



PENN JONES' **THE CONTINUING INQUIRY**

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Another Tragedy For Kennedy Family

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Members of Kennedy family pray at the grave of President John F. Kennedy Thursday at Arlington National Cemetery, a day after the death of David Kennedy. Front row, from left: Robert F. Kennedy Jr., Ethel Kennedy, Matthew Maxwell Tay-

lor Kennedy, Michael L. Kennedy and Kara Anne Kennedy. Authorities in Florida today revealed that "significant amounts" of drugs, but no alcohol, were found in David Kennedy's body.

Agent 179: The Making of a Dirty Rumor

by

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On January 22, 1964 the Warren Commission was called into emergency session to consider information received by chief counsel J. Lee Rankin from the Attorney General of Texas, Waggoner Carr.¹ This information was that Lee Harvey Oswald was an undercover agent of the FBI whose identification number, 179, was even specified. The call was a bombshell for the Commission, to say the least. The very idea that the agency providing most of the investigative reports to the Commission might have had such a relationship to Oswald was extremely disturbing to the Commissioners, who treated it as a "dirty rumor" requiring immediate scrutiny. When Carr and his Texas colleagues, including Assistant District Attorney William Alexander, came to Washington to discuss the "rumor," it turned out that the source of their information was the work of a Houston newspaper reporter, Lonnie Hudkens.² However, Hudkens later reported that the source of his information was the Dallas County Sheriff's office, whose source in turn was none other than Assistant District Attorney William Alexander.³

It thus appears that members of the local Dallas law enforcement establishment were responsible for starting and propagating the "dirty rumor." If they were so responsible, this behavior would be consistent with an apparent pattern of activity of these persons designed to blame the FBI in some way for the assassination. Immediately after the assassination, DPD chief Jesse Curry complained of the failure of the FBI to warn the DPD about the possibly threatening presence of Oswald in Dallas.⁴ Only later under pressure from the FBI in Washington did Curry "retract" this statement. Later the DPD was able to produce a memorandum by Lieutenant Jack Reville describing an encounter with FBI agent James Hosty in the City Hall basement at around 3:00 p.m. on November 22.⁵ As Reville and Hosty were both leaving their cars in the basement garage to go upstairs where a "suspect" was being interrogated, Hosty supposedly approached Reville with the rather breathless exclamation that "a Communist," Lee Harvey Oswald, had murdered the President and that the FBI had information that Oswald was "capable" of committing such an act. This conversation was supposedly witnessed by DPD detective V.J. Brian, who wrote a memorandum to that effect.⁶ My first reaction to this strange tale was to suspect that Hosty's reference to a "Communist" killing the President was part of a pre-arranged Red scare designed to blame the Soviet Union and/or Castro Cuba for the assassination. In the light of the strangeness of DPD behavior otherwise in relation to Oswald's FBI connections I have to wonder about the authenticity of this encounter. If the FBI did have this kind of pre-assassination knowledge about Oswald, it is utterly inconceivable to me that the FBI agent most personally responsible for failure to share that knowledge would blurt out any such admission to an official of the DPD.

Another suspicion in the same direction centers around the circumstances of the discovery of Hosty's name, address, phone number and license plate number in Oswald's notebook.⁷ For reasons best known to itself, the DPD held onto this notebook, supposedly found on November 22, until November 27 before relinquishing it to the FBI.⁸ A forger working for the DPD may well have written in this information for precisely the purpose of compromising the FBI. Once the FBI had the notebook with the Hosty notation, there is little doubt that the Bureau attempted to conceal that notation from

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other investigative agencies. In one report by an FBI agent (Robert Gemberling) prepared for the Warren Commission on December 23, 1963, the Hosty notation was omitted, although the entries on all other pages of the notebook were included in the report. On February 11, 1964 Gemberling submitted a new report on the matter which included the information on the Hosty notation.¹⁰ When J. Edgar Hoover testified to the Commission in May of 1964 he was asked to explain the discrepancy in the two reports and suggested lamely that the first report was prepared strictly for "investigative purposes of the FBI" and that knowledge of Hosty's visit to the Paine home in Irving was already well known to the FBI.¹¹ The House Select Committee in 1978 demolished that "explanation" when it noted that there were plenty of other items included in the December 23 report that had no discernible "investigative purpose."¹² As Meagher notes, Marina Oswald was asked about the Hosty entry in her Warren Commission testimony of February 3, eight days before the February 11 report from the FBI. "The channel by which the Commission first became aware of the Hosty entries in Oswald's notebook remains unknown, although clearly it was from a source other than FBI reports".¹³ It is pretty clear to me that this unknown "channel" was none other than the same group of Dallas cowboys who came to Washington after January 22 to air the "FBI informant" charge. If, as I suspect, their DPD colleagues "planted" the Hosty notations in Oswald's notebook, they would certainly want to see that the Warren Commission was not spared this "incriminating" information about an FBI agent.

If the "information" on the No. 179 informer, the Reville/Hosty confrontation and the Hosty notebook entries were DPD fabrications, what could have been the motive for this behavior? My interpretation of this follows closely that of George O'Toole.¹⁴ Though O'Toole doesn't use the term, he describes a likely pattern of blackmail of the FBI by agents of the Dallas police establishment. Although some agents of the FBI may well have been frame-up conspirators and maybe even assassination ones, I presume that many if not most agents of the FBI were attempting to conduct an honest and thorough investigation. If such investigations could uncover DPD complicity in the assassination conspiracy, the motives of such counter-attacks on the FBI are obvious enough. The message from the DPD to the FBI of these actions may well have been: "back off, because if you don't we have plenty of information to embarrass the bureau."

There are a couple of possible difficulties with this interpretation. We might, in the first place, want to note that none of the "information" about Oswald's relation to the FBI that we have been discussing is really incriminating of an actual FBI involvement in the assassination conspiracy. Rather the information would be designed to "embarrass" the Bureau that it had misjudged the character of an assassin-to-be in its selection of an agent, that the FBI had been negligent in not sharing its information on Oswald with the DPD and the Secret Service. One might well wonder if the mere fact of such "embarrassment" would be a sufficient lever for the blackmailing power of the DPD. On this point, we should perhaps note that, as O'Toole points out, J. Edgar Hoover was a bachelor whose "child" was the FBI and that he had spent his whole career with the Bureau building up its image as an invincible and infallible police agency.¹⁵ As investigators learned many years later, there was indeed a wave of terror within the Bureau after the assassination in which Hosty and many other agents were severely disciplined, supposedly for the inadequacy of their post-assassination "investigations."¹⁶ The injunction "don't embarrass the Bureau" was the operative rule within the FBI, and its agents may have feared the Director's wrath as information of the "informer" relation of Oswald and the Bureau came to light.

A second reasonable question about the FBI/Oswald "information" as a blackmailing operation is why the FBI could not have defended itself by demonstrating the spurious nature of this hypothetically fabricated information. Could the Bureau not have pointed out the opportunities for DPD fabricating of the Hosty entries during the several days that the notebook was withheld from the FBI, the psychological implausibility of the ludicrous DPD version of the Hosty/Reville encounter, the unlikelihood of the reporter or William Alexander having the "information" on Oswald's undercover status that was put forth? A blackmailer can blackmail only if he or she has information on a person that will stand up to independent scrutiny. In other words, there has to be some fire behind the smoke of a blackmailer's claim if the operation is to be successful. In the current instance, I have to believe that there was such an "embarrassing" if not incriminating FBI/Oswald relation. This should clarify what I am arguing here: I do not suggest that Oswald did not have such a relationship with the FBI, only that the indications thereof produced by the DPD were fabrications. There are other indications of such a relationship, perhaps indications of which the Texans were unaware or which they could not otherwise use for their blackmailing purposes.

A number of these indications center around Oswald's alleged activities in New Orleans in the summer of 1963. One of these concerns Oswald's rather peculiar behavior upon his arrest on August 9 after a street scuffle with a Cuban exile, Carlos Bringuier. He asked to speak with a local FBI agent for the purpose of "supplying to him information with regard to his activities with the FPCC in New Orleans."¹⁷ An FBI agent, John Quigley, complied with the request and, according to Quigley's report, Oswald supplied him with a great deal of misinformation on his personal biography.¹⁸ Although the New Orleans FBI denied any prior contact with Oswald, Quigley had in fact reviewed his file during the Soviet Union "defector" episode;¹⁹ and Quigley's superior, agent Milton Kaack had, according to Oswald's New Orleans landlady, questioned her about Oswald within three weeks of his arrival in New Orleans (in April or May).²⁰

The House Select Committee in 1978 considered---and rejected---the claims of three New Orleans citizens who independently claimed to have observed evidences of an Oswald undercover relationship with the FBI. A clerk in the FBI office, William Walter, claimed to have seen a file in that office identifying Oswald as an undercover agent.²¹ A New Orleans bar owner, Orest Pena, claimed that he had frequently seen Oswald in the company of a New Orleans FBI agent, Warren DeBruyes, and that DeBruyes had threatened him against revealing this information to the Warren Commission.²² Finally, Adrian Alba, at whose garage across from Oswald's place of employment he supposedly came to lounge and read gun magazines, told of two occasions of having seen men that he believed to be FBI agents passing envelopes to Oswald.²³ The Committee discredited each of these stories by indicating their lack of corroboration by others. They also engaged in some Catch 22 logic suggesting that the failure of these men to "come forward" with their information until many years after the assassination compromised their credibility. The "catch" is in the Committee's expressed doubt that an Oswald/FBI relation could have existed without "anyone" coming forward during all these years to reveal the relationship. Those like Walter, Pena and Alba who did come forward don't count because they waited so long.

If there were any doubt of FBI dealings with Oswald that were not admitted by the Bureau, this doubt was eliminated in 1975 when a congressional investigating committee turned up the information that James Hosty had, at the direction of his superior Gordon Shanklin, destroyed two days after the

assassination a note that had been delivered by Oswald to the Dallas FBI office a week or two before the assassination.²⁴ If nothing else, this episode proved that quite a number of people with guilty knowledge could keep their mouths shut about the matter for a dozen years. Several employees in the Dallas FBI office knew or had heard about the note-delivering incident and one of these, identity unknown, blew the whistle on the affair. Hosty "explained" that the note warned him to stop bothering his wife (Hosty having made two trips to Irving and seen Marina while Lee was working in Dallas) lest Oswald report this harassment to his superiors.²⁵ An office employee who claimed to have gotten a peek at the note gave a more sensational version of its contents: that Oswald threatened to "blow up" the Dallas FBI office if the harassments continued.²⁶ Hosty denied this version and he also denied to the House Select Committee that he even knew the note was from Oswald until after the assassination.²⁷ He claims that the note was unsigned and that he made the connection only when he appeared at an Oswald interrogation and Oswald reacted violently to himself as the agent who had "practically accosted" his wife. As happens so often, Oswald's asserted actions in the matter make little or no sense; why should he leave a warning note not to bother his wife without leaving any indication of the person who was complaining about the FBI practice?

Whatever the contents of the note, the Shanklin/Hosty action in effecting its destruction suggests the hyper-sensitivity of the Bureau to any evidence of its pre-assassination dealings with Oswald; another indication of the blackmailing leverage of any parties in possession of such "evidence," whether real or contrived. I think, however, that there was more to Shanklin's order to destroy the note than his concern for not embarrassing the Bureau. Shanklin reportedly made a comment on November 22 that let slip the intelligence that he probably was already aware at the time of the assassination not only of Oswald but of a possible informer relationship to the Bureau. The first FBI agent to sit in on the Oswald interrogations was James Bookhout. According to Captain Will Fritz,²⁸ just as the interrogations were beginning he received a call from Shanklin asking to talk with Bookhout. As Fritz for some reason listened on another phone, Shanklin told Bookhout that he wanted Hosty at the Oswald interrogations because "he knew about these people and had been investigating them before." Shanklin's²⁹ supposed reference to "these people" whom Hosty had been investigating²⁹ is an exceptionally arresting remark. The FBI has never otherwise admitted that Oswald was other than a "case" of a lone ex-defector in whom the Bureau took an interest because of the possibility of his continued loyalty to the Soviet Union. Since Oswald was brought to headquarters under arrest at 2:00 and Hosty was in the interrogation room by 3:15,³⁰ Shanklin obviously had no time to engage in any extensive research on Oswald or his relationship with Hosty. I presume that he either knew already of the identity of "these people" investigated by Hosty or was able to go to an office file and locate the information on Hosty's current investigations of Oswald. My guess is that Shanklin's memory or his records showed that Oswald was himself maintaining an informer relation to "these people" and that Hosty was the agent to whom he was reporting. The Oswald visit to the Dallas FBI to deliver his "threat" was a cover-blowing action which Shanklin was understandably eager to cover up by a quick destruction of the note as physical evidence of that visit.

As a (hypothetical) FBI informant on the assassination conspiracy, Oswald may have come to suspect that agents within the Bureau and other persons were preparing to set up him, the informer, as the "patsy" who would be blamed with the assassination. His ostentatious visit to the Dallas FBI office in

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which he attracted attention to himself by throwing the note to Hosty on a receptionist's desk, would provide him with post-assassination "witnesses" of his association with the FBI. This explanation of the visit would accord with a couple of other possible Oswald pre-assassination activities. The same William Walter whom the HSCA said was "mistaken" about seeing an FBI agent file on Oswald in New Orleans was allegedly mistaken again in reporting having seen an FBI telex shortly before the assassination warning of the impending event, possibly based on information from Oswald.³¹ Another otherwise inexplicable action of Oswald shortly before the assassination was that he apparently addressed a package to himself at a non-existent Dallas address, a package later to be found in the dead letter file of the Irving post office.³² Although agents of the Secret Service apparently retrieved this package and claimed it was empty, my guess is that it contained an account of Oswald's FBI agent activities which he could have retrieved from the dead letter office after the assassination to have a postmarked proof of his pre-knowledge (and that of the FBI) of an assassination conspiracy. It really gives me a shiver to think how close investigators may have come to finding just such proof of Oswald's agency: if only those officials who retrieved the package were genuinely interested in investigating the assassination.

No, I don't believe Oswald was agent #179 of the FBI as reported by the Dallas cowboys. But he almost surely was an undercover agent, as those upon whom he was informing were in an excellent position to know. It therefore has to be one of the all-time examples of criminal finesse that the very people who were among the assassination conspirators were able to fend off any real investigation of themselves by putting the FBI on the defensive about its Oswald connections. If I were not so appalled by their immorality I should have to stand in awe of their stunning intelligence.

End

Footnotes

1. Sylvia Meagher, Accessories After the Fact, pp. 347-350.
2. CD320.
3. George O'Toole, The Assassination Tapes, pp. 215, 216.
4. New York Times, Oct. 8, 1964, p. 60.
5. 17H496; 5H34.
6. 17H496.
8. 24H347
9. CD205.
10. CD385.
11. 5H112.
12. HSCA R 187.
13. Meagher, Accessories After the Fact, p. 212.
14. O'Toole, The Assassination Tapes, chapter 12.
15. O'Toole, The Assassination Tapes, p. 217.
16. HSCA III 513-57.
17. Anthony Summers, Conspiracy, p. 309.
18. 4H431-40
19. 4H432, 438.
20. Summers, Conspiracy, p. 310.
21. HSCA R 240, 241.
22. HSCA R 241-3.
23. HSCA R 243.

24. New York Times, September 17, 1975.
25. HSCA R 245.
26. Anthony Summers, Conspiracy, p. 395.
27. HSCA R 195.
28. WCR 600.
29. It is possible, of course, that Fritz may have fabricated this remark by Shanklin just as Reville may have invented Hosty's statement in the police basement.
30. WCR 612.
31. HSCA R 191, 192.
32. CD 205, p. 148.

DAVID KENNEDY, 28, FOUND DEAD. 4/26/84

Richard Nixon, CBS, 4/16/84 "The Kennedy mystique will last as long as one of them is living".
 Playboy, May 1984 "THE FALL OF THE YOUNG KENNEDYS"
 London Times, 4/26/84 "Police could not say what caused his death, but there was no foul play". Case closed !!
 LAT 4/21/84 "David released last Thursday, St. Mary's Rehabilitation Center in Minneapolis, a month of chemical dependency."
 LAT 4/26/84 "Harvard history major, wanted to write, journalism".
 LAH 4/6/84 "He did everything he could with his father". Problems 15 yrs.

I'll make a few comments on the death of David Kennedy--not too much because what is there to say on this case really. It's a tragedy and the Kennedys are followed with tragedy. I remember Richard Nixon on April 16, 1984 on CBS, asked on CBS television about the Kennedy mystique. He was pretty railous and he said, I guess they have it. The direct quote was "The Kennedy mystique will last as long as one of them is living." So one less.

Playboy has a story May 1984, The Fall of the Young Kennedys. That publication is arranged 3 months in advance. Inside a troubled American dynasty. It seems that Playboy has these stories simultaneously. I know with John Lennon, I believe with John Belushi. Check out how many times Playboy had a cover story the exact time that a particular person in there was murdered at that time. Three months ahead the story is arranged. It takes 2 months to write it. But it falls just about at the same time.

The London Times had a story "Kennedy's Son, 28, Found Dead"--Police would not say what caused his death, but there was no evidence of foul play. That's like the Dallas Police Dept. saying on national TV that the evening after JFK was murdered that they don't have any physical or hard evidence to link Lee Harvey Oswald to Kennedy's death, but they know that he is the one. You don't need the evidence as long as you know who did it. This boy since childhood, 15 years since his father died, has had a lot of problems. He has had a drug habit. He's tried to break it. He recently was enrolled in Harvard. His ambition was to become a journalist. He was working for Atlantic magazine. There were traces of cocaine and demorol--the traces, of course. It usually takes a few weeks to find what was in his body, the autopsy. The family asked for an autopsy. The person who supplied the cocaine has not been seen, I doubt if that person will ever appear so we have no way of knowing if there was a purpose of overdosing him and having him die from it. There are a lot of people on cocaine. In the Fortune 500 or the Forbes list of business men or business, cocaine is 7th between IBM and General Motors--the money from cocaine. I don't know how many deaths are linked to cocaine. Just the very famous happen to die of the cocaine, the others take it every day and don't seem to have that kind of demise. I don't think there are that many deaths, they may be wrong, they may not get the publicity.

I know one thing that Sen. Edward Kennedy has been very strong attacking the CIA in the last 2 weeks, David's uncle. He was on TV attacking William Casey of the CIA for the mining of the harbor in Nicaragua. Then the NY Times 4/18 is a picture of Sen. Kennedy saying look at transition fund urged in Meese inquiry. He's asked the independent counsel to look into the federal tax laws regarding Meese and that transition foundation in 1980-81. He's been very vocal, not as a possible candidate, but as a person bucking the Reagan administration. You don't kill off all the Kennedys to get the vocal opponent, the kind they are getting out of Ted Kennedy. He's visible in the media a-l the time taking on Meese and Casey. Every death that happens takes a piece out of them and hurts them terribly.

This was a sensitive boy who was very close to his father and shared a lot of things with his father. Never really got over the murder of Robert Kennedy. So now when he's ready to return back to Harvard, he was almost finished, and go into journalism--his life is cut short. I wonder if he would have done the kind of journalism that his father was doing in politics that he was meeting with people less privileged, etc., and branch out and even may be investigate some day the man who really murdered his father when Sirhan Sirhan took the rap.

We would like to take this time to thank the following people for their time and interest in THE CONTINUING INQUIRY, and for all their help in the past months; Charles A. Spears for his research and weekly reports from Mae Brussell, Mae Brussell for her continuous hard work, Grady Leach for reports on state and federal government, John P. Judge for his letters and clippings. We continue these people the most loyal and hard working of our researchers. These people have given years of their lives for the purpose of bringing forth of the truth. They have exposed the cover up going on in this country.

Until someone has worked as hard as these people; don't complain to us. Perhaps, we have veered off course from the John F. Kennedy assassination at times, but the reason was simply that we were not receiving any material on that subject. In August TCI will be 9 years old. We would like to see it continue. But without your renewals, we can not continue to publish. We hope you will respond and renew. It's up to you. We await your respond. Let us know what you think. WE HOPE YOU WILL DECIDE TO KEEP THE CONTINUING INQUIRY ALIVE.

Reagan Orders Concentration Camps

EXCLUSIVE TO THE SPOTLIGHT

By James Harrer

Mass detention facilities—otherwise known as concentration camps—are being set up at a number of major U.S. military installations on the secret orders of President Ronald Reagan.

The SPOTLIGHT has learned that on April 5 the White House issued a highly classified National Security Decision Directive (NSDD) which sets forth urgent instructions for the "activation" of 10 huge prison camps at key defense commands located across the nation.

Less than 24 hours before this edition went to press, on April 11, The SPOTLIGHT received information from two trustworthy confidential sources—

patriotic career Army officers—stationed at Ft. Benning, Georgia, and Ft. Chaffee, Arkansas, revealing that preparations were being set in motion for an unprecedented roundup of aliens and "security suspects" coast to coast.

According to these sources, the primary goal of the vast police operation, codenamed "Rex 84," is to detain and deport illegal immigrants.

But these sources say "Rex 84" has another, even more closely guarded and carefully orchestrated objective: To apply so-called "C&C" ("capture and custody") measures against political opponents, resisters or even outspoken critics whom the administration considers "dangerous."

According to the information obtained—and substantially confirmed—by The SPOTLIGHT, the four principal civilian concentration camps to be established under the "Rex 84" program will be located at Ft. Chaffee, Arkansas; Ft. Drum, New York; Ft. Indian Gap, Pennsylvania and at Camp A.P. Hill in Virginia. Each one of these camps is being laid out to hold 25,000 civilian prisoners under the guard of American

Additional emergency custodial facilities are being readied at Oakdale, California (reportedly for 15,000 detainees) and at Eglin Air Force Base in southern Florida, at Vandenberg AFB in California, at Ft. McCoy, Wisconsin; Ft. Benning, Georgia; Ft. Huachuca, Arizona; and finally at the southern Justice Department detention and interrogation center known as Camp Krome near Miami, Florida.

A major national task force of federal intelligence and law-enforcement agencies—including the FBI, the CIA, U.S. marshals, the Immigration and Naturalization Service, Customs, Coast Guard, and so forth—will join with local and state police in massive roundups to haul in lists of suspects who will fill these improvised stockades.

"The first roundup—and the publicly announced one—will be of illegal aliens and refugees," a military source told The SPOTLIGHT. "But under the secret provisions of 'Rex 84' there will be also broad arrests of security suspects, who can be held in these centers, under this emergency order, whether they're U.S. citizens or not."

Americans whom the administration suspects of belonging to so-called "violence-prone" groups, or of "supporting" such groups—which may mean only that a citizen subscribes to the

wrong newsletter—may find themselves hauled in with hordes of illegal immigrants if the bureaucrats find them "dangerous."

Suspected or "potential" terrorists, subversives and draft resisters may eventually also find themselves caught in the broad "Rex 84" net, according to these sources.

Another category of anti-bureaucratic activists which may be bound for administrative detention under this directive is that of "major, organized tax resisters," one source close to the program has told The SPOTLIGHT.

This informant—a Pentagon policy analyst assigned to the National Security Council (NSC) in the White House—has identified Kenneth de Graffenreid, a special assistant to President Reagan, as the NSC official temporarily in charge of coordinating the preparatory phase of "Rex 84."

Not a single source interviewed by The SPOTLIGHT could cite a Constitutional or legal precedent for such a staggering mass roundup of civilians by American authorities in peacetime.

FEDS ADMIT 'REX 84'

In response to an inquiry by a SPOTLIGHT reporter, Robert Blair, a

spokesman for the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), admitted that "Rex 84" was the designation of a "classified project" initiated only a week before our inquiry.

But Blair denied any knowledge of planned mass arrests. "I'm not aware of anyone having been detained," he told The SPOTLIGHT. "What you have (learned) may have been generated at a lower level or staff level—it's all mixed up."

But other sources confirmed that "Rex 84" was "the secret appendix"—as one official put it, asking not to be named—of a series of executive orders concerning emergency preparedness and national security being issued by the White House. The first phase of what is described as a complete revision of emergency and security preparations by the Reagan administration was marked on April 3 with the promulgation of Executive Order 12473, detailing the reorganization and federal control of national telecommunications systems in case of a major national emergency.

The Twilight Zone: an ID Card in the Time Machine

by

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FBI agent Manning Clements, at around 8:00 P.M. on November 22, interviewed Lee Harvey Oswald at DPD headquarters for the purpose of having Oswald "furnish descriptive and biographical data concerning himself."¹ In addition to eliciting this "data" from Oswald, Clements made an inventory of the various documents supposedly in Oswald's wallet at the time of his arrest. Among these documents is the following item:

Department of Defense Identification No. N4,271,617 issued to Lee H. Oswald, expiration date December 7, 1962, Private First Class, E-2, MCR/INAC, Service No. 1653230. Card shows date of birth October 18, 1939, 5'11", 145 lbs. brown hair, gray eyes.²

The Warren Commission never got around to publishing this document; but it eventually found its way out of the Archives; the front and back of this interesting piece of paper are shown in Figure 1.³

As most alert students of the assassination have noted, the picture on this ID card is the same picture that appears on that notorious Notice of Classification in the name of Alex J. Hidell that Oswald supposedly fabricated by altering his own Notice of Classification, adding the picture and a fictitious name and service number (see Figure 2).⁴ The authenticity of this card has been seriously challenged by Meagher and others.⁵ In what follows I will develop still another ground of suspicion of the "Hidell" Notice of Classification: very grave doubts about the authenticity of the first cousin to this card, the Marine Corps ID card which bears the same picture.

One extremely serious problem with the Marine Corps card has already been noted by Eddowes: that the photograph thereon is a picture which the Warren Commission says⁶ was made in the Soviet Union, even though the card was issued in September, 1959 and Oswald did not even arrive in Russia until the following month. Now the Warren Commission may have been mistaken about the date of the photograph in question, though I really think they are not. The "Oswald" of the picture displays the full head of hair characteristic of other Russian period pictures (see the illustration, in Anson⁸ for example) and not the crew cut Marine Oswald. (I must admit, however, that I have never seen any pictures of Oswald from the period of about a year preceeding his Marine discharge; is there a reason for this gap in the photographic record?) For the sake of argument, then, let us assume that the Warren Commission was correct and that a picture of Oswald taken in the Soviet Union is on an ID card supposedly issued before he went to that country. What does this mean? (Aside, that is, from the incredible mental density of "investigators" who never even raised this question.)

If one adopts the Warren Commission scenario of the mad (I mean literally insane) document-forgery, Oswald, who used the Jagers-Chiles-Stovall photographic equipment between October 1962 and April 1963 to fabricate the "Hidell" cards, one may as well assume that, for equally inexplicable reasons, he "improved" his Marine Corps ID card (which actually "expired" in December 1962) by placing his pet picture thereon. There is evidence--discussed below---that Oswald did have the card in his possession three years earlier,

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but there is no evidence of which I am aware that it had a picture on it.⁹ I am not sure what the Marine Corps practice was in this regard. So it is certainly possible that, as he supposedly did with the Notice of Classification, Oswald took a card with no picture and added the picture to improve the "identification" power of the photograph card.

Since I can see nothing beyond self-incrimination as a result of Oswald's fabrication of either or both cards, I am not, to say the least, much inclined to the Warren Commission scenario. My skepticism escalates significantly upon observation of one of the occasions on which Oswald supposedly used his Marine Corps ID card. The anachronism of a post-Marine service photograph on a card issued before he left the Marines is matched in strangeness by a notation on Oswald's application for a U.S. government passport, filled out at Santa Ana, California on September 4, 1959.¹⁰ As the figure 3 shows, Oswald "submitted" the Marine Corps ID card, though the card was not issued to Oswald until September 11! (Oswald's service records verify that he was not issued earlier a post-dated card. An entry in his records¹¹ shows that he was, indeed, issued the card on September 11.) Much as one might want to trust the integrity of U.S. governmental records, with reference to the accused assassin, one must, I submit, choose one (at least) of the two following distasteful alternatives: (a) the September 11 date of the card's issue is a governmental fabrication; or (b) the "submitted" entry on the September 4 passport application is a fabrication. I most strongly suspect the latter, if not the first as well.

Who committed either or both of these forgeries? Now surely no one would suggest that the mad document-forgery at Jagers-Chiles-Stovall had access to Oswald's service records and/or the records of his passport applications. Only governmental agencies could have done these forgeries, and there is every reason to believe that this is what happened, both with the "Hidell" documents and the enigmatic Marine Corps ID card. It is not impossible to attribute a self-serving motive for these fabrications by government agents, as I have said cannot be done in the instance of Oswald as the fabricator. Investigators wanted desperately to tie Oswald to the "murder weapon" by showing that it was Oswald, using the alias A.J. Hidell, who ordered the rifle to P.O. Box 2915 in Dallas. One might have thought that a set of documents in Oswald's handwriting---his application for the post office box in his own name, his "A.J. Hidell" order for the rifle in the same handwriting---would suffice for the purpose. (I believe, in fact---for reasons I cannot develop here---that these documents were also forged.) But, in a piece of evidentiary overkill, it was apparently decided that it would be "nice" to have, with documents supposedly found on Oswald's person, further proof of his identification as "Hidell." What better package of proofs, then, that Oswald was playing with the Hidell identity, than alternate Notice of Classification cards with Oswald's picture on the Hidell one (with, to boot, the altered negative of a photograph of the Oswald Notice of Classification card used to fabricate the Hidell one found among Oswald's "belongings" in Irving) and, just to clinch the case, a Marine Corps ID card showing (by no less an authority than the U.S. government) that the picture on the Hidell card was an Oswald photograph. Then if there were any question about the authenticity of the Marine ID card, it could be shown that he had "submitted" the document at least once, to the passport office in California.

A motive, yes, one might say, but weren't the hypothetical government agents incredibly stupid in choosing a picture for the ID card that was made too late, and an authenticating "submission" of the card that occurred too

publishers omitted

early? Well, they certainly were careless in this regard, but perhaps they were more shrewd than appears on the surface. Though "obviously" they would get caught, they perhaps were able to anticipate the incredible blindness of investigators, both official ones and "critics," to such blatant acts of malfeasance by agents of our own government. Apparently it is not easy even for the loyal opposition to the crown to recognize the nudity of the Emperor; and as for the boot-licking courtiers of the stripe of Rankin and Blakey, well who would expect the slightest glimpse of the exposed royal derriere to be seen from that angle of vision? End

Footnotes

1. WCR 614.
2. WCR 616.
3. The card as shown here is found in the illustrations section of Judith Bonner's Investigation of a Homicide. Like much else in that book, it is not entirely clear how she got access to the information; presumably her "insider" relationship to the DPD helped pry loose some locally-held secrets. While I would not want to bet the family jewels (if my family had any) on the authenticity of "information" in Ms. Bonner's book, the version as published here accords so well with Clements' verbal description thereof that I am willing to put this forth as the version of the card that Clements supposedly found in Oswald's wallet.
4. 19H290.
5. Sylvia Meagher, Accessories After the Fact, chapter 6.
6. WCR 396.
7. Michael Eddowes, The Oswald File, illustrations section.
8. Robert Sam Anson, They've Killed the President, center illustrations.
9. That it may not have had a picture even as later as November 22, 1963 is suggested by Clements' description of the card---see above. He makes no mention of a picture though, in the case of the Hidell Notice of Classification, he does mention that the card has an Oswald picture thereon. (WCR 615).
10. 19H269.
11. 19H714.

(See photos next page)

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(See page 13 for sample of index.)

	N 4, 271, 617			
	1. CARD NUMBER			
	2. EXPIRATION DATE Dec 1962			
	3. GRADE TO (Type name and relationship) DONALD, Lee H.			
4. COLOR EYES Grey		5. COLOR HAIR Brown	6. HEIGHT 71"	7. WEIGHT 145
8. DATE OF BIRTH OF MEMBER 18 Oct 39		9. GRADE AND NAME OF SPONSOR PFC E-2		
10. SERVICE & STATUS CR/INACT		11. SERVICE NO. OF SPONSOR 1653230		12. AUTHORIZED DATA THEATER COMBATS EXCHANGE

Lee H. Donald

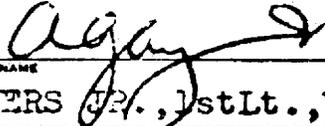
NON-TRANSFERABLE - VOID IF ALTERED	13. MEDICAL CARE TAG (If applicable) DATE OF SALE	14. PLACE OF ISSUE HAWAII, EL TORO SANTA ANA, CALIFORNIA
	15. CIVILIAN UNEMPLOYED SERVICES 11 Dec 59	SIGNATURE 
	TYPED GRADE AND NAME A.G. AYERS JR., 1st Lt., USMCR	IF FOUND - DROP IN ANY MAIL BOX
	WARNING: USE OF THIS AUTHORIZATION BY OTHER THAN PERSON NAMED THEREON, OR ANY USE IN VIOLATION OF PROVISIONS OF DEPENDENT'S MEDICAL CARE ACT OF 1956 RENDER'S USER LIABLE FOR PROSECUTION UNDER APPLICABLE FEDERAL LAWS PERTAINING TO FALSE STATEMENTS. (18 USC 1001)	POSTMASTER - RETURN TO DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE WASHINGTON 25, D.C.
UNIFORMED SERVICES IDENTIFICATION AND PRIVILEGE CARD		

Figure 1 Marine Corps ID card

SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM
NOTICE OF CLASSIFICATION

Approval not required

ALEK

JAMES

HIDELL

(First name)

(Middle name)

(Last name)

Selective Service No. 42 224 39 532

has

been classified in Class (Until

19.....) by Local Board Appeal Board, by vote of to President (Show vote on appeal board cases only)



(Date of mailing)

(Member or clerk of local board)

The law requires you, subject to heavy penalty for violation, to carry this notice, in addition to your Registration Certificate on your person at all times—to exhibit it upon request to authorized officials—to surrender it to your commanding officer upon entering the armed forces.

The law requires you to notify your local board in writing (1) of every change in your address, physical condition, and occupational, marital, family, dependency, and military status, and (2) of any other fact which might change your classification.

FOR ADVICE, SEE YOUR GOVERNMENT APPEAL AGENT

- Truby, J. David (continued)
 on HSCA report Jun 79 (6)
 on Mike Wallace Aug 80 (14, 15)
 on Nixon and Pepsico Nov 76 (3, 4)
 on Sam Giancana Mar 80 (17, 18)
- Tuchman, Mitch
 on Kennedy death films Jan 81 (5-8)
- Turner, William
 on anti-Castro plots Sep 81 (17-19)
 on "scavengers" FMG II 156-171
- UPI
 and Muchmore and Nix films Jun 78 (16, 18)
- U-2 spy plane incident
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 after assassination, seated FMG IV 67
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 and Oswald FMG IV 8
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 and Secret Service "leak" of Oswald-incriminating information FMG II
 9, 10; Oct 78 (2)
- Walker, Edwin
 as conspirator Apr 77 (13)
 moves from Turtle Creek Nov 78 (4)

Uniquely Insecure: HSCA XI

by

Jerry D. Rose

State University College

Fredonia, New York

To any objective and serious-minded student of the assassination, it is apparent that an ambush involving at least two shooters was prepared for the presidential motorcade as it made the hairpin turn from Houston onto Elm Street. For their purposes the conspirators could not have asked for a better site to carry out their mission. To the rear of the motorcade as it proceeded down Elm were buildings on three of the four corners of Elm and Houston, each with a good view of Elm and containing many overlooking windows and building tops with parapets that would make for natural shields for gunmen. To the right front of the motorcade was a "grassy knoll" which contained some concealing concrete structures and a wooden fence and, behind this, a parking lot and excellent escape possibilities by foot, by car or even by the nearby railroad tracks. The limousine would have to pass directly under a railroad overpass from which a would-be assassin could literally drop a grenade into an open car. Conspirators in the parking lot just behind the wooden fence would be almost totally concealed from observation in all directions, especially if they could crouch between the cars that would be sure to be there at the hour of a presidential motorcade. The motorcade would have to slow almost to a stop to make the hairpin turn onto Elm, insuring that their targets would be relatively slow-moving.

What was from the perspective of the conspirators a God-send of a location should have been a nightmare from the perspective of the persons responsible for the President's security. Why was the limousine drawn into this ambush in the first place; or why were not extraordinary precautions taken in view of the perfectly obvious advantages of Dealey Plaza as a potential assassination site? With these questions we are prepared to consider the performance of the agency responsible for the President's security, the Secret Service.

The Warren Commission and the House Select Committee on Assassinations, governmental agencies themselves, were understandably anxious to examine---and I think to discredit---the idea that another governmental agency, the Secret Service, was "involved" in the assassination. Nor was this entirely a matter of one governmental agency disposed to cover up for another. There may well have been no more disturbing thought to Americans generally than the idea that the President's bodyguard may itself have been a party to the assault on his body. Such "palace guard revolts" were thought to be confined to the "court intrigues" of European monarchies. The Secret Service, like the FBI at that time, enjoyed a remarkably high prestige with the American public. Shortly after the assassination there was a ceremony in Washington in which, the President's widow standing by, Secret Service agent Clint Hill was actually decorated for his valorous behavior under the assassin's gunfire.¹ A foreign observer might well have said that "only in America" could there be such honoring of an agent of a protective service that had just "lost" a President. Given this public disposition to "honor" the Secret Service even under these circumstances, it is understandable that the upper limit of what either the Warren Commission or the House Select Committee could find about the Secret Service was that some of its agents had been "negligent" in some respects. The Warren Commission by ignoring the issue, the House Select Committee by explicit statement,² exonerated the Secret Service of any "involvement" in the assassination.

Continued....

Methinks the gentlemen of these investigating committees may have protesteth too little the dubious role of the Secret Service in the assassination. Many suspicions of the Service revolve, of course, around the questionable "handling" of almost every item of assassination evidence; from the lethal bullets and bullet fragments to the President's body; from the Service's sequestering "protection" of Oswald's widow to its role in securing revised testimony from four black employees at the TSBD.³ I shall ignore for the present these and several other bases of suspicion of the Secret Service to focus on the role specifically of the Service in providing security for the presidential motorcade. The House Select Committee received an investigative report from its staff on "Politics and Presidential protection: The motorcade." This report is published in volume 11 of the HSCA hearings.⁴ One certainly hopes for a clarification there of many of the unresolved issues of apparent weakness in that "protection."

Secret Service officials told the House Select Committee, which apparently took their word for it, that they opposed, for security reasons, the Trade Mart site for the November 22 luncheon in Dallas, preferring an alternate site at the Fairgrounds that, had it been selected, would not have taken the motorcade into the ambush site.⁵ The selection of a site was reportedly based on a political compromise between President Kennedy, who preferred the Fairgrounds site but wanted an open motorcade; and Governor Connolly, who "insisted" on the Trade Mart site but was opposed to a motorcade, which he feared would expose the President to "embarrassment" by right-wing extremists.⁶ In the compromise, the Governor got his Trade Mart site, the President his motorcade; the Secret Service was ordered to secure the Trade Mart and the parade route and, like "good soldiers," they simply obeyed their orders.

The limit to this exercise in exonerating the Secret Service is reached when we observe that, once a luncheon site was selected and a motorcade decided upon, Secret Service agents did select the precise route of the motorcade. On November 18 Winston Lawson, the "advance" agent of the Service for the Dallas trip,⁷ drove over the parade route with the local agent in charge, Forrest Sorrels. The question that has persisted over the years is why they chose this rather than an alternate route to the Trade Mart. The most obvious possibility was to continue through Dealey Plaza on Main Street to the Stemmons Freeway, avoiding the dog leg turn onto Houston and then Elm. While this was technically possible (if difficult), it was also illegal in terms of existing traffic directions: the "normal" entrance for Stemmons heading west was by way of the dog leg.⁸ The other alternative was to avoid Stemmons altogether, proceeding on Main under the Triple Underpass, going thence onto Industrial Boulevard, which heads straight for the Trade Mart. This route was disdained for political and aesthetic reasons: because there would be only a small crowd along the Boulevard, and because Industrial contained "broken pavement and winos" which would be unseemly for a presidential visit.⁹

Given these constraints, I do not find it particularly incriminating that Lawson and Sorrels decided upon the dog leg turn for the motorcade. What is totally incomprehensible, however, is that these agents completely ignored those advantages of Dealey Plaza as an assassination site that were enumerated above. I can understand the agents saying: well, the blockhead politicians have made their decisions and we have to take the motorcade through this security nightmare; but we'll make damn sure that we take every precaution to protect the motorcade as it passes through here. So what special security precautions were taken at this site? Incredibly, none at all; and more incredibly, there was even a reduction of protective forces at just this point. This I must explain.

Continued....

There was, in the first place, no Secret Service precaution to clear or screen the occupants of tall buildings along the parade route. The Service explained that such precautions were taken only for presidential inaugurations, for parades involving foreign heads of state, or where a parade route was well known as a customary route for parades.¹⁰ The last criterion may have been used to invoke the special precaution, since virtually the same route had been used at least once, for President Roosevelt in 1936. This criterion was not invoked. Although the Service policy might well explain the failure to secure buildings along the entire route, it was surely a weak excuse for failure to do so at scenes of obvious exceptional danger. In fact this type of security was instituted both at Love Field and at the Trade Mart.¹¹ Its omission at Dealey Plaza is highly suspicious.

A second limitation on the ability of the Service to protect the motorcade supposedly arose from the President's expressed wish that escort motorcycles not be permitted to ride immediately beside the occupants of the presidential limousine; the President complained that such deployment interfered with the privacy of "conversations" within the limousine.¹² This presidential instruction has never been verified by persons outside the Secret Service.¹³ Presumably based on the President's "wish," the Secret Service directed the DPD to reduce the number of motorcycles escorts and also to have them "drop back" behind the presidential limousine.¹⁴

There are a couple of ominous facts about motorcycle deployment in the motorcade that compromise this explanation of reduced motorcade security. One is the observation of the House Select Committee (in its Hearings section only---no intimation of this is found in the Report, which is the only material read by 99% of the public) that "surprisingly, the security measures used in the prior motorcades during the same Texas visit show that the deployment of motorcycles in Dallas by the Secret Service may have been uniquely insecure."¹⁵ Nice phrase that: "uniquely insecure." Its use was based on the Committee's observation that in Houston the day before the limousine was flanked by motorcycles. Apparently the President's concern for limousine "conversation" developed between Houston and Dallas. At that he apparently did not use the supposed advantage of having the motorcycles "drop back." One of very few conversations in the limousine after it left Love field was when Nellie Connally turned to Kennedy immediately before the shooting and uttered her historic words, "Mr. President you can't say Dallas doesn't love you."¹⁶ Perhaps it was worth sacrificing the life of an American President for such tidbits of "conversation," but I doubt it.

Just how "uniquely insecure" was motorcade protection at Dealey Plaza is further indicated in the House Committee's staff report on motorcade security.¹⁷ Of particular concern is the deployment of escort motorcycles on the right side of the limousine, since a flanking cyclist on that side might well have shielded the President from a shot fired from the Depository. The DPD list of motorcade assignments lists James Chaney and D.L. Jackson as the patrolmen assigned to ride immediately to the right rear of the motorcade.¹⁸ In the grand tradition of investigative ignoring of these officers,¹⁹ the House Select Committee made no mention of Chaney nor Jackson and instead interviewed two other cyclists who were apparently deployed on the right side but further back: M.L. Baker and Clyde Haygood. These officers said they had vague instructions to "drop behind" the limousine; however at the time of the shooting, Baker (who would jump from his cycle to run into the TSBD and have his historical second-floor encounter with Oswald) was still on Houston Street and Haygood was on Main Street. The Committee, with fine understatement, refers to the officers' "straggling," the result of which "they were in no position to rush forward to intercept danger."²⁰

Continued....

The totally mind-blowing aspect of this "stragglng" is that it apparently did not begin until after the limousine had rounded Main and Houston. A picture of the motorcade at a point very near this corner shows (as plainly as the DPD uniforms on Baker and Haygood---or was it Chaney and ~~Martin?~~^{Jackson?}) that two motorcyclists were flanking Kennedy on the right at this point.²¹ Further, a picture taken from the inside of the Depository as the limousine rounded that corner shows that two cyclists were still flanking the limousine.²² For reasons totally unexplained, it appears that Baker and Haygood (or again was it Chaney and ~~Martin?~~^{Jackson?}) made their precipitous "drop back" only as the limousine approached the ambush²³ site, exposing the limousine to an even more "uniquely insecure" situation.²³ Referring to Haygood's "stragglng," the Committee says, mildly, that he "offered no explanation" for this.²⁴ What can one say for an "investigating" committee that would leave any stone unturned to find an "explanation" for this behavior?

Footnotes

1. New York Times, December 4, 1963, p. 1.
2. HSCA R 224.
3. David Lifton, Best Evidence, on Secret Service handling of body and other physical evidence; Leo Sauvage, The Oswald Affair, pp. 181-9 on Secret Service and Marina Oswald; Patricia Lambert, "Secret Service Report 491, The Continuing Inquiry, October 22, 1977, pp. 8-18 and November 22, 1977, pp. 8-15 on the TSBD employees.
4. HSCA XI 505-538.
5. HSCA R 227.
6. HSCA XI 507-9.
7. HSCA XI 521, 522.
8. 24H544.
9. HSCA XI 522.
10. HSCA XI 526.
11. HSCA XI 525.
12. HSCA XI 528.
13. Incredibly, the House Select Committee's staff accepted the word of two motorcycle patrolmen, M.L. Baker and B.J. Martin, that this deployment was based on the "President's request." (HSCA XI 528). I find it totally unlikely that these patrolmen would have heard any such presidential "request".
14. HSCA XI 527; 3H244.
15. HSCA XI 528.
16. 4H147.
17. HSCA XI 529, 530.
18. 20H489.
19. Chaney was questioned only about his acquaintance with Ruby and his meeting him at Dealey Plaza on November 23 (20H42; 25H284). Jackson was never questioned for any purpose, and his name does not even appear in the Warren Report's name index in volume 15 of the Hearings.
20. HSCA XI 528, 529.
21. This photograph has been published in many places, including the illustrations section of the paperback version of the HSCA report. For one particularly clear copy of the picture, see The Torch is Passed, p. 13.
22. HSCA V 706.
23. One of these four right side motorcycle escorts---usually assumed to be Chaney---is depicted in the famous Altgens photograph (16H584) to

the President's immediate right and looking directly at him at the time of the first shot. However the Zapruder film (18H1-80) shows clearly that no motorcycle was abreast of the presidential limousine until after the fatal shot to the President's head.

24. HSCA XI 528.

End

May 7, 1984

Mike Wallace
60 Minutes
CBS
51 W. 52nd St.
New York, N.Y. 10019

ARRESTED: David Linwood Dorr, 30, and Peter Andrew Marchant, 24, bellhops at the Palm Beach, Fla., hotel where David Kennedy, 28-year-old son of the late Sen. Robert Kennedy, died last month of a multiple-drug overdose; for trafficking cocaine, in West Yarmouth, Mass., and Warwick, R.I., May 16. Dorr, a former Kennedy family gardener, and Marchant allegedly provided the 70 percent pure cocaine that was part of the lethal three-drug mix.

NEWS WEEK MAY 28 - 84

Your dissertation on the Argentina disappeared innocents was right on the mark if 10 or 15 years late.

Please take up the Nazi relation to the Argentina military, i.e. the 300,000 acre compound there of S.S. Gen. Martin Bormann where his young S.S. staff with all the liquidity of wartime Germany plus billions subsequently earned--virtually rule this U.S. of A. under Hitler's ODESSA plan laid out in 1943.

The purpose of this terror-torture-murder overrule of this U.S. of A. via the NSC-CIA-DIA-Permindex-Opus Dei-SMOM-Crime Syndicate-FBI Div. V-Navy L-5-Mont Pelerin--is triptic:

1. Destabilization on U.S.A. in vengeance for interferring to destroy Germany twice in this century in World War I and World War II.
2. Reunification of Germany and re-establishment of the 1000 Year Reich.
3. Destruction of Godless Russia.

The least you can do is tell the complete story of S.S. Gen. Fritz G. Kraemer (and son Svend) including Kissinger pick-up and 33 years as boss in U.S. Pentagon.



Charles A. Speaks
Country Banker for 48 years
Student of History and Economics
P.O. Box 430
Sherman, Texas 75090

P.S. Want to tell us what happened to Jessica Savitch and 100 other media people including Dorothy Killgallen and Lou Staples.

PAGE # 645 April 16, 1984 Side 1

Mae Brussell



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Publications

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EDWIN MEESE, W. CASEY, VERNE ORR GOT THE FAT JOBS.

REAGAN'S WAR. RICHARD NIXON BLEW IT ON CBS, THE OSWALD STORY.

THIS TIME LAST YEAR, # 593 April 18, 1983

FRITZ KRAEMER, U.S. ARMY PICTURE, FRITZ KRAEMER, HITLER'S ARMY PICTURE "Is this you?"
 Institute for Strategic Trade, Fritz Kraemer and Lt. Gen. Daniel O. Graham, HIGH FRONTIER.
 JFK ASSASSINATION, FROM DACHAU TO DALLAS, TEXAS.
 Parts left out of Sylvia Meagher's subject, name index of WARREN COMMISSION HEARINGS.

PLEASE HELP ME FIND ARTICLES ABOUT THIS ATTORNEY.

ACLU atty. Atlanta, Ga. Represented Wayne Williams. Murdered 3/27/84.

"SECRET FINANCES OF REAGAN UNIT", SFC, NYT 4/16/84

Presidential Transition Foundation for 1980-1981.

3 directors: Verne Orr, now AIR FORCE SECRETARY.

William Casey, now CIA Director

Edwin Meese III, WANTS TO BE ATTORNEY GENERAL AND MILITARY OFFICER.

\$50,000 "loan" from unnamed bank.

Getting tax exemption, never filed, no record for tax exempt status

MOST SECRET: WHO PUT IN \$929,600? LUCIO GELLI, MASONIC P-2? RYOICHI SASAKAWA?

"CIA AT CENTER OF INVESTOR LAWSUIT", SFC, WP 4/16/84 Howard Kurtz

Ronald R. Rewald, CIA fake atty. degree, Marquette U., Wisconsin to Hawaii.

CIA funds for Taiwan, Philippines, RAPID TRAINS (Sasakawa #644) Japanese trains.

GENERAL ARNOLD BRASSWELL, former commander of Pacific Air Force.

GENERAL HUNTER HARRIS, former vice commander of STRATEGIC AIR COMMAND.

Robert W. Jinks, Calif. businessman. Offices set up 1977.

CONSULTING FIRM BISHOP, BALDWIN, DILLINGHAM, REWALD AND WONG.

Only Rewald and Wong exist, other names fictitious, made up for front.

RONALD REAGAN READY FOR WAR

A. "REAGAN ENDORSES PRE-EMPTIVE RAIDS AGAINST TERRORISTS". LWT 4/15/84

Secret April 3, 1984 National Security Decision Directive 138.

Increase intelligence collection at home, FBI, DIA, CIA.

Create killer teams, to wipe out BEFORE they get stronger. Like Che Guevara, JFK, etc.

B. "QUESTION OF WAR LOOMS BEHIND THE NICARAGUA DEBATE" SFC 4/15/84

C. NBC, TODAY, 4/16/84. "We will be at war in Central America before or after elections."

QUESTION: WHAT IF IT ISN'T "BEFORE" OR "AFTER" BUT INSTEAD OF ELECTIONS?RICHARD NIXON, J. EDGAR HOOVER, AND THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY

CBS 4/15/84 Nixon with long friend FRANK GANNON

Question: "How did you hear of his (JFK) death?"

Answer, Nixon, "I WAS IN A CAB, AND A MAN RAN OVER AND SAID, DID YOU KNOW

THAT JOHN KENNEDY WAS SHOT?"

"25 minutes to my apartment, I called FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover

and said 'who was it, a RIGHT WING NUT?'"

Nixon said, "NO, IT WAS A COMMUNIST"

PENN JONES, JR. FORGIVE MY GRIEF, VOLUME III, page 85. DALLAS, TEXAS, NOV. 21, 1963

The meeting of J. Edgar Hoover, Richard Nixon, and Clint Murchison, Nov. 21, 1963,

the night before the assassination. Nixon flew out Love Air Field Nov. 22

Sylvia Odio, primary witness, was hiding in home of Jack Roxers, Dalls. Ralph Roxers, his father, president of Texas Industries, controlled by Murchison family.

DEATH OF A PRESIDENT, William Manchester, chronology of the assassination.

JFK shot 1:30 pm

Oswald on bus 1:40

Oswald in taxi 1:47

Oswald in theatre, 2:40

Oswald arrested for Tippit murder, not suspect in JFK until MUCH LATER.

QUESTION FOR GERALD FORD, WARREN COMMISSION, SEN. ARLEN SPECTER, R. Pa,HOW WOULD J. EDGAR HOOVER KNOW IN 25 minutes A COMMUNIST KILLED JFK?

There were no suspects within the 25 minutes.

NIXON AND HOOVER BOTH KNEW THE KNIGHT BEFORE.

THE COVER-STORY IS STILL TAUGHT IN U.S. SCHOOLS AND FOR OFFICIAL RECORDS.

For Kennedy book collectors, there is a new book out titled: THE KENNEDY
 CRISES, The Press, the Presidency, and Foreign Policy. It is written by
 Montague Kern, Patricia W. Levering, and Ralph B. Levering. Published by
 University of North Carolina Press, Chapel Hill & London. Price is \$29.00.

Normally, we don't recommend novels, and generally we don't read them, but there is a new novel on nuclear war that is a must read book. The book is titled *WARDAY* by Whitley Strieber and James Kunetka. It is published by Holt, Rinehart and Winston. This novel reads like fact. It is set in 1988 and the United States and Russia have detonated nuclear missiles which destroy life as we know it. Afterwards, the struggle for survival is first on everyone's mind. Washington D.C. is destroyed along with many other major cities.

Vivid explanation of the damage, high voltage excitement and the high literary quality make this book a shocking reminder of what nuclear war can do. The chapter on New York City is heartbreakingly beautiful. It describes the fallen city as a closed relic of the past. Grand Central Station is crumbling and destroyed, rusted, tangled wreckage of cars and buses stand as a mock reminder of the final day, and Central Park is a jungle. And worst are the wild packs of dogs that roam the city at will, dominating and king over men.

WARDAY by Whitley Strieber and James Kunetka is a novel of the near future that "takes you into a world you couldn't imagine."

Now back to the real world. U.S. News & World Report ran their survey of *WHO RUNS AMERICA*. Ronald Reagan held the number one position and Dan Rather was in the number 10 slot. It's a sad world when a bunch of crooks like these are running the country. Grandfather Reagan complete with hearing aids, and his gang of hoodlums are in control. It is our belief that Ronald Reagan will die in office after being re elected, then vice president George Bush, former head of the CIA will be our next President. Richard Nixon looks better to us all the time. I won't go as far to say that LBJ looks good yet.

I would like to ask now that everyone whose subscription has expired to **RENEW**. If you do not renew, TCI will fold publication Dec. 1984. Check your label on this issue and if your number shows expiration, PLEASE RENEW. Without your help, we can not survive. We are now running on overtime. I pay the bills with the help of Charles A. Spears and Grady Leach.

We need your help. I hope you will respond. It's up to you. Rates are: \$24.00 for single subscription, \$12.00 for students, \$6.00 for libraries, \$6.00 for senior citizens, Schools, teachers \$6.00.

I thank you for your loyalty for the past 8 years, we hope that you will help TCI continue telling the truth and exposing the scandal. PJJ

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