

# Depository chief disputes evidence of filmed images

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By EARL GOLZ

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

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

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

Truly said moving images filmed by amateur movie photographer Charles

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

**ROBERT GRODEN  
Convinced movie shows 2 figures.**



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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# 'I don't know; they see things that are not there'

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"cannot say that there was one man (firing all the shots) and one man alone."

"I think there's a possibility there could have been another man," he said. "In fact, there's a possibility that one (shot) could have come from in front of us. We've never been able to prove that."

Dallas police Lt. Gerald Hill, who was on the sixth floor when three spent rifle cartridges were found near the window. Bronson filmed, said "nobody has convinced me yet there was anybody else up there."

He said the photos of nine frames of Bronson's film published Sunday in The News "looks like something in the window, but I've got to see it on film or

something before I could make up my old hard head."

Hill suggested a getaway by any others who were on the sixth floor at the time of the assassination "might have been a combination of part-way elevator, part-way stairs."

Bill Alexander, assistant district attorney in 1963 who participated in much of the first days of investigation of the assassination, said he is "still firmly convinced that Oswald acted alone in the shooting. . . . That elevator(s) was an old slow screwed-up thing. So nobody could have been on that elevator. I don't believe. They would have come down the stairwell."

Alexander questioned whether the images in Bronson's film could "have been just a shift in the light or the sun

passing over a cloud. I remember some conversation at the time about that film. And I also remember it was disregarded."

Alexander, who prosecuted Dallas nightclub owner Jack Ruby for the murder of Oswald, recalled he and a police officer thoroughly searched the home of a fellow depository employee of Oswald's the night after the assassination suspicion that he may have been involved in an assassination conspiracy.

The man was under suspicion because he had "Communist leanings," Alexander said, but the search yielded nothing incriminating.

"Our thought at the time was that if somebody from the inside was helping

Oswald, it would probably be this guy who had access to every part of it (depository building)," Alexander said. "He was down on one of the lower floors. There were other people there. I don't recall the details but I remember he was covered."

Wagoner Carr, Texas attorney general at the time of the assassination, said Sunday, "There's always the possibility if there was anyone up there that they left earlier before the actual shooting. There is no evidence that if a guy was there that he didn't leave before the shooting. . . . I think the pictures undoubtedly will add to the speculation on it."

The only witness claiming to have seen Oswald shooting from the 6th-

floor window was Howard Brennan of Dallas.

Watching the motorcade from a point on Elm Street directly opposite and facing the depository building, Brennan said he saw a man moving in the 6th-floor window between 12:22 and 12:24 p.m. and that at the moment of the assassination he looked up and saw the man fire the last shot.

Brennan, however, didn't come up with the identification until four months after the assassination when he testified before the Warren Commission.

Brennan, who had poor eyesight, had been unable to pick Oswald out of a police lineup on the day of the assassination. His testimony also was contradictory. He thought the man fired the

last shot while standing, which would have him shooting through the glass of the upper window pane because only the lower half was open.

Other evidence that implicated Oswald was his Mannlicher-Carcano rifle found wedged between some boxes on the sixth floor. Three 6.5-caliber shells from the rifle were found on the floor near the window.

No fingerprints were on the outside of the rifle. A palm print of Oswald's was found inside the butt of the rifle, showing Oswald had handled the gun when it was disassembled.

A chemical test on Oswald's right cheek — an attempt to identify possible deposits resulting from the firing of a rifle — proved inconclusive.