

Addendum to accompany my review of Professor Melanson's  
Spy Saga.

Enclosures

1. Pages from Melanson.
  - a. text, p. 82, where he mentions the security clearance
  - b. notes to that page where Summers, 231, is cited
  - c. page from his bibliography showing he lists both editions.
2. Pages from Summers Conspiracy, 1980 cloth edition.
  - a. title page
  - b. text with mention of the security clearance
  - c. notes for the text
3. Pages from Summers Conspiracy, 1989 paper edition
  - a. title page
  - b. text showing that the security clearance is deleted
  - c. notes to same
4. Page 202 of the Warren Commission Hearings, X, the source cited by Summers to support his security statement.

*McLanaron text*

ployment Commission, de Mohrenschildt's wife and daughter claim that it was George who found Oswald the position.<sup>51</sup> Contrary to what Oswald told the White Russian group back in Fort Worth, he had quit his factory job there. His new job in Dallas paid him, within a few pennies, the same wage he had been making in Fort Worth. His new employer, however, was markedly different from his old one.

In Dallas he worked for the firm of Jaggars-Chiles-Stovall, a graphic arts company that did newspaper advertising layouts and catalogues. It also did sophisticated photographic work. Jaggars processed and analyzed photos taken by the U-2 spy plane.<sup>54</sup> The U-2 material was theoretically available only to security-cleared workers, which Oswald was not. In reality, however, the firm's employees worked in cramped quarters that made strict security and limitation of access nearly impossible.<sup>55</sup>

It seems that Lee Harvey Oswald could not avoid crossing paths with the black lady of espionage. He was near the U-2 in Aisugi, Japan; he was in the Soviet Union when it was shot down; now, back in Texas, he was working at a firm that did U-2 photo analysis. It is not as if the U-2s were like McDonalds restaurants—so ubiquitous one expects to run into them everywhere. It is more likely that Oswald and the spy plane kept crossing paths because they were programmed by the same source.

One of Oswald's fellow employees at Jaggars-Chiles-Stovall recalled him as being quiet and reserved. Occasionally, however, he would discuss the Soviet Union in a most peculiar manner. As previously mentioned, co-worker Dennis Olstein said that Oswald would describe the dispersal patterns of Soviet military units—infantry, armor, and planes.<sup>56</sup> These are strange remembrances for a Marxist ideologue whose deflection was allegedly motivated by a simplistic political idealism. Perhaps Oswald's keen eye for the deployment of military hardware gave him something in common with his patron George de Mohrenschildt, who made a habit of observing military facilities during his frequent travels abroad.

As we would wearily expect, Oswald's Jaggars-Chiles-Stovall tenure is an enigma. Sometimes he would literally disappear at the end of each workday until he showed up at work the next morning. No official investigation has discovered what he was up to, or even where he was living, for most of the period between October 8 and November 3.<sup>57</sup>

While at Jaggars he became acquainted with sophisticated camera techniques and equipment.<sup>58</sup> He asked the firm if he could use their facilities to do his own photo developing.<sup>59</sup> Oswald probably used Jaggars equipment to forge the "Hidell" draft card found in his wallet when he was arrested on the afternoon of the assassination. An FBI expert stated

that the forgery involved a very accurate camera "such as are found in photographic labs and printing plants."<sup>60</sup>

Perhaps Oswald knew what he was talking about when he told Dallas police that the infamous photo of him posing with guns in his backyard was a fake. He calmly asserted that the picture had been fabricated by persons unknown, that the face was his but the body was not.<sup>61</sup> He told police that he "knew about photography." There is no doubt about that; however, the question is how he was using this knowledge.

In Dallas Oswald had a cache of strange and expensive equipment, especially for a lowly stock boy living on a menial income. Among the items found by police after the assassination was a Minox camera, generally referred to as a "spy camera." There was also a 15-power Wollensak telescope, a pair of Nippon Kogaku binoculars, several camera filters, a slide viewer, an Ansco flash assembly, a 35-mm camera, another pair of binoculars, a lens hood, a 7 x 18 telescope, yet another camera, and a variety of film. In addition, there was a pedometer and a compass.<sup>62</sup>

Police found several rolls of pictures taken with a Minox camera.<sup>63</sup> It was not until 1978 that a Freedom of Information Act suit against the FBI forced the release of some of the photos. Strangely, the majority of the 25 released photos show scenes shot in Europe: five are of military facilities thought to be in Asia or Latin America.<sup>64</sup>

In Oswald's address book, found by police after the assassination, there is one page containing the following notations:<sup>65</sup>

Jaggars-Chiles-Stovall  
 TYPOGRAPHY  
 522 BROWDER  
 R111550  
 micro dots

These references have been only partially deciphered by previous research. The Dallas address of 522 Browder Street belonged to the Jaggars firm; R11 1550 was its telephone number. "Typography" can refer to almost any aspect of the advertising or printing trade, from typesetting to photographic composition. In May 1981 the author talked with Mr. Steven Baker, who then worked in Jaggars' advertising department.<sup>66</sup> He indicated that at Jaggars, typography had a more specialized meaning: it described the sophisticated techniques of photographic reduction and modification performed by the firm in its advertising work. In 1962-63,

62. XI, pp. 167-68.
63. *Ibid.*, p. 168.
64. CIA document 590-252; March 6, 1964 memo from the CIA to the Warren Commission. The House Un-American Activities Committee (HUAC) also had a clipping on Oswald's defection in its files.
65. "Conversation Carte Blanche" broadcast on WDSU Radio, August 21, 1963, at 6:05 PM. Transcript obtained from XXI, pp. 633-41 (Stuckey Exhibit 3), "Oswald—New Orleans."
66. XIX, p. 175.
67. XXII, p. 172; CD 1145, p. 11 (letter of August 28, Oswald to American Communist Party Central Committee).
68. November 5, 1962 letter from Socialist Workers Party National Secretary.. Farrell Dobbs to Oswald.
69. Reply to Oswald's offer came from Mr. Bob Chester, SWP.
70. FBI memorandum "FPCC Activities," p. 4.
71. II, p. 408.
72. IV, p. 426.
73. *Ibid.*
74. CE 826, p. 12 (FBI document NO100-16601/CV).
75. Senate Select Committee, *Rights of Americans*, Book III, p. 728.
76. Halperin, *Lawless State*, pp. 148-52 (on the paradigm of operation CHAOS).
77. Senate Select Committee, *Investigation into the Assassination of JFK*, Book V, p. 65.

## CHAPTER 6

1. X, pp. 273-74.
2. IX, p. 217.
3. FBI document DL-105-1766, "Relationship between the Oswalds and the de Mohrenschildts," p. 17.
4. CD 777a; CE 538; IX, pp. 184-86.
5. See Wise and Ross, *Invisible Government*, pp. 125-26. The most famous case described by Wise and Ross was that of former Nazi General Reinhard Gehlen and his spy network known as "The Gehlen Organization."
6. FBI document DL-105-1766, p. 22.
7. *Ibid.*, p. 18.
8. IX, p. 170.
9. FBI document DL-105-1766, statement of Igor Voshinin, p. 18.
10. *Ibid.*
11. IX, p. 187.
12. *Ibid.*
13. "Who Was George de Mohrenschildt?" *Clandestine America*, Fall 1977.
14. *Ibid.*

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15. *Ibid.*
16. Summers, *Conspiracy*, p. 226.
17. CD 777a; CE 538; IX, pp. 184-86.
18. *Clandestine America*, Fall 1977; Summers, *Conspiracy*, pp. 225-26, 560 (n. 61).
19. CIA document 18-522.
20. Summers, *Conspiracy*, p. 226.
21. Warren Report, p. 262.
22. Summers, *Conspiracy*, p. 225.
23. HSCA XII, pp. 55-58; CIA document 431-154B.
24. *Ibid.*, p. 60.
25. Summers, *Conspiracy*, p. 249.
26. HSCA XII, pp. 60-61.
27. Summers, *Conspiracy*, p. 249.
28. FBI document DL-105-1766, p. 19. Statement of Gary E. Taylor.
29. *Ibid.*
30. *Ibid.*
31. *Ibid.*, p. 22, statement of Ilya Mannantov.
32. HSCA XII, pp. 60-61; Summers, *Conspiracy*, p. 607 n. 28.
33. Hurt, *Reasonable Doubt*, p. 223; HSCA XII, p. 57.
34. Cogswell, *New York Daily News*, April 12, 1977. This information on de Mohrenschildt was used by the HSCA (HSCA XII, p. 60).
35. VIII, p. 358; IX, pp. 3, 5.
36. Scott, *Dallas Conspiracy*, Ch. 3, p. 9.
37. Summers, *Conspiracy*, 225.
38. HSCA XII, p. 61; Garrison, *Heritage*, p. 80.
39. *Ibid.*
40. HSCA XII, p. 61.
41. *Ibid.*
42. Garrison, *Heritage*, p. 114; II, p. 386.
43. CD 206, p. 66.
44. Summers, *Conspiracy*, p. 225.
45. Telephone call to Mary Ferrell, July 7, 1981.
46. IX, p. 96.
47. FBI document DL-105-1766, p. 13.
48. *Ibid.*, p. 14. Statement of Samuel B. Ballen.
49. Summers, *Conspiracy*, p. 229.
50. *Ibid.*, p. 230.
51. *Ibid.*
52. *Ibid.*
53. *Ibid.*
54. *Ibid.*, p. 231.
55. *Ibid.*
56. X, p. 202.

- 57. Hurt, *Reasonable Doubt*, p. 222.
- 58. Summers, *Conspiracy*, p. 231.
- 59. X, p. 201.
- 60. IV, p. 388.
- 61. *Warren Report*, p. 603.
- 62. Garrison (*Heritage*, p. 81) alleges that the Dallas police also found what they described as "an unknown electronic device." If true, this would certainly be intriguing. Garrison cites XXI, pp. 596-97 but those pages contain no such reference.
- 63. FBI document DL 89-43, December 4, 1963, FBI laboratory to New York field office. This memo indicates that the Bureau compared the film found in Oswald's Minox to Minox film relating to another case (designated "LOCFAB, ESP, R."). The two films were not produced by the same camera, said the Bureau. It would be interesting to discover with what other case the FBI was cross-checking Oswald's film.
- 64. HSCA XII, pp. 390, 397; Earl Golz, *Dallas Morning News*, August 7, 1978; Anthony Summers' interview with Dallas District Attorney Bill Alexander (Summers, *Conspiracy*, pp. 231-32).
- 65. XVI, p. 53.
- 66. Telephone conversation with Steven Baker of Jaggars-Chiles-Stovall, May 14, 1981.
- 67. See also X, pp. 184-85 (Graef testimony).
- 68. Epstein, *Legend*, p. 142, on words and sentences: Ofstein, X, p. 197.
- 69. X, pp. 175-76 (Graef).
- 70. *Ibid.*, pp. 167-212, testimonies of Robert L. Stovall, John G. Graef, Dennis Ofstein.
- 71. *Ibid.*, Stovall and Ofstein.
- 72. *Ibid.*, p. 204 (Ofstein).
- 73. *Ibid.*, p. 194.
- 74. *Ibid.*, pp. 194-212 (Ofstein).
- 75. *Ibid.*, p. 208.
- 76. *Ibid.*, p. 198.
- 77. *Ibid.*, p. 202.
- 78. *Ibid.*, pp. 207-8.
- 79. *Ibid.*, p. 208.
- 80. *Ibid.*, pp. 202-3.
- 81. *Ibid.*, p. 206.
- 82. Oswald's letters were responded to by Mr. Robert Chester, Socialist Workers Party, Dec. 9, 1962; Mr. James J. Torrey, Hall-Davis Defense Committee, Dec. 13, 1962; Mr. Louis Weinstock, *The Worker*, Dec. 19, 1962.
- 83. Summers, *Conspiracy*, pp. 312-13.
- 84. CE 1940.
- 85. Garrison, *Heritage*, p. 129, Garrison's office obtained an application form containing this information.

- 86. CE 1941; Marachini: Garrison, *Heritage*, p. 129.
- 87. Garrison, *Heritage*, p. 129.
- 88. *Ibid.*, p. 130, based on interview of John P. Voltz, New Orleans District Attorney's Office, conducted with Melvin Coffee, February 18, 1967.
- 89. *Ibid.*, based on interview of James Lewallen with Alcock and Ivon, New Orleans District Attorney's Office, February 19, 1967.
- 90. The information concerning Coffee and the CAP is taken from his November 30, 1963 FBI interview by Agent Ernest C. Wall; Lewallen and the CAP; Lewallen's November 27, 1963 FBI interview by Agents Wall and Viater (Bureau File NO 89-69).
- 91. Hurt, *Reasonable Doubt*, p. 219.
- 92. IX, p. 237.
- 93. HSCA Report, p. 217.
- 94. *Ibid.*
- 95. *Ibid.*
- 96. *Ibid.*
- 97. Summers' interview with Jeanne de Mohrenschildt (Summers, *Conspiracy*, p. 228).
- 98. *Ibid.*, p. 227.
- 99. *Ibid.*
- 100. For account of Moore see 1976 interview by a reporter, appearing in "Three Witnesses," Dick Russell, *New Times*, June 24, 1977.
- 101. Summers' interview with Jean de Mohrenschildt (Summers, *Conspiracy*, p. 227).
- 102. Epstein, *Legend*, p. 314.
- 103. VIII, p. 355.
- 104. FBI document DL-105-1766, p. 14.
- 105. *Ibid.*
- 106. *Dallas Morning News*, March 30, 1978. It has been alleged that at this point in his life, de Mohrenschildt was suffering from psychological problems that made his assertions unreliable.
- 107. *Boston Globe*, Associated Press article, March 27, 1977, "Assassination Probe Witness Found Dead," p. 8.
- 108. Summers, *Conspiracy*, Chapter 7, p. 499.

CHAPTER 7

- 1. The "sensitive source" was most likely the CIA's audio and visual surveillance.
- 2. FBI report, November 30, 1963, Lardo, Texas, File no. 5A 89-67.
- 3. CD 75, pp. 588, 613, 652; Anson, "They've Killed the President," p. 181.
- 4. Gaudel's statements concerning his role and activities have come from three interviews: with Allen Stone in 1975; Bernard Fensterwald in 1975; Sun-

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