed out earlier.



According to [Harold Norman's HSCA testimony](#), he states that after starting their descent from the fifth floor they stopped on the fourth floor for a couple of minutes as they saw the ladies looking through the windows and seeing the railroad yard activity shortly after the shooting.

This is the same instance where Dorothy Garner stayed behind, after 'following' Victoria Adams and Sandra Styles and had started their descent and Garner was joined by other women from those fourth floor offices. Norman's HSCA testimony strengthens Dorothy Garner's statements and also shows that the three Negroes: Williams, Jarman and Norman did not encounter anyone on those stairs after going down from the 4th floor. Or did they wait much longer? Baker states in his HSCA testimony that he was spotted by them while they hid behind boxes on the 5th floor. Norman had no recollection of this during his testimony, nor couldn't attest as to when he saw Truly after coming down to the first floor.



Marrion Baker's HSCA interview.

THE RE-ENACTMENTS.

There were 4 re-enactments

1. November 25 1963: - The Secret Service.
2. December 2 – 4th 1963: - Time/Life. Not considered a legal recreation.
3. February 7 1964: - The F.B.I.
4. May 20-25 1964: - The Warren Commission, carried out for them by the F.B.I.

I will not go into great depth since this facet has been written about in great detail already. As I wrote at the beginning, by Harold Weisberg and others. What I will tell you is that the re-enactment was sheer window dressing.

If you look at the Secret Service re-enactment video below of the so called Oswald descent from the 6th to the 2nd floor, then you will realise that this could be achieved in a much shorter time than is being shown by the Secret Service agent(s) move at a snail's pace. The pace they adopt is too slow to be a realistic enactment of a 24-year-old who just allegedly shot The President and wants to make his way down as quickly as possible. Have a look for yourself beginning at 22:10. The descent from floor 6 to floor 2 is edited out of the film, I have no idea whether this is by it not being shot or left out during post-production. The Secret Service Agent re-enactment film demonstrates how small the actual landing is on the second floor. And in the end the agent ends his descent by sitting at one of the lunch room tables. How's that for accuracy?



The video above is of the edited Secret Service re-enactment. There is no material featuring Baker, Roy Truly nor Mrs. R. Reid as they were timed when the Warren Commission did it in March of 1964. David Belin personally timed Mrs. R. Reid.

Leo Sauvage interviewed Truly: in The Oswald Affair: *"I told them, as I just told you, that it was a very short time," Roy Truly answered when I asked him whether there had been any special tests to determine the number of seconds he and the motorcycle policeman lost in the lobby with the elevators before starting to climb the stairs. When I pressed the point, he said: "No, nothing else..." And none of the many reporters and photographers who for days kept a close watch on the Texas School Book Depository, writing and taking pictures of the various re-enactments of the assassination staged on Elm Street, even saw a motorcycle policeman running into the building under the eyes of detectives with stopwatches in their hands."*

Crime Re-enacted By Secret Service

By CARL FREUND

Secret Service agents re-enacted the assassination of President Kennedy here Wednesday.

Meanwhile, Gov. John Connally expressed a hope that investigators would determine definitely whether the murder of President Kennedy was "the act of an individual maniac or a conspiracy."

The governor gave a graphic account of the shooting in an interview at Parkland Hospital, where he is recovering from serious wounds suffered during the assassination. He pledged his office would cooperate fully with federal, state and local investigators.

An army of Secret Service and FBI agents questioned witnesses and studied evidence in Dallas and other cities as they sought the answers to these questions:

—Did the death of the President result from a Russian or Cuban plot? Or did Lee Harvey Oswald, an admitted Marxist who had lived in Russia, conceive the assassination and carry it out without the help of others?

—Where did Oswald intend to go after President Kennedy was murdered as his car moved down Elm Street toward the Triple Underpass?

—Where did Oswald get money for the trips he took?

—Did Oswald know Jack Ruby, the strip-tease club owner who fired a shot Sunday which sealed Oswald's lips forever?

—Why did Ruby pull the trigger? Was it, as he claims, an attempt to avenge the murder of President Kennedy? Or an ill-advised effort to become a public hero? Or was he afraid of what Oswald might say?

Although investigators say they lack proof of an international conspiracy, they were obviously aware that the possibility exists.

In another development, a spokesman for the FBI refused comment on reports that an "Agent Hosty" went to Irving three weeks ago in an unsuccessful attempt to question Oswald. The Oswald family was living in the home of Mrs. Michael Paine

there, but Oswald was spending much of his time in Fort Worth.

"I can only repeat our previous statement that the FBI did not talk to Oswald before President Kennedy was killed," the spokesman said. "I'm sorry, but that's all I can tell you."

Other officers said, however, that an agent named Hosty was assigned to the Dallas office.

The assassination re-enactment took only a few minutes.

A car, similar to the auto in which President Kennedy rode at the head of a motorcade Friday, drove over the same route. A man and a woman sat in the back seats, occupying positions similar to those in which a sniper

found President Kennedy and his wife.

Officers stood in the sixth floor window of the Texas School Book Depository Building at Elm and Houston—the window in which a sniper crouched Friday.

No shots were fired in the re-enactment, but reporters were told a camera in the window recorded the scene.

Ruby may have witnessed the re-enactment from his cell in the nearby county jail.

Held without bond, Ruby called a bartender in one of his night clubs during the day to ask about business there. He also called a friend and asked about public reaction to his slaying of Oswald.

"The assassination re-enactment took only a few minutes" Dallas Morning News Nov 26th 1963. From this we can derive that the lunch room encounter with Baker and Truly running up was not tested by the Secret Service.



Secret Service re-enactment Nov 25th 1964. Pic seen, at first, at the website FlashbackDallas.com. A Dallas Times Herald staff photographer took them. (All photos: UNT's Portal to Texas History.)

The photographs of the re-enactment can be seen at [Mary Ferrell](#).

Victoria Adams was not asked to participate for any of the re-enactments (a travesty!). Nor were Sandra Styles, Dorothy Garner and Otis Williams involved either. Those loud squeaky back stairs in the North West corner of the TSBD saw quite some traffic, yet no one heard a thing!

- Sandra Styles and Victoria Adams went down the stairs almost immediately after the final shot and encountered a tall black man, most likely Eddie Piper. Nor did they hear anyone following them. Victoria Adams saw the elevator cables move
- Jack Dougherty who was on the fifth floor near the stairwell and who heard one shot and subsequently made his way down to the first and spoke with Eddie Piper. He stated that he took the West elevator down.
- Otis Williams left straight from the steps after the shots, he is missing from the Darnell film. And Williams went back inside and up the back stairs to the fourth and then down to the second floor. Geneva Hine reported him coming in as part of a group.
- Dorothy Garner stated that she saw Baker and Truly come up after Adams and Styles had gone down in the Martha Joe Stroud document.

Busy indeed!

Baker and Truly's timings were set at 75 and 90 seconds. And that was from the first shot, whereas their timings should have been about 10/15 seconds after the final shot. We know that Baker did not make his dash until roughly that late due to the Couch and the Darnell films.

They did this in walking mode and in a running mode. Why they did this in two modes beggars belief as per Truly's and Baker's statements they ran like hell, it was completely unnecessary to do the slow version. It would have been more helpful to do this two, three times in the fast mode instead. Why didn't the Warren Commission use the Couch film? Better yet the Darnell film?

Mrs. Robert Reid did three tries in getting up to the office on to the second floor. She timed each time around the 2-minute mark. Why did it take her two minutes when she did not have to cross the floor at all, she went up by the front stairs! Sure she bantered outside with her

colleagues but why would she go upstairs that quickly after when all the action was where she was when the motorcade went past? She never gave a reason for that.

Check the video below of the Baker-Truly-Oswald encounter in the TV movie [Ruby & Oswald](#).

Reid is thrown in for good measure as well. This is shot inside the TSBD, please pay close attention as to how small all of this looks and that from an official timing perspective it looks very fishy, as they get up there quite quick. Remember that Truly stated that they went diagonally through the shipping area, which puts stress on the elevator fairy tale already, imagine that, it would shorten the trip then even more.

Baker and Truly's timings, and let's add Mrs. Reid's re-enactment for good measure, are all way off as times prescribed by the W.C.



But there is something horribly wrong with Baker's W.C. testimony in regards to the timing:

Representative BOGGS -That question about time I would like to establish.

How long would you say it was from the time that you first heard the shots until that episode occurred?

Mr. BAKER - We went back and made two trial runs on that, and---

Mr. BELIN - Was that on Friday, March 20?

Mr. BAKER - Yes, sir.

Mr. BELIN - All right.

Mr. BAKER - And the first run we made it was a minute and 30 seconds, and--

Mr. DULLES - Will you say from what time to what time, from the last shot?

Mr. BAKER - From the last shot.

Mr. BELIN - The first shot.

Mr. DULLES - The first shot?

Mr. BAKER - The first shot. We simulated the shots and by the time we got there, we did everything that I did that day, and this would be the minimum, because I am sure that I, you know. it took me a little longer.

Mr. DULLES - **I want to get clear in my mind and for the record, it started at the first shot and when did it terminate, when you saw Oswald?**

Mr. BAKER - When we saw Oswald.

Mr. DULLES - When you saw Oswald?

Mr. BAKER - Yes, sir.

Mr. DULLES - And that time is how much?

Mr. BAKER - The first run would be a minute and 30 seconds, and then we did it over, and we did it in a minute and 15 seconds.

If the timings were taken from the first shot then this creates an issue for the shooter's timing, as he still has to fire two shots, while Baker and Truly are starting to make their way towards the T.S.B.D. already. This doesn't add up at all.

On the next page the document from Dec 5th 1963 by Thomas J Kelley, shows their re-enactment set at about 2 mins and 25 seconds! Frazier would have seen him, and so would Molina. And that coke? Where did that go? Did he guzzle it down while not even getting his jacket? I would say that this document is part of the other pack of statements that have been twisted with brand new happenings never recorded before in that particular week of Dec 1963. I get more into this in my third paper Anatomy Of The T.S.B.D.

-2-34030

U. S. Secret Service

Chief

December 5, 1963

Inspector Kelley

Preliminary Special Dallas Report #2 - Covers the events immediately following the assassination, the flight of the assassin, the murder of Officer J. D. Tippit and the capture and arrest of Oswald.

The time of the firing of the fatal shots has been established as approximately 12:32 P.M.

PROBABLE TIME SEQUENCE

After firing the shots Oswald walked from the window across the sixth floor area, hid the weapon, walked to the stairs, down the stairs to the lunch room on the second floor, spent approximately 30 seconds in the lunch room and continued down the stairs and out the front door. TIME 2:25 average walking, 2:52 with elevator waiting.

Front door to Murphy and Elm Street where he boarded bus, via Main Street 7 blocks. TIME 4:30 minutes.

Bus ride to Elm and Poydras, 2 blocks. TIME 4:00 minutes average.

Elm and Poydras to Jackson and Lamar (walking) cab stand, 4 blocks. TIME 3:00 minutes.

Cab stand at Jackson and Lamar to 500 Beckley, estimated 35 mph. 2.6 miles. TIME 7:00 minutes.

500 block Beckley walked to 1026 N. Beckley 0.4 mile. TIME 6:00 minutes.

Landlady states Oswald walked hurriedly into house, into his room and out, then stood for a very short time at bus stop. TIME 0.30 seconds estimated.

From bus stop at 1026 Beckley to 400 block E. 10th Street, walking, .8 mile. TIME 12 minutes.

Shooting of Police Officer Tippit, then walked to Texas Theater at 231 W. Jefferson .6 mile. TIME 10 minutes.



FBI re-enactment 1964. Pic. From [Robin Unger's JFK Assassination Gallery](#).

The following pages contain scans from the Holland McCombs Collection at the [University of Tennessee](#). With special thanks to Sam Richardson.



Holland McCombs collection-B.K.



Holland McCoombs collection-B.K.



Holland McCoombs collection-B.K.



Holland McCoombs collection-B.K.



Holland McCoombs collection-B.K.



Holland McCoombs collection-B.K.

F.B.I. report from Nov. 30th 1963 with re-enactment timings. Items 6-10 show various scenarios of descent to the 2nd floor lunch room and pause and exit the building from the front. Read its final conclusion as well!

REPRODUCED AT THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date 11/30/63

A survey was made at the Texas School Book Depository building, Dallas, Texas, in an effort to determine the time required to go from the window on the sixth floor where it is believed that shots were fired in the assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY to the front door of the Texas School Book Depository building. Several methods of travel were utilized in this survey and the travel was done at a fast walk except in areas where an individual would have walked at a normal pace so as not to arouse suspicion. The following results were obtained from the methods of travel described.

1. Walking from window on sixth floor to stairway, walking down stairway to first floor, and walking from stairway to front door: 1 minute 45 seconds
2. Walking from window on sixth floor to freight elevator which was on the sixth floor, riding freight elevator to first floor and walking from freight elevator to front door: 1 minute 54 seconds
3. Walking from window on sixth floor to freight elevator, calling freight elevator from first floor to sixth floor, riding freight elevator from sixth floor to first floor, and walking from freight elevator to front door: 2 minutes 33 seconds
4. Walking from window on sixth floor to stairway, walking down stairway to fourth floor, walking from stairway to passenger elevator which was on the fourth floor, riding passenger elevator to first floor, and walking to front door: 1 minute 46 seconds
5. Walking from window on sixth floor to stairway, walking down stairway to fourth floor, walking from stairway on fourth floor to passenger elevator, calling passenger elevator from first floor to fourth floor, riding passenger elevator from fourth floor to first floor and walking to front door: 2 minutes 9 seconds
6. Walking from window on sixth floor to stairway, walking down stairway to second floor, walking on second floor from stairway to lunch room, spending 30 seconds in lunch room, and then walking to front stairway and walking downstairs to first floor and then walking to front door: 2 minutes 25 seconds.

on 11/29/63 at Dallas, Texas

File # DL 89-43

by Special Agents BEN S. HARRISON and
WILL HAYDEN GRIFFIN:sm

Date dictated 11/30/63

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

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DL 89-43

7. Walking from window on sixth floor to freight elevator which was on sixth floor, riding freight elevator to second floor, walking to lunch room, spending 30 seconds in lunch room, and then walking to front stairway, down stairway to first floor, and then walking to front door: 2 minutes 52 seconds
8. Walking from window on sixth floor to freight elevator, calling freight elevator from first floor to sixth floor, riding freight elevator to second floor, walking to lunch room, spending 30 seconds in lunch room, walking from lunch room to front stairs, down front stairs and walking to front door: 3 minutes 31 seconds
9. Walking from window on sixth floor to stairway, walking down stairway to fourth floor, walking from stairway to passenger elevator which was on fourth floor, riding passenger elevator to second floor, walking from passenger elevator to lunch room, spending 30 seconds in lunch room, walking from lunch room to front stairway, and down stairway, and walking to front door: 3 minutes 26 seconds
10. Walking from window on sixth floor to stairway, down stairway to fourth floor, walking from stairway to passenger elevator, calling passenger elevator from first floor to fourth floor, riding passenger elevator from fourth floor to second floor, walking from passenger elevator to lunch room, spending 30 seconds in lunch room, walking from lunch room to front stairs and down front stairs and walking to front door: 3 minutes 49 seconds

From the interview of witnesses and the position where the gun used in the assassination was located, which was in the general vicinity of the door entrance to the stairway on the sixth floor, it appears that LEE HARVEY OSWALD possibly walked from the window on the

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DL 89-43

sixth floor to the stairway, walked down the stairway to the second floor, walked to the lunch room where he spent an unknown amount of time, estimated at 30 seconds, then walked from the lunch room to the front stairs, down the front stairs, and then walked to the front door which as set forth above took 2 minutes and 25 seconds.

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And then there is this discovery in the documentary *The J.F.K. Lost Tapes* by Greg Parker in 2018, where Marriion Baker has a chance encounter with Oswald in the evening of the 23rd, while coming out of the door that leads to the jail elevator. Oswald is escorted by detectives Hall, Sims and Boyd and about to be transferred to Captain Fritz's office.

Baker ducks away quite quickly before Oswald takes notice of him. It looks like Baker could not face him, knowing he was already nailed for an encounter that did not happen, and Oswald had no knowledge about this so called encounter as the whole thing was constructed behind his back.



That ducking and not facing him, makes one wonder whether Baker could not look people in the eye, just like J.D. Tippit.....

From [Baker's W.C. testimony](#):

Mr. BELIN - Officer Baker, when you talk, I wonder if you would look at me, we might be able to hear a little bit better. Would you tell us what else you did?

Armed with this nugget of knowledge it perhaps not a bad idea to look at [Baker's interview for CBS](#) one more time.



And Baker does a pretty convincing job recanting his 'story' in 1989 for "The Men Who Killed Kennedy" documentary. He says that he saw pigeons flying high from the top of the building, which we know cannot corroborated by anyone else.



Warren Report Witnesses

Sen. John Sherman Cooper, R-Ky., walks with Dallas officials who were witnesses at the Warren Commission hearings in Washington. From left, Cooper, Deputy Sheriff Eugene

Boone, Patrolman M. N. McDonald, Deputy Sheriff Luke Mooney and Patrolman Marion Baker. (AP Wirephoto)

CONCLUSIONS

1. The second floor lunchroom encounter did not happen at all. Looking at the contradictory evidence such as Baker's first statement, Marvin Johnson's statement, it basically shows that Baker did not even confront Oswald at all, but that he was confronted by a police officer at the front door instead.
2. Too many T.S.B.D. staff/law enforcement officers'-reports of sightings and encounter on the first floor instead. The lunch room encounter was not mentioned until 13:50 hrs on the next day Nov. 23rd. The people talked freely about this as Oswald was suspected of being a cop killer. Oswald's being charged (more about this in my second paper Anatomy Of Lee Harvey Oswald's interrogations) for killing J.F.K. only supposedly happened very late in the evening of the 22nd. But he was never arraigned for it as such.
3. The physical side of the actual encounter is severely in doubt due to the complications such as the closed door, Oswald's position, Baker's limited view through the window, the distance between Baker and Truly and so on. The drawings show that the so called second floor vestibule is tiny. No longer than five feet. Pretty packed for three people.
4. Too many inconsistencies in Baker's and Truly's written and oral statements, way too much detail being developed in the months following the assassination that do not hold up, it seemed that the lie was much harder to maintain than the truth.
5. Baker and Truly's FBI affidavits from September 23 1964 were rushed back to Washington that very same day to make sure they were included with the Warren Report which was presented to LBJ the very next day. After all the affidavits, time trials and testimony they still needed additional statements. Most likely an indicator for a cover up. Probably to obfuscate Baker's first and only DPD affidavit.
6. Oswald was encountered near the front door inside the vestibule. There are too many pointers for this. He had gotten a Coke from the 2nd floor lunch room and then ate his lunch on the first floor. That very same first floor where he remained during the shooting and shortly after.
7. Victoria Adams' testimony and follow-up statements and those from her three colleagues, where available, making the assassin's run down the stairs, as envisaged by the Warren Commission, an impossibility. It has become clear that testimony by Lovelady and Shelley is used to discredit Adams and Styles. Add on the three Negroes Jarman, Norman and Williams who also did not see anyone go down those stairs either.
8. Reid and Sanders were used as back up for Truly. They would have had a home run without Geneva Hine's, Sarah Stanton's and Martha Reed's statements.
9. Law enforcement officials such as DPD Captain Will Fritz and FBI SA James Bookhout 'fixed' their reports and destroyed Oswald's alibi.

MARRION BAKER.

- Did not go directly up the T.S.B.D. stairs as claimed.
- Contradicted his first statement with his Warren Commission testimony.
- Did not recognize Oswald while being brought in as the suspect he apprehended inside the TSBD on the third or fourth floor. It is doubtful he ever saw him before he was brought in. If Baker had encountered Oswald then the description of Oswald being the man on the run and needed to be apprehended would have been way more concise!
- The so called first floor encounter with Oswald was with a different police officer, hinting at Oswald staying much longer than the official 3 minutes.
- Did not attend and identify Oswald in any of his line-ups, even though Marvin Johnson claimed this to be.
- Never made a mention of that glimpse that he saw through the door until almost 4 months later, a day or two before his Warren Commission testimony.
- This so called glimpse behind the closed door could have only been of someone walking from the 2nd floor corridor starting at the front stairs of the building to the lunch room and not from descending the 6th floor crossing the landing if at all happening.

- Baker made a mistake testifying grabbing the elevator only just one floor up after his encounter, confirming there was a 4th floor encounter
- In his HSCA testimony, it's two floors.
- His FBI statement from September 1964 has 'Coke' and 'third floor' are stricken through, even then he could not walk straight with the story.

ROY TRULY.

- Truly stood outside longer than per his testimony. He claims he spoke with Howard Brennan. That's quite the opposite compared to storming up those stairs playing catch up with Baker.
- Truly was overheard by 'Biffle' of the DMN that Oswald was stopped on the first floor. Campbell confirmed this as well in a different paper, the NYHT.
- The "they saw no one there" report in his FBI statement of November 22 is the first indication that Truly worked alongside the authorities trying to obfuscate the first floor encounter.
- He failed badly during his Warren Commission testimony while discussing the details of the encounter itself.
- He also most probably walked behind Baker due to admitting this in three separate newspaper reports. It took him 16 days after the assassination before he stated that he walked ahead of Baker, the very same week of the newspaper interviews.
- Truly is quoted of giving various descriptions of Oswald's position inside the lunch room, all this was possible after opening the door and him just leaning in and Baker partially blocking his view.
- Truly's D.P.D. statement from the 23rd was taken by Jim Leavelle.
- He was very conservative, did not agree with Kennedy's policies on Civil Rights, and a bigot, as is shown in William Manchester's book Death Of A President.
- Must have felt a lot of anger towards Oswald after finding out he had been in Russia for almost three years. Moreover, he was such a good worker, "I wish I had five Oswald's" Truly told Otis Williams. The slightest whiff of subversion would have been a game changer for any individual. We know this due to what happened to [Joe Molina](#) who was paid off and asked to go one month after the assassination.
- And lastly Truly was [praised by the FBI](#) for his [collaborative efforts during the investigation](#) and if they could not reward him with a tour or a little memento from The Director J. Edgar Hoover of which Truly was a great admirer, for doing his duty. I have seen no other documentation involving any other individual involved with this case getting this type of written endorsement. Then again, he handed them Lee Oswald on a silver platter so a commendation of some sort was well in order.

MARVIN JOHNSON.

- Wrongly claimed in his statement that Baker had identified Oswald in a line-up, Baker contradicted this in his W.C. testimony.
- Johnson stated in his report that Baker started to search the man. Indicating physical contact!
- Refers to 4th floor encounter as per Baker's first statement.
- Asserted in his report that Baker had pointed out Oswald while he took Baker's affidavit, whereas there was no mention of this in that written and typed up affidavit.
- It is safe to say that Johnson's statement is a significant part of the fix.

OCHUS CAMPBELL.

- Was Vice President of the TSBD and was not called up by the Warren Commission.
- Saw more than he wanted to admit to on [paper](#).

- His NYHT statement was never to be repeated again.

PAULINE SANDERS.

- Is the only person that remembers Baker running up the steps, yet makes no mention of Truly.
- Her hearsay telephone conversation with Mrs. Reid is recorded as part of her statement and treated like gospel.
- As one of Truly's secretaries she was used as back-up to confirm Reid's and Truly's story.

Mrs. Robert REID.

- Was one of Truly's secretaries and her name is added at the bottom of Truly's first written statement for the D.P.D. on November 23. Truly already had given a statement on the 22nd for the FBI. Reid's D.P.D. statement was taken by Jim Leavelle as well, after Truly.
- Had to insert her coke observation in her written DPD affidavit of November 23 1963.
- Twisted the way a conversation with Ochus Campbell went during her WC testimony she only had partially.
- Stated that Oswald wore a white t-shirt and had a coke in his right hand.
- Did not notice Geneva Hine, nor did she mention Sarah Stanton.

GENEVA HINE.

- Stated she was alone in the office between 12:25 and 12:35!
- The first person that came in was a police officer who wanted to use the phone.
- Did not see Reid nor Stanton until she came in as part of a group more than 20 minutes after the shooting.
- Did not observe Oswald either, yet she was in an empty office. Anyone would look up or behind them, even if they were on the phone when people walk past. Geneva Hine did not want to be seen as the party pooper so she eh-ed her way through her testimony while at the same time pointing out Reid's BS. She was rightfully concerned about her job prospects at the TSBD when she gave her testimony to the W.C.

SARAH STANTON

- She plays a dubious role as well since she has stated she went back up immediately after the shooting to the 2nd floor using the lift (which contradicts reports that the power was off). She went to the he same office where Geneva Hine and supposedly Mrs. Robert Reid were, oh and Lee Oswald as well!
- Stanton is noticed by Hine as part of a group, which includes Reid, Campbell and Molina, entering the office after about 20 to 25 minutes.

JAMES BOOKHOUT.

- Changed events around with his solo report after Oswald was killed, this was after submitting a joint report with James Hosty on the day before which is heavily contradictory.

JAMES HOSTY.

- In his original notes stated that Oswald got his coke **for** his lunch and then went outside to watch the Presidential Parade, this part was covered up in any follow up report.

THOMAS J. KELLEY.

- In [Survivors Guilt by Vince Palamara](#) the author writes that Thomas Kelley perjured himself during the HSCA hearing regarding the 'threat knowledge' prior November 22 1963.
- Furthermore, he denied any agent had violated any Secret Service rule in the 'drinking incident' in Fort Worth the night before Dallas.
- Thomas J. Kelley is the only person of all individuals who interrogated Oswald, who stated in his report that "I asked him if he viewed the parade and he said he had not."

WILL FRITZ.

- Twisted the interrogation notes in his report and W.C. testimony. It is also now known, due to another [Martha J. Stroud document](#), that he wanted to have things changed in his testimony before signing off on it.
- Stated in his November 22 report that "Oswald was identified through a line-up by Baker", which never happened.
- Had a chat with Roy Truly discussing the case.
- His so-called interrogation notes published late 1996 which state that Oswald was "Out with Bill Shelley in front" How could Oswald have possibly known where Bill Shelley was?
- His report more than a month after the assassination follows Baker's original affidavit about the 3rd/4th floor encounter with a man walking away from the stairway.
- In that very same report Fritz wrongly states that the second floor was Oswald's main work area, whereas that should have been the first floor.
- Fritz can be characterised as being instrumental in hanging Oswald out to dry, by destroying his alibi.

LEE OSWALD.

- Was on the first floor when he had lunch in the Domino room with his Coke from the second floor lunch room, and moved out in front of the building when the motorcade passed by. Went back inside with the other employees and was confronted by a police man in the first floor lobby, the only vestibule in that building while trying to leave.

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