



PENN JONES' **THE CONTINUING INQUIRY**

VOLUME VII Number 11

| June 22, 1983



WHERE HAVE ALL THE BULLETS GONE?

Edgar F. Tatro

Appendix XII of the Warren Report dealt with speculations and rumors. After each allegation was presented, a commission finding followed. The impression given to the public was that for every accusation there was a simple and innocent explanation.

One of the more persistent speculations revolved around the reliability of the ammunition allegedly used to kill President Kennedy. Mark Lane was the predominant exponent of the speculation that "Ammunition for the rifle found on the sixth floor of the Texas School Book Depository had not been manufactured since the end of World War II. The ammunition used by Oswald must, therefore, have been at least 20 years old, making it extremely unreliable."¹

The commission finding concluded that "The ammunition used in the rifle was American ammunition recently made by the Western Cartridge Co., which manufactures such ammunition currently. In tests with the same kind of ammunition, experts fired Oswald's Mannlicher-Carcano rifle more than 100 times without any misfires."²

The commission provided no documentation to support their contention, but Mark Lane and Sylvia Meagher in their respective books proved that the finding was inaccurate.

Lane published a letter, dated July 14, 1965, in Rush To Judgment from the assistant sales service manager for the Winchester Western division of Olin Mathieson which stated that "Concerning your inquiry on the 6.5 millimeter Mannlicher-Carcano cartridge, this is not being produced commercially by our company at this time. Any previous production on this cartridge was made against Government contracts which were completed back in 1944."³

Sylvia Meagher in Accessories After The Fact published a paragraph from C E 2694 in which Mr. R. W. Botts, a district manager for Olin stated that his company "manufactured a quantity of 6.5 mm Mannlicher-Carcano ammunition for the Italian Government during World War II."⁴ Meagher also stated that she received two letters in April, 1965 from an Olin company official that "the ammunition had once been produced under a government contract but was no longer available." and in which "the manufacturer states frankly that the reliability of the ammunition still in circulation today is questionable."⁵ Her attempts to bring this obvious contradiction to the attention of the commission's legal staff were ignored.

The status of this issue remained dormant for over a decade. In 1977 the F.B.I. released 80,000 pages of previously classified

Continued

assassination related documents. One of those pages was an F.B.I. memo, dated December 2, 1963, to Mr. Conrad from R.H. Jevons who had been instructed that "every effort be made to trace the ammunition on the possibility that some of it may be traced into Oswald's hands."⁶

Jevons stated that the company "manufactured four million rounds of this ammunition for the United States Marine Corps during 1954."⁷ Jevons attached "a two-page copy of the records of Western relating to the complete manufacture of this order of ammunition which was authorized under Government contract DA-23-196-ORD-27."⁸

Jevons then dropped a two sentence bombshell. He wrote, "The interesting thing about this order is that it is for ammunition which does not fit and cannot be fired in any of the U.S.M.C. weapons. This gives rise to the obvious speculation that it is a contract for ammunition placed by C.I.A. with Western under a U.S.M.C. cover for concealment purposes."⁹

Some newspapers briefly wrote about this issue, but the articles were one day wonders and nothing more was published about the matter.

I obtained a copy of the original Jevons document through the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA). I decided to pursue two issues at hand, the actual date of ammunition manufacture and the true purchaser of the ammunition.

A.S. Hill, a technical consultant for Olin, wrote, "Ammunition of this caliber was manufactured by Olin Industries Inc., only as a military cartridge. It was manufactured on a one time basis at the East Alton, Illinois plant of that company under contract with U.S. Ordnance Department and shipped to Raritan Arsenal, Nixon, New Jersey between April 1, 1954 and May 28, 1954. The letter from H.J. Gebelein, Assistant Sales Service Manager, dated July 14, 1965 is incorrect as to the date of manufacture, probably due to a typing error. It should have read 1954 instead of 1944."¹⁰

Thus Olin claims that the Army purchased the bullets in 1954, not 1944, and a typographical error was the culprit.

Like a pebble dropped in a pond, each simple answer produces more ripples. If 1954 was the accurate date, how can the testimony of Mr. R. W. Botts and other Olin spokesmen regarding World War II references be reconciled?

I brought this information to the attention of my friend, Emory Brown, a meticulous assassination researcher, who wrote, "On Olin, Winchester-Western, you have another unusual situation. If the 1954 date is the correct date that production began, it would seem rather a waste of time and money. By that date, the Italian Army was armed with the U.S. M-I Garrand .30 caliber and certainly the 6.5 mm rounds could not have been used in such a weapon. On

Continued

the other hand, we were still fighting in Italy in 1944 and the Italian troops which fought for the Allies, used their own weapons which, of course, means the 6.5 and 7.35 mm Carcanos. It is curious, however, that Western would make the same typo so many times to different people and also include in their letters that the ammo was manufactured during World War II."¹¹

One point is definitively settled. Whether 1944 or 1954, the Warren Commission was emphatically wrong about the ammunition being "recently" and "currently" manufactured.

At this time I had more questions than answers and I had hoped that the House Select Committee on Assassinations had pursued these mysteries, so I let the issue drop til I could read all the HSCA volumes. After doing so and realizing that the HSCA whitewash was complete, I decided to investigate the ammo question again.

I wrote again to Olin to ask if anyone had investigated the ammunition question and whether any Olin records show any C.I.A. or U.S.M.C. involvement in the purchase.

Olin's A.S. Hill responded, "We have no present knowledge as to whether the Warren Commission, F.B.I., C.I.A. or House Select Committee questioned anyone in our organization regarding the purchase of this ammunition. All persons who might have been questioned are deceased. Our records do not show any involvement of C.I.A. or U.S.M.C. in the purchase."¹²

F.B.I. agent, R. H. Jevons had Olin's two shipment pages in his hands which stated that the U.S.M.C. had ordered the bullets. Olin records claimed that the buyer was the U.S. Army.

I wrote to Raritan Arsenal in Nixon, New Jersey and after a thorough explanation, I asked a barrage of questions.

"1) Who actually purchased this ammunition from Winchester-Western in 1954? U.S.M.C.? C.I.A.? other?

"2) Why was this ammunition sent to Raritan Arsenal, Nixon New Jersey?

"3) What was the purpose for this ammunition?

"4) If, according to your records, the U.S.M.C. was not involved with the purchase, can you tell me why the documents in the hands of the F.B.I. say that they did? What could cause a discrepancy between the Winchester-Western records and the F.B.I.'s copies of these records?

"5) Did the F.B.I., C.I.A., Warren Commission, House Select Committee on Assassinations, your own arsenal personnel or any other organization or individual ever investigate these matters I have presented here?

"6) If so, who did and what was determined?

Continued

'7) Do you have any existing records of this shipment? If so, could I obtain copies? I would be glad to pay all costs involved.

"8) Is there any other information pertaining to this matter which you can add which I have not asked about?

"9) Do you have any suggestions as to whom else I could contact to obtain information about this matter?

"10) What is your overall opinion about the material enclosed?"¹³

My letter came back to me, "Return to sender for insufficient address." How many Raritan Arsenals could there be in Nixon, New Jersey?

I turned my energies toward the F.B.I.. Through an FOIA suit I requested a two-page copy of the records of Olin's Winchester-Western as cited by R.H. Jevons in his memo. I also sent my list of questions which were ignored, but in May of 1980 I received the shipment pages and they must be seen to be believed, not for what they detail, but for what they do not tell.

There are no indications of who sent what to whom except a "6.5 mm Mannlicher" notation and the contract number at the top. There are some started and completed dates, some lot numbers and amounts in millions specified, but there are no headings on the pages, no letterheads, no logos, no shipping invoices. There is no specification of what is actually being sent, to whom it is being sent or from whom it is being sent.

It is impossible to believe that Jevons handled these two pages when he wrote his memo. What happened to the originals in Jevons' possession? Why did they disappear? Did the Army or the Marines purchase the bullets or was the C.I.A. somehow involved?

Since I did not obtain what Jevons originally observed, I proceeded to appeal my FOIA suit to the Associate Attorney General's Office, but my appeal was rejected because as the Appeals Director wrote, "The Bureau released to you in their entirety the two pages of records which you requested and informed you that a search of its General Index failed to locate any additional documents within the scope of your request. Since you have now received all the records you requested, I am closing your administrative file in this office."¹⁴

Of course the response reassures nothing. We are forced to trust that the F.B.I. has given me all that they possess simply because they said so.

What are the alternatives? First, Jevons saw the originals and made a two-page listing of the statistics, then failed to send to Headquarters any substantiation of the U.S.M.C., (allegedly

Continued

C.I.A.), purchase of the ammunition which is what he found most "interesting" about the order so stated in his memo.

Why would Jevons omit such evidence? Did he think his memo was sufficient? If he did just send unofficial statistics and omit the U.S.M.C. originals, would Hoover's F.B.I. Headquarters just let it ride, especially with the intensity of the F.B.I.-C.I.A. rivalry as it was in Washington?

Would Jevons fabricate the story? I have been informed by a reliable researcher that the aforementioned F.B.I.-C.I.A. rivalry was so heated then, that F.B.I. agents in several instances issued information about the C.I.A. to make them look bad. Perhaps the Jevons memo was an example of such dirty tactics, but these allegations were incredibly "heavy" and easily disproved by copies of the original contract.

It is also possible that the F.B.I. is withholding the originals or they could have destroyed them to prevent the exposure of unrelated clandestine activities of the Government or to prevent suspicious assassination-linked data to reach the public. Speculation is endless, but the choices in general lead to incompetence, libel or whitewash.

I wanted to compare the Jevons shipment pages with Olin's records, but A.S. Hill informed me that, "The original invoice copies ... were scrapped long ago, as our policy dictates getting rid of routine invoice files after a suitable period of time."15

Then I wrote to Hill again and I sent copies of the shipment pages. Hill confirmed the obvious - "The two pages of copy reported to be 'records of Winchester Western' attached to the F.B.I. letter are not the original invoices.... This probably was a summary which was prepared by someone in our organization at the request of the F.B.I. and may have been all that was requested of us and all that was furnished to them in this respect."16

Hill continued, "I am sure that this is not original invoice material since each lot would have had a separate invoice which would have been typed copy on our invoice letterhead and would have included information such as gross weight, destination, pricing, etc."17

Jevons sent to Mr. Conrad two pages. Hill wrote that each invoice was a separate page which would suggest five pages. This discrepancy supports Hill's theory that just a summary was sent. Perhaps Jevons just wasn't thorough, but can we assume that the Army purchased the ammunition, not the U.S.M.C. and Jevons was a liar also?

Dead ends for me had become commonplace, but Quinlan J. Shea of the Associate Attorney General's Office had suggested that I contact the F.B.I.'s Springfield, Illinois office for possible additional Olin documents and the U.S. Army Reserve Component in St. Louis, Missouri for Raritan Arsenal documents. (I will

Continued

6

deal with military aspects later).

I wrote to the Springfield F.B.I. office and requested through an FOIA suit any and all documents pertaining to the Olin ammunition.

Instead of sending me what I requested, Springfield's Special Agent in Charge, Robert Davenport, sent me a letter of invitation to review their files and specified that, "If the material desired is of a small amount, you will be able to buy and receive documents while in the Reading Room with little delay."¹⁸

The reader must appreciate the fact that at least a month passes prior to hearing from almost all of these agencies. Such a sweet letter like this ignored my FOIA suit and killed time. Stonewalling is an art in the hands of the F.B.I.

Upon receiving this letter, I promptly demanded through the FOIA route every single document pertaining to the assassination in the possession of the Springfield F.B.I. office. Touche!

Davenport's next response informed me that of the 108 JFK serials, only four pertained to Winchester-Western ammunition and copies of those four documents would be sent to me after being processed by F.B.I. Headquarters in Washington D.C. first.¹⁹

Three points came immediately to mind. First, why didn't Davenport just send the four documents after my initial request? Secondly, his first letter stated that if I visited in person and only wanted a small number of documents, I could receive them while in the Reading Room with little delay. Why was it necessary to send four documents first to Washington D.C. Headquarters for processing? Perhaps that's an F.B.I. postal regulation. Then again, three documents might be a small amount and four documents must be considered substantial. Right? Finally, did they think by ignoring my FOIA suit for all their JFK documents, that I was only kidding? (I subsequently obtained 189 pages from the Springfield F.B.I.).

At last the four documents arrived and one of them hit the bullseye. A document from Special Agent Charles M. Ungermann detailed a telephone conversation with Special Agent Robert Haines whose assignment was to obtain samples of the assassination ammunition to be transported to Washington D.C. Ungermann continued that Haines "also stated enclosed with the ammunition would be a copy of five orders of such ammunition manufactured by the Western Arms Division of Owens Mattheson Chemical Corporation, (sic.), which reflects that five orders were placed for this ammunition in 1954 by the U.S. Marine Corps."²⁰

The date of this memorandum is November 23, 1963 which precedes the Jevons document of December 2, 1963. Therefore the Haines memo is the primary source. Jevons, no doubt, obtained his data through channels originating from Haines and had never actually seen or possessed the original data or copies of the original data.

Continued

The least suspicious of the preliminary theories for the absence of copies of the actual invoices was that Jevons was not thorough and only wrote down a summary of the statistics. Also there existed the possibility that Jevons was performing a hatchet job on the C.I.A. which may still be true, but the Haines information altered the picture considerably.

Neither Haines nor Ungermann made any C.I.A. speculations. The accusation of libel and dirty tricks does not apply to them. Haines does not refer to "two pages" either, which dismisses Hill's innocent explanation. Haines specifies "a copy of five orders" and that these orders "were placed for this ammunition in 1954 by the U.S. Marine Corps."

What happened to Haines' "five orders"? I have no idea if determining the purchaser of the original ammunition shipment would have any significance to the assassination of President Kennedy, but I do know that I began to suspect the possibility that someone had done something very ugly at some time with four million bullets and somehow a few of them had reached Dallas.

I knew it was time to try to contact the agents, Jevons and especially Haines myself, but the F.B.I. understandably wasn't about to give me their addresses.²¹ However they did tell me that they would forward my mail to the agents, but they added, "Please be advised, however, that we can only forward your letters to the agents' last known address. It will be left to each individual's discretion as to whether he wishes to respond to your letters."²² I smelled an unavoidable, stonewalling rat again.

Also I requested a copy of the "five orders" cited by Haines in the Ungermann memo in the hopes that I would receive the original invoices, but I was informed that I had received these documents on May 16, 1980.²³ This simply meant that the two pages purported to be Olin's records by the F.B.I. via R.H. Jevons were the same as Haines' "five orders."

If they're going to tell lies, then they might as well tell whoppers. F.B.I. agent Robert Haines specified that he enclosed the "five orders" which cited the U.S.M.C. as the ammunition purchaser and the F.B.I. lamely tried to pawn off those same two vague pages of statistics as official verities. It was pretty difficult to accept an innocent explanation anymore.

Next I mailed to the appropriate F.B.I. forwarding office my letters to Jevons and Haines. I explained the situation to both agents and I asked each man basically five questions -

- "1) Can you reconcile these contradictions for me?
- "2) Are Jevons' two pages the same as Haines' "five orders".
- "3) Where did you obtain the information that the U.S.M.C. purchased the ammunition?

Continued

8

"4) If these two pages are legitimate, why didn't the F.B.I. obtain actual copies of Winchester-Western records instead of a summary of unofficial statistics?

"5) Do you have any suggestions as to whom else I could contact to pursue this matter?²⁴

On January 15, 1981 the F.B.I. informed me that the letter to R.H. Jevons had been forwarded as requested, but that several people were employed under the name Robert Haines and that my Haines Packet was being returned. I would need further identifying information.²⁵

Shortly thereafter the Jevons packet was returned to me. R. H. Jevons had moved and left with no forwarding address. Another stonewalling action had succeeded. I find it impossible to accept that the F.B.I. could not obtain a present address of a former agent.

My next Pyrrhic victory came when I discovered more information about Robert C. Haines, who, at one time, was a member of the Alton, Illinois Resident Agency. Ironically I discovered this data in the 189 pages of my Springfield FOIA suit.

I immediately sent the information and my Haines packet, sealed, return addressed, and appropriately stamped, back to the F. B. I. forwarding office in care of Security Officer, Lloyd E. Dean, who had been the agent who had last contacted me about this procedure. I only requested that my packet be forwarded to Mr. Haines. My cover letter instructions were explicitly clear and concise.

On February 19, 1981 I received a curious letter from Mr. Dean, who wrote, "Mr. Haines retired from the F.B.I. effective December 30, 1977. I am unable to furnish you his address as to do so would be an invasion of his personal privacy. However I have forwarded a copy of your letter to him for appropriate action."²⁶

First, Dean's response implied that I had requested Haines' address which was not true. Secondly, I wasn't thrilled when I read that a "copy" of my letter had been forwarded to Haines for "appropriate action," which sounded ominous also. Did the F.B.I. open my mail prior to sending it? In fact, did the F.B.I. send it?

On March 24, 1981 my suspicions were confirmed. My Haines packet returned to me with the same explanation as the Jevons packet, but with one stupendous exception. The Haines data returned to me inside a sealed F.B.I. envelope!

I waited awhile to cool down and on May 23, 1981 I wrote my letter, the third page of which tells the story - "It is perfectly clear that some F.B.I. personnel opened my mail, (the Haines packet), without permission. The letter of February 19,

Continued

1981 from Dean implied it and the letter of March 24, 1981 confirmed it. Otherwise, the Haines packet would have returned to me 'the sender,' not the F.B.I., (just as the Jevons packet had returned to sender - me).

1) I am not a lawyer, but opening mail is against the law - true?

2) Why was my Haines packet opened? Who opened it? Surely Dean knows.

3) Neither you nor I, under the circumstances, can prove that my Haines packet was ever sent to Haines' address. I am expected to assume that it was sent.

4) I intend to contact the postal department, my senators, and my congressman about this issue.

I'd like some explanations."²⁷

The June 8, 1981 response from Chief of the F.B.I.'s FOIA section, James K. Hall, was a masterpiece intended to make me feel guilty for the F.B.I.'s inefficiency and/or suspicious actions. The reader will need a bulldozer rather than a shovel to wade through the verbal manure in Hall's letter. My mail had been "apparently inadvertently opened". Mr. Dean simply assumed that I would want Haines' address, and the term, 'copy,' was an error as it was my original correspondence that was forwarded.²⁸ If Mr. Hall's explanations and excuses are valid, then heaven help us that the nation's key law enforcement agency is so incompetent and if the F.B.I. just couldn't trust Haines to correspond with me because he might tell the truth so they pretended to send him my mail, what else is new. Nineteen years after the murder of the President, the political farce rampages onward.

Meanwhile I decided to ask the C.I.A. to check their files to see if they had, in fact, purchased the ammunition. On April 29, 1980 the C.I.A. responded with a lecture of what they will and won't do along with a list of records service fees which are considerably steep and inflationary.²⁹ The obvious purpose is to discourage researchers, maximize C.I.A. privacy and minimize their workload.

On September 27, 1980 I sent a check for \$65.00 for a computer search and one and one quarter hour's worth of professional personnel search time for any documents pertaining to the purchase of this ammunition. My request was not complex.

Over two months elapsed without a response so I wrote an update letter on December 8, 1980. Finally on January 19, 1981 the C.I.A. answered with a "final response" to my letter of April 12, 1981 with another dissertation of what they do and don't do, the return of my check and an assurance that "this agency has already

Continued

10

reviewed for release all of its documents known to be related to the investigation of John F. Kennedy's assassination. As far as we are aware, none of this material concerned the question of the ammunition used by Oswald."30

I wonder what happened to my second and third letters. Aside from their introductory letter of instructions, their "final response" was their first response. At the very least, the C.I.A. has no manners. I wonder what might exist in the documents which have not been reviewed for release. I wonder why they advised me that they don't comment on speculation when I never asked them for any comments, especially since they had already instructed me in their initial letter about their tight-lip policy.... and isn't it comforting to know that the C.I.A. is convinced that whoever purchased the ammunition originally, it was Oswald who used it in the end. You see, when it comes to stonewalling, the F.B.I. has not even reached the puberty stage as compared to the C.I.A.

I was determined that the C.I.A.'s letter of January 19, 1981, would not be their "final response" to me. After explaining the details in Dick and Jane language, I wrote, "Now that I have updated the situation, let me make myself perfectly clear. I am asking you to search your records for any documents your agency may have pertaining to the purchase of 6.5 mm bullets (most likely 1944 or 1954) from Olin's Winchester-Western firm in East Alton, Illinois. Enclosed is my check for \$65.00 - \$55.00 = computer search, \$10.00 = 1 1/4 hours professional clerk search.

"You will notice that I am only asking for a records service search. I am not asking for comments, nor speculation. Ironically, I am not (necessarily) even asking for documents pertaining to the assassination of President Kennedy. Am I allowed to ask for this search through FOIA or not? If I am not allowed to do so, I am sure you will tell me so. I believe my request is specific, clear, and within the scope of the FOIA. I hope to hear from you soon."31

A month later, almost a year since my original request, the C.I.A. promised to begin a search of their files. My check of \$65.00 was returned. The C.I.A. coordinator wrote, "once we have completed the processing of your request, we will advise you of the amount of our search and copying fees, if any."32

My check must have set a Guinness record for mail returns and the term, "if any," sounded like stonewalling fore-shadowing to me.

The "final reply" arrived on May 6, 1981 and the C.I.A. concluded, "after a careful and thorough search of our files, we were unable to find any record of the purchase of bullets from Olin's Winchester-Western firm."33

Continued

The clincher followed, "The cost of this search was \$8.00."³⁴

Can there be any doubt in the reader's mind as to the wholesale degree of insincerity and the extent of unmitigated dishonesty to which the C.I.A. will stoop. No computer search, no proof of professional personnel search. If they had charged me \$65.00, I would have never known the difference, but by charging me \$8.00, we all become aware of how insensitive, bold, and stupid they are and how powerless we are to combat them. It was worth the eight bucks to detail this sham.

Let us return now to the letter I sent to the U.S. Army Reserve Component in St. Louis, Missouri for possible Raritan Arsenal documents to obtain an overview of how the military dealt with the mysterious four million bullets. My letter was eventually forwarded to Dale Birdsell, the Chief Historian stationed at the U.S. Army Material Development and Readiness Command in Alexandria, Virginia.

Birdsell detailed some much appreciated information to me. He wrote, "This contract was executed by the Small Arms Ammunition Center (disestablished in July 1954), an element of the U.S. Ordnance Corps (disestablished in August 1962). Raritan Arsenal was also disestablished in June 1966 and its contract related records presumably transferred to the U.S. Army Munitions Command, Dover, N.J., also since disestablished. Contract files are required by Army Regulation 34C-18-14 to be destroyed six years after final payment. Conjecturally, the contract would have been destroyed in 1960 at the latest."³⁵

Is it a coincidence that almost all army avenues for obtaining information pertaining to the ammunition which allegedly killed the President were disestablished before the murder was perpetrated? The ammunition was shipped to Raritan Arsenal between April 1, 1954 and May 28, 1954 so the Small Arms Ammunition Center which executed the contract was defunct a month later.

Birdsell then referred my subsequent letters and questions to the Marine Corps Historical Center of Washington D.C. and eventually I received a letter from them stipulating the following - "As the enclosures show, the Marine Corps' ammunition records for the 1954-1964 period have been destroyed, and the disposal authorizations do not contain information relating to the purchase of 6.5 mm ammunition by the Corps."³⁶

Another dead end, another assurance, another coincidence. The documents were destroyed in 1964 while the Warren Commission was conducting their investigation. Enclosed with the letter was a re-typed copy of the Jevons allegation so it is clear that the U.S.M.C. did some in-house investigating once they were informed of the memo. Again, there are no means of ascertaining the truth.

With regard to the National Archives, the General Archives Division stated, "We were unable to locate any information relating to your topic among the Records of the Chief of Ordnance, Record

Continued

12

Group 156, or the Records of the U.S. Marine Corps Record Group 127, in the custody of the General Archives Division."37

However, I was provided with an interesting F.B.I. document from the Civil Archives Division. An unidentified informant charged that the Winchester Western 6.5 mm ammunition had been "furnished to the Government of Greece under the Greek Aid Program in 1952 or 1953. Further, the informant stated that two lots of this ammunition were exported from Greece to Canada by a Greek national named Fontinellis who was acting as an agent for International Firearms, Montreal, Canada. He advised that Mr. Sucher is the principal stockholder in International Firearms Company. The informant continued that one of the two lots of the subject ammunition was sent from Greece to Canada after February 1, 1962. The informant alleges that this ammunition was imported into the United States in contravention to the section of the law that restricts the return to the United States for resale any ammunition of United States manufacture furnished to foreign governments by the United States under any foreign assistance program."38

The document continues, "The informant believes that the ammunition was consigned to Century Arms in St. Albans, Vermont based on his knowledge that Mr. Sucher, the principal stockholder of International Firearms, is a brother-in-law of Mr. Manney Wigginsburg (phonetic), who operated Century Arms. Accordingly, the informant concludes that S. Klein could only have gotten the ammunition from Century Arms, who in turn obtained it from International Firearms."39

Mr. John Sipes, Deputy Director of the Office of Munitions Control, concluded that "If the ammunition used in the assassination of President Kennedy was part of any United States aid program shipment to Greece, it could not legally have been brought into the United States for resale except for personal use by a collector or for military use, notwithstanding the United States - Canada agreement."40

Were the bullets shipped to Greece and if so, what was the purpose? Who sent them? Did the bullets return via Canada to the United States? If so, what was the purpose and who brought them back? Did the bullets return illegally or for "personal use by a collector" or for "military use"? The questions and their ramifications are mind boggling and the need for historians to research this area is mandatory.

The fact that the informant cites Century Arms in St. Albans Vermont as the culprit opens up a sinister can of worms. George Michael Evica's excellent book, And We Are All Mortal, seriously questions whether the rifle attributed to Oswald actually came from Klein's of Chicago because the Klein rifles were modified by Luciano Riva and the "Oswald" rifle's Italy stamp was different from the Riva rifles' stamp and it also still had its identifying marks still impressed on it whereas Riva had ground all these marks off the Klein rifles.41

Continued

13

Evica also proves another 6.5 mm Carcano also bearing serial number 2766, (Oswald's alleged rifle was c2766.), was sent to Alden's of Chicago via Century Arms Inc., St. Albans, Vermont through Arms of Montreal.⁴²

We know this identification number was not unique to "Oswald's" alone and maybe two rifles of the same serial number were suspiciously floating about Dallas in November of 1963 suggesting possible evidentiary fabrication to frame Lee Harvey Oswald. The serial numbers of the Mannlichers shipped to Alden's are not available and no reports of the F.B.I.'s investigating the Alden Carcanos are available in Warren Commission records.⁴³

Evica's research indicates a possible shady Mannlicher Carcano in Dallas the day of the assassination and now an unidentified informant charges that 6.5 mm bullets illegally re-entered the United States (unless they were employed by a "collector" or for "military use") at the same location as the mysterious second rifle - Century Arms Inc., St. Albans, Vermont.

John Thomas Masen is Evica's primary suspect as the second Oswald and the supplier of 6.5 mm bullets in Dallas,⁴⁴ but the amazing link of a twin carcano and the ammunition to one location in Vermont should not have been ignored. The Warren Commission, The F.B.I. and the H.S.C.A. all had this information and apparently did nothing or hid what they found.

Finally, let's review the attitudes of the politicians in this matter. First, I wrote to Representative Henry Gonzales of Texas, a man with whom I had corresponded for several years in an attempt to reinvestigate the assassination and the former executive to the H.S.C.A. prior to his bitter resignation. He did not respond. I then wrote to Representatives Samuel Devine, Christopher Dodd, Richardson Preyer, and Louis Stokes of the H.S.C.A.. Devine and Dodd ignored me. Preyer and Stokes politely said goodbye.^{45,46}

I then contacted the National Archives to determine if the H.S.C.A. had investigated any aspects of Winchester Western's ammunition. I was told, "We have checked the John F. Kennedy name and subject indexes to the files of the H.S.C.A., 95th Congress, and have found references to two documents pertaining to the Western Cartridge Company. However, since the files of the Select Committee are not open to the public, except for such documents as have been published, we cannot disclose those two items."⁴⁷

Records of the H.S.C.A. are classified for the next 50 years and the records of Congress are exempt from the Freedom of Information Act. What could these two documents possibly contain to withhold them from the public for half a lifetime?

As a result of my desire to learn the proper means by which to introduce a bill into Congress to declassify within reason as many H.S.C.A. documents as possible and to complain about my forwarded F.B.I. mail having been opened as well as other issues, I wrote to my two U.S. Senators, Paul Tsongas and Edward "Ted" Kennedy and my Congressman, Brian Donnelly. Tsongas, who as a

Continued

14

representative agreed with me about a reinvestigation of the assassination and even co-sponsored the bill, now as a senator, did not respond. Representative Donnelly did not respond.

Senator Kennedy avoided the issues as follows - "I am sure you understand that these questions are difficult and painful ones for my family to consider. If sufficient evidence exists to re-examine the circumstances surrounding the deaths of President Kennedy or Robert Kennedy, we feel that the decision to do so must be made by the appropriate authorities responsible for any further investigation.

"I am confident that these authorities will make an objective determination on the merits of the issue. I do not believe that their decision should be influenced in any way by the feelings of anyone in our family."⁴⁸

Months later Representative Donnelly mailed out a questionnaire to his constituents. I wrote a lengthy diatribe which included the following - "Last year I wrote to you about three issues pertaining to the J.F.K. assassination and you did not respond. I didn't expect you to help me. The issue is considered too old and politically too risky for most politicians to get involved. However I did expect some kind of response.

"After all, it's not everyday that a citizen sends you photos which show a possible gunman at the time of a presidential murder. It is also not everyday that a citizen writes to complain that the F.B.I., instead of forwarding my mail as promised, opens it instead. Finally I did expect you to inform me how to properly get a bill proposed to get the H.S.C.A.'s classified material declassified. You could have informed me on that without committing yourself."⁴⁹

Donnelly responded, "I am sorry to hear that you sent mail to my office last year dealing with the Kennedy Assassination, and did not receive a response. My office has searched through our correspondence files, and cannot locate your letter. It may have been misplaced, and in that case, I am very sorry that you did not receive a prompt response.

"Your comments on the questionnaire mention the disclosures of corruption involving public officials. As an elected Representative such instances bother me greatly. Due to my awareness of peoples' opinion of politicians in general, I make every effort to remain accessible and accountable to my constituents. I feel this is the best way to reaffirm peoples' faith in their government, and I am committed to that personal code of conduct.

"Again, Edgar, thank you for your thorough response to my questionnaire. Please let me know if I can be of any further service to you regarding the Kennedy Assassination findings, or any other matter."⁵⁰

I intend to find out if Mr. Donnelly is a man of his word. Did my packets to a senator and a representative both get

Continued

15

misplaced? Were the issues just too controversial for politicians to address unless I pressed the issue with a second letter? Is something funny happening to my mail again as it did when I corresponded with the Irvin Committee about J.F.K. assassination-Watergate links and with the late Deputy Sheriff Roger Craig who witnessed all sorts of unusual incidents that he wasn't supposed to see or, perish the thought, discuss with anyone? Take your pick. All alternatives reek with the stench of incompetence or cowardice or corruption. Perhaps Representative Donnelly is an exception. We shall see.

I realize that my unfinished research raises more questions than answers. I realize that this article exposes more about how bureaucrats and federal agencies function poorly rather than aid the solution to the murder of the President, but exposure of these political games is important also.

The future demands that someone contact R.H. Jevons and Robert C. Haines to see if they will confirm their original documents. Historical researchers should investigate the alleged U.S. to Greece to Canada to Vermont to Dallas trip of 6.5 mm ammunition as well as why this occurred and who was responsible. There is need to determine if the notorious Dallas bullets and a second "2766" Carcano actually reached Dallas together from Century Arms Inc., St. Albans, Vermont, through Alden's of Chicago and who was responsible. Finally we must all push to declassify the crucial documents buried in Washington by the House Select Committee on Assassinations.

P.S. I would like to thank Emory Brown and Harold Weisberg for their valuable suggestions in researching this project. **END**

Flood of TV specials to mark JFK shooting

Again, Dallas will be 'the site'

By Ed Bark
Television Critic of The News

OHSO-SLOWLY, the image has been altered.

From Dallas, assassination site, to Dallas, home of the Ewings.

Southfork Ranch has replaced the Texas School Book Depository as the city's prime tourist attraction.

But an anniversary looms. Nov. 22 will be the 20th reminder of the day President John F. Kennedy was murdered in Downtown Dallas. Television will be marking the occasion

with an onslaught of Kennedy specials scheduled for broadcast next November.

Kennedy, NBC's 7-hour miniseries, stars Martin Sheen as JFK and Blair Brown as Jacqueline Kennedy.

ABC News plans a prime-time special that will be "similar in nature" to the network's recent 3-hour Franklin Delano Roosevelt retrospective.

Two major syndicated productions, *Being With John F. Kennedy* and *America Remembers John F. Kennedy*. Please see TV SPECIALS on Page 6C.



Geraldine Fitzgerald plays Rose Kennedy and E.G. Marshall plays Joseph Kennedy in the movie *Kennedy*, which will air this fall, in the 20th-anniversary year of the assassination.

Continued

ned, have been sold to local stations.

Also offered are *John Fitzgerald Kennedy*, narrated by Cliff Robertson, and *Thank You Mr. President: The Press Conferences of JFK*. Neither special has been sold yet to Dallas-Fort Worth area stations.

So far, CBS is staying out of the JFK assassination anniversary business.

"I HAVEN'T had any such project confirmed up to this time," said Walter Cronkite, the man who interrupted a soap opera to break the terrible news to the nation almost 20 years ago.

"Well, sure, if they had some stomach for it (at CBS), I'd be more than pleased to be involved," he said from his New York office.

The CBS entertainment division does have the Kennedy-related *Robert Kennedy and His Times*, a 6-hour miniseries scheduled for broadcast some time next season. ABC TV reportedly has purchased a JFK miniseries from Metro-media Producers Corp. However, production isn't scheduled to begin until early 1984.

At March's National Association of Television Programming Executives convention in Las Vegas, Nev., two of the major syndicated specials were pitched at station managers from around the country.

America Remembers John F. Kennedy, a 2-hour documentary narrated by Hal Holbrook, already had been sold to KXAS-TV (Channel 5).

"WE PICKED it up because it was the first one out," said Frank O'Neil, Channel 5's general manager. "Beyond that, it was an era of American history, and I think that we ought to see it in Dallas-Fort Worth every bit as much as if we were in Pittsburgh."

Golden West Television's *Being With John F. Kennedy*, with host Nancy Dickerson, went without a Dallas buyer at NATPE.

"We're running into some resistance. It's a touchy subject," said Bruce Johansen, one of Golden West's salesmen.

to do something, but I'm not sure we want to do it in the vein of what's still being offered."

Thomas Horton, the Emmy Award-winning producer of *America Remembers John F. Kennedy*, said Dallas forever will be smudged, but won't be blemished further by his documentary.

"THE UNITED States was responsible for dropping the atomic bomb on Hiroshima and Nagasaki. We created the nuclear age," Horton said during an interview at the NATPE convention. "I was damned glad we did it, but I still think it is something we will never live down."

"I think Dallas is tarred with the same stick. It's something that happened in Dallas, just as Washington, D.C., is where Abraham Lincoln was killed. It just happens to be a historical fact. It has nothing to do with the people of Dallas."

"Hopefully, this documentary will be something the people of Dallas can feel good about and not be ashamed of. I can find no hatred (for Kennedy) in Dallas, other than some of the things that were done in the press. You certainly see more hatred for Ronald Reagan outside of the White House than you did for Kennedy in Dallas."

"IT'S VERY much a celebration," Horton added. "It's a positive project. That's why the first word in the title is *America*. I more than

The 2-hour documentary has since been purchased by WFAA-TV (Channel 8). Bill Cox, Channel 8's program coordinator, said the station also might broadcast a 1977 made-for-TV movie, *The Trial of Lee Harvey Oswald*, next November.

At KTVT-TV (Channel 11), there is firm resistance to any Kennedy revival.

"WE'RE NOT considering any Kennedy shows," said Clem Candelaria, Channel 11's program director. "As far as we're concerned, we have no interest. You hate to dredge that stuff up all the time, especially in our market."

Channels 4, 21, 27 and 39 haven't bought any syndicated programs either.

"As a general rule, we don't do much preemption of the (CBS) network," said John Martin, program director at KDFW-TV (Channel 4). "I don't anticipate buying anything at all."

Lynnsy Logue, Channel 21's program director, said the station was interested in some of the Kennedy specials, but had no prime time to put them in until this month, when the ON TV subscription service ended its partnership with the station.

"UNFORTUNATELY for us," she said, "the bigger specials were going down when we still had ON. We're still noodling around."

Channel 21 made an offer on *Being With John F. Kennedy*, but Golden West sold it to Channel 8. Had Channel 21 been free of ON last winter, the station might have tried to buy up all the available Kennedy specials, Ms. Logue said.

"If I were going to do it," she explained, "I would have cornered the market. But do we even want to jump on the bandwagon now? We want

likely will not deal at all with the assassination. I have no interest in it. I think that has been done to death. I think we will carry him up to the time that he and John Connally and their wives get in the car. And I want to show the happiness and the adoration on the faces of the people in Dallas."

America Remembers, Horton emphasized will not be a puff piece dedicated to the Kennedys of Camelot.

"This program is not being sponsored by the National Democratic Party," he said. "I'm a lifelong Republican, and I'm not a Catholic. I'm probably the perfect guy to do this story. I never voted for Kennedy. I have the distinct pleasure of having voted three times for Richard Nixon, if you want to know how badly I feel. But I felt terrible when Kennedy was killed, because of the total stupidity of it."

Besides the fresh reminders, stations can choose from a backlog of Kennedy films, and many undoubtedly will. The list includes *PT 109*, *Executive Action*, *The Missiles of October*, *Ruby and Oswald*, *The Trial of Lee Harvey Oswald*, *Blood Feud*, *Jacqueline Bouvier Kennedy*, *Young Joe*, *The Forgotten Kennedy* and *Johnny We Hardly Knew Ye*.

Alas, we'll know him very well again come November.

SUBMITTED BY: CHARLES E. BAROIL

END

Tape # 593 April 18, 1983 JFK ASSASSINATION, DACHAU TO DALLAS
CIA STILL FIGHTING TO HOLD BACK OVER 200,000 RECORDS
 "Judge Rejects CIA Bar on Kennedy Documents". Wash. Post, 4/8/83

1. U.S. District Court Judge Thomas A. Flannery.
 Mark Allen, Kennedy assassination researcher, tested the laws, CIA, won.
 Rep. Louis Stokes and G. Robert Blakey.
 "Devised in 1979 to keep documents automatically locked up 50 yrs."
 200,000 CIA records.
 They would release ALL THE "PUBLIC NEEDED TO KNOW".
 Parts left out. N. Rockefeller, F. Wisner, R. Nixon Nazis.
 The Belarus Secret, John Loftus. Minsk to Dallas.

2. ROBERT MORRIS, Pres. U. of Dallas, Univ. of Plano.
 Navy Intelligence Officer in Soviet Counterintelligence and
 PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE in Pacific.
 Chief Counsel to U.S. Senate Internal Security Subcommittee witch-hunt.
 Current Chairman of Natl. Committee to Restore Internal Security.
 Republican counsel to subcommittee, U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Comm.
 Lawyer, former judge. New book, \$4.95, J and W. Enterprise, P.O. 1594,
 Print Pleasant Beach, New Jersey 08742. Writer, weekly column.

3. FRITZ "CRAMER", GENERAL CHARLES WILLOUGHBY, AND ROBERT MORRIS.
 Dallas Conspiracy, Peter Dale Scott, Research, PO 1107, Aptos, Cal. 95003

CIAS Committee for Information and Social Activity, CIA.
 AF-ABN American Friends-Anti Bolshevik Nations, psychological war.
 WACCFE World Alliance, World anti-communist Congress, Freedom, Liberation
 APACL Asian Peoples Anti-Communist League, Taiwan.
 VFF Eberhard Taubert, Fritz Cramer, industry, vigilate, job screening.
 ASC American Security Council, 1955. FBI, CIA, military. Index subversiv

YAF Lev Dobriansky and Col. C. Willoughby, assoc. with Robert MORRIS.
 Young Americans for Freedom advisory Board

VFF, Fritz "Cramer", Abwer and ASC, work together.

YAF formed by E. Howard Hunt, CIA, and William Buckley, CIA
 brought from Munich, Germany, for JFK assassination.

All above organizations had agents in Dallas. Ft. Worth

ROBERT MORRIS, MUNICH GERMANY, CIA, U.S. MILITARY INTELLIGENCE LINKS.
HOW THE FAR RIGHT MEETS, FUNDS, CONNECTS, TRAVELS, PLANS TOGETHER.

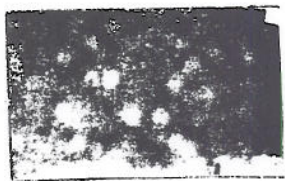
Names	Warren Hearings Vol. XV index	Sylvia Meagher, Subject Index, Names.
-------	----------------------------------	--

Sheila McDonald "will arrive in Aug."	Not listed	Not listed
Ken Glazebrook "Ken will arrive in Sept. 1963, a fine team."	Not listed	Not listed
Norman Baker, "we want Norman in Republic Natl. Bank." (CIA BLACK MONEY, KILL)	Not listed	Not listed
Republic Natl. Bank	Not listed	Not listed. Bank St., but no CIA bank.
Dr. John Kubek, prof. of Phil. U. of Dallas, Morris. Pres. Funds for CUSA, Munich.	Not listed	not listed
Mr. George Ward, detective Dallas City Police.	Not listed	Not listed
James Ellis, leading Rep. Insurance agent.	Not listed	Not listed
Fred Eckert, leading conservative, Dallas.	Not listed	Not listed
Kevin Canwell, Dallas U.	Not listed	Not listed
Connie Trammel, links of Ruby, H.L. Hunt, YAF, Munich	XIV 92. Never called as witness.	Only listed as "RUBY" pal. CE 2270, 2291, CE 2888, Hall 3.
Larry Jones, U.S. Intell. Signal code decoder, Munich group to Dallas.	never asked to testify.	Not listed.
Boyda Boyce, part of team.	Not listed	Not listed.
Richard Marks, cashier, Rep. Natl. Bank. (CIA, Munich, YAF)	Not listed	Not listed.

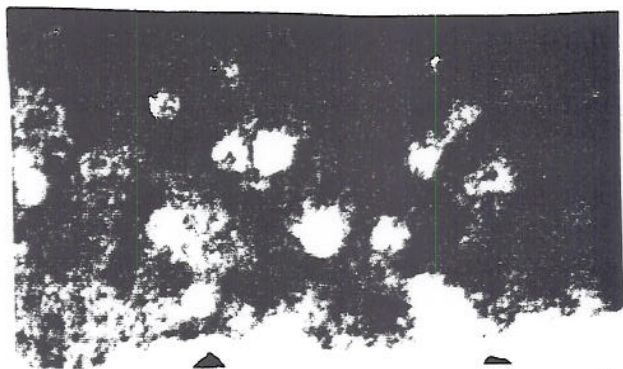
Continued

MAE BRUSSEL

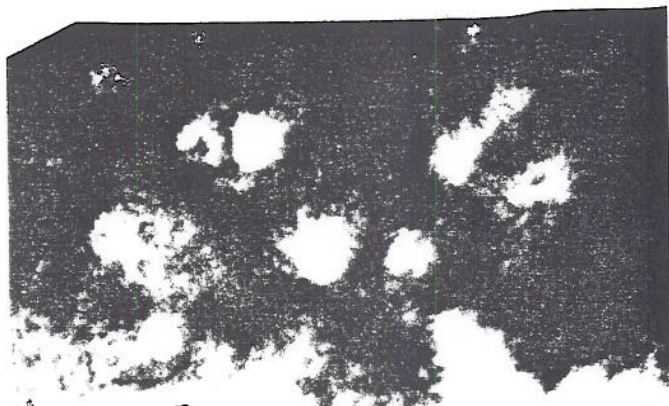
The Continuing Inquiry



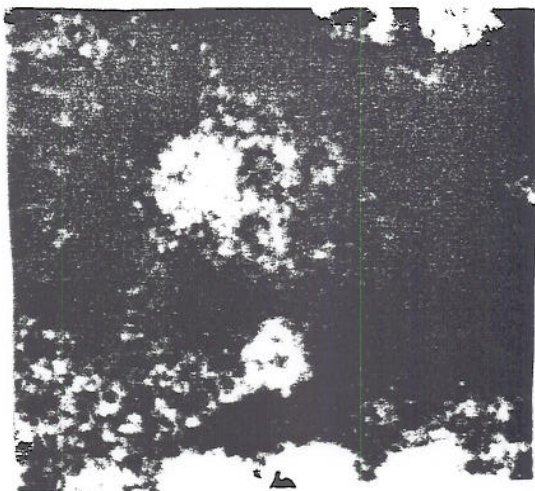
65X



450X



650X



2000X

The photos to the left show the face of a man above the arrow. This man was found in the Betzner photo, which first appeared in Life, Nov. 24, 1967, on page 92.

Penn Jones printed an article about this photographic evidence in the April 22, 1983 issue of TCI. Perhaps this reproduction shows the man's face more clearly.

The man was found behind the low white wall on the grassy knoll, a split second before the first shot was fired. His chin is cut off by the wall, which is less than $\frac{3}{4}$ feet high.

A registered, certified photo-interpreter confirmed that the image is that of a man--"100% positive."

My work has found that there were many people behind the white wall before and after the killing.

In Best Evidence written by David Lifton, James Altgens was quoted as saying, "...just before the motorcade came by, a number of people suddenly appeared behind the wall on the knoll." James Altgens was a longtime photographer for AP, who, due to the nature of his business, was probably more observant than most witnesses.

Tape # 593 April 18, 1983

4

Name	Warren Hearings, Volume XV	Sylvia Meagher, Subject Index
YAF, Young Americans for Freedom	Not listed	Not listed. Included YMCA. Left out YAF and CUSA.
CUSA, Plans for U.S. Coup	Not listed	Not mentioned, listed.
Howard Hughes (Jeane DeMohrenschildt)	Not listed	Not listed
Lockheed (DeMohrenschildt family)	Not listed	Not listed
★ ROBERT MORRIS	Not listed	Not listed
Navy Intell, USSR counter-intelligence. Prof. Judge, U.S. Senate Internal Subcommittee, YAF, Munich.		
Col. Lawrence Orlov (Henry Ford, DeMohrenschildt, Marina, Czarist links)	Not listed	Not listed
Warren Carroll, CIA, H.L. Hunt "Lifeline", PhD Columbia U. YAF, CUSA attorney.	Not listed	Not listed
Larry Schmidt. 1st arrival from MUNICH, GERMANY. 11/2/62	Never witness. Not listed	CE 1032-1052, 1834, 3112 Left out 1815, XXII, 471
Volkmar Schmidt (worked for General Walker) The important contact man.	Not listed	Not listed
Bell Aerospace (Michael Paine, Walter Dornberger, Nazi criminal)	Not listed	Not listed
Frank McGee, President of Dallas Council of World Affairs. Met with military Intelligence.	Not listed	Not mentioned.
Bernard Weissman. Used "name" on add, TREASON, because it was "Jewish".	Called as witness Commission members	CE 1031-1052, 1811-1812 left room. 2430, 2475 2709, 2986, 3115.
Clyde Moore, UPI writer, PR man for H.L. Hunt	Not listed	Not mentioned, listed.
Dale Davenport, U.S. Military Intelligence	Not listed	Not listed
Norman Baker, U.S. Army Intelligence	Not listed	Not listed
Bill Burley, brought from Munich to Dallas for "JFK" "To get here in Aug. 63"	Not listed	CE 1811
Ken Thompson, editorial for Dallas Morning News.	Not listed	Not listed.
James Mosely, Munich to Dallas, "to arrive in June."	not listed	Not listed
<u>THE ODESSA, REINHARD GEHLEN, GERMANY, TO DALLAS, TEXAS.</u>		
Robert Morris, with all CIA Anti-Communist groups affiliated with Lee and Marina Oswald. Vol. XVIII, 886, YAF and MUNICH.		
Robert Morris, Col. Charles Willoughby (Nazi Kurt Weidenbach), U.S. Intelligence with Lev Dobriansky. War College, Georgetown, D.C.		
<u>YAF, Tom Charles Huston, Richard Viguerie. Where the seeds were planted and funded, tested by actions, self described "Stormtroopers".</u>		
How <u>FRONT AUTHORS</u> , such as Sylvia Meagher, "Accessories After the Fact" and <u>Subject Index to Warren Report</u> , 1966, reprint 1980, leave out some essential names that would turn the case around. Meagher <u>HATED JIM GARRISON'S ARREST OF OSS-GEHLEN CLAY SHAW</u> , planted spy Tom Bethell in the D.A.'s New Orleans office. She hates Mae Brussell also. That is a compliment.		

Two Vatican Mysteries

Did John Paul I, Pius XI Die Natural Deaths?

BOSTON
GLOBE

The Inquirer's recent series of excerpts from the forthcoming book, "Pontiff," included a fascinating account of a conspiracy controversy that shook the Vatican after the sudden death of Pope John Paul I.

It involved questions so disturbing that only the Soviet news agency Tass would ask them publicly.

• Did the 262d successor to the throne of St. Peter die of natural causes?

• Or, as an anonymous informant insisted in repeated calls to a prominent right-wing Catholic critic of Vatican policies, was John Paul I, in fact, poisoned?

• Abhorrent as such a claim might have seemed, was there not sufficient doubt to justify the first formal autopsy in papal history?

If you don't have a clear recollection of Albino Luciani, the Italian cardinal who became Pope John Paul I, it's understandable. The world never really got to know the man, or his politics.

Elected after the death of Pope Paul VI, John Paul I had reigned only 33 days when he was found dead in bed on the morning of Sept. 29, 1978.

Because he had been in apparently good health, and because early statements from the Vatican seemed oddly ambiguous, the initial shock over the new pope's passing soon gave way to confusion, and in some quarters, even quiet suspicion.

What wasn't known at the time was that more audible doubts and suspicions already were being voiced in the halls of the Vatican.

Much of this was quickly forgotten in the subsequent drama of papal politics, which, in a widely unexpected turn, gave the Catholic world its first Polish primate, the colorful and forceful Pope John Paul II.

But now in "Pontiff" (due to be released next month by Doubleday), co-authors Gordon Thomas and Max Morgan-Witts finally provide an intriguing reconstruction of the two-day interlude of division and distress that embroiled the Vatican before its formal acceptance of the papal physician's conclusion that John Paul I had died of a massive heart attack.

Jack
McKinney



No autopsy was ever held, the decision against authorizing one having been reached when a special three-man medical panel agreed, 2-1, to accept the finding of the papal physician.

But the deep research and confidential interviews conducted by Thomas and Morgan-Witts obviously have persuaded them to accept the argument of Viennese Cardinal Franz Koenig that the poison conspiracy theory was planted by the Soviet KGB — possibly with the complicity of a "mole" within the Vatican!

What would the KGB have had to gain by such mischief? Thomas and Morgan-Witts offer no answer. Or at least not in the advance excerpt from their book.

But the John Paul I story recalls allegations of an earlier papal assassination conspiracy, as recorded in the so-called Tisserant Papers.

French Cardinal Eugene Tisserant was dean of the Sacred College of Cardinals and longtime chief of the Vatican Library. When he died in early 1972, he left behind a massive personal file that was said to be a sensational account of Vatican power struggles and intrigues covering almost a half-century.

Before Vatican officials could impound the Tisserant Papers, the papers disappeared. Three months later, a shocking excerpt was leaked to Paris Match.

It alleged that Pope Pius XI did not die of natural causes in 1939, as believed, but was in fact assassinated on orders of Italian dictator Benito Mussolini.

According to Tisserant, an informer in the Vatican printing plant gave Mussolini a copy of a speech Pius XI planned to deliver, condemning the Fascist regime.

Il Duce reacted preemptively, Tisserant claimed, by ordering a papal physician who was under his influence to end the pope's life with a fatal injection.

Here, at least, the motive for murder would have been obvious and the means to attain it clearly at hand.

The papal physician implicated in the Tisserant Papers was Dr. Francisco Petacci. And although the Vatican vigorously denied the assassination claim, it acknowledged that Petacci was indeed on its medical staff when Pope Pius XI died.

The reason the Tisserant account endures should be obvious to posterity.

Dr. Francisco Petacci's daughter, Clara, was Benito Mussolini's mistress.

Jack McKinney's column appears Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

Recently while talking with an ex-Marine in Dealey Plaza, the man mentioned that he was stationed at Camp Pendleton, California on the day that the President was assassinated.

The young Marine was due to leave for Arlington, Texas for a training school on Friday, November 22, 1963, but when the President was assassinated, all Marines were called back to the base and kept on standby duty.

Standby duty is duty of twelve hours on and twelve hours off. No one is allowed to leave the base. Troops are on alert and ready for possible action.

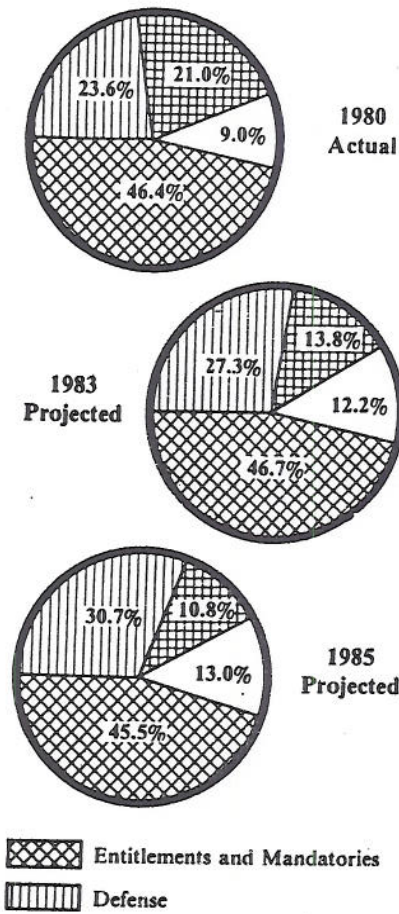
When I asked the man if he and his fellow enlisted men thought there was going to be an uprising, he paused, but answered, "Yes, we thought there might be trouble. Things were very tense and scary. The President had been killed and the whole country was in chaos. Anything could have happened."



This bit of information helps to confirm that a Coup de etat took place that day, November 22, 1963 in Dallas. The killers of John Kennedy weren't taking any chances.

The ex-Marine added that he and his buddies drove through Dealey Plaza a month later and noted with amazement that "Everything was quiet."

Remember--- a squadron of planes was over the United States at the exact time the assassination took place. PJJ

Composition of Federal Spending



 Non-Defense Discretionary
 Net Interest

Source: Congressional Budget Office September 1982, adapted

Most of the money goes to national defense and to entitlement programs such as Social Security, veterans' pensions, health and farm price supports.

The catch-all category called *non-defense discretionary*, which includes the cost of operating the government, is bearing the largest share of percentage decreases. The fourth segment — interest — is not something that may be directly cut. It must be addressed only by other fiscal actions.

Defense and entitlements remain as the two categories for consideration, and therein lies the source of difficulty.

The revenue side of the budget is obviously taxes. The deficit can be viewed as too much spending, too little revenue, or a combination of the two. Moderating the growth in spending is one way to reduce the deficit. Raising taxes is another.

Either line of action by itself will meet stiff resistance.

Defense, entitlements, and taxes are the three real handles on the deficit problem. With such limited and difficult options, it becomes clear why there is so much trouble dealing with the federal budget. TAB

Weekly W/C Benefit To Go Up, Says IAB

The maximum workers' compensation (w/c) weekly benefit will increase one step to \$189 effective September 1, 1983, says the Texas Industrial Accident Board (IAB). The current rate is \$182 per week. Such rises are statutorily triggered by increases in the state's average manufacturing production worker's weekly wage over the previous year.

At this time it is not known how much this weekly rise will increase w/c premiums. The premium rise will probably be determined at a State Board of Insurance (SBI) rate hearing sometime this summer. TAB

5/24/83


To Texas Association of Business

These graphs give the wrong impression for you cannot count Social Security tax collected as general revenue. Take out Social Security \$ and the military gets over 50% of the general revenue.

Nixon is the one who threw Social Security into general revenue about 1970. The Pentagon is not giving us National Security--but rather national bankruptcy with 300 billion \$ annual deficits.

Reagan's four years of deficits will double the Federal debt that it took 37 years to build up. It is absolute insanity, and you are backing it 100%.

S. S. Generals Gehlen, Bormann and Fritz G. Kraemer (Kissinger's puppeteer) laid the O. D. E. S. S. A. Fourth Reich plan on us from 1947 on. We had a coup d'etat in November 22, 1963 (and 1968 and 1969). Big business was involved through it's Permindex Corporation!!


 Charles A. Spears
 Box 430, Shamrock, 75089, TX

We print the following. Again we stress that Charles A. Spears is one of the bravest men alive. He never pulls a punch. We are proud to have him on our side.

PJ

What the hell is directing me into all of this:

1. I bicycled in Hitler's Germany for over two months in 1938.
2. I supported Lindberg's America First until Pearl Harbor.
3. I was watching the T.V. of Kennedy's Dallas visit when he got it 11/22/63 at Dealey Plaza.
4. In 1964 Gen. Paul Harkins made a talk to a private group in Sherman--he was very angry about Vietnam and said, "We killed Diem." The two murders were only two weeks apart--that was a mind boggler, so I started studying it.
5. Events of studying led me into contact with Fletcher Prouty, with Penn Jones, with Mae Brussell--the best investigators--and with Earl Golz and J. W. Marrs.
6. Since 1959 I had used artist Ludwig Keininger from nearby Muenster to do work for the bank. In 1973 K. said, go with me to my hometown Passau in Bavaria. On the way to the airport he said, "My father was number 357 in original organizers of the Nazi Party." I didn't realize that K. was S.S. living in South America six years before coming north, and I barely escaped death at a "Wine Festival" where there was no music--no females and a para-military meeting--just across the border in Austria about 30 miles from where Hitler was born. After three days in the hospital K. put me on a 3 a.m. train to Frankfurt airport accompanied by two incognito German agents.
7. In 1970 I get from (C.I.A. pilot) friend a big map showing oil concessions in Indonesia to American oil corporations over an area 4,000 miles long and 400 miles wide--I sent this map to 30 major U.S. newspapers. N.Y. Times, "Where in hell did you get this map?"
 - 1970--Thermal bomb 6" from my office; \$40,000 loss--melted everything;
 - 1971--Steering wheel 3 minute heart-attack chemical;
 - 1972--October case of federal charges against banker Howard Brookshire intended to get me (like the Lane case later according to W.S.J.) it wrecked Brookshire, who was innocent too;
 - 1973--Griffith horrible bank examination right out of Judge Elkins (Brown & Root) bank in Houston his uncle and father were former presidents there;
 - 1973--Poison in Germany at Passau Nazi meeting in Austria;
 - 1975--Denied merger with holding company;
 - 1976--Informant Federal Reserve: "They are going to get your ass."
 - 1976--Attorney General Levy and F.B.I. Kelly, "You cannot know anything under Freedom of Information Act."
 - 1976--September, Norman Wallace, Secret Service White House, intimidation visit prior to One-Gun Ford's Dallas visit--came with local policeman;
 - 1978--Don Reynolds, associate of Bobby Baker (Las Vegas) buys Sherman Democrat--and I can have no "Letters to Editor" I am told;
 - 1979--January, the parasite intrusion coinciding with the Hester (C.I.A.) visit. I still (in 1983) have to fight this. Six M.D.s know-nothing??
 - 1981--Murder of Rorick Seaforth under Federal Protective Custody and his wife after he told me (about Dealey Plaza) what he had found in Internation Circus office. I warned him to be quiet--but he wanted to be a hero?
8. In 1977 I just happened to be watching national T.V. news when Gary F. Powers from Los Angeles said, "My plane wasn't brought down by a Russian missile--but by a bomb placed on board." Two months later the M.K. Ultra (altimeter wired to detonator) took Powers to the deep-six for silence.
9. Annapolis graduate Wright running for Congressman in 1980 visits me. He spent nearly all his adult life in overseas Navy Intelligence. He said, "Wasn't it fortunate that the fire wasn't in here where you have these valuable (300 year old) books." These zealots let you know.
10. Federal agents come in pairs--required by law--but they all came under assumed identity except Secret Service. I lowered the boom on all of them about subversion of the political by the intelligence agencies (crime syndicate, S.M.O.M., etc.) F.B.I.-C.I.A.-D.I.A., etc. They've all been here.

Charles A. Spears
Charles A. Spears
May 10, 1983

Remember TCI readers--- this is not fairy tale- it's the real thing.

pj

ROBERT F. KENNEDY 1925-1968

The headlines June 5, 1968 read KENNEDY SHOT. June 6, 1968 headlines read KENNEDY DIES.

For many of us the same emotions of November 22, 1963, prevailed. Only two months before the assassination of Robert F. Kennedy, Martin Luther King was murdered.

A complete Coup de etat could not take place in this country without the deaths of John and Robert Kennedy and Martin Luther King.
Farewell Democratic America.



As usual this year, the date of the anniversary of the death of Robert F. Kennedy passed without comment from the media or newcast on radio or television. Television did mention that John F. Kennedy Jr. graduated from Brown University on the day that fifteen years ago, his uncle Robert F. Kennedy was gunned down. Now, that was nice of the media....

mymidon-(mur' mi don') n. one who executes without scruple his or her master's commands.

Dallas, the very mention of the word, and ears perk up. Yes, Dallas, the city where President John F. Kennedy was gunned down in a preplanned and rehearsed assassination.

This fall, the 20th anniversary of the brutal murder of President John F. Kennedy, television plans to broadcast many programs on the late president.

An article from The Dallas Morning News (which we run this month) states that Dallas, the city, is no longer known for its assassination site (Dealey Plaza), but for the mythical Southfork Ranch, home of the imaginary Ewing empire, of the television series, "Dallas".

In the minds and hearts of those who loved President Kennedy, Dallas will always be branded as the city whose citizens bred such hate, that for years did not mind being known as the kill sight of the president.

It has been a strong belief that the television program "Dallas" was deliberately created to sway the attention away from Dealey Plaza. Dallas sure could use a cleaner image, but, sorry Dallas, WE WON'T FORGET.....

-----May 27, A federal judge ruled that the FBI and its informer were not responsible for the Ku Klux Klan's fatal ambush 18 years ago of Viola Liuzzo, a civil rights worker. Her children contend that informer Gary Thomas Rowe, either shot her or failed to prevent her murder. A Justice Dept. spokesman in Washington said the government was "delighted" with the ruling.

-----If the United States government and the U.S. military can assassinate a president and get away with it, then certainly any other kind of murder is possible. And the killers of President John F. Kennedy got away with it.

----- Thomas Noguchi, demoted Los Angeles County coroner, has a new book coming out in October. He was coroner to the likes of Marilyn Monroe, Natalie Wood, William Holden, Janis Joplin, John Belushi and Robert F. Kennedy. The book promises to have an insight as to whether a second gunman fired the shot that killed Robert F. Kennedy. If Noguchi had such information, why wait until now to tell us? ---It's a little bit late, Noguchi.....

-----Last month we mentioned E.E. Bradley, who was charged by District Attorney Jim Garrison with conspiracy to kill President Kennedy. Only, Bradley was in California, and then Governor, Ronald Reagan refused to extradite the Reverend Bradley. Now that's one way to get to be president.

---See FORGIVE MY GRIEF III, PP. 29, 33, 36, 73, 74, 86, 88., 1976.

THE CONTINUING INQUIRY

Penn Jones, Jr., Editor
Route 3, Box 356
Waxahachie, Texas 75165

Published in Midlothian, TX 76065
PUBLICATION NUMBER 384150

Second Class Postage paid at
Midlothian, Texas

EDITOR: Penn Jones