

Marina was also indecisive about the date of the Walker shooting and had to be prompted by Warren Commission attorney Rankin to identify the correct day. In an incredible display of judicial coercion (before the Chief Justice of the United States, Earl Warren, who was in attendance), Rankin not only led Marina in her testimony, but identified the day of the week:

Mrs. Oswald: "Perhaps this (the Walker shooting) was on Friday."

Mr. Rankin: "If the Walker shooting was on Wednesday, does that refresh your memory as to the day of the week at all?"

Mrs. Oswald: "It was in the middle of the week."⁵⁶

The Walker shooting - 9:00 pm, April 10, 1963

In 1963 General Edwin Walker, US Army retired, lived in the affluent neighborhood of Turtle Creek near downtown Dallas. Walker was seated at his desk on Wednesday, April 10, 1963 when a bullet crashed through his window, narrowly missed his head, and slammed into a wall. Walker notified the Police and Officer Billy Gene Norvell arrived in a squad car within five minutes. Norvell located and removed a badly mutilated bullet and then called the Burglary and Theft Squad. When DPD detectives arrived Norvell gave the bullet to Detective Don McElroy and his partner Ira Van Cleave. McElroy and Van Cleave described the bullet in their report as "unknown caliber, steel jacket."⁵⁷ They turned the bullet over to the officer in charge of the Crime Scene Search Section, Lieutenant J.C. Day.

The following day, April 11, the Dallas Times-Herald ran an article about the Walker shooting. They described a 14-year-old neighbor of Walker's who heard the shot and ran outside to investigate.⁵⁸ The Dallas Morning News also reported on the Walker shooting and identified the bullet as a "30.06" from information provided by Dallas Police Detective Ira Van Cleave. A story by the Associated Press, reported in the New York Times on April 12, identified the bullet as a "steel-jacketed 30.06 caliber."

NOTE: The identification of the bullet recovered from Walker's house by DPD detectives as "steel-jacketed" and "30.06 caliber" is significant. The so-called "Walker" bullet that is now located in the National Archives is "copper-jacketed" and allegedly "6.5 mm caliber."

Lieutenant Day sent the mutilated bullet to the City/County Investigation Laboratory on April 25, 1963 with instructions to identify the gun from which the bullet was fired. The laboratory soon reported they could not identify the gun because of the battered condition of the bullet. The laboratory retained possession of the bullet until December 2, 1963.⁵⁹

Witness Walter Kirk Coleman

The 14-year-old neighbor of General Walker mentioned in the Dallas Times-Herald article of April 11, 1963 was Walker Kirk Coleman. About 9:00 pm on April 10 Coleman heard a shot and ran from the door of his house to a nearby fence in time to see three men leave in two separate cars from the church parking lot adjacent to Walker's house. Kirk saw one of the men briefly, who he described as having a medium build with long black hair, but the other man was hidden from his view by a fence.⁶⁰ Coleman told reporters that immediately after the shot was fired two of the men scrambled into one of the automobiles and sped away, while a third man climbed into a second car, threw