


THE COLUMBINE CONSPIRACY

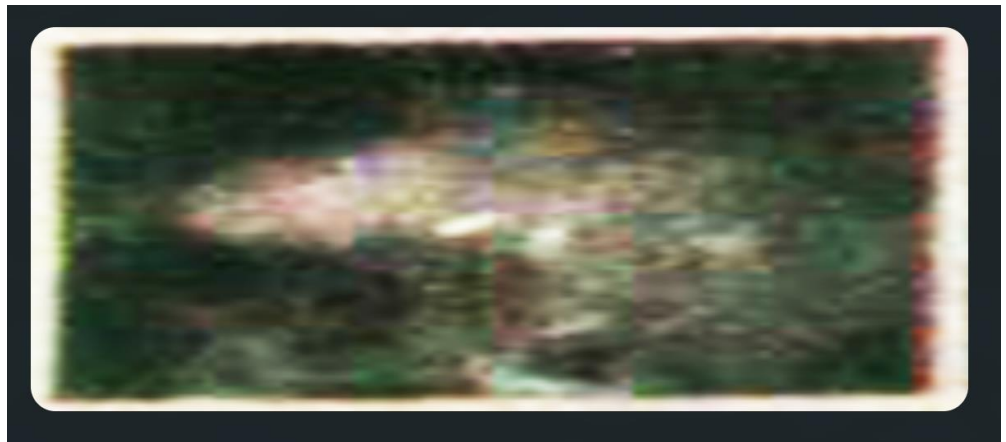
WHAT THEY HAVEN'T TOLD YOU YET!

FEATURES



THE ADULT THAT HELP IN THE MASSACRE

Who is the adult that helped commit murder at Columbine?
Where is he now?



A Collection of writings from <http://www.columbineconspiracy.net> by William K Zabel

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WHAT IS THIS?

If you are, or have been, researching the events that occurred at Columbine High School on April 20, 1999, then you absolutely need to read this document. Do you *really* know what happened that day? Do *any* of us? William K Zabel believes he knows the true story of Columbine; what they haven't told you yet.

Zabel lived in the local area and was able to interview witnesses and other members of the community at the time of this world-changing event. He also used the publicly released documents and news articles, sources included, to come to his conclusions about this case. To view them yourself, check out [ResearchColumbine](#) and/or [acolumbinesite](#).

If you study enough about Columbine, you will very quickly begin to question the official narrative and begin to think, as Zabel says, "That dog don't hunt!"

Something isn't right about the story of Columbine and everyone is deserved the truth about what occurred on that eventful day. . . or was it days? Unfortunately, many documents have been sealed until the year 2116, therefore, no one alive at the time of this writing will ever see those documents. It is quite clear that Jefferson County has something to cover up. Zabel, here, is trying to unleash the truth.

Zabel was featured on Binall of America's radio show several times over several years to share his perspective. It is from these recordings that I became aware of his written work. While Zabel's website is now gone, I was able to retrieve this text from [his website via the wayback machine](#) on August 28, 2023. Like a thief in the night, I captured PDF documents as quickly as I could and thought later about what I would do with them.

While Zabel's views are often seen as outlandish, I present Zabel's work mainly to ensure it does not fall into the MEMORY HOLE of the INTERNET.

You will need to read Zabel's work and **decide for yourself** what you believe.

As far as formatting goes, I kept Zabel's original formatting, but I changed minor spacing and grammatical errors for ease of reading. Very rarely, I will add notes, and they will be presented in *orange text* to indicate the addition. I also decided to add photos, especially since Zabel sourced his material meticulously, and since he pulled mainly from public documents, I am able to provide the source documents of which he refers throughout the text. I did not, however, include photos of the witness testimony pages, as those are publicly available, and would make the document longer than necessary.

"I" in the writing on this page is me, and I am no one. I am unimportant to this work, just passing it along.

Hence forward, any reference to "I," "me," or "this author," etc., in the following text refers to the author, William K Zabel.

BOOK I

AUTHOR'S NOTES

Where do we start?

This book will be the first of its kind concerning the Columbine massacre and the total censorship of information about what really happened there on April 20, 1999. There are many culprits responsible for making sure that the truth did not get out about this tragedy. The culprits include government agencies, the media, and those directly involved, the victims/witnesses and their families as well as employees of the Jefferson County RE-1 School District.

You the reader will discover after reading the book that the deliberate concealing of the truth concerning of this matter has a direct connection to the attempt to protect those that have a criminal culpability in the massacre.

The total blackout of information that would tell the American public what really did go on at that school has spawned numerous Internet rumors that persist to this day.

These rumors revolve around the belief in a third suspect and possibly more involved at Columbine. Clearly the Jefferson County Sheriff's Office knows this fact and has covered it up since that fateful day in April.

Furthermore, rumors even suggest that unknown elements of federal, state and local government somehow were involved in the shooting itself. This too will be exposed as more than mere rumoring.

From the start, research has revealed a multitude of inconsistencies and outright lies by nearly everyone involved with the case. These lies and inconsistencies have kept people who are looking for the truth going in circles.

The Columbine however, is not the first instance of lying and covering up to conceal the truth concerning such crimes. American history is replete with examples of coverups, lost, or

destroyed evidence as well as government coercion of witnesses and victims of crimes in an attempt to keep the truth hidden from the light of day.

COLUMBINE HIGH SCHOOL

High Strangeness

Just a few miles southwest of Denver, Colorado is an unincorporated area of Jefferson County. Here lies a community of homes and businesses that look normal in every way. From the strip malls to the rows and rows of houses, everything looks like a typical upper-middle class neighborhood.

The unincorporated neighborhood stretches from south of Alameda Avenue to Highlands Ranch, and west to the Rockies and east to Littleton, which borders this community. If you were driving through this community back in late April of 1999, you might have not noticed anything wrong there that is unless you drove by Columbine High School on Pierce Street. Then, you might have noticed the boarded-up windows and the Jefferson County Sheriff's Deputy patrolling the grounds.

The sight of this school with its boarded-up windows might have been reason enough to speed up and drive quickly by it before your curiosity got the better of you. If not, then maybe the feeling of eyes watching you, made you hit the gas and vow never to return to this neighborhood.

If that is the case, then you know exactly how this author felt as he stepped onto the property for the first time in June of 1999.

Columbine High School is a 250,000 square foot building with light tan brick that sits on Pierce Street just south of Bowles Avenue. Just to the north of the school is Robert F. Clements Park. This is the park that most students fled to when escaping the bullets and bombs at Columbine.

On examining the school, you will notice something peculiar. The school looks completely out of place when compared to the houses that surround it. Columbine High School is a seventy's era square bricked building, while the homes around it are the more modern eighties ranch style homes. Columbine High School looks completely out of place here.

If you were standing at Coal Mine and Pierce looking to Columbine, you get the impression that the school has the look of a fortress. It is just plain overwhelming to the homes around it. You almost get the impression that the school is guarding something.

If you happen down to the community and manage to talk to the people that live there, you will hear them talk about the school. Students, parents, teachers, and people in the community talk about the reputation of the school and how it is not one, but the best public high school in the country. To those in the community, Columbine is the "elite" of public schools. To outsiders (as those who live in the area call those who do not live there) it is a monument to the failure of the NEA led public school system.

That unfortunately is not something that the Columbine community can see however. Their school is the best in the country. From its curriculum, to the track team, to the football team, and other sports, their school is the best, plain, and simple. Also, make no mistake about it, it is their school, not the taxpayers, it is theirs' and theirs' alone, never mind that all U.S. taxpayers helped build the thing. To the Columbine families, April 20, 1999, and the events that helped create it are just an aberration. An event that seemed to come out of nowhere to happen at Columbine High School.

To the families, employees of the school district, and the Sheriff's Office, it is as though fate somehow fouled up and caused an event to happen at this school. An event that they say could not, should not, and would not have happened, if it were not for . . . Well, even they are not sure of why it happened.

Fate, or bad luck, coincidence, or not, you will be presented with evidence in this book on how this event happened, and how there are strong political, economic, and spiritual forces at work at Columbine High School. Those forces are still at work there over a decade after the tragedy of April 20, 1999.

The People involved with this event might not have wanted to see what was happening, but the eyes saw it, and they were secretly pleased with the events that happened on April 20, 1999.

PREFACE

What to expect!

For over a decade now we have been led to believe that the Columbine shooting was an event that occurred at a certain time, in a certain place, and that certain characters were involved both as victims and as suspects. We are further led to believe that there is no evidence to suggest that this horrible event occurred in any other manner than what government authorities; namely, the Jefferson County Sheriff's Office says occurred. Yet within the documents, student web pages, audio, video, and news articles, there is an underlying story that suggests that not only are there suspects other than Eric Harris and Dylan Klebold, but that the sequence and timing of events are quite a bit different from what we have been led to believe for the past ten years.

The first bit of evidence to suggest that all was not well with the Columbine saga was not the mere presence of accomplices, advanced knowledge by students, staff, and authorities, but a strange phone call that was received at a local Denver area hospital. The caller stated to the person answering that there was a shooting and bombing in progress at a southwest Denver area high school. This call was received on April 20, 1999 at 9:45am Mountain Time! This is almost a full two hours before the official start time of the Columbine massacre.

Examining this call, one is reminded of the strange phone call and fax to the United States Congress on April 19, 1995 stating that there was a bombing going on at the time in Oklahoma City. This call and fax were received at 8:30am Eastern Time that day. This notification occurred three hours before the event. Everyone remembers this date too well in that is when Timothy McVeigh parked a Rider truck next to the Alfred P. Murrah building in downtown Oklahoma City where it exploded killing almost two hundred people including children at a day care center on the first floor.

Now, some might conclude that the phone call predicting Columbine may be just that, a prediction by somebody who knew something would happen and had a good enough conscience to do something about it. Yet after reviewing all the available evidence as well as listening to

authorities in Jefferson County makes some startling admissions, I have to conclude that the phone call itself was not warning of a future event by some community boy scout, but was a call warning about event that was taking place at that moment!

The evidence on the surface suggests that the massacre took place roughly in the manner that the authorities in Jefferson County want us to believe, but on closer inspection the evidence for the official story begins to evaporate, and the real story begins to emerge. A story so shocking and involving so many elements of federal, state, and local authorities' involvement in the planning, preparing, and execution of this massacre, that nobody, once they are aware of the true nature of events at Columbine could ever again think in simple terms of two disgruntled teens being the sole culprits in this massacre.

Plain and simple, the two teens accused of this crime may have had the ability through their demented ideas and beliefs to kill their fellow students and one teacher, but these two teens would hardly be in a position to cover up the event, up to and including destroying the official time line of events leading up to and during the massacre as stated by the news article below that quotes the former sheriff of Jefferson County, John P. Stone who was in charge of the sheriff's office at the time of the Columbine massacre.

Looking at the article you can clearly see JCSO stated very clearly that they destroyed the original time line of events leading up to and during the massacre as well as the movements of the suspects up to and during the massacre. The article also quotes the former sheriff as saying that the time line of events has been, "recreated."

Since they recreated the time line, then we have to assume that the, official Report on CD-ROM released in January of 2000 is a total fabrication at least as far as the time line is concerned. But surely no sheriff's department concerned with getting the job did right (as numerous Denver area newspapers quoted the former sheriff as saying publicly repeatedly), would not have destroyed the official time line even if the suspects were dead, simply because it shows that there is something to hide. If they are right about Harris and Klebold then there is no reason for this false time line. Leave the evidence alone.

But, what if the two dead suspects were not the only two involved or worse what if they had nothing to with the massacre at all. Then, you would have to change the time line to put these two; patsies can do the massacre.

A destroyed and recreated time line as well as two patsies suggests a very well-crafted conspiracy, one that goes beyond two teens out for revenge. This conspiracy might have been revealed in the phone call discussed earlier as this phone call was not to a public phone line, but a line used exclusively by law enforcement in the Denver Metro area!

But, to create such a conspiracy and then keep it quiet for almost ten years, you have to convince not only victims and witnesses of this fabricated story, but their families, the media, and most importantly, the rest of the Denver metro area. Making the rest of the world believes is easy with government control of the media, but locals would be the big challenge.

This author believes from the evidence found, that the challenge in question was answered with mind control on a massive level. We're not talking here about lacing some poor kids Gatorade with LSD or Thorazine, were talking about a mass spectrum (wide area, such as school, community, etc.) with some type of aerosol, or electromagnetic device to create such things as missing time, confusion, and hallucinations.

But before we get ahead of ourselves, let us for moment take a look at that strange call that might have accidentally uncovered when this massacre really started.

INTRODUCTION

Starting to look at the massacre

The Phantom of Columbine is the culmination of over five years of research into the Columbine High School massacre that occurred on April 20, 1999. The Phantom of Columbine draws from over 30,000 plus pages of documented evidence released by government agencies tasked with investigating the massacre. The book also builds on over a hundred of hours of news footage, dozens of news articles as well as Jefferson County's own 911 and dispatch tapes from that fateful day.

Inside the back cover of this book is a DVD that contains the documents, some video, and audio and links to web sites that discuss the Columbine massacre. The reason for this is so that you the reader can get a first-hand look at the information that forms a basis for the conclusions found in this book. *(Remember, I don't have this DVD and when he refers to public documents, I will be including them when appropriate)*

This book has changed quite a bit since it was first stated back in 2002. Since then, new material and the review of already well-known material was analyzed, and a new thesis emerged, one that will shock the reader and leaving you in disbelief. However, this author believes that with the admissions of authorities in Jefferson County along with the documented evidence, there is enough supporting material to make the current conclusion solid. That conclusion is that the entire timing of the massacre, movements of the suspects, and observations of the eyewitnesses have been fabricated!

That is not to say that the witnesses did not observe suspects such as Harris and Klebold or for that matter suspects other than these two, but that they must have seen them at a different time than stated if we should believe what has to be the real time line of events.

The circumstantial evidence suggests that this event might have been going on for quite some time when the mysterious phone call to PSL came in. If we can assume that the massacre occurred earlier than lunch time, then we can conclude that the witnesses were either wrong

about the time they believe this event happened, they purposefully lied, or their statement has been altered to reflect the new time line as put forth by JCSO.

Could this be the reason that students refuse to talk to this day, with the only comment that they will make is, use our statement that we made to police, "we have nothing more to say about the matter."

This is exactly what most of students have told this author and other researchers alike, suggesting that they don't dare tell their story again for fear they may add something that will show them either have something to hide or authorities in the case have something to hide.

By changing the time line of events, authorities might have been giving accomplices of the two teen suspects an alibi. But by going back to the real time line, it might lead us right further to suspects other than Harris and Klebold.

Again, because of this destruction of evidence, and the creation of a fake time line and movements of suspects, which can only be done by one source; the government agency responsible for investigating the crime to begin with; here, the Jefferson County Sheriff's Office.

From here we go onto the, official Story as put forth by JCSO in their final report on CD-ROM that was finally released after months of fanfare in January of 2000. It is here that you can read their version of events that even the most government loving person has looked at and dismissed with suspicion. The official report leaves out much detail, especially when it comes to teacher Dave Sanders who was wounded by the suspects and waited almost four hours for help to arrive before finally succumbing to his injuries. The report goes out of its way not to discuss what if anything were being done to help this seriously injured person.

Strangely enough, the report goes out of its way to dismiss the suggestion of accomplices, advanced knowledge by students, staff, and others, and is very forgiving of the Trench Coat Mafia, the group many believe was and is still responsible for the massacre.

Yet for a report that claims to be the last word in the Columbine affair, the authorities in charge then give themselves an out by leaving the case open, to allow further investigation if new information comes to light.

From there we, then delve into the mysterious time line and its recreation by authorities in the case. The chapter concerning the timeline is where the cracks in the investigation can be seen for the first time, and the question arises as to why any competent investigator would destroy the time line when that is the only evidence they have of when the suspects would be available to commit such an act as the massacre at Columbine.

Further, evidence in this chapter suggests that this massacre actually started sometime the day before on April 19, 1999, and quite possibly started as a hostage situation.

For this to have occurred the day before and then to convince everyone that it actually occurred on the next day at lunch time takes more than just a little arm twisting of the victims and witnesses, as well as their families and the community. They have to want to believe that it occurred the way you claim it did.

There is only one way to do that; Mind Control!

The witnesses, victims, and their families, not to mention the media and the public at large would have to be conditioned to some extent to want to believe this new time line of events and movements of the two suspects.

In the chapter, Mind Control and Columbine, evidence is examined to suggest that people's minds were played with including officers responding to the scene and those first responders who went inside the school including the SWAT teams. Throughout the statements, you can read where investigators are puzzled by the answers that some witnesses gave causing them to accuse witnesses of, blanking things out. There are also statements where students say the hallways were hazy and they had a hard time concentrating once the massacre began. Witnesses also admitted that they could not remember the sequence of events, nor could they remember the time when the massacre started or when it ended. Others claim in their statements that they have, lost all concept of time for that day."

These are all hallmarks of mind control on a mass scale. Taken with the manufactured time line and the Columbine community's unwillingness or inability to recognize this fact suggests that this mind control was massive and involved in the entire community!

From there we go into the observations of witnesses that day in the chapter, accomplices with the reminder that the witnesses may not be recalling events, their sequence, or the actual time of those events correctly. Yet, this author still believes that these witnesses observed these suspects that did not match the description of Harris or Klebold; they just saw them at a different time than their statement gives. Since there are very few handwritten statements, which federal and state law says they must be to be admissible in court, then we must conclude that they have been typed and altered to reflect the new version of events put forth by JCSO in their final report.

Not only are witnesses observing suspects both inside and outside the school, but there is evidence that suggests a suspect was on the roof of the school itself. The chapter dealing with a roof shooter examines evidence will be examined to suggest that somebody other than the claimed, repairman was on the roof during the massacre.

There were other worries that day other than just being shot by a suspect, there were also bombs used in the massacre, and evidence began to mount to suggest that some of these bombs were too sophisticated for two teens to have built themselves.

The chapter dealing with the bomb evidence is presented to suggest that bombs used, their placement, and their design, shows a definite government involvement, especially since some of the bombs were rigged with, mercury switches!

Since we are concerned with when the massacre actually occurred, then we must look at the deaths of the victim to see whether they suggest an alteration to the time line that would support the conclusion of an early start time for the massacre. In the chapter, autopsies evidence is examined to suggest that the bodies were left in the school for a longer period than needed. The idea being that it would be more difficult to determine the time of death with the bodies of victims deteriorating so fast.

Along with accomplices that JCSO did not want to appear in the time line is a suspect that was talked about briefly on April 20, 1999 to the media by students and staff and then quickly disappeared. This suspect might have been a good pick for whoever built or needed built the special bombs placed at Columbine. The adult accomplice chapter evidence will be examined to

suggest that a local professional might have been brought in to teach the Columbine perpetrators on how to build bombs. The evidence in this chapter clearly shows this person firing a weapon from the broke out library windows!

With everything, going on at Columbine there must have been at least a few people who knew the reality of the situation and could not have been fooled forever with mind control and propaganda. Sooner or later, some might have woken up to the truth and realized what really did occur there, and they would have become a serious threat to those who wanted the coverup to sail on.

The Mysterious Deaths and Disappearances chapter presents evidence will be examined to suggest that deaths after April 20, 1999 might have been a cleanup operation to get rid of those that knew more than they should, or to get rid of those who would not go along with the party line.

Another controversial aspect to this case is the tragic death of teacher and girls' basketball coach William Dave Sanders. Many believe that he could have been saved if rescue workers could have gotten to him sooner.

There is also information to suggest that somebody other than Dylan Klebold killed Dave Sanders. The death of Dave Sanders in the chapter; The Strange Case of Dave Sanders, is examined to suggest that somebody other than Harris and Klebold killed Dave Sanders and a coverup was put in place to keep the killers' identity secret.

If these deaths after the massacre was over and the suspects were dead, are we to believe that Harris and Klebold reached out from the grave to keep survivors quiet, or can we assume that somebody still alive wanted witnesses to disappear or die to keep the coverup going.

The special Operations chapter presents evidence to suggest that elements of the U.S. Government working covertly were involved in the Columbine massacre. This includes news footage of strange men in a green minivan videotaped leaving the Columbine property. One of these men may be familiar to those who have been to the area or are from there. His identity will surprise you and suggest that at least some of the culprits are a lot closer than we think.

The Trench Coat Mafia chapter examines evidence to suggest that this group had a beef with many people at Columbine and their whereabouts during the massacre are in question and their answers to polygraph examinations are less than stellar as far as the truth goes.

The strange days chapter we examine the more esoteric evidence to suggest high strangeness in the Columbine area before, during, and after the massacre. Take for instance the weird memorial to slain students and teacher Dave Sanders. Looking closely at the footage took of the memorial; you can clearly see the line of military men with fully automatic M-16's guarding the memorial. To some this might not seem like much, but it is much firepower for security at a memorial to people who died from gunfire.

Also take note of the fact that many famous people within the Christian and non-Christian entertainment community spoke and performed at the memorial.

When was the last time a child who died from gunshot wounds was given this kind of treatment?

The Columbine area is home to quite a bit of strange activity that has been for centuries, activity that falls into the paranormal realm and suggest a supernatural reasoning for this massacre.

This chapter ends with a shocking conclusion that will surprise all and surely makes you the readers ask about the world and country we live in and what if anything we can do to thwart future events such as the Columbine massacre.

THE OFFICIAL STORY

What JSCO says happened that day! (All times in Mountain Time)

Columbine High School

11:10am

On April 20, 1999 at around 11:10am, teen suspect, Eric Harris, a senior at Columbine drives into the parking lot in his gray Honda civic and parks in a space assigned to another student in the south junior lot.

11:10am

Dylan Klebold, the second suspect and Columbine senior arrive shortly thereafter and parks his black 1982 BMW in the south part of the senior lot and parks in a space assigned to another student.

The spots they chose to park their cars give them a good view of the school's cafeteria entrance as well as the lower level exits of the school.

Harris briefly talks to one student outside the west entrance of the school. Harris tells this student to leave because he likes him. This is the only student that the two teen killers direct away from the school.

11:14am-11:22am

Sometime between 11:14am and 11:22am both killers leave their cars and walk into the school's cafeteria and are believed to be carrying two duffel bags containing an arsenal of explosives. The pair places the bags on the floor between two tables in the cafeteria and walks back out.

According to authorities, there are enough explosives in the two duffel bags to kill very student that would eventually end up there for what is called A-lunch. The two duffel bags contain two twenty-pound propane tanks that are set to explode at 11:17am. Apparently, Harris thought that would be the optimal time to set them off, as that is when the cafeteria would be full of students. Now, a school custodian changes the videotape in the surveillance VCR.

11:17am

Harris and Klebold have returned to their cars to wait for the bombs to go off. Something has gone wrong though as two propane tanks do not explode as expected.

11:19am

JeffCo emergency dispatch receives the first emergency call from a citizen who reports that there is an explosion in a field on the east side of Wadsworth Boulevard between Ken Caryl and Chatfield Avenues. We think the explosion is a timed diversionary device. It consists of two backpacks with pipe bombs, aerosol canisters, and small propane tanks that had been placed in a grassy open space three miles southwest of Columbine High School. The pipe bombs and arsenal canisters explode, but the propane tank does not. It is however, enough to get the attention of Jefferson County Sheriff's Office and the Littleton Fire Department. Investigators would conclude that the diversionary bombs were meant to get law enforcement away from what was planned to be a more devastating scene at Columbine.

11:19-11:23am

Several witnesses identify Harris and Klebold standing together at the top of the west exterior steps. They are both wearing their trademark trench coats and carrying a back pack and duffel bag. This location is the highest location on campus and allows them an elevated position of the school's west side, the south senior parking lot, portions of the junior parking lot, cafeteria exits and athletic fields to the west.

11:19am

A witness nearby hears one of the suspects say, "Go!" Both suspects then pull out shotguns from their bags. They also have hidden under the trench coats 9mm semiautomatic weapons. From their position, they begin shooting at students.

The first gunshots are fired to the upper west entrance. These shots kill Rachel Scott and injure Richard Castaldo, both students at Columbine. Rachel and Richard had been sitting on the grass eating their lunch just outside the school's upper west entrance. This is also near the north side of the library.

Three students have just exited from the cafeteria through a side door. Daniel Rohrbough, Sean Graves, and Lance Kirklin are headed to smokers Pit at Clements Park when they are hit by gunfire.

Just to the west of the stairs that lead down to the cafeteria is five students who have been sitting on the grass. When the shooting erupts, students begin to run from the melee. One of those students, Michael Johnson is hit in the leg by gunfire but can escape to an athletic shed where he takes to cover. Mark Taylor is hit with a debilitating gunshot and cannot move. The other three manage to escape.

Klebold is observed going back down the stairs to the area just outside the cafeteria and shoots student Daniel Rohrbough at close range, killing him instantly. Klebold also shoots Lance Kirklin again, this time at close range, but he would survive the gunshots.

We think Klebold wants to determine why the explosives in the cafeteria have not detonated so he briefly enters the cafeteria and stands just inside the doorway. He then exits the cafeteria and returns to the top of the hill with Harris.

Now, Harris shoots down the stairs and hits student, Anne Marie Hochhalter. Anne Marie is shot multiple times as she stands and tries to run for cover in the cafeteria.

A witness standing nearby hears one of the killers shout "This is what we always wanted to do," and "This is awesome!" This is the first glimpse into the maniacal behavior of the two teen killers.

Witnesses standing nearby watch as the two suspects light and throw explosive devices onto the roof of the school, into the parking lot, and to the grassy hillside.

11:21am

Jefferson County Sheriff's Deputy Paul Magor is dispatched to the scene of the fire and explosion on Wadsworth Boulevard.

The custodian who had changed the tape in the VCR for the security cameras now rewinds the tape and hits the record button that shows images of the lunchtime activity. Immediately, attention is drawn to images of students standing at the windows looking at something going on outside. Other students notice this and begin to move to the windows.

Jefferson County Sheriff's Deputy Neil Gardner who is the community resource officer at Columbine High School has just finished eating lunch while sitting in his patrol car near smokers Pit when he receives a call that he is needed in the back lot of the school.

11:23am

A caller to 911, from a Columbine High School student, reports that a girl is injured in the south lower parking lot. The student tells the dispatcher that she believes the girl is paralyzed.

Deputy Magor who is still responding to the fire and explosion on Wadsworth is informed by dispatch of a female down in the south parking lot of Columbine High School.

Deputy Gardner has just pulled his car out onto Pierce Street which runs north and side on the east side of the school when he hears the same radio transmission of a female down in the south lower lot of the school. Deputy Gardner knows it could be serious; he turns on his lights and siren.

11:24am

Now several of the custodial staff and faculty, including teacher, William Dave Sanders are trying to figure out what is happening outside the school's cafeteria. When they realize that there is

indeed a real danger, they enter the cafeteria and yell for students to get down. Students then begin to dive under tables in response.

West Boyles Avenue

Deputy Paul Smoker, a motorcycle patrolman for Jefferson County Sheriff's Office is writing a speeding ticket on West Boyles just west of Pierce Street when he hears the dispatch report that a female was down the south lower parking lot of Columbine high School. Since he is close to the school, Smoker reports to dispatch that he is responding to the school.

Columbine High School

Teacher Patti Nielsen is on hall monitor duty when she hears a commotion outside the west upper doors that are just north of the library. She looks outside in time to see two male students with what at the time she thought were toy guns and assumes that a school video production was in progress. Since video production is a big part of Columbine life, she thinks nothing of it. However, she decides to tell them to knock it off and is on the way out the doors when one of the suspects turns and fires in her direction. This causes metal fragments and glass to spray into the hallway. Nielsen is injured in the knee and forearm from this gunfire. Nielsen wasn't alone when she went to confront the two males outside the west doors. Standing next to her was Columbine student Brian Anderson. Brian had been told by a teacher to leave the school because of the gunfire and explosions. Not realizing he was headed to trouble Brian tries to exit out the same doors where the suspects are standing. When Brian gets just outside the interior doors and is caught in what is known as the airlock between the inner and outer west doors, Harris fires at him and Brian suffer wounds from flying glass fragments.

Though both teacher and student are injured, they can flee into the school's library where Nielsen calls 911 from behind the main counter in the library. Meanwhile, Harris and Klebold are distracted by the arrival of Deputy Gardner who pulls into the lower south parking lot of the school.

Deputy Gardner steps out of his vehicle as Harris turns his attention from the west doors to Gardner who in his bright yellow shirt is a highly visible target of the teen suspect. According to JeffCo, Harris fires about ten rounds at Gardner before his gun jams. Gardner fires back at the suspect with four shots. One of those shots hits Harris and the teen suspect spins hard to the right. Harris is prepared though by wearing a bulletproof vest. Harris then begins shooting at the Deputy. Though Gardner is not hit by gunfire, two vehicles close to him are hit. Investigators would later find two bullet holes in each of the cars.

Harris then turns and enters the upper west doors and disappears from the Deputy's view. Meanwhile, students in the cafeteria realize that this is not a senior prank. A mass of students is seen on the school's surveillance tape making an exodus up the stairs from the cafeteria to the upper-level Witnesses in the cafeteria recall Dave Sanders telling them to go down the hallway to the east side exits of the school.

Jefferson County Dispatch Center

11:25am

Jefferson County Sheriff's Office dispatch informs that there are possible shots fired at Columbine High School.

Columbine High School

Back at Columbine teacher Patti Nielsen is in the library and talking to 911 where she informs them that there are shots being fired outside the school.

11:26am

Now, Littleton Fire Department dispatches a fire engine to the explosion and grass fire on Wadsworth.

Back at Columbine Deputy Gardner exchanges more gunfire with Harris then calls for additional units. Dispatch reports that there are several shots fired at Columbine High School.

In the library teacher Patti Nielsen reports to dispatch that there is smoke coming into the library through the doorway. Dispatch tapes to record the event of Nielsen yelling at students to get down on the floor and hides under the tables.

Meanwhile outside the school, deputy's Paul Smoker and Scott Taborsky have arrived on the west side of the school and begun the rescue of two wounded students lying on the ground near the ball fields.

Deputy Smoker observes deputy Gardner down the hill to his right. Gardner seeing that help has arrived yells to Smoker just as a suspect appears on the inside of the double doors.

Harris leans out the broken windows of one of the doors and begins firing a rifle at the deputies. Deputy Smoker fires his gun at Harris at which time Harris disappears from the window. Deputy Smoker continues to hear gunfire from inside the building as students flee from the school.

Witnesses who entered the north main hallway from adjoining classrooms can see both suspects standing just inside the school's northwest entrance. According to witnesses, both suspects are armed with guns. Witnesses describe Klebold firing east to students and south down the library as well. Witnesses can also hear bullets hitting lockers and other objects in the hallway.

A witness in the gym hallway observes Klebold and Harris walking east down the north main hallway. Both suspects are laughing and firing their weapons.

Stephanie Munson and an unidentified student walk out of a classroom into the schools north main hallway during the start of a stampede of people escaping the carnage. There, they observe several students and a teacher running. The teacher upon seeing the two students yells at them to get out the building. Both Stephanie and this other student run to the east main entrance to the school where Stephanie is shot in the ankle by gunfire but both manage to escape the building and run across the street to Leawood Park.

A student in the counseling hallway observes students in the north hallway running east through the lobby. Klebold is running right behind them, but comes to an abrupt stop near a bank of phones at the entrance to the main lobby.

Another student is talking on the phone in the main lobby when she observes the sleeve of black trench coat shooting a tec-9 to the main entrance of the school. This student drops the phone and hides in a nearby restroom until she can no longer hear any noise in the hallway. She then goes back to the phone and whispers to her mother come pick her up, and then she escapes out the east doors. Investigators would find that the call lasted about three point eight minutes and this witness claims to have been talking to her mother for two of those minutes before she observes the suspect.

The last any witness sees Klebold in this area is when a witness observes him running back down the north hall to the west in the direction of the library hallway.

Teacher Dave Sanders is on the second level and turns into the library hallway and to the west entrance. As Sanders passes the entrance to the library, he observes a suspect coming to him from the north hallway. Sanders then heads back the way he had just come when he is hit by gunfire. Sanders badly injured, manages to crawl to the corner of the science hallway where fellow teacher Richard Long helps him down the hallway into science classroom SCI-3. Here a group of students, including Aaron Yancey and Kevin Stark attend to his injuries.

11:27am

Deputy Gardner who is in the south lot has exchanged gunfire with Eric Harris radios in a code 33. This code means officer needs emergency assistance. Meanwhile, Deputy Magor has set up a roadblock on Pierce Street at the southwest corner of the student parking lot. A teacher and students approach him and report that there is a person in the school with a gun.

Now, Jeffco dispatch informs that possible grenades have been detonated at Columbine High School.

Back inside the school the two suspects have been walking back and forth in the library hallway shooting randomly. None of these shots injure anyone luckily. Investigators would learn later from analyzing the 911 call from the library that both suspects saw about three minutes in the

library hallway shooting their weapons and throwing pipe bombs over the railing into the cafeteria below. On the cafeteria footage, you can observe a pipe bomb landing in the cafeteria and exploding. Then, a second pipe bomb is thrown into the cafeteria.

Teacher Patti Nielsen has been hiding under the front counter in the library continues her contact with Jefferson County dispatcher. Nielsen can be heard on the tape reacting to the gunshots and explosions and, at one point, yells at students to get down under the tables and to stay hidden. Suddenly, she reports to JeffCo dispatch that a suspect has entered the library.

11:28am

Numerous students have escaped the school and run for cover behind Deputy Taborsky's car on the school's west side. These students tell the Deputy that suspects are in the school shooting at students at random with Uzi's or shotguns and are throwing hand-grenades. These witnesses describe the younger of the two suspects as being high school age and wearing a black trench coat and a hat on backwards. The second suspect is described as taller and a little older and wearing a black trench coat.

Deputy Smoker observes other officers arriving on the west side of the school near the concrete shed and the ball fields. Now, dispatch alerts the deputies that the suspects may have a shotgun.

A caller to 911 tells dispatch that students are injured outside the school.

Now Deputy Smoker radios into dispatch that witnesses are describing one of the suspects are wearing a black trench coat.

11:29am

Deputy Gardner realizes that there are injured students, calls for medical response to the west side of Columbine High School. Meanwhile, dispatch alerts all units that Deputy Gardner is under fire and that the suspect just ran into the building.

Now, both suspects walk into the library where the 911 tape-records a voice yelling, get up!"

11:29-11:36am

Suspect Harris shoots down the length of the front counter. Flying wood splinters from the counter injures a student who is crouched down behind a paper copier. Both suspects then walk west through the library to the west windows. They kill one student on the way then fire their guns out the windows at law enforcement and fleeing students. Officers who have responded to the west side of the school return fire into the library.

The suspects then turn their attention to other students in the library. They kill four and injure four more in the west area of the library before moving back to the library entrance to the east.

Both suspects then shoot out the display cabinet near the front door. They then kill three more students and injure five more.

Harris and Klebold leave the library's east area and enter the center section where they reload their weapons.

Here in the center section of the library both suspects kill two more students and injure two and then leave the library.

According to investigators, in a span of seven and half minutes, the two suspects kill ten students and injure twelve more. There is a total of fifty-six people in the library, thirty-four escape unharmed.

In the library, two employees have hidden in the television studio while a teacher hides in the periodicals room. Patti Nielsen who had been hiding under the front counter drops the phone and crawls into the library break room to hide in a cupboard. All four of the school employees remain hidden in the library until rescued by SWAT around 3:30pm.

11:30am

JeffCo Deputy, Rick Searle is helping evacuate students on the southwest upper side of the school. In three separate trips, he transports students including those that were wounded to Caley Avenue and Yukon Street. This is where medical triage would be set up to handle all the wounded students escaping the school that day. As Deputy Searle returns from Caley and Yukon, he discovers that even more students have escaped and taken cover behind Deputy Taborsky's patrol car.

Now, Deputy Kevin Walker is positioned at a southern point in the student parking lot and is watching the south lower-level main entrance and entrance to the cafeteria. He provides cover for fleeing students.

Deputy Taborsky meanwhile reports to dispatch that he can hear additional shots being fired inside the school. He reports that these are large caliber shots.

Jeffco dispatch reports that possible shots are fired in the library.

Littleton fire department puts in a call for emergency personnel to stage at the scene. As Littleton learns that there are possible injuries, personnel are instructed to stage in several areas near the school to receive wounded students.

Now, JeffCo realizes the magnitude of the situation developing at Columbine and goes into what's called emergency command mode prompting call for additional dispatchers to be called in for duty to handle the ever-increasing incoming radio traffic and 911 call...

11:31am

Deputies on the west side of the school continue to help escaping students and continue to watch for signs of the suspects. Deputy Searle reports that there is smoke coming from the building while Deputy Taborsky reports to dispatch that there is a person down on the southwest side of the school.

Meanwhile, the 911 call from the library records the sounds of many gunshots being fired as well as one of the suspects yelling; yahoo!"

Now, the fire alarm sounds from inside the upper level of the school.

11:32am

Finally, one of the suspects appears in the upper-level window, southwest corner of the building. Deputy Walker reports this to dispatch with the description that the suspect is wearing a white t-shirt and some type of black holster vest.

As students and faculty escape the school and report to Deputy Magor what they saw and heard in the school, he realizes the escalation nature of the shooting and calls dispatch for mutual aid at the scene.

Several agencies respond to the call for mutual aid, especially Denver Police and Littleton officers who they have children at Columbine.

Now JeffCo Sheriff's Office receives the first call by the media requesting information about what is occurring at Columbine High School.

11:33am

Lt. Terry Manwaring gives orders for special weapons and tactics team and department staff to be notified of the incident at Columbine High School. Meanwhile, dispatch is reporting that there is a possible suspect on the football field behind the shed.

JeffCo dispatch asks whether deputies on the scene have long guns, meaning a rifle or shotgun. Dispatch is also informing deputies on the scene that there is additional assistance coming from other jurisdictions in respond to the mutual aid call from Deputy Magor.

11:34am

It is now that authorities believe, based on eyewitness accounts that both suspects move to the center section of the library.

11:35am

JeffCo dispatch reports that there are additional gunshots being reported. Jeffco dispatch also inform officers on the scene that several SWAT teams are enroute to Columbine High School.

Based on eyewitness testimony it also believed that the teen suspects kill the last victim now. The suspects are also believed to be moving back to the front counter of the library as well.

11:36am-11:44am

Both suspects leave the library, and make their way to the science area. Witnesses hiding in classrooms describe the suspects looking into windows of some of the classrooms where they make eye contact with some students, but for some reason never try to enter those rooms. A teacher observes both suspects stop in front of a chemical storage room just east of science room three where she is hiding.

Several students observe the suspects shooting into empty rooms. The suspects also tape an explosive device on the storage room door next to where Dave Sanders and several students are hiding. The two suspects do not now to be eager to break into classrooms, something that would not have been difficult. Their behavior is described as direction less.

11:36am

Deputy Searle reports to dispatch that there is a man on the roof wearing a red, white, and blue striped shirt. Initially, deputies believed that this person could be a suspect but is eventually identified as an employee of a heating, air conditioning and ventilation company on a service called to fix a leak above the girl's bathroom. According to the repairman, he is on the roof working when the first shots ring out and clamps the access to the roof shut with vise grips to keep the suspects from coming up on the roof.

Sergeant Ken Ester of the JeffCo intelligence unit reports to the southeast side of the school and assists Deputy Magor.

Now, several pipe bombs are thrown into cafeteria from the library hallway above. On the videotape from the cafeteria, an explosion can be seen just seconds after the devices are thrown.

Dispatch informs officers that multiple reports of shots in the library and multiple suspects with different descriptions – the last description being a suspect wearing a red, white, and blue striped shirt on the roof of the school.

Meanwhile, Terry Manwaring has arrived at Pierce and Leawood and told dispatch that the command post and the SWAT staging area will be set up at that location.

11:37am

Authorities now believe that another pipe bomb was thrown into the cafeteria area where it explodes. This can be heard on the emergency call from the library.

Littleton fire department is now staged at Weaver and Pierce Street.

11:38am

Deputy Walker who is on the south side of the school reports an explosion that blows out the windows in the cafeteria. The authorities believe that the explosion is from a pipe bomb. As the pipe bomb explodes, several students who have been hiding in the cafeteria run out the south cafeteria doors and run to Deputy Walkers position. Reporting to dispatch, Deputy Walker says he has several students with him but has no way to safety evacuate them from the area.

Jeffco dispatch is now reporting that there is a suspect in the food prep area, and the suspects have seventeen students in the area with him. Later it would be determined that a 911 call received from a student in this area reports hiding in the food prep area with seventeen other students, and he believes that one of the suspects is in the area. Authorities determined after watching the cafeteria tapes that custodial staffs were in the area and that they had keys and radios. The student on the phone with 911 had assumed from hearing the noises that they were suspects with radios and keys.

11:39am

JeffCo patrol Sergeant Phil Hy has arrived on the scene and begins identifying and disseminating pertinent information to the initial responders.

11:40am

Deputies report to dispatch that thirty students have just exited the school on the west side and are taking cover behind patrol cars. These are students who escape from the library after both suspects leave and go into the science area.

Deputy Taborsky reports to dispatch that one of the suspects might be Ned Harris and that he is probably wearing bulletproof armor. The witness who described the suspect to Deputy Taborsky was probably saying "Reb" that was Harris' nickname.

Based upon that information, dispatch reports that the suspects are possibly wearing body armor.

Also, now Deputy Walker reports more explosions from inside the school. Deputies on the scene can hear explosions that seem to be moving east in the school.

11:41am

Deputy Searle reports the man on the roof has now moved to the north side.

11:42-11:43am

Dispatch is reporting that a suspect has left the building. This is based on calls coming into dispatch from students inside the school. Dispatch also reports again about the man on the roof with red, white, and blue striped shirt, a suspect in the library with a shotgun and several bombs as well as another suspect in the cafeteria with bullet proof equipment and several bombs.

11:44am

Because we think a suspect has left the building, JeffCo Deputy Bob Byerly reports that he and members of the Colorado State Patrol are on the northeast side of the school by the tennis courts and are covering the northeast doors of the school. Deputies Taborsky and Smoker are on the southwest side of the school and have the west doors of the school covered. Deputies Searle, Sgt. Ester, Deputy Magor, Deputy Schwieterman and Deputy Walker have been helping evacuate students on the south, southeast, and southwest side of the school and have those exits covered as well. All the exits are covered, and yet dispatch is reporting that a suspect has left the building.

Both suspects leave the science area and go down to the cafeteria where the videotape shows Harris kneeling down, and resting his rifle on the stair railing and firing several shots at one of the twenty-pound propane tanks hid in the duffel bag. The surveillance tape shows backpacks and bags everywhere, but Harris seems to know which one contains the propane tanks. He shoots at it, but it fails to explode.

In the videotape, Klebold can be seen walking over to the duffel bag after the tank fails to explode. He then begins tampering with something on the floor. After this, both suspects take a moment to drink from water bottles left behind by students.

A witness hiding in the cafeteria overhears one of the suspects say, "Today the worlds going to come to an end. Today's the day we die."

11:45am

Now, both suspects walk to the food serving line in the cafeteria. Klebold then throws something into the vicinity of the propane tank.

Meanwhile back outside the school, Lt. Dave Walcher of JeffCo arrives on the scene. Walcher assumes the role of incident commander.

11:46am

The cafeteria tape shows both suspects walking away. As they do there is a partial detonation of a pipe bomb and subsequent fire? Investigators believe that the bomb is attached to a small container of flammable liquid that might have been ignited by a device thrown by Klebold. The explosion causes a fire that activates the fire sprinklers. Still, this fire fails to explode the two propane tanks in the duffel bag.

Outside the school, Deputy Searle reports a fire in the cafeteria. Meanwhile, dispatch informs officers at Columbine High School that there are two suspects with Uzi's, pipe bombs and shotguns.

KMGH-TV Channel seven of Denver is reporting on its late morning program of shots fired at Columbine High School.

11:49am

It is now believed that the suspects have entered the front office area of the school. Sgt. Ester informs dispatch that Denver Metro special weapons and tactics teams have arrived on the west side of the school.

11:51am

JeffCo dispatch terminates the emergency call from the library as no more activity could be heard on the line.

11:52am

JeffCo Under sheriff John Dunaway arrives at the command post and authorizes special weapons and tactics teams to make an immediate entry into the school.

At the school, Deputy Byerly reports shots fired on the east side of the building. The fire sprinkler system has now activated in the cafeteria.

11:53am

JeffCo Sheriff John Stone is on his way to Columbine High School. He contacts County commissioner and board chairman, Patricia Holloway. Sheriff Stone alerts her to the gunshots at a south Jefferson County school and that there are reports of injuries and possible hostages taken.

Meanwhile, dispatch informs the command post that bomb squads from the Jefferson County and Arapahoe County Sheriff's Office are enroute. Dispatch also confirms a live bomb at Wadsworth and Chatfield.

11:53-11:55am

Officers positioned on the east side of the school report noises as well as gunshots coming from the northeast side of the school. On the west side of the school, Deputy Searle reports that Denver police officers are at the shed on the west side of the school and that they have long guns.

From inside the school a school secretary and security officer make a two-hour phone call and report that there are shots fired in the office, into the ceiling, and in the art hallway to the north. Dispatch now gives the command post a description of one of the suspects: Eric Harris, 5'10", thin build, shaved blond hair, black pants and white t-shirt, light blue gym backpack.

Stephanie Munson is now transported by Littleton paramedics to Littleton hospital.

11:56am

Authorities believe that the movements of the two suspects continue to be extremely random.

The cafeteria tape shows both suspects coming back down the stairs into the cafeteria. Klebold can be seen holding the TEC-9.

Television news is now announcing that there are two suspects at Columbine High School.

Outside the school, Deputy Smoker informs dispatch that there are four victims down on the west side of the school that need to be rescued.

11:57am

Two ambulances, responding to Deputy Gardeners call for medical assistance on the south side, approach the south parking lot. Simultaneously Deputy Walker reports shots from inside the school.

Now, the cafeteria tape shows both suspects standing in the cafeteria surveying the damage. The suspects then walk back to the kitchen area.

Outside the school, Deputy Schwieterman informs dispatch that an ambulance has arrived on the south side of the school.

11:58am

Schwieterman can see five victims on the southwest side of the school and directs the arriving ambulances on how to get to the victims.

11:59am

The cafeteria tape shows the two suspects leaving the kitchen area now.

12:00 Noon

We think both suspects leave the cafeteria to go back to the library.

Now, the command post tells dispatch to request the channel seven-news helicopter that is flying overhead to land in Clements Park and pick up a Sheriff's deputy for an aerial survey of the school.

JeffCo also requests an armored vehicle to rescue injured students because the area is not safe for medical personnel.

The news is now broadcasting uninterrupted coverage about the shooting in progress at Columbine high school.

12:02pm

SWAT commands use of a Littleton fire truck to provide cover as Jefferson County, Littleton, and Denver special tactics officers approach the school. Deputy Del Kleinschmidt, a Jefferson County K-9 team member assigned to SWAT volunteers to drive the truck.

12:03pm

A news reporter interviews the mother of a student. This mother tells about suspects in black in the high schools' commons area. The news also reports that information coming from the police scanners that school is being evacuated.

12:02-12:05pm

Littleton Fire Department paramedics rescue wounded students Sean Graves; Lance Kirklin, and Anne Marie Hochhalter as they lay wounded outside the cafeteria. Since the area is not safe, law enforcement officers move in closer to provide cover for paramedics Mark Gorman, Monte Fleming and John Aylward and emergency medical technician Jerry LaCasso as they retrieve victims.

Suddenly, gunfire erupts from the second story library windows above the cafeteria as the paramedics are attempting to rescue wounded students.

Deputy Walker observes the muzzle flash from the library window and fires back. Deputy Gardner also fires three rounds at the suspects. Denver Police Officers also returns suppression fire into the library. This allows the paramedics to remove the wounded teens. One of the teens is Daniel Rohrbough and is determined that he is dead so he is left while the other three wounded students are removed to medical attention.

After ambulances leave with the wounded, gunfire from the library windows ceases and none are heard again that is attributed to the suspects.

Deputy Gardner now turns his attention to the students who have been hiding behind cars in the parking lot. One at a time he evacuates them down the line of cars in the parking lot to the farthest car away from the school and furthest away from the suspects.

Other students are now running out of the school from a cafeteria side door where they are sent by deputies to the farthest end of the parking lot to where Deputy Gardner is located.

12:06pm

The first SWAT team, using the Littleton fire truck as cover reaches the main entrance of the school. Manwaring, the team leader of the ad hoc team, splits the group into two teams and directs Jefferson County SWAT Deputy Allen Simmons to take his team into the school. Simmons along with five team members enter the school on the southwest side while Manwaring leads

the second team using the fire truck as a shield to the side where students are reported to be down and gunfire occurring.

The television news broadcasts images of the SWAT teams outside the school.

Now, rescued student, Anne Marie Hochhalter is transported to Swedish Medical Hospital.

Dispatch meanwhile, informs officers at Columbine High School informs that a victim shot in the head is at the Caley/Yukon triage area.

12:07pm

Deputy Walker asks for dispatch to check on the status of the party on the roof of the school.

12:08pm

It is believed now; both Harris and Klebold commit suicide in the library of the school. This ends the standoff with law enforcement by the two suspects, but the rescue operation will continue for hours.

12:10pm

Numbers of students will be transported to the triage at Caley and Yukon, and then air lifted to Denver area hospitals from there.

12:11pm

The person thought to be a suspect but later determined to be a repairman is removed from the roof of the school.

12:12pm

A reporter at Caley and Yukon reports the situation looks bad. He tells the viewing audience that four to five students are being treated and that some are bleeding profusely.

Now, Sean Graves is transported to Swedish Medical.

12:14pm

JeffCo dispatch informs the command post that a dispatcher is on the line with a student inside the school that says that there are suspects in rooms one, two and three and several parties are shot, including one faculty member.

The Jefferson County, Denver, and Arapahoe bomb squads arrive at Clements Park north of the school. Throughout the day bomb technicians from Littleton, ATF and FBI join in the initial bomb squad efforts. Some of these technicians are sent to the homes of suspects, to inspect the diversionary device on Wadsworth while others will participate in the deactivation and remove devices in the school.

12:15pm

Sgt. Hy who is at the command post informs dispatch that there are a possible suspect and hostages at the front doors of the school. Moments later a lone student comes out of the main doors and runs to the fire truck. This student is quickly checked for weapons and injuries and then is put in the truck's cab. He informs officers that there is nobody else in the office area.

A news helicopter lands in Clements Park, and JeffCo Deputy Phil Domenico is put on board and used the helicopter's camera system to survey the school's roof. He will remain onboard the helicopter for several hours.

JeffCo administrator, emergency management coordinator, and public information officer arrive at the dispatch center to offer assistance. Because of burgeoning calls from around the world, they are asked to help man the phones and answer questions from the media. Patricia Hollaway and Rick Sheehan arrive at the dispatch center as well.

Now the Victims Assistance Unit arrives at the command post. Personnel are assigned to the Columbine public library to provide services to students and parents gathering there. Later additional counselors and volunteers respond to Leawood elementary school where Columbine students and parents are also gathering.

12:17pm

Back at the school, Deputy Byerly informs dispatch that there is a man wearing a white shirt and black pants walking on the west side of the school. This person is contacted by police who determine that he is not part of the crime but had heard about the shooting on the news and had come to try to help. He is however carrying an unloaded twenty-two-caliber rifle and a knife.

12:18pm

Medical personnel at the triage area at Yukon and Caley inform dispatch that there are four critically injured, four serious and three stable patients. They request one helicopter and ten ambulances.

12:19pm

Deputy Walker informs dispatch that he has six students with him on the west side of the school.

12:20pm

A Columbine student is interviewed by the news and reported that a suspect shot one of his friends. He recognizes this suspect as a member of the Trench Coat Mafia but does not know his name. This student also reports that there are two to three suspects and that they have pipe bombs, sawed-off shotguns, and automatic weapons.

12:21pm

Lance Kirklin is transported to Denver Health Medical.

12:22pm

An Air Life helicopter lands at Clements Park in preparation to transport wounded students to area hospitals.

12:23pm

Dispatch reports to deputies on the scene that all cell phone lines are busy and that they cannot talk to the command post.

12:25pm

Wounded student, Mark Taylor is transported to University Hospital. Mark was injured outside the school in the opening moments of the shooting just west of the stairs that lead down to the cafeteria.

Dispatch informs officers to send parents to go to Leawood Elementary School. It is here that officers and victim's advocates will assist in reuniting parents and children.

12:26pm

Mike Johnson is transported to St. Anthony's Hospital. Mike was one of the students sitting on the grass to the west of the stairs and fled when the shooting started and was shot in the leg but managed to escape.

Now, the news is reporting that there are possibly two suspects and eight victims at Columbine High School.

12:27pm

Injured student Jenna Park is transported to Denver Health Medical. Kacey Ruegsegger who was also injured in the library is transported to St. Anthony's. These girls managed to escape the school after the suspects left the library and made it to awaiting deputies who then transported them to the triage area and then on to local area hospitals.

12:28pm

Jefferson County announces a hot line for parents to call.

12:31pm

Lt. Manwaring informs dispatch that his team has arrived on the north side of the school with the fire truck and is working their way to the west side.

Valeen Schnurr is transported to Swedish Medical with gunshot wounds. Valeen was in the library and as others managed to escape when the suspects left the library.

12:34-12:39pm

Manwaring's team informs dispatch that they are now on the west side of the school at the west entrance, upper level. Their first objective is the rescue of two students in front of the west doors. Using the fire truck as a shield, the team inch the truck as close as possible to the doors. Two Denver tactical team members who make up Manwaring's team rescue Richard Castaldo and lay him on the front bumper of the fire truck.

Jefferson County Deputy Scott Taborsky puts Richard Castaldo in his patrol car and rushed him to medical assistance.

The SWAT team now makes a second approach to the west entrance to retrieve student Rachel Scott. They move her to the fire truck, but determine that she is dead and cannot be helped. This team then makes a third approach to the bottom of the stairs to rescue Daniel Rohrbough, but also determine that he is dead and cannot be helped. The team returns to the safety of the fire truck without him.

12:39pm

JeffCo dispatch announces that the mobile command vehicle has arrived at Columbine and is now activated.

Manwaring's team requests a floor plan of the school.

12:40pm

Wounded student, Daniel Steepleton who was in the library is transported to Littleton Hospital. Now, JeffCo dispatch receives information that there is a natural gas leak in the school. Authorities decided to have Public Service Company shut off the gas as soon as it is considered safe to approach the main valve.

12:41pm

Additional SWAT teams have arrived at the command post. This is a team of ten and is commanded by Sgt. Barry Williams.

Now, reports are flooding into the command post of multiple suspects, a hostage situation and gunfire and explosions in nearly every part of the school. Also, now students are calling out to their parents, the news and to 911. Many of those students are reporting shots inside the school and give numerous locations for the gunshots including the gymnasium, the auditorium, the business area, the music rooms, the science rooms, and the business office.

A mix up with JeffCo dispatch has students calling JeffCo and clogging the phone lines. JeffCo contacts the local media, and a message is put out over the air for students to call the hot line number given earlier.

12:43am

Deputy Simmons's, the leader of the first tactical team who entered the east side of the school calls for additional tactical officers to the east side. Simmons's feels the assistance is needed because of the size of the school, the numerous hallways and dozens of students and faculty being rescued.

12:44pm

Makai Hall who was injured in the library is transported to Littleton Hospital. Air Life later transports him to St. Anthony's Hospital.

Dispatch reports now that cover by Denver Police Department is mostly likely during the SWAT rescue of Richard Castaldo at the school's upper west entrance. Dispatch also reports that an EMT dispatcher is on the phone with a party inside the school. This person reports that they are with a crucially injured victim.

12:50-1:09pm

Two SWAT deputies are positioned on the rooftops of houses just south of the school on Polk Avenue. These officers have a clear view of the south parking lot, the library windows and the cafeteria area.

Meanwhile, Williams team utilizes a front-end loader parked near the command post to move around the school to the west side. Using this loader as cover, Williams team moves into position on the northwest corner of the school, opposite from where Simmons's team has entered the building. Williams is informed that students have been shot, and numerous bombs have been exploded. He is also informing dispatch that total number of suspects in the building is unknown, but reports indicate that there could be as many as eight. Williams is further informed that there is reported activity in both the cafeteria and the library.

The crime scene will get more dangerous as there is a live bomb blocking the entrance to the west doors leading to the hallway and library. The closest point of entry now is the cafeteria directly underneath the library. William's team finds that they can enter the cafeteria through a window in the teachers' lounge.

Now Nicole Nowlen who was injured in the library, is transported to Lutheran Medical Center.

12:51am

The local news stations report that local area schools are in lock down. That means that schools are locked from the inside, and nobody can go in or out.

12:57pm

Austin Eubanks and Jennifer Doyle who were injured in the library are transported to Littleton Hospital.

1:00pm

The Jefferson County Critical Incident (Shoot Team) is activated. This is the team reviews the actions of officers who have fired their weapons at a crime scene.

1:03pm

Wounded student, Nick Foss is transported to Littleton Hospital.

1:04pm

Richard Castaldo who had been rescued by tactical officers from the outside upper west entrance is transported to Swedish Medical Center.

1:09pm

Williams team breaks out the window in the teachers' lounge to gain entrance to the school. Here, the team is met with the deafening sound of fire alarms, the flash of strobe lights, ceiling tiles hanging down and three inches of water coming in under the closed cafeteria door.

Williams now has another concern as he and members of his team can hear a hissing sound of something spraying. He fears that it could be a broken gas line.

Williams team first clears the kitchen and back storage areas, where students, and staff were hiding behind locked doors.

Now, Air Life transports the student Mark Kintgen from the Yukon/Caley triage area to Denver Health Medical.

1:10pm

Investigators are enroute to area hospitals as injured victims are being transported.

1:11pm

Columbine student, Brian Anderson is transported to Lutheran Medical Center. Meanwhile, workers at the triage area at Yukon and Caley report that all injured have been transported to area hospitals.

1:15pm

Investigators arrive at the Harris and Klebold residences.

1:18pm

Simmons's tactical officers evacuate thirty students and faculty from south classrooms on the upper level.

1:22pm

SWAT teams continue a search and rescue inside the school building. Simmons's team continues to work east to west on the upper level and Williams team works east to west on the lower level.

Now, dispatch reports that Arapahoe tactical officers are on the scene and ready to assist when needed.

1:26pm

Williams team evacuates numerous students and staffroom the back storage rooms and kitchen area. These students are evacuated out the same window that provided an entrance for the SWAT team.

1:32pm

On the cafeteria tape, Williams team can commonly be seen entering the main cafeteria area called, the commons. The team had just finished clearing and evacuating students and staffroom the teachers' lounge, kitchen area and back storage areas.

Williams is informed by radio that there are possible bombs throughout the school. He is told that these bombs may be hidden in backpacks and constructed with timers, and motion activated devices. This information is relayed from a bomb technician who has inspected the diversionary device on Wadsworth Avenue. This bomb technician considers the possibility that similar devices might have been placed inside the school.

Williams team is also informed that the last known location of the suspects was downstairs near the business classrooms. A student inside the school with a cell phone relays this information.

1:40pm

Air Life transports Makai Hall from Littleton Hospital to St. Anthony's Hospital.

1:44pm

Suddenly, three male subjects appear in a field north of the school in Clement Park. They are contacted by Jefferson County deputies and detained for questioning. These three are dressed in black clothing, which according to authorities matches the known description of the suspects.

These three are in an unsecured area close to the school.

Authorities learn that these three are not Columbine students. They identify themselves as splatter Punks and claim they have shown up at Columbine merely out of curiosity. The arrest of these three raises questions in the minds of the media and the viewing public whether they could have been involved with the shooting.

After initial questioning, the three teens are released the same afternoon and are re-interviewed again on the 24th of April. Officers determine that these boys have no known affiliation with the Trench Coat Mafia and are cleared of any involvement.

1:45pm

Jefferson County SORT arrives at Leawood Elementary School where they provide security, assist with evacuation of the elementary children to their parents and assist the reuniting of Columbine students with their parents. They also handle traffic control and maintain an area for the local news outlets outside the school building.

1:57pm

Williams team announces that they have found several students and faculty hiding in the ceiling of the kitchen. Six people are evacuated and are led the west side of the school. Dispatch informs Williams that there is a male upstairs in the library past the stairs doing CPR on an injured party. The SWAT team is told that there is a blue and white shirt hanging on the doorknob.

1:59pm

Williams asks for better directions on how to get to the injured party.

2:08pm

Students are evacuated from the Technology Lab on the main floor of the school.

2:12pm

Lakewood tactical officers, use an armored car and approach the west side of the school next to the south parking lot.

2:15pm

A SWAT officer positioned on the roof of a house south of the school reports a sign in a window on the upper level. The sign reads: "1 bleeding to death."

2:17pm

Williams splits his team into two groups. One team clears the computer and business classrooms on the lower-level southeast of the cafeteria. This team evacuates two people found in the farthest business classroom out the south side.

2:19pm

A Columbine parent waiting at Leawood elementary is rushed to Littleton Hospital complaining of chest pains.

2:24pm

Adam Kyler who was injured in the library of the school is transported to Littleton Hospital. Now the second part of Williams team has cleared the two-story auditorium and is entering the school's music area on the second floor where there are reports of students hiding in the music room closet. The team discovers sixty students and evacuates them in groups of ten through a protective wall of SWAT officers and out the west side.

The same SWAT team then moves into an area across the hallway and to the left of the music room where an additional sixty students are found and safely evacuated from the building.

2:26pm

Sgt. Domenico reports from the helicopter that someone is trying to climb out a second story window on the southwest side of the school.

2:28pm

Simmons informs dispatch that the administration area on the upper level is cleared and his group is moving to the art and consumer education areas.

2:29pm

The Jefferson County Sheriff's Office requests Littleton fire to dispatch engines and rescue units to Eric Harris residence. Already on the scene are investigators from the Sheridan and Lakewood Police Departments. Also, present are agents from the Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms agency. Bomb personnel from Arapahoe County are present and investigating a gasoline smell and report of a bomb at the residence.

2:30pm

William's first team has just cleared the business and computer classrooms and then cleared the stairs to the upper level. Once on the upper level, Williams sees Simmons's team clearing the school to the east of where he stands.

2:33pm

Now, President Clinton makes a brief statement about the events unfolding at Columbine.

2:39pm

Student Patrick Ireland who had been shot in the library and is slipping in and out of consciousness makes his way to the west window. Sgt. Domenico in a news helicopter sees this young man and realizes that he will climb out the window. The only thing below him is the sidewalk two stories down.

Several Lakewood tactical officers use an armored car to reach Patrick as he falls out the window at 2:38pm.

2:39pm

Patrick Ireland is transported to St. Anthony's Hospital.

2:40pm

Forty students are evacuated from the vocal choir room.

At the Harris residence, Littleton Fire shuts off the gas and electricity to the home.

2:42pm

Williams team requests medical assistance to the science area on the second floor, west side for a teacher with multiple gunshot wounds. This teacher would be identified later as Dave Sanders. Williams also announces that sixty students shall be evacuated from this same area.

2:47pm

Williams team moves these students and faculty first to the stairway landing and then down the stairs to the lower level through the cafeteria and out the west side door. Two SWAT members stay behind with Sanders to await the paramedics.

2:52pm

Simmons's team is working on the upper east side of the building now. They announce the band room, and the shop area is clear. The team then progresses west down the hallways to clear various rooms including the gym and weight room.

3:12-3:17pm

Fifty students are evacuated from the upper east level and are directed across the street to safety.

3:22-3:37pm

Williams team is the first to enter the library and is composed of Jefferson County SWAT members. A Denver tactical officer holds the doorway. These four SWAT members spread-out and work their way through the library. They step over numerous bombs trying to get to the victims.

Lisa Kreutz is among three victims lying on the floor under desk. She has sustained several gunshot wounds but is alive. SWAT calls for a paramedic.

Aside from the injured girl, William's team reports that they have found twelve dead. Among the twelve are two males on the floor in the southwest part of the library that appears to have self-inflicted gunshot wounds to the head. Guns and numerous bombs lay on the ground near the bodies. Williams informs the command post that the two dead in the library match the description of the suspects.

A female employee has been hiding in the magazine room in the back part of the library. She comes out of hiding and is instructed to put her hand on the back of SWAT officer and to look at his helmet. She is then led out of the library and is quickly passed off to another officer and is led out of the building. Three other employees are also evacuated from the library including Patti Nielsen who was hiding in a cupboard in a west room of the library.

Williams team works its way back to the emergency door that opens to the outside of the school on the upper west side. Although they discover that there are several bombs lying inside the door, the SWAT team realizes the urgent need to get a team of paramedics into the library to attend to Lisa Kreutz. Two paramedics come in with a backboard, put the wounded student on it and remove her quickly from the library. Lisa is then transported to Denver Health Medical at 3:37pm.

The other half of Williams team and Simmons's team is still searching other parts of the school building. They hear over the radio that Williams team has made it into the library and found one female alive. They continue clearing classrooms on the upper levels, working their way to the library.

3:25pm

Littleton Fire reports that live bombs and gasoline at the Harris residence. Adjacent houses in the neighborhood are evacuated.

3:36pm

SWAT command personnel meet at the east entrance of the school to discuss follow up sweeps of the school and to relieve initial teams.

Simmons's team, after clearing the gymnasium, and weight room, enters a north-south hallway that is where the library is located. The team arrives outside the library as William's team completes clearing the library.

3:40pm

Teacher Patti Nielsen is transported to Littleton Hospital.

3:55pm

Now Lakewood tactical officers inform dispatch that two cars on the southwest side of the school are possibly booby-trapped. One car is described as a Honda Civic, Mercedes or BMW that is black in color. The other is blue 1980's two-door with a Rammstein sticker.

4:00pm

Bomb technicians remove an explosive device from the Harris residence.

4:04pm

A Littleton Fire captain enters the school and can silence the fire alarms and shuts off the emergency fire sprinklers.

4:35pm

Two explosions are reported on the north side of the school. SWAT informs dispatch that they are shock locks fired by a SWAT team. Shock locks are explosive devices used to gain entry into locked rooms.

4:38pm

SWAT team members move through the library to look for signs of life and escort Dr. Christopher Colwell an attending room physician at Denver Health Medical Center and Robert Montoya a Denver Health Medical paramedic. Dr. Colwell has already pronounced both Rachel Scott and Daniel Rohrbough dead.

4:45pm

Colwell performs a second sweep of the library, this time pronouncing each of the ten victims and the two suspects deceased. He is also escorted to the science area where he pronounces teacher Dave Sanders as deceased.

4:45pm

SWAT has finished the initial search of Columbine High School, clearing the two hundred and fifty thousand square foot building with two stories. The deadly shooting and massacre at Columbine was over.

The Official Conclusion

On May 1, 2000, the Jefferson County released its official findings in the Columbine shooting. The report, released on CD-ROM states that Eric David Harris and Dylan Bennett Klebold killed twelve students, one teacher and injured twenty-four others before committing suicide in the library of Columbine High School. It was further concluded that the pair acted alone and that nobody in the school or community had helped plan or carry out the attack on April 20, 1999. JeffCo further concluded that nobody in the school, community, and Sheriff's Office had any knowledge that would lead them to believe that an attack on the school was imminent.

Simply put: they lied!

The rest of this book will be dedicated to ripping apart the veil of secrecy that surrounds the April 20, 1999 massacre at Columbine High School.

SOURCES

1. Jefferson County Sheriff's Office. The Jefferson County Sheriff's Office Report.CD-ROM. Quality Data Corp. May 15, 2000.

THE PHONE CALL

Who made the call earlier that morning?

Was there a phone call on April 20, 1999 predicting the shooting before it happened? According to a local telephone technician who worked here in Denver on April 20, 1999, yes there was a phone call!

The backdrop for this drama that played out on that fateful day is a local hospital just east of downtown Denver. The hospital is Presbyterian Saint Luke's hospital. This hospital is part of the chain of trauma hospitals in Denver known for their skills and management in handling disaster cases of every sort of nature, from airplane crashes to multi car pileups, to even the unthinkable; chemical, biological, and nuclear terrorism. However, nothing could prepare them for the high strangeness of a phone call that would leave many wondering about the government they work for, and the city they live in.

The call, in question, was received at what is called the Denver Disaster Network hot line. The phone system is a kind of daisy chain setup. When a call comes in, it is routed to a different hospital so that no one hospital gets all the calls. On April 20th, PSL as it's known would receive a very unlikely call that day. The call would forever change the life of the telephone technician assigned to work on that line for PSL. Instead of trying to piece it together, it would be better if you just read the story in this person's own word. Because of the sensitive nature of the call and this person's work, I will not use his name, but simply refer to him as, employee of PSL of 99." Here is his story:

(It is reprinted here exactly as it was sent to me by email, so please forgive the grammatical errors as he was in a hurry to get it sent to me.)

This document is in response to continuing speculation and questions I have had ever since that tragedy of Tuesday, April 20th, 1999.

To give a little background and credibility about my character, although the current administration lacks any I feel mine will be questioned. I am a 14+ year

seasoned veteran of the telecommunications industry. During the months of March 1999 to August 16th 1999 I was employed with a communications company as a senior on site technician contracted to PSL Medical Center in Denver, CO.

Companies in the Denver area including US West, GTE, and IntenNet have employed me. Over the years I have witnessed; falsified records of service to major accounts, deliberate destruction of communications equipment facilities for profit, and illegal activities with regard to the FCC. The following information that follows is presented in factual representation. All details and actions of the day are reported to the best of my ability to recall. I do not wish to embellish or make accusations, but rather provide additional information that has not been circulated in the general public. I would like my name obscured for my family's protection and desire only to see truth. I may be referred to as "an employee of '99 @ PSL."

Tuesday, April 20th, 1999, 9:45AM call is received over DDN to Presbyterian / St. Luke's Medical Center, from unknown individual. Hospital administrator authenticates call. (Name unknown)

9:55AM call to main switchboard operators of hospital is answered by the department manager "Masey" (not real name). "Masey" is told a call from the DDN line was reporting mass casualties from a shooting in the Denver area. "Masey" was informed by this administrator that PSL Medical Center should expect several critically injured parties, two which would require surgery stat. Full cooperation was suggested.

10:30AM "Masey" placed an overhead page to me to come to the PBX office. "Masey" informed me of the phone call, and that I should begin researching the DDN line and how the call was routed in. The hospital had a "Code Green" message sent out on the overhead PA system. ("Code Green" = Bomb Alert). I returned to my department to assist the department staff with a search for the bomb.

In route to the office, I witnessed several, (maybe ten) individuals entering the building with about three of the medical centers Administration. Some of the people were

in State police uniforms, others in city police uniforms, and others in plain-clothes government agency badges. I am told by man in doorway to go to my department. (Note: no one is allowed to enter or exit building during a "Code Green".)

"Masey" asked me to stay in the department with them for a while. I questioned the administrator's issue and where the call for the bomb had come from. "Masey" did not know, but other than that one of the Medical Center Administrators telephoned to tell them about the bomb call.

11:30AM, search suspended. Hospital security and Denver Police peruse suspect. The Medical Centers security and a Denver Police Officer removed all the videotapes secured in my office on the security PC at my desk. Sometime between the "Code Green" and the video tapes removal, "All Shifts" personnel are called to come to work. I exit the building for air all short-term parking for the couriers or radiology patients is full due to all the government and police agency vehicles parked there.

Approximately 1:00PM received a page to my pager to come to PBX office. See shooting at Columbine on news. Traveling to the cafeteria I witness several of the people who had come in with the Administration were coming back out. The others that were originally with them were not with them any longer.

Sometime after 1:00PM, first of two victims rushed into surgical area. Upon exiting the surgical area, on a repair, the Emergency medics, the victim, and unknown woman, three of the police officers that had come in with the administrators. Three plain-clothes men with federal agency badges, which had come in with the administrators. Several other medical staff members enter the surgical suites.

One of the plain-clothes individuals stays outside the surgical suite entrance with one of the police officers. One of the officers (City of Denver) waits inside the surgical area entrance at the nurse's station. The second of the plain-clothes individuals stays inside the surgical suite area. (I did not see where they went.) The other police officers stay in the waiting area just outside the surgical suite entrance. The whereabouts 3rd plain-clothes

individual is not known. (Believe they went through doc's entry and exited to private elevator or back stairway.)

Sometimes after the victim is rushed into the surgical suite receive page on pager to return to PBX Department office. "Masey" requests to see me in their office. I am told that he would "Like me to stay in the office for the next hour or so and work on internal issues with US WEST." "Masey" tells me "We need to treat this as any other day, do our jobs, and we will get through this." (I believe "Masey" had been crying before I see him.)

Sometime much later in day while on the way to outside parking, I witness some of the people that went into the surgical suite exiting to their vehicles. Other people operated the government vehicles, (learned from a nurse who visited the area throughout the day to have their break, that the vehicles had all be removed leaving two police cars vehicles and the cars returned just prior to the plain clothes individuals exiting.

Additional Facts

On April 3rd I began troubleshooting a dead line problem with PSL Medical Center DDN "Hot Line". This is a telephone line connected via dedicated circuit (by what was US WEST) to Denver Metro Hospital Medical Centers and is monitored by the FCC.

Circuit is fed via single copper conductors to a dedicated demarcation point co-located in US WEST's Main Central Office. All DDN circuits for all the Denver Metro Hospital Medical Centers terminate to the Main Central Office.

The DDN line is part of a system of the "office of Emergency Preparedness" and is to be used in a state or metropolitan emergency, i.e. Y2K blackout, area flood, or other Metropolitan medical disaster.

On April 3rd I placed a call to then US WEST (now Quest) to have the DDN line repaired. Every day I argued with customer support to have the circuit repaired. I never received a ticket; I never saw a technician. Not one call was received back from US WEST or any of the management I contacted.

Two days before the Columbine shooting an ER physician and nurse contacted me, stating that US WEST had been in and left a note that the DDN was repaired. No one saw anyone, no one seen a repair done and the DDN phone is in the middle of the ER nursing station and was obscured from access without express permission. No ticket was ever found in the system and no dispatch was ever tracked down. The DDN requires special access by specific personnel only.

Although all shifts were called in the day of the shooting the hall of the hospital normally bustling with life was bleak and empty with only a few key personnel in them. I noticed department heads and supervisors were in the hallways and very few staff or nurses. The cafeteria was particularly full, as well as the library. (Even at 1:30 in the afternoon. Very uncommon.)

Hospital policy states that all hospital staff (contracted or direct hire) must return to department and search for the bomb then report to administration and hospital security.

In addition, specially trained hospital team members are required to prevent persons from entering or exiting the building during "Code Green". Administrators, police, and Gov. individuals walked in without incident.

After great effort I tracked down how DDN call was made and its possible origin. I was approached by the department's director and told to "Let the search go, it was no longer needed." this director one week later resigned and moved back to Florida, a state he previously lived in and in private told me he didn't like.

A week later my employment was terminated by the contractor to the hospital with no substantiated grounds. The company I worked for one month later was sold and their contract with the hospital terminated for un-discussed reasons.

In an attempt to contest the termination with the unemployment bureau the decision was found unjust but termed a miss-communication issue and dropped. I contacted PSL to inquire if I had done something wrong. "Masey" said they were as

shocked as I was that they had not been told I was terminated. "Masey" was given promotion shortly after¹.

This is the story of what happened to one unsuspecting hospital employee on April 20th, 1999. Such a phone call is earth shattering in its implications to the entire shooting scenario. Though all documentation of that phone call has been destroyed, there is independent confirmation that the call did happen.

A reporter for Channel Nine news mentioned a warning earlier in the morning about a bombing that would happen.

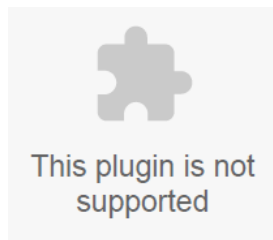
How could Channel Nine news know about such a thing?

The channel Nine news could have been called by a source at PSL and told about the call that day. Remember that this call came in two hours before the shooting at Columbine, so it couldn't have been coming from the scene of the crime by someone in law enforcement asking for assistance.

Or could it? Remember that we are now working off the assumption that something was occurring earlier than the 11:21am start time put forth by JCSO.

This is the only public mention of the call that day. A student on the phone with Kyle Dwyer of Channel Nine news denies knowing the bomb threat to the school when asked about it. Let's take a look at a transcript of that news broadcast as Columbine student Jonathan Ladd describes what he saw and heard:

(NOTE: Website originally contained a media file that could be played, but at this time shows this instead:



Now where could nine News have heard such a thing except for maybe a source in the hospital? It is very well known, that newspapers and news stations have sources in public institutions that report to them, the scandal of the day. Could it be so here? It seems so as there was no other bomb threat that day except to the DDN line at Presbyterian hospital predicting Columbine two hours before it happened².

Strangely enough when I visited PSL in August of 1999, I found that everybody who worked there had been transferred to other hospitals or laid off. The head of security when I visited the hospital is the brother of the man who was in charge of security in April of 99. He claims I have it all wrong. That DDN cannot be called in on. It is only an outgoing phone system. I have been told by others who are familiar with this line that this statement is false. Questioning this man any farther became an exercise in futility as he would not answer any of my questions but tried to refer me to the director of the hospital, whom I knew, would not have the slightest inkling of what had happened on April 20th as this person probably did not work there then³.

Now who could have made such a call to the DDN line that day? In a further interview with the telephone technician, I found out that only law enforcement has access to that line. Nobody else can access it, not firefighters, not hospital personnel, not the dogcatcher, nobody but law enforcement. This is absolutely critical because it shows that law enforcement knew that somewhere in the Denver metro area there would be a disaster involving a shooting and a bombing at a school somewhere. Could that be the reason that so many officers were on the scene so quickly at Columbine that day?

This seems likely, considering that they had advanced knowledge because of the phone call. At the time of the call, they wouldn't have known which school would be hit, but they would be ready. I suspect, though I can't prove it that city and state law enforcement people were calling around to the different jurisdictions trying to find out if they suspected a problem in their area, or were having a problem. It's possible that Jefferson County might have told them about Eric Harris and Dylan Klebold. If so, they would have had everything in the Denver Metro area headed quickly in that direction.

Also remember that JCSO changed the time line of events a few times much to the consternation of the families. Could it be the reason for doing this was too obscure the fact that police were on the scene way too early and this fact needed to be covered up?

What if though this advanced knowledge was not advanced knowledge at all, but actually a call actually talking about an event that was taking place in southwest Denver?

This new information on the strange phone call brings to mind a bigger question whether the shooting might have taken place much earlier than the 11:20am that is put down as the official time of the incident. According to some people in the Denver metro area, they believe that they heard news about the shooting sometime around 10:00am. If this is true then that puts the shooting a full hour and thirty minutes before the official time of the incident.

If this bit of information turns out to be true, then the phone call makes sense as the call was actually talking about a shooting that was actually in progress then.

However, why would JCSO put the time at 11:20-11:30am as the start time to the shooting? Could it be that the killers weren't in position to have done the shooting at ten, so the government moved it up?

The time line chapter examines discrepancies surrounding the time these events occurred during the shooting and discuss the possibility that this event might have happened earlier in the day than earlier acknowledged.

SOURCES

1. Employee of 99 at PSL - phone and email interview. 10/23/99
2. Channel Nine News (KCNC) News Footage April 20, 1999: 11:45am, Denver Colorado - News anchors - Kyle Dyer & Gary Shapiro.
3. Interview in person with Tim Medley - present security chief PSL. 11/13/99

THE TIME LINE

Between morning and evening they are destroyed; they perish forever without any regarding it.

Job Chapter 4 Verse 20

American Standard Bible

The above quote is from the book of Job in the Old Testament of the American Standard Bible. I found this verse after reading one of Eric Harris' writings on the web. In his writing he mentions that blowing up Columbine on 4-20 is his job chapter and verse. On a hunch, I looked up Job chapter four verses twenty and the above verse is what I found. To some it may sound trivial, but I think that verse may speak volumes about the actual time of this crime spree actually started. This author believes that dead men do talk, and with Harris and Klebold, they definitely reached out from the grave to tell us what we need to know about this massacre.¹

CRITICAL EVIDENCE: THE TIME LINE

The time line is the most critical element of any case, and here, the most controversial aspect of the case. If the time line does not match the movements and whereabouts of the suspects when it is claimed that they were in a certain place at a certain time, then they couldn't have done the crime. It is that simple. Here, you have witnesses observing suspects in different areas of the school almost on top of each other. Not good if you're trying to propose a two suspect theory where the two suspects stayed together most the time. Equally troubling if you have eyewitnesses accounts of suspects in places officials claims the never were.

For those who are not certain that the time line is that critical, let me remind you that good defense attorneys have gotten clients off murder raps because of the prosecution not being able to establish a definite time line. If the suspect were not there at the time of the incident, then he is innocent. So, to begin this jaunt down the road of establishing the timeline,

let's look again at the official time line that was created by Jefferson County Sheriff's Department.

JCSO claims the shooting began somewhere around 11:19am Mountain Standard Time. They put the end of the shooting at around twelve fifteen to twelve thirty, also Mountain Standard Time. Sounds simple, right? Not as simple as JCSO would like you to believe. Some witnesses put the shooting as early as eleven o'clock and as late as eleven fifty am. Now obviously they can't all be right about the time of when it started. So somewhere somebody is right, and most of the others are wrong. So, to begin with, let's look at some of the starting times of the shooting, according to witnesses.²

This first witness is not even a student, but a teacher from another school jogging in Clements Park the day of the shooting. Nancy C. Lindsey was jogging in Clements Park having arrived there at around 11:00am. At around 11:15am, Nancy heard on KHOW a local news radio station in Denver, that there were two gunmen on the roof of Columbine High School with guns and grenades. When Nancy turned off her Walkman radio, she could hear three shots emanating from the direction of the school.

This witness puts the shooting closer to 11:00am than to 11:30am or 12:00pm. Now considering that KHOW was broadcasting this bit of news at eleven fifteen that puts the shooting a lot earlier than the 11:19am or the earlier 11:15am start time.³

Since it usually takes a radio about ten to fifteen minutes to get such news that might put the shooting at around 11:00am. Also, one must consider that unless it is fast breaking news coming off the national AP or UP wire services, they usually wait until the first commercial break after the top of the hour. The top of the hour is considered to be when a new hour on the clock begins. Unlike television where they can interrupt a television show for special news breaks, in radio that is a little bit harder to do since they have to keep to their time slots very strictly. Even if they did a special message interruption at eleven fifteen, they still were getting the news a full four minutes before the shooting actually began. This is nearly impossible unless they had somebody on scene to report four minutes before it began? This is also unlikely unless the shooting started even early than eleven o'clock and the news was already there when Nancy

heard it on KHOW. This is clearly possible since so many students heard news helicopters just after the shooting supposedly started. But that would mean that Nancy was even wrong about the time of the shooting. This is unless you read her statement very carefully, she never stated in her statement to JCSO that she knew when the shooting started, just that she heard about it on KHOW at around eleven fifteen. That means the shooting could have been going on for a while before she heard about it.

This author has been asked about this; but wouldn't she have heard it about it before she began jogging? The Hill northeast of Columbine blocks one's view and the ability to hear anything coming from the direction of the school.

Now remember the chapter on the strange phone call to a local hospital? That call came in at 9:45am. Because Nancy heard shots being fired from Columbine at eleven fifteen am, then it's quite possible that the shooting was already in progress. But it begs the question of would it have been possible for the shooting to have begun even as early as 9:45am? That is quite possible.

However, do we have evidence to suggest such a thing? There might be. On the CD-ROM, that was released by JCSO with dispatch and 911 calls from students and teachers at Columbine there is one call specifically that needs to be looked at.

Tape1.mp3 at around 13:37 and gives you a good idea that something is wrong with the official time line given by JCSO. The audio file starts with the explosion being reported at Chatfield and Ken Caryl on Wadsworth. Strangely the tape then lapses into a call from Columbine reporting a shooting going on there. The 911 operator does not seem surprised by this and gives the impression that they already know about the shooting going on there, although this is supposedly the first in a logical sequence of calls to 911 starting with the explosion on south Wadsworth. If tape1.mp3 is not actually the first tape in the 911 series, then it seems strange that JCSO doesn't explain this fact at all. Authorities seem to go out of their way to make the whole series of tapes confusing as possible. Now why would that be? Do they have something to hide in those calls?⁴

Another indication that rescue personnel were already on the scene are right after Sue Carruthers a teacher at Columbine gets off the phone with 911 within minutes after the massacre start time, the operator starts talking to a rescue worker who is told by the 911 operator that there are numerous injuries, where to the rescue worker states that they are getting a drip line started. This presents some interesting questions for debate:⁴

1. How is it that the rescue workers are already there when the shooting had just begun?
2. Does this indicate that the shooting was already well in progress when this call was made?

The time of this part of the first tape happens at 13:34 and ends at 13:39 about thirteen minutes into the shooting. Surely, not enough time for rescue workers to set up a drip for wounded students. Also, since 911 operators were still trying to piece this situation together, they really hadn't the time to dispatch paramedics to the school as they were still trying to ascertain what was going on. This creates two possible scenarios for discussion. Either JCSO messed up the tapes, and they are out of sequence, or the shooting started earlier than what has been earlier known to the public. This little bit of information makes the strange call to PSL seem more logical since that would put the start of the shooting around ten o'clock instead of 11:19.

So, the calls we hear where 911 dispatches seems like they (JCSO dispatchers) know full well what is going on makes sense since they have the shooting has been going for a longtime. From the start of tape1.mp3 and throughout sporadically you can hear the pandemonium in the background at JCSO dispatch as obviously something serious is happening at Columbine High School. Pretty strange considering they have only reports supposedly of shots fired at the school. The loud panicked voices would seem to suggest that they realize that something serious is going on, yet the official time line for 11:19-11:23am tells us that they are not even sure what are going on at the school. Since there are no time markers on the tapes it is difficult to tell when these calls are actually coming in to dispatch.⁴

THE TIME LINE DESTROYED

The most suspicious activity surrounding the official time line is the admission by an assistant county attorney who is unnamed in a Rocky Mountain News article states that the time line leading up to and during the Columbine shooting was destroyed by investigators.³

Jefferson County Sheriff John Stone was quoted by CBS news Executive Director; David Gelber; a detailed time line of movement, associations and actions by the perpetrators leading up to and during the crime, starting months before the incident, has been "re-created," said Stone in a letter to David Gelber.⁵

I guess the redundant, and often times obvious question is; why? No competent investigator would destroy crucial evidence, especially the all-important time line of events. That is unless the time line that the true and correct time line accounted for too much activity, or activity that didn't match the two killers. This destroyed time line could prove that others were involved or at the very least that shooting started quite a bit earlier than what has been admitted to so far.

Even more important than the movements of the two known killers during the shooting, is the movements before the shooting. You see whether Harris and Klebold were just getting to the school as the shooting began, or they are seen elsewhere as the shooting began (at a shopping mall, at home, etc.) then they obviously couldn't have done the crime, now could they? If you think that is petty, just ask for a criminal defense attorney of how important a time line is involving a crime scene. The response you get will be something like this; if you can't put my client at the scene in plenty of time to get set up and do the crime, he walks." You can bet on it. This author has heard of cases where the suspect walked because the cops have him on the scene of the crime when fifty other witnesses put him in a bar ten miles away. See my point? The only reason for destroying the time line is that the two known killers probably actually not have been there when the shooting started.

There are other hints that the shooting starting earlier than has been admitted to so far. Let's take a look at statements made by students outside the school that day.

CHRIS WISHER

After this person threw a bomb, Wisner And his friends got up and ran to a house On Teller Court, where Wisner called his father to let him know he was safe. Howard Wisner indicated he noted the time of the Call as 11:20 am.⁶

Yet according to JCSO, they have the shooting starting at 11:19 am. So, Chris was calling his father only one minute after the shooting began. So, let's assume that the shooting began earlier, let's say at 11:15 am. That would work too, since some students did say that it started sooner than the 11:19 am official time that JCSO has in their final report.

However, Chris Wisner was still calling his father just five minutes after the massacre began. This too is unlikely as it would take a while for him and others to find a phone.⁶

You can surely allow a few minutes time difference between witnesses and JCSO, but would JCSO really recreate the time line just to account for a few minutes? This author doubts it. Then there are students in the classrooms whose observations put the start time of the shooting well before the official time of 11:19am.

The first student who gives us a clue when the event might have begun wrote a letter and left it in a classroom. The author is unknown, but it is obviously a student as the student talks about the teacher of the classroom. The student author claims the time was 1:30pm and they had been in the classroom for two and a half hours since the start of the shooting. This would put the event closer to 11:00am then the 11:19am start time postulated by JCSO.⁷

Now, let us return to the "Phone Call."

Let us remember that the phone call to PSL supposedly gave us a hint of what was to come later in the day. Yet is that necessarily true?

To many who have studied the phone call, they believed that it was simply a warning or prediction of what was to come later that morning. This was true at Oklahoma City, where the federal building got a fax the morning of the bombing predicting it. Also calls and faxes made to parties in Washington DC early in the morning predicting the Oklahoma City Bombing.

But, was this necessarily true at Columbine?

Remember, the phone call to PSL stated that there was a shooting and bombing in progress, not that one would happen soon. The caller was talking in the present tense. That could very well mean that the Columbine shooting started at around 9:00am to 9:45am. Considering that it would take law enforcement a while to get in gear to handle the situation and that they wouldn't know till they got to the scene whether they needed metro assistance, then the call to PSL at 9:45am could have been talking about a shooting that had been going on for some time.

Is there anybody though who can say they heard about this shooting before 11:20a.m.?

There are indeed people who heard this on the radio long before 11:19am.

Here is a statement from a friend who had been listening to the radio that day:

I was listening to the radio at around 9:20am on April 20, 1999, when I heard about the shooting at Columbine.

Becky (Last name withheld by request)

Denver, Colorado⁸

Here is another statement from a woman in Denver:

I was at work when my daughter called around 10:00am to say that she heard on the news that a shooting was going on at Columbine.

Lori (Last name withheld by request)

Parker, Colorado⁹

KYLE KNAPKE

Kyle told an investigator that he was a senior at Columbine High School, but did not go to school at all on April 20, 1999, but went instead to the DECCA breakfast at the Wellshire Inn. Kyle further stated that he did not know about the shooting at Columbine until he was leaving the breakfast.¹⁰

Sydney Keating told investigators that the DECCA breakfast let out at 10:30am. Though one might surmise that he heard about it later in the day in the car, he states, Kyle said that he did not hear about the shootings until he left the breakfast and heard about them on the car radio.

This would suggest that he heard about them right after leaving, which puts radio station coverage before the official start time of 11:19am.

OFF CAMPUS STUDENTS

BENJAMIN PRICE

Benjamin was home sick on April 20, 1999. When contacted an investigator for JCSO he claims to have senioritis and said that his mother had called in to excuse him. The investigator wanted to know when the first time he heard about the incident was, he replied a friend who graduated last year called him between 10:45-11:00am to tell him that the shooting was being televised.¹¹

But, if this student admitted the fact that he had heard the news before the official start time, is there any evidence to suggest that investigators were looking into this angle?

The answer to that is they might have been doing just that.

The next few statements suggest that investigators they were trying to determine if something were going on earlier that day.

THE INVESTIGATORS

In this section, you will read where investigators are concerned about suspicious activity before the actual massacre began. Some of their concerns go further to the early morning hours of April 20, 1999. While other concerns seem to dwell on suspicious activity in the library a full hour before the massacre began!

STUDENTS PRESENT IN LIBRARY

PETER BALL

Is asked by the investigator upon arriving for classes that morning if he saw anything unusual where to he replied; no. The investigator wants to know whether he noticed anything unusual during third period (09:25am-10:15am). He said he did not.¹²

PATRICIA BLAIR

Patricia told the investigator that when she arrived for school early that morning, she did not observe anything unusual. Later in her statement she is asked whether she noticed anything unusual in the school prior to her arriving at the library after fourth hour whereto she replied; "no." She is then asked whether she noticed anything unusual once she entered the library where to she replied again, "no."¹³

JENNIFER DOYLE

Jennifer was interviewed about her observations on April 20, 1999 beginning with a total recount of her entire day. From there she is asked whether she saw anything unusual fourth hour. Fourth hour at Columbine is one class period before the first lunch when the massacre officially began.¹⁴

What was the investigator hoping to find out about that time period?

AUSTIN EUBANKS

Austin Eubanks was in the library that day and was injured. An investigator from Arvada wanted him to recount his entire day and then wanted to know whether he saw anything suspicious or unusual when he arrived that morning!¹⁵

PATRICK IRELAND

If you followed the Columbine story, you know that Patrick Ireland was seriously wounded with permanent injuries. An investigator from Arvada wanted to know whether Patrick observed strange activity earlier the morning of April 20, 1999, where to he replied no.¹⁶

PAMELA KARAKUSIS

This student informed the investigator that while in the library at the end of fourth hour and starting into fifth that she did not notice anything suspicious.¹⁷

MARK KINGSTEN

Mark was asked by an investigator from the Arvada Police Department if he observed anything unusual the morning of April 20, 1999. He replied that he did not.¹⁸

PATRICIA NIELSEN (TEACHER AT CHS)

Mrs. Nielsen was asked by an investigator if she noticed anything unusual that morning which she replied that she did not.¹⁹

NICOLE NOWLEN

Nicole who was in the library is asked whether she noticed anything usual upon arriving at school that day, which she replied that she had not.²⁰

There are many more statements such as this littered throughout the document collection, but these few should suffice to give you an indication that authorities in the case were looking into something that might have been occurring earlier that day.

ROBERT VINCENT

Robert told the investigator that prior to leaving school at 10:30am, he did not observe any suspicious people or suspicious items in the school. Furthermore, he stated that when he tried to return to school at 11:10am, that the road was blocked off by police.²¹

Again, this is way too earlier in the time frame as the shooting officially has not started yet.

DIFFERING RESPONSE TIMES

If questions about the time line seem confusing then adding the response time by law enforcement to the scene of the shooting just confused the issue all the more. However, these differing times may shed light on a crime that might have happened over hours if not over two days!

You heard it right. There are statements by law enforcement that suggests that they responded the day before the shooting officially began. Though some might find these times in officer's statements to be typo's I think that when combined with JCSO's admission that they destroyed the true time line of the event and recreated it gives credibility to the notion that this event might have started in some fashion the day before on April 19, 1999?

Agt. R. Gutentag of the Lakewood Police Department was dispatched to Columbine High School, but there is not time given.²²

Sgt. N. Miller of the Lakewood Police department was dispatched at 10:42am and arrived at 11:53am where he established an outer perimeter. He then was cleared to leave the scene at 17:30 hours or in civilian time 5:30pm on April 20, 1999. This is nearly a half an hour before the official start time of the massacre!²³

Denver Police officer Kevin Kreuzer arrived at Columbine at around 11:00 hours or 11:00am where he directed traffic at Bowles and Pierce Street. This is a good nineteen minutes before the start time of the massacre!²⁴

Denver Police officer John M. Lietz received a call from Columbine student Matt Depew at around 11:00am. He then used another phone to contact Jefferson County dispatch while still talking to Matt Depew. Again, a good fifteen minutes before the start time of the massacre!²⁵

Denver Police officer Dikran B. Kushdilian was dispatched to Bowles and Pierced Streets at 11:15am. This is a full ten minutes before the metro wide call for assistance and seven minutes before the first call to 911!²⁶

Denver Police officer Kurt Peterson responded to Columbine at 11:20am and took up a perimeter position on the southwest corner of the school, a good ten minutes before the metro wide call for assistance.²⁷

Critics may argue that these officers could have simply typed the wrong time, commonly known as fat fingering where someone hits a key to the left, right, above or below the key they actually meant to hit on a typewriter or computer keyboard. Yet, these times are all written in, not typed, which leaves out the possibility that the time was "fat fingered."

DPD Officer Kurt Petersen heard about the shooting at 11:20am, which to some does not sound suspicious. Yet, the Denver Police department did not receive the metro wide call for assistance until 11:25am. Even if you consider that the Denver police Department has a district close by, JCSO claims that they did not know what was going on until around 11:23-11:25am. So even the metro wide call for assistance sounds suspicious when it was made that is unless they knew this situation a lot earlier than 11:19am.

The next officer, Denver Police technician George Allan Gray stated to Lakewood investigators that he first learned of the shooting at Columbine from another officer about an hour after his ten o'clock role call! This still puts the first knowledge by this officer of the shooting well before the 11:19am start time put forth by Jefferson County.²⁸

Denver tactical Officer, Bloodworth was interviewed by an investigator from the Arvada Police Department and stated to the investigator that the first time he heard about the shooting at Columbine was at 11:00 hours or 11:00a.m.²⁹

Even if we consider the earlier time for the start of the shooting, it still doesn't make sense for JCSO to move the time of the shooting up to the start of first lunch.

If the shooting occurred say, at the start of the school day or during the morning hours, so what? It couldn't possibly make a difference to the result of the case; you still have two dead suspects who killed thirteen people before killing themselves in the library.

But, what if Harris and Klebold were not in a position to do the shooting earlier in the day for whatever reason?

What if they weren't there at all?

Then, you have a good reason to change the time line to include when your Lee Harvey Oswald's would be in a position to do the shooting.

JCSO in their final report on CD-ROM states that the shooting was originally slated to be done on April 19, 1999, but for some unknown reason the pair decided to change it to April 20, 1999, which coincidentally happened to be Adolph Hitler's birthday!³⁰

Is it possible that this is the key to the entire time line of events? The April 19 scenario is famous throughout history and especially modern history of America where both the siege on Waco and the Oklahoma City Bombing occurred on this date!

Is it possible?

We will now look at officer statements that suggest that something might have been occurring the day before on April 19, 1999!

Denver Police Department Stephen Palka and his partner officer T. Newsome responded to Columbine High School and were assigned a traffic control post at West Bowles Avenue. Now for the clincher, guess what day he claims that he and his partner arrived?

They arrived at 12:15pm on 4-19-99!

Now, he could have fat fingered the keyboard, yet the box at the top of the form states that he wrote this report at 06:15 hours that is 6:15am in the morning on April 20, 1999! Also, the box at the bottom where he signs and dates the statement has the 6:15am signing time for the statement. He has 6:15am in two places; there is no way that is fat fingering. He admits in his statement that he and his partner arrived on April 19, 1999, and the types in two places that he is writing this report at 0615 hours or 6:15am in the morning on April 20,1999.³¹

This suggests that he was indeed at Columbine on April 19, 1999, but is there anybody who claims that something was occurring on April 19, 1999?

Susan Klebold, mother of dead suspect Dylan Klebold did make a statement to suggest that she believed that this event occurred on April 19, 1999!

SUSAN KLEBOLD

In a statement to Lakewood Police on April 20, 1999, Susan was describing her son Dylan and the normal routine he would follow. She stated that Dylan left early at 5:15am this morning that it was normal for Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays. The investigator makes a note that, she apparently did not realize that this was Tuesday."³²

Is this a signal from one mother of a suspect that suggests that this event occurred on April 19, instead of April 20th?

Next is an essay that you can buy about Columbine from the web site 123helpme.com, a web site that specializes in essays that can be purchased and downloaded. I did not buy the whole essay as I did not feel like spending twenty bucks when the free portion told the entire story that I was looking for. Below is the actual transcript of that essay and how I feel it reveals more about the true nature of the time line and what day this massacre actually started.

Questioning School Safety After the Tragedy at Columbine High School: Unlike most of the country, I knew about Columbine High School on April 19, 1999. I knew that the Columbine Rebels had a good football team, I remembered how they beat Cherry Creek for the 1999 football championship. I knew what Columbine's building was like from when I was inside it in January for a debate tournament. I had friends that went to CHS. We had gone on a trip to Hawaii together to learn about biology. The rest of the country found out about Columbine High School on April 20, 1999. They didn't hear about their football team, the debate tournament they hosted, or my friends, though; they heard about two angry students, Eric Harris and Dylan Klebold, that went on a killing rampage killing 12 other students, a teacher, and themselves. The nation, the media, the killers, my friends, and me all have their own view of what happened that day. Many people tried to understand how something so terrible could happen, while the killers thought that the killings were a wonderful thing, and still other students ... [to view the full essay now, purchase below]³³

Now, most critics might be inclined to believe that again we are dealing with a wrong reading of this author's intent. Some might say that he knew that Columbine existed before the massacre, whereas the rest of us found on April 20, 1999. Yet, why did this person specifically

mention April 19th, instead of just saying that he knew Columbine and its reputation before the massacre? Why mention the April 19, 1999 date at all?

This suggests that this person knew the massacre's real start date, and further he knew students who went there. So, on April 19, 1999, this student knew what really occurred there, but the rest of the world had to wait till April 20, 1999!

Some might suggest that I am reading too much into this, but with all evidence of an April 19, 1999 time line for the massacre, it makes sense. First, if this student were simply talking about a school that nobody knew existed before April 20, why not just say so?

Though there are no other statements to be found that suggest this April 19, 1999 time, there is a curious statement by lead investigator, Kate Battan.

In her statement for the record, Kate Battan states that several sources were utilized in creating a time line of the many different events at Columbine. Battan went on to explain that these sources for the time line included news footage, 911 and dispatch tapes, dispatch tapes from the Littleton Fire Department, and video tapes from the surveillance cameras at Columbine and the fire alarm data from Columbine!³⁴

Using these sources to build a time line for the event at Columbine is not unheard-of in criminal investigations, what is strange is her comments about, the many events at Columbine.

Surely, Columbine could not be considered, "many events?" As massive as the massacre where it was supposedly only two suspects and one crime scene; Columbine High School!

For instance, you go to a rock concert, it is just one rock concert by one band. Let us use Aerosmith for an example. You buy a ticket; you go to one concert hall or amphitheater to watch this one band. Now, granted the band may play more than one set. This is where the band will usually play songs from their older albums first, and then they take a break and come back out and play another set where they might close with their newest and most played song, and then the concerts over.

Now did more than one band play in more than one concert hall? This is unlikely though that a situation such as battle of the Bands does not have more than one band playing, but even that situation is only really one concert.

Yet at Columbine we have the lead investigators commenting on, the many events that occurred at Columbine. Could we be dealing with more than two suspects who did their own massacre at Columbine, quite possibly over a two-day period? Could these suspects have been completely independent of each other except for their motives?

As crazy as it sounds, this might account for the manufactured time line. This new time line might adjust the multiple suspects down to just two on April 20, 1999, whereas the true time line of events may have accounted for many more suspects.

Let us theorize for a moment and look at this in a different light than what we have formerly. What if we did have multiple events at Columbine perpetrated by suspects that may or may not have any connection to each other? Let us say for instance that the Trench Coat Mafia actually planned and carried this event out, then what would happen if you have Harris and Klebold picking up on their plans and show up to do the massacre to find it already going on or worse Harris and Klebold are just patsies for the multitude of other suspects. This massacre would have become so bizarre that no investigator would want to write out their final report the way it actually happened. It just wouldn't be believable.

To give an example of what this author is trying to get across is there have been documented cases where police get a call to a shooting in progress, say for instance in a gang related neighborhood and they get the suspect, take statements, and then they leave to take their suspect to jail. Two hours later they get a call to the same place with another shooting in progress. Once they get there, they find out that the gang member they arrested had a grudge against somebody at that address and when they got arrested, their buddies decided to go to that address and finish the job for their buddy.

You see there are two different shootings, but they are both related because of the suspects being in the same gang, and they were after the same victims!

The best place to start is to look at the idea that there are multiple events occurring that would suggest that Columbine suffered multiple shootings that were perpetrated by separate suspects. The first place to look to see whether we have multiple events occurring is the witnesses' statements themselves.

ADAM KYLER

The investigator notes that Adam told him that he ate lunch, immediately after the incident!" This is a written statement by the investigator and on the very next page is a handwritten statement by the same investigator where he writes the exact same thing. I think that we can rule out, fat fingering on this one. Yet, what are we to make of this student whom, ate lunch following the incident? "³⁵

Is this another indication that there were multiple events at Columbine?

STUDENTS

I seriously doubted while researching this aspect of the case that I would find a student who would say that the shooting lasted all day let alone one that would say it lasted two days, and yet I could find a handwritten note by a student in a classroom that suggests just that. On page 17 of the Evidence Vault documents, you read about a student talking about being in the classroom for two and half hours, but there is more in that document that needs to be addressed here.

"It's been about 2 hours for some it feels like 2 days for others for others two minutes." Later in that same handwritten note of course he states that they he has been in the classroom for two hours and thirty minutes.³⁶

Could the, "Feeling of two days" be hint that this massacre occurred in some fashion over a two-day period?

KIMBERLY CORNELL

When an investigator from JCSO arrived at Kimberly's house on 7-22-99, she told him that she had not opened up to anyone about the sequence of events that she remembered from 4-20-99. She told the investigator that when he called her to make the appointment, it brought back bad memories she has about the shooting incident. The investigator noted in the report

that when he contacts her earlier for this interview, she did not state that remembering the events was troubling for her.³⁷

What are we to make of this interview? From the sounds of it she was having bad memories about the, sequence of events at Columbine, not the massacre itself. This would make sense if she knew that the incident had occurred in a much different fashion than what the public has been led to believe. This is especially true if she knew this incident occurred on April 19, 1999, and that there were multiple events that occurred during this massacre that she could not handle.

THE DECA BANQUET

One of the smallest bits of information that seemed to have been glossed over is the DECA Banquet that took place (according to official reports) on April 20, 1999. Investigators were concerned that students might have been using this banquet as an excuse to not be in school during the massacre.

The first statement to suggest that something was wrong with the official time line is a statement from school security administrator, Sydney Jo Keating who stated in her lead sheet preliminary interview that the students may be using the DECA breakfast to suggest why they were not in school during the massacre.

There is only one problem with her statement; she claims that the DECA breakfast took place on April 19, 1999! Again, we can get around the fat fingering issue since it is both typed and handwritten in her preliminary statement as April 19, 1999, thereby excluding a typographical error.

In her later statements which are all typed by investigators she is quoted as saying when talking about her observations, the investigator uses the term, "on the date in question." It is used again in her statement concerning what she observed and where she went on the day of the massacre. Though again this may be petty, this author finds it interesting that they use the term, "on the day in question." Most people do not know that specific term may denote a serious question about something, not just a specific statement within a paragraph. For instance, we

may be concerned over the massacre in question, because we want to know how it occurred. Yet, here they used the above term to express their concern over the date and the massacre!³⁸

NON-COLUMBINE WITNESSES

In this section, we will deal with witnesses that might have heard or seen something that suggests that this massacre started at a different time or even the day before the massacre is admitted to have occurred.

JAMES ALBERT

James told an investigator from JCSO on 4-21-99 that on April 19, 1999 at 1939 hours, or 5:39pm, he heard a loud boom off in the distance. Albert lives at 6420 West David Avenue which is about twenty blocks south of Columbine High School on the east side of Pierce Street which is the same street that Columbine High School sits on.³⁹

Is this more evidence of something afoot at Columbine High School the day before that official start time of the massacre?

ERIC DUETRO

Eric was a member of the Trench Coat Mafia and was interviewed by an investigator from the Arvada Police Department on 4-28-99. In the interview he is asked to recount his day starting with April 19, 1999, the Monday before the massacre!

He continued by explaining that he had been at his girlfriend's house before, during, and after the massacre and that the first time he heard of Harris and Klebold being involved was on April 20, 1999!

Again, some might consider this to be a misconstrued figure of speech, but with other evidence of the April 19, 1999 start date, it looks strong enough to me to suggest that he knew something was going on April 19th, but he heard only Harris and Klebold's involvement on the 20th.⁴⁰

If this shooting did start in some fashion the day before, it throws into question where students were and what they were doing. Were students actually in the classes they claim? Could they have been elsewhere in the school if the timeline accounts only for a small fraction of the event?

There is surely enough eyewitness testimony to suggest witnesses observed suspects other than Harris and Klebold, but since the statements are typed, it would be easy for investigators to change a few items to make it sound as though witnesses are observing these actions by the suspects on April 20, 1999 instead of the day before on April 19th!

LAURA CHLUMSKY - RESIDENT

This next witness statement creates problems for the time line of events as she saw the road (Pierce Avenue) blocked off 11:15am-11:20am. Again, remember that JCSO claims that the massacre did not start till 11:19am. So, we have the road blocked off four minutes before the start time of the massacre, and a full five minutes before the metro wide call for assistance. Something does not add up here.⁴¹

THE CAFETERIA

Now, we will look at the witnesses who were either in the cafeteria earlier that morning or close enough to possibly observe anything that might have been going on before the official start time of 11:19am.

JASON VALENTINE

Jason told an investigator from JCSO that he did not observe anything in the cafeteria earlier that morning.⁴²

BYRON KIRKLAND

In his second statement, this one to the FBI on 05-03-99, Byron is asked whether he observed anything unusual during 2nd period in the cafeteria. As with other students, Byron replies in the negative.⁴³

MORE WITNESSES

In this section, we will look at students' testimony that does not involve the cafeteria or the library but do deal with the possible suspicious activity earlier in the morning.

STEVE GREENWOOD

During his second interview with police, Steve was asked whether noticed anything unusual second hour.⁴⁴

SETH HOUY

In his statement to the FBI on 09-09-99, Seth is asked that when returning to school at 11:00am if he noticed anything unusual whereto, he replied that he had not.⁴⁵

HEIDI JOHNSON

On 6-11-99, Heidi was interviewed by investigator Obbema from JCSO. Heidi told this investigator that there was nothing unusual going on between 1st hour and 4th hour classes.

Strange how in this interview she volunteers this information as though she is expecting to be asked about this. Yet in none of her other interviews does she volunteer this information nor is she asked about by investigators.⁴⁶

HEATHER JACOBSON

Heather was interviewed by an investigator from the Arvada Police Department. In that line of questioning, she is asked whether she saw anything unusual when she arrived at school that day.⁴⁷

Like so many other students, she replied that she had not seen anything unusual.

BREE PASQUALE

On 05-18-99, Detective Boatright of the Arvada Police Department interviewed Bree about her observations on 04-20-99. In this statement, Bree answered pursuant to questioning by the detective that she did not observe anything unusual in the library during the first three hours of school that day.⁴⁸

THE CAFETERIA TAPES

When looking at tape #1 of the two publicly provided cafeteria surveillance tapes from Columbine High School, a strange oddity can be seen at the beginning of tape #1. The tape starts with a very quick view of April 18, 1999 and then skips to the morning of April 20, 1999.⁴⁹ If they had rewind the tapes to be used again as security people often do and was admitted to by JCSO that a janitor at Columbine did just that, then we should have seen April 19, 1999 if they did not rewind the tape all the way. Instead, we see April 18, 1999!⁵⁰

Was April 19, 1999 somehow erased, and would that Monday show something unusual going on?

If the tape were altered, then it was done at the FBI technical headquarters at Quantico, Virginia. On their web site they admit that; the Laboratory's Audio, Video and Image Analysis Unit duplicated, enhanced, and conducted imaging work on a series of tapes of the cafeteria area at Columbine.⁵¹

Do you think that it is possible that something or someone was enhanced in or out of those tapes? Considering that the FBI's crime lab does not have the most spotless reputation in the world, I would hazard a guess that they did just that.

CONCLUSIONS

Obviously, there are some serious problems with the time line and when witnesses to claim it started and further when officers responded to the scene. However, most statements

show the normal 11:19am start time of the massacre and most officer's statements reflect this. Yet, the one glaring piece of evidence that contradicts this is the news article about former Sheriff's Stone admission that, A detailed time line of movement, associations and actions by the perpetrators leading up to and during the crime, starting months before the incident, has been re-created."

This leads us to another inescapable conclusion, for all those witnesses who claim that they did not witness Harris and Klebold or others doing anything suspicious before the massacre, does it mean that their statements have also been, revised to reflect this new time line that includes, associations?"

And, what are we to make of the April 19 activity as reported by officers and one resident in the community who heard a boom on that day? Do we dare suggest that this event did occur in some fashion on April 19, 1999, a full day before JCSO claims it did?

But, even if you could change this time line, you could not convince everyone to go agree with it. That is, unless they wanted to believe this new time line of events.

Now just how do you do that?

Simple; mind control!

One side note to make before we go onto the next chapter, if you have a chance to read the FBI statements that JCSO released, take a look at the case number in the upper lefthand corner of the first page of the report. You will see the number: 4-DN-57419.

When looking at the FBI numbering system for their case files, we find something quite interesting. The first number "4" denotes firearms Act, while the DN here denotes Denver FBI field office this is followed by a five-digit code of 57419. This is a number in a series that is assigned to a case. The thing to note is the "419" at the end of the number!

Is somebody trying to tell us something, or is this another instance of coincidence?

In the next chapter we will delve into the dismissed subject of mind control and the role that it played at Columbine High School, before, during, and after the massacre.

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MISSING CHAPTER:

Mind Control and Columbine

ACCOMPLICES

Were others involved at Columbine?

The biggest question concerning the Columbine massacre is; Did Harris and Klebold have help committing this atrocity? This chapter is where we start our investigation into the search for accomplices in the Columbine massacre.

Before we begin however, we must remember that earlier chapters present evidence to suggest that this massacre may have an earlier start time that day, or it began the day before.

Critics of this work will use the statements by students to dismiss the earlier start time. However, they may rule out the statements if they believe the evidence of the time line chapter. However, there is a third possibility that we must consider here; that the witnesses observe other suspects, just not when their statements claim they did.

Since witnesses do not write the reports just give their information to officers, then it is possible that somebody changed the time given by witnesses. Furthermore, if we can conclude that this mess did start the day before, and then moved into the next day as a hostage situation or as an open gun battle, then maybe some of these students did witness accomplices on April 20, 1999 after officers remove them from the building, or as they escape. In the previous chapter on mind control explains much of the behavior of students that day, including what is obviously missing time.

The possibility of other accomplices involved with the Columbine shooting is at the core of the issue. From the very beginning when the news began broadcasting from the school, reports flooded into law enforcement of suspect information and locations within the school. Clearly, from those reports, some of the descriptions did not match those of the two alleged suspects.

Locations of suspects as well did not match what JCSO concluded was the path and locations of the suspects accused in the case. Clearly, there is more to this picture.

Then as suddenly as the media aired those reports, they simply disappeared. Although the media did not consider accomplices that important after the first few days, the police were indeed worried about other suspects. JCSO and other agencies brought in to help with the

investigation conduct over five hundred interviews, and review more than two thousand pieces of evidence in the hopes of finding some trace of those accomplices.

April 21, 1999, a day after the massacre, CNN online news reported that investigators were looking for accomplices. According to the article, investigators believed that there might be other suspects because of bombs, ammunition, and weapons used in the deadly school rampage. Investigators were even quoted as saying, "High number of guns". Obviously, they were not talking about the four weapons used by Harris and Klebold as high numbers of weapons! According to an online news source called APB Online JCSO Sheriff John Stone is quoted as saying; "There's too much stuff in there", he said "You can't walk in there blazing with more stuff than you can carry."

Then on August 20 of that year, the Boulder News was reporting that investigators found no evidence of a third shooter based on physical evidence found at the scene. In the article, public relations officer, Steve Davis said; Some students are very adamant about the fact that there was a third gunman.

Yet on the same day as Investigators are quoted as saying there is no evidence of a third suspect the Boulder News also ran another article where investigators claim they are widening the investigation to consider the possibility of other suspects; especially three teens arrested near the school that day.

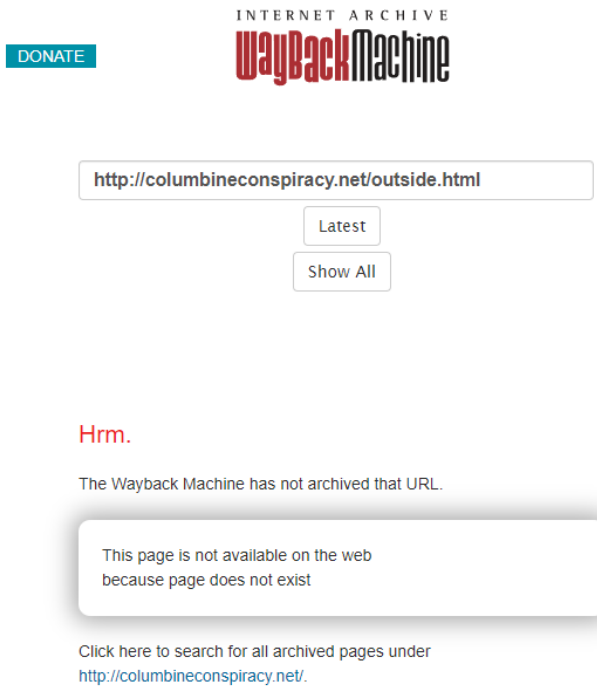
Two different articles with investigators being quoted with two different opinions about other suspects, you have to ask why the discrepancy?

Though the investigators were debating whether there might be other suspects in the case, we still had not actually heard from most of witnesses who were there. It is about time to read what the witnesses and victims had to say.

This chapter is so long that I have divided it up into sections based on where witnesses are at the time of the shooting. For instance, "Outside Witnesses" have their own section. "Hallway Witnesses", have their own section, etc. Below you can click on the first section on the left and then continue reading each section found at the bottom of each page.

OUTSIDE WITNESSES

AH BUMMER, THE WHITE SCREEN OF WAYBACK DEATH!



The screenshot shows the Internet Archive Wayback Machine interface. At the top left is a teal "DONATE" button. In the center is the "INTERNET ARCHIVE WayBack Machine" logo. Below the logo is a search bar containing the URL "http://columbineconspiracy.net/outside.html". Underneath the search bar are two buttons: "Latest" and "Show All". Below these buttons, the text "Hrm." is displayed in red. Underneath that, it says "The Wayback Machine has not archived that URL." A white rounded rectangle with a shadow contains the message: "This page is not available on the web because page does not exist". At the bottom, there is a link: "Click here to search for all archived pages under http://columbineconspiracy.net/".

This page did not work (does not exist, was it ever there?); therefore, I could not follow the chain to see the rest of the work from this chapter. Moving on. . .

BOOK II

SHOOTER ON THE ROOF?

Who was really on the roof that day?

Could there have been a shooter on the roof that day? The evidence points to that very fact. Early on in the shooting police were concerned about the possibility of a shooter on the roof. Their information was coming from eyewitnesses running from the scene that said they saw and sometimes encounter gunfire from somebody on the roof of the school. Even the media becomes involved trying to discover whether there was actually a shooter on the roof when JCSO requested that Nine News helicopter flying overhead tries to determine if there were somebody on the roof. Though Nine News could not see anybody on the roof, there was a time lapse of about a half an hour between the time it was reported and the time that JCSO made the request to nine News. It is possible that the person on the roof could have hidden or fled the roof in that period. Now let us read some statements by students who either heard or saw shooters on the roof of Columbine that day.

Manny Nichols

She indicated that she was continuing to hear gunshots and explosions. She said that while they were waiting in the room, they thought they could hear “pounding sounds on the roof.”⁷

Nicole Nowlen

Nicole Nowlen stated during that same time frame, she believed that she observed someone “on the roof of the school.”¹

Shelby Myers

We got in a car and were driven to Clement Park and then home. We heard explosions and shooting outside. Some of the noises sounded like they were coming from the roof.”⁶

Nathan Vanderau

I sprinted to Clement's Park where a cop told me to keep going because there was a gunman on the roof.”⁵

Michelle Fox

She looked back to the gymnasium and noticed an individual wearing white standing on the roof of the gymnasium, along its north side...Michelle said that this person on the roof was holding something that was long and appeared to be pointing it northward.⁸

Candice Cushman

“When I got outside, I saw someone on the roof with what I thought was a black trench coat. He was aiming a gun...”⁹

These are just a few of the witnesses who saw somebody on the roof that day. Later in this chapter, you will read statements by others who saw a suspect on the roof that day. The problem is that these earlier mentioned students and statements from the ones to come could not tell who it was on the roof that day. Some say they actually saw someone with something in their hand while others just saw someone on the roof. Since there was a maintenance man working on a leak over the girl's locker room, JCSO claims this is the person responsible for the sightings. So let us look at whom JCSO said was on the roof that day.

Chris Clark is maintenance man who works for Environmental Control System Inc. in Denver, Colorado. Chris was on the roof of Columbine starting at 9:30am that morning to fix a leak. He left at 9:45am and returned at 10:30am. Chris tells an investigator that he is fixing a warranty repair leak.³

Clark does not say when the shooting began, but does say he first believed there was a real problem when he heard a ricochet. Up until that time, he thought that the sounds he was hearing were firecrackers. It was then that he heard explosions from the edge of the roof. He looked over the edge and could see two teenagers lying on the ground near the library entrance

and one a further distance away and to the northwest of the other two. Chris added that he saw a coach run out of the same entrance doors, stopped briefly, and then ran to the outbuildings by the baseball field.³

It was now that he could hear gunshots, which he said, sounded like “9mm gunfire coming from the hallway between the auditorium and library”. Chris also said that he did not see anything thrown on the roof where he was working.³

Worried that the shooter might come up on the roof, Clark wisely clamped the roof hatch down with vise grips. Then plotting his escape from the roof, Chris tried to use rope from his tool kit to lower himself down to the ground but found that it would not hold him, so he hid on the roof instead until SWAT pulled a vehicle alongside the building and got him off the roof. Clark said to investigators that he did not see anyone else on the roof, but quickly added that the roof of Columbine has many different levels and it would be hard for him to see anybody on the other levels of the roof.³

Clark never states whether he went to any of the other levels of the roof of Columbine that day. However, after reading Michelle Fox statement about seeing someone in a white shirt on the gymnasium roof, it is quite clear that this is either Clark, or there is someone else on the roof. Since the gymnasium is higher than the roof over the library where Clark was, then it makes sense that he could not have seen this person. What is strange is that Michelle describes this person on the gymnasium roof as holding something long and pointing it north. Could this person be holding a gun? Michelle in her statement says she is not sure. Would Clark have been holding something and have been on the gymnasium roof? Maybe, but again he never states this fact. It does leave the question open as to why he would be pointing something long in a northerly direction. That is if it is he. If not, then we have someone else on the roof that may indeed be firing a weapon at students as they flee the building.

Clark described his dress that as blue jeans, a white polo style shirt with red and blue stripes, as well as a red ball cap with black and yellow on it. Clark went on to add that his shirt is mostly white and red with small blue stripes. When the investigator told him to describe what his shirt might look like from a distance, he responded; probably red. How pleasant of him of

him to clarify what his shirt might look like from a distance. Either he is being really helpful to JCSO, or he is being very carefully coached on how to respond.³

Well, does anybody see the problems with this person's statement? The first thing to look at is the direction marked on the map at the end of his statement. JCSO has the two shooters coming in the cafeteria doors and then-going upstairs to the library. What is wrong with this? First on page 745, he claims that he looked over the edge of the roof to the ground and saw the three students on the ground, which he says is on the northwest side. That part is okay, but JCSO has the map marked with the two killers going into the cafeteria entrance, something that in other reports, JCSO does not show the two killers doing.

Why is that?

In addition, Clark says that a coach ran out these doors and ran to the baseball field. That is news to me. Remember, Nielsen and Anderson are at these back doors, surely, both witnesses would have mentioned if anyone went past them and out these northwest doors. Secondly, why would anybody with two or maybe more shooters outside these doors, even dare try to go out those doors? However, Dave Sanders and another coach did go out the cafeteria doors to see what was happening! Could it be that JCSO and Clark are talking about the cafeteria doors instead? Maybe, but that creates another problem. One, they have it marked on the map where he saw the three bodies on the northwest side of the library. JCSO claims a coach goes out these doors. To this day, it nobody remembers a coach going out those doors. Two, nobody was shot in front of the cafeteria doors. Anne Marie Hochhalter and the others are quite a distance from the cafeteria doors.³

However, an even bigger problem exists to what doors the shooters entered and whether he saw the shooters at all (which it doesn't seem so from his statement) and at what doors he saw the action happen, which is the fact that he immediately heard gunfire coming from the hallway between the auditorium and library. Now that was pretty quick to start shooting at the top of the stairs, go down the stairs, and shoot people, then go in the cafeteria and shoot

people, and trudge up the stairs to the library? Sorry, there is not enough time to do all that in the time span that witness's and JCSO claim in the time line. Either JCSO is not telling the truth about which doors the shooters went into the school, or there was more than two going in different entrances, or Clark is not telling the truth or is confused, or being told to change his statement. However, it could be that both have something to hide.³

Take for instance the statement by JCSO Deputy Byerly who says on page 743 that when Clark was brought to him by SWAT, Clark described being down inside the school working, not on the roof?

Why is Clark suddenly in the school and not on the roof?

In his statement to investigator Glenn Moore of the Golden Police Department, Clark states that he was on the roof when the shooting began and clamped the roof access hatch shut with vise grips and waited for help. He never says anything about being down in the school when the shooting started. So why do we have a discrepancy between the two statements? Maybe JCSO had to place him on the roof when the whole thing started so that it would not appear that he saw the shooters. Remember, if you have read his statement on the CD-ROM, then you know the access hatch is just north of the library in the hallway. This is the same direction from which Patti Nielsen and Brian Anderson came, and the same direction that two or maybe more shooters had to come to get to the library. However, maybe he is involved in the whole thing and has to change his story to avoid suspicion.

Strangely enough, parent of victim Mark Taylor, Donna Taylor says that Chris Clark is the person who turned in Mark Manes, one of the people who bought guns for the two killers. The world is getting smaller with the social connections between all these people. I would say that it is maybe just a little too small to be coincidence.¹⁷

Could be that Clark knows the two killers and is afraid of JCSO labeling him an accomplice? That could be the case. If it sounds strange to you that a maintenance man working on

Columbine would know Harris and Klebold or any of their cohorts, it is no stranger than two teenagers being in two places at once and going in different doors simultaneously.³

The other point to consider is a photo taken by local resident, Brian Paine the day of the shooting. Just like the good library photo that Brian Paine shot, he also got a good photo of the roof of the library that day. In this photo, you can clearly see a person crouching by an air conditioning duct on the roof of the library. Strangely enough, JCSO labels this photo as sniper.jpg although they go into a mantra about how this is the technician on the roof. Look at this photo, which is included on the CD-ROM included with this book. Look at the circled part of the photo and look closely at this person's shirt. Remember when Clark said his shirt would look like from a distance? His reply is that it would look mostly red. Do you see a mostly red Polo shirt? All I saw when I looked at the photo is a black low-neck cut shirt with a strange red strap around this person's neck. Could this be a gun strap? Maybe, but it is surely not the mostly red that Clark or JCSO would have you believe.⁴

Critical Update

Just as this book had the finishing touches put on it, I found a statement by Coach Andrew Lowry who claims to be the coach that Chris Clark saw exit the school. Andrew claimed that he heard the fire alarms go off and that he saw the fire doors closing in the school so he exited by the gymnasium and walked around the fence moving to the senior parking lot when he heard the gunshots.¹⁶

Though this witness positively explains whom Chris Clark saw that day, it still creates a problem for investigators and the two-suspect theory. According to Chris Clark, he saw the coach come out of the doors that the suspects had just entered. Yet, Lowry states that he exited by the gym, which is a good fifty to hundred feet from the library and around the corner from the doors, that Harris and Klebold were supposed to have entered. Yet in Clark's statement, they have the cafeteria doors marked as the entry point for the two killers. This is around the corner and down the hill to the south of Chris Clark's position near the library and back upper doors,

and another fifty to one hundred feet further away again from where Lowry claims to have exited.

Wow, talk about confusing, did any of these people actually see the suspects and did any of them actually exit or enter the school where they claim and further did witnesses actually observe suspects going in the entrance that JCSO claims, or are they all confused, lying or mistaken?

Chris Clark is still a valuable witness as he was on the roof and at least saw where victims lay and could see at least one witness exit the school.

Now let us look at other statements by witnesses that suggest a suspect on the roof of the school.

Student Austin Eubanks is in the library that day and runs from the scene to officers where an officer tells him to get behind a patrol car, as there was somebody on the roof of the school.¹²

Student Ashley Steele was hiding in an office when she heard running on the roof of the school. Ashley told the investigator that this running occurred sometime between 1200 to 1430 hours.¹³

Student Ian Morris was sitting in math class on the second floor of the school when at 11:30am he heard footsteps or something landing on the roof of the school. He further characterized the noises he heard on the roof as footsteps that were in a trot or cadence.¹⁴

This next statement is from a non-Columbine witness who along with her boss saw at least two people on the roof of Columbine High School. Karen Drinnon and her boss Mike Valerio who worked near Columbine were using a telescope on April 20, 1999 to view the roof of the school during the shooting. This occurred at 11:30-11:45am. Karen described one of the men on the roof as wearing a white long sleeve shirt with a red stripe and the other in a short sleeve white shirt with a red stripe.¹⁵

Is there any other evidence that there was a shooter on the roof that day?

If Phillip Tkacz is a viable witness, yes there is something to the story. Phillip Tkacz's story makes it to Justin Tribble who maintains a web site called The Columbine Research Taskforce. Phillip Tkacz contacts Justin to tell him the story of what he encountered at the training seminar. Phillip is a firefighter in Versailles, Kentucky. In mid-July of 1999, he took a training class in Lexington on firefighter safety in police situations. The ATF participated in the class. An agent by the name of William Donovan from Washington D.C. gave the lecture. This agent presented several photographs from Columbine. In one picture, shell casings are lying on the roof of the school. Tkacz says these were large casings, likely, .223 caliber shell casings. Remember that Harris and Klebold used only shotguns and 9mm guns, nothing that used .223-caliber shell casings.²

After the class was over, Phillip wanted to know from the instructor if he thought that there were more than two involved, and the instructor replied off the record that yes there had to be more than two involved. Phillip then asked whether he could have copies of the pictures, and the instructor refused. Is this more evidence that there were more than two involved?²

On June 13, 1999, Justin Tribble talked with the mother of Phillip who said that FBI arrested her son for making threats over the Internet. The gist of the threats was that he would blow up a school in Arvada, Colorado. His mother has a hard time believing that he would make these threats. It sounds like certain people who are credible have seen things they probably should not, are finding themselves in trouble, hence.²

However, Phillip Tkacz is right as far as the photos of the library roof go. When JCSO released documents as part of the parent's lawsuits against the Sheriff's Office and school district, released along with the documents are photos support Phillip's claim of having observed photos of shells that did not match the two known killers' guns. On this page is one of those photos that show a 223-cartridge case that indeed proves there was another weapon used at Columbine!¹¹

The pictures in question are D-305, 306, 306, 356, 357, 366, and 367. None of these shells looks anything like shotgun shells or 9MM shells. They look like 223 caliber shell casings. The team two report of the Colorado Bureau of Investigation shows that these are Remington two-twenty-three caliber shell casings. The Colorado Bureau of Investigation or CBI however does not say specifically where these cartridges are, just that they are outside. From the photos in the Outside Southwest section of JCSO's release, at least some of the shell casings look as though they are on the grass as evidenced by the grass in the photo. However, other photos show rocks that could be the rock material used on flat roofs with tar. Unfortunately, JCSO does not make it clear the exact location of each of these shell casings.

The fact that these photos show .223 caliber shell casings in their evidence log shows that there is indeed another weapon.

Even with that bit of evidence, confusion still seemed to reign supreme at Columbine. This next statement shows that not everybody was coordinated with the official version of events.

Barbara Hirokawa is a teacher at Columbine and stated that after she and others climbed the fence into Clements Park; she noticed someone on the roof of the school. She commented this must be the maintenance man; who finally came to fix my damn darkroom fan." later that summer she is told by a county maintenance man that indeed the person she saw was there to fix her darkroom fan.¹⁰

This is a little confusing as Clark said he was there to fix a water leak above the girl's bathroom. Are Barbara and the county worker confused? Is Clark lying, or the county maintenance man is lying or being misled?

So, of this chapter, it is safe to say that there is something wrong also with this aspect of the case. Nobody can be quite sure of whom or what really happened on the roof that day. Some believe that they encountered shots from the roof; others saw someone carrying something long on the roof. The only people who know are the suspects, Chris Clark, and JCSO.

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MISSING CHAPTER:

The Bombs and the Big Bomb

THE AUTOPSIES

What are authorities hiding?

The charge of a coverup during the Columbine investigation extends beyond accomplices and sophisticated bombs. Jefferson County sought to deny the public access to the autopsies of the victims and suspects. This action by JCSO brought an accusation of a cover up by the media. Colorado District Judge Henry Nieto in Jefferson County gave the order that autopsies on all fifteen of the Columbine deceased will remain sealed. Judge Nieto makes this decision claiming substantial harm to the public by the revelations contained in the autopsies.

Judge Nieto made his decision after hearing ninety minutes of testimony in which some of that testimony came from Columbine parents of victims as well as ninety minutes of deliberation in chambers.

In the same article on May 29, 1999 of the Denver Rocky Mountain News, it states that Jefferson County Coroner, Nancy Bodelson filed the petition to have the autopsies sealed. Stepmother of slain Columbine student Lauren Townsend speaks with the news and has this to say; "This tragedy has been in our faces for the past five weeks. Reopening the wounds with the gory details will not help us heal."

Both Denver newspapers, the Rocky Mountain News and Denver Post file lawsuits to make the autopsies public. Lawyers representing both Denver based papers oppose the sealing of the records because of the importance of such information for the public good. After court hearings, Judge Nieto claims the autopsies will remain sealed until there is a prosecution in the case or future court order unseals them.¹

There are two problems associated with sealing the autopsies.

1. We may never know how the victims actually died.
2. The public will never know when the victims died or exactly where they died.

This author's issue with sealing the autopsies is that the public is viewing and reading the details of the library execution. Students fleeing the library spoke with the media where they describe the events as they witnessed them that day.

Autopsy reports released in Colorado do not contain pictures, just the details concerning wounds and manner of death. What was so horrible in those reports that the public cannot read them?

This author has a question for the media; Just what are you after in the autopsies anyway? Can we really believe the article when it quotes the two largest newspapers in Denver saying; They only want to serve the public good?

When was the last time you remember your hometown newspaper serving the public good?

The media smells a coverup and nothing makes a better copy than a good old fashion, "They made a mistake, and we caught them red-handed."

However, to think that autopsy sealing had nothing to do with protecting the public is when the article quotes Judge Nieto's reasoning in that they would remain sealed until there is a prosecution in the case or until a future order overturns his order.

Could the autopsies present evidence of accomplices in the Columbine massacre?

This was not the last of the arguments concerning the autopsy reports from the media. On June 13, 1999, The Denver Rocky Mountain News asks Judge Nieto to reconsider his decision to seal the autopsy reports on the two suspects, Eric Harris and Dylan Klebold. The News argues that no evidence exists to suggest that there would be harm by releasing the Columbine killers' autopsies.²

Lawyers then got a break when the investigators in the case question the suicide of Columbine killer, Dylan Klebold.

The decision by Jefferson County Coroner Nancy Bodelson of suicide came into question when investigators for JCSO publicly questioned that ruling when they found that Klebold has a

gunshot entrance wound on the left side of his head. However, Klebold is right-handed! This led to speculation by investigators that co-conspirator; Eric Harris might have shot Klebold before committing suicide in the library of the school.

The same article quotes Division Chief John Kiekbusch of JCSO on the death of the two suspects. Kiekbusch claims that there are questions remaining about the deaths of the two Columbine suspects. The article further states that Kiekbusch told the news that he was waiting for the ballistics tests for comparison to the Coroner's information to make a determination about the two suspects deaths.

Yet, according to the same article, Klebold's autopsy remained sealed.³

Just what is JCSO trying to hide and why would their investigators publicly admit that they question the official ruling by the coroner?

The debate was not over yet for JCSO and the critics of the official stance on the Columbine investigation. On June 18, 1999, Columbine parents Michael and Vonda Shoels, whose son Isaiah died in the library, wants his autopsy made public.

According to the article, the parents of Isaiah Shoels believe that this information needs to be public.⁴

The pressure to release the autopsies must have gotten to District Judge Nieto since on Jun 25, 1999, he reversed his earlier decision and ordered the public release of the autopsy for Columbine killer Eric Harris. Judge Nieto also decides that Dylan Klebold's autopsy should be public information as well, but decides to wait for his parents to appeal his decision. Strangely enough, the article states that Coroner Bodelson sealed only twelve of the fifteen autopsies.

Mark Flink, attorney for the Rocky Mountain News, argues the autopsies of the two Columbine killers and library victim Isaiah Shoels should have never been a part of the sealing since they were not in Nancy Bodelson's request.

Flink argues that Klebold autopsy sealing was in error because Klebold's attorney did not have the authority to ask for the court to seal the record and that only the custodian of the records, here, Nancy Bodelson, the coroner has that right.

The article then states that the attorney for the Klebold's, Gary Lozow claims the Klebold's wanted the autopsy sealed because of privacy issues and to avoid what they term, "inflaming prejudices."⁵

Just what privacy issues and more important what prejudices could the Klebold's possibly see in the autopsy report?

When you read the chapter entitled, patsies, you find out exactly what the Klebold's have to worry about in the autopsy.

The fight is not over yet as the Susan and Tom Klebold fight the release of their son's autopsy report. According to an RMN article on July 2, 1999, Dylan's parents ask for the Colorado Court of Appeals to overturn Judge Nieto's decision on public access to the killer's autopsies.⁶ The Colorado Court of Appeals decides the autopsy reports of twelve of the thirteen victims as well as that of Columbine killer Dylan Klebold remain sealed. The Rocky Mountain News ran an article on May 12, 2000 where they talked about the Court of Appeals decision.⁷

The court argues the release of the autopsies of the twelve victims and suspect Dylan Klebold should remain sealed because of the harm to the public by their release.

This is a blow to news reporters and independent researchers, but the fight is not over. In August of 2000, Jefferson County Coroner Nancy Bodelson testified before Colorado Bill Owens Review Commission on the Columbine massacre. During that testimony, Nancy Bodelson states the condition of the two killers' bodies made it difficult to determine the time of death. Bodelson cites the lack of witnesses to their deaths as well as the fact the bodies were in the school more than twenty-four hours.

Bodelson testifies on whether she estimated the time of death, where to she replied that, she did, but then added it would be more accurate if a person died in a hospital with a doctor right in the room.⁸

Leaving the bodies inside the school for that long caused enough decay to make a time of death decision almost impossible. This brings to mind a few questions for authorities:

1. When did the massacre really begin and end?
2. Did the suspects kill themselves in the library or were they taken out then or later?
3. Can you really determine, whether the two suspects found in the library are actually Harris and Klebold?
4. Do you really know how the two suspects died?
5. Do you really know when and where the victims actually died, since the rumors of deaths of victims in the cafeteria abound?

These are just some of the questions this author has for authorities on the death of the two suspects and victims in the library.

Steven Zansberg, a lawyer for the Denver Post argues the release of the autopsies of Columbine victims would clear up many controversies surrounding the deaths of at least two of the victims, teacher Dave Sander and student Daniel Rohrbough. Zansberg argues the public still do not know about the deaths of these two victims because of the sealed autopsies. For teacher Dave Sander, Zansberg argues that with the release of his autopsy we might discover whether his death were avoidable. Zansberg argues that Daniel Rohrbough's autopsy has public interest because of the allegations his death is owed to a cop, not Harris and Klebold. Zansberg makes the argument that the public really needs to know for sure who killed Daniel Rohrbough. However, attorneys' representing the families of victims claim the effect of the rampage was still evident in the community and use that for their argument to keep the autopsies sealed.⁹

The media then request that District Court Judge Brooke Jackson release the autopsies of all the remaining victims. The Denver Post lawyer's only wants the Klebold autopsy report, but lawyers for the Rocky Mountain News want all the autopsy reports.

Families for the victims argued back the release of these autopsies would further traumatize the victims' families.

Attorney Jim Rouse representing the families, claims the effect is still significant in the community eighteen months later.¹⁰

I guess the trauma of the shooting for at least some families is not too bad to write books about the massacre. Within a year of the massacre, there are a video, and book about Columbine victim Cassie Bernall by her mother Misty Bernall! Later in 2002, Darryl Scott gets into the act by writing multiple books about his daughter Rachel Scott.

In January of 2001, the media and public get a partial victory when District Court Judge Brooke Jackson court order makes portions of the autopsies public that are not graphic. The only exception is Daniel Rohrbough's autopsy, which Jackson says, is releasable in its entirety. This he bases his decision on the public accusations by the Rohrbough family that a cop is responsible for their son's death, not Harris and Klebold. Jackson noted in his decision that since the Rohrbough's make their accusation public, they create a public interest in their son's death and that there is no longer substantial injury to the public interest by its release.¹¹

It is now 2006, and there have been no new releases on the autopsies. Maybe we can gain some insight from what portions are in the public domain.

THE AUTOPSIES

The best place to start is with the autopsy of Columbine killer, Eric Harris. Since his autopsy reaches the public first and since the controversy really starts with him and his intake of the mood-altering drug, Luvox, the Harris autopsy got the attention of the media.

THE AUTOPSY OF ERIC HARRIS

On 4-22-99, Dr. Ben Galloway autopsies the body of Columbine killer Eric Harris at the Jefferson County Coroner's Office at the request of then county coroner, Nancy Bodelson.

Let us look at what information the Doctor could determine at the time of the autopsy. The first determination made is that identification of this body is through fingerprints, and the position identification was a number 12. Investigators working in the library of Columbine gave Eric Harris number twelve for investigative purposes.

This is simple enough and shows no signs yet of monkey business in the autopsy. The next area that coroner's report on is the history of the body they are doing the autopsy on. Here, they delve into a brief description of the body and cause of death. Here, the doctor describes the body as that of an 18-year-old male who is an alleged victim of a self-inflicted gunshot wound to the head. The report further states that this occurred in the Columbine High School library on 4-20-99.

The only thing that I question about this part of the report is that he called Eric Harris an alleged victim of a self-inflicted gunshot wound. Is this because investigators were not sure yet how Harris got dead, or did the coroner suspect something else?

The next thing that the person doing the autopsy will do is writing a description of the body as the morgue processes it. They describe the body the way they received it with clothes and all on the body.

The description is as follows:

1. Body is clothed in a bloodstained white t-shirt with the inscription natural Born Selection on the front.
2. Green plaid jockey shorts.
3. Black combat boots and white socks.
4. Black glove on right hand with fingers of glove cut out.
5. Un-embalmed, well-nourished, well-developed body that has been traumatized extensively.
6. Consistent with that of an eighteen-year-old white male.
7. Height measuring five feet eight and one-half inches tall with a weight of about 135-140 pounds.
8. Rigor present in the lower extremities only. (Rigor being that state in which bodies become rigid from the effects of death.)

Now, we start to have some serious problems here with this aspect of autopsy report. The first is the missing pants of Eric Harris. The report mentions the jockey shorts, but no pants. Big question; what happened to his pants?

Some have suggested that the investigators took them for evidence or that maybe bomb technicians took them off because he may have had bombs in his pockets.

This might be so, but I have yet to find an investigation page in any of the documents where an investigator or bomb technician took off his pants for any reason. Also, take note of the fact that he had on his combat boots but no pants.

Surely, investigators would not have gone to the trouble to put his boots back on after taking off his pants.

Looking at the library investigative documents in the team Two document it is clear to see on page 12,304 that library investigators describe Eric Harris as wearing a white t-shirt, black pants, green ammunition belt and black boots.

The document further states that a search of the bodies of Harris and Klebold for explosives and Klebold has such items on his person. Jefferson County Nancy Bodelson is present during this search.

Therefore, while Bodelson was present while the bodies of Harris and Klebold are searched for explosives and that Harris had on his pants then. This removes all doubt that the coroner could deny that he had pants when removed from the school.¹²

If someone removes his pants then it is done between the time medical staff remove him from the library and when his arrival at the coroner's office.

So, what was the purpose for taking his pants? Who did it and why? Did somebody want to send us a message?

There is an old saying that you will find in movies about military men and their pants and combat boots that say any man who wears combat boots but no pants are nothing but a sissy. Was this some investigators sick way of calling Eric Harris a sissy?

Even if someone on the investigative team or bomb squad took his pants, they should have made a note of it, but they did not and those pants have not surfaced to this day.

What possible motive could anyone have for taking suspects pants before the autopsy, especially since they have already been searched in front of the coroner for bombs?

The next statement in the autopsy that is contradictory is the stated height by the doctor performing the autopsy. The report concludes that Eric's height is five feet eight and one-half inches.¹³

But, the diversion document for Eric Harris prepared for his juvenile diversion after breaking into a van in January of 1998 states that his height is five-foot eleven inches tall!¹⁴

A mistake many might assume? That is unless you know how coroners work in their trade. You see the coroner is the strongest ally the public has in keeping the cause of death public. The coroner can if it is determined that the sheriff committed a crime actually go out and arrest the sheriff. The coroner is the only person in the county that can do that, and it is a powerful weapon in the coroner's arsenal to be able to perform such a duty. The coroner also is very meticulous in autopsy work. They measure everything from weight, height, and even the

diameter of the skull of the victim. I do not think that the coroner is going to mess around with the height of the suspect involved in the deadliest school rampage up until that time. Unless there is, a coverup in the death of Columbine suspect Eric Harris and the only person who could maintain that coverup is the coroner!

The height difference begs the question; was it really the body of Eric Harris the Coroner has?"

This is a good question and might have been what spawned all the Internet and Columbine community rumors about Eric Harris still being alive.

Now, we move onto the head area of the autopsy. Since it is brutal how this person died whether it is Harris or somebody else, I will stick to those details that tell us whether there was a coverup in the death of Eric Harris or whoever it is on the table.

1. Scalp is covered by blood-soaked short black hair.
2. Right iris is gray and the left is hazel.

Since I do not want to go into the gory details of the trauma to the head, suffice to say that the damage is definitely consistent with that of a gunshot wound to the head by putting a shotgun in the mouth. Several autopsy photos on the Internet show the same defects as listed in this autopsy for the same kind of self-inflicted gunshot.

Nothing strange to report here except the doctor reports that the eyebrows are brown where I think he meant to say that the eyes are brown. This would be consistent with Eric Harris as he had brown eyes. Yet, the Colorado Dossier for Eric's driver's license says his eyes are green; it does not mention that one is hazel and the other is gray.

Is this just more evidence of a sloppy investigation, or is did the coroner have the wrong body?

There is nothing strange about the rest of the autopsy and there is nothing in the autopsy to suggest that there were any wounds anywhere else on the body. The doctor does notice that

Harris has a scar running horizontally on his chest. This would be normal as the Harris documents released shows that he had surgery to correct defect in the structure of his chest. The conclusions by the doctor state; the wound of entrance is a high energy gunshot wound to the roof of the mouth consistent with shotgun. The major force of the wound extended upward, backwards, and slightly to the right, causing large cavity defects in the base of the skull and the right lateral posterior aspect of the skull. The characteristics of the wound are consistent with "self-infliction."

The doctor concluded in the comments section that the cause of death was resulting from the self-inflicted gunshot wound to the head and is consistent with a shotgun.¹³

As you can see with that autopsy and without going into all the gory details, that Eric Harris, if it is he, suffered a self-inflicted gunshot wound by putting a shotgun in his mouth and pulling trigger thereby causing massive fracturing of his skull and what doctors call a blowout. I do not think there is any need to explain what a blowout is since we can all draw our conclusions.

However, the results of the autopsy do not end the controversy surrounding the death of Eric Harris. There are still many questions unanswered about the way he died, what he was wearing and the condition of the body when found. The autopsy revealed at least a few problems as noted above, but now it is time to look at another problem with the death of Eric Harris and that problem involves when and where he died at Columbine.

For instance, let us start with the fact that JCSO claims that there were no witnesses to the death of Harris and Klebold in the library. Since students evacuated the library after the two suspects left to go down to the cafeteria then it might be impossible to find out how and when the two suspects died. Fortunately, not everyone left the library. As you know from the official story chapter, two injured students in the library could not leave resulting from their injuries and teacher Patti Nielsen who was hiding in a back room of the library.

PATTI NIELSEN

In her second continuation of her second statement, she claims that sometime after thirteen hundred hours or 1:00pm mountain time she heard gunfire that was really close. Then about two hours after this that would be 3:00pm she heard breaking glass and believed that this would be the time that student Patrick Ireland escaped through the library window.

Never during this statement does she mention the boom of the shotgun that would have signaled when suspect Eric Harris killed himself with his shotgun. Yet, she did hear gunfire close just not the boom of a shotgun.

However, if it did occur, then it did not occur when JCSO claims it did about 12:15pm and this puts the death of at one suspect quite a bit later than what JCSO claims in their report.

In her third statement to the Arvada Police Department on page 92 of the JCSO release, Patti Nielsen stated that the gunshots she heard later after the suspects left were in the library and occurred after 1300 hours or 1:00pm!

Patti Nielsen is asked in a follow-up interview by Arvada Police investigator about a comment in the Rocky Mountain News about hearing the suspects count down in the library and then shooting themselves. Nielsen denied every making this comment, which appeared in an article in the Rocky Mountain News.

Nielsen did state that later that day right before tactical officers came into the library, she thought she heard a loud boom coming from the southwest corner of the library. She stated that the time of this was about one-half hour to forty-five minutes before SWAT entered the library.

If she is correct about this boom in the library, this still puts the death of Eric Harris well after his official time of death since SWAT removed Nielsen after four o'clock in the afternoon.

Never in any of her statements does she suggest that the two suspects killed themselves in the library at or around 12:00pm noon to 12:15pm as suggested by JCSO in their final report.¹⁵

In Patrick, Ireland's statement he claimed that he was too out of it and had no sense of time to help investigators so that leaves him out as a good witness to the time of the death of at Eric Harris.¹⁶

Lisa Kreutz was injured in the library and lay under a table until around 2:30pm when SWAT and paramedics removed her from the library. She did not give any details in her statement to suggest that she heard when the suspects died in the library. That would suggest that there were no gunshots that would be associated with the death of the two suspects. Since she told the investigator that she was conscious the whole time, she should have heard the gunshots from the suicide of the two suspects, but she never claims to have heard that and that doesn't mean it didn't happen, but this is another student who puts the death of Eric Harris into question.¹⁷

No other injured students stayed in the library that could give us an indication of the time of death of suspect Eric Harris.

There is another point that we can make about the Harris death and that it should be dealt with here before we move on to Dylan Klebold. The weapon he used to kill himself and whether any ballistics evidence exists that suggest that he used either shotgun to kill himself, though as I said before the state of his head would indicate that he died from a self-inflicted shotgun wound to the head. Do we know for certain that Harris killed himself?

There were two shotguns used in the massacre at Columbine; one a twelve-gauge shotgun labeled as evidence number 900 and was found partially under Eric's right leg.

The weapon is identified by CBI as a Savage Springfield pump twelve-gauge shotgun with a pistol grip and cut off barrel. The other shotgun is evidence number 902 and is described as a Stevens/Savage double barrel shotgun with a pistol type grip and shortened barrel.¹²

Again, we have lots of numbers and matches to weapons, but no bullet fragments from Harris who would suggest which gun he may have killed himself with after the massacre. There were however, small metal spheres found throughout the west side of the library and on the library shelves near where the two suspects were found dead. It is possible that these spheres labeled evidence item #1152 could be from shotgun shells fired from one of the two or both shotguns used by the killers.¹²

CBI has item #1152 listed as item #603 in their ballistics reports and it are time to take a look at that report to see where they found that these spheres originated.

The item #603 is from a #8 or 8 1/2 shot, but strangely CBI never matches to either shotgun.¹⁹

There is something else strange about the way Harris and Klebold were found that day by investigators. According to the sketch on page, 12,638 of the Team Two sketches that Harris is slumped over to his left to Klebold and yet if you remember from the autopsy that the shotgun blast was upward and to the right. You would think based on this that he would have slumped over to his right, and yet the sketch has him slumped the opposite way. The report also indicates that he had his hands on his chest, and his arms were bent upward to his face.¹²

Surely, a shotgun blast to the mouth would have forced his arms downward and we would have found them either on his chest or at his side.

I thing about the way Harris has his hands when found is that when paramedics and other military and civilian professionals move a body, they put the arms across the chest to lift the person without that person's arms dropping down to the ground which makes it difficult to move them. Just a thought, but the position of his hands and arms suggest that he was moved from somewhere and staged where he was found. There are rumors that suggest that Harris and Klebold were killed elsewhere in the school by SWAT and brought to the library.

Moving on.

Looking at the sketch one of the shotguns #900 was found partially under his leg. It seems impossible for him to have shot himself with his gun lying under his leg. The force of the blast would have sent the shotgun away from him and to the west, not directly under his leg. The other shotgun is lying between him and Klebold as the only possible weapon for the suicide.¹⁸

Yet, investigators do not list this other shotgun as being the suicide weapon. Is this more evidence that the body of suspect Eric Harris was staged?

DYLAN KLEBOLD

The next autopsy to look at is that of the second suspect; Dylan Klebold and is a short one-page summary that was released by court order.

In the report, it talks about Dylan Klebold having a close contact wound on the left side of the head.³⁴

As you remember from the RMN news article dated June 13, 1999, JCSO investigators were concerned about the entrance wound of this gunshot since Dr. Ben Galloway calls this a self-inflicted gunshot wound to the left side of the head in the summary that was released. In that article investigators admit that suspect Dylan Klebold was right-handed and that they believe that he would have shot himself with his right-hand in the right side of his head not the left.³

So, let's took a look at the library investigative notes to see whether we can determine just what happened to suspect Klebold in the library that day. Since the summary of his autopsy does not give us a description of his height, weight, or clothing, then we will concentrate on where and how his body was found as well as the location of the gun he used to kill himself. The TEC-9 used by Dylan Klebold was found in his right hand and it also had a strap on it that was attached to his body.¹²

So, we should believe that Klebold reached around to the left side of his head with his right hand and shot himself? Only an idiot would think that he did that since even a person who would commit suicide would use his hand that he normally uses to write, etc. would shoot himself with that hand in a spot that was easy for him. Yet, according to the investigators and the autopsy summary, Dylan Klebold has an entrance wound on the left side of the head! Since the gun was found in his right hand by investigators with coroners who were present and that he was gripping the gun in death, then we have to assume that is the hand that he was holding the gun with when he died.

But does that necessarily relate to Klebold shooting himself with his right hand?

The answer is a plain and simple no, it would have been impossible for him to do so and it would also have been unnatural for anyone to have used their opposite hand to position a gun

against their head to commit suicide. Furthermore, when found by investigators, Klebold had the gun in his right hand by his right side, completely negating the official version of events that he killed himself.

Based on the Team Two file we can also eliminate the notion that Klebold killed himself with the Hi-Point 9mm rifle and either of the two shotguns. The Hi-Point was found north of Klebold's right knee and to the west of Harris. One shotgun was found under Eric's right leg and the other shotgun was found to the north and west of Klebold's left toe that especially rules out all these weapons the last one since if he had fired the shotgun into his head on the left side investigators would have found it there but instead find it beyond his left toe, too far away for it to have been the suicide weapon. Another thing to take note of is the fact that Klebold's Tec-9 might have been in his hand, but it was partially under his right leg, making it impossible that he used it to shoot himself at all since the gun was found under his leg with his hand still on the grip of the gun.¹²

It looks like the body of Klebold was probably staged the way it was found by persons unknown, but without witnesses in the library that might have seen this or admitted to having seen this we may never know the truth.

You can also clearly see on the Team Two sketches on page 12,638 where it shows Harris and Klebold's resting places after committing suicide that one shotgun is under the right leg of suspect Harris and that the other shotgun is lying near Klebold's left toe as Klebold is lying facing Harris with his left leg and knee to Harris and that Klebold's right hand is gripping the Tec-9 and is under his right leg.¹⁸

Based on this sketch of the final resting spot for the bodies clearly there was no way that Klebold killed himself with the Tec-9 in his right hand.

Is this proof that Klebold was killed by his partner, Eric Harris before Harris took his own life?

The best way to determine how Klebold died is to look at the ballistics evidence to find out which gun was used by each suspect to take their own life. In the Team Two report it lists the Tec-9 murder weapon as evidence item number #903. By looking at the ballistics report we can

determine by the findings of the State of Colorado ballistics lab at the Colorado Bureau of Investigation whether Klebold used the Tec-9 to kill himself.¹²

The Colorado Bureau of Investigations ballistics report does not indicate a bullet identified as having come from the body Klebold that would show that he killed himself with the Tec-9. The only way to determine the firearm used by Klebold to commit suicide after the massacre would be to look at the autopsy and look at the bullet pulled from the body. Since we don't have that information and there are no number that corresponds to it in the CBI report, this lack of identifying the bullet that killed Klebold and matching it to his gun are troubling and raises doubts about how he and his partner died that day.¹⁹

Since CBI does not list a bullet that killed Dylan Klebold and matched it to his TEC-9, this suggests that the TEC-9 was not the weapon used to kill Klebold, and if that is the case then most likely he did not kill himself, but was instead murdered by a person or persons unknown. Also, the autopsy report states Klebold's wound was a, through and through a description that show that the bullet penetrated all the way through.

The autopsy describes how Klebold has a close contact entrance wound to the left side of his head. This is consistent with the CSR team findings, but is inconsistent with what investigators know of how someone shoots themselves with their normal writing hand, which here was Klebold's right hand, not the left. This is as expected that he was found with the TEC-9 clutched in his right hand!³⁴

Maybe there is a reason to keep that autopsy secret after all.

RACHEL SCOTT

The next autopsy to look at is Rachel Scott who is one of the first victims to be shot and killed outside the school just north of the library.

If you remember from the official report, Rachel Scott was sitting with Richard Castaldo eating lunch when Harris and Klebold began shooting outside the school. Rachel was killed while Richard was seriously injured. Let's take a look at her autopsy as well as where JCSO claims that she was found to see whether there is anything we can determine from her autopsy.

Rachel's autopsy was performed by Dr. Michael Dobersen of Arapahoe County. The corner here describes four wounds to Rachel Scott. One of these shots was to the head, and another was to the trunk that entered the lower chest and exited the upper chest. The other two shots entered both the left upper and lower extremities.

The only gunshot that might seem strange is the one where the bullet entered the lower left chest and exited the upper right chest. This would suggest that she sustained a gunshot wound while lying on the ground on her right side after having fallen from another gunshot. However, it could suggest that a suspect that was firing from a lower elevation than where she was located.²⁰

According to the JCSO victims list on page, Rachel suffered four wounds from a nine-millimeter gun fired by suspect Eric Harris.²¹

Another possibility is that after the head shot, the shot to the trunk caused her to fall, and then in the melee afterwards somebody from a lower ground level position was firing at the suspects and hit Rachel again after she had fallen. This might explain the shot that entered the lower chest and exited the upper chest. This shot could have come from a suspect that was down the hill by the parking lot, on the stairs going down to the cafeteria, or even in the student parking lot itself.

Note that all shots to Rachel Scott enter from the left and exit right. This suggests that the suspect was to her left.

Looking at Richard Castaldo's statement, he and Rachel had met for lunch and were sitting close to the dumpsters and electrical transformers on the grass just near the sidewalk. He also stated that he and Rachel were facing the dumpster that is to the north west of the position of the two suspects.

Since this puts both him, and Rachel Scott, looking the other direction, how is it that they both sustain wounds that enter the front of the body and exit the back? Richard never states that the suspects came up close to them and shot them from the front. This is suggestive that either he lost sight of the suspects, and they did come around to the front of them and were taken by surprise, or his whole story is an outright lie. The investigator also notes that Castaldo

was putting his hands in front of his face as though he was nervous or did not want to answer any more questions or continue recalling what happened.²³

Since Richard never states that Rachel stood up and cannot remember how she was lying down after being shot, we have to wonder when she was shot and from what direction and what elevation.

Surely, as you can see from what little we have of the autopsy that there is something wrong with the entrance and exit wound to the lower and upper chest described by the coroner.

JOHN TOMLIN

As you remember from the Official Story chapter, John Tomlin was located in the library when the massacre started. A brief synopsis of his autopsy report is public. Let us see what is available for investigation from that file.

There is even less to go on here than with Rachel Scott's autopsy and is impossible to tell from what direction he was shot as well as when he was shot.²⁴

LAUREN TOWNSEND

This next victim was as well located in the library of Columbine High School.

Looking at the autopsy, you can see that Lauren suffered multiple gunshot wounds from both shotgun pellets and bullet wounds from either the Tec-9 or the Highpoint 9mm.

The first shot listed in the autopsy is one that entered the lower chest and was two pellets that finished in the spine at the third thoracic vertebral body.

Using the John Hopkins Atlas of Human Functional Anatomy, you can see under Autonomic nervous system that the third thoracic is right around the mid level of the chest and yet results of the autopsy show that the shot entered the lower chest.³⁸

This indicates that the shots direction came from lower to upper chest area, meaning either Laura lying face up on the floor when she sustained the gunshot wounds or that the suspect that shot was at a lower elevation than she. Since coroners list the chest wounds as those that enter from the lower to upper chest area, then we can eliminate the idea that she was

shot from a perfect level position with the suspect. She would have to be standing for a shot like that.

According to the CSR Team One report, Lauren was found lying on her left side with her legs slightly bent. The report also states that there is blood transfer on her pants and shoes suggesting that her legs were moved at some time.²²

What's wrong with this picture is that if we can conclude that she was on her left side when shot, then many shots don't line up with the suspects. This is true with the shots from lower to upper chest area.

This next shot is actually two shots that according to the autopsy crossed paths upon entrance. Both shots entered the left back and recovered in the right pelvic region. These two shots also caused damage to the left lung as well as the small and large intestines.

These shots would have come from upper to lower to the damage going from the lung downward to the small and large intestines. This suggests that the suspects either walked around the table and shot at different directions under the table, or she was in a different position such as sitting in the chair and then shot, and then managed to crawl under the table where she was shot again. To date there is no report or eyewitness statement that suggests this.

So how did this girl really get shot and where?

Lauren then suffered a gunshot wound to the head, but it does appear to be a straight on gunshot wound having entered the right ear and causing damage to the right mastoid process. The next gunshot wound occurred at the lower extremity. Here, the bullet entered the posterolateral right thigh and exiting the anterolateral right thigh.

This shot as well seems right on with the official account, as it would have been a straight through and through, leaving no questions as to direction or elevation.

The next wound is an entrance wound to the anterolateral right arm and an exit wound to the right anterior right arm.

Nothing suspicious there either.

Next is a gunshot wound to the trunk that enters the upper left hip and exits the left medial buttock.

This wound indicates a shot downward as the victim was in a sitting or kneeling position and the suspects stood over the victim and fired downward.

Yet, the victim was found by investigators on her left side.

How did she go from a kneeling or sitting position to lying on her left side. Since she was under the table that would reject the notion that she was shot sitting in her chair and fell under the table.

The next wound is to the trunk that enters the lower left hip and exits the left lateral buttock.

The wound indicates a shot downward but more from a side direction as though either the suspect moved or likelier, the victim moved because of a sustained gunshot wound.

Again, she is found lying on her left side under the table, the suspect would have had to kneel down and point his weapon straight for this kind of shot. Not only is it ridiculous, but no witness in the library observes this action.

There is no point in going over the last three wounds as they do not present any information that would help determine distance, direction, or identity of suspect that shot this victim.

What is suspicious about the wounds on this victim is that you have wounds that enter both upper and lower extremities and then exit the opposite direction. This is clearly impossible for all these shots to happen simultaneously. These shots had to have come from different directions. It is possible that after the victim sustained the gunshot wound, they were moved because of the force of the gunshot wound, and then they were shot again. Yet, the suspects would have to move entirely around the victim and shoot from the opposite direction and that does not appear to have occurred from available witness descriptions.

Further, according to the CSR Team report, the autopsy doctor noted that the body had been shot while in various positions. This would explain the above description, but since she was

under the table, how could she have gotten shot in various positions, at least one of them where the suspect was below her elevation?

The most suspicious wound is the bullet that entered the lower chest area and finished in the body right above that point. For this shot to have been made, she either would have been lying on her back under a table where the suspect could hold the gun at his waist and fire at her chest, or the suspect was at a lower elevation, say for instance, right outside the window, and below on the ground floor?

The autopsy report does note that there is, "postmortem decomposition."

This is normal from about four minutes after a person dies, so it does not suggest a coverup beyond what is already know.²⁵

KYLE VELASQUEZ

Kyle suffered a wound to the head and a wound to the back, both are from shotgun pellets. Nothing in the autopsy suggests anything suspicious at all.²⁶

ISAIAH SHOELS

For Isaiah Shoels, he suffered a gunshot wound to the chest that according to the autopsy entered the back and moved downward. He also suffered a gunshot wound to the left arm. The wound to the left arm could have been simultaneously as the chest wound as he sustained gunshots from a shotgun.

It does not seem that there is anything suspicious about the official cause of his death either since we know from witnesses that Isaiah was seated, and the suspects simply could have pointed their gun in a downward fashion and fired.²⁷

DANIEL ROHRBOUGH

For Daniel Rohrbough, this victim sustained three gunshots. The first involved the left chest area. The second shot was to the mid-abdomen area. The third shot was to the left leg right below the knee. The coroner noted that these were large caliber gunshot wounds.

Since the public has access to the full autopsy, there is more information available on this victim.

The wound number one involves a through and through wound in the chest that has an entrance wound in the chest they call wound A, and an exit wound from this bullet called wound E.

The report shows the trajectory for this bullet traveled on a horizontal plane at 25 degrees and 20 degrees upward in the vertical plane.

Wound number two are a gunshot that entered the left mid-abdomen and designated by the coroner as entrance wound B passed through abdominal wall; passed through the stomach, left lobe of the liver, the right hemidiaphragm where it came to rest in the right pleural space. The bullet traveled from anteriorly to posteriorly (front to back) left to right, in an upward direction.

Wound number three are a through and through large caliber gunshot wound to the lower left leg below the knee with wounds C and E.

The coroner notes that the wounds are consistent with 9mm ammunition.

The first concern is the angle in which the bullets from wound ones and two enter the body at an upper angle. Since we know from the official report and eyewitnesses that Klebold shot Daniel from the grass knoll above Daniel's position, it is difficult to explain the upper angle trajectory of the two bullets that kill Daniel.

For this type of trajectory, Daniel would either need been laying down when shot by bullets one and two or he was positioned above suspect Dylan Klebold, a seemingly impossibility.

Further, confusion reigns when you consider that the coroner talks about the horizontal and vertical angles of the bullet's entry into the body of Daniel. First, this corner uses the horizontal angle of twenty-five degrees. If we conclude that, the investigator is using the North Pole as his zero reference or the position of suspect Dylan Klebold, then this angle also makes little sense as looking at the sketch on this page of a protractor you can clearly see that twenty-five degrees from the perspective of Dylan Klebold would be to the left and slightly ahead of

him. Now looking back at the official Story and the graphs in the official report, you can see that Dylan was standing at the top of the grassy knoll looking down at Daniel who was at least ten feet down elevation from him and a good thirty feet away from the suspect Dylan Klebold.

If we flip the protractor around so that the base is facing the school, it is still a stretch to get in the twenty-five degrees stated by the coroner. This is not to mention that you still have an elevation problem in that Suspect Dylan Klebold is still a good ten to fifteen feet above the victim.

Even with the direction of the horizontal protractor problem discarded, you still cannot get the upper entry trajectory of the first two bullets.

Another thought that comes to mind is the possibility that the first two bullets fired at Daniel may have ricocheted off the ground and then in an upward tract hit Daniel and traveled in an upward direction through his body.

This theory is easy to dismiss since this will dismiss since the coroner and an investigator would have noted that Daniel was hit by ricochet gunfire and here that is not noted so we can assume that it did not happen.

We can also use the coroner's conclusion that wound number one was a through and through. A through and through wound suggest that the bullet was traveling in a straight line and was not bounced by the ground or other object. Again, there are no documents from the outside investigation section that show any ricochet strikes on the sidewalk near Daniel's body. Therefore, a bounced or ricocheted bullet is eliminated as a source and method for the bullet trajectory.

Bullet number two were found in the body, but also traveled in an upper trajectory but did not exit the body.

Could this bullet be a ricochet?

Maybe, but the investigators and the coroner do not note this, and no tissue damage and bone damage are evident to prove this it must be eliminated as well.

The third bullet wound tells us nothing without further information.

From the trajectories of the first two bullet paths, a serious problem exists because suspect Dylan Klebold shot Daniel Rohrbough from thirty feet away and was a good ten to fifteen feet above Daniel.

Without a bullet ricochet, how did the bullets enter at a twenty-degree upper angle? This clearly impossible and did not occur unless the laws of physics were suddenly changed and the bullet in midflight stopped and then angled upward and entered Daniel's body.

As the old saying goes, "that dog doesn't hunt."

In addition, no matter how you lay out the virtual protractor, it is impossible to get the twenty-five-degree angle from suspect to victim based on witness and official stance as to the positions of the suspects and victims during the crime.

This author has visited the school before they did the reconstruction and have examined the sidewalk where Daniel was shot, and there are no marks on the sidewalk to suggest a bounce or ricochet, and I examined the entire sidewalk. That should put to rest the idea that a ricochet caused the bullet to bounce up from the sidewalk to give us that twenty-five-degree upper angle.

There have already been arguments that Klebold shot Daniel as he lay on the ground and that is why the bullets go from lower parts of the body to upper, because Klebold was standing at his feet shooting at him.

That would work except for one small problem, the entrance wounds are on the front of the body and exit the back, whereas from the photo below, you can clearly see that Daniel is lying on his stomach. This discards the idea that these lower to upper injuries were caused by Klebold looking down at him and firing!

Here is another victim who appears to have been at a higher elevation than their perpetrator, yet all eyewitness testimony, crime scene diagrams, and official statements seem to contradict that notion.²⁸

CASSIE BERNALL

For Cassie we have but one sheet from the coroner who did the autopsy and all it says is that she sustained a shotgun wound of the head and a shotgun wound to the right hand. No angles or trajectories are noted to give us an indication from what angle and direction she was shot by the suspects.²⁹

STEVEN CURNOW

For Steven, he sustained a gunshot wound to the neck that entered the right neck area, perforates the vertebral column at C1-3 level where it transects the upper cervical spinal cord and passes through soft tissue of the left neck. It then exits the left neck.

The direction of the bullet path is downward traveling from right to left through the neck. Here there does not seem to be an indication of anything other than what the coroner states in that if the suspect were firing at this victim, we could expect a slight downward tract this student was sitting while the suspect was standing.³⁰

COREY DEPOOTER

This next victim sustains four wounds from a gunshot and blunt force injuries.

The first wound is a penetrating gunshot wound of the neck and chest. The coroner could not determine the entrance wound, and the bullet was found in left chest wall.

The second wound was a penetrating gunshot wound to the right back and chest. Also in this wound, the coroner could not determine the entrance wound. In addition, here the bullet was recovered in the left lower chest wall.

A wound number three occurred to the left arm with no determinate entrance wound but did exit the medial left arm. The coroner notes that missile was not found.

A wound number four was a perforating gunshot wound to the left chest and neck with an atypical entrance wound of the anterolateral left chest. This bullet exited the posterior right neck, and the bullet was not recovered.

The coroner also notes that there were abrasions on the forehead and right knee, which he lists as blunt force trauma.”

The coroner also notes that wound three and four may be from the same projectile.

Strangely enough, here we have three wounds where the entrance of the bullet cannot be determined by the coroner. This indicates that the bullets were so close together and caused so much damage that it was impossible to track the entrance wound. The other possibility and one that might suggest criminal activity by authorities are that the wounds were purposefully distorted to cover where the bullets actually entered and at what angle.

We can only guess by the areas of entrance and exit where the bullets came from. As you can see, here, those entrance wounds are either too well destroyed by sheer force of the bullet, or from the hands of saboteurs who want to cover up what really occurred that day.

This victim gunshot wounds should be considered suspicious until we know more about where the bullets came from regarding distance, angle, and whether this victim was actually shot by a suspect directly in front of them, or by a suspect from a lower elevation.

The other problem with this autopsy is the blunt force trauma that suggests from the description of abrasions to the forehead and right knee. It almost sounds as though Corey were lifted by his left arm and leg and then dropped where he was found to cause blunt force trauma. This sounds like a staged body and adds more fuel to the fire that the bodies were moved by a person or persons unknown.³¹

KELLY FLEMING

Here, we have one gunshot wound that entered the lower back. The coroner states that the projectile was recovered within the projectile path, which was mainly within the left upper chest and left the neck area.

When looking at the crime scene diagram, you can clearly see that this victim had her back to the windows of the library. Could someone have been outside at that lower elevation shooting into the library from the outside?

It also suggests that CSR Team One statement about the wounds being consistent with the position found is an outright lie! She was found in a prone position, which means she was lying face down. For the lower back entrance wound and an exit wound of the upper left chest and neck, she would have to either be standing or sitting in a chair and the bullet would have to come from a lower elevation, plain and simple.

For instance, for the bullet to have entered the lower back and exited the upper chest area as the coroner suggests with the body lying face down, then the suspects would have to shoot this person at a ten to fifteen-degree angle to get that kind of shot and they would have to do it from quite a distance away say ten to twenty feet. Yet, no witness in the library describes either suspect being that far away.

Even with such little evidence to go on here this is another case where the bullet entered the lower back and the bullet was found in the upper left chest area and neck. This suggests that the victim was shot from a lower elevation with this victim either standing or sitting above the suspect!³²

MATTHEW KECHTER

Here, we have another victim with just one gunshot wound to the chest. Unfortunately, there is not enough information given to determine entrance, exit wounds as well as trajectory and angle of projectile movement.³³

WILLIAM DAVE SANDERS

Teacher Dave Sanders suffers two wounds, one to the neck and head, the other to the trunk.

The first gunshot entered the left lower neck and exited the right upper lip.

The second gunshot wound entered the right upper back and exited the right upper chest.

Neither one of these wounds suggests a coverup. Dave Sanders was running down a hall and at the point that he was shot was near the stairs it is possible that the first shot came from

slightly below his elevation from a suspect ascending the stairs and the last shot makes sense since witnesses say he was shot from the back by a suspect.³⁵

DANIEL MOUSER

Daniel sustained three wounds with one associated with fracturing of nasal bones, neck fractures, spinal cord injury, hemorrhages of the right cerebral hemisphere and concussion contusions of the medulla oblongata.

The second shot was a through and through involving the right ear and a grazing of the scalp.

The third gunshot was a through and through involving the middle finger of the right hand.

There are no trajectory paths, angles, or distances in this autopsy to give a hint at where the suspect was standing when the victim was shot.³⁶

DYLAN KLEBOLD – SUSPECT

Here, we will look more closely at how he died. Although Dylan Klebold has been discussed, this one case of death screams to be looked at again before we closeout this chapter.

According to the coroner, Dylan suffered a through and through gunshot wound to the left side of the head. The conclusions of this autopsy were that this is a large caliber, close contact wound. It is also determined that this wound is to the left side of the head is consistent with self-infliction.

Since it is determined to be self-inflicted, we do not really have any argument about trajectory, path, elevation, or angle to work with here. The argument is how a right-handed Klebold shoots himself with his left hand. Forensics experts and crime scene investigators note that when someone kills himself or herself, they usually do it with the hand that use normally in their daily lives. Yet, we have here a case where this suspect shot himself with his left hand and

then the investigators find the TEC-9 he used to kill himself in his righthand and partially under his leg?

It is now simple nonsense to conclude that this suspect killed himself, and it must be assumed that either Harris killed his friend or somebody else killed Klebold and the body staged.³⁴

CONCLUSION

There are some strange angles and trajectories involved with the gunshots. Some may be related to the position of victims in the library. At least some students were hiding underneath tables after teacher Patti Nielsen ordered them to do so. However, it is still not clear which one's were hiding and which ones were still sitting at their desk. Upon reading the book, *She Said Yes*, the story about Cassie Bernall, we read that she was sitting in her chair when the suspects shot her.

A clearer case presents itself with victim Daniel Rohrbough where he was killed by bullets that entered his body from an angle that went from lower to upper exiting his body and to never be found. Since Dylan shot Daniel from the grassy knoll overlooking the back of the school, it is impossible for such a shot to have been made by the suspect. Since Daniel was ten to fifteen feet lower than the suspect was, the shot should have entered higher and exited lower.

These lower to higher wounds suggest that either the suspects were at a lower elevation than the victims or that the victims were on the ground or floor in a knelled or crouched position when they were shot. Though we might conclude that the victims were on their hands and knees and were shot at an angle by the suspects, reading the statements by students under tables, you can clearly read that students were lying on the floor when they were shot, not kneeling. We only have the lower to higher elevation firing position remaining.

There is one bit of evidence as eyewitness testimony to suggest that suspects were firing outside from lower to upper elevation.

Outside witness, Jason Brehm told an investigator that a suspect walked down the stairs from the upper grassy knoll and fired into the library windows! Jason would note after being

shown pictures of Harris and Klebold that the suspect that shot into the windows was neither one of them!³⁷

Could this be the reason that the autopsies in their entirety have been withheld, because they would prove once and for all that there was at least one other accomplice at Columbine?

Another aspect for the odd autopsies and the fact that bodies were left in place for more than twenty-four hours is that authorities might not have wanted the public to know when these victims actually died. More important they might not have wanted the public to know where they died. By leaving the bodies in the school for more than twenty-four hours, authorities insured that a narrow time of death could not be specified.

Could this be as earlier stated, the time line is off by as much as a few hours, and possibly a full day? What could they have to hide if the massacre started in the morning or even the day before on April 19, 1999? Could the two Lee Harvey Oswald's have not been in position for their selected mission earlier in the day or even the day before?

In the next chapter you will read about an accomplice that JCSO dared not admit to, although the evidence revealed itself early on in the investigation.

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THE ADULT

Who is the man that helped in the Columbine massacre?

As the title implies, was there an adult who was helping the two killers set up and carry out their rampage on April 20, 1999? The answer to that question is a resounding, yes! Evidence proves that an adult was helping to commit the atrocities at Columbine that day!

From day one there were reports on the news and on the Internet about a man who was helping the two killers and was actually seen on the school property, and in some instances was seen with a gun himself shooting at students. Though those reports quickly vanished from the news, the Internet became the repository for these reports of an adult helping commit the carnage at Columbine. To many it sounded like your typical conspiracy talk, but the talk was there, and it was growing more loudly by the day. However, it was not only teenagers and conspiracy kooks ranting about an adult who helped in the Columbine massacre; it was also parents and other locals from the Columbine area.

However, when I started researching Columbine, I had heard nothing about this adult. This simply because I was not going off published accounts, but simply by people that I had met that went to school there or knew somebody who did attend Columbine.

Then the very strange but enthusiastic Douglas Milar flew into town. He had all kinds of stories about this adult who helped Harris and Klebold. I first heard of this supposed adult on the American Freedom Network, a patriot radio station out of Johnstown, Colorado. Doug Milar was on Don Weideman's show that aired Monday through Friday.

Doug claimed that this mysterious man helped both killers do their crime and then in the end killed them in the library. Milar also went on to say that both boys were under CIA (Central Intelligence Agency) mind control. Milar also stated that this man went by the name of vodka, the very same nickname that Klebold used. Here, I contacted Doug Milar to correct him on this point, and wound up investigating Columbine with him. Unfortunately, it didn't take me long to realize that Milar was spending more time ranting and raving about CIA mind control than he

actually did talking to witnesses. When he was on Don Weideman's show, Don wanted to know whether he had interviewed anybody regarding this so-called adult called Vodka, which he responded no. It did not take this author long to realize that there was something just as strange about Milar as there was about the Columbine shooting. Considering that I had already talked with people from that area and did not want Milar to start rambling to them about mind control and scare them away, I decided to keep him out of the loop. I would pursue this investigation on my own.

The first legitimate source about the adult who helped Eric and Dylan came from The Jeff Rense Show on the Internet in June of that year. Jeff had on a guest who had been in contact with sources in the Denver area that told him about this individual. This guest is John Quinn who runs a website known as, Newshawk. John Quinn was speaking with sources in the Denver area that told him about a man who helped the pair in their rampage.

John Quinn spoke of an adult helping Eric and Dylan was in actuality a former Army SOG officer or Special Operations Group Officer. John stated that this person had some of the guns and that those guns belonged to him. Quinn further stated that this person lived with his mother and that his mother had talked to someone else in the community about her son's involvement, and the story got to Quinn. The person who talked to Quinn stated that when he (the source from Denver) questioned the woman, she admitted that she knew her son was in the Special Operations Groups. This she knew because her son had told her so himself. She further stated to this man in Denver that her son did not return with the guns that he left with the morning of the shooting.¹

Though this is, second and third hand testimony it does show the possibility that Harris and Klebold and whoever else were involved had the help of an adult who was more than likely much older.

While holding seminars at a local restaurant regarding the Columbine shooting, this author has a conversation with a woman who identified herself as a Columbine area resident. Although this person did not have a child at Columbine, she knew people who did, as well as the fact she worked for Jefferson County, but declined to tell this author in what capacity. This

woman did not want to elaborate in person, but did confirm that an adult helped Harris and Klebold. This woman handed me a handwritten note on her observations on this adult. Below is a transcription of that note:

An interview needs to be done with the man charged with telling the boys where to get the guns.

He was prepared to be a mentor to these boys because neither father had time to be with either boy.

He even made the remark that he had taken the boys out target shooting. He said they were the worst shooters he had ever worked with. He said that they wanted to learn to hunt like other guys in the area who had family members who spent time with them.

After making this statement, he has not had anything more to say. Check out autopsy reports of shooter in Adams co. Think you find some interesting differences.

After handing me the statement, she got up and left the restaurant, without explaining to me the above statement. I never saw her again.

There might be readers who would argue that the person could be either Phillip Duran or Mark Manes that she is talking about since both went target shooting with the killers and helped the two purchase guns. However, I believe that this person was a lot older than both Duran and Manes simply because he wanted to act like a father figure to these two boys. I have serious doubts that Duran and Manes fit that kind of profile because they were only in their early twenties at the time of the massacre.²

Now, I had another confirmation that somebody probably much older than Harris or Klebold was helping them, but I still did not know whom.

Later; however, when I interviewed mother of injured student, Mark Taylor, Donna Taylor did I learn about the true identity of this person and why I believe that his identity has been so carefully covered up for years?

Donna told this author about the man she believed was helping Harris and Klebold and then revealed to this author that she knew his name and his occupation!

What a boon to this author's research to have the name of an actual phantom suspect that most researchers can only dream of obtaining.

Donna told this author that this person was a West Metro fire fighter by the name of Nate Marshall. Now, I had my third confirmation and from the parent of a Columbine victim to say the least.

This took me quite by surprise as nobody had really identified this man other than to say that he was an adult who helped Harris and Klebold. Donna Taylor then said that after the shooting, West Metro sent Nate Marshall packing. Obviously, they may have known or suspected he was involved. Later on, you can read where he sent a letter to a local newspaper called The Westword.

I took a drive down to Arvada and found the station that Nate Marshall had been working out of during his tenure there. I inquired at the front counter if I could speak with Nate Marshall, and the person at the counter said that West Metro no longer employed him. I thanked the person at the front counter and began to leave when I noticed the group photo that you find in every fire department of all the people that work there.

What luck! I found the photo that showed all the fire fighters that worked there and found him in the picture based on the name associated with the arrangement of firefighters and names. I made a pact with myself to memorize that picture if the day ever came that the cops would want me to describe him well enough so that they could pick him up. That day has never arrived.

I had the information that I needed in at least I had found that he did work there. Donna Taylor had gotten the name, and the departments correct, which made me wonder how she knew this man and whom he worked for. It also made me wonder what else she knew that she had not told me yet.

A question that repeatedly has come up is how sure is the information that this Nate Marshall conspired with Harris and Klebold?

1. Donna Taylor knew his name. She also knew where he worked.

2. Over the years, he has made cryptic remarks about the shooting that only somebody who was there during the massacre would know.

3. There is a photo of him shooting a weapon at Columbine High School.

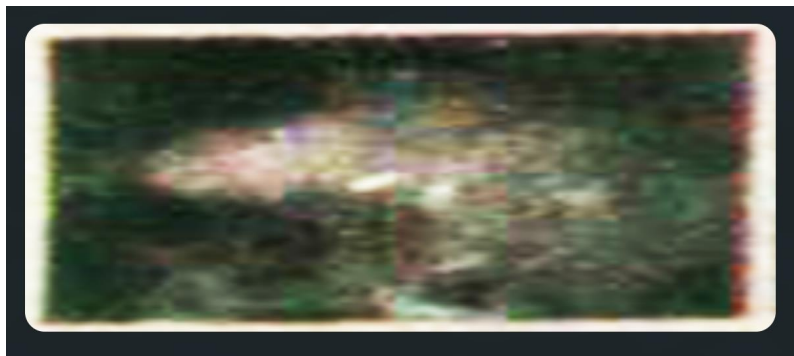
That last point is the one that should convict this person if you had an honest judiciary and sheriff's office in Jefferson County, but no such luck. It is corrupt as the day is long, and reading the daily Denver Rocky Mountain News or Denver Post will attest to that issue.

If you look in the center of this book, you will see a photo that shows the library of Columbine High School during the massacre. In this photo, you can clearly observe somebody standing in the open area of a broken out window. There is smoke in this area.

If you take this photo, which is included on the CD or DVD that came with your book and blow it up to 500% in any photo editing program, you can clearly see that indeed this person is firing a weapon.

In the upper hand, right corner of this page is that same photo. You can clearly see that the person is wearing a white dress shirt with patches on the arms, and a badge of some kind on the left from of the shirt. Although it is nearly impossible to read them, they are clearly present. The description of this shirt does not match what Eric Harris wore that day.

Below are three pictures; two of the accused suspects and one of the library. Look closely and you will see that the person in the photo has a mustache and graying black hair. That picture does not match either of the two known suspects above. *(Images Missing, except. . .)*



Also, note that this person is definitely older than high school age and appears to be in his forties. He is short, with graying black hair and a mustache. Looking at his face, it looks as though a rat face!

Now, did anybody at the school see this person shooting?

In the, accomplices chapter, one student described a suspect that had a face that looked like a rat! That witness was Mindy Pollock. Her statement is included below in this chapters so that you can read what she had to say about the description of this suspect.

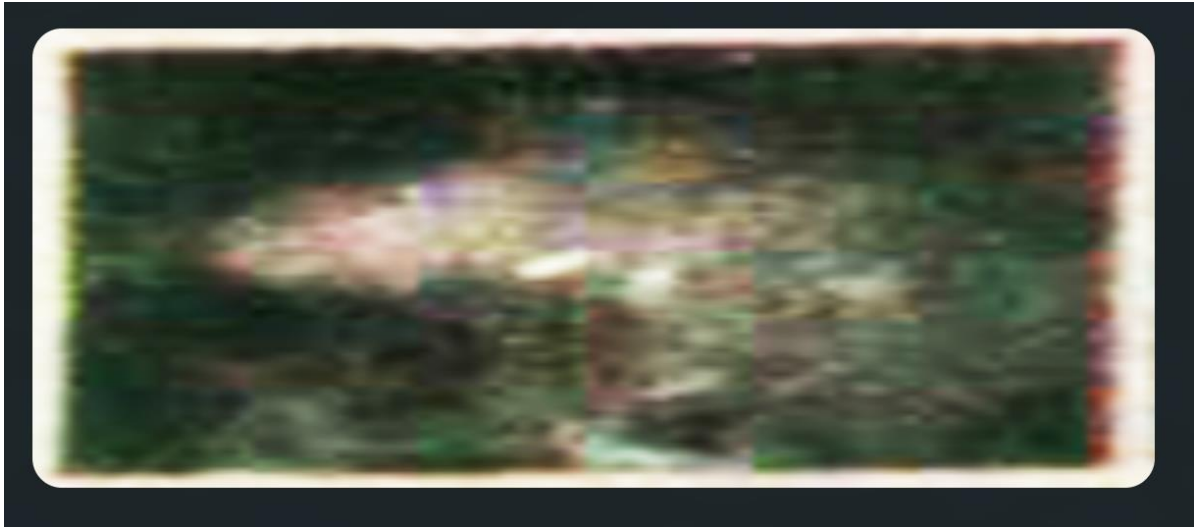
The photo above clearly supports the contention that this Nate Marshall was involved.

So, just where did this photo originate from?

It came from none other than the Jefferson County Sheriff's Department. The photo was part of the Official Report on CD-ROM!

The photo was taken by local resident; Brian Paine. Brian could hear the shooting from his house and go down to take pictures of the school according to the Sheriff's report. His photos appear in the Official Report on CD-ROM and that one photo labeled B PAIN 06.jpg tells the whole story.³ (added below; next page, added the zoomed in image, again, for comparison)





Looking at the man in the photo, you can obviously see that he is not Eric or Dylan and that he has on a white dress shirt with a badge on the left front breast pocket and some type of patches on the shoulders. This is obviously a fire or paramedic rescue shirt. Since we now know the man's name and fire department that he worked for, this person has to be Nate Marshall. Since I have seen the group photo at the Arvada branch of the West Metro fire department, I can unequivocally tell you that this is indeed Nate Marshall.

Now, we will examine witness statements that suggest they saw this Nate Marshall at Columbine on April 20, 1999.

Steve Ogle was in Clements Park and saw someone near the upper west entrance to the school who he described as wearing a white dress shirt that had a gun in his right hand. Let us read his statement and observe what he is describing about the suspect that he saw.

STEVE OGLE

Steve who is a maintenance man for Clements's Park was on a high part of the park to where he could see Columbine High School, the football field, and the soccer field. Steve told the investigator that after a few moments he could hear popping sounds coming from the direction of the school. He thought first that it was a senior prank. When the popping sounds continued, Steve knew it was something more. It was now that he saw a white male near the curved part of

the building, which was later determined to be near the west stairway leading down to the commons area. He described this person as wearing "White Dress Shirt!" When asked by the investigator to explain his description of the dress shirt, he said that it appeared to him to be a shirt that police and firefighters wear! Steve said that this person appeared to have a gun in his right hand, which appeared to be a long gun, maybe a shotgun, according to Steve.

Steve said that he and Dick Strange who were both watching this decided to leave the area for fear of their own safety. They decided to go back to the maintenance shed in Clement Park. As they were heading in that direction, they had to pass by some bleachers on the north side of the school. Not only could they see students streaming out of the school, but also, they saw juveniles, as Steve described the students sitting on the bleachers. He said that they were not moving, nor did they appear to be scared.

Steve did make a strange comment about not seeing any police vehicles in the parking lot. According to the investigator, Steve told them this because he had only observed a green police vehicle with marked police insignia between the school and maintenance shed earlier that morning.

To the end of the interview, the investigator wanted him to describe again, the shirt that suspect was wearing. Steve again said that it was a white dress shirt like what police and firefighters wear.

While Steve and Dick Strange were at the maintenance shed, other students and a teacher showed up. According to Steve, one of the kids said that the Trench Coat Mafia did the shooting. Steve also overheard a kid saying that there was fifty of them who did the shooting, and then went onto describe them as "Satanists."

This witness statement makes the case for at least one accomplice. Somebody finally gets the description of this suspect right after all this time. You see it was a white dress shirt, not a T-shirt-shirt. Who wears a white "service" dress shirt? Firefighters do! In the chapter on the "Adult Supervision," you will find out who this person is and how he is associated to Eric, Dylan, and the rest of the Trench Coat Mafia.

This brings us to the kids just sitting on the bleachers who were they? The media aired stories more than once about a strange group of kids sitting on the bleachers as though they were watching a game. No fear, no trying to run away from the massacre, just sitting. Is this the famous Trench Coat Mafia?⁴

Here is another statement, not by a student but from a maintenance man who was far enough away to be out of danger and to be able to identify the suspect he saw. In addition, what does he describe? The same white dress shirt only he adds that it was like what a firefighter or cop would wear.

Now let us look at a few more statements of witnesses who might have seen this accomplice.

TRENT KARNES

Karnes was in his car located in the far southwest parking lot when he heard what he thought was someone shooting. He turned around and saw a person standing at the top of the stairs at the northwest corner of the building. This person was holding a rifle and leaning on the fence, and was shooting down to the people eating lunch outside the cafeteria. Karnes described this person as wearing a white dress shirt, black dress pants, and a black vest.

Karnes would go on to tell the investigator that there was another person with this shooter and that he was dressed in black Trench Coat, black pants, had long hair and sunglasses. Karnes stated that he had seen this person before in school.

He also stated that as he watched this unfold that the person in the trench coat would run down the stairs and look at a victim. This would happen when the person in the white shirt would shoot the rifle at a student.

Karnes then left the area in his car dropped some people off and then tried to return to the school but the Sheriff's Office stops him. In this statement, the investigator states that it is about 100 to 200 hundred yards from Karnes car to where the shooter was located.

Was the investigator trying to infer that Karnes could not have clearly seen the shooter from the area where he was? This author wonders had he claimed to see both Eric and Dylan clearly, whether the investigator would have put this comment in the statement.

In his second statement to investigator Jill Reuteler of the Colorado State Patrol, he describes the suspects in the shooting.

Again, he describes them exactly as before, but adds that the person in white he believes he has seen hanging around with the Trench Coat Mafia. Is he saying that this person is someone other than Eric or Dylan that he believes is hanging around the TCM?⁵

Here, you will notice how this outside witness talks about the suspect in the white dress shirt as compared to others who say a white t-shirt. This is significant.

MINDY POLLOCK

Mindy, James Vitale, and Trent Karnes left the cafeteria through the double doors and headed to Karnes' car. Just as she would enter his car, she heard a noise that sounded like firecrackers. Mindy turned and saw a man running up and down the stairs outside the cafeteria. Mindy also saw a man at the top of the stairs shooting people. At the time, she did not believe that it was real, probably nothing more than just a skit.

As Mindy and her friends were driving down the street, they passed a police car that suddenly turned on its lights. That is when she suspected that what was happening at Columbine might be real.

Mindy described to the investigator the suspect that she saw running up and down the stairs as having on black pants, black shirt, and black hat on backwards, black trench coat, and carrying a silver gun.

The other suspect was wearing black pants, white shirt with suspenders, and carrying a huge black gun.

On May 4, 1999, police investigators would interview Mindy again. In this interview, she actually identifies the suspects, but like with other statements, the names are under the censors black ink. She does however give a good description of the person in the white shirt. She says that it is

a white button-down dress shirt. This is surely not the T-shirt-shirt Eric Harris was wearing. She also said that suspect that was at the lower end of the stairs is a student she saw last year at school but has not seen him there this year.

She described the suspect #1 at the bottom of the stairs:

1. He had on trench coat that extended beyond his knees.
2. He had on black baseball cap backwards.
3. His face was long, and his nose was pointy.
4. He looked like a giant rat.
5. He had a light complexion and a mustache!
6. He had a silver gun!

She described the suspect #2 at the top of the stairs as:

1. He had on looser fitting black pants and black boots.
2. White dress shirt that was buttoned down.
3. He had a red hat on backwards.
4. He had a long black gun.

Very good descriptions, but obviously did not impress JCSO as they re-interview her again about what she saw that day on 10-08-99. The investigator wants Mindy to think whether the suspect is still someone other than Harris and Klebold. Mindy said that after looking at Dylan Klebold's picture, that yes, he was still someone other than Dylan.

The investigator is quick to point out that the person she saw at the bottom of the stairs was Dylan Klebold. He also stated that the person at the top of the stairs was Eric Harris, and he claims she did not dispute this. He determined his report that there was no concern that there was a third suspect.

This author hopes you are not getting too mad to finish this book, because it does get even better. So let us look at this statement and tear it apart as there are others like it.

First, let us look at the end of the third statement where the investigator notes that concerns over a third suspect are resolved.

Mindy never talks about a third suspect; she just gave descriptions that did not match the two known killers at all. Another point is that the person at the bottom of the stairs had two important features that made him stick out:

1. He looked like a rat.
2. He had a mustache.

Mindy describes an ex-student at the bottom of stairs doing the shooting. Yet looking at the TCM group picture none of them matches this description. However, is there a non-TCM member that fits this description?

Remember Mindy made a statement about the white dress down shirt to the investigator. Other students have said that this represented a police or firefighter's dress shirt. Could the former student who looks like a rat and has a mustache be a firefighter or police officer? Could very well be, but you will have to wait until the chapter entitled, "Adult Supervision," to find out for sure.

In addition, what could they have showed her that suddenly made her change her mind about whom the two suspects were anyway? Could it be something in that still of the cafeteria? What could be in that photo that would want these students to change their story?⁶

Take special note of the fact that Mandy states that the person she saw shooting was a man and that he had a mustache and looked like a rat. Having seen Nate Marshall's picture up close and personal, this author can tell you that he has a mustache and looks like a rat and the picture from the library verifies his identity.

This could surely be the source of conflict regarding the person in the white shirt and how many could not understand how Harris could go from being in all black clothes to a white shirt during the shooting. Now, you know he did not change clothes; this other person was there with them when it started at the top of the hill overlooking the back of the school. You can be certain

from the person in the library window that he went with the two killers into the library as well. Other witnesses describe a third person in a white shirt that day. The only problem is that they describe it as a white t-shirt when it is a white dress shirt. This makes a world of difference. This also means that many other witnesses saw this person but, because of distance or intimidation by those who want to keep this little secret, they describe the shirt wrong.

Since this author has well established the fact that the person shooting was indeed a West Metro fire fighter, then the coverup at Columbine becomes a little clearer. Just the fact that a fire fighter is in league with two teen killers is enough to upset the political apple cart in Jefferson County. I can imagine what Sheriff Stone (if Stone was not involved) was thinking looking at this evidence. A firefighter involved in a school shooting in his county. He probably knew then that this evidence would have to disappear. Nate Marshall is not the first firefighter to commit a crime in the U.S. However, at Columbine, the evidence is stacking up against the two suspect theories and the addition of this adult is too much for JCSO to admit to. It is now obvious how letting this one out of the bag would cause JCSO to have to release and acknowledge everything else they have been covering up. The coverup sails on.

Regarding this adult, there may even be more to him than meets the eye. For one thing, how did Harris and Klebold get involved with this character to begin with? How could he escape prosecution when so many people have whispered that they knew who this person was? Maybe this West Metro firefighter is a little bit more than just what he appears to be. For one thing, there is the controversy over dispatch tapes released to the public. In area of a dispatch tape an officer is talking about one of the suspects whereto the other replies; That sheriff's guy! Most have just automatically assumed that it meant Eric Harris and that he was some type of informant, although there does not seem to be any validity to that conclusion. I find it hard to believe with the Harris threat to the school and to students that the Sheriff's Department would use him as an informant. It could be true, as informants are usually not the best of people either. However, the fact that you have this person from West Metro in the school with the two killers, it makes sense to look to him as the informant and not Eric Harris.

Most people are unaware that even fire departments use informants to get information on bomb making and arson investigations. From reading the documents, you can read that there was bomb detonating in Jefferson County that had JCSO and West Metro concerned. This could mean that West Metro hooked Nate Marshall up with the two killers to find out if they were the ones doing the bomb detonating in the county. However, how would that explain his complacency in the shooting? Since officers, on the scene say the sheriff's guy then maybe Stone or someone else in the department was running Marshall to their liking, and maybe they had a different idea for this man.

It's possible that somebody wanted to make sure Eric and Dylan (and whoever else was involved) got the job done, and who better to make sure than somebody who would have trained in explosives? Like a fire fighter?

Critics have already put the argument against this person having been involved to the point of actually shooting students himself forth. This author has heard the argument that since he was a firefighter, then he would have reason to be in the library, he was helping injured students!

Unlikely since he was in the library during the massacre and it stands to reason that if JCSO would not let officers go in the building to engage the suspects, then a West Metro firefighter will not be found inside the building now either.

What has happened to Nate Marshall since the Columbine massacre?

Nate Marshall is not exactly keeping a low profile, at least not right after the shooting at Columbine. Nate Marshall wrote a letter to Alan Prendergast of the Denver paper, the Westword where he made scathing remarks about Eric Harris, Dylan Klebold, and even the Brown family as well as families involved in the lawsuits.

In this letter to Prendergast, Marshall states that, nobody including the families has the right question SWAT and police response at Columbine and to do so makes them fools." ⁸

Yet, how foolish is it for someone like Marshall whom stands accused by at least one family of being involved to write such a letter?

It would be interesting to find out what Alan Prendergast of Westword would think if he knew that the man responsible for helping create the Columbine tragedy was writing to him.

Now, what else has Nate Marshall been doing since the Columbine massacre?

Well, he is not exactly on a beach in Tahiti, spending his payoff money from the people who paid him to run this operation at Columbine. No indeed he isn't and is running his mouth on the Internet which for someone involved in the massacre it either means that he knows he is untouchable or so crazy he figures that nobody will ever finger him for the crime.

Since June of 1999, a young high school student by the name of Justin Tribble ran a web site called the Columbine Research Task Force. Justin named this after the State of Colorado's task force commissioned to investigate Columbine. Justin had a forum where people with questions, comments, or information on Columbine could present it on the board.

One of the posters turned out to be Nate Marshall.

Most of the posts are just plain stupid and do not suggest that he was involved, and yet there is one post where he changes his title from N Marshall to Mr. Custard in the Library with the Vase. That title change suggests to me that Marshall was starting to let people in the truth, even if the people in the forum were too blind to see it.

The message went like this:

"Is this who is hiding the hidden Columbine files?"

The files he is talking about are the files JCSO references but are not part of the public domain. The biggest part of the post however is the new title he is using as mentioned before. Unfortunately, before I could grab the rest of the posts off the forum, they disappeared.⁹

The Mr. Custard comment is very significant and tells us exactly what Nate Marshall is thinking. Here, I get into a little conjecture but it is worth noting that he may be referring to that famous 1800's Colonel Custard of the U.S. Calvary who stupidity fought an overwhelming number of Indians and lost at Little Big Horn. Also remember that Custard was court-martialed

after a campaign against the Southern Cheyenne where he was accused of being absent during combat. Colonel Custard argued that he is a scapegoat for a failed campaign.

Could Nate Marshall through his postings be telling us that he is a scapegoat in all this although nobody really knows who he is, expect for a few?

It seems to me that this man is telling us about Columbine through his posts on the Internet, but unfortunately, the forum where he was posting has been removed with only the above quote remaining. However, I have read the others (back before I knew he was involved) and they are strange ramblings. That however is all there is to Nate Marshall and those who knew of an involvement of an adult.

There is more in eyewitness testimony to this man's involvement at Columbine High School.

A man who was watching TV that day and stated on his web site that witnesses were describing a man who was doing most of the shooting at the school.

On his web site, Littleton Massacre, and Law Enforcement by Reginald Johnson, he states:

Every surviving child reported that there was an older man, with a mustache, and gray hair, doing most of the shooting. These were the first reports of children leaving the scene. These children are now being censored. These reports first appeared in the news reports, then vanished and were no longer mentioned."¹⁰

Yet, all reports of that from the news have disappeared never to surface.

However, on-site witnesses and television viewers were not the only ones who know about this dirty little secret. One of the future killers told one person firsthand that he had the help of an adult.

That next witness who is not of the Columbine area but does present good evidence of an accomplice, is James Middleton, a Winter Park instructor.

In 1997, James Middleton was giving skiing instructions and had an encounter with Columbine suspect Dylan Klebold. James told an investigator for the ATF that Dylan told him the whole story about his plans to blow up Columbine High School, and Dylan even added that he has the help of an adult in his plans!¹¹

This statement is last so that you could read how one of the teen suspects in the Columbine massacre admitted that he was getting help from an adult to commit the Columbine massacre.

If you cannot believe even one of the suspects when he claims that he was conspiring with an adult to cause the Columbine massacre whom can you believe then?

Is there any indication that investigators suspected Nate Marshall or someone dressed like a firefighter?

There is indeed.

ELIZABETH NOLAN

An investigator from JCSO interviewed columbine student Elizabeth Nolan. Here, Elizabeth recounts her experiences at Columbine on April 20, 1999 where she identifies Dylan Klebold as a suspect. The investigator wants to know whether she saw anyone else that she could identify as a suspect in the massacre.

Elizabeth told the investigator that while running east in the hallway she saw a person dressed in a white shirt and black pants. She also told the investigator that this person was going to the opposite direction of everyone else. Elizabeth told the investigator that she thought this was suspicious since he was running in the opposite direction of everyone else.

The investigator wanted to know whether this person was wearing a white dress shirt or a white t-shirt which Elizabeth replied that it was a white t-shirt. The investigator wanted to know whether she saw anyone else which she replied that had not observed anyone else.

Did this investigator suspect that a person wearing a white dress shirt was a suspect in the massacre? Furthermore, did Elizabeth really see Nate Marshall in his white dress shirt, or Eric Harris?¹²

Now, we will look at even more students who might have seen Nate Marshall that day outside the school and possibly inside as well.

Another person who might have seen Nate Marshall that day is William Arapakiles. Below is the section that deals with his statement from the Accomplices chapter.

WILLIAM ARAPAKILES

William Arapakiles had a track lunch and went looking for his sister that day. Finding that she had already left for lunch he decided to get a soccer ball and went to the soccer field with some friends. He had only been there about five minutes when he heard the first shots coming from the west side of the school near the cafeteria. First, he thought they might have been fireworks, and the others with him began to cheer thinking that this was a school prank, but William and his friends would find out that they were wrong. They were in the grips of one of the worst school shootings ever.

William looked to the school and saw three people near the west entrance to the north main hall. William said that two of the three were wearing trench coats while the third was wearing a white shirt. William said that the two with trench coats had guns while he could not see the third person with a gun. William told investigators that the third person in the white shirt did not appear to be a victim but actually looked as if he were with the other two people with guns.

He said that the two with guns began to shoot at the ground and into the air. The people in trench coats shot a person at the top of the stairs, and then they shot a person at the bottom of the hill near the cafeteria. Then, they shot another victim as that person was trying to run away across the parking lot.

Is this Nate Marshall with Harris and Klebold?

The next person who might have seen this adult suspect is Jonathan Cole. Below is his statement from the accomplices chapter.

JONATHAN COLE

Jonathan was walking through the school that day on his way to his fourth period class. While passing by the room Brooks Brown was supposed to be, Jonathan observed that he was not there as Brooks usually sits by the door. Jonathan then went on to his fourth-hour class.

After fourth hour, Jonathan was exiting the back of the school via the upper west doors when he met up with Jake Apodaca and Chris Wisher. This is when he noticed two males in trench coats. One was wearing a ski mask with one large hole in it. He described these individuals as tall and thought that they had just exited the same doors as he. He said that both walked to the corner of the building and stood off the sidewalk looking down the steps that lead to the cafeteria and senior parking lot. Jonathan also recalled that a male in a white tee shirt that had either short sleeves or no sleeves, blue jeans, exit the building behind the two with trench coats. He then heard the male in the white tee shirt say, "GO! GO!"

Jonathan said that the two males in trench coats pulled weapons and began shooting at students down below. He said that one had a shotgun and the other a semiautomatic gun. He then began to run in a westerly direction. Jonathan looked back to see the male in the white shirt throw bombs on the roof of the library. Jonathan believed that the bombs were about four to five.

The suspects then turned their attention to Jonathan and his friends and began shooting at them. They ran and jumped a fence and fled to a residence in the neighborhood.

Jonathan said that when he went back to pick up his backpack and other belongings that he had left behind, that he saw a male who reminded him of the male in the white shirt that was throwing the bombs. This male according to Jonathan was five feet ten, wearing black glasses and having collar length blondish hair. Jonathan was shown a lineup of twelve people, none of whom he could identify as being the male in the white t-shirt.¹⁴

Although Jonathan describes the shirt as a white t-shirt, he did describe a third person with Harris and Klebold. Jonathan said this person seemed to be the one in charge. It is possible in the confusion of the moment he got the description of the shirt wrong, but he obviously observed a third suspect with Harris and Klebold.

This next witness also observed someone with Harris and Klebold wearing a white shirt outside the school that day.

COURTNEY HAULMAN

Courtney was going down to the commons with Heather Avery. Both girls got their lunch then exited the commons from the farthest east exit and sat down on the concrete area just outside the door. It was now that Courtney heard gunshots. Both Courtney and Heather went over by the corner of the building to check it out, and Courtney saw three people in trench coats standing next to the stairs, which lead to the west entrance of the school.

Courtney described the first suspect as a white male about 17 years old and about six-foot three inches tall, medium built long curly hair, black trench coat, dark colored pants, and carrying a long gun. The second suspect was sixteen to seventeen years old, shorter than suspect one. Courtney describes him as a male with a medium build, no hat, no mask, dark clothing with a trench coat, and what Courtney described as a "grenade type thing." This person's shirt was also dark in color.

Courtney described the third suspect as a white male, wearing a trench coat, white shirt, and carrying something odd in his hand.

Courtney said that she recognized the first two suspects.

After viewing these people for a short time, Courtney and Heather ran back into the cafeteria and told everyone that someone was shooting. Courtney said that she, Heather, and a group of students ran to the foreign language hall to the farthest east classroom to hide. While hiding in this classroom, she felt three vibrations. After about ten to fifteen minutes, a teacher told everyone to exit the building and run to the park.

When showed a photo lineup of the possible suspects, Courtney picked the two known suspects from the lineup but could not identify the third suspect from any known photo the investigator had with him.

Courtney said the third suspect in a white shirt had on a trench coat, but she definitely described observing a third suspect in a white shirt!

As you can see from the statements, the witnesses are confusing suspects Eric Harris white t-shirt with Nate Marshalls white dress shirt. There is doubt that he was there as I have proven with the library photo. If he went into the library with the two suspects then he probably was also with them when they began shooting outside the school on the grassy knoll overlooking the back of the school and parking lot.

Many who criticize the notion that this older adult was involved based on physical evidence must remember that there is a picture of him in this chapter firing a weapon from the library window. When comparing that picture with a known picture of Eric Harris who JCSO claims are actually the one firing a shotgun from the window, you the reader can plainly tell that they are two different people, by physical mystique, obvious age difference, and manner of dress.

The physical evidence that many critics would look at is obviously the ballistics evidence analyzed by the Colorado Bureau of Investigation. Since no bullets in that report trace back to other than the two known suspects weapons and a few police weapons used that day, then it must conclusive that Harris and Klebold acted alone.

Yet, both suspects had four weapons and an assortment of knives. They could not have possibly used all those weapons at once. Since clearly the person in the window is firing a weapon that he has to hold out in front of him, probably a shotgun, then he probably used one of the weapons used by Klebold and Harris. Therefore, all he had to do was give the weapon back to the two suspects or drop it in the library and leave.

This raises another question as to why his fingerprints do not appear on the weapon. The answer to that is we do not know that CBI did not find any fingerprints other than the two suspects accused of this crime. Since JCSO has lied about so many other elements of this case and withheld so much evidence from the public, they might have withheld those results as well.

WITNESSES TO THIS ADULT

Can we find evidence that others might have interacted or knew of this adult that helped Harris and Klebold in the massacre on Columbine?

There might very well be just such a witness.

If you remember from the bombs and the Big Bomb chapter a student, named Carrie Preziosi, told an investigator that a man, or student, at Columbine told her that he helped with the bombs and that he was part of the, bomb squad then we may have our answer. Although Carrie identifies this person as Nate Dykeman, she may have him confused with Nate Marshall since they have the same first name. Considering all the confusion around this mess, she might have been thinking of this person instead of Nate Dykeman. However, it is possible that this man Nate Marshall was with Nate Dykeman when Nate admitted to helping with bombs and she could remember Nate Dykeman, but did remember the, man with him.¹⁶

SHARON STONE

Actress Sharon Stone spoke with Access Hollywood about the Columbine massacre. Stone wanted to know what adult pushed these two to take Hitler's birthday and turn it into a bloodbath.¹⁷

Surely, Sharon Stone was onto something as this author has attested to in this chapter. Strangely enough, Sharon Stone became sick with, a mystery disease two years after this interview, but unlike other unfortunates who talk about Columbine, she survived!

Between July and August of 1999 after the interview with Access Hollywood, fans of the actress noticed that she had a strange scar on her neck, something that they had never before. Fans and Hollywood types had their theories, but the truth might have been scarier than anyone wanted to imagine. For instance, she spoke in April of 1999 to the end of the month about an adult who persuaded the two Columbine teens to commit murder, and then throughout the summer of that year fans and Hollywood types noticed the scar on her neck. The article that

talks about the scar is from August of 1999, so the actual observation of this scar may go back a few months.¹⁸

Suddenly in 2001, Stone enters the hospital and doctors find what they believe to be a brain aneurysm. This would later be determined to be a sub arachnoid hemorrhage.

A doctor who spoke on the issue of Stone's aneurism said; "If they had found an aneurysm, she probably already would've had surgery." People who suffer from aneurysms probably were born with the condition. The weakened blood vessel is more likely to burst when the person participates in intense exercise or suffers from high blood pressure. If an angiogram is negative and surgery is not required, it's extremely rare to have a second aneurysm."¹⁹

Although the doctor claims that people can be born with this condition, genetics are not the only reason somebody can get one of these aneurisms.

According to Wikipedia, doctors diagnosed Sharon Stone with vertebral artery dissection. The Post Graduate Medical Journal states this is different from the standard ruptured aneurism that most people suffer from. Vertebral artery dissection is a flap-like tear in the vertebral artery. According to medical journal, this kind of aneurism occurs predominantly in young people, and those who have suffered trauma!

Critics will chalk this up to coincidence. Yet, take into consideration that after her appearance on Access Hollywood, fans and Hollywood friends of hers notice a strange scar on her neck. Something that nobody had seen before. Then within two years she has an aneurism that occurs mostly in young people and even when it does appear in somebody her age the likelihood is that it occurred from trauma, though not always?

This author does not like this coincidence at all, especially since she would not be the first or last celebrity to have said something to incur the wrath of the power elite in this country.

Was Sharon Stone just unlucky and her sickness coincidence, or did somebody want her shut up so that this adult's complicity in the Columbine massacre could stay hidden from the light of day? Could a long dark arm of conspiracy have reached across the land from Littleton, Colorado to Hollywood to silence this movie star?

In the next chapter, mysterious Deaths and Disappearances evidence suggest that witnesses are dying to keep the truth about Columbine hidden from the light of day.

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MYSTERIOUS DEATHS AND DISAPPEARANCES

Why have Columbine witnesses died or disappeared?

Not only is the horror of April 20 still in the minds of families of Columbine High School and concerned researchers, but also questions about those who have died and disappeared since that fateful day, those who had a direct connection to Columbine.

What happened to people who were in some associated with Columbine and the tragedy on April 20, 1999? Why did some people wind up dead after that fateful day, Coincidence, Bad luck?

Is there a sinister cause at work in the Columbine area?

Then of course, there are the strange disappearances after April 20, 1999. What happened to these witnesses? Did they just decide to avoid the media onslaught and move away? Alternatively, did they just want to forget the whole thing by moving to another town?

Is there something more sinister to their disappearances?

This chapter seeks to explore these questions.

DEATHS AFTER APRIL 20, 1999

Michael Shoels (parent of slain Columbine student, Isaiah Shoels) best friend and music producer, Antwuane Johnson, 28, was shot and killed over the June 23 1999 weekend in the parking lot of the Crystal Rose rental hall in Denver on late Saturday. Antwuane was producing a CD entitled: "Losing Isaiah".

He was shot by his assailant in the head. Denver Police Detective, Steve Shott said that there were no suspects.

Detective Steve Shott also went on to describe the shooting as appearing to be random with someone just firing shots into the air. Detective Shott said that police could not establish a motive, believing that Johnson was just an “unlucky one”.¹

Many in the community know that Antwuane was going to help raise money for a private investigation into Isaiah’s death. According to some families in the Columbine area, Michael Shoels does not believe the official line and wants to find the truth on his own.

Is it possible that somebody wanted to make sure that did not happen? Did someone kill Antwuane to dissuade Michael Shoels? If Antwuane was out of the way, did that stop funding for a private investigation?

Some people who know about the CD that Antwuane was making knew that it was more than a tribute to Isaiah, but was also going to be an exposure of the Columbine cover-up.

VIKKI BUCKLEY

Vikki Buckley who in 1999 was Secretary of State died on July 14 one day after her husband, Todd Newsome, found her collapsed in their Denver home.

Denver Chief Medical Examiner, Dr. Thomas E. Henry states in an August 1, 1999 article as saying that Buckley died from a disease that hardens the tissue in the heart and interferes with electrical impulses that make the heartbeat. He also says that he found no evidence of foul play in her death and that he told Denver Police that there was nothing to pursue in connection with her death.²

On July 15, 1999 an Internet news wire stated that Vikki Buckley not only had a bad heart but also suffered “multi-system organ failure” to include kidney failure, this, according to her cardiologist Dr. Jeb Burchenal. He also said that Buckley had a history of congestive heart failure.³

Though this sounds innocent enough, once you read about her public comments as well as her connection to the Shoels’ family, it starts to sound suspicious.

An Internet article by Rocky Mountain News reporter Kevin Flynn quotes Vikki Buckley as supporting the constitution including the second amendment. She is also quoted as saying that

guns didn't kill at Columbine but blamed the violence on, "New Age hate crimes" rather than availability of guns."

The writer also quotes Buckley saying that her fellow politicians should look to solve problems of hate and immorality instead of focusing on guns.⁴

Her mention of "New Age Hate Crimes" and her pro-gun stance would be enough to make her a target of quite a number of groups and individual's yet there might be something more close to Columbine itself that would make her a target.

According to families of Columbine, Vikki Buckley was attempting to help parent Michael Shoels' in his quest for answers on the death of Isaiah.

Now you have two people dead who are associates of Michael Shoels' and I find that just a little too suspicious to chock up to coincidence.

COREY HAGER

Corey Hager was a Columbine student in April of 1999. Unfortunately, we may never know if he actually saw anything since an automobile accident took his life on July 10, 1999 in North Dakota. According to his sister, her brother was off-campus and did not observe anything.⁵

A July 20, 1999 Rocky Mountain News obituary column confirms this death by auto accident.⁶

Even though this could very well be a coincidental death, I do find it strange and the fact that his sister claims he saw nothing, which in many cases students have told relatives they saw nothing and yet their statements to authorities prove otherwise.

Could this student have seen something that someone would want him not to speak about publicly?

CARLA HOCKHALTER

On October 23, 1999, Carla Hockhalter walked into the Alpha Pawn Shop in Englewood, Colorado and asked the attendant if she could look at a .38 Special handgun. While he was putting her paperwork through the Insta-check system to clear her for the purchase, she loaded the gun

with ammunition she brought with her. She, then fires twice, once at the wall and the second one, a fatal shot to her head. According to the article, Carla Hockhalter left a suicide note but authorities have withheld it.⁷

Carla Hockhalter is the mother of Columbine student, Anne Marie Hockhalter, an outside student shot during the opening rounds of gunfire at Columbine High School.

Though this is a clear case of suicide and there is store security footage and a witness to prove it, it does leave open the question as to why she would do such a thing. Rumors suggest that Carla Hockhalter may have been having mental issues before the Columbine massacre.

Is it possible that Carla Hockhalter ascertained something within the six months after the massacre at Columbine that would have driven her over the edge? Quite possibly that something being what her daughter alluded to in the hospital right after the massacre when she told investigators that it was not Harris and Klebold that shot her, but somebody else?

Could Carla Hockhalter have found evidence of this later on that made coping with the Columbine massacre unbearable? Could a live suspect out in the community somewhere have sent this woman over the edge?

SWEETHEARTS FOUND DEAD AT SUBWAY

This murder case has everyone in the Columbine area shook up. A Subway employee finds two Columbine High School students; Nicholas Kunselman 15 and Stephanie Hart 16, dead. This store is south of Columbine High School. Both students are dead of gunshot wounds.

The unidentified Subway worker was driving by the store shortly before 1 am on Monday morning Feb 14, when she noticed the lights were still on in the store. After making the horrible discovery, she phoned 911. The store itself sits atop a hill in a small shopping mall that includes King Soopers at 6768 West Coal Mine Avenue. From this location, you can see Columbine High School.⁸

According to Jefferson County Sheriff's Office, no money is missing and that the video surveillance camera is malfunctioning.⁹

According to investigators, they believe that Stephanie Hart went to see Kunselman at Subway sometime after ten o'clock pm on Sunday February 13. The reason for the time of death and the arrival of Hart after ten o'clock is that Nathan Grill, a friend of Kunselman visited him from roughly 8:30pm to just about ten o'clock and everything was all right, but that Hart was not present at that time. Nathan himself is a former employee of the Subway store.⁹

So, investigators are surmising that sometime between the time that Stephanie Hart arrived after ten o'clock and the time that the female Subway employee found the bodies at 12:45 am, the murders had to occur.⁹

Investigators working the crime scene were looking for a teenager in flared pants and a red jacket seen by witnesses in the area at the time of the discovery of the body.⁹ Larry Nimmo, stepfather of slain student, Rachel Scott was driving by the store the next morning and saw the television trucks lined up outside the shopping mall. Though he said that the murder's at Subway took him back to April 20, his real haunting memory was the fact that Rachel had worked at that same Subway right up till the time she died, and that she knew Kunselman!⁹

Interesting how two students associated with Columbine have or had worked at this Subway.

On February 18, the Rocky Mountain News Online would run another article about the Subway killings. Now investigators are looking into other Subway robberies and attempted robberies that happened throughout the Denver area to determine if there is a connection.⁸ "They're pretty sure they are not related," said Arvada police spokeswoman Susan Medina.⁸

Strange statement considering the investigation was only four days old; sometimes it takes weeks to catch up with serial robbers. Any cop knows this and to make a statement otherwise is premature and unprofessional.

Yet if the aforementioned police officer is correct then there must have been another reason to kill both of these teens.

According to the article two Subways were held up; one in Arvada where a 17-year-old teen was shot in the calf in a robbery attempt, and another in Federal Heights where a knife wielding man held up a Subway there on January 6.⁸

Nevertheless, could there have been trouble at the Subway near Columbine that would have led to the killings that we saw there? Evidence suggests there might be. The article on February 18 says that JCSO answers over fifty calls that year to that Subway store, fifteen of them for problems with juveniles. People who frequent the Subway also speak drug use and sales at the store.⁸

Then on February 20, 2000, the Jefferson County Sheriff's Department releases two composite sketches as well as descriptions of a suspect. The two different descriptions come from two different witnesses and vary slightly.¹⁰

Does this sound suspicious that one of the descriptions is: person in black baseball cap, black coat, black pants, and white sneakers.

It is the description of the black coat. Could it be a trench coat?

Are members of the Trench Coat Mafia cleaning up their mess from April 20? The description of the person himself also sounds quite familiar; white male, clean shaved, 16 to 18 years old; about five foot eight; weighing about 150 to 170 pounds with blond hair. This sounds familiar as this description sounds like one of the others that was shooting at Columbine whose name is blacked out in the various witness statements.¹⁰

Are the Subway shootings and the shootings at Columbine connected? With two students associated with Columbine working there and the close proximity to Columbine, the odds are against this being a random coincidence.

It is very curious that Stephanie Hart's statement is missing from all of the JCSO documents. Even though students claim that she was at home that day, they certainly would have included her statement along with others who were absent that day, but they do not. Since we do not really know whether she was at school or not then we are left to wonder whether she herself saw anything that would have made her a target.

Therefore, the best thing to do is to turn to the victims and the circumstances and try to determine what they all had in common. One of the first things to do is look at the victims and their relationship to the Columbine High School shootings. Both Kunselman and Hart attend Columbine. Kunselman was at school that day, yet Hart was at home. Whoever committed these

murders may have been after Kunselman since he was a potential witness the day of the shooting. Hart became a victim in the Subway shooting due to her presence there.

This is just a theory, but as good as any other theory concerning these two murders.

Consider this next bit of information about the crime scene at Subway:

1. Money is still present in the cash drawer. Strange for a holdup where the clerk and a witness is dead?
2. The security camera is not working or not in use. Once again, strange considering that these stores are usually big targets for punks looking to make quick cash scores.
3. The store had a reputation for being a hangout for drug dealers.

One thing to remember is that the camera in the library at Columbine was not working either. A place where it is obvious that someone else was certainly shooting as I have proven with the photo in the chapter relating to the adult who helped Harris and Klebold.

So let us create a little chart here to determine what similarities exist between these crimes:

COLUMBINE	SUBWAY
Students killed	Columbine students killed
Camera in library not working	Camera in store not working
Close to Subway store	Close to Columbine High School
Autopsies of victims not released	Autopsies of victims not released
Some witness statements not released	Only known witness name not released

Note: Zabel's original list is now in chart form, no content was altered

These are five similarities, and full disclosure by JCSO would reveal even more.

There are questions that we need answers to about this shooting.

The first is how is it that Kunselman was closing the store by himself?

I have spoken with two Subway people in my own hometown and they say it is against company policy to do such a thing.

How is it that there is no money taken, but police do not attempt to connect this to Columbine? They have plenty of threats to students after April 20; would they look at this connection?

Another thing to consider is that Rachel Scott's own stepfather, Larry Nimmo said that she worked there right up until the time she died at Columbine.

Does anybody think this is a mere coincidence? Why did investigators not look into connection as well? In addition, Nimmo stated Rachel knew Kunselman. Is there a connection in that these two know each other? One dies at Columbine, the other at Subway, and nobody tries to make a connection.

Missing statements, dead Columbine students, and a Subway store that had a lot of trouble with drugs and loitering. It makes you wonder.

The State of Colorado fined Subway for having Kunselman close the store alone because he was so young. Unfortunately, that will be little consolation to the parents of two slain students.

Further evidence to suggest that there was more to this than meets the eye is when this author himself went down to the Subway shop the very day after the shooting and saw the windows of the shop with bullet holes in them. I was not allowed to take pictures, as I was not the media and eventually was told I would have to leave the area, but I did notice that investigators were looking at the roof of the King Soopers store just across the parking lot from where the Subway is located.

This author also found after speaking to people in the media that when deputies from Jefferson County arrive at Subway, they find the doors locked from inside!

Obviously, whoever committed this crime had no intention of going into the store but fired at the two victims from outside. Local talk amongst residents is that investigators are investigating the possibility that the suspect fired at Hart and Kunselman from the roof of the King Soopers store.

I've walked that distance and that is a good five hundred feet from the front wall of King Soopers to the front of the Subway store!

So, to quickly recap this event; two Columbine students found dead at Subway behind the counter, no money taken, store security camera not working, and bullet holes in the glass. Is this just another tragic event related to Columbine or a much larger conspiracy to silence witnesses?

We may never know, but considering that the suspect shot at these victims from a distance, suggests that he has some shooting experience and may be a professional hit man!

GREG BARNES

Greg Barnes was Columbine's star basketball player in 1999. Today he is dead of an apparent suicide. On May 4, 2000, parents of Greg Barnes find him dead in their home. According to a May 5 Rocky Mountain News article, Jefferson County authorities answer a 911 call to the family's home around lunchtime Thursday. By late that afternoon, authorities confirm that Barnes has taken his own life. However, authorities refused to release the cause of death, but did say that a gun was not involved.¹²

On May 4, 1999, Greg Barnes gave an interview to Sport's Illustrated where he claims to have seen Dave Sanders get shot right in front of him as he is looking out a classroom window. Since he saw Dave Sanders take a gunshot then I find Greg's death to be suspicious. Especially since rumor within the student body at Columbine say a surviving suspect is responsible for the death of Dave Sanders.¹¹

Does a live suspect need this witness to die?

I find it strange that only a summary concerning Barnes statement has been released by JCSO. What could they have to hide concerning his observations?

Could there be something in that statement JCSO does not want the public to know about? ^{11a}

THERESA MILLER

This next death might not seem suspicious, but it is worth mentioning here, since witnesses associated with Columbine keep turning up dead. Theresa Miller a teacher at Columbine High School died on Monday December 2, 2002 of Cancer. According to the December 4 article, her doctor tells Theresa that she has colon cancer that has spread to her lungs.

What could be suspicious about this death is the fact that according to the article, Theresa was in the Science room with Dave Sanders when he died. Remember that Greg Barnes see's Dave Sanders take gunfire from a suspect and he kills himself, then this teacher ends up with cancer.

Throughout the witness statements police are asking students about anything Dave Sanders said before he died. If he did say anything about his killer, something that reveals an accomplice that JCSO did not want to prosecute, then Theresa Miller would have heard that conversation and it makes her a target for someone wanting to eliminate witnesses with credibility.

Does this constitute a suspicious death? Oh, yes. Proof the government is involved with her death? No. Nevertheless, the government has for decades the ability to give people cancer without them even knowing about it. Evidence of this is found in open congressional hearings about the activities of the Central Intelligence Agency. Perhaps someone needed to get rid of her, but another suicide or murder would have been too obvious?¹³

JONATHAN LADD

If that is not enough to get your attention, then maybe this will. On Saturday, January 25, 2003, two planes are flying over Denver. One is a Piper Cub, and the other, a Cessna 172-PSky Hawk. Both planes collide over the area of Highland, a neighborhood in west Denver. The Piper

Cub's destination is Centennial airport, while the Cessna is on a longer flight to Wyoming. The young group on board the Cessna is on a shopping trip. The young twenty-year-old at the controls of the Cessna, is Jonathan Ladd, a former Columbine student who was at Columbine on April 20, 1999!

According to the NTSB, the Cessna was where it was supposed to be at about 3,000 feet above the ground; however, the Piper was not at its prescribed altitude. The article then goes on to quickly and suspiciously, I might add, to say that does not necessarily mean that the Piper was doing anything wrong. Once again, I will leave it up to you the reader to try to figure this one out, but it is obvious there is something wrong here. The article then goes on into a long debate about choices pilots make when coming into that area about turns to make, and flight corridors to take, but it still leaves a lingering question, why?

The article almost tries to make you believe that there was no way to avoid such a thing, but yet the article quotes one NTSB official as saying that both pilots were in contact with the same air traffic controller right up till the time they collided. So why are both pilots not warned off? According to the article, they were right before the collision. Witnesses on the ground said that the Piper looked like it was trying to bank away when the collision happened.

According to the article, federal flight recommendations and local practice would have put the Piper west of Wadsworth Boulevard and at 3,300 feet above the ground. At 5:22pm, however, the two planes collided over Federal Boulevard at 2,400 feet above the ground. How is it that the Piper came to be at the same attitude and flight path as the Cessna? Did someone put these two planes on a collision course? Could somebody have wanted to clean up another loose end? Remember from his statement in the accomplices' chapter that he is hiding in the school and is in the phone to the local news. Could he have seen or heard something that would have made him an obvious target of elimination?

If you think that once again this a little bit much to swallow, remember that the Denver corridor for small planes is quite busy. There are three small airports in the area as well as Denver International Airport, and there has never been a head on collision to my knowledge above Denver in the thirty-eight years I have lived here! Nevertheless, the one time there is a

head on collision between two planes; it just happens that one of the people killed was a Columbine student? We are way beyond coincidence here.¹⁴

Jonathan Ladd claims not to have seen any suspects that day; he did see videos made by the Trench Coat Mafia that he says have “Malicious overtones.”¹⁵

Could his comments have made him a target of somebody who wanted to hide the truth about the videos concerning Columbine?

MISSING STUDENTS

If suspicious death’s is not enough to convince you that something is wrong with Columbine, then maybe those students who went missing after April 20, 1999 might be convincing enough.

DAVID SMITH

At the time of the massacre, David Smith found himself in the science area of the school. David told a reporter from Channel Seven News that he was in a science room when the massacre started and that he observed one of the suspects in the hall and that he was in a science room next to the science room where teacher Dave Sanders lie after being shot by one of the suspects. From the sounds of his interview (which is included below), he saw the suspect that shot teacher Dave Sanders. David also made the statement to the news that he and other students knew that there, “Were four of them running around in there”.¹⁶

DEAD VIDEO LINK



In a statement by Columbine teacher Frank Petersen, investigators note students that attended Frank Petersen's class that day. Right after that, the investigator notes students that they cannot contact and David Smith is one of those students!¹⁷

It is interesting that this student observes a suspect who most likely is the one that shot Dave Sanders and investigators later could not contact him.

Not only that but he makes the statement that he and other students knew that there were four suspects running around in the building, could this statement have later gotten him into trouble or did he just decide it wasn't worth it to speak with investigators, since the, "fix" was in?

David Smith may have been the first student to observe Dave Sanders get shot and observe accomplices, but he certainly may not have been the last.

Interesting in that in the same report the investigator notes that three other students from that class they could not contact as well. One is Jennifer Dice the next is Jason Wood and then Angela Adams.¹⁷

All of these students were in the same class as David Smith and the class was right next door to where teacher Dave Sanders ended up. It is also within feet from the science room door (Frank Petersen's science class) where a suspect shoots Dave Sanders!¹⁷

Maybe these students saw too much and decided to just leave town and avoid the trouble that others would find themselves in who questioned the official version of events, then again, maybe they did not disappear on their own.

Investigators cannot contact more students.

A JCSO investigator tries to contact Sarah Arbogast but to no avail. According to the investigative file, Sarah is the science class at the time of the massacre!

When the investigator called the resident, he found that the number had been disconnected and when he inquired at U.S. West (now Qwest) he found that the number was unpublished and unlisted, in other words, U.S. West would not give him information on the number!¹⁸

KARA BARNSTABLE

The Master Index also lists this student as attending Mrs. Mosier's Earth Science class on April 20, 1999, but no statement or comment from an investigator can be found.²⁰

Mr. and Mrs. Mosier's Earth Science Class

These two classrooms are connected and we find four students who investigators cannot contact:

Here are missing students from Chris Mosier's class:

Sara Kirkpatrick

Robin Clark¹⁹

Here are missing students from Cheryl Mosier's class:

Michael Mallon

Nancy Stegall²⁰

One thing about the choir room students is that there are not many of them and there are more unaccounted for than accounted for. Another side note is remembering from the, "Accomplices" chapter is that CHS student Adam Foss talked about being caught in a crossfire between the Vocal Choir Room and the Science Hall.

This witness gives an indication that Harris and Klebold are firing at students, and other students walk into the gunfire, or the two suspects are firing at the cops and students walk into the gunfire. It may be that Harris and Klebold are firing at cops in the hallway, but JCSO makes no claim of this in their official report. Yet later in the week following the massacre, JCSO sheriff John Stone claimed they had officers in there immediately!

Students in this area observe this crossfire, know there are more than two suspects, and decide to keep quiet about the observation, or worse, maybe these students have no choice but to be quiet, if you know what I mean.

OTHERS WHO COULD NOT BE CONTACTED

CHRISTOPHER COLLIN BEHNER

An investigator from JCSO finds that Christopher's number is no longer in service when he calls to contact Christopher. The investigator contacts U.S. West to obtain a new number for this witness. U.S. West informs the investigator the new number is unlisted and is unavailable to him. The investigator determined that this student had no viable information to share since he was in the same class with other students who did not observe anything. Then there was no reason to attempt further contacts with this student.

Finally, an investigator did get a hold of this student but he could not provide any information that would be helpful.

Then why did this student or his parents change their phone number? Why did investigators determine that they would not get any new information then go ahead and try to contact this student anyway?

I would say that this is a case of illogical thinking since most students huddled under desks while a brave few did look out the window in the classroom door, maybe this student was just that brave one, and yet they chose not to attempt to find and contact this witness initially! There is no hint that investigators are asking questions about students who change their numbers and disappear.

Why is there a lack of interest by JCSO over these strange occurrences?²¹

TIFFANY CHAMANZAD

An investigator from JCSO tried to contact Tiffany for an interview, but found like other students that her number is no longer in service. When this investigator contacted U.S. West, he found that the number is unlisted and unpublished and the investigator cannot have the information.

The investigator notes that since this student was hiding with other students, he does not believe that this student could provide any good information.²²

JESSICA EVANS

JCSO investigator Gallegos attempts to call Jessica Evans but she never responds to his call. According to the document release by JCSO, Jessica was attending science class at the time of the massacre.²³

STEPHANIE MARTIN

JCSO investigator Wyatt tried to contact Stephanie in regards to her observations at Columbine High School but was unable to do so. The investigator determines that after talking to her teacher, Chris Mosier, that she would not be able to provide anything useful to the investigation.²⁴

KERRY CASPERSON

JCSO investigator Steve Lucero tried to contact Kerry Casperson but to no avail. He concluded after talking with others in her group that she indeed went to Leawood Park with the rest of her class. That is the only sheet on file for Kerry Casperson. There is no indication that any investigator tried to contact her since.²⁵

LACEY DEAL

Of all the students investigators cannot contact, this one might have met with foul play. JCSO investigator Steve Lucero tried several times to contact Lacy Deal at the number given in the school records. The number according to the investigator belongs to a U.S. Bank in Northglenn. Investigators leave messages at that number requesting someone there who knows Lacey Deal contact them. Investigators never receive a return call from that number. The second phone number on record is for Lacey Deals' mother and the number turns out to be to St. Luke's Hospital. Hospital staff told investigator Lucero that they are not aware of anyone by the name of Marie Viets, which is the name of Lacey's mother.

Investigator Lucero contacts Deputy Neil Gardner, inquires about the phone numbers, and Gardner says the school has the same numbers as the Columbine Task Force!

Deputy Gardner also advises investigator Lucero that Lacey Deal is registered for school this year (this report was written four months after the massacre on 8-11-99) but has not shown up for classes to date!

In his notes investigator Lucero shows that there is a relative phone number for Lacey Deal by the name of Susan Cummins, however when Lucero called and spoke with this person, she denies knowing a Lacey Deal!

Just what is going on here with this Columbine student? How is she attending, or supposed to be, and Columbine with fake phone numbers and nobody in the school notices this little discrepancy?

Why did investigator Lucero not take this further and try to find out where this student went and whether she may have become a victim of foul play after April 20, 1999?

Also, why did investigators not go to her house to find out what happened to this girl?²⁶

RYAN WAGENKNECHT

Sgt. Richard Webb of JCSO tried to contact Ryan Wagenknecht, a Columbine student who, the record shows, was in Geometry class on April 20, 1999. However, the investigator found that the number was not good!²⁴

Yet Investigator Reker reports that substitute teacher George Sneddon claims this student was in his class! This investigator also determines that Jennifer Jones (see below), Carly Croft, and Matthew Hudson are also in this class but is unable to contact them.²⁷

What happened to these students and why no follow up by investigators?

DAVID KAMM

An investigator tries to contact David Kamm about another student, Dave Brent, but is unable to contact Kamm. Strangely enough, the investigator makes a note to confirm with the FBI that David Kamm is an informant! Investigator Schoschke also notes that the phone number given by David Kamm actually belongs to Seth Henzey, though there is nothing in the file that identifies who this Seth Henzey is.²⁸

ELLEN RITTER

JCSO investigator Schoschke also attempted to contact a woman by the name of Ellen Ritter but to no avail. The investigator notes that visits to her apartment have no response and she never returns messages. Investigator Schoschke also notes that there is no "Ellen Ritter" listed in the phone book!²⁹

MATTHEW FAUCET

JCSO Sgt. Webb tried unsuccessfully to locate Matthew Faucet but found that he had moved with no forwarding address. The investigator notes that this is a student but does not explain in his file his connection to the Columbine massacre.³⁰

SARAH KIRKPATRICK

An investigator from JCSO tried to contact this student but found that her number is out of service and that she has moved with no forwarding address.¹⁹

NOEL PORTER

JCSO investigator Sgt. Webb stated in his file on this witness that another investigator, Sgt. Tom Conroy tried to contact Noel Porter by phone and in person, but to date this witness has not responded.³¹

JENNIFER JONES

JCSO investigator Sgt. Webb tried to contact this witness but found that a phone number given for her was a fax machine number.³²

JENNIFER SIMPSON

Investigator Wygart tried unsuccessfully five times to contact this student.³³

CRYSTAL LOVE

Colorado Bureau of Investigations officer Larry Brown tries to contact Crystal Love but with no success. He also tries to contact Esther Spence and Kerry Spence but equally with no luck.

There may be a good reason why this investigator could not contact Kerry Spence; JCSO's master sheet does not list a "Kerry Spence" as being a student. The only name they have for the last name, "Spence" is Esther Spence!³⁴

CRAIG MASON

Investigator Petersen from JCSO follows up on a lead for Craig Mason by calling the home where he speaks with Craig's mother Juanita Mason. Juanita tells the investigator that she will have Craig call back, but this student never does. Upon follow-up contact by phone, Inv. Petersen did not receive a call back and when he visited the home, nobody would answer the door.³⁵

These actions by witnesses to the Columbine massacre beg a serious question: What did these students fear about contact by investigators?

THOSE OFF-LIMITS

These next students are not missing or dead (though after all these years they might be) but are students who after April 20, 1999 were undergoing "counseling" or found themselves in psychiatric care facilities and were too traumatized to talk to investigators. The reason that they are included here is that since investigators made no effort after initially contacting parents or guardians requesting to interview these students, we really have no idea where they are or if what their parents say is true. Since the parents themselves draped what amounts to a large blanket over the cover-up of the truth of the Columbine saga, the public may never know what happened to the students whose parents claim they were too traumatized to speak or were seeking therapy or inpatient care.

ADAM ASHTON

Investigators note that Adam is in Mr. Bundy's math class on April 20, 1999. An investigator attempts to contact this student. But found that this student will not contact investigators even though his mother stated that he would do so.³⁶

JESSICA CAVE

An investigator from JCSO calls the number listed for Jessica Cave. Her mother requests to speak for her. Kit Harmon, Jessica's mother states that she wants to keep the contact with her family to a minimum due to the trauma they suffer from this event. Kit Harmon told the investigator that her son David Cave knew teen suspect Eric Harris and had been Eric's boss at Tortilla Wraps (where according to the Harris Records, Eric Harris worked before Blackjacks Pizza) and that the massacre at Columbine had triggered her son's psychological condition. She further told the investigator that her son had been committed to a hospital for that psychological condition.

Kit Harmon told the investigator that her daughter was in science class the day of the massacre and hid with other students in the green house for three to four hours before rescue by SWAT. This was all Kit Harmon had to say about her children and any experiences they may have had that day.³⁷

ROBERT DIERKEN

This next student let his presence known to an investigator for JCSO. Robert calls Officer Gallegos of the Jefferson County Sheriff's Office and tells him that he has been checking messages on his home phone. He says that after listening to a message from this officer he is calling to say he and his family are traveling from state to state and he did not know they would be from day to day.

The officer determines in his report that since the other fifty students that Robert was hiding with that day in the school provided like accounts, which this witnesses account would've with the others so that there was no need to interview this witness.

When was the last time you went on vacation and just went state to state without knowing where you were going?

Sounds like this witness and his parents are on the run from whatever forces may be trying to harm Columbine witnesses. It also sounds like he was telling the investigator that he was off-limits and did not want to be interviewed.³⁸

CORI MARTINEZ

Investigator Brooks from JCSO contacted parent Tony Martinez about his daughters' observations on April 20, 1999. Mr. Martinez told the investigator that his daughter suffers trauma by the events of that day and said that his daughter refuses to speak about that day but that he would try to get her to speak with an investigator.

JCSO officer Wygant states in his report on Chris Mosier's Earth Science class that Kara Barnstable, Nancy Stegall, and Michael Mallon attend the class. However, he cannot make contact with these students. After talking with Mr. Mosier, he found that their actions and observations are the same as others so there was no further need to contact these students!³⁹

ADAM ASHTON

An investigator from JCSO contacts the parents of Adam Ashton and tells them that he has tried several times to contact Adam, but Adam has not returned his calls. The investigator notes that both of his parents assure the investigator that he will call but never does. The investigator also notes that this student was in Mr. Bundy's math class.⁴⁰

CHRISTINE HILDEBRANDT

JCSO investigator Petersen tried several times by phone to contact Christine Hildebrandt but to no avail. He also went to the home of this student several times and left business cards

with her father Robert Hildebrandt and Mr. Hildebrandt told the investigator that he would have his daughter call, but according to the investigation file she never does.⁴⁰

For students who investigators believe could not provide good information, their parents sure moved quickly to delist their numbers and in at least one case, hit the road in what appears to be an attempt to avoid investigators. In addition, many of the witnesses who did not observe anything sure do not want to talk with investigators. It makes one wonder if they really did observe something, something that they dare not talk about publicly.

RUSSELL WOLFE

Investigator Luciano from JCSO contacts the home of Russell Wolfe. The investigator spoke with his mother, Carroll Wolfe who told the investigator that her son was still having a hard time dealing with the Columbine massacre and did not want to talk about it anymore.⁴¹

A CLEAN UP OPERATION FROM AFAR?

BASED ON WHAT RESEARCHERS KNOW ABOUT THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT AND ITS INTELLIGENCE AGENCIES, THE IDEA THAT ELEMENTS OF THE U.S. GOVERNMENT WOULD KILL WITNESSES EVEN YEARS AFTER THE GOVERNMENT OPERATION THEY WITNESS, IS NOT WITHOUT MERIT.

TAKE FOR INSTANCE THE STORY OF REGINA ROHDE WHO WAS AT COLUMBINE HIGH SCHOOL ON APRIL 20, 1999 AND WAS IN THE CAFETERIA WHEN THE MASSACRE BEGAN. EVEN THOUGH REGINA SURVIVES THE MASSACRE UNHARMED AND BELIEVES IT IS BEHIND HER, SHE FOUND HERSELF ONCE AGAIN AT THE MERCY OF A MADMAN BENT ON DEATH AND DESTRUCTION WHILE SHE WAS ATTENDING VIRGINIA TECH IN BLACKSBURG, VIRGINIA ON APRIL 16, 2007. AT VIRGINIA TECH, SUSPECT SEUNG -HUI CHEN OPENED FIRE AT A DORMITORY AND THEN WENT TO CLASSROOM BUILDINGS ON CAMPUS WHERE HE KILLED THIRTY-TWO STUDENTS.

IT DOES NOT END THERE WITH REGINA, HER FIANCÉ WAS WITH HER AT VIRGINIA TECH, KENNETH ELSNER, AND WHAT IS TOO COINCIDENTAL ABOUT THIS IS THAT HE TOO WAS A COLUMBINE STUDENT AT THE TIME OF THE APRIL 20, 1999 MASSACRE!⁴²

ACCORDING TO THE NEWS ARTICLE, REGINA IS HEADING OUT THE DOOR FOR SCHOOL AND WAS NOT ON CAMPUS THAT DAY. ALTHOUGH, WITH THE POSSIBLE ELIMINATION OF WITNESSES TO THE COLUMBINE MASSACRE, ONE HAS TO QUESTION WHETHER THE “CONTROLLERS” WHO WANTED THIS MASSACRE AT COLUMBINE ALSOUSED TO CHEN TO ELIMINATE COLUMBINE WITNESSES ATTENDING VIRGINIA TECH. IF YOU BELIEVE THAT THIS EXTREME TO JUST KILL ONE OR TWO COLUMBINE WITNESSES, THEN YOU NEED TO READ, “VATICAN ASSASSINS” BY ERIC JOHN PHELPS. YOU CAN ALSO READ WRITINGS BY SUCH NOTABLES COLONEL BO GRIETZ, AND OTHER FORMER AND RETIRED SPECIAL FORCES MEMBERS TO FIND OUT THAT THEIR BOSSES IN GOVERNMENT WILL BRING DOWN A PLANE OF TWO HUNDRED PEOPLE JUST TO ELIMINATE ONE PERSON.

CONCLUSIONS

Looking at the deaths listed at the beginning of this chapter, you will find that these deaths are suspicious in their nature. This is especially true when you have people claiming that they are going to investigate the Columbine massacre as in the case of Antwuane Johnson who investigating Columbine on behalf of Columbine parent Michael Shoels to find out what really happened at Columbine.

You might be asking why anybody would kill this man; after all, he is not a politician, a celebrity, or a law enforcement investigator, just a music producer. Yet he had one thing going for him that would have caught the attention of the media; he was black and so was Columbine victim, Isaiah Shoels.

Being black and attempting to find out what happened to a black victim at Columbine is more than enough to make him a target, especially in regards to what you will read in the, “Special Operations” chapter and the men dressed in black inside the school during the massacre. If Antwuane had a chance to find even a smidgen of what this author has found over

the past eight years, the Columbine investigation outcome might have turned out differently and a few people might be setting in jail today over the Columbine massacre.

That should convince even the extreme critic of this work that Antwuane became a target because of his ability to investigate Columbine and the media attention that would have drawn to him.

The two Subway victims may have seemed unrelated, but as I said earlier that Kunselman was in the Music class area, the same area that Adam Foss said, "We were caught in crossfire between the vocal Science Hall and the Vocal Choir Room. This is where witnesses observed men dressed in black running up and down the halls. More than likely again, Kunselman observed these men and someone had to silence him. Because Stephanie Hart was not at school, she was nothing more than collateral damage.

The next two victims are Greg Barnes, Theresa Miller both of whom witnessed the death of teacher Dave Sanders, and that a living suspect killed Dave Sanders and not Harris or Klebold. More than likely Theresa Miller and Greg Barnes observe these suspects that day and that is why they ended up dead. Never mind the nonsense that Barnes killed himself because of people blaming jocks for Columbine. Barnes certainly speaks about being depressed over the jock issue, but his observation of Dave Sanders. As far as Theresa Miller's fate, the government's ability to give people Cancer is well known and documented.

Now onto the missing witnesses whom I have dealt with in this chapter and what I think may have happened to these witnesses. There is no way to know for sure if any of these witnesses are missing due to foul play. It is possible that these witnesses just wanted to get away and forget the mess altogether. Yet there is no attempt by investigators to follow up to make sure that these witnesses were all right. In the case of student, Lacey Deal, she has registered for classes that fall, but she had yet to show up! Certainly, an investigator might think that at the very least, friends of Harris and Klebold may have wanted to get rid of her for being a witness to accomplices in the crime. Even if investigators did not honestly believe that Lacy and others are not witnesses to accomplices, you would think that the investigator would still want to know what happened to this girl and others who are missing.

It is well known that school districts are anal retentive about attendance. A missing student who has not shown up for classes is going to get the attention of the school district, and more than likely there is going to be a visit to the home of that student by a school official, and yet in this case there is no indication that was ever done!

Until these witnesses are found and give a statement as to what they know about Columbine and that can be included with the JCSO document release, then this author will continue to leave open the possibility that these witnesses met with foul play or saw something that made them afraid to talk and so they just disappeared.

This would be especially true regarding the crossfire in the Science Hall that Adam Foss spoke about to the news. If officers were in the building that early to engage the two suspects and maybe others, students would know there was something wrong later when this information never sees the light of day. They would simply want to walk away from the matter. Worse is that these "officers" may have been shooting at innocent students and that certainly would encourage students to disappear after being witness to this.

A good example of this is the student who calls an investigator from the road and says that he and his parents are going from state to state and he would not know his location at any given time.

This sounds like someone on the run from something. Yet it is strange that if he and his parents are on the run to escape the Columbine mess, that he would even dare think about calling a JCSO investigator if he was scared of the cops.

Maybe he was scared of somebody other than the cops and the two dead suspects, maybe that somebody or somebody's are still out there.

We must also take into account the strange timeline problems and the possibility that this mess either started earlier in the morning or sometime the day before, quite possibly as a hostage situation. Knowing that government officials were willing to cut out much of the time of the crime spree of the suspects just to get it down to a half an hour, would make anybody run off into the night screaming, this author included!

In the next chapter, we examine evidence to suggest that someone other than Harris and Klebold may be responsible for the death of teacher Dave Sanders.

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MANY MISSING CHAPTERS

The Strange Case of Dave Sanders

Advanced Knowledge

Special Operations

The Trench Coat Mafia

BOOK III

MISSING CHAPTER:

Strange Days

WHITE HATS AND GIRLS WHO BELIEVE IN GOD

The secret of the library massacre

In this chapter, we will examine the reasoning for the two suspects or others for that matter to have gone into the library that day.

Reminding the reader that the time line is completely unbalanced, there is a good possibility that suspects; either Harris and Klebold, or other suspects, went into the library where a strange verbal exchange took place before the shooting began there which included looking for a jock or jocks in white hats and girls who believe in God.

When the two shooters entered the library, they ordered all jocks in white hats to stand up, and began asking girls if they believed in God. There is no doubt about this as students who fled the school from the library were telling the news media what the killers were saying. Internet rumors began over this behavior by the pair as it is whom many believe were seeking revenge on jocks for the teasing they got and after Christians because of their hatred of Christians. Many believe the motive for this is because Harris and Klebold were into the Gothic and neo-Nazi movement.

Even though there was no official explanation given for the reasoning behind the pair's entrance into the library and subsequent murder of students therein, logic would dictate that something motivated the killers to enter the library. JCSO would have you believe that it was all just random killing and the pair was not actually targeting anyone in particular, they just shot people because they were there to shoot.

However, what if there is an explanation for picking out those particular students? From what the media and JCSO have been telling us, there does not seem to be any real motive behind going into the library that day. In fact, it almost seemed like an afterthought on the part of the killers. Students, parents, teachers, and even law enforcement has speculated that if they really had wanted to kill a lot of jocks all they had to do was go down to the gymnasium and they would have had a field day. On the other hand, if they wanted to kill Christians, all they had to do

was go down the main hall to a small meeting area with tables to find a group of Christians that met every day at lunch and they would have the targets they wanted to kill.

Therefore, it begs the question of why the two killers went into the library. Does it really make sense?

It does if there is another motive, with that motive being that just maybe you had to find two people who fit that kind of description.

That leads to another theory that might work in this case, but it depends on whether you believe in the concept that there were others involved in the shooting. Did Harris and Klebold need to eliminate witnesses to a third suspect?

Could someone have seen the other suspect that would necessitate going into the library after “Christians” and “jocks?”

In the chapter, “Adult Supervision” you learn that there was an adult firing a weapon from the broken-out library window that day.

However, you might be asking, “Just who would have seen this “adult” that may have necessitated the two killers’ entry into the library in search of a jock in a white hat and a girl who believed in God?”

The answer to that lies with a student by the name of Brian Anderson and an art teacher by the name of Patti Nielsen. These two pivotal witnesses may have been the reason the killers went into the library that day.

THE PATTI NIELSEN STORY

On April 20, 1999 at about 11:20am, Patti Nielsen was on hall monitor duty in the north hall, near the back doors at the upper west end of the school. This is also near the library, which is just around the corner from the west upper doors. Nielsen notices a student at the west doors. The student summons Patti Nielsen to the door. This student told her about the student with the gun. He even stated that this person was “shooting a movie.” Patti at that point went out through the inner doors to the outer doors to tell the student it was not a “good idea” to have a gun, even if it was a cap gun on school property.

Before she could open the outer door, the person with the gun turned and shot her through the glass hitting her in the shoulder. As she tried to get a grasp what had just happened, another bullet came through the glass and hit the boy who had been watching the events; this student would turn out to be Brian Anderson. Realizing that this was no video production, Patti grabs Brian and runs around the corner to the library, where there is a phone to call 911.

Upon entering the library, she yells; “there’s a man with a gun” and goes behind the counter where the phone is to dial 911. According to Patti, students at first are ignoring her thinking it is a prank, and she yells at them to get under the tables. It was at this point that she could hear the gunfire in the hallway. As students began to get up and move to the door to see what going on, Patti asks, “Where’s Ms. Keating?” and then continues with the call. Knowing that the suspect was getting closer, Patti grabbed the phone set and crawled under the desk where a student had also taken refuge.

Here is a partial transcript from that day of Patti Nielsen’s call to 911:

“Yes, I’m a teacher at Columbine High School, and there is a student here with a gun. He just shot out a window. I believe... “...The school is in a panic, and I’m in the library. I’ve got students down. Kids under the table, kids. The teachers are trying to take control of things. We need police here.”

She began reciting The Lord’s Prayer, which the dispatcher told her to forget about doing, when the suspects entered the library. Suddenly the shooting began and Patti told the dispatcher she had to go, but left the phone connected to 911. The phone stays connected for another twenty-five minutes when for some unexplained reason, the connection ends. Patti would later deny that she cut connection with 911. However, for at least twenty-five minutes, authorities have an audio account of what happened in the library that day. If the connection had not been severed, perhaps they would have heard what happened to the two known killers as they supposedly met their fate in the library later that day.

Throughout the shooting in the library, Patti could hear the two shooters taunting students and then shooting them. They ordered jocks in white hats to stand up, then they asked girls if they believed in God, then they shot some more. Finally, Patti heard one of the shooters yell; "I'm out of ammunition, let's get down to the commons." However, the other replied, "I have one more thing to do."

One of the suspects walked over to where Patti was, picked up a chair, and smashed it down on top of the counter where she was hiding. At that point, the two suspects left the library. Most of the students still in the library saw this as a chance to escape and fled the library. However, Patti felt that she did not dare move from her hiding spot. After several moments, she could hear shots in the distance.

Patti crawled out from her hiding place only to see the carnage wrought by the two suspects. According to Patti, she could see a pair of tennis shoes sticking out from under a table, and even worse, blood everywhere. Nielsen believed that she was the only one left alive in the library, and didn't realize that many of the students had indeed escaped, and yet there were two left alive in the library, though seriously injured.

Wanting to move to a different hiding place, Patti spied a cupboard as she crawled around a corner. Patti crawled into the cupboard and hid, trying to close the door as much as she could to conceal herself. She looked at her watch, and it was 11:45am.

It was sometime later when Patti heard glass breaking, though she could not tell what time it was. Most likely, that is when student Patrick Ireland dove out the library window to the safety of SWAT officers below who were using an armored car to reach the library windows. Through a crack in the cupboard, Patti could see two older women who worked as library aides creeping past. Patti motioned to them and one of them said that they were going back to an inner room where they had been hiding. Patti considered joining them and then changed her mind thinking that the suspects would come back to the broadcasting room where the two aides are moving.

Patti looked at her watch. The first time she could actually read it in a while; it was 1pm.

Nielsen was worried that the two suspects would return and go to the broadcasting room that adjoined the library and broadcast their demands over the air, which is why she chose to stay where she was.

It was at this point that Patti heard commotion in the library and knew that the suspects were back.

Patti hears a reverberating shot at this time.

Patti believes that the library aides are dead due to the gunfire. Likewise, the aides believe Patti is dead.

According to Nielsen, "I didn't hear any conversation or any yelling, just rat-tat-tat."²

At 4pm the two library aides approached Nielsen and told her it was all right to come out, which she did hesitantly. When she exits the library, SWAT frisks her and then leads her out to a waiting ambulance where she paramedics examine her and then transport her to the hospital. Patti would not know until later that two of the dead in the library were the two suspects.²

That is the story of what happened to this art teacher on that day. However, as with other aspects of this case, there are lingering doubts about what happened in the library and at what time the events may have happened.

The big question concerning her experiences is:

WHY DID PATTI TELL STUDENTS THAT THERE IS A MAN WITH A GUN, AND THEN LATER TELL THE DENVER POST IN AN INTERVIEW THAT IT WAS A STUDENT? DID PATTI GET PRESSURE TO CHANGE HER STORY?

Patti's indication when she came into the library and yelled at students in the library that there was "a man with a gun," is further speculation about whom she saw outside the west doors of the school. In her statement, she refers to this person as a student, student's recollections however state it was a man she is identifying. Even to the Denver Post on June

12,1999, she refers to the person that she saw as man. However, in her statement to JCSO she says it was a student.

Later in the Rocky Mountain News article of June 12, 1999 she refers to the suspect she saw as Harris and refers to him as a “man” but then adds later in the same article that she saw a “boy” sitting in a hallway. She identified this boy as Klebold.

So why would she refer to Harris as a “man” but refer to Klebold as a “boy?”

Why when she ran into the library, did she say there, “Was a man with a gun” and then tell the dispatcher this person was a student?

Why did she change from a “man” to a student?

The only reason could be is that her statement had to conform to the two-suspect theories. Anything to the contrary throws the official line right out the window.

Let us look at what students had to say about the statement that Patti Nielsen made when she entered the library:

AUSTIN EUBANKS

“Austin Eubanks told IO as Patricia Nielsen went behind the main counter he recalled hearing the forenamed state. “That guy has a gun.”³

BRITTANY BOLLERUD

“Ms. Bollerud stated a teacher later identified as Peggy Nielsen came into the library and said there was a man with a gun.”⁴

ANDREW THOMAS FAIR

“Andrew said within moments after hearing the noises, a female teacher entered the library and said, “There’s a man with a gun!”⁵

JESSICA HOLLIDAY

“Jessica Holliday stated that it was at this point, she observed a teacher (unknown by name) enter the library via the east entrance and began screaming, “There’s a man with a gun, everyone under the table.”⁶

JOSHUA NATHAN LAPP

“All of the sudden a lady with a pink shirt and short curly hair Came in and said “everyone get down under their’s(a) a man with a gun.”¹⁶

RICHARD LEROY LONG

“Mr. Long said that Patty Nielsen was at the front desk on the phone. She indicated to Mr. Long that there were men shooting.”⁷

REBECCA PARKER

“The next thing Parker remembers was Miss Nielsen coming into the library and stating something to the effect of, “There’s a man in the school with a gun, where’s the phone?”⁸

Considering the possibility that it was a man that shot Mrs. Nielsen and not a student, do we find proof other than her statement? The answer is yes, there is proof! On JCSO’s FinalReport on CD-ROM, there is a photo in the photograph section titled, “Photos taken by neighbor of gunfire from the library.”¹

This photo should wake people up.

The Sheriff’s Department in their own caption below the picture state that this is Harris and Klebold shooting at rescue workers from the library window. However, look at the blowup of this photo in the center of this book under photo number 1 and you will see a man in his late forties or early fifties with grayish black hair and a black mustache at the window.

We see no Harris and no Klebold. There you have it, a “man” that is shooting at rescue workers from the library window. That bit of evidence has been right there all along on the Sheriff’s Department CD-ROM, and everybody looked right past it without a second glance.

Is the man in the photo the same one Nielsen speaks of when she enters the library that day? It would seem to be a good bet that they are the same. This would seem to support the chapter, "Adult Supervision" where I put forth the notion based on eyewitness testimony that an adult helped the pair as well as their accomplices commit the massacre at Columbine.

If it is the same man, then there is a good possibility that he was not supposed to appear to anybody. At least anybody that was supposed to live through the shooting. Now you have a likable scenario as why the two known suspects went into the library. They were there to find the two people who could identify this person and blow the whole gig. However, how would they know whom to look for when they got to the library?

Remember that Harris and Klebold attempt to find people wearing white hats and a girl who believes in God.

There you go. Nielsen was reciting the Lord's Prayer over the phone to 911 and Brian Anderson was wearing a white Nebraska baseball hat that day while observing the events going on outside the back doors.

The Brian Anderson description was easy enough to figure out. All this person had to do was tell the two killers to go in there, find a kid with a white Nebraska hat, and get rid of him because that is what this person would have seen as he was shooting through the doors at Brian Anderson.

However, Nielsen did not start reciting the Lord's Prayer until she got into the library and was on the phone with 911. How could he have known whom to look for in this situation? This is where things get a little conspiratorial. The only answer is they (the people involved in the shooting) would have to be monitoring the phone system!

But would that be possible for two high school kids and this adult male to do?

Probably not, but it would be nothing for a government agency to do if they so choose. However, before we go off on a jaunt about government conspiracies, lets for a moment deal

with why they were in the library in the first place. We can assume for a moment that this man had sent the two killers into the library to find a girl who believed in God and a boy in a white Nebraska hat. Then that would mean that they went into the library with a specific plan and were not simply roaming the school looking for people to shoot as JCSO has speculated in their published reports.

However, why would they randomly shoot students in the library who seemed to match the descriptions of the two witnesses?

Because this man saw these witnesses and was not a student, he would not know the identities of the persons he is looking at through the back west doors. He would only have a general description based on what he saw and could describe to the two killers. However, the question remains how he knows Nielsen is on the phone with 911. If we conclude that they (All the conspirators) are tapping the phone system, then he is hearing the conversation. He knows from her description that she is talking about him to the dispatcher. This would necessitate the elimination of these two witnesses as they could finger this man for being involved.

This is where the tragedy comes in to play. What if the only reason that people in the library were killed is because they were jocks who were wearing white hats and girls because they believed in God, and it were people who matched those descriptions the two killers were looking for that day? That would mean that those dead students are simply been in the wrong place at the wrong time. This would mean that the hatred of jocks and Christians either just happened to be coincidence on this day or there was a covert agenda to eliminate two people who fit those descriptions and the stories of the jock mentality and self-absorbed Christians was just a diversion.

For those that think that this is a stretch let me remind you that the two killers had enough explosives in the Commons area to wipe out that portion of the school including the library above it. Why would they even want to go into the library and waste ammo on students who were going to die in an inferno anyway when the bombs went off downstairs? There could only be one reason for their actions. They had to get to those two witnesses before they could

talk to anyone on the outside (Say over the phone to the police?). Fortunately, for Brian and Patti, the suspects did not get them, but unfortunately, for many others, they did get them. Another reason to think that they were after two specific people is what they said when they entered the library that day.

Let us read what Craig Scott reported.

CRAIG SCOTT

“He also heard one of them state, “get anyone with white hats.”⁹

Now why would the two killers have a concern with getting anyone with white hats, unless they wanted to cover their bases and cover the person they were working with outside. Remember, these two are supposed to be stone cold killers. I seriously doubt that they were only there to kill just certain people. Unless?

Here is another statement by a student who heard what the two killers said in the library.

EMILY WYANT

“Both gunmen kept yelling for people in white hats to stand up.”¹⁰

They were not yelling at all jocks to stand up or for that matter any jocks to stand up. They simply wanted the person that was standing at the back doors with a white hat on.

Let us read what Daniel Steepleton had to say, as he was one of the injured students in the library.

DANIEL STEEPLETON

“They demanded that kids with white ball caps stand up.”¹¹

Daniel was wearing a white hat that day. It is a good bet that many of the other dead or injured males also had on a white hat as well.

Let us read what another student had to say about what the killers said in the library.

CRYSTAL WOODMAN

“She heard one of the gunmen say, “Hey, you in the white hat.”¹²

Here is another example of who the two killers were looking for when they entered the library that day.

Here’s another statement by a student in the library that day.

HEIDI JOHNSON

“Johnson remembers one of the suspects say. “If you have a white on, get ready to die.”¹³

Could it be any clearer as to what their intentions are? They were not looking for all jocks, just those in white hats.

Steve Greenwood would also make a statement about what the killers said.

STEVE GREENWOOD

“Just get the kids with the white hats on.”¹⁴

There you have it. They were not concerned with everybody, just those with white hats. Since they didn’t have a name to go with the white hat, they just decided to eliminate everybody with a white hat and reduce the possibility of missing the one they absolutely had to get rid of that could identify their cohort outside.

Byron Kirkland also heard what the killers had to say to their intended victims.

BYRON KIRKLAND

“The gunmen also made a statement about shooting anyone with a hat.”¹⁵

Now let us go back to Patti Nielsen. There are even more questions concerning her observation outside the school. Let us look at them.

Why did Patti make the comment that she thought that the shooter was actually quite short, but then she heard that he was actually much taller?

Denver Post reporter Woody Paige interviewed Patti Nielsen on June 12, 1999. When reading her statement, you get the impression that she is trying to rectify what she saw and heard that day with the official conclusion. Patti Nielsen believed that the person was quite short, but found out later that he was quite tall.

Why does Nielsen think the suspect is short when JCSO claims the person she sees is actually tall? Does Nielsen see someone who is short and does not fit the description of Harris or Klebold?

Certainly, being an art teacher, Nielsen would have been able to determine his height even from a distance. Which she could not have been more than twenty or thirty feet from the suspect? I suspect that she is still trying to figure how she could be wrong about how tall the suspect was that shot at her. Maybe she is not wrong. Perhaps she is being "told" who the suspect is and how tall he is, since it has become apparent that JCSO is trying to cover up the existence of another suspect as I have proven in photo#1.

Upon talking with people from the Columbine area, I learned that they had been "advised" that what they saw and heard that contradicted the "official line" could not have been. It has become obvious that Patti Nielsen is not the only one "told" by officials what they observe.

So, what are the killer's motives?

The two known killers had to eliminate these two witnesses no matter the cost.

Why is Nielsen still alive if she was the intended target?

That question is even simpler to answer. Nielsen was hiding under the counter where the librarian would be standing at the checkout counter. This is a full-length counter with a skirt around the sides. The two killers could not see Nielsen hiding under and behind this counter. In her own statement she said that when the shots started getting closer, she took the phone and ducked down under the counter to avoid detection.

Brian Anderson too escaped detection by hiding in a back room of the library that day.

WHY DID THE GUNMEN ONLY ASK GIRLS IF THEY BELIEVED IN GOD?*

Throughout the ordeal in the library, the two killers only asked girls if they believed in God. This much we know and even became a source of conflict as to which girl in the library answered yes that day. However, I am not going to go into the conflict over which girl said she believed in God. I am going to deal with why these two only asked girls if they believed in God. Certainly if you consider that the two killers hated everybody, then it makes sense for them to kill all Christians, not just girls who believed in God. If my theory holds true, then there can only be one reason why they only asked girls if they believed in God. That is because they were looking for one girl, a girl who was on the phone to 911 and reciting the Lord's Prayer as she spoke to the dispatcher. That girl is Patti Nielsen. Just like with the boy in the white hat who the killers had to be eliminate, so to must the girl on the phone who is reciting the Lord's Prayer.

HOW COULD THE TWO KILLERS HAVE MISTAKEN NIELSEN FOR A STUDENT?

If you have ever seen a photo of Patti Nielsen, then you know just how young she looks at thirty-five. The person who directed the two killers into the library could have easily mistaken her for a student. Eric and Dylan only know they are looking for a Christian girl. Since they did not see this witness themselves and did not know who she was, they would have simply killed every girl that they knew who believed in God, and any other girl they didn't know who they thought from manner of dress, to what they were carrying (bible, cross,etc.) that looked like they were a Christian. That would tip them off as to whether they were looking at a Christian or not as they passed through the library.

Let us read some of the statements by witnesses in reference to girls who said they believe in God.

LINDSAY ELMORE

“Lindsay stated that she heard one of the suspects ask a girl “do you believe in God?” The girl replied “yes”. The suspect then said, “Why do you believe in God”? Lindsay stated that the girl said something about because of her parents. The suspect or suspects Then shot the girl.”¹⁸

Here is another statement from a student that heard what was said in reference to belief in God.

JESSICA HOLLIDAY

“Eric then asked someone (a female) if they believed in God. The female answered in the affirmative and Holliday thought that that person was shot.”^{6B}

Below is another statement by a student as to what she heard in the library in reference to a killer asking someone if they believed in God.

HEATHER JACOBSON

“Heather Jacobson then recalled one of the suspects Asking Valeen Schnurr. “Do you believe in God?”¹⁹

This is just further confirmation that they were looking for a specific person who believed in God, not all people who were Christians.

Nielsen describes a suspect with a beret or stalking hat, yet JCSO does not list such an item in evidence. Where is this beret or stalking hat in the evidence list?

This has been a source of conflicting information not only from the library witnesses, but witnesses in other parts of the building as well. Some eyewitnesses did talk about shooters wearing hats, berets, and even masks that day. I think that the reason that they are not in JCSO inventory is simple, the other people involved in the shooting were wearing these items and they left the school with them. It is the only conclusion that fits the facts of the case.

WHY IN NIELSEN'S FIRST AND SECOND INTERVIEWS DID SHE NOT SAY ANYTHING ABOUT KNOWING THE TWO SUSPECTS HAD KILLED THEMSELVES IN THE LIBRARY, BUT WITH AN INTERVIEW WITH KATE BATTEN, SHE DESCRIBED “A FEELING” THAT THE TWO SUSPECTS

HAD SHOT THEMSELVES IN THE LIBRARY? IS THERE PRESSURE FROM AUTHORITIES FOR NIELSEN TO CHANGE HER STORY?

Throughout the investigation, there have been accusations by parents, teachers, and students, that authorities coerce them into changing their stories, and even their whereabouts to fit the official story of that day. Nielsen in her statement seems to be holding to her story about what she saw until Kate Batten of JCSO interviews her. It is here that she begins to change her story or at the very least wonder what really happened to the two suspects later in the afternoon when they supposedly killed themselves in the library.

To add confusion to the matter is the fact that the story began to change as the days and weeks wore on. Suddenly it was no longer jocks in white hats, just jocks. Then the story changed to all Christians, not just girls. Even statements in the JCSO document release only add to the confusion, as some students do not describe the two killers as saying those words while others do. This could be simply due to confusion or inability to hear exactly what the suspects are saying. Also, remember that people interpret what they hear and see, and not everyone is accurate at describing their experiences in situations like these. Any police officer can tell you about witnesses giving varied descriptions of the same event.

Just what was the mission of the suspects at this point?

To get to these two witnesses before they could get on a phone and call someone who could blow their accomplices identity.

The other problem is the fact that the only photo of this person is he shooting a gun from the library window at rescue workers that day. That brings an interesting question to mind.

Why if he sent the two killers into the library, would he then venture there himself since he did not want anybody to identify him?

The answer to that lies with how the “perfect” shooting was starting to unravel from the failed detonation of the bombs in the cafeteria to the two killers’ inability to kill more people than they did. Perhaps he figured it was no longer worth worrying about and decided to help his partners in crime complete their mission.

Only then does it begin to make sense as to what they were doing in the library and why this accomplice ended up there too.

Now that we have read what Patti Nielsen said about her observations both inside and outside the school, let us look at the second witness who the suspects may have been after that day, Brian Anderson.

BRIAN ANDERSON

Brian stated that he was heading towards the west upper doors that day to exit in-route to the student parking lot with Jenny Matthews and a male student who he could not identify. Brian walked outside the inner doors to just inside the outer set of doors and was about to go outside when he noticed two white males standing outside the building near the northwest corner of the library. Brian recognized the first white male as Eric Harris and described him as wearing a white shirt, black BDU's and a black baseball cap with the letters KMDF or something similar. He said that Harris was holding what looked to him like machine gun, which he described as "long."

Brian said that Harris was leaning over a chain link fence and was shooting "down" at people from his position. Brian also noticed that Harris was wearing some type of black vest with straps in the back.

Brian then identified the second suspect as Dylan Klebold, which Klebold was a few feet farther away from Harris, and that Klebold was wearing a black trench coat and an Avalanche ball cap on backwards. Curiously, Brian told the investigator that Klebold was not wearing a facemask. He also said that Klebold was facing away from him. It appeared to Brian that Klebold was reloading a shotgun.

At this time, Harris turned and fired at Brian and he turned and ran back into the school, turned right in the library hallway and ran to the library with his friends. He then told the investigator that he saw a female teacher enter the library with them and run to the phone to call 911 and crawled under a desk. This of course would be teacher Patti Nielsen.

He along with his friends and teacher Peggy Dodd entered a back storage area where they waited with Peggy Dodd, finally leaving the storage room sometime later, leaving Brian and his friends there where they could hear the gunshots and explosions.

Brian also mentioned while in the storage room he could see Harris and Klebold run by the room as it had a window in the door.

Brian told the investigator that at no time did he see a third suspect and that the only two who entered the library were Harris and Klebold.

That was his statement to a JCSO investigator on 4-26-99. However, as with other students he would be interviewed again about his observations.

On 4-29-99 JCSO investigator Russell would interview Brian again about his observations on April 20.

Here he states that he was walking towards the library with Jenny Matthews when he saw a female teacher who is sitting in the hallway near the library. This teacher told them to get out of the hallway. He then heard yelling in the school and this is when he went towards the west upper doors to exit the school. He and Jenny then went out the inner doors to just inside the outer doors when like he said in his first statement Harris turned and fired at him. His statement is pretty much the same where he describes Harris and Klebold.

At this point, he and Jenny go back inside the school and race to the library where he encounters a kid with a green ball cap who he thinks is a sophomore. He also meets up with Peggy Dodd who takes them to a back storage area to hide and then sends them out of this room through the emergency exit to awaiting police.

Brian told this investigator that Peggy Dodd stayed in the library to help get students out.

When asked by the investigator why Harris shot him he replied, "Because I was wearing a white hat." He further explained that many athletes wear white hats to school.

That ended his second statement to police.

From the get go you can see the problem with his statement. In his first statement, he claims that he was going outside to the student parking lot when he encounters shots by the outer double doors and in fact never mentions Nielsen until he gets into the library. Then in his

second statement, he claims that a teacher told him to get out of the hallway and then he can hear yelling inside the school and he tries to exit the doors where Harris and Klebold were located.

Why is there difference in his statements to authorities? Did he just remember everything out of order or is there something more sinister going on here? What about his first statement concerning Peggy Dodd and the fact that she left the library in fear for her life and yet in his second statement he claims that she stayed in the library and told him and Jennifer to go out an emergency exit?

What about a teacher telling him to get out of the hallway and then he hears yelling in the school? Does this prove that the shooting started both inside and outside of the school? What about this teacher he saw in the hallway, was this Patti Nielsen?

Obviously, he does not identify a suspect other than the two blamed of this incident, so why the change in his story? Could he have actually seen the “man” that Nielsen alludes to in her statement?

In his first statement, his destination was the parking lot outside yet in his second statement, he gives the indication that he was actually going to the library with Jenny Matthews.

Why did he change his story in the second statement? Is there someone outside the school that he does not want to talk about to authorities?

What would have stopped him from identifying this man if he actually saw him with the two killers? Could he know something that gives him an edge? Is there somebody else connected to this shooting that keeps him from speaking about this “man?”

What I’m talking about here is the fact that he looks an awful lot like Robyn Anderson and that of all the Anderson’s listed at Columbine his address and that of Robyn’s are the only two blacked out.

Are Robyn and Brian Anderson brother and sister? Due to her connections to the two killers, did he know something that would have helped her avoid prosecution for helping to buy the guns used in the shooting?

Could it be that there is a little blackmail going on here? If he identifies this suspect then his sister goes to jail. On the other hand, is it more likely that he makes a deal to keep quiet about this “man” and JCSO forgets about prosecuting Robyn? Could it be that JCSO does not want anybody to make the connection here between Robyn Anderson and Brian Anderson? Either way both sides would be blackmailing each other thereby insuring that, nobody would ever know the truth about this accomplice.

How else could you explain how Robyn Anderson got off on the charges that she helped buy the guns for the massacre? Even though she claims in her statement that she did not actually hand over the money it really would not matter, she was privy to an illegal gun sale and that would put her in the hot seat no matter what. That is unless JCSO and the State of Colorado know of Brian’s observations and find themselves in a catch-22 situation. If they prosecute, Brian goes public, if they do not Brian conveniently forgets about this “man” forever, but it leaves a vulnerable witness who could talk in the future. This is not to mention what happens if somebody else talks about this accomplice and forces Brian Anderson into an admission. This would thereby put JCSO into a situation that they could not politically and some say legally escape legal liability.

In addition, what about his strange statement to the investigator as to why he thought Harris shot him and that it was because he was wearing a white hat. He then goes into the thing of where all jocks at Columbine wear a white hat.

Is he alluding to something sinister in this statement? Did he know the real reason that Harris and Klebold entered the library that day? Alternatively, was he just being sarcastic?

In his next statement to an Arvada investigator, he talks about the boys apprehended in Clement Park that day and investigators seem worried that he might actually trying to pin blame on them for the Columbine shooting. These investigators became even more concerned when Brian talked with Mike Rosen on KHOW on April 21, 1999 where he talked about these three. Why were they worried about Brian making a public statement? Were they worried that he might identify this “man” that was obviously on the scene that day?

CONCLUSIONS

This adult observes Patti Nielsen and Brian Anderson and not knowing their names he would have given the teen suspects as good a description that he could. He also describes Patti Nielsen saying the Lord's Prayer over the phone, which would have alerted this man to what Nielsen's religious background, was. The two suspects would have gone into the library looking for a male who they thought was a jock because of the fact that he was wearing a white Nebraska hat that would have given this adult the idea that this male was a jock. He would have also told the two teens to find a Christian girl who may have been describing him to the police because she was saying the Lord's Prayer.

I believe that this is how Harris and Klebold ended up in the library and why they targeted certain students and not all students. This adult ordered the two teens to go looking for the two witnesses that saw him outside the school and prompted one of the biggest cover-ups in the history of America.

In closing of this chapter, I think it is safe to say that the two killers probably never had any intention of going into the library that day. That is until their plans started to go haywire, starting with Nielsen and Anderson seeing their cohort in crime outside the back doors of the school. From there it was downhill from there for everybody, and probably started a chain reaction that led to the events in the library.

In the end, nobody should really blame Patti Nielsen for entering the library and possibly causing the suspects to follow her. It was really the closest room with a phone for Nielsen to use to make the emergency call. What I am saying is that the two killers had a very direct motive for going into the library and the photo in the center section definitely proves the existence of at least one more accomplice in the events of April 20, 1999. An accomplice I might add that must remain unidentifiable to authorities.

As you have read the end of this chapter, you may have noticed that accomplices go into the library around 11:20am. Since we know the time line is quite different from the official version, then it begs to question whether Harris and Klebold venture into the library at all. It is possible because of the time line that Harris and Klebold were not even at the school when the

massacre started. The idea that this strange “man” may have sent accomplices into the library to take out two witnesses who could identify him may seem to undermine the chapter itself, but it does not. The possibility exists to suggest that friends of the two teens accused of this crime are the ones in the library that day to eliminate Brian Anderson and Patti Nielsen. Identification of the other suspects would not matter as they were just teens themselves, but an adult, a much older adult at that, has to remain anonymous to authorities.

One last note, the fact that this man was able to hear Nielsen speaking on the phone even though he is not in the room with her suggest he somehow listening in on the conversation remotely. This suggests that he is a government agent.

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MANY MISSING FILES

From here, we only find broken or incomplete links.

There are four labeled, "LINK"

None of them link anywhere except back to the main page.

It appears as though this is the end!

RIP 4/20/1999