

Curry: Not by intercom. It would be—they are brought into—when a prisoner is brought in to visit with an attorney or relative he is placed on one side of a wall and the prisoner—I mean the visitor—on the other side but we don't have any means of recording this. They talk through by tele phone. There is a glass that separates them.

Rankin: Did you monitor any conversations between Lee Oswald and his brother Robert, or Lee Oswald and Marina at any time?  
Curry: I did not, and I don't know of any. We don't have any way of doing it. I mean we have no setup for doing this. (FH 206)

An FBI report dated November 25, 1963, contradicts Chief Curry by implying the presence of monitoring equipment.

Jack Ruby was observed by Special Agent Joseph M. Myers<sup>4</sup> at the Dallas City Jail, Fifth Floor, from 5:06 p.m. November 24, 1963 to 1:20 a.m. November 25.... He was allowed to talk to two visitors through the visitors room on a communication system and the permit allowing these visitors was signed by Will Fritz, 5:55 p.m. The visitors were Pauline Hall and Eva L. Grant.

Ruby kept talking to his sister, Eva Grant, about all of his attorney's naming Fred Bruner, Tom Howard, George Sanders, Jim Martin, and another named Kaufman. He made the following remarks to his sister:  
"Bruner is my man. I have friends here so don't worry about me. Something happens inside of you and then you crack and then it happens. Fred Bruner will come down in the morning and arrange books and have a hearing. I have nothing else to say and I've got the strongest to stand up. I got lots of friends here so don't make a scene and get hysterical. Jack came up and said 'we don't care how much the honest are we'll make them.' You can't live forever so they will let any of our relatives come up to see me any time. The judge is real nice and they don't bother me here." (CE 208)

Or did the FBI introduce its own technology between Saturday (when Oswald was visited by members of his family) and Sunday?  
If Rankin had seen the FBI report giving Ruby's verbatim remarks to his sister, his questions to Curry four months later seem excessively polite and different to the contradiction between his replies and the contents of the FBI document.

If the FBI report of November 25, 1963 was transmitted to the Warren Commission after Curry testified in April 1964, the report did not provoke the Commission to reopen the question of monitoring, or to consider the implications of possible perjury and misrepresentation by an important witness.

### A Watchful Neighbor

As indicated in the Warren Report (WR 730), Eric Rogers, a neighbor of Oswalds in New Orleans, was the only person to witness Oswald's departure from his apartment carrying two suitcases on the eve of his trip to Mexico City.

<sup>4</sup> Not a witness before the Warren Commission.  
<sup>5</sup> Not a witness before the Warren Commission.  
<sup>6</sup> Identity unknown.

### The Distorting Mirror

Rogers also witnessed Marina Oswald's departure from New Orleans on the preceding day.

According to the Report, "Marina and June departed with Mrs. Ruth Paine for Irving on the morning of September 23." (WR 730) Although the Commission relied solely on testimony from Marina Oswald and Ruth Paine on that event, Eric Rogers' description of the departure should not be overlooked. He told the Secret Service on January 14, 1964 that:

... he was at home on the occasion when Mrs. Oswald and her child left in a light brown Ford or Chevrolet station wagon with a man and a woman. He said the man was about in his forties and was short and stocky. In reply to questioning, Mr. Rogers stated that he is certain there was a man present on this occasion. [Italics added]

Mr. Rogers' statement to the Secret Service in January 1964 is completely inconsistent with the testimony of Marina Oswald and Ruth Paine, who said that they were accompanied on the trip from New Orleans to Irving only by their children.

When Rogers gave formal testimony to the Warren Commission, six months after his interview by the Secret Service, his description of the departure now conformed exactly to that of Marina Oswald and Ruth Paine. The "short and stocky" man in his forties vanished completely.  
The transcript of Rogers' testimony opens with the following lines:

Liebler: Mr. Rogers, I am an attorney on the staff of the President's Commission. I think I met you one day.  
Rogers: I remember you, yes sir.

(11H 460)

Further on in the transcript, Liebler remarks:  
We talked to you previously at the apartment, and my recollection is that you told us . . . that a station wagon came and picked up Mrs. Oswald.

Rogers agreed and proceeded to discuss the departure of the two women and their children without the slightest allusion to the man, of whose presence that occasion he had been "certain."

During the six months that elapsed between Rogers' Secret Service interview and his Commission testimony something must have happened to him that produced a partial amnesia. He still remembered the women and the children but the mysterious man had disappeared.

Perhaps the amnesia was contagious. Mr. Liebler, who presumably had access to the Secret Service report, did not ask Rogers a single question about a man in the station wagon, who, if he existed, deserved serious attention from the Commission.

### Presidential Protectors

Describing the advance preparations for the President's trip to Dallas, the Warren Report explains:

The Protective Research Section [PRS] of the Secret Service maintains records of people who have threatened the President or so conducted them-