TOP SECRET RELEASE OF: JFK ASSASSINATION

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The "dirty rumor" that was to be "wiped out" by the Warren Commission, charged with fully investigating the assassination of John F. Kennedy, was the fact that Lee Harvey Oswald, the "lone nut" who was subsequently found by the Commission to have been a lone assassin of the president, was in fact a paid informant in the employ of the FBI/CIA

Evidence that the rumor was successfully "covered up" by the Warren Commission is contained in a recently released "top secret" verbatim transcript of a highly secret emergency meeting by the Commission on the night of Jan. 27, 1964, in Washington.

The top-secret, 90-page document had been sealed, along with other vital, as yet un-

published, material relating to the assassination, in the National Archives and was released only after a court test by Maryland Investigator Harold

Weisberg

Disturbing Report

The transcript released by Weisberg in a new book, Whitewash IV: Top Secret JFK Transcript, details the efforts of the Commission to put to rest the "disturbing" reports from Texas law enforcement personnel and newsmen who claimed that Oswald was employed by the FBI/CIA at the time of the assassination.

Informants contend that Oswald was paid \$200 per month by the FBI and that he had been assigned a code identification number of S-179 by his government contacts.

Sources of the explosive information were Dallas Assistant District Attorney Bill Alexander; Allen Sweatt, chief criminal deputy sheriff of Dallas; Texas Newsman Lonnie Hudkins, and Philadelphia Inquirer reporter Joe Goulden.

The coverup efforts resulting from that secret meeting of the Warren Commission were so effective that not one of those individuals was ever called to testify about their allegations by the Warren Commission during any of the public hearings.

despite the fact that all had agreed during the secret session that the only way to determine the truth would to be question the sources.

Commission members dismissed any followup on the matter, apparently by accepting the fact that FBI director J. Edgar Hoover would deny that Oswald had ever worked for the bureau.

The foreknowledge of Hoover's deniability was offered by Commission member Allen Dulles, who stated: "I think under any circumstances, I think Mr. Hoover would say certainly he didn't have anything to do with this fellow."

History of Lies

Assassination researchers are especially critical of Dulles' participation on the Warren Commission. Dulles had a history of lying to presidents. He had lied to Eisenhower about the U-2 incident involving Frances Gary Powers, and he had been fired as CIA director by Kennedy after it was learned he had lied about the Bay of Pigs invasion of Cuba.

Investigator Weisberg suggests that the words of former Nixon Attorney-General John Mitchell ("Judge us by what we do, not what we say") might well apply to Dulles' activities and motivations as a Commission member. In fact, during questioning at that secret meeting, Dulles made it perfectly clear that Hoover might not know if Oswald was an agent and that even if it were known, the agencies in question would probably deny it.

At one point during the secret meeting, Commission member

"We do have a dirty rumor that is very bad for the Commission and it is very damaging to the agencies that are in-volved and it must be wiped out insofar as it is possible to do so by the Commission." J. Lee Rankin, Chief Counsel/



and noted hawk Senator Richard Russell asked Dulles, "What you're saying is, if you knew a guy had been an agent of yours for five years and you were asked, you'd say you never saw him?"

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Dulles responded, "That's absolutely right."

The Commission also discussed the kind of person Oswald was and the level of agents in general.

Bad Characters

John J. McCloy, former chief of the Office of Strategic Services, which was the forerunner of the CIA:

"I wouldn't put too much confidence in the intelligence of all the agents I have run into. I have run into some awfully stupid agents."

Dulles: "Not this irrespon-

McCloy: "Well, I can't say that I have run into a fellow comparable to Oswald, but I have run into some very limited mentalities both in the CIA and the FRI."

At this point the transcript shows laughter, then the talk of agents continues with Chief Justice Earl Warren noting: "All agencies do employ undercover men who are of terrible character."

Dulles: "Terribly bad characters."

Russell: "Limited intelligence, even the city police departments do it."

Chairman: "It takes almost that kind of man to do a lot of this undercover work."

Dulles: "They ought to be fairly smart: they may not be of high moral character but they ought to be fairly smart."

Other portions of the transcript contain references to Oswald's habit of renting post office boxes, which, according to Dallas District Attorney Henry Wade, who was a former FBI agent, was a standard operating procedure for informants on the

FBI take.

Other links between Oswald and the FBI are the unexplained presence of the unlisted home phone number and license number of Dallas FBI special agent James Hosty.

Conclusive Evidence
According to investigator
Weisberg, the release of this
transcript is simply another
plece of evidence that shows
conclusively that the Warren
Commission, far from attempting to find the truth, was intent
on covering up the true story of
what happened in Dallas on

Nov. 22, 1963.

He and a score of other assassination researchers contend that Lee Harvey Oswald was not the "lone assassin," that at Jeast one, and probably more, gunmen were involved in the shooting, and that the assassins had direct connections with FBI and with CIA ultra

right, anti-Kennedy agents. In light of this latest disclosure, San Antonio Representative Gonzalez, who was in the Kennedy motorcade at the time of the shooting, told the Free Press that he definitely will ask Congress to reopen the JFK case. Gonzalez' legislative assistant, Gail Beagle, stated that "the Congressman does not know who was behind the assassination, but he is convinced that there was a conspiracy."

Gonzalez feels in the wake of Watergate, the CIA's involvement in Chile and numerous other government misdeeds, that public support may force Congress to reopen the case despite, the danger that any honest investigation "might reveal something horrible."