

CHAPTER 9

Clues to the contingency

Intelligence Operative **Gerald “Gerry” Patrick Hemming**: In interviews conducted on February 10, 1992 and September 23, 1992, the author obtained valuable new evidence from this former military intelligence/CIA agent (who was contacted by Lee Harvey Oswald *before* November 22, 1963):¹

Hemming was an actual *guard* for JFK in Miami on November 18, 1963, in addition to the Secret Service. Furthermore, fellow CIA operative (and future Watergate burglar) Frank Sturgis was there, as well. Hemming and Sturgis have been named as suspects in the assassination by several prominent researchers and authors, notably Mark Lane. Interestingly, Theodore Shackley of the CIA worked closely with the Secret Service on November 18, 1963 in Miami, Florida.²

In addition, Hemming was a mutual comrade and associate of CIA officer Lucien Conien, a man principally involved in the coup that led to the assassination of President Diem of Vietnam on November 2, 1963 (Conien was a working associate of U.S. Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge.³ Lodge, as we know from the previous chapter, had as an employee one Bill Greer, chauffeur of JFK on November 22, 1963). Both Hemming and Conien were involved in legal matters extending into the mid- to late-1970s. If this weren't enough, Conien served in black operations with intelligence operative/assassin Jean Souetre, the French man who appears in a declassified CIA document placing him “in Fort Worth on the morning of November 22 and in Dallas in the afternoon”, exactly where JFK was at those times. This mortal threat to French President DeGaulle was “expelled from the U.S. at Fort Worth or Dallas eighteen hours after the assassination”, according to this document.⁴ This Hemming–Conien–Souetre link has never been revealed before. Coupled with the Conien–Lodge–Greer link, this is a modest case for a *direct* connection between the murders of Vietnamese President Diem on November 2, 1963 and U.S. President Kennedy on November 22, 1963.

Hemming confirmed this author's suspicions: *the Secret Service was infiltrated by the CIA and security tests were proposed back in Kennedy's time.*⁵

Democratic National Committee (DNC) Advance man **Martin E. “Marty” Underwood** (worked on the planning of JFK's Texas tour—specifically, his stop at Houston and his proposed stop at Austin): In an exclusive interview conducted on October 9, 1992, the author obtained the following new information: Underwood became “an honorary Secret Service agent” and served under Presidents Kennedy and Johnson. While with LBJ, he became the “aide in charge of the Secret Service”. As former V.P. LBJ agent Jerry Kivett, also a Texas trip veteran, stated to the author: “Yes, the Presidential Detail interacted often with Marty Underwood. I knew him, but not well, and as an agent assigned to the First Lady [Lady Bird Johnson], I didn't have much contact with him.”⁶ As previously

mentioned, the advance man confirmed to this author that JFK did not restrict agents from riding on the Presidential limousine. Underwood told Harrison Livingstone:⁷ “There were so many things that fell through in Dallas. Any advance man who had any sense at all would never have taken him down that route.” When Livingstone commented that the route was changed, Underwood added: “Yeah, I know. You don’t take a guy down a route like that.”⁸ Underwood echoed these same sentiments to the author.⁹

FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover had a file on Underwood and, in addition, Hoover hid the Lee Harvey Oswald file from the Secret Service.¹⁰

Marty Underwood was dispatched to Mexico by President Johnson to learn more about the assassination. As Underwood tells it: “Johnson said, ‘Marty, there are two cancers killing my presidency. One is Vietnam. The other is, invariably, every six months or so, one of the newspapers would come out and say, ‘Johnson was behind the assassination.’’ Johnson said, ‘I wonder if your friends south of the border would help clear this up.’” Once in Mexico, Underwood said: “I was met by a little Mexican, tapped me on the shoulder, and got me in a CIA safe house, probably, ya know, totally insulated, and that’s probably where I learned more about the assassination.” Underwood stated that the CIA, the FBI, and the mafia “knew (JFK) was going to be hit” on November 22, 1963—this information came from his direct contacts with CIA officer Win Scott, the Mexico City Station Chief during Oswald’s visit to that region! Underwood said: “His [JFK’s] number was on the board. I found out later, if they missed him in Dallas, they were thinking of getting him at the [LBJ] ranch.” However, Marty said that he also asked Scott if LBJ was involved in the assassination; Scott told him, “Not in any way, none whatsoever.” Underwood “had a good speaking acquaintance with [Chicago Mafia boss Sam] Giancana; he liked me. I said to him, ‘The President [LBJ] is disturbed about all of these reports.’ Giancana got mad—he’s very hot headed. He says, ‘You go back and tell the President his number was on the board, too.’ I said, ‘C’mon.’ He said, ‘No, we don’t want any more investigations.’ When Johnson put in the Warren Commission, Hoover was tickled to death and so was Johnson because they knew it was a whitewash.” In addition, Underwood stated that, eighteen hours before Kennedy’s murder, “we were getting all sorts of rumors that the President was going to be assassinated in Dallas; there were no if’s, and’s, or but’s about it.” When Underwood told JFK about these disturbing reports, the President merely said, “Marty, you worry about me too much.” Eighteen hours later, he was dead. Indeed, as previously noted, JFK told San Antonio Congressman Henry Gonzalez on November 21, 1963: “The Secret Service told me that they have taken care of everything. There’s nothing to *worry* about.”

The reason why Underwood opened up to the author is best expressed by him: “Everyone who had anything to do with Dallas in any way—Kenny O’Donnell, *the Secret Service*—they’re practically all dead now. I just think people should know the truth.” [Emphasis added.] Interestingly, when Underwood said this to the author back in 1992, quite a few of the agents were still living (but, notably, agents Greer and Roberts were deceased by then). Previously, Underwood was interviewed by William Manchester on June 21, 1965.¹¹

Underwood told the author that the one agent that should be contacted about the assassination is **Ronald M. Pontius**:¹² “He would be a good source for you.” Interestingly, Ira David Wood III reported in James Fetzer’s *Murder in Dealey Plaza*: “While showering this morning [November 22, 1963, Hotel Texas, Fort Worth], JFK takes off his Saint Jude and Saint Christopher medals and leaves them hanging on the shower head. When later “sweeping” the room, Secret Service agent Ron Pontius finds the medals and puts them in his pocket, with the intentions of returning them to JFK after the Dallas motorcade. Pontius eventually gives the medals to Marty Underwood who, at last report, still retains them.”¹³ Pontius was involved in the protection of President Ford from Sara Jane Moore in September 1975,¹⁴ LBJ’s trip to Australia,¹⁵ and had acted as the advance agent for JFK’s trip to Houston, having arrived in Houston November 12, 1963.¹⁶ When the author wrote to Pontius on October 28, 2000, Underwood’s story of the medals was noted and Pontius did not refute it.¹⁷ However, Pontius was *not* officially stationed in Fort Worth, as the shift reports and survey reports bear out.¹⁸ In fact, other accounts have agent Bill Greer having possession of the St. Christopher’s medal.¹⁹ Strange. Yet another odd item regarding Pontius: author William Manchester wrote: “In Houston the staff of the Rice Hotel had assembled in Max Peck’s office, identifying [on television] among the Andrews [Air Force Base] pallbearers their Secret Service advance man, who had been among them twenty-four hours before (they had been worried about him; the denial that an agent had been killed had not yet caught up with the story)”²⁰ This unnamed agent was Ronald Pontius.²¹ However, Pontius was definitely *not* one of the pallbearers!²² Again, very strange.

Former agent Darwin Horn wrote: “Pontius was at San Clemente much of the time [with Nixon] and [fellow agent Bob] Powis and I spent much time down there. I did an advance with Ron in Germany for Nixon in 1969. It was a very enjoyable time.”²³

Returning to Underwood, he was born in Cedar Rapids, Iowa, and was a 1936 graduate of the University of Iowa. From 1937 to 1940, he lived in Dubuque, Iowa, and was a regional sales manager for Schaeffer Pen Company. After serving in the Army during World War II, Underwood started a Chicago public relations firm and then spent five years working for Chicago Mayor Richard J. Daley. Daley later recommended Underwood, by then an assistant secretary in the Small Business Administration, to the newly elected President John F. Kennedy. Underwood left the White House after Nixon was elected President in 1968. He then worked for Maryland Governor Marvin Mandel and, later, the Maryland Department of Health, from which he retired.²⁴

From the ARRB’s Final Report, 1998:²⁵

Martin Underwood, a former advance man for Presidents Kennedy and Johnson, was a member of President Kennedy’s advance team in Texas in November 1963. A researcher [Gus Russo] who worked with Seymour Hersh on his book, *The Dark Side of Camelot*, told the Review Board that Underwood claimed that President Johnson sent Underwood to Mexico City in 1966 or 1967 to see what he could learn about the Kennedy assassination. Underwood allegedly met with Win Scott, former CIA Chief of Station in Mexico City.

The researcher provided the Review Board with copies of handwritten notes, on White House stationery, ostensibly prepared by Underwood and documenting his meeting with Scott. The notes state that Scott told Underwood that the CIA “blew it” in Dallas in November 1963. On the morning of November 22, the agency knew that a plane had arrived in Mexico City from Havana, and that one passenger got off the plane and boarded another one headed for Dallas. Underwood’s notes state that Scott said that CIA identified the passenger as Fabian Escalante.

The researcher also stated that someone instructed Underwood to follow Judith Campbell Exner on her 1960 train trip from Washington, D.C., to Chicago, during which she was alleged to have carried money between Senator Kennedy (the Democratic Party nominee) and organized crime boss Sam Giancana. The Review Board staff informally interviewed Underwood. Underwood confirmed that he traveled to Mexico City in 1966, but said that he went to advance President Johnson’s trip and not to look into circumstances surrounding President Kennedy’s assassination. While in Mexico City, Underwood met with Scott concerning the details of President Johnson’s trip. During Underwood’s meeting with Scott, he said they did discuss President Kennedy’s assassination and that Scott told him the story that the researcher relayed to the Review Board.

When Review Board staff asked Underwood about any notes he may have taken, he initially claimed to have no memory of any notes. Upon viewing copies of the notes that the researcher provided to the Review Board, Underwood said that he had written the notes in 1992 or 1993 for a researcher to use for Hersh’s book. Underwood explained that the notes are on White House stationery because he has a lot of extra White House stationery left over from his work with President Johnson. Underwood could not remember whether he had contemporaneous notes from his meeting with Scott. He also denied that he followed Judith Campbell Exner on a train and that he had no knowledge about her alleged role as a courier.

After the informal interview, Underwood forwarded to the Review Board a set of typed notes from his 1966 trip to Mexico City and his meeting with Scott. The typed notes documented Underwood’s activities in Mexico City and briefly mentioned his meeting with Scott. The notes do not mention Underwood’s conversation with Scott about the Kennedy assassination. Instead, the notes state that Underwood sought Scott’s assistance in staging a big welcome for President Johnson. The Review Board subsequently requested Underwood to testify under oath, but due to health problems, he was not available. Underwood’s notes now are part of the JFK Collection.

Underwood passed away from cardiac arrest at the age of 88 on March 18, 2003.

Secret Service/PRS employee **James K. “Jack” Fox**: Information was obtained by the late agent’s sole confidante, researcher/disc jockey Mark Crouch. (Crouch provided several autopsy photos obtained by Fox to director Oliver Stone for use in the movie *JFK*, as well as for director Wolfgang Peterson to use in *In the Line of Fire*, among other projects.) During interviews conducted on

January 28, 1992 and September 23, 1992 respectively, the author obtained startling new information. First, some necessary background is needed.

All three major television networks—ABC, NBC, and CBS—reported that “a Secret Service agent and a Dallas policeman were shot and killed” on November 22, 1963. Eddie Barker, KRLD-TV, a CBS affiliate, noted, “The word is that the President was killed, one of his agents is dead, and Governor Connally was wounded.” ABC News in Washington reported: “A Secret Service agent apparently was shot by one of the assassin’s bullets.” ABC’s Bill Lord stated: “[I] did confirm the death of the Secret Service agent ... one of the Secret Service agents was killed ... Secret Service agents usually walk right beside the car.” ABC Washington also noted, “One of the Secret Service agents traveling with the President was killed today.” The Associated Press (AP) was quoted on WFAA (ABC): “A Secret Service agent and a Dallas policeman were shot and killed some distance from where the President was shot.” At 12:45 p.m. Central Standard Time (CST), KRLD-TV reported that a Secret Service agent had been killed along with the President. At 1:23 pm CST, CBS’s Walter Cronkite reported, “A Secret Service man was also killed in the fusillade of shots.” Seth Kantor, a reporter for Scripps-Howard, would write in his notebook (which was published by the Warren Commission): “They even have to die in secret.”²⁶ At 2:14 pm, the AP again made note: “A Secret Service Agent and a Dallas policeman were shot and killed today.” The Dallas Police radio, Channel 2, also carried the story (2:40 p.m.): “One of the Secret Service men on the field—Elm and Houston, said that it came over his Teletype that one of the Secret Service men had been killed.”²⁷ *The Dallas Times Herald*, dateline November 22, 1963, added: “From the Secret Service office in Dallas—a spokesman could neither confirm or deny the report: ‘All I’ve heard is the same reports you’ve heard [sic].’” However, at 3:40 p.m. Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Robert A. Wallace reported, “No Secret Service man was *injured in the attack on President Kennedy* [emphasis added]”, a denial of sorts, but it does not indicate if one was killed, or if there was violence away from “the attack on President Kennedy”. Still, these stories could have served the purpose of supplying the Secret Service with the much-needed jurisdiction to take over and steal the body of JFK from the Dallas authorities (which is what, in fact, they did). Remember, while the murder of the President was not a federal crime in 1963, the murder of a Secret Service agent *was* a federal crime.²⁸ Perhaps this explains the proliferation of the tale of the “dead” agent on November 22, 1963.

However, this author learned from Crouch that Agent Fox stated that the story was *true!* According to Crouch, Fox²⁹ was working in the Executive Office Building on November 22, 1963 (where the PRS worked out of) when he was asked by SAIC of PRS Robert Bouck to get ready a detail of four to six agents to assist in retrieving the body and casket of the unnamed Secret Service agent. Fox told Crouch, “We lost a man that day—*our* man,” and qualified his remarks by stating that he was *not* referring to JFK.³⁰ Interestingly, although having heard the news reports that stated that the President’s *limousine* raced to Parkland Hospital after the shooting, Mrs. Bill Greer thought for several hours that her husband had perished that day! Since she knew that Greer was the *driver* of JFK’s car, this appears to be a strange admission.³¹

Interestingly, journalist Seth Kantor reported: “A Western Union man who had been with us since we came down from Andrews Air Force Base came into the [Parkland Hospital] office. A nurse asked him about a report that a Secret Service agent had been killed out on the street. *He said that it was true.* This was one of the immediate rumors, which sprung up. It took several days for this particular rumor not to be believed in Dallas itself. (*Fellow in Jaggars–Chiles–Stovall* who got it from a friend who got it from a *postman* supposed to have been at the death scene that the shot and bleeding SS man was in on the plot to kill the President.)”³² [Emphasis added.] Jaggars–Chiles–Stoval employed one *Lee Harvey Oswald* from October 12, 1962 until April 6, 1963. This company did photographic work for the U–2 spy program (and Oswald’s starting date of employment was during the Cuban Missile Crisis!).³³ Nurse Bertha Lozano wrote in her report that, *in addition* to JFK and Connally, “A technician came to the desk and asked me to expect a private patient who was bleeding ... Blood technicians came to ask me who ‘Mr. X’ was who did not have an E.R. number. Hematology also came with the same problem and was told the same thing.”³⁴ Interestingly, Jerry Coley of the *Dallas Morning News*, his friend Charles Mulkey, *Dallas Morning News* photographer Jim Hood, and WFAA cameraman Malcolm Couch saw a significant pool of blood between the Texas School Book Depository and the pergola on the knoll.³⁵ Author Harrison Livingstone reported in his 2000 online book, *Stunning New Evidence*, that Jim Pearsu of the Secret Service believed there was indeed a dead agent.

Regarding the “postman” and other information noted by reporter Kantor, the January 22, 1977 issue of *The Continuing Inquiry* journal contains an article written by Penn Jones and Gary Shaw regarding the “dead” agent incident as reported in a letter sent to Jim Garrison during the Clay Shaw trial: “A Mr. Robertson, Assistant Director of the Dallas or Fort Worth Secret Service office, confided to [friend of writer who requested anonymity] in 1963 that a plot to kill President Kennedy was planned and he did not want any part of it. On November 22, 1963, my friend was in the office of Mr. Robertson when all phones began to ring, about the time Kennedy was arriving at Carswell Air Force Base [in Fort Worth], Mr. Robertson then said, ‘Well, this is it,’ and left the office. Since that time Mr. Robertson’s family of seven children and wife have not seen or heard from him, yet his paychecks continue to be mailed to his home.” Jones and Shaw: “Our 1965 investigation lead us to believe Robertson was in Dallas but was posing as a *postal inspector*, but it was reported to us that he had left Dallas. We also learned from newsmen that something unusual did happen on Harwood [Street] shortly before the turn to Main Street. No one wanted credit for this, but we were told by reliable newsmen that a man jumped in front of Kennedy’s car on Harwood shouting, ‘Stop, I must tell you.’ The man, according to their report, was promptly wrestled to the ground and hustled away.” [Emphasis added.]

To the author’s great surprise, there are three reports that seem to corroborate the above article, in conjunction with the overlooked Kantor report. The first is the actual letter sent to Garrison from an “Amy Britvar” dated February 21, 1968 and originating from Turtle Creek Boulevard in Dallas, Texas.³⁶ An internet people search for Britvar drew a blank, although there are other Britvars in Texas. The second is a Treasury Department (U.S. Customs Service) document,

dated January 17, 1980, from Joseph G. Forrester, U.S. Customs, to Attorney General Benjamin R. Civiletti.³⁷ The letter reads, in part: "My interest in the Kennedy murder started in 1966 when I met an Air Force Master Sergeant at St. Albans Naval Hospital, Queens, New York. This sergeant, an elderly man, was suffering from terminal cancer. He stated that on November 22, 1963 he was attached to Air Force One as an electronics technician. He further stated that after the President was shot a message was received over a military frequency that multiple assassins had attacked the President ... [A] Secret Service agent, Mr. Robertson, stationed in the Dallas-Fort Worth area disappeared on November 22, 1963 yet his family still receives his paychecks. The disappearance of an individual is not unusual except that it has been said that Mr. Robertson became aware of an assassin's plot against the president. An assassin plot had been unearthed in Chicago a short time before President Kennedy's Dallas trip. Please do not misconstrue this letter. I am not a crank; but I am sincerely interested in this crucial investigation. I am willing to join an investigative team and if that is not possible, will make myself available for an interview by investigative officers." The third is a lengthy memorandum written by Vince Salandria, dated January 31, 1967, regarding an interview with Rita Rollins, a Navy nurse with an interesting story to tell—the crucial part in question reads as follows: "The name of the person in Dallas ... is Inez Robertson. *Chuck Robertson, her husband, works at the Post Office ... Inez Robertson, actually saw them [men with guns] make a breakdown of the rifles. This tall man with long grey or white hair[—]he was in the station wagon. There is a luggage rack on the station wagon. It was a Rambler station wagon. This fellow with the mixed grey hair carried them [the armed men] to the airport ... This tall man had been around Dallas the day before the assassination ... This episode has caused friction between Chuck Robertson and Inez Robertson. He is not in Dallas now.*"³⁸ [Emphasis added.]

Returning to Mr. Fox, he had also photographed the Presidential limousine in the White House garage at 4:00 p.m. on November 23, 1963 with fellow PRS employee Howard K. Norton.³⁹ Secret Service Assistant Director (and former Inspector) Thomas J. Kelley wrote to Harold Weisberg: "On or about November 27, 1963, Bouck gave the [autopsy] photographic film to Secret Service employee, James K. Fox, who took the film to the U.S. Navy Photographic Laboratory. The black and white film was processed, black and white negatives were developed, and colored positives were made from the colored film. The processing and development was done by Lieut. V. Madonia, U.S. Navy, at the laboratory. Fox remained with the film at the laboratory and all the photographic film was returned to Mr. Bouck the same day. The processed film was placed in a combination lock-safe file; the combination was known only to two persons. A few days later, black and white prints were made by Mr. Fox in the Secret Service photographic laboratory. On or about December 9, 1963, Mr. Fox took the colored positives back to the U.S. Navy Photographic Laboratory and observed while enlarged color prints were made. All the color positives and prints were returned by Fox at 6 p.m., the same evening and returned to the locked safe."⁴⁰ Regarding the autopsy photographs, "Bouck said that James Fox was his photographer at the White House and believes that he processed the black and white prints ('... little snapshots ...'). Bouck also said: '... I believe they had

nothing to do with the big prints or the color ones.' Bouck said that James Fox processed one or two or several rolls of color film at another facility."⁴¹

Fox was interviewed on August 7, 1978 by the HSCA's Andy Purdy. Purdy's notes on the call: "Who developed film? He did black and white at Secret Service lab. Color was done at Naval Processing Center—recalls Lt. Madonnia [sic]. (He wrote [a] memo on it.) White House photographer [Robert L. Knudsen] was in drying room. He (Fox) checked and there was film on each side of color film holders. (Some black [and] white missing). Negatives put in files 4–5 days. Bouck then ordered him to have prints made. He and Knudsen did it. Two women in drying room passed out when [film] came through [most likely Sandra Kay Spencer and Carol Ann Bonito].⁴² He did not help Knudsen put prints in holders. Recalls one or two sets of prints being turned over to Bouck. (It was four years after assassination that he was asked for statement.) Burkley told Fox to have prints made up. He went to Bouck for okay. He said fine but would need special arrangement for color. Knudsen not there when black and white done. No metal probes present; doctors were taking measurements, ruler and hands visible in autopsy photos."⁴³ David Lifton wrote: "In 1981, I received a letter from Maryland radio journalist Mark Crouch saying he knew someone who had a set of the autopsy photographs, the same photographs that were at the National Archives. He subsequently introduced me to James K. ('Jack') Fox, formerly a photographer with the Intelligence Division of the Secret Service. Documents from the House Assassinations Committee establish that Fox was one of a few officials who had access to the processing.⁴⁴ On three occasions, he supervised their processing. According to Fox, shortly after the assassination, he was told by Secret Service Agent Roy Kellerman: 'Here, make a set of these for yourself. They'll be history someday.' Fox showed me the pictures he had, and later I was able to obtain a set."⁴⁵

Author Harrison Livingstone wrote: "Mark Crouch tells us that on the night of December 6 or 7, just two weeks after President Kennedy was murdered, Robert Bouck went through his safe in the presence of James K. Fox, another Secret Service agent, and burned much of the photographic and X-ray evidence in the assassination of President Kennedy. If true, this was a great crime, but Bouck denies that it ever happened."⁴⁶

¹ See especially John Newman, *Oswald and the CIA* (New York: Carroll & Graf, 1995), and Noel Twyman, *Bloody Treason* (Rancho Santa Fe, CA: Laurel Publishing, 1997).

² RIF#154-10002-10422.

³ *Vietnam: A Television History* (1983).

⁴ *Crossfire*, p. 203. See also O'Leary and Seymour, *Triangle of Death* (Nashville, TN: WND Books, 2003).

⁵ Nixon aide Charles Colson said the same thing regarding Secret Service being infiltrated by CIA: *Miami News*, June 25, 1974. Technical dependency on the CIA: CIA Memo, June 5, 1973, discovered by Philip Melanson. Melanson wrote in his 1984 book *The Politics of Protection* (p. 42): "Traditionally, though secretively, the Service has received training and equipment from the CIA ... Although the precise nature and extent of Secret Service dependence upon CIA remains top secret, it is surely important given the Service's limitations of personnel and resources."

⁶ Letter to author dated February 18, 2004.

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- ⁷ Livingstone contacted Underwood due to the author's urgings in correspondence from 1990.
- ⁸ Harry Livingstone, *High Treason 2*, p. 442.
- ⁹ Also In *High Treason 2* (p. 439), Marty Underwood said to Harry Livingstone: "There were a couple of suicides in the thing, with the Secret Service and everything" Livingstone: "Do you remember who committed suicide?" Underwood: "I don't remember. I think there were a couple——" [He is cut off by Livingstone.]
- ¹⁰ Mark North's 1991 book, *Act of Treason* (New York: Carroll & Graf) spells out Hoover's foreknowledge of Kennedy's assassination and his withholding of threat information from the Secret Service.
- ¹¹ Manchester, p. 668; see also pp. 25, 86, 317, 321, 325.
- ¹² Pontius is depicted in an unpaginated photo showing the agent protecting President Nixon by propping him up on his shoulders in San Clemente, California, in Dennis McCarthy's book, *Protecting The President*. (Kindly identified by former agent Win Lawson to the author in a letter dated February 17, 2004.)
- ¹³ Fetzer (2000), p. 20.
- ¹⁴ J. F. terHorst and Col. Ralph Albertazzie, *The Flying White House*, p. 94.
- ¹⁵ Rufus Youngblood, *20 Years in the Secret Service*, pp. 195–6.
- ¹⁶ RIF#154–10001–10104; 154–10001–10064; 154–10001–10042; 154–10001–10044 (Daily Shift report, V.P. Detail, November 21, 1963); 154–10001–10031; 180–10083–10419; 180–10078–10493.
- ¹⁷ Email to author dated October 30, 2000.
- ¹⁸ RIF#154–10001–10104; 154–10001–10104; 154–10001–10043; 2 H 133; 18 H 674–5, 678, 679, 686, 697, 730, 761; captioned photo of Agent Bill Duncan in *Fort Worth Press*, November 22, 1963; 16 H 950–1; 17 H 618; 18 H 678–9, 681–2; 25 H 787–8.
- ¹⁹ Manchester, p. 515; Bishop, p. 556.
- ²⁰ Manchester, p. 394.
- ²¹ RIF#154–10001–10104; 154–10001–10064; 154–10001–10042; 154–10001–10031; 180–10083–10419; 180–10078–10493; author's October 9, 1992 interview with DNC advance man Marty Underwood; DNC Advance man Jerry Bruno's notes, JFK Library.
- ²² Pontius was not among the agents who left Dallas on November 22, 1963—officially he left Houston for Washington on November 21, 1963. NBC video, AAFB, November 22, 1963. Pontius's name is not mentioned anywhere in Manchester's book or Bishop's book.
- ²³ Email to author dated February 28, 2004.
- ²⁴ *The Washington Post*, March 21, 2003.
- ²⁵ *The Washington Post*, March 21, 2003.
- ²⁶ 20 H 410.
- ²⁷ 17 H 749 (CE 705).
- ²⁸ 18 USC 1114.
- ²⁹ Fox was interviewed by the HSCA on August 7, 1978 (RIF#180–10077–10107).
- ³⁰ This information was also conveyed to author Livingstone: see *High Treason 2*, p. 90. The author's first interview of Crouch regarding Fox came right before the release of Livingstone's book.
- ³¹ Manchester, p. 354; author's interview with Richard Greer, October 7, 1991; Richard Trask, *Pictures of the Pain* (Danvers, MA: Yeoman Press, 1994), p. 50): Mrs. Cecil Stoughton had similar concerns about her husband to those of Mrs. Greer cited above, no doubt due to these same reports.
- ³² 20 H 410.
- ³³ *Encyclopedia of the JFK Assassination*, pp. 27, 123.
- ³⁴ 21 H 213–5: report of activities November 22–24, 1963.
- ³⁵ *Encyclopedia of the JFK Assassination*, pp. 216–7.
- ³⁶ Thanks go to John Armstrong and Jack White for the copy of this letter.
- ³⁷ Thanks go to John Armstrong and Ed Sherry for this document.

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- ³⁸ The above information was provided to author Michael Benson for his book, *Encyclopedia of the JFK Assassination*, p. 57.
- ³⁹ CD 80, p. 3; RIF#180-10001-10041; see also *Murder in Dealey Plaza*, pp. 428-430.
- ⁴⁰ May 19, 1970 letter from Secret Service Assistant Director Thomas J. Kelley to Harold Weisberg: see *Post Mortem*, p. 274; RIF#180-10109-10368: February 1967 Secret Service statement signed by Kellerman, Bouck, Edith Duncan (secretary), Fox, and Kelley (see also *Post Mortem*, p. 558).
- ⁴¹ August 6, 1977 HSCA interview of SAIC of PRS Robert I. Bouck (RIF#180-10097-10141).
- ⁴² For more on Knudsen, Spencer, Bonito, and others, please see the 1998 edition of *High Treason* (New York: Carroll & Graf), pp. 416-8, 418-420, 421-5, 428-432, 493-7, 498-500, 501-536. See also *The Men Who Killed Kennedy* (2003), episode entitled "The Smoking Guns".
- ⁴³ RIF#180-10077-10107.
- ⁴⁴ 7 HSCA 23-24.
- ⁴⁵ David Lifton, *Best Evidence*, p. 703.
- ⁴⁶ *High Treason 2*, p. 322. Bouck's denial is based on Livingstone's investigator's (Richard Waybright) report dated November 16, 1991 (p. 628).