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"JUST ANOTHER DAY AT THE OFFICE ..... "

The actions of Captain W R Westbrook on the day the President came to town

by Ian Griggs

Introduction

In any police force, be it the Dallas Police Department of November 1963 or any other, then or now, each individual officer, irrespective of rank, is assigned certain duties and responsibilities. He will normally carry these out at a given location or locations during his period of duty. These obvious and essential functionary duties must be adhered to irrespective of any but the most urgent outside events or influences. The overall discipline and well-being of the force relies on every officer fulfilling his (or her) individual part in the overall scheme of things.

The report of an attack upon President John F Kennedy in Dealey Plaza, Dallas on Friday 22nd November 1963 was obviously just the type of occurrence to throw normal routines and procedures into disarray. Nevertheless it should not have been expected that individual officers would act independently of specific orders. In the situation which developed immediately following the shots at 12.30pm it was even more important than usual that officers of all ranks, other than those directly involved (such as the motorcycle officers), await specific orders from their supervisors.

As far as I can ascertain (although some researchers may disagree), the vast majority of DPD officers acted correctly during that hectic two-hour period after the shots. They followed their specific routines, they acted upon the orders they received, they carried out those mundane yet essential tasks such as crowd and traffic control and they located and took details from many eyewitnesses. When given the relevant information and orders, they acted promptly in arresting the suspected assassin.

Note my deliberate use of the words "vast majority" in the preceding paragraph. One man who certainly did not adhere to his given task was Captain of Police W R Westbrook, the subject of this paper.

Captain Westbrook's duties and responsibilities

Captain Westbrook was born at Benton, Arkansas and was just two weeks short of his 46th birthday on the day of the assassination. He had joined the Dallas Police Department in mid-1941 and had held his current rank since 1952.

His was a purely administrative task which did not even require him to wear his police uniform if he preferred not to. He held the position of Officer in Charge of the Personnel

Bureau. This was part of the Training & Research Section and was located at Police Headquarters in City Hall. Under his direct command he had Sergeant H H Stringer, Patrolman J L Carver and Detectives W M McGee and Joe Fields. His bureau complement was completed by three female civilian staff, Marjorie Bright (Personnel Clerk Grade 6), Nancy Drake (General Clerk grade 4) and Roma D Worley (Stenographer grade 4). **(1)**

Perhaps the importance of the bureau's work can be judged by Marjorie Bright's grade. There was only one clerical civilian on the entire staff of the DPD with a higher grade - Eunice Sorrells (grade 8) - and she was Chief Curry's secretary! **(2)**

The only other components of the Training & Research Section were the Police Academy and the Police Reserve. The Section was independent of the four main Divisions of the DPD, namely the Patrol, Traffic, Service and Criminal Investigation Divisions. In view of this it is difficult to establish who Captain Westbrook's immediate superior would have been. From my own personal knowledge of the structure of various police forces, I can only surmise that he would have reported directly to Charles Batchelor, Assistant Chief of Police.

In his Warren Commission testimony, Captain Westbrook described his job thus: "At the present time I am Personnel Officer. We conduct all background investigations of applicants, civilian and police, and then we make - we investigate all personnel complaints - not all of them but the major ones." When asked whether he was obliged to wear uniform, he replied: "Well, it is optional. I don't wear one." **(3)** Having said that, it must also be mentioned that DPD Radio Unit Call Sign 550 was assigned to "Personnel Captain" **(4)** so there must have been times when Captain Westbrook was required to leave the building on duty. Perhaps such occasions were connected with his applicant vetting or personnel complaints duties.

From that brief outline of his position and duties within the DPD I think we can safely describe Captain Westbrook as a police officer who was virtually doing a civilian job. It involved basic personnel management, the vetting of staff and dealing with personnel complaints - whatever that means! It was surely never envisaged that his job would one day involve him in rushing around the streets of Dallas in a variety of police vehicles, arming himself with a shotgun to search premises and finally supervising the arrest of the man alleged to have assassinated the President of the United States of America. That, however, was exactly what Friday 22nd November 1963 was to bring.

An outline of Captain Westbrook's actions

Having now introduced you briefly to Captain Westbrook and his function within the Dallas Police Department, it is time to examine his actions on the day that President Kennedy was shot. Since he was on what he described as "just my own routine duties" and was working normal day shift hours from 8.15am to 5.15pm, *not* in uniform **(5)** he should really have had nothing whatsoever to do with the presidential visit to the city. Furthermore, he should have had nothing to do with the events following the shooting. In reality, however, he probably became part of more different aspects of the immediate search for the assassin and the arrest of the suspect than any other officer.

He assisted in the search of the Texas School Book Depository, he rushed to the Tippit murder scene, he was involved in the finding of what was claimed to be the fleeing Oswald's discarded jacket, he joined in the false alarm when it was thought that the escaping assassin had entered a public library and, to end the day on a high note, as the senior officer present at Oswald's arrest inside the Texas Theatre, he took charge of the operation. When the Warren Commission published its 26 Volumes of Hearings, he even appeared in one of the Oswald arrest photographs! **(6)**

These actions are all fully described in Captain Westbrook's testimony before the Warren Commission - and even that had some unusual features to it. Captain Westbrook's testimony was taken at 9.00am on 6th April 1964 at the office of the US Attorney in Room 301 of the Post Office Building, Bryan and Ervay Streets, Dallas by Assistant Counsel Joseph A Ball. Also present were Assistant Counsel Samuel A Stern and Staff Members John Hart Ely and Dr Alfred Goldberg. In the 26 Volumes of Hearings, Dr Goldberg is described as a historian. (7), a term which baffled me until my good friend and fellow British researcher Melanie Swift - she of the near-photographic memory - indicated that this gentleman's *role* had been fully explained by early author/critic Edward Jay Epstein. Dr Goldberg was a senior USAF historian who, working directly under General Counsel J Lee Rankin, played a leading part in writing the final Warren Report. **(8)**

Captain Westbrook's day

Captain Westbrook arrived at his office on the third floor of City Hall **(9)** at 8.15am on Friday 22nd November 1963. As usual he was dressed in civilian clothes rather than police uniform. For him, there was no scheduled involvement in the presidential visit. It would be an ordinary day spent in the Personnel Bureau dealing with purely routine administrative matters. One must wonder whether he felt a little neglected at not being part of the 'big day' - perhaps he even thought that his closest connection with the event would be when he left his office to stand in the street and watch the motorcade as it passed the building. **(10)**

According to his testimony, the first that Captain Westbrook knew of the President being shot was when "one of the dispatchers came into the office and told us". He names the dispatcher as Mrs Kinney. **(11)** Sergeant Gerald Hill describes this person as "a lady by the name of Kemmey". **(12)** I have been unable to trace anyone of either name but there was a telephone clerk named Mrs Beulah Kimmey on duty on the 7.00am to 3.00pm shift and I am confident that this was the lady in question. **(13)**

Almost at once, somebody else, whose name Captain Westbrook could not recall, came into the office and said that "they needed some more men at this Texas Depository Building". He immediately sent all four of his police subordinates, Sergeant Stringer, Patrolman Carver and Detectives McGee and Fields, to that location. For some reason he described Carver as a Sergeant but contemporary records show him to be a Patrolman. Perhaps he had 'acting' rank. **(14)**

To explain what happened next, I can do no better than quote Captain Westbrook's Warren Commission *verbatim*. I feel that the way in which he described his thoughts and mental frustrations may be the key to his subsequent actions. He said:

> " ..... and then I walked down the hall spreading the word and telling the other people that they needed some men down there, and practically everybody left immediately. I sat around a while - really not knowing what to do because of the - almost all of the commanding officers and supervisors were out of the city hall and I finally couldn't stand it any longer, so I started to the Texas Depository Building, and believe it or not, I walked. There wasn't a car available, so I walked from the city hall to the Depository Building ..... " **(15)**

Initially, of course, Captain Westbrook acted in an exemplary manner. As well as heeding the urgent call for assistance by sending his own four men to the scene, he took the initiative and mobilised other officers in the building. After this he suddenly found himself alone and

isolated - and apparently destined to take no part in what seemed likely to become the biggest day in Dallas Police history since the bodies of Bonnie Parker and Clyde Barrow had been returned to their home town in the spring of 1934. **(16)** Had he known just how deeply he was to become involved, I wonder whether he would still have taken that walk down to Dealey Plaza.

At the Texas School Book Depository - and beyond

Upon reaching the Book Depository, Captain Westbrook contacted Sergeant Stringer who was standing outside the building. He then entered and began to assist in the search of the building. He had got no further than the first floor, however, when he heard someone (presumably a policeman) shout that an officer had been shot and killed at Oak Cliff. **(17)**

Captain Westbrook's testimony describes what happened next:

> "Well, then of course, I ran to my radio because I am the personnel officer and that then became, of course, my greatest interest at that time, and so, Sergeant Stringer and I and some patrolman - I don't recall his name - then drove to the immediate vicinity of where Officer Tippit had been shot and killed. **(18)**
>
> Of course, the body was already gone, the squad car was still there, and on one occasion as we were approaching this squad car, a call came over the radio that a suspicious person had been seen running into the public library at Marsalis and Jefferson, so we immediately went to that location and it was a false - it was just one of the actually - it was one of the employees of the library who had heard the news somewhere on the radio and he was running to tell the other group about Kennedy.
>
> So, we returned to the scene and here I met Bob Barrett, the FBI agent, and Sergeant Stringer and Barrett and I were together, then an eyewitness to the shooting of the officer from across the street, a lady, came to the car, and she was telling us how this happened." **(19)**

Captain Westbrook has really got the bit between his teeth now. He has commandeered a police patrol car (and driver) and, with neither orders nor authority, has rushed from the TSBD to the Tippit murder scene at Oak Cliff. He has then sped over to the Oak Cliff Branch Library **(20)** where he was obviously anxious to be in on the arrest of the suspect.

This brief diversion at the public library at Marsalis and Jefferson is mentioned in many books on this subject but a remark made by Captain Westbrook in his testimony seems to have been virtually ignored. During questioning by Mr Ball on the subject of firearms, Captain Westbrook indicated that he was armed when he was at the library and during an incident a few minutes later, but that he did *not* have a gun at another important incident after that. **(21)** These points were never pursued by Mr Ball. Later in his testimony, however, discussing the finding of a zipper jacket in a nearby parking lot, and without any prompting or for any apparent reason, Captain Westbrook said: " ..... and at this time I had a shotgun - I had borrowed a shotgun from a patrolman." **(22)** Nothing more.

Once the library raid had proved to be a red herring, Captain Westbrook continued towards the Tippit murder site at 10th and Patton. On the way, according to the Warren Report, he became involved in yet another important event - the finding of the zipper jacket which was later claimed to have been discarded by Oswald. **(23)** Obviously it must be asked why the

finding of this jacket was not introduced into Captain Westbrook's testimony in chronological order. The answer has continued to elude researchers to this day. It was not actually mentioned in Captain Westbrook's testimony until much later. no Oswald jacket

It was, in fact, almost at the end of his testimony when Mr Ball suddenly asked him a classic leading question: "Did you ever find some clothing?" **(24)** Captain Westbrook was slightly evasive and seems to have been very much on his guard as he replied: "That was before, Mr Ball." He went on to say that he had not found the jacket personally but that it had been pointed out to him by "some officer" and that he (Westbrook) had picked it up. Yet again we have an example of Captain Westbrook's incredible lack of recall when it came to people's names.

According to the Warren Report: "Westbrook walked through the parking lot behind the service station and found a light-colored jacket lying under the rear of one of the cars." **(25)** This sentence is supported by two footnotes directing the reader towards Captain Westbrook's testimony but nowhere there does he ever state that *he* found the jacket! Mr Ball showed Captain Westbrook three photographs of views of the parking lot where the jacket had been found **(26)** and Captain Westbrook identified them. His answers in response to Mr Ball's questions concerning the photographs and what they depict were, to say the least, unconvincing. **(27)**

Mr Ball then showed Captain Westbrook the jacket itself. **(28)** This was not preceded by any preparatory questions as to its colour, style or size. Instead, Mr Ball simply produced it and said: "I show you Commission Exhibit 162, do you recognize that?" Captain Westbrook, doubtless with great relief, replied: "That is exactly the jacket we found." **(29)** Nowhere in this testimony is there any mention of its colour. For that, we have to go to the Contents page at the beginning of Volume 16 of the 26 Volumes of Hearings where CE 162 is described simply as "Gray zipper jacket".

From the available evidence, I am unable to state with any degree of certainty who actually found the jacket - or exactly when. Sylvia Meagher **(30)** and Joachim Joesten **(31)** are among the leading researchers who have studied this at length but still nobody has produced the definitive answer. Be that as it may, however, there is no disputing the fact that the ubiquitous Captain W R Westbrook was, as usual, there or thereabouts!

An encounter with Mrs Markham

As already mentioned, Captain Westbrook had been approached by a female eyewitness to the Tippit shooting at the scene itself. It was none other than Mrs Helen Louise Markham! Here, Captain Westbrook appears to have displayed remarkable initiative - perhaps calling upon his 'personnel complaints' experience and knowledge of people's behaviour. In his own words: "I directed someone else there to be sure and get her name for the report." **(32)** It seems that he was a good enough judge of character to see instantly that although she claimed to be an eyewitness, she could perhaps prove a little troublesome.

Off to the cinema

Still Captain Westbrook's day of action was not over. Just as Mrs Markham was starting to blurt out her story, a patrolman (identity unknown) called out: "It's just come over the radio that they've got a suspicious person in the Texas Theatre." **(33)** To learn what happened next, let us return to Captain Westbrook's testimony:

"Then Sergeant Stringer, I and Agent Barrett got in another squad car, and I don't know who was driving this one, but then when we arrived and were approaching the theatre, I directed the patrolman to turn down into the alley instead of going around to the front because I figured there would be a lot of cars at the front. There were two or three at the back." **(34)**

FBI Special Agent Barrett then accompanied Captain Westbrook through one of the side doors into the theatre where they encountered a man described by Westbrook as "an employee of the theatre" but whose name he could not recall. According to other testimony, it appears that this was actually Johnny Calvin Brewer, the manager of Hardy's shoe store. **(35)** Captain Westbrook and SA Barrett went to opposite sides of the stage and the 'employee' then "pointed to a man that was sitting about the middle - the middle row of seats pretty close to the back and he said, 'That is the man you are looking for,'" At this point, Captain Westbrook was on the right hand side of the stage facing the auditorium.

This part of Captain Westbrook's testimony produced an unintended piece of nonsense which would have been more suitable as part of the script of a pantomime. If only as light relief, perhaps it should be repeated here exactly as it appears in the testimony:

Mr BALL: "Which side were you on?"

Mr WESTBROOK: "I was facing the audience - I would be on the right side."

Mr BALL: "Facing the audience - that would be on the right side?"

Mr WESTBROOK: "I was on the right side."

Mr BALL: "And if you were facing the screen you would have been on the left?"

Mr WESTBROOK: "I would have been on the left."

Mr BALL: "The man that was pointed out to you was sitting next to the aisle, if you were facing the screen?"

At this point, Captain Westbrook resisted the obvious reply that there would have been little point in someone indicating the man if he (Westbrook) had his back to the audience! **(36)**

Captain Westbrook next described Oswald's arrest by Patrolman M N McDonald and added that he recognized McDonald as they had worked together as radio patrolmen. This was an important remark as Captain Westbrook pointed out that "the stage was still dim." In total contrast to his series of odd questions regarding Westbrook's position on the stage, Mr Ball then put a very significant question: "Were the lights on in the theatre?" Captain Westbrook replied: "Very dim ones; the picture was still running, but the lights were on very dim." **(37)** This comment is in direct contrast to the recollections of several other witnesses, both police and civilian. **(38)**

Captain Westbrook ran from the stage, again accompanied by SA Barrett, and seemed to take something of a leading part in the remainder of the arrest drama. He ascertained that an officer had taken possession of Oswald's revolver and later recalled that he had heard Oswald say something about 'police brutality'. He also introduced a little piece of humour into his testimony:

Mr BALL: "Were the handcuffs on him at the time you arrived?"

Mr WESTBROOK: "They were putting the handcuffs on him - they had one handcuff on one hand and they were trying to find the other one, and they were having difficulty in locating it because there were so many hands there."

Mr BALL: "How many officers were there?"

Mr WESTBROOK: "In fact - that was one of the only humorous things about the whole thing - somebody did get ahold of the wrong arm and they were twisting it behind Oswald's back and somebody yelled - I remember that, "My God, you got mine." I think it was just an arm that come up out of the crowd and somebody grabbed." **(39)**

Unprompted by Mr Ball, Captain Westbrook then added that he had ordered the officers in the theatre "to be sure and take the names of everyone in the theatre at the time." This would obviously be of great importance later in the investigation. However this order was either ignored or the list was compiled and then lost. I know of nobody who has seen such a list. Only two of those Texas Theatre patrons appear to have been identified - George Jefferson Applin, Jr. and John Gibson. Applin testified that he gave his name and details to an officer **(40)** but Gibson told the Commission that no police officer took his name and address. Furthermore, he did not recall them taking details from any other cinema patron that afternoon. **(41)**

The arrest complete, Captain Westbrook hurried the prisoner out of the theatre, instructing the officers: "Get him out of here. Get him in the squad car and head straight to the city hall and notify them you are on the way." **(42)** This was done and that radio call, logged at 1.52pm, was sent under Radio Call Sign 550-2 (Sergeant Gerald Hill) - "Suspect on the shooting the police officer is apprehended and *en route* to the station." **(43)** No mention of the man being suspected of the President's killing at this stage!

There appears to have been considerable confusion concerning the Radio Call Signs in use that day. As already stated, Call Sign 550 was allocated permanently to Captain Westbrook in his capacity as the Personnel Captain. 550-2 was assigned to Sergeant Hill. There are several examples of these being confused in the official log. **(44)**

Two important photographs

It is a well known fact that photographs were taken inside the Texas Theatre in the course of Oswald's arrest. The photographer was a *Life* magazine freelancer, Jim MacCammon, and like Captain Westbrook, he managed to be at the point of the action many times that day. His photographs include Dealey Plaza, the outside of the Book Depository and the Tippit murder scene as well as Oswald's arrest. One of MacCammon's Texas Theatre photographs appears in the Warren Commision 26 Volumes of Hearings. As explained by Sergeant Gerald Hill in his testimony, it shows six people - Lee Harvey Oswald, Detective Paul Bentley, Officer C T Walker (DPD), two men unidentified by Hill - plus, of course, Captain Westbrook! **(45)** This photograph appears to be the second of the three which Jim MacCammon took inside the theatre. **(46)**

His day's work now apparently complete, what did Captain Westbrook do next? In his own words: "I went back to the city hall and resumed my desk." **(47)** Just like that! He must have felt very smug and pleased with himself at this point.

Even now, however, he was not completely finished. When Patrolman McDonald arrived at City Hall, Captain Westbrook noticed the scratch on his face which he had sustained during his struggle with Oswald. In Captain Westbrook's words: "I had him go to the Bureau to have his picture made," **(48)** This is undoubtedly the well-known portrait photograph, taken at 2.00pm that day, which has been widely published. **(49)**

The final twist

Surely that was it! No. There was to be one final twist in the story of Captain Westbrook's day. Almost as an afterthought, just a couple of minutes from completing Captain Westbrook's testimony, Mr Ball asked him: "Were you in the personnel office at the time that a gun was brought in?" Captain Westbrook replied: "Yes sir; it was brought to my office when it shouldn't have been." **(50)** This prompts an obvious question: why, of all the offices in the many departments of City Hall, was that weapon (which turned out to be the revolver seized during Oswald's arrest) **(51)** brought to Captain Westbrook's office and placed on Detective McGee's desk together with its ammunition? **(52)**

I eventually managed to resolve this small mystery - but only at the expense of creating a new one. In his testimony, Sergeant Gerald Hill, who had retained possession of Oswald's revolver from the time it was handed to him in the Texas Theatre, stated: "The gun remained in my possession ..... until ..... Detective T L Baker of the homicide bureau ..... came to the personnel office and requested that they be given to him, and I ..... turned them over to him at this point." **(53)**

So that is how Oswald's revolver came to be in Captain Westbrook's office. Apparently, Sergeant Hill, together with Detectives Paul Bentley and Bob Carroll and Patrolmen C T Walker and K E Lyons, had "adjourned to the personnel office, which was further down the hall from homicide and I sat down and started to try to organize the first report of the arrest." **(54)** It is logical to suppose that those five officers, unable to find the space and quiet to put their report together in the Homicide Bureau, would have sought an office away from all the frantic activity. It just seems a remarkable coincidence that of all the offices in the building, they should choose Captain Westbrook's. Surely it *was* just a coincidence!

Conclusion

So that was Captain W R Westbrook's day. As I stressed at the beginning of this paper, he should have done nothing but remain at his desk carrying out his normal administrative tasks. In reality, he did nothing of the sort.

It would be natural to expect that Captain Westbrook's vast and varied involvement with the events of the day would make him one of the most frequently mentioned and quoted characters in the final Warren Report. His name, however, appears on only one page, and then only in connection with the finding of the mysterious zipper jacket. Check it for yourself. The name of Captain W R Westbrook appears just four times on that page **(55)** and nowhere else in the rest of the published Warren Report except the Index.

That, to me, is the final and perhaps the greatest mystery!

Sources and Notes

1 Warren Commission *Hearings* (26 Volumes), Batchelor Exhibit No. 5002, page 31 of exhibit (*DPD Personnel Assignments, November 1963*). (19H 148)

2 Batchelor Exhibit No. 5002, ibid, page 2 of exhibit. (19H 119)

3 Warren Commission *Hearings* (26 Volumes), Volume 7, page 110 (hereafter cited as 7H 110). (Testimony of Captain W R Westbrook)

4 Warren Commission *Hearings* (26 Volumes), Commission Exhibit 705 (hereafter cited as CE 705). (*Radio log of channel 1 of the Dallas Police Department for 22 November 1963*). (17H 493)

5 7H 110. (Testimony of Captain W R Westbrook)

6 Warren Commission *Hearings* (26 Volumes), Hill (Gerald) Exhibit A (*Photograph of Lee Harvey Oswald being subdued in the Texas Theatre*). (20H 156)

7 7H 109. (Preamble to testimony of Captain W R Westbrook)

8 Edward Jay Epstein: *Inquest: The Warren Commission and the Establishment of Truth*, published by Hutchinson of London, 1966; page 19.

9 7H 44. (Testimony of Sergeant Gerald Lynn Hill)

10 Ibid.

11 7H 110. (Testimony of Captain W R Westbrook)

12 7H 44. (Testimony of Sergeant Gerald Lynn Hill)

13 Warren Commission *Hearings* (26 Volumes), Batchelor Exhibit No. 5002, page 20 of exhibit (*DPD Personnel Assignments, November 1963)*. (19H 137)

14 7H 110. (Testimony of Captain W R Westbrook). See also Batchelor Exhibit No. 5002, page 31 of exhibit (*DPD Personnel Assignments, November 1963*). (19H 148)

15 7H 110. (Testimony of Captain W R Westbrook)

16 Carlton Stowers: *Partners in Blue: The History of the Dallas Police Department*, published by Taylor Publishing Company, USA, 1983; page 72.

17 This information can only have originated from a police radio transmission. It may even have come directly from citizen T F Bowley's call on Tippit's car radio (transmission serial nos. 898 - 918 on DPD Radio Log (Channel 1) timed at 1.18pm). See Arch Kimbrough's transcript of the DPD radio tapes (1970). Details of these transmissions also appear in the Warren Commission *Hearings*, Sawyer Exhibit A. (21H 388 - 400)

18 7H 79. (Testimony of Sergeant Calvin Bud Owens). Owens appears to have been the driver ("some patrolman") of this police car.

19 7H 110 -111. (Testimony of Captain W R Westbrook)

20 7H 29. (Testimony of Patrolman Thomas Alexander Hutson - three-wheel motor cycle officer)

21 7H 113. (Testimony of Captain W R Westbrook)

22 7H 116. (Testimony of Captain W R Westbrook)

23 Warren Commission *Report*, page 175 (hereafter cited as WCR 175)

24 7H 115. (Testimony of Captain W R Westbrook)

25 WCR 175.

26 Warren Commission *Hearings* (26 Volumes), Westbrook Exhibits B, C, D. (21H 725/6)

27 7H 117 - 118. (Testimony of Captain W R Westbrook)

28 CE 162. (16H 520)

29 7H 118. (Testimony of Captain W R Westbrook)

30 Sylvia Meagher: *Accessories after the Fact*, published by Vintage Books, New York, 1976; pages 274 - 280.

31 Joachim Joesten: *Oswald: the Truth*, published by Peter Dawnay Ltd., London, 1967; pages 217, 233 and 237.

32 7H 111. (Testimony of Captain W R Westbrook)

33 Arch Kimbrough's transcript of the DPD radio tapes (1970). This is transmission serial no. 1377 on Channel 1, timed at 1.45pm: "We have information that a suspect just went in the Texas Theater on West Jefferson."

34 7H 111. (Testimony of Captain W R Westbrook)

35 7H 93. (Testimony of Patrolman Ray Hawkins)

36 7H 111 - 112. (Testimony of Captain W R Westbrook)

37 7H 112. (Testimony of Captain W R Westbrook)

38 7H 5 (Testimony of Johnny Calvin Brewer); 7H 19 (Testimony of Detective Bob Carroll); but see also 7H 31 (Testimony of Patrolman Thomas Alexander Hutson: "The lights were down. The lights were on in the theatre, but it was dark.")

39 7H 112. (Testimony of Captain W R Westbrook)

40 7H 90. (Testimony of George Jefferson Applin, Jr.)

41 7H 73. (Testimony of John Gibson)

42 7H 113. (Testimony of Captain W R Westbrook)

43 Arch Kimbrough's transcript of the DPD radio tapes (1970). This is transmission serial no. 1495 on Channel 1, timed at 1.52pm.

44 CE 705. (17H 361 - 494)

45 Warren Commission *Hearings* (26 Volumes), Hill (Gerald) Exhibit A. (*Photograph of Lee Harvey Oswald being subdued in the Texas Theatre*). (20H 156)

46 John R Woods II: *J.F.K. Assassination Photographs: A Comprehensive Listing*, self-published, 1993; page 203.

47 7H 115. (Testimony of Captain W R Westbrook)

48 7H 114. (Testimony of Captain W R Westbrook)

49 CE 744. (17H 515)

50 7H 118. (Testimony of Captain W R Westbrook)

51 CE 143. (16H 513)

52 7H 118. (Testimony of Captain W R Westbrook)

53 7H 56. (Testimony of Sergeant Gerald Lynn Hill)

54 7H 59. (Testimony of Sergeant Gerald Lynn Hill)

55 WCR 175

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