

Presentation - August 4 - Topic 4 - The Deaths of Oswald and Tippit/Topic 6 - The Special Service Bureau/Red Squad/Army Intelligence members within the Dallas Police

From: Bill Simpich (bsimpich@gmail.com)
 To: projectjfk@yahoo.com
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Death of Oswald

A note about this chrono: The most important aspects to me are:

1. *Butler's role in running the show in the police basement on 11/24, and Dallas refusing to address who was calling the shots.*
2. *The Sept 63 memo, newly released, that shows Jim Hosty, George Butler, the Communist informants and the ultraright weapons runners all penetrating each other's missions, Jack Revill, Masen, Hall, and Seymour...there's a lot going on...there was a big scene going on, and everyone knew it.*
3. *The role of former "Communist" William Lowery, who ran a shoe store near the Texas Theater, who had been tailing Joseph Molina for many years until he surfaced in late Sept 63. Did LHO take his place in tailing Molina? When LHO/LHO's double was seen outside Johnny's shoe store, was he looking for Lowery at that store...did he go to the wrong place?*
4. *Butler was a heavy hitter - connected with the Klan and the ultraright in many formations.*
5. *His former partner was Captain Pat Gannaway - master of the Dallas spooks - Special Service Division chief - ran criminal intelligence, vice and narcotics. Gannaway is everywhere.*

Background from John Simkin: George Butler is indeed an critically important character [and has already been discussed here](#) - reprinted below in this particular font.

George Butler was born in Texas in 1907. He joined the Dallas Police Force and in October, 1946, Paul Rowland Jones, an underworld crime boss, contacted Lieutenant Butler and offered him money to help him establish his gambling operation in Dallas. Butler arranged a meeting between Jones and Sheriff Steve Guthrie. Jones offered Guthrie an annual sum of \$150,000. This conversation was recorded and Jones was eventually convicted of attempted bribery. Jones appealed his three-year sentence on grounds that he had been entrapped by a well-established corrupt law-enforcement system in Dallas. Undocumented but colorful article on background [here](#).

According to [Seth Kantor](#): "Butler's... knowledge of organized crime was so intimate that he had been the key man in the department contacted by the Chicago mob when they chose to move into Dallas in 1946 and make police payoffs" and later he was "loaned by the Dallas police department to aid three different U.S. Senate investigatory groups as an expert on gangster operations".

In his dealings with organized crime Butler got to know [Jack Ruby](#). Ruby's sister, Eva Grant had been involved with Paul Rowland Jones and Waldron Duncan in an attempt to transport opium between Chicago and Dallas. Later Butler was to claim that Ruby had been a sleeper (a member of organized crime who maintained the image of a law-abiding citizen. Steve Guthrie told the FBI that Ruby was a front-man in Dallas for the Chicago syndicate.

Butler knew about Ruby and his criminal connections with people like Paul Jones [by the late 1940s](#). Penn Jones describes him as being [head of the Policeman's Union](#) in Dallas for a number of years.

1946-1947: "The Kefauver Committee conspicuously failed, as Ruby's lawyer Luis Kutner alleged, to expose the extent of the Chicago mob's takeover of Dallas gambling in 1946-47, when Ruby himself moved from Chicago to Dallas. (Scott, Deep Politics, p. 162)

Butler said that [Jones was his informant after the election of 1946](#) and said Ruby wanted to be part of his group, but they didn't want any part of him. Ruby had to go from SF to Dallas because SF didn't want him.

1948: [Butler was working in the narcotics division and following mobsters. His partner was William Patrick \(Pat\) Gannaway. Pat Gannaway and Butler arrested Paul Jones](#) at the end of the operation. Ruby was interrogated behind closed doors at a Kefauver Committee hearing by [Lt. George Butler of the Dallas Police in 1950](#).

Kefauver congratulated Butler in 1950 for stopping corruption from reaching Dallas. (Scott, Deep Politics, p. 152 - Butler contradicted this statement in 1958) George Butler, told the FBI ([HSCA Volume 9, p. 520](#)):

[quote] Ruby was not involved in the bribery attempt. In fact, he [Butler] had never heard of Ruby until after the investigation and trial had been completed. He stated the way Ruby came into the picture was a number of individuals who were involved in the bribery attempt and in particular Paul Roland Jones began "hanging out" at Ruby's club after the sentence. [unquote]

Bill Turner wrote that Jones told the FBI he believed [Butler was first in earnest and wanted a payoff, desisting only when he learned the Texas Rangers were wise to the negotiations.](#)

According to Michael Benson, Butler was an associate of [Haroldson L. Hunt](#). His source was probably Bill Turner, who wrote that [Butler made a point of driving H.L. Hunt to his speaking engagements.](#)

1955: Butler transferred from the field of racketeers and mobsters and into the juvenile division. (Stated in the 1958 testimony, below)

1958: With RFK asking the questions, Butler testified at the [Investigation of improper activities in the labor or management field. Hearings before the Select Committee on Improper Activities in the Labor or Management Field](#)

Butler testified mainly about how the mob moved in during the late 40s with their coin-operated machines into Dallas and had an [18 million dollar enterprise](#) - hardly what he testified in 1950.

Gambling and prostitution were endemic in Dallas during this period, so Butler was putting on RFK or RFK was letting it happen for political reasons. This document shows mobster Pat Manning [promising Butler that gambling was all the mob wanted, and he would prevent other stuff from happening.](#)

In 1961 - Butler also provided information to W. Penn Jones Jr. According to Jones, Butler told him that 50% of the Dallas Police Department were also members of the Ku Klux Klan. More to the point, he [also wanted Jones to start a statewide Klan newspaper with him!](#) (Bill Turner, Ramparts, June 1967)

Late Nov 61, Jack Revill, Lowery, DL-16-S (who reported on LHO that year), DL-6-S, and [DL-107-C aka Earl Harvey](#), all said that Minutemen were unknown to them.

4/30/62 Penn Jones tells FBI [Edgar Wesley Seay, employee of Gen Walker, tried to burn down his newspaper](#) with gallon can of gas w paper fuse thrown thru front door.

5/10/63: First, in a conversation between Jerry Gordon and Morris Lansburgh. In this conversation, Gordon is referring to hotel bookings for the day's of May 7, 8, 9, and 10, 1963. At one point in the conversation, Gordon states, "10th down, thirty-five, seven, zero, two [pause] yes sir! [Pause] Some of your friends from Texas".....

On May 12 1963, [Jerry] Gordon is having a discussion with Sam Belkin, a casino credit manager concerning customers at the casino who owe the casino money.....Gordon is reading off the names to Belkin, and Belkin is cross-referencing them against a list he has, after running down the 36th name, Sam Gordon.....five. the following, ".....**BUTLER.....Paid...**"

So, the conversation implies, at least by what Gordon states to Lansburgh, that a Dallas police Lieutenant is on familiar terms with Morris Lansburgh. If that were the case it belies the fact that with the assassination seven months away, there is good reason to suspect the charge made through the years that there were some bad apples on the Dallas police force was not inaccurate; In that context, a Dallas detective staying at the Flamingo in Vegas.

9/3/63: Hosty gets a hot tip from Donald Kemp that [Edward Schwille of Dallas is active with a group similar to the Minutemen](#) - Revill and everyone else are saying no knowledge of them in Dallas. [Schwille wrote a letter on 11/26/63](#) seeking best evidence on Jack Ruby, knew Jack had Jake Ehrlich (note: great criminal attorney who could have won Ruby's case if Belli hadn't moved in w/his mob connections).

Schwille, the leader, supplied weapons to [Ashland Burchwell](#) in 1962, weapons seized by DPD before Burchwell could leave Dallas for Oxford, MI to join Walker in the fight against Meredith. Burchwell has been working with [Felix Botello, former DL-18-S](#), who used to work [with Lowery in the Communist Party](#), and knew [\(as T-1\) that Joe Molina would never join the Communist Party.](#)

Molina worked with the American GI Forum, which was also [spied on by Lowery and friends.](#) Lowery became [chairman of the American GI Forum.](#)

Botello and Burchwell said they [disagreed w. Minuteman leader Robert DePugh and refuse to align with him and the Minutemen.](#)

Hosty knew about the right-wing during the 1962-63 period - as he said in his book - here he is with his superiors saying he really should be checking in again with [Felix Botello, DL-18-S](#) (see more about him below), and take the statement of the right-winger Delbert Ray.

Penn Jones knew about the Venus Ranch, I believe it was also known as [White Gate Farm](#) - Delbert Ray, the Bircher who ran the ranch, was a close associate of Edgar Wesley Seay, another Bircher and an [Edwin Walker employee.](#)

[The police believed that Seay set fire to Penn Jones' newspaper office on 4/30/62 with a gallon of volatile fluid thru the front door](#) The FBI thought that Delbert Ray was implicated in some way. [Ray also was a warehouse operator in Dallas.](#)

9/9/63: [Hosty's informant is also his close friend, a Republican party activist.](#) Although Hosty claims to be a JFK man and a Democrat, Weisberg found that both he and Revill ["were as far to the right as even Dallas permits"](#) (p. 1 of 8)

9/23/63: Bill [Lowery was an FBI infiltration agent](#) into the CPUSA. Additionally, [he was co-founder of the Dallas chapter of the GI Forum with Joe Molina](#) and others including Felix G. Botello who had also been a security informant against the extreme right ([DL T-18-S](#)) and was [associated with Ashland Burchall in a Minutemen like group.](#) Burchall had served under Edwin Walker in Germany.

The FBI considered [Walker an advisor to the Minutemen in Texas.](#)

[Jerry Shinley:](#) *John Stanford and William Lowery had been the subject of wide-spread publicity about two months before the assassination. John Stanford, then a resident of San Antonio, was being investigated by Texas state and Bexar County authorities because of his alleged membership in the [Communist party.](#) In July of 1963, U. S. Attorney General Robert Kennedy asked Texas officials to refrain from taking action against Stanford until after the completion of Federal proceedings. (San Antonio Express, p. 5-A) On September 23, 1963, a hearing on Stanford was held before the Subversive Activities Control Board (SACB) in Washington. One of those testifying was William J. Lowery, who revealed that he had been acting as an FBI informant within the [Communist Party](#) since 1945. (Dallas Morning News, September 26, 1963, s. 1, p. 1; San Antonio Express, September 24, 1963, p. 1-A)*

Lowery's testimony that he had infiltrated the American G. I. Forum and other reputable groups created some controversy. An FBI spokesman denied that the FBI had ordered the infiltrations and said Lowery had been following the orders of the [Communist Party](#) in joining those groups. (San Antonio Express, September 25, 1963, p. 10-D; September 27, 1963, p. 5-B) In December, state and county officials raided the [home](#) of John Stanford and seized many of his papers and belongings. (San Antonio Express, December 28, 1963, p. 1-A). Thus, the Dallas Police were suspicious of Molina because he was associated with a man who had been identified as an FBI informant on the front page of a Dallas newspaper. During his testimony before the Warren Commission, Molina attempted to talk about Bill Lowery, but was cut short by Commission counsel, Joseph A. Ball. (6 H 373) Another question of interest in this matter is whether Lee Harvey Oswald might have had any contact with Lowery or Stanford. Also, the publicity Lowery received may have had some influence on later rumors that Oswald was himself an FBI informant.

Lowery's September 1963 testimony before the SACB in Washington spelled the end of his undercover career. But that opened the door for someone else to take over "surveillance" of Molina, the token subversive. Did Oswald do it?

Lowery's testimony was that he had infiltrated this and "other groups" on behalf of the FBI. The FBI actually went to press denying it!

10/1/63 [Butler had a tape of the "karate guy" who made anti-JFK remarks at an anti-Castro Oct meeting in Farmers Branch.](#) Karate guy spoke there with Martino, Father Machann, Mrs. Trudy Castorr. Tapes created by Irving chiropractors, husband and wife, "Roeder" or "Rowder". (Weisberg files)

Trudy Castorr discusses at great length how [Butler was also pals with Sylvia Odio](#) and got deep inside information from the whole Dallas Cuban crowd. Trudy Castorr made a point of giving him [letters from Lucille Connell about Odio](#). It turns out Sylvia Odio was the cousin of Marcella Insua, the daughter of Joaquin Insua (informant and the head of Catholic Cuban Relief in Dallas).

Weisberg considered Butler and Revill [the most important police witnesses](#).

10/17/63 [Jack Revill says on this date William Seymour and Loran Hall passed thru Dallas - Minutemen - and handling narcotics destined to go to Cuba as medical supplies.](#)

Early November 1963: Waldo also contacted Mark Lane and informed him that he had discovered that Jack Ruby, J. D. Tippit and Bernard Weismann had a meeting at the Carousel Club eight days before the assassination. Waldo added that he was too scared to publish the story and other information that he had about the assassination. Lane introduced Waldo to Dorothy Kilgallen. Her article on the Tippit, Ruby and Weissman meeting appeared on the front page of the Journal American. ([Lee Israel](#), [Kilgallen](#) (1979))

I believe that this information about the meeting at the Carousel Club originally came from Butler. It is possible that it was Butler who provided Dorothy Kilgallen with the information about Jesse Curry's tapes.

Sylvia Meagher later claimed that Butler gave contradictory information to the FBI and to the press about Ruby's past criminal associations and activities.

The Dallas Police website had some information on George Butler (for many years he was President of the Dallas Police Association. In fact, the Dallas Police Association headquarters building has been officially named the "George E. Butler Building" in his honor. (I visited it at 9:30 am the last Monday of Nov. 2018 - the reception was hostile just from knocking at the door - then I told them I was a JFK researcher! Definitely worth visiting - you might meet someone more reasonable - just one block from Lorenzo Hotel.)

Trudy Castorr says she heard Butler was involved with the Minutemen and with the Cubans within the police dept. **Weisberg** mentions he thought Butler was involved in a mix-up because the car was not in place - that got Oswald shot by Ruby

<http://jfk.hood.edu/Collection/Weisberg%20Subject%20Index%20Files/C%20Disk/Castorr%20L%20Robert%20Colonel/Item%2023.pdf>

11/20/63: Masen arrested, [5 foot 5, 130 pounds](#), small guy. Strongly sympathetic with Minutemen.

11/21/63: [Entire operational plan for the motorcade is conducted in Curry's office.](#)

Gannaway, Sawyer (guarded the TSBD), Lumpkin (drove pilot car w/radio communications), SS members Forrest Sorrels and Winston Lawson among the fourteen present. [Lawson reduced the # of motorcycles w/President from 4 to 2 on each side.](#)

11/22/63 [The official report indicates that homicide officers found the shells](#) in the TSBD - when in fact it was [Jerry Hill and/or Luke Mooney](#). "Lumpkin then instructed Revill to organize his team against the east wall...and make a systematic search...a member of Revill's searching party...found the rifle."

11/22/63: [Lowery's shoe store was just west of the Texas Theatre on Jefferson. Did Oswald confuse the Brewer shoestore with Lowery's?](#)

Here is a [photo of Lowery at his shoe store](#)...

Oswald may have been placed in the TSBD to monitor American GI Forum's Joseph Molina to replace Lowery. Molina's home was searched in the middle of the night after the assassination, and he spent most of 11/23 in interrogation at the police station.

11/22/63: [Butler saw Ruby on this day in City Hall, but not on Sat or Sun.](#)

11/22/63: Houston Chronicle reported: "**Oswald, who had been interviewed by the FBI only six days before [the assassination], became important to the police only after he missed an employee roll call soon afterwards. 'He was the only one who couldn't be accounted for,' Detective Capt. Pat Gannaway said.** There was [no roll call and many employees could not be accounted for.](#)"

11/22/63 [Pat Gannaway was the chief of the DPD Special Services Bureau. His subordinate Bill Biggio was directing police intelligence communications](#) at the Fair Park office on 11/22. (source: Earl Golz)

[Jack Revill, Don Stringfellow, Bill Biggio and all the members of criminal intelligence division reported directly to Gannaway. So did vice and narcotics. Gannaway was a reserve Army Intelligence officer](#) - like many of the DPD officers. The famous report of Harvey Lee Oswald and the employees of the TSBD went from Revill to Gannaway.

[Ruby would frequent the Special Services Bureau since 1956 to arrange for the city licenses that he needed to operate his nightclubs in Dallas.](#) (pp. 2-3)

The source for this information, Mary Hartford, was Gannaway's secretary from 1956-62. [Another police chief described Hartford as possibly Ruby's "mistress"](#) because their relationship was so close.

Gannaway had the six members of the Indignant White Citizen's Council at the Trade Mart "[taken into custody](#)" to prevent them from being assaulted after the killing of JFK. [A suit was filed - they lost.](#)

For background on Gannaway and the Special Services Bureau, see the Warren Commission testimony of Lieutenant Jack Revill (who became Assistant Chief in 1982) is very revealing in describing the duties and responsibilities of the Special Services Bureau. He stated: "I am currently in charge of the criminal intelligence section." Later he outlined the overall task of the bureau. "Our primary responsibility is to investigate crimes of an organized nature, subversive activities, racial matters, labor racketeering, and to do anything that the chief might desire. We work for the chief of police. I report to a captain who is in charge of the bureau - Captain Gannaway."

Lieutenat Revill later indicated that he had been assigned to an investigative panel set up to determine how Jack Ruby had gained access to the City Hall basement where he had shot Oswald. This type of enquiry was obviously also the responsibility of the Special Service Bureau.

For a very revealing account of the functions of the CIS, see Philip H. Melanson's article "Dallas Mosaic" published in the Third Decade, vol. 1, no 3, March 1985, pages 12-15. Among other things, Dr. Melanson mentions that "the spooky little unit was physically removed from the rest of the DPD and was headquartered in a building on the state fairgrounds." (Vol. IV HSCA, 597.) The use of the word 'spooky' may or may not be a deliberate clue to something rather sinister.

I believe it was located very close to the Women's Building on the State Fairgrounds.

11/22/23 aftermath - [Walker identified as a friend of Earl Lively](#), writer for American Mercury magazine. Walker was saying LHO and Ruby were seen together prior to 11/22 - citizens suspected Walker of involvement in JFK assassination.

Again, Ruby and George Butler knew each other from the Kefauver Committee investigation of 1950 - see above.

11/23/63, 2 am: [The Dallas police come barging into Joe Molina's home in the middle of the night and have a search warrant for his place. Their leader is Pat Gannaway, Butler's ex-partner.](#) Nothing turns up, but they strongly suggest Molina come to the station the following morning, he complies.

11/23/63: When James Worrell tried to report his observations of the killing on 11/23/63 following Curry's request for witnesses to come forward, Lt Butler fielded Worrell's call. What was Butler doing out at Farmers Branch, it was a small town? I thought he was working [juvie](#), what's he doing here? My bet is that the hottest witness calls went directly to Butler so he could decide how to dispose of them.
http://www.maryferrell.org/showDoc.html?docId=38&relPageId=206&search=%22lt_butler%22

An extra bullet was found by a postman below the 6th floor - it was a 30 06 cartridge. WFAA's [Bert Shipp](#) wound up with it on 11/23. The bullet was given to [George Butler - who wound up giving it back to the TV employee!](#)

11/24/63: [Bill Turner](#) alleged that Butler was in charge of the Oswald transfer, was one of the [biggest Klan leaders](#) around, and gave the "all clear" to bring him into the basement. [Waldo corroborates all of Turner's points in this memo to Weisberg](#) - written from Mexico!

Bill Turner was unequivocal that Butler was the man who had the [overall responsibility for the transfer of Oswald](#).

[Between 10-11 am, Thayer Waldo \(in a 12/2/63 FBI interview\) said that the reporters were standing outside on Commerce Street when Butler came up to them and told them "Come in."](#) They proceeded to enter where they were checked for weapons.

10:45 am: The reason for the delay in moving Oswald is that they [needed to obtain armored vehicles](#) - which didn't arrive until this time. Later, Curry - who was [at the Homicide Bureau](#) - and others changed their minds and told Asst Chief Stevenson they had [decided to use detective cars to transport LHO](#), using the armored vehicles as a decoy.

11 am: [Lt. Butler's statement](#) - written 11/30/63, says he and several other detectives reported to Captain O.A. Jones, "who stationed the detectives where he wanted them". Chief Batchelor, Sgt. Pat Dean and Butler searched the armored car before LHO came down. Dean allegedly told Butler that Batchelor wanted Butler to ride in the armored car with LHO.

Jones said Deputy Stevenson summoned him at 11 am and told him to move a few detectives "[where needed](#)". He was plainly not in charge.

Stevenson said Cecil Tolbert was in charge of patrolmen; Jones (from the bunko squad) was in charge of detectives, and "[homicide officers](#)" were in charge of actual transport of LHO.

At 11:10 - Detective Roy Lowery states that [Butler was cleaning out the armored car, with a group of officers around him](#). See the [KRLD raw footage at around 8:00](#).

At **11:15**, [Stevenson met Lumpkin on the third floor elevator, and told him of the change in plans on the way to the basement. On arrival in the basement, Stevenson told Batchelor and Jones.](#)

Fort Worth Telegram journalist Thayer Waldo said that the morning of 11/24, [he never saw anyone trembling like Butler](#).

Waldo wrote in a long letter that he was stunned when [Patrick Dean was introduced to the Ruby jury as the officer in charge of security](#) at the jail that morning, rather than Butler.

Butler was busy on 11/24/63. On 24th November, 1963, Jesse Curry decided to transfer Lee Harvey Oswald to the county jail. The undocumented story is that Will Fritz placed Butler in immediate charge of the transfer.

Despite his role in the transfer of Oswald to the county jail and his long term relationship with Ruby, Butler was not interviewed by the [Warren Commission](#).

[Butler is listed as #13 in this schematic diagram of the police basement](#), but portions appear missing, see this [legible copy of the diagram of the Dallas police basement at p. 43](#) - pp. 44-46 has the same list of officers.

In his testimony to the commission, [Thayer Waldo](#) of the [Fort Worth Star Telegram](#), claimed that during the transfer Butler "was an extremely nervous man, so nervous that when I was standing asking him a question after I had entered the ramp and gotten down to the basement area, just moments before Oswald was brought down, he was standing profile to me and I noticed his lips trembling as he listened and waited for my answer. It was simply a physical characteristic. I had by then spent enough time talking to this man so that it struck me as something totally out of character."

[Two detectives - R. L. Lowery and W.J. Cutchshaw](#) - provided statements that three men were pushing the WBAP tv camera from the basement lobby to the basement - see the [KRLD raw footage at 10:10 to see the giant camera](#) - Lowery said that the camera was never plugged in and the camera cap was never taken off - both detectives agreed that only two men tried to leave with it and had no good story about the missing third man. The detectives believed the third man was Ruby, and that's how he got in. The WBAP men were apparently [David Timmons](#) and [John Alexander](#) - never questioned by the Warren Commission. (See attached clip below from Lowery's report.) Other officers claimed these detectives' findings were "[unfounded](#)". Jimmie Turner, the director at WBAP, claimed to be the third man, and was [the man chosen to testify to the WC](#), and changed Alexander to "John Tankersley". Timmons was forced to change his story, but Tankersley contradicted Turner by saying [the third man was possibly a detective - he couldn't recognize his boss, Turner](#)?! It may be that they couldn't keep their story straight, but managed to skate anyway.

According to Harold Weisberg, [Butler prematurely gave the signal to bring out Oswald](#). Bill Turner and Penn Jones described Butler as [high up in the Klan](#). Even an FBI memo describes him as way to the right. [Butler was also pals with Sylvia Odio](#) and the whole Dallas Cuban crowd.

Weisberg wrote that [if Butler had waited](#), the auto would have been parked and blocked the area where Ruby broke through to point his pistol at Oswald.

Butler is quoted as saying in those final seconds: "[He'll never make it to the street.](#)"

As you can see in the youtube video [starting at 1:41](#), Fritz is eight feet in front of Oswald. The story goes that Ruby emerged from the crowd with detective Blackie Harrison and reserve sergeant Kenneth Croy were his blocking fullbacks. The WC questioned Croy very closely - this is the guy who "found Oswald's wallet" from an unidentified bystander at the Tippit crime scene, and never reported it to anyone for forty years.

This meant that Oswald was exposed to an assault similar to what happened when the Secret Service told the patrolmen not to flank JFK on their motorcycles. Meanwhile, [the officers were blinded](#) by the burst of television lights when Oswald came on the scene. I wonder if Fritz actually made a [gesture](#) for Ruby to make his move?

The pickup car was so close to position that within seconds of Ruby firing the shot, the car tapped Ruby right in the butt! You can see it on the video.

The difficulty in verifying these photos show how little video there really is on the Oswald shooting...

From John Armstrong, who is asking for review of the photos below: After reading Croy's testimony, I am convinced that Croy was most likely the person who allowed Ruby to gain entrance to the basement so that he could kill HARVEY Oswald. Please, I urge everyone to read Croy's Warren Commission testimony and draw your own conclusions. Here is an excerpt of that testimony:

Mr. GRIFFIN. Tell us how you came to believe that man was Jack Ruby?
 Mr. CROY. Well, as I was standing there and this blur came from my left, someone running, and he ran by me at a pretty good clip, he was gaining momentum and he ran by me.
 Mr. GRIFFIN. Now, was there anybody in front of him at that point?
 Mr. CROY. Yes; there was reporters.
 Mr. GRIFFIN. There were reporters. Now, what did he do as he got to these reporters?
 Mr. CROY. He ran through them.
 Mr. GRIFFIN. Did he push them aside, or what?
 Mr. CROY. These reporters. He just lowered his head and ran through them like a fullback went through a line.

[This YouTube/CNN video](#), less than a minute long, shows Kenneth Croy in a white hat and police uniform standing next to Ruby in police headquarters just a second or two before Oswald appears. Croy is the rightmost figure in the shot immediately below, which was taken at the 12-second mark of the video. Note how Croy seems to stand back from the action as Ruby shoots Oswald. Ruby can be seen in the video standing next to reporters in the middle image. It is clear that Ruby did **not** "run by me [Croy] at a pretty good clip." Ruby did **not** run through the reporters "like a fullback went through a line."





John Armstrong makes these IDs - I am unsure about Croy, and the Ruby figure has a fedora and a prominent nose but an oddly-cut sideburn pointing to 2 o'clock.



(We can see Ruby's prominent nose but no 2 o'clock sideburn.) On December 1, 1963, Croy gave an affidavit in which he said, "I saw a man running into the crowd in a crouch. At that moment I reached for this individual and touched his coat tail attempting to stop him. I saw him run right up to Oswald"

DL 44-1639

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"to one of the officers and there was a man on each side of him holding his arm. There was a reporter standing there with a microphone in his hand. The reporters then converged on Oswald. The reporter with the microphone stuck it up in Oswald's face and asked him, 'Do you have any comment?' At this time I observed a blur come from my left side. I was off balance. **I saw a man running into the crowd in a crouch. At that moment I reached for this individual and touched his coat tail attempting to stop him.** I saw him run right up to Oswald and I heard a shot. At the time I heard the shot, there were several officers who swarmed him and wrestled him to the pavement. I also tried to grab hold of his gun, but there were too many men there for me to be effective. At that point an officer did disarm him and took him out. I didn't get to see the man they were wrestling to the floor because too many officers swarmed him. At this point orders were given to seal the basement. I ran approximately half way up the north ramp and stopped reporters trying to leave the basement. During the interview with Lieutenant Jack Reville and Lieutenant F. I. Cornwall something was mentioned about an automobile leaving the basement via the north ramp to the Main Street. I recall an automobile driving out, but I can't recall the time nor can I recall how many men were in this automobile. I seem to recall this automobile as being a light blue squad car.

"/s/ KENNETH HUDSON CROY

"SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN TO BEFORE ME THIS 1 DAY OF December A.D. 1963

"/s/ A. L. CURTIS
"Notary Public, Dallas County, Texas"

CROY EXHIBIT No. 5053—Continued

Once again Croy was lying. As can be seen from numerous film clips of the shooting, Croy did not "reach for this individual" nor did he "touch his coat tail attempting to stop him." Warren Commission attorney Burt Griffin had reviewed films of the shooting and knew Croy was not telling the truth.

Mr. GRIFFIN. Did any one of these films that you watched show you reaching out and touching the coat of Ruby?
Mr. CROY. No; none that I saw.

//// Thanks to John Armstrong.

Butler is the crucial link between the Dallas Police Dept and the Dallas Cubans and their friends (the Castorrs, the Odios, Connell, etc.; [see this lengthy Harold Weisberg interview with the Castorrs](#)) He was pals with all of them.

[Jan Stevens' story on Butler and Fritz is a good analysis and highly worth reading](#) - it jibes with my review of the videotape. He also points out Fritz's lack of a reaction to the shot - that they are trained to react - and that anyone with a brain in their head would have used a human shield to protect LHO.

The pistol holster found at Ruby's home was "[musty and moldy, for a snub-nose](#)". (p. 45 of 49)

Passes for the Carousel Club included No. 227 for Dallas police officer [Ray Hawkins](#) (p. 26 of 96) But the DPD 1/9/64 report about these passes does not include Hawkins' name! The negative template at work. (pages 37-40 of 96) [The 11/24/63 FBI report does have Hawkins' name](#). But it doesn't have the names of Dallas deputy sheriff Buddy Walthers, or Records Building deputy Travis Hall, both of whom are important.

The *list of cards* (see [p. 37 of 96](#)) names Deputy sheriff Buddy Walthers (number 167) and Travis Hall, a county clerk deputy at the Records Bldg (number 207) but their *actual cards* cannot be found either in the xeroxed cards ([pp. 15-30 of 96](#)) or in the 11/24/63 FBI report! Walthers was the critical source for the [3126 Harlandale House of Cubans](#). Travis Hall, described by the FBI as a "cashier" - [was given his card by Jack Ruby at the County Records Building on 11/19/63](#), after seeing Jack at the Records Building earlier that month. A list of Carousel members obtained on 11/28/63 from Monte Timmons [also omits the names of Hawkins](#) - but "deputy Hall" and "deputy Walthers" are on there!

Capt. Westbrook wound up sending the card and a note to Chief Curry on 12/12/63 where Hawkins said [he had not yet received the card](#) - the problem is that Hawkins signed the card, so he had certainly received it!

Hawkins was the biggest problem. Corporal Ray Hawkins was in the area as officers were dispatched to look for the suspect who shot Officer Tippit. Corporal Hawkins responded and drove by 10th and Patton then converged on the Texas Theater when information came out that the suspect may have entered the theater. Corporal Hawkins and his cover squads met a witness at the back door of the Texas Theater. Upon entering, they conducted a row-by-row search. As officers neared Oswald, he jumped up and pulled out a pistol. Officers subdued Oswald after a struggle. [Corporal Ray Hawkins went down in history as the officer who handcuffed Lee Harvey Oswald.](#)

11/25/63 Gannaway's records list Ruby as a "[sex deviate](#)".

11/27/63 Gannaway is told by Chicago PD that Jack Ruby is Not the Jack Rubenstein in the HUAC records (this is the 1947 document referring to [Jack Rubenstein as part of the staff of Richard Nixon](#)) (p. 3 of 96)

11/27/63 [Seth Kantor reported Curry was quietly conducting a probe](#) of 50 detectives and uniformed officers to see if one or more of them aided Ruby.

On 9th December, 1963, Jack Revill wrote to Jesse Curry claiming that [Butler: "related that he had information that Lee Harvey Oswald was the illegitimate son of Jack Ruby](#). Lieutenant Butler further stated that he had information that Jack Ruby had applied for a visa to Mexico about the same time that Lee Harvey Oswald visited that country. He suggested that we contact the Mexican Consul to confirm this information."

12/9/63: FBI report says [Butler told them someone must have pressured Curry to bring out the prisoner while the news media was there - wouldn't say who](#).

This story, run in the 12/15/63 [Oklahoman](#), states that "[Butler cannot be found](#)"...That was simply not true - it was three weeks after the assassination - but Butler may have been lying low about that time and getting his ducks in a row.

Our indices indicate Earl Lively, Jr., probably is identical to Earl William Lively, Jr. In 1962, Office of Special Investigations, Air Force (OSI), furnished us information that Lively was a member of the Air National Guard and at that time was a student of the Air Command and Staff College, Maxwell Air Force Base, Alabama. He was investigated by OSI since a national agency check revealed **he was a subscriber to "The Worker" and the "Midweek Worker," both communist publications. Individuals interviewed by OSI reported Lively was extremely anticommunist and as being extremely rightist in his political views. They reported in their opinion Lively subscribed to communist publications only to obtain background information on the Communist Party line. They also reported Lively extremely anti-Fidel Castro.**

OBSERVATIONS:

In view of the serious allegation that Lt. Butler of the Dallas Police Department is involved in scheme to furnish FBI data to Earl Lively, Jr., desirable we have SAC, Dallas personally discuss this allegation with the head of the Dallas Police Department and impress upon him the undesirability of Lt. Butler being involved with such a scheme as alleged by our source. Inasmuch as Lowery has testified for the Government before the Subversive Activities Control Board, and is no longer a security informant, we will not jeopardize an important informant situation by discussing his allegation with the head of the Dallas Police Department.

ACTION:

Attached is a teletype to SAC, Dallas, instructing the SAC, Dallas, to personally contact the head of Dallas Police Department and alert him to the information furnished by Lowery and impress upon him the undesirability of individuals in his department divulging to unauthorized individuals data furnished the Dallas Police Department by the FBI. We are also instructing SAC, Dallas, to [request the that the head of the Dallas Police Department determine whether Lt. George Butler of the Dallas Police Department is involved in a scheme to furnish FBI data to Lively as alleged by Lowery](#).

1/22/64 [Former Security informant to Dallas office of FBI is redacted](#) - this is a reference to Lowery, who is talking with Butler - Butler is "allegedly involved in scheme to furnish FBI data to DLPD and to Earl Lively, Jr." Told Shanklin to speak to Curry to determine if Butler's involvement in scheme is "true".

1/22/64: Butler was suspected by the Dallas FBI of being involved with a [scheme involving the Oswald file](#) by January 1964, and was described as being "pretty far right" by Curry - Curry assured that Fritz had custody of the Oswald file under lock and key, but that he would speak to Butler.

Introduction to the Tippit outline

Tippit was killed so that any attempt to investigate this case would descend into chaos. By their own admission, the cops were more upset about Tippit's death than the death of the President.

The story first hinges on Tippit's hunt for Oswald - the stakeout of his expected path on the viaduct, looking for LHO in the Andrews car and the Top Ten Record Store.

It then turns to the wallet at the Tippit murder scene that was never reported - the report that Hidell's ID was inside Oswald's wallet, which jibed with the rifle ordered in the name of Hidell - and the other phony evidence at the Tippit scene.

Also important is a floating 15 minute block of time...

Did Jerry Hill and his driver arrive at 12:51 - as indicated by the evidence - or after 1:00, the time of the official story?

Were the hulls on the sixth floor found at 12:55 - as indicated by the evidence - or 1:10, the time of the official story?

Was Tippit shot at about 1:07 as indicated by the evidence, or 1:15, the time of the official story?

Was Oswald inside the theater and buying popcorn by 1:10 pm and watching credits by 1:15 - as indicated by the evidence - or did he not get there any earlier than 1:35, the time of the official story?

The disparity of these stories provide a portrait of who was in on the cover-up of the killings of JFK and Tippit.

Tippit outline

7:30 am Someone who looks like Oswald goes to the Top Ten Record Store and buys tickets for the Dick Clark show at the time of the opening of the store. The owner, Dub Stark, knew the man he knew as Oswald [from previous visits](#), and he also knew Tippit. [CIA officer Jack Whitten himself reported the gist of this story](#), to the FBI on 12/3/63.

Later am

Frazier and his sister Linnie testified that Oswald came by the house with 24 inch bag, not 38 inches.

Linnie could not see Oswald through a closed garage window - she had no way to see the bag at all.

Employee Jack Dougherty saw Oswald came to work with no bag at all.

Oswald supposedly told Frazier that the bag had "curtain rods".

Tippit was with Collins Radio employee Carl Mather that morning. Collins Radio had a major communications contract with the CIA. The Mather family were the ones comforting Mrs. Tippit at her home that afternoon.

12-12:30 Oswald's whereabouts.

Seen on 1st floor in the lunchroom shortly before the shooting.

Seen at coke machine near 2nd floor by his boss Roy Truly and Officer Baker 90 seconds after the shots.

The women walking down the stairs said they did not hear LHO walking down with them right after the shots.

The stairs were the only route down since the elevator was not working.

The sixth floor was not a secure place to set up a real sniper's nest. Bonnie Ray Williams was there until close to 12:30. The HSCA found [someone rearranged the sniper's nest during the 2 minutes after the shooting](#).

12:43 Dispatch call described the shooter as "[5 foot 10, 165 pounds](#)", called in by Inspector Sawyer. That was the ID used for Oswald by the FBI and the CIA for the last 3 years. It was also very inaccurate. On the day he died, his weight was 131 pounds.

Tippit stakes out the south side of the viaduct, looking for Oswald - both he and his partner Nelson lie about their location

12:45 #87 (Ronald Nelson) and #78 (J.D. Tippit) are ordered by dispatcher into [central Oak Cliff](#).

Tippit's father told author Joe McBride that he learned from a police officer that Tippit was looking for Oswald that day.

Nelson (#87) reported his position as being on the east side of Oak Cliff, across the river from downtown Dallas: ""[I'm going north on Marsalis by R.L. Thornton](#)". Nelson falsely claimed in a 11/20/13 interview (recently taken down off YouTube!) that he was in downtown Dallas from 12:30-1:15. This false claim about being downtown all afternoon is also [in a document](#).

Nelson may have been looking for Oswald. If he had either of Oswald's two addresses since his return from Mexico City, it would indicate that Nelson was heading on a beeline towards [Oswald's address from October 7-14 - 621 N. Marsalis](#), or that Nelson was about turn left on Marsalis and be directly at LHO's North Beckley place)

Meanwhile, Tippit (#78) falsely reported his position to be at [Kiest and Bonnieview](#) in Oak Cliff.

Tippit's claim is contradicted by [five witnesses](#), who saw him at that time at the Gloco gas station at the south end of the Houston viaduct, six miles away from Kiest and Bonnieview. Three were Gloco gas station employees, the other two were a photographer and his wife. Joseph McBride reports in his book *Into the Nightmare* that these witnesses were found by William Turner in 1966.

12:47 Deputy sheriff Billy Lee Bass (#101) says "87, I'm on [south side](#) of the houston viaduct". Bass is backing up Tippit, having left his [special assignment to traffic div](#) to aid with protection of president Tippit is staked out waiting for Oswald to drive by.

Jerry Hill arrives at the book depository, and within minutes finds hulls on the Sixth Floor

12:51 After the President was shot, Hill supposedly [commandeered Jim Valentine's police cruiser](#) and started barking orders.

The videotape shows that Hill and Valentine and police reporter Jim Ewell arrived at the book depository at 12:51. (to see their arrival, click [here](#), and go to the 14 minute 53 second mark) The real-time video has been taken off youtube, I will find another copy.

(By contrast, Hill claims he didn't reach the depository until [1:03](#) - Hill supposedly left the Personnel Bureau at [12:41](#), Valentine claims he left the Juvenile Bureau at [12:45](#), [Judy Bonner's book](#) says it took them [15 minutes](#) to get from basement of police HQ to Elm and Houston. Their passenger Ewell contradicts them - telling author Larry Sneed years later the drive took two minutes, and it was within 15 minutes after he heard on radio that shots were fired!)



Jerry Hill at the book depository

Neither Hill nor his [boss Captain Pinky Westbrook](#) had any business being involved in any homicide investigation. Their beat was internal affairs, employment applications, and the like. They knew more about the inside dirt at the Dallas Police Department than anyone else, and specifically the proclivities of the various officers. They knew who they could work with, and who to avoid.

12:55 Hill may have "found" the Mannlicher hulls on the 6th floor as early as this time, according to photographer [Bill Allen](#), who photographs Hill leaning out the window at this time and announcing the discovery. ([photos in timed sequence](#), see p. 32)

This is contrast to [1:12 according to Warren Report](#), 1:15 according to reports of [Boyd and Sims](#); 1:11 according to [radio report](#); but jibes with [1:00 according to Mooney](#), the co-founder of the hulls.



The crime lab chief Carl Day admitted during his [Warren Commission](#) testimony that he [only initialed the two hulls in the unsealed envelope when he got it back at 10 that night](#). **No chain of custody**. The third hull was held back by Fritz, not marked for days later, again, **no chain of custody**. Furthermore, Hill or someone else could easily have planted the hulls.

Jerry Hill's vehicle is seen beeping its horn at Oswald's home

12:55-1:00 Oswald arrives home, changes his clothes, gets his revolver, goes to the theater, is there by 1:10 or so - he may have had a ride from Valentine or someone else driving his car #207, [the car number reported by the landlady](#). Valentine claims he was [searching the fifth floor](#) (where there were no discoveries).

Oswald's landlady Earlene Roberts testified that while Oswald was home, she heard the police car tap the horn twice softly and then [head towards Zangs Blvd](#). Oswald could have met the officers down the block. I believe they drove Oswald not to downtown Oak Cliff to shoot Tippit, but to the Texas Theater.

Tippit hunts for Oswald - stops the Andrews car - calls from Top Ten

12:56 Tippit stops the Andrews car, looks inside, lets it go.

1:00-1:05 Tippit is getting very frantic. [He goes to the Top Ten Record Store, makes a phone call, can't locate his party, runs out.](#)

Tippit is murdered - no chain of custody for the hulls evidence

1:07 Tippit is shot in Oak Cliff (McBride, *Into the Nightmare*)

Three shots, with a fourth "coup de grace to the head". The job of a trained killer.

Once again, like on the sixth floor, [shells are found at the crime scene. Shooter decided to eject the shells at the tippit crime scene](#), planting evidence designed to frame Oswald. The shooter reloads on the spot, then runs.

Officer Joe Poe claimed he [marked](#) the hulls found at scene - hulls in evidence unmarked. Poe testified under oath [he could not swear that the initialed these shells](#). Hence, Poe admitted his police report was false. Now there was no chain of custody.

Can hulls be linked to the revolver?

- *Officer Poe couldn't find his initials on two hulls found by Domingo Benavides, hence there was no chain of custody.*
- *Detective Leavelle agreed they were useless as evidence.*
- *Jerry Hill - three hulls. Fired from an automatic - not revolver*
- *Two other hulls found by Davis sisters not recognized by them later on*
- *These hulls were moved from the crime scene before initialing*
- *Due to tampering, questionable that any hulls would be admitted*

Oswald arrives at the Texas Theatre

1:10-1:15 Oswald is inside the Texas Theatre, according to two witnesses, manager Butch Burroughs who sells him popcorn at 1:10, and Jack Davis, who is with him on the main floor as the credits run at 1:15. He spends the next half hour going from person to person, changing his seat.

Oswald's wallet appears at the Tippit death scene

1:17 Tippit's body is being taken away by the ambulance. [At that time, Officer Croy arrives](#), and is handed a wallet by an unknown man, who says he found it at the scene. He was there off-duty, about to meet his estranged wife at Austin's where Tippit had worked for years as security.

Croy was handed the wallet with Oswald/Hidell ID in it at the Tippit death scene by an unknown party. (Source: Croy Interview by researcher Jones Harris)

No documents ever report the wallet being found at scene - but can be seen on video being handed by Bud Owens (supervisor of Croy and [Tippit](#)) to Westbrook.

1:25 The story is that Inspector Sawyer - the man who provided the inaccurate ID of Oswald - ordered Hill to the Tippit scene - but the stories of the principals doesn't match up.

Hill's story is that [he, Officer Bud Owens, and district attorney Bill Alexander](#) arrive at Tippit scene, as well as [Ewell](#).

Owens said he took Westbrook with him to Oak Cliff (7 H 79)

Highly unlikely, b/c Owens was "out at destination" in Oak Cliff (23 H 861), according to the radio - while the radio also shows that as late as 1:30 [Hawkins and Badgett are trying to get directions](#) to help Westbrook get to the Tippit murder site.

In a joint document withheld from the WC volumes, a joint statement by Hill, Owens and Westbrook says that Hill and Owens rode together to the murder scene - Owens didn't sign it. CD 87, p. 179.

In any case, [Hill, Owens, DA Alexander, Westbrook and Ewell wind up at the Tippit scene - Hill testified the first man he saw told him "the shooter was 5 10, 160-170, jacket, dark trousers, brown bushy hair.](#) Then Poe and Jez rolled up. [I turned him over to Poe,](#) and **I didn't even get his name.**" No record of any interview by anyone. Hill used this as an Oswald ID.

1:30 Wallet is reviewed by Capt. Westbrook and FBI Agent Bob Barrett. ([See WFAA video footage](#) of Barrett and wallet)

Barrett [adamantly](#) recalls Westbrook telling him contents include ID for Oswald and Hidell. Wallet is not entered into evidence as being found at the Tippit crime scene. Unknown that it was Oswald's wallet until revealed in 1996 by an FBI agent treated very shabby by Hoover.



Someone looking like Oswald ducks into the theatre and heads for the balcony

1:35 Shoe store employee Johnny Brewer saw a man looking like Oswald [ducking past the ticket taker](#) and going [straight up to the balcony.](#)

There is a long history of Oswald being impersonated at the grocery, at the rifle range, at the barber shop, elsewhere. [The Warren Commission was very concerned about it, and wrote a special memo about it.](#)

1:40 What really threw a spanner into the works was when Hill made a radio call at [1:40 pm](#) and reported that the hulls came from a 38 automatic rather than a 38 special. The 38 special bullets were used by the Dallas police and were extremely well-known. Both 38 special and 38 automatic hulls are clearly identified at their base - Hill's misidentification cannot be passed off as a simple mistake.

Hill then threw gasoline on the fire. In the face of a very carefully phrased question by Warren Commission attorney David Belin, Hill [denied](#) under oath that he made the radio call about the finding of 38 automatic hulls at [1:40 pm](#). Hill claimed that he was sharing his call number "550-2" with another officer. In 1986, Hill admitted to researcher Dale Myers that he made the call - thus committing perjury.

In the same conversation, when asked how he figured out that the hulls were 38 caliber, Hill said, "Thirty-eight's stamped on the bottom of it. I looked on the bottom." Hill's problem is that the bottom of the hull will spell out for you what type of 38 it is! (Dale Myers, *With Malice*, p. 261).

Comparison of 38 Automatic and 38 Special



Jerry Hill finds out the suspect is in the balcony

1:46 [In response to Hill's question](#), Dallas police dispatcher says suspect entered theater, hiding in the balcony. Also see WC 705, pp. 29-30; see Armstrong, p. 864.

Police arrive at the theater. Hill and his pals charge directly charge the balcony from the rear fire escape...

While Westbrook leads the main group into the main floor.

Two of the officers sprain their ankles running from the balcony the main floor when they learn Oswald is downstairs.

1:50 Oswald is arrested, so scared that he pulls out his pistol, convinced that he is about to be killed. Paul Bentley [pulled several ligaments](#) as he charged down from the balcony, K.E. Lyons similarly [sprained his left ankle](#) while running down the balcony steps.

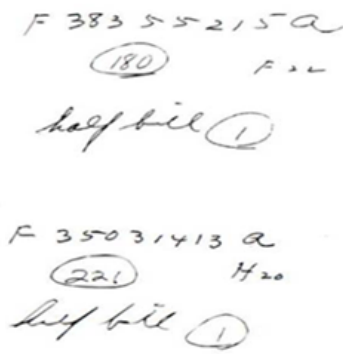
There is a big brawl, [Walker and Hawkins grab him from front](#), force him backwards into seat, Hawkins and Hill cuff him, according to Hill. Bob Carroll gets Oswald's gun, who hands it over to an insistent Jerry Hill.

Jerry Hill falsely claims Oswald fired his revolver

1:51 Jerry Hill reports we caught him in the lower floor of the Texas Theater after a fight. Hill proceeded to lie, claiming that Oswald fired his revolver, but no one was hurt because it misfired.

[Hill wrote in his report that one of the shells had a hammer mark on the primer](#) - but the FBI expert said it simply didn't happen. 3 H 463. Cortlandt Cunningham testified to the WC, "[We found nothing to indicate that this weapon's firing pin had struck the primer of any of these cartridges.](#)"

After the search - two halves of two different dollar bills were found



PHOTOREPRODUCTION FROM DALLAS MUNICIPAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS CENTER CITY OF DALLAS, TEXAS

Found in Oswald's wallet when he was arrested were two halved dollar bills with different serial numbers. Were these designed to be used as a contact with the owner of the other two halves? What possible explanation could be used to determine their reason for being in Oswald's possession?

After the arrest, chief polygraph examiner Paul Bentley claimed he took a wallet from Oswald while in the police car, and it had the Oswald/Hidell ID in it.

The arrest wallet is now in the Archives. There is [video of the wallet at the arrest scene](#). The wallets look extremely similar if not identical...

Photos of wallet at scene and wallet at Archives



Evidence is fabricated to point to Oswald and Frazier

The wallet was supposedly found in Oswald's pants pocket after leaving the main floor of the theater.

A second man is led from the balcony - probably the same man who went up there at 1:35.

All of the records of the other patrons of the theater were lost by the police. [Westbrook admitted he didn't know where the records had gone.](#)

2:00 A suspicious man - reported to resemble Oswald - was parked in a lot [five blocks away from the theater](#). When a local mechanic approached the car, it drove off. The mechanic, a former police officer, took down the plates, and gave them to famed reporter Wes Wise, who later became mayor of Dallas. When Wise checked it out - [the license plates belonged to Tippit's friend Carl Mather](#). Mather refused to testify to the HSCA without immunity. (I don't believe his testimony has been released.)

2:00 Hill's former station, WBAP, an NBC affiliate, announces that [the murder weapon was a Enfield 303 - the rifle owned by Buell Frazier](#).

(The Mannlicher rifle had been found minutes earlier, mis-identified as a Mauser).

2:15: [The rifle is identified on NBC as a 303 Enfield \(Frazier's rifle\), and that the hulls found were Enfield 303 as well.](#)

3:00 The supposed "bag" is shown on television.

3:15 Robert Jones, chief intel officer of the 112th MID, reports the finding of the Hidell ID on Oswald.

DECLASSIFIED Authority = 11/05/01 By: [signature] NARA Date 11/16/01

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

San Antonio, Texas November 22, 1963.

The Cuban DEATH OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY papers... At 3:15 p.m., November 22, 1963, Lt. Colonel ROBERT H. E. JONES, Operations Officer, 112th INCT Group, San Antonio, advised that through news broadcasts they had learned that Lee Harvey Oswald had been arrested after killing a Police Officer in a theater and that Oswald was a suspect in President Kennedy's death.

Jones stated Oswald reportedly is married to a Russian woman and has traveled extensively in Russia. When arrested today in Dallas, according to information Col. Jones has, Oswald was carrying a Selective Service card bearing the name of Alex. Hidell. Jones stated that INCT records here reflect reference to an A. J. Hidell who reportedly had been distributing "Hands Off Cuba" literature. Records of INCT in New Orleans reflect that Oswald has been arrested in New Orleans for distributing pro-Cuban literature. The records of the Corpus Christi INCT Group contained the following newspaper articles: Corpus Christi Caller, 1 November 1959. EX-MARINE DEFECTS TO RUSSIA. Texan Asks Russia to Become Citizen. Moscow A.P. An ex-Marine from Texas told the United States Embassy Saturday that he was applying for Soviet citizenship. "I have made up my mind I'm through", said Lee Harvey Oswald, 20, of Fort Worth Texas, slapping his passport on the desk.

COPIES DESTROYED 4 4 JAN - 1973

3:30 Buell Frazier's sister Linnie walks across the street and says to the police at the Paine house "we saw the bag", that Buell said Oswald told him had "curtain rods" in it. It was probably a woman who dreamed up that story, unlikely that Frazier, Oswald or any man could have come up with "curtain rods" without Linnie's help.

Told Warren Commission later that it was 24 inches, too small to carry a rifle. But that night wanted to keep Buell out of prison. Buell can't be found until after 6 pm, at the hospital bedside of his estranged stepfather.

4:00 White House Situation Room announces there was one shooter, Oswald, and he acted alone.

J. Edgar Hoover makes a similar announcement to RFK: He thought "we had the man who killed the President down in Dallas."

5:00 Hill interviewed on radio - goes worldwide, says the only difference in the ID is "two inches", suspect is 5 10 not 5 8, he ignored the bushy hair description given by a witness that went over the radio. Also LHO is 131 pounds, not 165. As described earlier, Hill lost the "bushy hair" witness.

Hill also talks at length about LHO's time in Russia, said later he learned it all from Westbrook. In a written transcript from that day, Hill tells Bob Whitten, Sacramento radio station KCRA, hat he admitted in interrogation "he was an active Communist", and that he defected to Russia and came back with a Russian bride.

6:00 The Mannlicher is displayed to the press.

6:45 Frazier is arrested. The police find his Enfield 303 and his ammo. They try to force him to confess as an accomplice.

Early evening: Oswald arraigned for Tippit's murder.

11:00-12:30 It is announced that the Mannlicher is the rifle, Oswald is the suspect, arraigned for JFK's killing as well.

In the next few days ahead, the paper trail showing "Hidell" ordered the rifle and the "Hidell ID" w/Oswald's photo in the wallet convinced many Americans that the FBI got the right man. They don't know the story of the wallet, not made public until the late 1990s.

Approval not required

**SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM
NOTICE OF CLASSIFICATION**

ALEK **JAMES** **HIDELL**
(First name) (Middle name) (Last name)

Selective Service No. **42** **224** **559** **5521** has
 been classified in Class **1-F** (Until _____)
 19_____) by Local Board Appeal Board,
 by vote of _____ to _____ President
(Show vote on appeal board cases only)

_____, 19_____
(Date of mailing) (Member or clerk of local board)

The law requires you, subject to heavy penalty for violation, to carry this notice, in addition to your Registration Certificate on your person at all times—to exhibit it upon request to authorized officials—to surrender it to your commanding officer upon entering the armed forces.

The law requires you to notify your local board in writing (1) of every change in your address, physical condition, and occupational, marital, family, dependency, and military status, and (2) of any other fact which might change your classification.

FOR ADVICE, SEE YOUR GOVERNMENT APPEAL AGENT

A forged picture identification card found on Lee Harvey Oswald at the time of his arrest.

SPOTLIGHT & PLEASE POST THIS ESSAY AND

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3n9VQ-dXrwQ> video of Oswald shooting (for car driving up) - show at beginning of Oswald segment

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=r6PcVCqg3tg> video of Oswald shooting (for Ruby alongside Croy) - show at end of Oswald segment

plus these links

- Counter-Narrative sept1114.pptx
1.7MB
- lumpkingannaway.pdf
126.2kB
- oswalddeathbutler.pdf
363kB
- loweryrubycameraman.png
102.6kB