

## CHAPTER 11

### Roll call of participants: part 2

Agent **Stewart G. "Stu" Stout, Jr.** (ATSAIC, stationed at the Trade Mart): Former agent Frank Stoner had this to say about Stout regarding his part in protecting President Truman at Blair House on November 1, 1950: "SA Stewart 'Stu' Stout was inside the Blair House when [the] shooting started. He grabbed a Thompson submachine gun and ran upstairs to where [the] President was taking a nap. The President was looking out of the window and SA Stout told him to get under his bed, and then he took up [a] post at [the] top of [the] stairs. SA Stout was a much-decorated Army veteran who served in WWII, as were some of the other agents in the USSS at that time."<sup>1</sup>

Former agent Darwin Horn wrote the author: "The Burke [pictured in his book] is Donald Burke who was Mrs. Eisenhower's second agent. Stu Stout was in charge."<sup>2</sup> Horn later wrote: "Stu Stout was Mrs. Eisenhower's No. 1 agent. A no nonsense person who worked with [agent] Don Burke for many years with Mrs. Eisenhower."<sup>3</sup> As previously noted above, Sam Kinney told the author: "He [Stout] was Mamie Eisenhower's first man."

From Rex W. Scouten, former Secret Service agent who served with Stout and later the White House Usher: "Dear Vince, Stewart Stout, following his retirement from the Secret Service was hired (by me) as an assistant Usher at the White House. He had a heart disorder—suffered a heart attack at the White House and died within a few hours. I believe this happened around 1963–1965."<sup>4</sup>

Incredibly, ASAIC Floyd Boring, in charge of planning the Texas trip, seemed to doubt that ATSAIC Stu Stout was even *in* Dallas: "Oh, gee, I don't think so ... then again, I guess I should have known he was there 'cause he died shortly thereafter."<sup>5</sup> Sam Kinney told me that Stout died shortly after Dallas and *also* seemed to doubt that Stout was in Dallas.<sup>6</sup> As for ATSAIC Stout's presence on the Texas trip, Donald Lawton said: "I didn't know he was on the trip, either. Could well be; I didn't know that ... I didn't know that."<sup>7</sup> Former agent Jerry O'Rourke wrote the author: "Stu Stout was a wonderful shift leader and was my boss on that day [sic: actually, ATSAIC Arthur Godfrey was in charge of the specific shift that included O'Rourke]. I would have to research all my papers to determine when he died but it was long ago."<sup>8</sup> Fellow former agent J. Frank Yeager wrote: "I do not know when Stu Stout died."<sup>9</sup> However, according to the AFAUSSS book, Stout was a charter member of the organization in 1969.<sup>10</sup>

Keeping all of this in mind, Winston Lawson wrote the author: "Stu Stout died in *December 1974*, a few years after retiring from USSS. He worked for a while after that in what is called the 'usher office', which is adjacent to the large front foyer. He was a good friend and probably the nicest 'gentleman' I ever knew. He went into real estate and then died suddenly in December 1974. He had been a state trooper in PA, joined the USSS during WWII, was drafted and came back

to USSS. I was on his shift for a few years from probably 1961–1965. He was a wonderful man.”<sup>11</sup> [Emphasis added.]

Ironically, Stout rode in the hearse containing JFK's body from Parkland Hospital to Love Field on November 22, 1963. Stout had also been involved in protecting Truman at Blair House during the assassination attempt on November 1, 1950 along with Floyd Boring, as well as having been with Vice President Nixon in Caracas, Venezuela, in 1958.<sup>12</sup>

Stout died without speaking to anyone: not the FBI, Warren Commission, or the HSCA (which acknowledged his death in a memorandum released by the ARRB). Interestingly, Stout looked a lot like J. Edgar Hoover—so much so that author Mark North confused him for the FBI Director in his 1991 book, *Act of Treason*.<sup>13</sup>

*Conclusion:* Stout was out of the loop on November 22, 1963, as he had been on November 1, 1950: safely tucked away inside a Building (on November 1, 1950, it was Blair House; on November 22, 1963, it was the Trade Mart).

Agent **Richard E. “Dick” Johnsen** (stationed at the Trade Mart; official keeper of the “magic bullet”, CE-399) (see Chapter 8 regarding Greer and CE-399): During the HSCA era, Johnsen was ASAIC of the Dignitary Protective Division before retiring in 1979.

*Conclusion:* Johnsen should have been questioned further by authorities regarding CE-399.

Agent **Thomas B. Shipman** (White House Garage Detail, dies before the Dallas trip): A major discovery by the author was made when perusing a passage buried in Col. George J. McNally's<sup>14</sup> very obscure and non-indexed book, *A Million Miles of Presidents*. The relevant passage reads: “One of the President's drivers, Tom Shipman, died suddenly.” Given its position in the chronology of McNally's narrative—after discussing the death of baby Patrick Kennedy (August 1963) and the eleven-state “Conservation Tour” (late September 1963)—this would seem to indicate a time period of around September 1963 for Shipman's death. (McNally also mentions the death of Administrative Officer Frank Sanderson who died in May 1963, as verified by an internet search at ancestry.com and at other sites. Strangely, no death for a “Tom” or “Thomas” Shipman is listed for 1963.) However, Secret Service SA Tom Shipman was on the “Conservation Tour”, as Office of the Naval Aide records for this trip reveal. In fact, Shipman rode on Helicopter #2 from the South Lawn of the White House on the way to Andrews Air Force Base on September 24, 1963 with Ken O'Donnell, SA Gerald Blaine, SA Paul Burns, and SA William Greer. Also, Shipman is listed in the Protective Survey Report (written September 20, 1963) for the September 24, 1963 Milford, Pennsylvania stop.<sup>15</sup> Previously, Shipman had been on JFK's March 23, 1963 trip to Chicago, Illinois, driving the follow-up car.<sup>16</sup> Sam Kinney told the author: “[Fellow agent/driver] Deeter B. [Flohr, Eisenhower's driver] and I were buddies—traveled a lot together; Tom Shipman, Deeter B., and myself.”<sup>17</sup> Former agent Darwin Horn wrote: “Shipman was a driver for many years with Dick Flore [sic] and Morgan Gies.”<sup>18</sup>

If that wasn't enough, it appears that there were two new additions to the regular White House Garage (chauffeur) detail in October/November 1963, in addition to veterans SA Samuel A. Kinney, SA George W. Hickey, SA William R. Greer, Special Officer (SO, Uniformed Division) William C. Davis, White House Policeman James M. Carter, and SAIC Morgan L. Gies: SA Henry J. Rybka<sup>19</sup> (attending Treasury School from November 1–8, 1963, and who would go on to be recalled by Agent Roberts at Love Field) and SA Andrew M. Hutch (who doesn't join the detail until November 18, 1963, having previously been a White House Policeman).<sup>20</sup>

From the record, then, it appears Shipman died suddenly sometime between October 3 and November 1, 1963. It would be nice to have the travel logs for this time period, but, as previously noted, the Secret Service destroyed them in January 1995 (from the Final Report of the Assassination Records Review Board):

However, in January 1995, the Secret Service destroyed presidential protection survey reports for some of President Kennedy's trips in the fall of 1963. The Review Board learned of the destruction approximately one week after the Secret Service destroyed them, when the Board was drafting its request for additional information. The Board believed that the Secret Service files on the President's travel in the weeks preceding his murder would be relevant.<sup>21</sup>

*Why* the destruction? *Where* is Shipman's death certificate?

SA Tom Shipman died in late 1963, before the Texas trip. This was the extent of the author's knowledge from 1997, the time of discovery, until 1999, when the author came across an online website dedicated to fallen officers that listed Shipman's middle initial,<sup>22</sup> and, most importantly, on July 26, 2001, when the following information was discovered by the author, once again via the internet: the website of the Association of Former Agents of the U.S. Secret Service,<sup>23</sup> which lists 34 agents that passed away in the line of duty—out of literally thousands of men and women—since the late nineteenth century. The *only* JFK-era agent listed is White House Garage/Chauffeur Special Agent *Thomas B. Shipman*: “October 14, 1963: Died of a heart attack while on a presidential protective assignment at Camp David, Maryland.”

Because of Shipman's death, Bill Greer drove JFK in Dallas and his immediate replacement, Henry J. Rybka (fresh from Treasury School) was recalled at Love Field by Roberts! Former agent Gerald Blaine told the author that Kinney, Shipman, and Greer were “the three consistent ones” that drove JFK's car (commenting that Greer “usually” did), also adding that Shipman and Kinney drove the follow-up car, as well.<sup>24</sup> Winston Lawson wrote the author: “Tom Shipman, also a driver, died of a heart attack while up at Camp David, prior to retirement. I don't know the year and couldn't find out. I believe Sam Kinney found his body. They would have roomed together in one of the cabins up there.”<sup>25</sup> Former agent Vincent Mroz told the author that Shipman was “in his 40s or early 50s”.<sup>26</sup>

What is even more amazing about Shipman's death is the fact that, out of the literally thousands of agents who have come and gone since the nineteenth century, as mentioned above, only 34 are listed,<sup>27</sup> including the five agents who died tragically in the April 19, 1995 Oklahoma City bombing, Leslie Coffelt (the Uniformed Division officer who died on November 1, 1950), five others who died in the 1990s, seven who died in the 1980s, two who died in the 1970s (including J. Clifford Dietrich, who died in a helicopter crash on May 26, 1973), one other who died in the 1960s (Thomas Wooge,<sup>28</sup> on October 17, 1968),<sup>29</sup> one who died in the 1940s (November 8, 1940, to be exact), three who died in the 1930s, two who passed away in the 1920s, and two who died in the 1900s. That's a very small, sad grouping to be in, indeed.<sup>30</sup>

Interestingly, advance man Marty Underwood told author 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—" [Underwood is then cut off by Livingstone.]<sup>31</sup> Also, an unnamed agent took his own life "... in the late Sixties, in Washington, with his own weapon. There were signs he was beginning to buckle," as former agent Chuck Rochner explained to fellow former agent Marty Venker.<sup>32</sup> Former agent Darwin Horn wrote: "I cannot recall the name of the SA who killed himself in the late '60s. I seem to recall something of that nature occurring though."<sup>33</sup>

*Conclusion:* One wonders what would have happened in Dallas if Shipman, not Greer, was behind the wheel of President Kennedy's limousine during the shooting ... a very convenient death, indeed.<sup>34</sup>

Agent **Samuel E. Sulliman** (stationed at the Trade Mart): Sulliman told the author on February 11, 2004 that he grew up in Connecticut, went to college, and spent summers in Hyannis Port with ex-military colleagues, which led him to Jim Rowley and the Secret Service. Before summer excursions, Sulliman joined the Army and took part in the Korean War, where his gifted athlete brother was to perish. As for his time in the Secret Service, the former agent said: "I don't regret my time. Experience-wise, you couldn't ask for anything better." The agent was with JFK on the WHD from the Inauguration in January 1961 until Dallas, and continued with LBJ until 1964, when he joined former WHD agent Robert E. Lilley in the Boston office (Sulliman said of Lilley: "He was a big, tall guy. Everyone liked him.") Sulliman returned to the WHD in 1966 as an Assistant Shift Leader, then a Shift Leader, and then, in 1968, he looked after Vice President-elect Spiro Agnew. While agent Clint Hill was initially the SAIC of this particular detail, Sulliman would eventually take over for Hill in this capacity. Former agent Darwin Horn wrote: "Sam Sulliman had the Agnew Detail which was one of the best of all time."<sup>35</sup> Sulliman was with Agnew until the Vice President resigned in disgrace and was a member of the WHD until just into the start of President Ford's term, when the agent was promoted to Inspector. Finally, by the time of the HSCA hearings, Sulliman was SAIC of New Haven, Connecticut office.<sup>36</sup>

Regarding JFK, Sulliman told the author: "He was easy to get along with." Regarding Sam's brother who was killed in North Korea, Kennedy offered his

heartfelt condolences, saying to the agent: "I heard about your brother. That's too bad." President Kennedy "invited everyone down to Palm Beach during one Christmas time with their wives and gave gifts to everybody". Sulliman added: "Each man that sits in that office is the most important man in the world. They trust the [Secret] Service."

Describing the Texas trip, Sulliman, who was "on the afternoon shift", mentioned going to Houston on November 21, 1963 for the Congressman Albert Thomas testimonial dinner. It was in this city that the agent says that he "saw, for the first time, some anti-Kennedy demonstrations". Regarding the assassination the next day in Dallas, Sulliman said it was "... like a shock that you didn't believe happened. You didn't put it all into perspective. It didn't sink in until I was assigned to Arlington Cemetery for the funeral."

Mr. Sulliman is now VP of Corporate Development for Seraph Inc. With regard to the AFAUSSS, Sulliman mentioned Hamilton Brown, the Executive Secretary, as well as Jerry Bechtle, who the agent described as "... our regional director. I talked to him the other day. 47 of us guys [former agents] had a meeting." Sulliman also mentioned that he "helped a kid [unnamed] get into the Secret Service—he's been in 13 years now". Finally, the agent said his old Secret Service star, number 101, is encased in a plastic holder now, and that he was part of a small, elite crew back then: "Numbers-wise, there was only about 300 agents then."

*Conclusion:* Like Kinney, Sam was one of the good guys.

Agent **Ernest E. Olsson, Jr.** (stationed at the Trade Mart): During the time of the HSCA, Olsson was in the Inspection Division headquarters.

The author attempted to get Olsson to speak at length on February 7, 2004, but the former agent said: "I don't talk about those days." He would only confirm that he did indeed speak to the HSCA.

*Conclusion:* Olsson appears to have done an adequate job, albeit performing his functions out of the loop, so to speak.

Agent **John Joe Howlett** (Dallas Office agent, stationed at the Trade Mart): Howlett, a Dallas office agent stationed at the Trade Mart on November 22, 1963, merely detailed his Secret Service career in a short but cordial letter to the author dated November 26, 1997. (For the record: V.P. LBJ Detail, October–November 1962; transferred to the Dallas office, February 1963; temporarily assigned to Chief's office, January 27–31, 1964, February 3–5, 1964, April 14–15, 1964; several temporary assignments at LBJ Ranch, 1963–8; temporary member of WHD in June/July 1968). Agent Howlett's job during the Warren Commission's investigation was to see if Oswald could have done in the first few seconds what the Commission claimed he did, involving a couple tests of Howlett carrying the rifle from the southeast corner of the sixth floor of the Texas School Book Depository, placing the rifle down, then alternately walking and "fast walking" down the stairway to the second-floor landing and entering the lunchroom where Oswald encountered DPD Officer Marrion Baker. Both

tests barely met and possibly slightly exceeded Oswald's real time, assuming, of course, that he did what the Commission claimed he did in the first place.<sup>37</sup> Howlett also testified briefly before the Warren Commission—as Counsel Albert Jenner put it, "... you have been present throughout my examination of Mrs. Paine and my examination of the premises, and you have assisted me ... In making measurements and also in recounting the appearance of rooms, front lawn, garage, and otherwise ...."<sup>38</sup> By the time of the HSCA hearings, Howlett was working in the Little Rock, Arkansas office.<sup>39</sup>

*Conclusion:* Howlett did his job the best that he could.

Agent **Robert A. Steuart** (Dallas Office agent, stationed at the Trade Mart): During an exclusive interview conducted on October 22, 1992, this author spoke with the 86-year-old former agent—the only other persons ever to contact Steuart were director Oliver Stone, whom the agent *refused* to talk to, and author Bill Sloan. This author is the only person to get Steuart to talk in detail. Steuart served 32 years with the Secret Service and retired in 1965. Unfortunately, the lengthy conversation never went past human-interest topics, Presidents the agent served (including his fondness for Truman: "A good Democrat"), and how some of the agents were crying out at the Trade Mart when they heard the news of JFK's death. Steuart did not want to be quoted on the subject of November 22, 1963 in any detail. The author attempted to elicit more information from Steuart on September 21, 1993, but was unsuccessful.

Steuart is the leading candidate as being the agent who, as Presidential Aide Ken O'Donnell confided in Jerry Bruno, was the unnamed local Dallas agent who told SAIC Behn that they felt they now could protect JFK at the Trade Mart after all, despite the agency's prior reservations—Steuart was the other Dallas agent who checked out the Trade Mart with SAIC Sorrels. The HSCA rightly stated: "If any local agent did in fact make such recommendations despite Behn's prior decision on November 6 favoring the Women's Building, this would have presented a clear case of a subordinate agent contradicting the SAIC of the WHD."<sup>40</sup>

*Conclusion:* Steuart's reluctance to speak about these matters says a lot, in and of itself.

Agent **Donald J. Lawton** (unfortunately, stationed at Love Field): As mentioned in Chapter 1, Agent Lawton was the other agent who rode on the rear of the limousine in Tampa on November 18, 1963. Lawton was a member of Roberts' 8 a.m. to 4 p.m. shift (along with SAs John D. "Jack" Ready, William "Tim" McIntyre, Clinton J. Hill, Paul E. Landis, Jr., George W. Hickey, Jr., PRS agent Glen A. Bennett, and driver Samuel A. Kinney.) Lawton vividly remembered the Tampa trip—he told the author: "I was on the right rear [of the car] and Chuck [Zboril] was on the left rear."<sup>41</sup> Lawton, known for his protective work during JFK's trips to Chicago (March 23, 1963) and Tampa (November 18, 1963), riding on the rear of JFK's car for these trips, was inexplicably left behind at Love Field on November 22, 1963 with Dallas agents Roger C. Warner and William H. Patterson (and agent-in-name-only John J. "Muggsy" O'Leary, from Kennedy's Senate days, who handled luggage). When I told Lawton what fellow agent Kin-

ney told me, that JFK never ordered the agents off the rear of the limousine, he said: "It's the way Sam said, yes." Asked to explain how he dismounted the rear of the limousine in Tampa, he said: "I didn't hear the President say it, no. The word was relayed to us—I forget who told us now—you know, 'come back to the follow-up car.'" Lawton added: "Sam's a great guy, hell of a guy. Sam Kinney was well liked by everybody."

Lawton was especially glowing about Agent Bob Lilley: "I thought the world of Bob Lilley—super fantastic guy ... hell of a guy; 'A number one' ... Bob Lilley was one fantastic guy—super agent ... Bob Lilley did the advance up there [Maine, October 1963] ... tremendous advance agent—great rapport, intelligent."

ASAIC Floyd M. Boring, riding in the front seat of the limo next to William R. Greer in Tampa on November 18, 1963, radioed to ATSAIC Emory P. Roberts, who then told SAs Zboril and Lawton to fall back—a common occurrence, but one blamed on JFK, after the fact, in order to sell the idea that JFK was responsible for no agents being posted on the rear of the limousine in Dallas, four short days later. With regard to Boring, Lawton said that he was "a tough old guy—a guy you wouldn't want to mess with ... a guy you'd want on your side if you were ever in an alleyway". According to Lawton, JFK was "very personable ... very warm". Asked about the tragedy in Dallas, Lawton said: "Everyone felt bad. It was our job to protect the President. You still have regrets, remorse. Who knows, *if they had left guys on the back of the car*. You can hindsight yourself to death." [Emphasis added.]

With regard to the sudden transition to LBJ, Lawton commented: "I remember going to work the next day [November 23, 1963]. We were working day work—only difference was he [LBJ] was President: same shift, same everything." That said, LBJ was not generally liked by the agency—as agent Dennis McCarthy wrote: "Johnson had not been very well liked by any of the agents on the detail. He treated us as if we were the hired help on his ranch, cursed at us regularly, and was generally a royal pain to deal with."<sup>42</sup>

During the HSCA era, Lawton was a Special Agent in the Washington Field Office.<sup>43</sup>

Lawton later wrote to the author: "Since I am currently employed by the Secret Service, I do not believe it appropriate that I comment on former or current protectees of the Service. If you spoke with Bob Lilley, as you stated, then you can take whatever information he passed on to you as gospel. I must say, in all candor, of all the people I have met and worked alongside in law enforcement, Bob Lilley stands head and shoulders above all of them. I sincerely mean that."<sup>44</sup>

Since Lilley unequivocally denied that JFK ever interfered with the Secret Service, including the fraudulent notion of ordering the men off his car, Lawton, as he did with Kinney, used another to "speak" for him here: clever.

*Conclusion:* Like the case with the absent Agent Shipman (absent due to death, unfortunately), one is inclined to believe that Agent Lawton, like Agent Rybka, could have and should have been a protective presence on or near the rear of JFK's limousine in Dallas.

Agent **Charles T. "Chuck" Zboril** (not in Dallas on November 22, 1963): Zboril, in the mid-1990s the Director of Security for the major trade show center in Chicago, was a new member of the WHD when Kennedy went to Dallas. However, Zboril was at the Kennedy residence at Middleburg, Virginia, during the assassination. Before speaking to Mr. Zboril on November 15, 1995, his wife<sup>45</sup> had told the author: "He [Chuck] had just joined the Secret Service at that time and hadn't been in very long. That [the Tampa, Florida trip] was the last trip he took with [JFK]."<sup>46</sup> Chuck then told the author: "I normally don't talk to anybody and I haven't talked to anybody—you're the first person that I've talked to and I'm just a little hesitant about saying a lot ... I just don't give any personal opinions ... I'd like to help you ... You've done a lot of research to come up with all those names and all." Zboril confirmed that he was one of the two agents that did indeed ride on the rear of Kennedy's limousine on the Florida trip of November 18, 1963: "Don [Lawton] and I were the two agents on the back of the car on the trip to Tampa that particular year, yes ... I haven't talked to Don in a long time." Chuck went on to tell me: "We were close-mouthed for so long ... the only one who really did any of the talking was Clint Hill ... Clint Hill is the one who did a lot of the interviewing." Zboril had this to say about Hill's efforts in Dallas: "He was the one who was able to react very quickly to that situation. And he did make the car. He had to cover the limo speeding up." Surprisingly, Zboril was adamant that Roy Kellerman, who wasn't even on the Florida trip at all, was on the Tampa trip: "I thought it was Roy Kellerman, not Boring, in the car on the Tampa trip ... that's my recollection." Strange ... unless Zboril was attempting to show the "normalcy" of having Kellerman as *the* man on JFK's trips, so to speak. Agent Zboril mentioned one of the Secret Service reunions that took place in September 1995 at the Eisenhower farm in Gettysburg, Pennsylvania: Jean Behn, widow of the late Jerry Behn, was in attendance.<sup>47</sup> (See Chapter 1 for more on Zboril.)

*Conclusion:* Zboril definitely appears to know more than he is willing to say.

Agent **Roger C. Warner** (Washington Field Office agent, stationed at Love Field): Agent Roger Warner stated in his report that, while at Love Field during the forming of the motorcade, "I undertook duties to aid SA Lawson ... in lining up cars for the motorcade, passing out numbers for the automobiles, and other general duties ...."<sup>48</sup>

Warner also mentioned in his report that "... Mrs. Kennedy had requested no photographs or persons be allowed near the area where she would board Air Force One ...."<sup>49</sup> This alleged "request" came approximately "ten minutes" before Jackie and the body of JFK arrived at the airport. Since it was the *Secret Service* who prevented the media from taking pictures of the bloody limousine just a short time before, it appears likely that it was an agent (or agents) who actually made this request.<sup>50</sup> For, if this was really Jackie's request, why was official White House photographer Cecil Stoughton allowed to take numerous photos of

this very area at this time?<sup>51</sup> Stoughton probably made these photos on the sly, unknown to the agents; Warner even wrote that "... no photographs were taken ...."<sup>52</sup> Evidently, the Secret Service did not want any compromising photos taken that day, such as the *un-cleaned* limousine, with bullet *hole* in the windshield, dented chrome, and the *identities* of the agents carrying the coffin containing JFK's body. In fact, Agent Clint Hill revealed in his report dated November 30, 1963: "[Calling from Parkland Hospital] I requested that no press be admitted to the area in which Air Force One was to be placed."<sup>53</sup>

Agent Warner questioned another suspect in the assassination on November 22, 1963, Donald Wayne House, a man that bore an uncanny resemblance to Lee Harvey Oswald: House was mentioned by the media *before* Oswald came to be known; even House's arrest made the television airwaves. Nothing ever came of this investigation of Mr. House.<sup>54</sup> Warner was also present (along with Agent Patterson) when Oswald was in surgery at Parkland Hospital after the Ruby shooting.<sup>55</sup>

Agent Warner picked up JFK's watch from Parkland Hospital on *November 26, 1963*, which begs the question: Why didn't Agent Greer obtain this item during his separate return trip to Trauma Room One while the body of JFK was being taken to Love Field?<sup>56</sup> However, Greer told the HSCA on February 28, 1978: "When the doctors pronounced President Kennedy dead [he] was handed the President's clothing, wallet and *watch*, which he took back to Washington. He directed agent Rybka at Andrews Air Force Base to put the shopping bag in his locker at the White House. A few days later he returned Kennedy's *watch* and wallet to Ken O'Donnell." [Emphasis added.] However, Dallas agent Roger Warner's report—and Commission Document 3—tell a different story regarding JFK's watch: it went to Parkland head of security O. P. Wright, *then* to Warner, then off to Washington, D.C. Although seemingly trivial on its face, why would Greer be in such conflict with the others (who are corroborated) on this matter? Agent Warner may very well be one of two agents mentioned in a *St. Louis Post-Dispatch* article as obtaining a revision of the Parkland Doctor's views on the wounds.

Agent Warner interviewed Ruby stripper Karen Carlin on November 24, 1963. His report reads in part: "She stated to me that she was under the impression that Lee Harvey Oswald, Jack Ruby, and other individuals unknown to her were involved in a plot to assassinate President Kennedy and that *she would be killed if she gave any information to the authorities.*" Karen Carlin came out of hiding in October 1992, as she had been living under an assumed name. She confirmed the contents of her Secret Service interview with Warner, and added that Ruby was definitely in on a conspiracy to silence Oswald.<sup>57</sup>

Agent Warner would later go on to protect Vice President Hubert Humphrey.<sup>58</sup>

During the Carter era, Warner was ATSAIC of the Washington field office. Warner was interviewed by the HSCA (summary dated May 25, 1978). Warner acknowledged that his trip to Dallas was his very *first* Presidential protective mission.<sup>59</sup>

*Conclusion:* Warner performed several interesting duties that merited further scrutiny than he received from the HSCA.

Agent **Henry J. “Hank” Rybka** (White House Garage Detail, *left behind* at Love Field): Agent Henry J. Rybka is listed as being on the first New York trip—in the follow-up car—in November 1963 by agent David B. Grant on the shift report for that trip, yet *other* Secret Service shift reports from the same date state that he was back in Washington. Also, as noted earlier, it is important to remember Agent Rybka’s “mistaken” placement in the follow-up car in three separate reports on or after November 22, 1963: two by Emory P. Roberts dated November 22, 1963 (a later report—number 3—“corrects” the error), the other the Final Survey Report by Winston Lawson (who also “corrects” the error, although Rybka is *not even mentioned* in the Preliminary Survey Report to begin with!<sup>60</sup>). While it is hard to get a handle on what this exactly means, the timing of these “errors” is significant. Lawson’s Preliminary Survey report, dated November 19, 1963, states that SA Lawton and SA Warner will “[r]emain at airport to set up return”; this is mentioned twice (with no mention of Rybka anywhere to be found). Also, while Agent Donald Lawton spells out what his instructions were that day—“to remain at the airport to effect security for the President’s departure”—in his report, Rybka does *not* do the same in his report. In addition, Agent William Patterson mentions only Lawton, not Rybka, with regard to securing Air Force One and Air Force Two, while Agent John J. “Muggsy” O’Leary explicitly states what his instructions were, including “... remain[ing] at the airport until the President’s motorcade returned for departure for Austin, Texas. SA Don Lawton remained at Love Field with me,” with no mention of Rybka at all.<sup>61</sup> On November 30, 1963, eight days after the assassination, ASAIC Kellerman finally writes in his second report: “SA’s Lawton ... and Rybka ... remained at the airport, to effect security at the plane during our absence.”<sup>62</sup> Sam Kinney told the author on March 4, 1994 that Rybka was deceased, but was not specific as to cause or time of death. In a letter to the author dated January 15, 2004, Jerry O’Rourke wrote that Rybka’s death was “long ago”. Winston Lawson wrote the author: “Hank Rybka was a driver and died on Dec[ember] 25, 1975!!—don’t know when he retired [Lawson’s emphasis].”<sup>63</sup>

It is important not to dismiss Rybka or any of the White House Garage Detail agents as only mere “drivers”: they received the same training and were gun-carrying protective agents. In fact, as we know, a member of this detail, George Hickey, manned the AR-15 rifle in the follow-up car in Dallas.

*Conclusion:* This author believes that Rybka was supposed to have been one of two other agents to ride in the follow-up car (the other being Donald Lawton) and, by extension, on and near the rear of JFK’s limousine in Dallas on November 22, 1963.

Agent **William H. Patterson** (Dallas Office agent, stationed at Love Field): SA Patterson’s November 25, 1963 report contains the following: “During the interview of the subject’s wife [Marina Oswald] she advised that the FBI had contacted her about the location of her husband about 10 days prior to the assassination and she told them that her husband worked in the building *from which the President was killed* [note: as written, this is ridiculous]. She also

stated that she had been interviewed in October and gave the same basic information to the FBI. While I was at the police station, I engaged an FBI agent in a conversation and found out that he was on the subversive desk. He stated that *Oswald had contacted two known subversive agents about 15 days before the shooting but the entire information was top secret* and he could not tell us any more but he felt sure that the file would be turned over to our Chief [Rowley]. The wife also advised that she had seen the rifle that was used in the shooting at her home about three weeks before the shooting. *She advised that she was a Castro supporter and from the interview it was felt that she is still a hard core communist.* She stated that he [Oswald] had never mentioned killing the President but would not mention anything about shooting Connally. She stated that she did not know the man that killed her husband [Ruby]. It was felt by the interviewer [Patterson] that *she was not telling the truth and still believed in communism.*<sup>64</sup> [Emphasis added.] In addition to the fact that Marina barely spoke English and no interpreter is listed as being present in Patterson's report, Marina has never said that she was a Castro supporter or a hard core communist; exactly what she allegedly was not "telling the truth" about is hard to discern from the agent's report. The information about Oswald, if true, is startling, in and of itself. The FBI's early knowledge about Oswald is an undisputable matter of record.

*Conclusion:* Patterson's reporting leaves a lot to be desired.

Agent **John J. "Muggsy" O'Leary** (stationed at Love Field): O'Leary dates back to JFK's Senate days, when he was a Senate policeman serving as Kennedy's driver and servant of sorts. Kenny O'Donnell called O'Leary "the President's long-time driver and bodyguard".<sup>65</sup> As author Jim Bishop put it, "O'Leary, a Kennedy idolater, was a member of the Secret Service because John F. Kennedy endorsed the appointment."<sup>66</sup> Author Geoffrey Perret was a bit tougher on the matter: "The President forced the Secret Service to make Muggsy an agent so he could still drive him around Washington."<sup>67</sup> Former agent Walt Coughlin wrote the author: "Muggsy was merely on the SS payroll—He was in his late 60s and former JFK driver—Not expected to be an agent but was a good sounding board for us as he had JFK's ear—Never carried a weapon *thank goodness!!!*"<sup>68</sup> O'Leary was posted at the entrance to the Hotel Texas late on the evening of November 21, 1963 when he "saw a figure lying on a roof directly across from Kennedy's window, and a policemen scurried off to chase him away".<sup>69</sup> O'Leary later briefly attended the President's autopsy on the evening of November 22, 1963.<sup>70</sup> Interviewed for Manchester's book, *The Death of a President*, on November 10, 1964, a picture of O'Leary also appears in Mary Gallagher's book.<sup>71</sup> Unfortunately, while O'Leary mentions in his report that he was "present at the autopsy and the official picture taking of the President's body",<sup>72</sup> the agent was not called to testify before either the Warren Commission or the HSCA regarding the details of JFK's wounds; even Manchester reports nothing on the matter. O'Leary died in 1987.

*Conclusion:* It is a shame O'Leary was not questioned by authorities on matter pertaining to the autopsy, among other items of interest.

Agent **Robert Inman Bouck** (SAIC of the Protective Research Section): During an interview conducted on September 27, 1992, the author learned that Bouck, who had received *all* of the autopsy evidence, was unaware of the President's back brace being a part of this collection of material, lending credence to the notion that it never reached him in the first place. As part of JFK's clothing, this was a vital part of the evidence in this case. (Agent Greer took custody of JFK's clothing and withheld it from the autopsy doctors.) The back brace did later turn up at the National Archives, as did JFK's clothing.

Bouck graduated with Jerry Behn from Michigan State University in 1939: they were in the same class together. At MSU he was a student member of the Association of Electrical Engineers and junior member of the Reserve Officers' Association. Regarding Bouck and Behn's class: "Michigan State College will graduate eleven men from its Police Administration Course in 1939. These men have a basic academic training founded on the natural and social sciences as well as technical training in all of the fields of police work. They are now completing an 18-month training period under the immediate supervision of the Michigan State Police, a fraction of which period of time has been spent with the Detroit Police Department and large industrial concerns. They will graduate with the degree of Bachelor of Science in Police Administration and a commission as Second Lieutenant in the Army of the United States."<sup>73</sup> Bouck served in the Secret Service from FDR to LBJ. Former Chief U. E. Baughman thought highly of Bouck: "... a great Secret Service agent ... He is one of the cleverest men I have ever known on the scientific side of police work, a true genius."<sup>74</sup> These sentiments were echoed by fellow former PRS agent Frank G. Stoner to the author. Former agent Darwin Horn wrote: "Baughman was right about Bob Bouck. He was a genius. We used to kid him about Bob Bouck and his big black box."<sup>75</sup>

Bouck installed the White House Oval Office taping system during JFK's term in office: this secret taping of presidents led to the downfall of President Nixon in the Watergate Scandal.<sup>76</sup> Bouck was asked by President Kennedy himself to install the taping system: the agent procured the equipment and installed it all by himself. This unique access meant that the Secret Service (particularly, Agent Bouck and Chief Rowley, and, by extension, possibly even SAIC Behn and ASAIC Boring) had exposure to Kennedy's private moments, including any details concerning the Texas tour of November 1963 (remember, Bouck told this author he knew about JFK's sordid private life back then). The taping system was removed by Bouck on the night of the assassination.

*Backchannels* magazine reported in the Spring 1993 issue: "According to writer Leo Damore ... JFK gave the job of recording White House Conversations to George Dalton, then a Chief Petty Officer from the Navy who worked with the late President [as confirmed by Bouck during his JFK Library oral history]. According to William Moss, the former head archivist at the JFK Library in Boston, many of the tapes were edited and some may have been removed. Why the tapes were entrusted to Mr. Dalton is a mystery since he has no expertise as a historian. Mr. Dalton, who lives in Florida, is not talking." Interestingly, in Mary Gallagher's book, *My Life with Jacqueline Kennedy*, she presents a photo with the caption: "At Squaw Island, near Hyannis Port, Cape Cod, a trailer served as office for the *Secret Service* detail and myself [emphasis added]." Pictured among

agents Boring, Hill, Hickey, Sulliman, O'Leary, and others is none other than "Ensign George Dalton". Bouck told the HSCA that Dalton may have been present when the autopsy materials were transferred to the National Archives.<sup>77</sup>

Bouck was aware of the Joseph Milteer threat and other threats before November 22, 1963. The failure to disseminate and act upon this threat information apparently had dire consequences for Bouck's career—as the HSCA's Mr. Matthews stated: "The Chief of the intelligence branch of the Secret Service [Bouck] testified before this committee that he was removed from his position for what he interpreted as the failure of his mission."<sup>78</sup> This must have been when Bouck testified in executive session of the HSCA on November 16, 1977. Interestingly, when Matthews asked Chief Rowley if he was responsible for Bouck's removal, Rowley does not directly answer the question.<sup>79</sup> Bouck was replaced by Al Wong. Bouck told the ARRB on May 2, 1996 that he believed there was a conspiracy involved in the death of JFK (although Oswald was the lone shooter, he felt).<sup>80</sup> Jeremy Gunn of the ARRB asked Bouck "... whether it was normal for the Head of the White House Detail to accompany the President on domestic trips, and if he knew why Mr. Behn did not travel on the Texas trip, Mr. Bouck said that yes, the Head of the White House Detail usually did travel on domestic trips, but that he thought Mr. Behn went on leave during the Texas trip," thus confirming what Agent Kinney told the author two years before. Jeremy Gunn of the ARRB "... recounted a story involving the opinion of *a former CIA employee who had stated that President Kennedy was not very popular with many Secret Service agents*, and asked Mr. Bouck to comment on that allegation. Mr. Bouck stated that he did not feel that was true ...." [Emphasis added.]

*Conclusion:* Whether a witting participant or not, Agent Bouck was in the perfect position to be a very important tool in both the security test *and* in the cover-up of that test.

Agent **Forrest V. Sorrels** (SAIC of the Dallas field office): During interviews conducted on January 28, 1992 and September 27, 1992 respectively, the author contacted the 90-year-old former agent, who refused to discuss the matter—Sorrels would only say, "The Warren Report stands." Sorrels passed away on November 6, 1993. However, Sorrels stated in his report dated November 28, 1963: "I looked towards the top of the terrace to my right as the sound of the shots seemed to come from that direction."<sup>81</sup> Sorrels also told the Warren Commission: "I just said, 'What's that?' And turned around to look up on this terrace part there, because the sound sounded like it came from the back and up in that direction ... as I said, the noise from the shots sounded like they may have come back up on the terrace there."<sup>82</sup> Sorrels also recognized the first shot as a shot, not a firecracker.<sup>83</sup> In addition, according to Orville Nix, a Dealey Plaza eyewitness who filmed the assassination and who was a good friend of Sorrels (Nix was an air-conditioning repairman for the General Service Administration in the Dallas Secret Service Building), Sorrels told him that the shots came from the grassy knoll.<sup>84</sup> Sorrels' change of heart must have happened in the intervening years, for he told the HSCA on March 15, 1978 that "he had no doubt that the shots came from the area of the TSBD, especially after he heard Chief Curry say, 'Get those cars out of here and surround the building.'"<sup>85</sup> Fur-

thermore, Sorrels told *Dallas Morning News* reporter Earl Golz on August 20, 1978: "As far as I am concerned that's a closed incident."<sup>86</sup>

Sorrels gave some biographical information to the Warren Commission:

I was born in Red River County, Texas, on a farm, September 16, 1901; later moved to a little town nearby called Bogata, Texas. I lived there until 1916, when my family moved to El Paso, Texas. I resided there until 1935. I went to El Paso High School and after graduation attended Draughon's Business College, taking typing and shorthand and bookkeeping. I then went to work for a small wholesale grocery, worked there for only a short time, and then went to work for a brick company, worked there a very short time, and then obtained employment as a clerk in the office of Bureau of Narcotics, Treasury Department, in El Paso, Texas ... That was in 1922. I worked there for about a year and went back to the brick company. I was only there a short time when I learned of a clerical position in the office of the United States Secret Service at El Paso. I later was employed in that position on July 6, 1923. That was a two-man office, and I began very shortly after employment there assisting and helping in investigative work.

In 1926, the special agent in charge was transferred from there, and prior to that time I had been appointed as what was known at that time as an operative, which is comparable to our special agent of today. He transferred from there to Dallas about July of 1926, and I was left as acting agent in charge of that office. In October that "acting" was removed, and I continued there in the capacity of agent in charge until 1935, when I was transferred to Dallas as special agent in charge there.<sup>87</sup> In 1936 I was transferred to New Orleans as acting supervising agent of a newly created setup whereby the States of Texas, Louisiana, and Mississippi were in what was known at that time as the Tenth District.

In 1938, the headquarters office was moved from New Orleans to Houston. In 1941 it was moved from Houston to Dallas. Subsequent to that time, the organization of the 15 supervising agents was abandoned, and each office reported direct into the headquarters office in Washington, excepting a very few that were known as resident agency officers. I have continued in that capacity as special agent in charge of the Dallas district, and am so employed at the present time ... I have a daughter 16 years of age and a younger daughter 7 years of age. I have two children by a former marriage, a son who is a captain in the United States Army and a daughter who is married to an employee of the IBM Company in New York City."<sup>88</sup>

Sorrels had led President Roosevelt over almost the same route as Kennedy took on November 22, 1963, the crucial difference being the hazardous Elm Street turn: "Main Street is right through the heart of the city. It is the best choice for parades. It gives an opportunity for more people—tall buildings on the side of the street—and it is almost invariably—every parade that is had is on Main Street. The one in 1936, when President Roosevelt was there, was the same route in reverse, so to speak."<sup>89</sup> In fact, Arlen Specter of the Warren Commission asked Sorrels: "Mr. Sorrels, is there any significant difference that occurs to you in the protective arrangements, including the advance arrangements, for the November trip to Dallas by President Kennedy, and this trip you were telling us

about that President Roosevelt made to Dallas, which involved a similar motorcade, in 1936, I believe you said?" Sorrels answered: "No, sir."<sup>90</sup> Sorrels was also involved with protecting President Truman in Mexico City in 1947,<sup>91</sup> as well as President Eisenhower<sup>92</sup> and President Kennedy, prior to Dallas: "... there were two visits that he made there [Fall of 1961]—one a very short notice one of a matter of a few hours, when he came to Dallas to visit Mr. [Sam] Rayburn in Baylor Hospital. Then when he came to Bonham, at the time Mr. Rayburn was buried—we had the assignments in connection with that."<sup>93</sup> Mr. Sorrels was 63 years old at the time of his Warren Commission testimony!<sup>94</sup> Sorrels testified: "All buildings are a problem, as far as we are concerned. That, insofar as I have been concerned—and I am sure that every member of the Service, especially the [White House] Detail—that is always of concern to us. We always consider it a hazard. *During the time that we were making this survey with the police, I made the remark that if someone wanted to get the President of the United States, he could do it with a high-powered rifle and a telescopic sight from some building or some hillside, because that has always been a concern to us, about the buildings.*"<sup>95</sup> [Emphasis added.] And, as author Jim Bishop correctly noted, "Forrest V. Sorrels sat in the back seat on the right hand side [of the lead car]. His job was to study crowds and buildings. *The Secret Service agent needed a convertible to do his work correctly.*"<sup>96</sup> [Emphasis added.] A closed sedan was a poor choice to monitor windows and other security concerns—this was one open car that the Secret Service actually needed that day. Sorrels himself confirmed this fact during his Warren Commission testimony:

Mr. Stern: "Now, the car you were riding in was a closed car, was it not?"

Mr. Sorrels: "Yes, sir; it was a Ford sedan."

Mr. Stern: "And you were in the rear seat?"

Mr. Sorrels: "Right rear."

Mr. Stern: "Did the roof of the car obscure your view at all?"

Mr. Sorrels: "Oh, yes."

Mr. Stern: "But you were still able to observe the whole building?"

Mr. Sorrels: "Yes. Of course I was sitting close to—as far over to the right as I could get, and I could look out the window. I could not, of course, look up and see any building straight up, or over to my left I would not have been able to see anything that was any higher than the view of the window on the left."<sup>97</sup>

And a little later in the testimony:

Mr. Stern: "As you approached the Book Depository Building along Houston Street, did your ability to see all of the building diminish because of the angle of your vision and, the roof of the car coming in the way?"

Mr. Sorrels: "Yes, it would have. The closer you got to it, looking out from the front part of the car, naturally your vision would diminish as you approach."<sup>98</sup>

Sorrels told the FBI on February 27, 1964 that "... he was at the Parkland Memorial Hospital when President Kennedy was brought to the hospital and said *that he remained there until his body was taken to Love Field* [?!]. Mr. Sorrels stated that there were no photographs taken of President Kennedy at the Parkland Hospital. He stated there were no photographs taken of him as he was being taken into the Parkland Hospital on a stretcher." [Emphasis added.] The first part of this statement simply is not true—the true record reveals that the agent made his way back to Dealey Plaza!<sup>99</sup> As the HSCA later related: "[Sorrels] believed the President was dead before he arrived at the hospital. After arriving at Parkland Hospital, he decided that he could be of more help back at the scene of the shooting."<sup>100</sup> Once back at the murder scene, Sorrels went to work:<sup>101</sup>

- a. Finding two star government witnesses who claimed to have seen gunfire from the "Oswald" window.<sup>102</sup>
- b. Having Texas School Book Depository supervisor Roy Truly draw up an employee manifest, only to "discover" that Oswald was supposedly the only employee missing (not true—several were absent).<sup>103</sup>
- c. Finding the elusive Abraham Zapruder and taking the man on a convoluted journey to get his important film developed.<sup>104</sup>

All this from an agent who claimed that the shots came from the grassy knoll, while stating that he "never heard anything" about the Book Depository on the police broadcasts.<sup>105</sup> Interestingly, when Sorrels told the Warren Commission about finding a witness who saw both a stalled truck on Elm Street and a man who appeared to have a *gun case* shortly before the shooting, the Commission apparently did not give this testimony much merit—it is mentioned nowhere in their Report.<sup>106</sup>

Agent Sorrels was responsible for the Secret Service's acquisition of the Zapruder film, the Orville Nix film (again, Nix was a friend of Sorrels), the Moorman photo, and the Phil Willis photos—in short, the major photographic evidence in the case.<sup>107</sup> Sorrels was also involved in the questioning of Oswald.<sup>108</sup> Right after Oswald was shot by Jack Ruby, Sorrels "... to his amazement, saw a plainclothes man kneeling between Oswald's thighs, administering artificial respiration. Sorrels did not recognize the man; later [Dallas Police Chief] Curry would merely identify him as 'a detective'."<sup>109</sup> Administering artificial resuscitation, or CPR, is the worst thing you can do for someone suffering from a gunshot wound of the abdomen.

As previously mentioned, Forrest Sorrels worked closely with the French police in Paris in 1947 during (as author Michael Dorman reported) "one of the most important counterfeiting investigations ever undertaken by the Secret Service".<sup>110</sup> Since a CIA document reveals that a *French* assassin followed JFK on November 21, 1963 in Fort Worth and November 22, 1963 in Dallas, this could

be of major importance to the case—perhaps this mercenary (Michel Victor Mertz, posing as Jean Souetre)<sup>111</sup> was seeking revenge in the worst way.<sup>112</sup>

From an FBI report dated November 27, 1963:

At approximately 10:30 p.m. today a telephone call was received from a female individual who refused to furnish her identity. She advised she is a member of the local theatre guild and that on numerous occasions she has attended functions or speeches where Mr. Sorrels, Head of the Secret Service, Dallas, has spoken. She maintained that Mr. Sorrels should be removed from his position as he was *incompetent and did not have the ability to protect the President*. She stated he was *definitely anti-government, against the Kennedy administration, and she felt his position was against the security of not only the President but the United States*. During the time this individual furnished the information set out above an effort was made to determine her name and address however she declined.

[Signed] Inspector Tom Kelley Secret Service 9:20 a.m. 12/2/63.<sup>113</sup>

[Emphasis added.]

*Conclusion:* Agent Sorrels was of prime importance to the security test, as well as the cover-up of the events of November 22–24, 1963.

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<sup>1</sup> Letter to author dated February 15, 2004.

<sup>2</sup> Email to author dated February 22, 2004. A photo of Stout, Boring, Horn, and Arvid Dahlquist surrounding Eisenhower's limousine graces the cover of Darwin Horn's *Dar's Story: Memoirs of a Secret Service Agent* (Santa Barbara, CA: Haagen Printing, 2002). Inside, there is also a picture of Horn, Kellerman, Behn, and Dale Grubb doing the same thing on another trip with Eisenhower. See also Protective Survey Report dated January 16, 1961 Re: Inaugural Activities of the President on January 20, 1961, conducted by SAIC James M. Beary (1–15 [Washington Field Office]) and SA H. S. Knight (1–16 [WHD]).

<sup>3</sup> Email to author dated February 27, 2004.

<sup>4</sup> Letter to author dated May 28, 1998.

<sup>5</sup> Author's interview with Boring, March 4, 1994.

<sup>6</sup> Author's interview with Kinney, March 4, 1994.

<sup>7</sup> Author's interview with Lawton, November 15, 1995.

<sup>8</sup> Letter to author dated January 15, 2004.

<sup>9</sup> Letter to author dated January 24, 2004.

<sup>10</sup> AFAUSSS, *Looking Back and Seeing the Future: The United States Secret Service 1865–1990* (Dallas: Taylor Publishing Company, 1991), p. 107.

<sup>11</sup> Letter to author dated January 20, 2004.

<sup>12</sup> Jerry Bruno and Jeff Greenfield, *The Advance Man* (1972), pp. 79–81; *20 Years in the Secret Service*, p. 30; *The Secret Service Story*, p. 69.

<sup>13</sup> See *Act of Treason*, photo section. Stout is also shown on the front cover (and p. 30) of C. B. Colby's 1966 book, *Secret Service: History, Duties, and Equipment*. Stout is depicted walking beside President Eisenhower's car, along with three other agents.

<sup>14</sup> See p. 211. Col. George J. McNally was the first commanding officer of the White House Army Signal Agency, and its successor, the White House Communications Agency (WHCA) from 1941 until his retirement in 1965. Before that, McNally was an

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agent of the United States Secret Service (1935–41). McNally was in the midst of finishing a book when he died of a heart attack on August 11, 1970 (he is interred in Arlington National Cemetery). The name of McNally's book, not released until 1982 (with the help of his widow and the 1600 Communications Association), is *A Million Miles of Presidents*. Among countless other trips (Truman–Johnson), McNally was on the Texas trip, working closely with Chief Warrant Officer Arthur W. Bales, Jr. and Ira Gearhart, a.k.a. "The Bagman" (these two men rode near the end of the motorcade in the White House Signal Corps car). For his part, McNally stayed behind at the Love Field terminal to have lunch and to check on the upcoming Austin part of the trip to see if the communication lines were working. (McNally was interviewed four times for Manchester's *The Death of a President* and appears on one page of Bishop's *The Day Kennedy Was Shot*. In addition, McNally's name appears several times during agent Robert Bouck's JFK Library Oral History, as McNally played a critical role in the White House taping system. Finally, McNally was one of the founding members of Floyd Boring's Association of Former Agents of the United States Secret Service in 1969.)

<sup>15</sup> RIF#180–10089–10262.

<sup>16</sup> RIF#154–10003–10012.

<sup>17</sup> Author's interview with Kinney, April 15, 1994.

<sup>18</sup> Email to author dated February 25, 2004.

<sup>19</sup> Rybka was a Special Officer and member of JFK's Inaugural Detail: Protective Survey Report dated January 16, 1961 Re: Inaugural Activities of the President on January 20, 1961, conducted by SAIC James M. Beary (1–15 [Washington Field Office]) and SA H. S. Knight (1–16 [WHD]).

<sup>20</sup> Secret Service Shift Reports for November 1963, including November 1, 1963: RIF#154–10001–10180; November 2, 1963: RIF#154–10001–10173; November 3, 1963: RIF#154–10001–10167; November 4, 1963: RIF#154–10001–10160; November 5, 1963: RIF#154–10001–10153; November 6, 1963: RIF#154–10001–10146; November 7, 1963: RIF#154–10001–10139; November 8, 1963: RIF#154–10001–10132; November 18, 1963: RIF#154–10001–10062; November 22, 1963: RIF#154–10001–10034.

<sup>21</sup> See p. 149.

<sup>22</sup> Not long after the author's discovery, the website could no longer be accessed. As of December 1, 2003, the following website, by the Federal Law Enforcement Foundation, has Shipman and others listed: [www.federallawenforcement.com/fallenssa.htm](http://www.federallawenforcement.com/fallenssa.htm).

<sup>23</sup> [www.oldstar.org/In\\_Memorial.html](http://www.oldstar.org/In_Memorial.html). Here is another great source of information online: [www.aorp.org/deceasedsort.html](http://www.aorp.org/deceasedsort.html).

<sup>24</sup> Author's interview with Blaine, February 7, 2004.

<sup>25</sup> Letter to author dated January 20, 2004.

<sup>26</sup> Author's interview with Mroz, February 7, 2004.

<sup>27</sup> By comparison, the sister agency ATF's list dwarfs the Secret Service's. In addition, it was reported: "In 1973, agent Jim Connally, who'd had a drinking problem, took his own life." [Rush (Venker), p. 216]. Agent Jim Kalafatis said: "We had two [unnamed] agents die within a month, of sudden heart attacks." (*The Secret Service*, p. 264.) Donald Robinson died March 5, 1983, while George LaBarge died April 5, 1983. In addition, a spokesman for the agency stated: "As of 2003, we have lost 34 employees as a result of on-duty incidents." See [www.secretservice.gov/kids\\_faq.shtml](http://www.secretservice.gov/kids_faq.shtml).

<sup>28</sup> Wooge is pictured on pp. 64, 67, 70 of the AFAUSSS book (1991).

<sup>29</sup> The AFAUSS (new) website had this information: "Agent Thomas K. Wooge—October 17, 1968: Died of a heart attack while protecting a Presidential candidate in Rochester, New York." [www.oldstar.org/In\\_Memorial.html](http://www.oldstar.org/In_Memorial.html).

<sup>30</sup> *High Interest Books: Secret Service*, a 48-page book for young people written by Mark Beyer in 2003 (Children's Press, a Division of Scholastic Incorporated), states on p. 33: "Over thirty people have died while working as Secret Service agents."

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- <sup>31</sup> *High Treason 2*, p. 439.
- <sup>32</sup> *Confessions of an Ex-Secret Service Agent*, pp. 216–7.
- <sup>33</sup> Email to author dated March 2, 2004.
- <sup>34</sup> A picture of Agent Shipman driving JFK's car (alongside ASAIC Floyd Boring) can be found on p. 33 of the magazine *One Dozen Red Roses: The Life Story of Jacqueline Kennedy* (Washington, D.C.: Tatler Publishing Co., 1964) (kindly identified by former agent Win Lawson for the author on February 17, 2004).
- <sup>35</sup> Email to author dated February 28, 2004.
- <sup>36</sup> December 14, 1977 letter from Secret Service Legal Counsel Robert O. Goff to the HSCA's G. Robert Blakey, RIF#180-10112-10218.
- <sup>37</sup> WR 142; 7 H 592; 9 H 425.
- <sup>38</sup> 9 H 425–6.
- <sup>39</sup> December 14, 1977 letter from Secret Service Legal Counsel Robert O. Goff to the HSCA's G. Robert Blakey, RIF#180-10112-10218.
- <sup>40</sup> 11 HSCA 517–8.
- <sup>41</sup> Author's interview with Lawton, November 15, 1995.
- <sup>42</sup> *Protecting the President*, p. 25.
- <sup>43</sup> December 14, 1977 letter from Secret Service Legal Counsel Robert O. Goff to the HSCA's G. Robert Blakey, RIF#180-10112-10218.
- <sup>44</sup> Letter to author dated November 22, 1997.
- <sup>45</sup> Mrs. Zboril initially thought the author was Mike Sampson, official Secret Service historian: "Oh, sure—are you the one who visited us when we were out at [the] convention?"
- <sup>46</sup> Zboril was also with President Kennedy on the Philadelphia, Pennsylvania trip of October 30, 1963.
- <sup>47</sup> Former Agent Jerry Parr told the author the same thing during an interview conducted on November 18, 1995.
- <sup>48</sup> 25 H 786–7; CE 2554.
- <sup>49</sup> 25 H 787.
- <sup>50</sup> 18 H 801–2; Newcomb interview with DPD's Stavis Ellis, early 1970s.
- <sup>51</sup> See Stoughton photos in *Best Evidence* and Richard Trask's *That Day in Dallas*.
- <sup>52</sup> DPD Bobby Joe Dale told author Larry Sneed (p. 137): "... there was a DPS trooper taking pictures, and the Secret Service hollered at him to get his camera out of there." Airman first class aircraft mechanic William E. Sale wrote: "One photographer took a picture as JFK's copper colored coffin was being carried up the rear steps. A Secret Service agent pointed at him and a group of Dallas police chased him along the warehouse roof." (Undated Sale letter provided to the author by researcher Martin Shackelford.)
- <sup>53</sup> CD 3 Exhibits.
- <sup>54</sup> 25 H 787; NBC November 22, 1963; SA Mike Howard (see below) notified Warner regarding Mr. House.
- <sup>55</sup> 20 H 445.
- <sup>56</sup> 21 H 230.
- <sup>57</sup> 26 H 509; John Davis, *Kennedy Contract* (Harper Mass Market Paperbacks, 1993).
- <sup>58</sup> *Looking Back and Seeing the Future: The United States Secret Service 1865–1990* by the AFAUSSS (Dallas: Taylor Publishing Company, 1991), p. 88.
- <sup>59</sup> HSCA interview with Roger Warner, May 25, 1978 (RIF#180-10093-10026).
- <sup>60</sup> CD 3 Exhibits.
- <sup>61</sup> Agent reports, CD 3 Exhibits.
- <sup>62</sup> CD 3 Exhibits.
- <sup>63</sup> Letter to author dated January 20, 2004.
- <sup>64</sup> See also 3 HSCA 329, 342 (Kelley); 3 HSCA 366 (JFK Exhibit F-421).
- <sup>65</sup> *Johnny, We Hardly Knew Ye*, p. 45.
- <sup>66</sup> Bishop, p. 604.

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- <sup>67</sup> Geoffrey Perret, *Jack: A Life Like No Other* (New York: Random House, 2001), p. 290.
- <sup>68</sup> Email to author dated February 27, 2004.
- <sup>69</sup> Manchester, p. 88.
- <sup>70</sup> CD 3 exhibits; FBI (Sibert and O'Neil) report November 26, 1963 (see *Post Mortem* by Harold Weisberg, pp. 532–6)—listed as present at autopsy; 2 H 99; 17 H 614; 18 H 727; 18 H 728–9; 18 H 815; 22 H 97.
- <sup>71</sup> *The Death of a President*, p. 666; *My Life With Jacqueline Kennedy*.
- <sup>72</sup> CD 3 Exhibits. Kellerman also states: “SA O’Leary was also in the morgue briefly,” in his November 29, 1963 report, and repeated in his November 30, 1963 report that “SA O’Leary remained in the morgue only briefly.”
- <sup>73</sup> Michigan State College: Department of Police Administration Bulletin (1939).
- <sup>74</sup> *Secret Service Chief*, pp. 45, 136.
- <sup>75</sup> Email to author dated February 28, 2004.
- <sup>76</sup> *Confessions of an Ex-Secret Service Agent*, p. 149; Michael Beschloss, *The Crisis Years: Kennedy and Khrushchev, 1960–1963* (HarperCollins, 1991), p. 346; Bouck Oral History, JFK Library; see also Bouck’s lone television appearance on A&E’s 1997 documentary, *The Secret White House Tapes*.
- <sup>77</sup> September 6, 1977 HSCA interview of Bouck.
- <sup>78</sup> 3 HSCA 358.
- <sup>79</sup> Ibid.
- <sup>80</sup> See also *High Treason*, 1998 edition, p. 433. Although Bouck does not offer an opinion on the matter during his JFK Library Oral history, dated June 25, 1976, Bouck echoed the above sentiments to the author, among other things, on September 27, 1992.
- <sup>81</sup> 21 H 548.
- <sup>82</sup> 7 H 345–6.
- <sup>83</sup> Manchester, p. 155.
- <sup>84</sup> *Rush to Judgment* film by Mark Lane; see also Michael Benson, *Who’s Who in the JFK Assassination* (1993), p. 314.
- <sup>85</sup> RIF#180–10074–10392.
- <sup>86</sup> Sorrels to *Dallas Morning News* reporter Earl Golz, August 20, 1978 (Golz notes, AARC); *Dallas Morning News*, August 27, 1978.
- <sup>87</sup> Photo of Sorrels: wearing glasses and hat, between Youngblood and LBJ, p. 59 of *The Killing of a President*. A picture of Sorrels from June 1930 can be found in *Looking Back and Seeing the Future: The United States Secret Service 1865–1990* by the AFAUSSS (Dallas: Taylor Publishing Company, 1991), p. 29.
- <sup>88</sup> 13 H 56, 57.
- <sup>89</sup> 7 H 337.
- <sup>90</sup> 7 H 333–4; 13 H 55–83. See also *The Death of a President*, pp. 32, 136. See also HSCA Report, p. 637, note 85.
- <sup>91</sup> *A Million Miles of Presidents*, p. 273.
- <sup>92</sup> 7 H 333.
- <sup>93</sup> Ibid.
- <sup>94</sup> 13 H 56.
- <sup>95</sup> 7 H 338; HSCA Report, p. 233.
- <sup>96</sup> Bishop, p. 168.
- <sup>97</sup> 7 H 342.
- <sup>98</sup> 7 H 342–3. See also WR 449.
- <sup>99</sup> CD 735, p. 12: February 27, 1964 FBI interview; 7 H 347.
- <sup>100</sup> March 15, 1978 HSCA interview with Sorrels (RIF#180–10074–10392).
- <sup>101</sup> 7 H 332–360.
- <sup>102</sup> 7 H 349.
- <sup>103</sup> Manchester, p. 281.
- <sup>104</sup> 7 H 352.

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<sup>105</sup> Anthony Summers, *Not In Your Lifetime*, p. 23; 7 H 347.

<sup>106</sup> 7 H 351–2.

<sup>107</sup> 7 H 352; Orville Nix interview by Mark Lane, 1966 (*Rush to Judgment* film/video); Mark Lane on *Geraldo*, November 18, 1991; Moorman: Harold Weisberg, *Photographic Whitewash*, p. 163; Willis: 7 H 352.

<sup>108</sup> Manchester, pp. 284, 456, 520, 522.

<sup>109</sup> Manchester, p. 524.

<sup>110</sup> *The Secret Service Story*, p. 76. See also *Looking Back and Seeing the Future: The United States Secret Service 1865–1990* by the AFAUSSS (Dallas: Taylor Publishing Company, 1991), p. 43.

<sup>111</sup> See Brad O'Leary and L. E. Seymour, *Triangle of Death* (2003).

<sup>112</sup> *Crossfire*, p. 203.

<sup>113</sup> FBI RIF#124–10164–10019.