

CHAPTER 12

Roll call of participants: part 3

Agent **Winston G. Lawson** (advance agent from Washington): Lawson was described by fellow agent Sam Kinney as a “conscientious, clean-cut kid, one of our best” and was “working around the clock” with regard to preparations for Dallas.¹

Lawson told the HSCA: “His pre-departure contact with PRS indicated that no reports were available from PRS about any threat subjects developed.” This much we already knew from testimony taken by the Warren Commission way back in 1964. However, Lawson added that this lack of threat information was “*on the basis of President Kennedy’s visit to Texas for the funeral of Representative Sam Rayburn in [November] 1961 [emphasis added].*”² The Secret Service was really using a two-year-old basis for their intelligence data and, from all places, Rayburn’s funeral in Bonham, Texas? In fact, Lawson further told the HSCA that he learned of the October 1963 attack in Dallas on U.N. Ambassador Adlai Stevenson “only by his own reading”. Incredible.

Agent Lawson became aware of the *November 18* ordinance that permitted “peaceful picketing”—a loophole which was adopted on this date “strictly to give [the authorities] some power to act if pickets or individuals were interfering with lawful assembled groups”. This new ordinance—enacted on this date—played into the hands of those who designed the security test.³

Lawson told both the Warren Commission and the House Assassinations Committee that he could not recall giving instructions to watch building windows, “although it was his usual practice to do so”. Dallas Police Captain Lawrence confirms that *no* instructions were given.⁴

In addition, the media, Presidential aide Godfrey McHugh, and Dr. Burkley were put at the *back* of the motorcade, as opposed to their usual position: near JFK—at the front (McHugh even said this was “unusual”).⁵ The ambulance that would have been on standby in case of injury to JFK was gone from the scene a few minutes before the shooting, carrying an alleged Dealey Plaza “seizure victim”.⁶ Also, the motorcycle police officers that had “originally been instructed to ride right *beside* Kennedy” received a change in plans “about five or ten minutes before the motorcade left Love Field”.⁷ Lawson is, once again, the principal suspect. Interestingly, the motorcycle officers were *flanking* Kennedy’s car up to and including right before the turn onto Elm Street—they drop back just as the shooting commences.⁸

Agent Lawson was present during part of Lee Harvey Oswald’s interrogation by the Dallas Police Department.⁹ In this regard, he had an interesting exchange with Warren Commission member Allen Dulles:

Mr. Dulles: "Could I ask one question there? The question wasn't asked him [Oswald] at this time, at least while you were present, whether he was or was not guilty of the attack on the President?"

Mr. Lawson: "This I do not recall. During this I recall I was called out for a phone call a couple of times. *We were given information from Mr. Max Phillips, who was in our PRS section, and I believe it was during this that someone, an agent, was wanted on the phone, and I went out and answered this, and they gave us some information on people that it might have been—a case that wasn't Oswald.*"¹⁰

[Emphasis added.]

Lawson accompanied FBI Agent Vincent Drain with all the packaged evidence in both the JFK and Tippit killings aboard U.S. Air Force plane #276 at 3:10 a.m., Central Standard Time, November 23, 1963, arriving at Andrews Air Force Base at 6:30 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.¹¹ Sheriff Bill Courson later said: "In my opinion, and in the opinion of several others around here, the Secret Service made a bunch of fools of themselves in the whole assassination, especially when they confiscated evidence and tainted it by breaking the chain of evidence."¹²

Both JFK and LBJ were permitted to be in the same city, in the same motorcade, and in slow-moving open vehicles in close proximity to each other. This violation of Secret Service regulations was unheard of until November 22, 1963; Lawson was aware of this (recall that Agent Boring notified Lawson of his Dallas assignment on November 4, 1963).¹³ Abraham Bolden told the author: "That's a no-no. That never happens."

Although Agent Sam Kinney told this author that Lawson has "regrets" over November 22, 1963, as the agent was "the first Secret Service advance man *ever* to lose a President" (sentiments related by Lawson himself on the 1995 documentary *Inside the Secret Service*), as with Agent Greer, there are two sides to every story: Lawson admitted before the Warren Commission that he had been an *Army counter-intelligence agent before joining the Secret Service!*¹⁴ In that regard, we must also remember that Lawson told the HSCA that he "... acknowledged that Lt. Col. George Whitmeyer, who was part of the Dallas District U.S. Army Command, who Lawson said 'taught Army Intelligence' and who rode in the pilot car, 'wasn't scheduled' to be in the motorcade, as Lawson's scheduled motorcade list, bears out.¹⁵ Mr. Lawson denied that the presence of Col. Whitmeyer had anything to do with Lawson's prior service in the CIC, Army Counter Intelligence Corps." Lawson is now a member of the Association of Former Intelligence Officers, or AFIO. This organization was founded by CIA propaganda specialist David Atlee Phillips.¹⁶

Agent Lawson (Dallas trip), Agent Louis Sims (with Bolden in Chicago office, later of Watergate tape "fame"), and a CIA operative who knew Oswald and who was also allegedly privy to the assassination plot, Richard Case Nagell, *all* served at Fort Holabird, Maryland in the 1950s.

Secret Service Agent Winston G. Lawson, one of two WHD advance agents for the Dallas trip:¹⁷ 1953–5: *U.S. Army CIC agent, trained at Fort Holabird, MD*;¹⁸ 1978: SAIC Liaison Division;¹⁹ joined Secret Service October 1959, entering the Syracuse, New York office; WHD: March 1961 on.

Louis B. Sims: *1950s: served three years with U.S. Army Intelligence at Fort Holabird, Maryland*;²⁰ entered Secret Service in April 1961 and assigned to Chicago office until January 1964 (*a member of the Chicago office with Bolden; also attended Bolden's trial—Bolden was in a cell across from Nagell for a time*);²¹ January 1964 – December 1965: WFO;²² December 1965 – July 1969: Intelligence Division; July 1969 – November 1972: Liaison Section; November 1972 – September 1974: Technical Security Division; September 1974 until at least May 1978: Chief of Interpol. From *The Washington Post*, July 17, 1973:²³ “Reliable government sources said yesterday that Alfred Wong, the former head of the technical services division for the Secret Service at the White House [on JFK's September 24, 1963, Milford, Pennsylvania trip], was in charge of installing the listening devices. Wong had recommended James W. McCord Jr., who was later convicted in the Watergate case, for McCord's position as head of security at the President's re-election committee. Secret Service agents *Louis B. Sims* and Raymond C. Zumwalt, both presently assigned to the technical services division at the White House, were in charge of maintaining the elaborate eavesdropping operation at the White House and changing the tapes, according to the sources.” [Emphasis added; as we know, SAIC of PRS Robert Bouck was in charge of the taping system during JFK's time in office.]

Richard Case Nagell: July 1, 1954: assigned to Army's Counter Intelligence Corps (CIC) School at Fort Holabird, Maryland, serving in this capacity for several years.²⁴ At the time the HSCA reviewed the Secret Service's CO-2 (JFK threat) files on April 20, 1978, which included a synopsis of Nagell,²⁵ Lawson was the SAIC of the Secret Service's Liaison Division, while Sims was the Chief of Interpol (and, of course, *all three* were investigated or contacted by the HSCA)!

While the author believes that it's a safe bet that all three of these men knew and served with one another, Agent Lawson wrote: “I don't recall a Dick Nagle [sic] at Holabird.”²⁶

Fleshing out more of his agency background, Lawson wrote the author: “USSS career: Syracuse [New York] Field Office: October 1959 – March 1961. WHD: March 1961 – Spring 1966. Vice Pres. Detail: Spring 1966 – January 1969 HHH [Hubert Horatio Humphrey]. January 1969 – March 1971 [Spiro] Agnew[.] USSS headquarters: March 1971 – June 1981. SAIC Op[eration]s & Logistics, SAIC Liaison Division, DAD Inspection (Deputy Assistant Director), Acting AD Inspection (Acting Assistant Director), retirement. This isn't even close to a normal career. 95% or more agents would have come and gone to field offices and back to D.C. 6–7 times probably.”²⁷

Amazingly, Lawson related on the aforementioned 1995 Secret Service documentary, *Inside the Secret Service*, that fellow agents had come to him—not to Grant, nor to anyone else—after the assassination and said, “If it had to hap-

pen, I'm glad it happened to you." As author Melanson stated, "The words seem curious, if not cruel."²⁸ Lawson quickly added, amidst his tears: "They [his fellow agents] really didn't mean that in a bad way."²⁹ In Lawson's opinion, he believed they meant that they knew Lawson did all he could do. The agent further added on the documentary: "I'm sure, any other outfit, I would have been fired or perhaps transferred to the boondocks, but they kept me working. *I worked Kennedy's funeral and was at the gravesite.*" [Emphasis added.] One is reminded of soldiers carrying the bodies of other soldiers who fell in battle during war, whose deaths were indirectly caused by the carrier's poor judgment under fire.³⁰ Lawson himself told Melanson on February 20, 2002: "There's always gonna be a political side versus a Secret Service side. Sometimes you win and sometimes you lose."³¹ They lost in Dallas.

Conclusion: Like Agent Sorrels, Lawson was a prime mover in the agency's "test" on November 22, 1963 and the cover-up of the events in Dallas. In the final analysis, though, Lawson was merely following the orders from Washington. Interestingly, Lawson has done three video interviews since 1993: one for the Secret Service in 1993, the aforementioned Discovery Channel documentary in 1995, and, recently, a Sixth Floor Museum oral history that was broadcast on C-Span during the 40th anniversary of the assassination in November, 2003.³² This is in addition to his 2002 interview with author Philip Melanson³³ and a November 22, 2003 *Dallas Morning News* interview; some important excerpts from this latter article:

"From Love Field to Dealey Plaza," he says, "there were 20,000 windows. How could we possibly check them all?" ... Lawson, 75 ... [is a] survivor of a presidential motorcade that began in splendor and ended in horror ... Win Lawson grew up in western New York, where his father was an accountant, his mother a teacher. He worked in counterintelligence in the Army and developed an interest in law enforcement. So he applied to the Secret Service when he and his wife, Barbara, were living in Syracuse. He did so just in time: In those days, applicants could not be over 30, his age when he applied. Prized for being a stickler for detail, he became one of the agency's most valuable "advance" men, the job he held when President Kennedy came to Texas ... [After the first shot:] Like most witnesses, Win Lawson recalls two more, though puzzled by the quicker pace between the second and the third, which all but tore the president's head off. The madness that ensued found him and other agents racing to Parkland Hospital, where he was among the first to see the president's body, crumpled in the Lincoln. "You could see the damage to the head, which was devastating," he says. "You could see the color of the skin, which was gray, but not gray, really. I knew it had to be a fatal wound. I never saw the president alive again or his body again."

Instead, he embarked on a 40-year trial of re-examination. "I must have thought a million times, what could I have done to prevent it?" he said. "And what could I have done about 20,000 windows?" He says he believes fervently that Oswald acted alone ... Whenever he returned home from work, he would drive past the eternal flame at President Kennedy's grave at Arlington National Cemetery. "So it never left me. It's something you want to remember, because you don't want it to happen again. But you want to forget it because it happened. It's a paradox."

One he would not have been able to weather, he says, without the love and support of fellow agents. *"They would say to me, and it's hard for me to say without breaking down or tears coming to my eyes, 'Win, if it had to happen to anyone, we're glad it happened to you.' Because I was known for doing the best, most thorough advance in the entire agency. They know I would have done everything and more ..." to prevent what happened, he says. "And I can't tell you how much that support has meant over the years."* Though the bubbletops were not bullet-proof, the metal and the contour of the covering, says Lawson, would have made it difficult for a bullet to do much damage, and might have kept a gunman from even firing in the first place. So he's asked himself a million times: Why couldn't it keep raining? "I've spent years puzzling over thousands of what-if scenarios," he says. "Was there anything else I could have done? I guess I'll never have all the answers."

[Emphasis added.]

Researcher Dan Robertson, who attempted to interview Lawson in 2006, wrote the author: "By the way, I spoke over the phone with Floyd Boring and Winston Lawson. Lawson wouldn't permit me to ask any substantive questions—for the most part—until I got the okay first from the Public Affairs Office of the Secret Service in Washington. I called them and then was supposed to call Lawson back to arrange an interview if the okay was granted. Apparently it wasn't. My later phone messages to Lawson were never returned ... Lawson seemed very lucid and direct. I really regret that the Secret Service apparently told him not to talk to me further."³⁴

Agent **Floyd M. Boring** (ASAIC of the White House Detail, Behn's direct assistant):³⁵

"When I got to the Kennedy detail I was actually in charge of that detail at first, and then they sent up the agent from the White House Detail [Behn]. He then was in charge, and I was second in charge."

— Floyd Boring, Truman Library Oral History, p. 63

Floyd M. Boring³⁶ was born in Salamanca, New York, on June 25, 1915, and raised in DuBois, Pennsylvania.³⁷ Boring went to DuBois High School and, afterwards, he joined the Pennsylvania State Police, serving from 1936 until 1942 (during part of this time, he served with fellow future agent Stewart Stout).³⁸ Boring then joined the security division of the National Tube Company in McKeesport, Pennsylvania, in 1942, remaining for a little over a year. The company made their big inch line for the oil company.³⁹ Boring was hired by the Secret Service on November 9, 1943. Interestingly, Boring's first assignment mirrored Jerry Behn's, guarding FDR Jr. and the kids. He then went on to become a part of the PRS in the White House before joining the WHD on March 1, 1944. Whether by fate or some other reason, Boring was close by when four successive presidents died or had brushes with death: he was "outside the window when [FDR] had his stroke" down in Warm Springs on April 12, 1945; as previously mentioned, Boring was temporarily in charge of the WHD on the day that two Puerto Rican nationalists attempted to assassinate Truman at Blair House

on November 1, 1950 (along with Stu Stout);⁴⁰ he was close at hand when President Eisenhower had his stroke; and, as we know, he was in charge of planning the Texas trip when JFK was assassinated.⁴¹

Boring, whose code name was “Deacon”, later used by President Jimmy Carter,⁴² served in the Secret Service from FDR’s administration until March 1967, when he retired as an Inspector during the Johnson administration (Boring later went on to do security work for the United Nations, Milton Kayle, G. Ross Perot, and, finally, Motown Records).⁴³ Boring has a rich background: he was President Truman’s temporary chauffeur, and, as mentioned above, on November 1, 1950, while Truman was sleeping in Blair House during the renovation of the White House, two Puerto Rican Nationalists began their assassination attempt with guns ablaze while Boring was temporarily in charge of the WHD for that day (Boring would later receive the Meritorious Service Award).⁴⁴ In fact, Boring and his few comrades fired some of the only bullets ever fired by Secret Service agents in their long history of protecting the nation’s Presidents;⁴⁵ one of the two would-be assassins, Oscar Collazo, was wounded by one of Boring’s shots.⁴⁶ As Boring told the author: “Collazo said the guy in the gray suit had hit him. Well, I was the only guy wearing a grey suit.” (Interestingly, former agent Frank Stoner wrote to the author: “I was on that shift that day, but was in advance of the President who was to visit the Arlington National Cemetery. Only a small crew was left at Blair House. Boring was there and played an important part of the defense.”)⁴⁷ Like fellow agent Bouck above, former Chief U. E. Baughman thought highly of Boring, as well: “... one of my top men on the White House Detail ... one of my best men”⁴⁸ According to agent Kinney, Boring was nicknamed “FMB” (for Boring’s initials) and “Toad”.⁴⁹

As noted earlier, Boring was in charge of *planning* the entire Texas visit from Washington D.C., and is a prime suspect in two of the three PRS checks for Dallas, none of which yielded even *one* threat to JFK’s life, a seeming impossibility; even Agent Kellerman said this was “unusual”. Also, Boring substituted for Agent Behn on JFK’s trip to Florida on November 18, 1963, where Boring took it upon himself to order his fellow agents not to take their assigned positions on the rear steps of the Presidential limousine, based on JFK’s alleged “desires”. Regarding these so-called presidential “wishes”, SAIC Jerry Behn repudiated them to the author, as did other top agents, including, quite surprisingly, Mr. Boring himself. Finally, Boring must have known about the mortal threats to JFK’s life that appeared in the month of November 1963.

Agent Boring also figures prominently in the post-assassination aftermath: he was present at Andrews Air Force Base when JFK’s body arrived, where, as newly declassified documents from the Gerald Ford Library reveal, the Secret Service *stole* the body away from the U.S. Army, as they had stolen the body away from the Dallas doctors.⁵⁰ Crucial excerpts from the document: “General Clifton realized that the change at the airport fouled up plans a bit ... The second casket team was at the left side of the truck and as it moved forward to secure the casket [it] was disrupted by a host of agents moving forward pushing the team out of the way. The agents then place the casket in a waiting Navy ambulance [which was driven by Agent Greer, who had kicked out a Lt. Commander who was already seated behind the wheel of the ambulance] ... [the cas-

ket team was] prevented from removing remains from aircraft.” Boring can be seen on the television network video signaling both the agents at the rear of the hearse and as the hearse moved slowly away from Andrews Air Force Base. However, Boring initially claimed to the ARRB in 1996 that his activities on November 22, 1963 “were limited to going directly from his home to Andrews AFB to meet the (new) President⁵¹—and that he escorted President Johnson on his helicopter from Andrews to the White House, after which he went directly home.” Sounds like Boring thought he was Agent Youngblood for a moment!

Shortly after this took place, Boring made his way back to the White House garage where the Presidential limousine was being held for his inspection, whereupon bullet fragments—allegedly linked to Oswald’s rifle—and skull fragments were fortuitously “discovered” by the agent, with the assistance of Deputy Chief Paul Paterni and, to a certain extent, Agent Kinney.⁵² Interestingly, on the Air Force One radio tapes (in the author’s collection), ASAIC Kellerman, while aboard Air Force One, tells SAIC Behn at the White House: “I’m sure the Volunteer boys [V.P. LBJ’s agents] will go over his [JFK’s] car and so forth.” However, this did not come to pass. Manchester reports that, while at Andrews Air Force Base, “Kellerman brushed past Boring and explained to Chief Rowley that SS 100 X [the Presidential limousine] would be arriving from Dallas in two hours; it, too, must be met and taken to the White House garage for a detailed Secret Service–FBI examination.”⁵³ Author Jim Bishop wrote: “Deputy Chief Paul Paterni of the Secret Service and Floyd Boring, assistant agent-in-charge of the White House detail, were on the other side of the street in front of Blackie’s Beef House, waiting for a traffic light before crossing. They wanted to see this automobile at once. With them were Chief Petty Officers William Martinell and Thomas Mills of the White House medical staff.”⁵⁴ The ARRB wrote, regarding their interview of Boring in 1996: “When asked who directed he and Paterni to search the automobiles, *he said that no one had; he said he thought it might be a good idea and had suggested it himself to Paterni, and that they undertook this search as independent action on their own initiative ... [emphasis added].*” After independently recalling that they had searched the cars, Mr. Boring said that he had discovered a piece of skull bone with brain attached in the rear of the follow-up car (the black Cadillac convertible, called the “Queen Mary”), in the footwell just in front of the back seat bench. He said during follow-up questioning that the dimensions of this skull bone-brain fragment were approximately 1" × 2". He said that he never picked it up or touched it himself, but that he simply pointed it out to Mr. Paterni (who was Deputy Chief of the Secret Service). He said he did not write a report about this, and he did not know whether Mr. Paterni had written a report or not: Boring “... made very clear during the [ARRB] interview that this fragment was in the rear of the follow-up car, not in the rear seat of the presidential limousine. This would be the only known instance of anyone claiming to have found JFK bone fragments in the Secret Service follow-up car. Initially, ARRB staff members Zimmerman and Horne had misunderstood Mr. Boring to mean that the bone-brain fragment was in the rear seat of the President’s limousine, and Mr. Boring took specific pains to correct their misunderstanding during follow-on discussion of this matter.” However, Boring called Horne the next day to place a correction (and, thus, a retraction) on the record: he now felt that the skull bone-and-brain fragment he saw

“... must have been in the back seat of the President’s limousine, and not the follow-up car. He said that his stroke may perhaps have had something to do with his error.” (Boring had a stroke in the early ’90s).

Agent Kellerman told the HSCA: “... he received a call while in the morgue, from Boring who told him that *two* pieces of skull were found in the car. Kellerman told him to ‘... send them on down’ ... Though he had the discussion with Boring about the skull fragments ... he only remembers *one* skull fragment being examined at the autopsy.”⁵⁵ [Emphasis added.] Boring also told the ARRB: “[H]e did not remember anything about any bullet fragments [being found in the limousine] at all. Consequently, he was shown page 67 of FBI SA Frazier’s Warren Commission testimony, in which Mr. Frazier testified that two bullet fragments (CE 567 and 569) retrieved from the front seat area of the President’s limousine were turned over to him by Paterni and Boring at 11:50 p.m. on November 22, 1963, and was asked if this refreshed his recollection at all, and he said no. Mr. Boring was then shown page 389 from HSCA volume 7 (which depicts photographs of CE 567 and CE 569, the two bullet fragments which Frazier testified Boring and Paterni turned over to him on November 22, 1963), and he said this still did not refresh his recollection at all, and that he did not remember anything at all about finding any bullets in the President’s limousine ... he [also] stated that he could not remember anything one way or the other about either the windshield or the chrome strip above the windshield.” (Incredibly, Chief Rowley later claimed that SA Morgan Gies believed the dent in the chrome topping occurred all the way back on November 1, 1961 in New York during repairs at the Empire Garage, a Lincoln–Mercury Dealer. However, as demonstrated by researcher Tony Marsh, using photo comparisons between November 21, 1963 and November 22, 1963, the dent had to have been made during the assassination. Finally, Mr. Paul Michel, Service Director of the Empire Garage, “said that he did not remember that any damage occurred during these repairs”.⁵⁶)

The Warren Commission found out the details of this inspection in a similar fashion to the way they found out about the President’s so-called “desires”: not from the primary source, but rather from “hearsay”, to quote from the secondary source used by the Commission, Agent Kellerman.⁵⁷ When Arlen Specter asked Kellerman, “Do you know what was done with those fragments that Mr. Boring *told* you about?” the agent responded, “No, I don’t ... I would say they were probably turned over to the FBI ... they were assigned to going over the car.” However, the FBI did not examine the limousine until around 2:00 a.m. the *next* day, November 23, 1963, several hours *after* Boring “discovered” the “locations” of these vital pieces of evidence.⁵⁸ Since other pieces of evidence and testimony were altered by the Secret Service in this case, we should view these findings by Boring and company with a jaundiced eye. Also, an agent involved in the security of the limousine on the night of November 22, 1963, Charles Taylor, noted in his report to Washington field office SAIC Harry W. Geiglein that there was a “small hole” with “bullet fragments” in the limousine’s windshield, which would seem to indicate a shot from the front, as opposed to a rearward ricochet. Two police officers and three spectators also noticed this hole at Parkland.⁵⁹ However, after the Boring–Paterni inspection, the hole apparently disappeared, for the “official” verdict is that it was merely a *crack*, not a hole.

Significantly, when Arlen Specter asked Kellerman if the windshield felt the same to him on March 1964 as it did in November of 1963, Kellerman stated: "As a matter of fact, *it feels rather smooth today.*" When Specter stated: "It feels somewhat differently today than it felt before?" the agent replied, "Yes; *it does.*" Evidently, the original windshield was replaced.⁶⁰ In that regard, Abraham Bolden told the author: "I heard about that [hole in windshield] when I was in the Secret Service ... the limousine was parked on the South Lawn of the White House ... they did change the windshield."⁶¹

Finally, this author has in his possession the entire set of unpublished color Secret Service photos of the limousine taken at the White House garage on the afternoon of November 23, 1963: it is a bloody mess in the rear seat. What are we to make, then, of all those reports of agents *cleaning* out the back seat?⁶² These pictures perhaps tell an additional story: in addition to cleaning, perhaps evidence was altered, tampered with, or even fabricated.

The ARRB further related, regarding their 1996 interview of Boring: "Mr. Boring was shown the HSCA interview of SA [George] Hickey, and was asked to read the portion wherein Mr. Hickey stated that Mr. Boring came down to the garage and told him statements were being collected in the White House, and directed (or suggested) that he go and write down his statement."⁶³ His response to this was that he did not remember even seeing SA Hickey in the White House garage, nor did he remember seeing SA Kinney, or any other Secret Service agents, or FBI agents, during the automobile searches [plural]. He did have some vague recollection of White House police being in the area."

Perhaps not surprisingly, Floyd Boring is the one former agent who has been remarkably consistent with his feelings about the assassination: "I concur 100% with the Warren Report."⁶⁴ He later stated: "I would go with the Warren Commission's report."⁶⁵ Finally, to the ARRB: "Mr. Boring made clear during the interview that he felt Lee Harvey Oswald had shot President Kennedy acting alone, and that there was no shot from the grassy knoll."⁶⁶ The ARRB also noted: "Boring ... verified that he had never been interviewed by the Warren Commission, the House Select Committee on Assassinations, or any other government body in connection with the Kennedy assassination ... He said that he had never spoken with anyone at all in the Secret Service about any aspect of the Kennedy assassination." The latter part of this statement is very hard to swallow.

Boring founded the Association of Former Agents of the U.S. Secret Service (AFAUSSS) in 1969.⁶⁷ Regarding the AFAUSSS, former agent Harry Neal wrote: "... their members include not only former agents but also active agents who join as Associate Members. The Association keeps its members in touch with one another through a newsletter, *The Pipeline*, and holds a national conference once a year."⁶⁸ As author Harry Livingstone states, "It's a good way to keep track of people and maintain control and propaganda."⁶⁹ Indeed: the AFAUSSS held two of their annual conferences in Texas in 1990 and 1991. The 1990 conference included Clint Hill, who decided to saunter over to Dealey Plaza for the first time and relieve his demons of guilt, so to speak.⁷⁰ The 1991 conference was held *in Dallas*, right next door—in the same hotel—to the first A.S.K. JFK

research conference in November (there had also been an AFAUSSS conference in Dallas in 1985)!⁷¹ In fact, researcher Gary Rowell ran into former agent Bill Livingood on the Hyatt Regency elevator, and it was the AFAUSSS loud musical entertainment that frequently disrupted the speakers.⁷² 1991 was also the year that the AFAUSSS book, *Looking Back and Seeing the Future: The United States Secret Service 1865–1990*, came out, published by Taylor Publishing Company in Dallas, Texas.⁷³ The 1992 AFAUSSS conference was held in Nashville, Tennessee.⁷⁴ Many of the former JFK-era agents were in attendance at these conferences, including, naturally, Floyd Boring, the founder and former Executive Secretary of the organization.⁷⁵ Finally, researcher Dan Robertson, who interviewed Boring in 2006, wrote the author: “Boring was not very helpful. He started out by saying that ‘He [JFK] was responsible for his own death.’ Boring said that the bubbletop was bullet-proof and that Kennedy wouldn’t let the Secret Service put it on the limo. Of course, we know the bubbletop wasn’t bullet-proof. Even the Warren Commission stated it wasn’t. Boring also said that the Secret Service didn’t engage in any investigation of JFK’s death, that all of that was done by the FBI. Yet, the evidence is otherwise. He would also express no personal opinion as to whom he thought killed JFK. He said he wasn’t even in Dallas (which I knew) and that there were investigators for that and that’s what they got paid for. Although he confirmed that he is 90, he seemed lucid. I asked him for an in-person interview at his place, but he declined saying he was an invalid now.”⁷⁶

Conclusion: Agent Boring played a large role in the “security test” and the cover-up of the events of November 22, 1963. We cannot rule out the idea that, like Roberts and Greer, the agent was sinisterly involved.

Deputy Chief **Paul J. Paterni**, Chief Inspector **Jackson Nicholas Krill**, and LBJ Aide **Clifton C. Carter**—the OSS/CIA connection: Deputy Chief Paul J. Paterni, Chief Rowley’s direct assistant who, like another deputy, ASAIC of the WHD (number two man) Floyd Boring, was a major “behind-the-scenes” player in regard to the aftermath of the assassination. Paterni was a member of the OSS—the predecessor of the CIA—during WWII and served (in Milan, Italy) with fellow OSS men James Jesus Angleton and Ray Rocca, later liaison to the Warren Commission.⁷⁷ What makes this connection even more alarming is the following: Chief Inspector Michael Torina wrote to the author, stating the following: “Specifically, Paul Paterni (my very good friend) *served [in the Secret Service] from late 1930s through mid-1960s* [emphasis added]”⁷⁸—meaning that Paterni was a member of the OSS at the same time he was a member of the Secret Service. PRS Agent Frank Stoner wrote to the author: “Paul Paterni was a great agent and I did know about OSS.”⁷⁹ The author asked former agent Walt Coughlin, “Did you know about Deputy Chief Paul Paterni’s OSS background in WWII?” The former agent responded: “Had heard that. Have no details.”⁸⁰ Paterni had joined the Secret Service in 1933 and spent most, but not all, of the Truman and Eisenhower years as SAIC of the San Francisco office. Former agent Darwin Horn wrote: “Paul Paterni was SAIC in SF for many years. Guys loved him.”⁸¹ Horn later wrote: “I am not sure if Paterni took over Chicago when Anheier died. He could have.”⁸² Paterni appears to have indeed replaced Harry D. Anheier Sr. as SAIC of the Chicago office in approximately 1957.⁸³ Paterni then went on to

replace Russell “Buck” Daniels as Assistant Chief on January 31, 1961 (more on Daniels shortly).

Former Agent Rex Scouten wrote the author, filling in some important blanks with regard to Paterni’s career: “Paul Paterni was [my] mentor when I entered the Service in the Detroit field office (1948). I learned so very much from him—Paul was most famous for his OSS work during the war and his undercover work (counterfeiting) in New York City. Upon retirement he moved to Missoula, Montana. He died I think around 1980 [February 1984, to be exact].”⁸⁴

Speaking of the aforementioned Torina, as noted earlier, he contributed significantly to a book about the Secret Service written in 1962 that contained the following statement: “Chief Rowley directs the activities of the Secret Service with the assistance of his Deputy Chief, Paul J. Paterni, a veteran of many years of service, who is widely known for his work in combating counterfeiting.”⁸⁵

Paterni’s plate was full in the immediate aftermath of the assassination:

1. While at his desk in the White House on November 22, 1963, Paterni was asked by Chief James Rowley to arrange with the Immigration Service to close the border.⁸⁶
2. He assigned Inspector Thomas Kelley to go to Dallas to speak to Lee Harvey Oswald—Kelley would not only end up talking to Oswald moments before Ruby silenced him forever, but Kelley would also end up, like Rocca, liaison to the Warren Commission (Kelley would also later testify to the HSCA—this time he was a recently-retired Assistant Director).⁸⁷
3. As mentioned above, Paterni was involved (with Boring) in the critical limousine inspection at the White House garage the night of the assassination when skull fragments, bullet fragments, and vehicle damage were “noted”, hours before the FBI would get their hands on the car (as we know, some skull fragments disappeared, many questions remain regarding the bullet fragments, and the limousine, which was reported to have had a hole in the windshield, was sent away to be rebuilt).⁸⁸ Apparently, Paterni (and Boring) beat Chief Rowley and Kellerman to the punch in regard to overseeing this inspection.⁸⁹
4. Paterni was involved in the investigation of Lee Harvey Oswald’s income tax check on November 22, 1963.⁹⁰
5. Paterni was given all the information SAIC Forrest Sorrels (of the Dallas office) had on November 22, 1963 regarding Lee Harvey Oswald and his interrogation.⁹¹
6. Paterni also was involved in matters involving PRS and the investigation of threats against JFK (as we know, nothing was found despite three known checks for Dallas).⁹²

7. Paterni checked on the *CIA connections* of assassination suspects Thomas Mosely and Homer Echevarria for the Chicago field office. (Paterni had *also* served in the Chicago office as SAIC in the 1950s.⁹³ Interestingly, assassination suspect and Oswald associate W. Guy Bannister had been the SAIC of the Chicago FBI office during the 1950s.)⁹⁴ The Mosely/Echevarria matter was then unexpectedly dropped by Paterni's headquarters: the field office agents (Noonan and Tucker, former WHD agents) were to send all memos, files, and notebooks to Washington and not discuss the case with anyone.⁹⁵

Paterni's Social Security records were not filed until between 1961 and 1962, the same time period he became Deputy Chief of the Secret Service.

From the Social Security death index:

Name: PAUL PATERNI

Born: 6 May 1907

Died: Feb 1984

Residence: 59801 (Missoula, Missoula, MT)

Last benefit: (No Location Given)

SSN: 577-60-4203

Issued: District of Columbia (Between 1961 and 1962)

Jackson N. Krill, former OSS, Naval Intelligence, *and* top-ranking (JFK-era) Secret Service official,⁹⁶ died of pneumonia in his Bethesda, Maryland home on January 20, 2000.⁹⁷ Krill served 38 years in the Secret Service before his 1974 retirement, serving Presidents FDR through Ford. As Chief Inspector of the Secret Service, Mr. Krill led the investigation and resolution of a number of federal currency counterfeiting and fraud cases. He received numerous honors, including the Treasury Department's Meritorious Service Award and the Albert Gallatin Award for Public Service. Mr. Krill headed the St. Louis, Kansas City, and Philadelphia offices of the Secret Service before coming to Washington, D.C. in 1955 as Chief Inspector and later Assistant Director. Krill was replaced as Chief Inspector by Michael Torina (the man who wrote the Secret Service Manual and who told William Manchester in 1961 that turns in motorcades are checked out in advance). Most importantly, Krill was the man who debriefed the agents after the assassination, basically advising them not to talk.⁹⁸

Clifton C. Carter: Intelligence Agent:⁹⁹ In September, 1963, the late Clifton C. Carter, Vice President Lyndon B. Johnson's chief adviser [and executive assistant], set up an office in Austin, Texas.¹⁰⁰ Carter, a former intelligence agent, *commanded OSS operations in Italy during World War II*.¹⁰¹ His brother was General Marshall S. Carter, Deputy Director of the Central Intelligence Agency in 1963, and later head of the National Security Agency, which engages in communications intelligence.¹⁰² On November 22[, 1963], Clifton Carter was manning

communications in the car following Johnson's. Dallas Mayor Earle Cabell, the brother of General Charles P. Cabell,¹⁰³ General Carter's predecessor as Deputy Director of the CIA, was in the motorcade in a car directly behind Clifton Carter's. After the assassination, Clifton C. Carter remained close to Johnson, staying overnight at his house for the next few days, and continued to meet with him every day in the White House during the first part of his Presidency, although Carter never actually worked in the White House.¹⁰⁴ Governor Rockefeller recommended General Marshall S. Carter as the new Deputy Director of the Agency, according to Lyman B. Kirkpatrick, Jr., former Executive Director of the CIA.¹⁰⁵

[Emphasis added.]

DNC advance man Jerry Bruno told the HSCA: "Cliff Carter asked Bruno if there was any truth to the rumor that JFK was going to dump Lyndon in 1964. Bruno told him he didn't know. The Johnson people were also afraid of the Bobby Baker investigation and the effect it would have on Johnson remaining on the ticket."¹⁰⁶ Carter was also an old friend of Dallas District Attorney Henry Wade.¹⁰⁷

Conclusion: Paterni, along with Krill and Carter, held a lot of power and the right connections to withhold information and see that the "right" story was presented, among other things.

Agent **Elmer W. Moore:** Secret Service Agent Elmer W. Moore should be viewed with deep suspicion, to put it mildly. Moore, who told reporter Earl Golz that he was in San Francisco on November 22, 1963,¹⁰⁸ played a crucial and much-overlooked part in various aspects of the case:

1. Moore guarded Chief Justice Earl Warren.¹⁰⁹
2. As author David Scheim duly noted,¹¹⁰ Moore was involved in Jack Ruby's canned alibi: Ruby said, "Does this conflict with my story and yours in great length?" Moore replied: "*Substantially the same, Jack, as well as I remember.*" Ruby goes on to state: "I may have left out a few things. *Mr. Moore remembers probably more*"¹¹¹ [Emphasis added.]
3. On December 4, 1963, Moore questions Ruby "regarding his whereabouts and movements" on November 21, 1963, the day before the assassination.¹¹²
4. On December 3, 1963, Moore interviews Ruby's roommate, George Senator.¹¹³
5. Secret Service Report 491: On December 2-5, 1963, Moore, along with fellow agents Arthur Blake and William Carter, began a series of interviews with the employees of the Texas School Book Depository over a four-day period. Three of the witnesses interviewed—Harold Norman, Bonnie Ray Williams, and Charles Givens—gave totally new evidence to Moore and colleagues that conflicted dramatically with earlier statements made by each of them to the FBI. As Patricia Lambert put it, these new stories "ultimately influenced the

Warren Commission's reconstruction of events in Dallas on November 22, 1963".¹¹⁴ (Even the Warren Commission's star witness, Howard Brennan, was influenced by contact with the Secret Service. On the night of the assassination, Brennan could not identify Oswald in a police lineup as the man he claimed to have seen in the sixth floor window of the Texas School Book Depository.¹¹⁵ Several days later, Brennan was visited by a *Secret Service agent* who asked him, "You said you couldn't make a positive identification ... Did you do that for security reasons personally, or couldn't you?"¹¹⁶ Brennan apparently took the hint, for when the FBI visited him about two weeks later on December 17, 1963, Brennan told them that "he was sure that the person firing the rifle was Oswald".)¹¹⁷

6. Parkland doctors: On or around December 11, 1963, Moore and another agent—Roger C. Warner—interviewed the Dallas physicians who treated JFK.¹¹⁸ As the December 18, 1963 *St. Louis Post-Dispatch* wrote:¹¹⁹

SECRET SERVICE GETS REVISION OF KENNEDY WOUND

AFTER VISIT BY AGENTS, DOCTORS SAY SHOT WAS FROM REAR

[The Secret Service] obtained a reversal of their original view that the bullet in his neck entered from the front. The investigators did so by showing the surgeons a document described as an autopsy report from the United States Naval Hospital at Bethesda. The surgeons changed their original view to conform with the report they were shown.

Moore told graduate student James Gouchenaur that he "felt remorse for the way he [Moore] had badgered Dr. Perry into changing his testimony to the effect that there was not, after all, an entrance wound in the front of the President's neck".¹²⁰ Furthermore, Gouchenaur quoted Moore as saying that Kennedy was a traitor for giving things away to the Russians; that it was a shame people had to die, but maybe it was a good thing; and that the Secret Service personnel had to go along with the way the assassination was being investigated: "I did everything I was told, we all did everything we were told, or we'd get our heads cut off."¹²¹

Also according to Gouchenaur, Moore was the "liaison between the staff of the Warren Commission and the Secret Service".¹²² As Chief Justice Earl Warren himself said to Jack Ruby: "You know that Mr. Moore is a member of the Secret Service, and he has been a liaison officer with our staff since the Commission was formed."¹²³

Interestingly, *Dallas Morning News* reporter Earl Golz wrote: "All but one of Sorrels' six Dallas agents in 1963 submitted reports of their whereabouts the day of the assassination: Elmer Moore, the agent who did not submit a report, said he was in San Francisco and did not return to Dallas to join the investigation until a week later."¹²⁴ That said, two other agents from the Dallas office, Mike Howard and the late Charles Kunkel (deceased June 27, 1992),¹²⁵ also did not submit reports. For his part, Howard claimed in a lecture in February 1999 that he was at the Hotel Texas cleaning up when the shooting occurred and that

Kunkel was in Washington, D.C on an unspecified investigation at the time. Howard and Kunkel's whereabouts remain unverified. (More on these two agents shortly.)

Conclusion: Agent Moore was an important part of the cover-up, as well as a willing participant, judging by his disturbing feelings about JFK.

Agent **Gerald A. "Jerry" Behn** (SAIC of White House Detail):

"As Head of the White House Detail, Jerry Behn commanded his convoy of agents. Behn's habitual greeting was, "What's new?" The gambit was depressingly trite, an office joke. This morning [November 23, 1963] Evelyn Lincoln saw Behn before he saw her, and it is a sign of the widespread antagonism toward the Secret Service that Evelyn looked him hard in the eye and said bitterly, "Jerry, there's something new." He turned away without answering."

— Manchester, *The Death of a President*, p. 45

On the wall of Mr. Behn's office hung a framed poem:

*"Fame is fleeting, fitful flame
Which shines a while on John Jones' name
And then puts John right on the spot
The flame shines on
But John does not."*

— *The Day Kennedy was Shot*, p. 41

During three exclusive interviews conducted on September 27, 1992, the author learned much new and valuable information. Behn told the author that, contrary to what Agent Youngblood said in his book, he did *not* become an Inspector but Floyd Boring did. As mentioned before, he considered his January 1965 transfer a "demotion".¹²⁶ Fellow former agent Frank G. Stoner seemed to agree with Behn's assessment. Stoner also said: "He was one of the most intelligent agents."¹²⁷ Former agent Larry Newman concurred with Behn (and Stoner): "It was a demotion."¹²⁸

Behn was born in Forest Park, Illinois, and raised in Flint, Michigan.¹²⁹ Behn had an illustrious career in the Secret Service: it began in 1939, fresh from his graduation with fellow classman Robert Bouck from Michigan State University where he played freshman football and was a member of the boxing team. While attending MSU he was a member of Mortar and Ball, Officers' Club, and the Lambda Chi Alpha Fraternity. Behn began his tenure with the agency in the Detroit field office, followed by a stint in the Washington field office, then a stretch protecting FDR, Jr. down in Charlottesville, Virginia. Behn joined the White House Detail just before FDR's third inaugural.¹³⁰ He would go on to protect Presidents Truman and Eisenhower before ultimately becoming the Special Agent in Charge of the White House Detail in September 1961, the same time the former SAIC, James Rowley, became the Chief of the Secret Service, replacing the outgoing U. E. Baughman. Author James Hepburn wrote: "Gerald Behn ... lacked the necessary intelligence and qualifications for the job."¹³¹

Behn lost his position as SAIC to Rufus Youngblood in January 1965 (although one could argue that, like Attorney General Robert Kennedy, Behn was a lame duck after the assassination; Youngblood was in favor then). Behn went, along with former SAIC of the V.P. Detail H. Stuart Knight, to the Special Investigations Division as SAIC, a position he held until January 1967, when he retired from the agency to join the Post Office, working under former JFK aide Bill Hartigan (the same man who would conduct Behn's—and Boring's—JFK Library Oral History). Behn worked for the Post Office for four years after leaving the Secret Service, and was a charter member and president of the Association of Former Agents of the U.S. Secret Service (AFAUSSS), an organization founded by Floyd Boring.¹³²

When JFK went to El Paso, Texas on June 5, 1963, as part of the *initial* planning for the President's Texas visit in the Fall, Agent Behn accompanied the President and Governor Connolly in the same limousine as used on November 22, 1963.¹³³ Of special note is the fact that there was a bomb threat made during this trip.¹³⁴

Strangely, Behn did *not* make the Texas trip with JFK in November 1963. Former agent Darwin Horn wrote: "To show you how incidents can change your life, listen to this story: Gerry Behn was the agent in charge of the White House Detail. Roy Kellerman was his assistant. Stu Knight was the agent in charge of Vice President Johnson's detail. Gerry Behn opted not to go on the Texas trip and had Kellerman go in his place. *When Stu Knight heard that Gerry Behn wasn't going, he told his assistant, Rufus Youngblood, that because Behn wasn't going, he wouldn't go, either.* As it happened, Youngblood became a great hero due to his bravery in Dallas, and he experienced a meteoric rise in his career as a result ... [I]t didn't hurt Stu Knight's career that badly because he ultimately became the director of the Secret Service. *It did, however, have a negative result on Gerry Behn's career. He was transferred to an administrative position in Headquarters, which was very unusual, as he had no experience for that assignment.* He had been on the detail for many years, and was very good at what he did. At the time Youngblood was promoted, *Gerry Behn became the odd man out, which really wasn't fair to him.* Again, politics had reared its ugly head in the Secret Service."¹³⁵ [Emphasis added.] As authors J. F. terHorst and Colonel Ralph Albertazzie correctly note: "Under these unusual circumstances, with the President and Vice President traveling everywhere together except in the air, the chief of security should have been in Texas and in direct personal command of both groups of Secret Service men, the agents guarding Kennedy and the smaller detail guarding Johnson. Instead, when Kennedy was shot, the anguished Behn found himself in Washington, holding a telephone to his ear for fragmentary, sometimes conflicting reports from his men on the scene."¹³⁶

Behn was on the telephone with Agent Kellerman and Dr. Burkley while JFK's body was at Parkland; these *same* men conversed on Air Force One.¹³⁷ (Behn's White House Communications Agency [WHCA] code name was "Duplex").¹³⁸ When we look at the two previously-mentioned times the Secret Service illegally stole the body from the proper authorities, this Kellerman–Burkley–Behn connection must be kept in focus, especially when we listen to the tape recording made from the Air Force One radio transmissions of November 22, 1963, in

which Behn (as “Duplex”) instructs Kellerman (code name “Digest”) that JFK’s body was to be *chopped* to Bethesda, and Walter Reed Army Hospital was discussed as the (original) site for the autopsy.

Although not even *in* Dallas, the FBI questioned Behn about the locations of both the Parkland Hospital bullet (Agent Johnsen was *not* questioned), and a section of the President’s skull, which Behn stated was found in the car, although the “Harper fragment” was found *in Dealey Plaza* and was identified as coming from the *back* of JFK’s head, indicating a frontal shot.¹³⁹

William Manchester reports: “The Secret Service had already plunged into its own inquiry [Sunday, November 24, 1963]; Forrest Sorrels was on the telephone with Jerry Behn, discussing how the Ruby–Oswald connection could be quickly uncovered. Behn said, ‘It’s a plot.’ Sorrels said, ‘Of course.’”¹⁴⁰ Manchester had interviewed Behn and Sorrels for his book.¹⁴¹ However, Behn must have had a change of heart in the ensuing years, for he later stated: “I’m convinced that the Warren Commission report was accurate. As far as I’m concerned, that was it. Oswald was the one guy that did it, and he had enough skill and enough luck to pull it off successfully.”¹⁴²

During the same interview, Behn also added something profound: “You’re never going to satisfy everybody on something like that [the Kennedy assassination]. The experts disagree among themselves. Some will be satisfied with an answer; others won’t.” Behn was highly regarded by his men—as Agent Kinney told the author, “I don’t know anybody who didn’t like him.”¹⁴³ The former SAIC during the JFK and LBJ years joined his colleagues—Robert DeProspero, Jerry Parr, John Simpson, Dick Keiser, Clint Hill, Lem Johns, Rufus Youngblood, and James Rowley—for a reunion of all the living men who had been in charge of presidential details, on July 7, 1983 at the Reagan White House. President Reagan greeted the men in the Oval Office and participated in a photo opportunity for the occasion.¹⁴⁴ Behn passed away April 21, 1993 at the age of 76 from cancer.¹⁴⁵

Conclusion: Agent Behn was manipulated into covering up the security-stripping “test” that tragically backfired on November 22, 1963. There exists the possibility that Behn may have *purposely* removed himself from the Florida and Texas trips, fearing direct involvement. Or, perhaps, someone removed *him*. Behn later made much of JFK aide Ken O’Donnell’s statement, “Politics and protection don’t mix.”¹⁴⁶ As author James Hepburn astutely commented, “He was mistaken. It is a difficult and dangerous combination, but it is possible.”¹⁴⁷

Chief **James J. Rowley:**

“ ‘Oh, my!’ gasped Mrs. Rowley as the ad libbing bystander sidled over to greet them with easy effusion. It was obvious that President Kennedy’s presence at the ceremony was as unexpected as it had been unannounced. ... Kennedy quipped, ‘He [Rowley] hasn’t lost a President in all [his time with the Secret Service]. On a record like that, he deserves a promotion.’ ”

— *The Washington Post*, September 2, 1961¹⁴⁸

Rowley would become the first and only Secret Service Chief to lose a President.

Based on a tip from Agent Behn, the author was able to contact Rowley on September 27, 1992. However, although cordial, the former chief was too ill to be interviewed thoroughly about the events of November 22, 1963; the little tidbits of importance were discussed earlier.

A native of New York, Rowley received two law degrees from St. John's University in Jamaica, New York, and became an investigator with the New York State Banking Department.¹⁴⁹ Rowley went on to become an FBI agent, joining their ranks in 1936, after having dictated an application for the agency to his sister and then having it sent to J. Edgar Hoover himself. Having been assigned to the Charlotte, North Carolina office, Rowley was then transferred to Boston. Rowley went to New York, quit the FBI, and briefly practiced law. Rowley joined the Secret Service in October 1938. Rowley transferred to the White House in 1939 and remained there until 1973, having been both SAIC of the WHD (1946–61) and Chief of the Secret Service (1961–73), replacing the “retiring” U. E. Baughman (November 22, 1948 to 1961).¹⁵⁰ Hoover looked down on FBI agents who quit, especially those who would join the rival Secret Service.¹⁵¹ Author James Hepburn stated that Rowley was “a mediocre civil servant”.¹⁵² The following appeared in a 1962 book about the Secret Service: “When James J. Rowley was appointed Chief of the Secret Service on September 1, 1961, one of the persons on hand to congratulate him was a tall, bushy-haired man who said he remembered when Rowley was a member of the White House Detail protecting President Truman. One day Rowley was walking ahead of Mr. Truman to clear the way for him, and tapped the tall man on the shoulder, asking him politely to stand back out of the way of the President. The tall man was then a young congressman from Massachusetts. Today he is President John F. Kennedy.”¹⁵³ (As a funny aside, Rowley told the JFK Library this anecdote about JFK: “It was our custom to present the President with a gold [Secret Service] badge, and so on the occasion that I went in to, as a result of an appointment that Ken O'Donnell set up for us, I and my staff had this appointment, went in to the President's office and the ceremony in which we presented the badge, and the President listened very politely and all and looked at the badge. And with a straight face said, “Well, I guess now this entitles me to work the midnight shift at Middleburg. [Laughter.]”¹⁵⁴

As noted earlier, Rowley was aware of both the Chicago (November 2, 1963) and Miami (November 18, 1963) threats before November 22, 1963.¹⁵⁵ Rowley committed perjury before both government investigations¹⁵⁶ by denying this knowledge, although he was given this information before the assassination by his alleged good friend and former boss, FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover, who probably did not *really* like Rowley after all, due to his status as an FBI “defector”. Author James Hepburn wrote: “Ten hours after the assassination, Secret Service Chief James Rowley knew that there had been three gunmen, and perhaps four, firing in Dallas that day. Robert Kennedy, who had already interrogated [Roy] Kellerman, learned that evening from Rowley that the Secret Service believed the President had been the victim of a powerful organization.”¹⁵⁷ However, as with Sorrels and Behn, Rowley apparently had a change of heart later on, for

he stated several years later: "We had no credible information that there was a conspiracy."¹⁵⁸

Rowley "was at a luncheon for the graduates of one of the training schools" in Washington when he heard that President Kennedy was assassinated. "I was giving a talk when the word came. I was with the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury [Robert Wallace]. I ran up to the White House."¹⁵⁹ Behn would somehow make his way to the White House, as well.¹⁶⁰ For his part, Boring would show up, purely by his own initiative, at Andrews Air Force Base later that night. Evidently, unlike Rowley and Behn, he saw no reason to go to the White House.

Rowley *ordered* Kellerman to tell the autopsy doctors about the Parkland Hospital bullet given to him by Agent Johnsen and subsequently turned over to the FBI.¹⁶¹ Like Agent Johnsen, Rowley did not initial the bullet (CE-399), breaking the chain of evidence.

Rowley was the first person to shake President Johnson's hand as LBJ descended the ramp from Air Force One at Andrews Air Force Base.¹⁶² Rowley later received the President's Award for Distinguished Federal Civilian Service, as well as the Treasury Department's Exceptional Service Award in 1968, the highest award recommended by the Treasury Secretary.¹⁶³

Rowley obtained possession of the autopsy report on November 26, 1963, and subsequently sent two agents (including Agent Elmer Moore) to Parkland Hospital to get a "revision" of the doctors' opinions about the President's wounds.¹⁶⁴

Rowley conducted the investigation into the infamous *drinking incident* of November 21–22, 1963. While finding out that (at least) *nine* of the agents drank alcohol, a violation of strict Secret Service regulations and grounds for *removal* from the agency, Rowley did not punish the men in any way whatsoever. Rowley recited the exact regulation from the Secret Service Manual to the Warren Commission: "Yes; there was a violation. At that time there was a section in our manual in effect ... Section 10 ... Chapter 1, page 7 ... 'The use of liquor. Employees are strictly enjoined to refrain from the use of intoxicating liquor during the hours they are officially employed at their post of duty or when they may reasonably expect that they may be called upon to perform an official duty. However, all members of the White House detail and special agents cooperating with them on presidential and similar protective assignments are considered to be subject to call for official duty at any time while in travel status. Therefore, the use of intoxicating liquor of any kind, including beer and wine, by members of the White House detail and special agents cooperating with them or by special agents on similar assignments, while they are in a travel status, is prohibited.'"¹⁶⁵ Four of the men had critical duties in the Secret Service follow-up car on November 22, 1963, including Clint Hill and John Ready, the closest agents on the car to JFK!¹⁶⁶

Nevertheless, Rowley defended the men: "They performed their duties from the time they departed in the follow-up car from Love Field until the point of the tragedy in a most satisfactory manner. There was nothing deficient in their ac-

tions or their alertness. They went through the heaviest part of downtown Dallas, through the crowds, and performed in an exemplary manner ... [I know this f]rom the reports that I got from their superiors."¹⁶⁷ One of the superiors was, of course, Emory Roberts. Rowley added: "I stated in considering what would be an appropriate punishment at the time, I felt that these men, by their conduct, had no bearing on the assassination of the President in Dallas. That to institute formal punishment or disciplinary action would inevitably lead the public to conclude that they were responsible for the assassination of President Kennedy. I did not think in the light of history that they should be stigmatized with something like that, or their families or children. And, for that reason, I took the position that I did." Commissioner Gerald Ford then asked: "So there was no official reprimand or disciplinary action?" Rowley responded: "No, sir."¹⁶⁸ Incredible. A President is murdered and Rowley is worried about hurt feelings; in fact, as we know, one of the violators—Clint Hill—was decorated for his actions in Dallas!

To his eternal credit, Earl Warren got in a parting shot, in what was truly his finest hour in service with the Warren Commission: "Now, other people, as they went along there even some people in the crowds, saw a man with a rifle up in this building from which the President was shot. Now, don't you think that if a man went to bed reasonably early, and hadn't been drinking the night before, would be more alert to see those things as a Secret Service agent, than if they stayed up until 3, 4, or 5 o'clock in the morning, going to beatnik joints and doing some drinking along the way ... wouldn't an alert Secret Service man in this motorcade, who is supposed to observe such things, be more likely to observe something of that kind if he was free from any of the results of liquor or lack of sleep than he would otherwise?"¹⁶⁹ Rowley responded: "Well, yes; he would be. But then, on the other hand, Mr. Chief Justice, in some instances the men come in from a trip at 1:30 in the morning, which there have been cases on travels that I have made, and have to be up at 3:30 or 4 o'clock, and out in time for a 5 o'clock departure. Then you go all that day until 1 or 2 o'clock the next morning. This is what has happened in the past." Earl Warren would have none of it: "I am not talking about the past. We are talking about nine men here who were out until rather unusual hours of the morning."

Mr. Rowley: "Yes, sir."

The Chairman: "They were to be on duty the next day. The next day—or if not sooner. The next day they were supposed to be alert to anything that might occur along the line of march. Don't you think that they would have been more alert, sharper, had they not been doing these things?"

Mr. Rowley: "Yes, sir; *but I don't believe they could have prevented the assassination.*"

The Chairman: "Isn't it a substantial violation of these rules to do a thing of that kind?"

Mr. Rowley: "Yes, sir—on the basis of this section here."

The Chairman: "Yes. Now, Chief I noticed, also, in reading some of the reports that three of these men whom you speak of, were actually on night duty, protecting the life of the President. And around 4 o'clock in the morning, when they were protecting him at the Texas Hotel, they said that they had a coffee break, and they went from the hotel over to the beatnik joint. Now, is that consistent with your regulations?"

Mr. Rowley: "In this case, I talked to these three agents. They were relieved at different times—because their posts are in the corridor of a stuffy hotel——"

The Chairman: "Of the what?"

Mr. Rowley: "The corridor that they were on post outside the President's suite was a stuffy one, and they went downstairs to get a breath of fresh air. And they walked—it was a block—and out of curiosity they went into this place. One fellow looked in and left, he didn't buy any coffee. Another fellow went in and felt, I suppose, when he went in that he would buy a cup of coffee. But they were on what we call reliefs, the same as we relieve them around the White House. There are only so many posts, but you have a group of men in one of the rooms of the hotel where they are available, like an alert squad, and relieve everyone on post every half hour. It is a part of the rotation of positions we have."

The Chairman: "Do you have any regulations concerning where they shall remain when they are relieved for this short period of time?"

Mr. Rowley: "No, sir."

The Chairman: "They can go any place they want?"

Mr. Rowley: "No; not any place. They usually stay within the immediate confines. That is understood. The hotel or the residence."

The Chairman: "Well, they didn't do that here, did they?"

Mr. Rowley: "No, sir."

The Chairman: "They went to the beatnik joint."

Mr. Rowley: "Yes, sir."

The Chairman: "Now, is that consistent with their duty?"

Mr. Rowley: "No; it is not consistent or inconsistent with their duty. But as they explained to me, they wanted to get a breath of fresh air. If they are at a residence in a remote place, and they want to walk around the area, they might walk maybe a city block or so, which is what they do on a lot of these assignments—particularly in hotels. This was not an air-conditioned hotel."

The Chairman: "*It would seem to me that a beatnik joint is a place where queer people of all kinds gather anyway, and that the mere fact that these men did*

leave their post of duty might be an indication to someone that the President was not being protected, and might leave an opening for them to go there and try to do something."

Mr. Rowley: "They were relieved, Mr. Chief Justice. They didn't leave their post of duty. They would not leave their post of duty until they were relieved by someone."

The Chairman: "As I understood the report, they said they left for a coffee break."

Mr. Rowley: "Well, it is an expression. They left to have coffee, sir."

The Chairman: "*Was there any place for coffee in the hotel?*"

Mr. Rowley: "*I think there was a coffee shop in the hotel; yes, sir.*"

The Chairman: "That was the only place in town, as I understood, from the reports, outside of the beatnik place they could. But they went down to the beatnik place. Did they do that by prearrangement with the other agents?"

Mr. Rowley: "No, sir; it was curiosity on their part. They hadn't seen the other agents. There was no arrangement of any nature at all, sir."

The Chairman: "But they did there meet other agents [sic: exactly as written]?"

Mr. Rowley: "They saw other agents—those that were in the place at the time they looked in. I think they came in after most had left, though."

[Emphasis added.]¹⁷⁰

Rowley also gave interesting testimony to the Warren Commission regarding the scanning duties of the agents on the follow-up car: "When they start off they have a certain area that they have to watch. Like the man in the right front would naturally watch slightly to the right and in front of him. The fellow on the side, behind him, will watch to the right and rear. In other words, as they are going by a building, he should scan the building. In the meantime, he picks up where the man in the front has finished. In other words, the scan of the man in the front will cover the building to his front and side; the fellow behind will scan alongside from rear to forward. Their scanning joins. This is the way they are accustomed to doing it." When Allen Dulles asked the Chief, "Who would cover straight ahead?" Rowley responded: "The man in the front seat has that responsibility."¹⁷¹ As mentioned above, this unnamed agent was Emory Roberts.

The Chief also testified concerning how the agents rotated their duties (the example being when the President was on a boat): "... according to our arrangements it was routine that whenever the President went out for a cruise, the agents on the outer perimeter at the time would remain on duty, and the agents in the inner perimeter would accompany the President on the cruise in the follow-up boat. Naturally, when they were out on the boat, there was no one avail-

able to start what we call the push, to rotate the men from one post to another. In other words, in the White House or any place where we establish posts, every half hour one man starts from the office and starts making the push. The first man is relieved and he relieves the next one, so there is no monotony on their jobs. They each have a different area. They are conversant or acquainted with each and every phase of the physical area.”¹⁷²

Rowley conducted another investigation that culminated in the *November 22, 1964 Dillon Committee*,¹⁷³ named after Treasury Secretary Douglas Dillon, “a member of the ‘Stop Castro’ lobby in Washington”.¹⁷⁴ As we know, upon “investigation”, Rowley had this to say about the agents involved, and it deserves repeating for its sheer audacity: “I don’t believe they could have prevented the assassination.”¹⁷⁵ Chief Rowley had issued an order to his Texas agents that they must submit detailed reports before leaving for home the evening of the assassination.¹⁷⁶ With the noticeable exception of the Vice President’s agents, many of the men assigned to JFK gave Rowley *two* different reports, some with contradictory information.¹⁷⁷ Apparently, Rowley was unsatisfied and rewrites were in order.

In attempting to defend his agents’ actions (or lack thereof) in Dallas, Rowley made an embarrassing error during his testimony to the HSCA: “Well, I think there is an exhibit from the Warren Commission [Altgens’ photo on Elm Street] that shows that one of the cars [V.P. follow-up car] had the door swung open apparently after the first shot in which two agents are attempting to get out at about that time which may not have been in the Zapruder film.”¹⁷⁸ As has been demonstrated many times before, the door of that car was actually open by several inches long before the motorcade reached Dealey Plaza.¹⁷⁹

Rowley’s White House Communications Agency (WHCA) code name was “Domino”.¹⁸⁰

Rowley conveyed the following to the JFK Library in 1976: “Well, sometime in 1967 the chief justice [Earl Warren] phone[d] me and asked me to come to his office, which I did. And he said that he was concerned because he had some information that he had received from Drew Pearson at that time, in which allegedly Castro had something to do with the assassination of the late president. So I told him, ‘Well, that wouldn’t be our responsibility; it’s the FBI’s.’ And he said, ‘Well, it was a source,’ and the source wouldn’t talk to the FBI. So I said, ‘Well, see if the source would talk to us,’ in which case we could pass the information on to the FBI, and he said ‘Fine, I’ll get back to you.’ And I don’t know whether I called him a few days later, or he called me, but in any event, he said the source wouldn’t talk to us.” JFK Library interviewer, and former JFK aide, Bill Hartigan asked Rowley: “The Warren Report still holds up from your information?” Rowley responded: “Well, yes. Not being a technical man, I would have to accept that, right.”¹⁸¹

An interesting discovery was made by this author in 1992: *G. d’Andelot Belin* was the Acting Secretary of the Treasury while Douglas Dillon was away from Washington on November 22, 1963 and parts of 1964, as well.¹⁸² With David Belin an attorney for the Warren Commission (later to chair the Rockefeller Com-

mission with Douglas Dillon in the 1970s), this could be just a coincidence, right? Wrong: Chief Rowley's report to the Commission was addressed to "Mr. G. d'Andelot Belin—General Counsel" and stated: "In response to the request made in the first paragraph of a letter to the Secretary (Dillon) from the *General Counsel* of the President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy," while the remaining pages are sub headed "Mr. Belin, General Counsel."¹⁸³ It is important to note that J. Lee Rankin was the "General Counsel" of the Commission, while *David* Belin was an assistant counsel. (Advance man Marty Underwood was puzzled by this letter as well, judging from his reaction during the author's interview on October 9, 1992). Even if there was no relation between the two men named Belin, this seems to be an interesting slip.

Gaspard d'Andelot "Don" Belin, the General Counsel (and the Acting Secretary) of the Treasury Department on November 22, 1963 and throughout the JFK and LBJ years, confirmed two things the author suspected but had no proof of; namely, Belin's potential importance to both the hierarchy of the Secret Service in general, and the subsequent investigation of the assassination in particular.¹⁸⁴ The author asked Belin if he was ever the Acting Secretary of the Treasury in 1963, as well as in 1964. Belin wrote the author: "Frequently, but only briefly when Secretary Dillon and one or both Under Secretaries *were out of town* [emphasis added]." Dillon was not just "out of town" on November 22, 1963—he was out of the country on a crowded cabinet plane bound for Japan while Belin was back in Washington. While he denied that he was any relation to *David* Belin (of Warren Commission/Rockefeller Commission fame), Gaspard Belin also wrote: "The General Counsel ranked next in the Treasury hierarchy. So I was often Acting [Secretary] but never in any important matter." Gaspard Belin is indeed a fascinating character: he was married to Harriet Lowell Bundy, a member of the William and McGeorge Bundy family.¹⁸⁵ Both McGeorge Bundy, a national security advisor, and William Bundy, a senior official at the Pentagon and State Department, were liberal anti-Communists trying to balance American interests in Southeast Asia between what they considered the dangerous extremes of both Left and Right. McGeorge was a Harvard dean at the age of 34; William edited *Foreign Affairs* for over a decade.

Conclusion: Rowley covered up the security test. Ironically, the *James J. Rowley* Training Facility in Beltsville, Maryland was shown on the 1995 documentary *Inside the Secret Service*, and it was revealed that much of the training is designed to fail, the goal being to learn by your mistakes! Rowley died at the age of 84 of congestive heart failure on November 1, 1992.¹⁸⁶

Inspector **Thomas J. Kelley:** Kelley joined the Secret Service in July 1942, during the FDR era.¹⁸⁷ The HSCA presented some biographical data on Kelley: "Inspector Kelley received a B.A. from Providence College and an LL.B. from Georgetown University Law School. He has been the special agent in charge of the Philadelphia field office, an Inspector in the Washington office, the Assistant Director of Protective Intelligence and Investigations in Washington, D.C., and he currently is the Assistant Director of Protective Operations in Washington, D.C. Inspector Kelley is a member of the International Association of Chiefs of Police and he has served as a consultant to several Far Eastern police agencies, as well as consultant to the Dominican Republic on protective matters."¹⁸⁸ Kelley

retired from the Secret Service on February 28, 1978.¹⁸⁹ The HSCA also duly noted that Kelley "... was assigned to represent the Secret Service in the investigation of President Kennedy's assassination. Inspector Kelley served as Secret Service liaison to the Warren Commission."¹⁹⁰

Kelley represented the Secret Service before *both* government investigations (the Warren Commission and the HSCA), as did Chief Rowley. Also like Rowley, he perjured himself in his denial of the threat knowledge he had before November 22, 1963.¹⁹¹

Inspector Kelley was involved in the interrogation of Oswald fifteen minutes before the accused assassin's death by Jack Ruby (all told, Kelley was involved in at least four interviews with Oswald).¹⁹² In fact, Kelley "... approached Oswald then and, out of the hearing of the others except perhaps one of Captain Fritz's men, said that as a Secret Service agent ... we were therefore very anxious to talk to him to make certain that the correct story was developing as it related to the assassination."¹⁹³ This statement is wide open to interpretation—the Secret Service may have assured Oswald of their belief in his innocence and that, if he would just cooperate with them, they would help clear up the matter and, thus, clear his name. In any event, Ruby's bullet put an end to that.

Kelley testified to the HSCA: "[Oswald] indicated to me that he was a Communist but not a Marxist."¹⁹⁴ If anything, Oswald always took great pains to state the opposite: he was a Marxist, *not* a Communist.¹⁹⁵ Kelley described Oswald this way: "He turned out to be the kind, as I say, of the typical assassin, the typical assassin of Presidents, a loner, a man with a history of mental problems, a bitter man, a man who felt himself a failure. In talking to Marina [Oswald, Lee's wife], he was a very disturbed man."¹⁹⁶ There are many authors before this one who would argue at length with this thumbnail sketch; even Marina has equivocated back and forth regarding Lee and his innocence or guilt.¹⁹⁷

Kelley was heavily involved in his agency's first on-site re-enactment of the assassination, on November 27, 1963, where he would reach the same conclusion as that of the FBI: three shots, three hits, all from the rear, completely ignoring the *known* missed shot that the Warren Commission was forced to acknowledge in 1964.¹⁹⁸ Inspector Kelley stayed in Dallas until "probably the first week or ten days of December [1963]".¹⁹⁹ Kelley was also involved with the May 24, 1964 re-enactment.²⁰⁰

Although the autopsy photos were officially *withheld* from the Warren Commission by the agency, Kelley privately displayed a photo to Arlen Specter, allegedly of the back of JFK's body with a hole in it. Perhaps Specter realized the "importance" of his "single bullet theory" after seeing this photo to convince the public that Oswald was the sole, rearward assassin.²⁰¹

Incredibly, Kelley told the House Assassinations Committee that "no agent violated any Secret Service rule" in the drinking incident, a blatant falsehood that went unchallenged by the government.²⁰²

The ARRB reported: “Mr. Boring was shown Inspector Kelley’s February 14, 1964 memo to Chief Rowley re: HR 9958 (USSS document No. 154-10002-10332), and stated that he had never heard Inspector Kelley speak in that manner (as in the memo) of the inadvisability of allowing the FBI sole investigative jurisdiction over future assassination investigations; or of a *Seven Days in May* scenario [military/intelligence coup]; or of a possible venal Director of the FBI bringing about or allowing an assassination under these new investigative guidelines; etc. He seemed somewhat surprised and speechless by the contents of this memo.”²⁰³

Conclusion: Although Kelley was not involved in the security test, per se, he was one of its chief cover-up specialists before both government investigations.

Secretary of the Treasury **C. Douglas Dillon**: A former member of the OSS, Dillon was responsible for the overall operations of the Secret Service during the Kennedy presidency. Dillon “wanted to leave the Treasury and return to his banking firm” before a proposed second term for President Kennedy.²⁰⁴ Dillon was certainly “out of the loop” on November 22, 1963—as mentioned above, he was on a crowded Cabinet plane bound for Japan via Hawaii with Dean Rusk, Orville Freeman, and most of the major players, including Press Secretary Pierre Salinger, whose absence on the Texas trip planning was profound. As noted in Chapter 5, Agent Bob Lilley told the author that Salinger, who normally made these trips, was “extremely knowledgeable” about proper motorcade planning and security concerns, as the agency had “worked closely with Pierre on all our advance work”—except in Dallas. Importantly, as William Manchester reported: “... fearing an international plot, and with specific codes and procedures for such an emergency, Secretary of State Dean Rusk and Press Secretary Pierre Salinger attempted to contact the White House to verify the report [of JFK’s assassination]. They reached the Situation Room but were prohibited from authenticating the [teletype] data because *the official code book was missing from its special place aboard the plane.*”²⁰⁵ [Emphasis added.] In addition to Salinger (and the code book), even Andy Hatcher, the number two man, was left behind, ostensibly because he was an African-American, leaving a “third-stringer”, Malcolm Kilduff, to make his first major trip on his own.²⁰⁶ Interestingly, an African-American agent, Robert R. Faison,²⁰⁷ was a prominent member of the Secret Service on the Texas trip.

In Dillon’s place, Assistant Secretary Robert A. Wallace had, among other duties, issued an “official” denial to the press at 3:33 p.m. that an agent was killed in Dallas, as the Associated Press, UPI, and all the television networks were continually reporting as fact; at this time, Air Force One was on its way back to Washington with JFK’s body.²⁰⁸ As we know, another deputy, Acting Secretary G. d’Andelot Belin, also “stepped in” in Dillon’s absence during crucial parts of 1963 and 1964; in fact, as noted above, this man was “confused” by Chief Rowley as being the General Counsel of the Warren Commission.²⁰⁹

Conclusion: Although Dillon, a member of the “Stop Castro” lobby in Washington²¹⁰ and the primary member of the “Dillon Committee” that whitewashed and covered-up the agency’s performance on November 22, 1963 (ironically formalized on November 22, 1964)—a duty he would repeat for another agency (the

CIA) as a member of the Rockefeller Commission with another Belin (David)—he was replaced in January 1965 by Under Secretary Henry H. “Joe” Fowler.

¹ February 26, 1978 HSCA interview with Kinney.

² January 31, 1978 HSCA interview with Lawson.

³ 4 H 323.

⁴ WR 197; 2 HSCA 526.

⁵ CFTR radio interview, 1976.

⁶ WFAA interview with Aubrey Rike and Dennis McGuire, November 22, 1963.

⁷ 2 HSCA 528.

⁸ See Dorman and Zapruder films.

⁹ 4 H 354–5.

¹⁰ 4 H 356.

¹¹ Lawson’s report dated December 1, 1963 [CD 3 Exhibits].

¹² *No More Silence*, p. 505.

¹³ 4 H 336.

¹⁴ Manchester, p. 312; 4 H 318; see also RIF#180–10093–10320: May 31, 1977 Memorandum from HSCA’s Belford Lawson to fellow HSCA members Gary Cornwell and Ken Klein (revised August 15, 1977).

¹⁵ 17 H 615.

¹⁶ *Encyclopedia of the JFK Assassination*, p. 216.

¹⁷ 17 H 593–600: Lawson’s Preliminary Survey Report (November 19, 1963); 17 H 601–617: Lawson’s Final Survey Report (November 30, 1963); 17 H 618–626: Lawson’s report re: November 4–21, 1963 (December 3, 1963); 17 H 628–9: Lawson’s report re: assassination (re: overpass); 17 H 630–4: Lawson’s report re: November 21–22, 1963 (December 1, 1963).

¹⁸ HSCA RIF#180–10074–10396: January 31, 1978 interview; 4 H 318.

¹⁹ December 14, 1977 letter from Secret Service Legal Counsel Robert O. Goff to the HSCA’s G. Robert Blakey, RIF#180–10112–10218.

²⁰ HSCA RIF#180–10093–10022: May 22, 1978 interview.

²¹ Dick Russell, *The Man Who Knew Too Much* (New York: Carroll & Graf, 1992), p. 635.

²² WFO = Washington Field Office; see also 26 H 726–7 Secret Service report Lois B. Sims to Harry Gaglein re: Oswald’s mentor, George Demohrenschiltdt.

²³ wpni.com/wp-srv/national/longterm/watergate/articles/071773-1.htm.

²⁴ Dick Russell, *The Man Who Knew Too Much* (New York: Carroll & Graf, 1992), pp. 95–100.

²⁵ HSCA RIF#180–10118–10033: handwritten notes.

²⁶ Letter to author dated February 17, 2004.

²⁷ Letter to author dated February 17, 2004.

²⁸ Melanson (2002), p. 87.

²⁹ There is a natural tendency to somehow think of the Secret Service as above reproach, especially concerning the notion of any possible bad blood amongst their own ranks. However, as far back as June 1, 1967, during former agent George Drescher’s Herbert Hoover Library oral history, Drescher, the SAIC of the WHD right before Rowley, made the comment (p. 7): “[Col. Edmund] Starling [SAIC of WHD during the 1930s] wrote a book. He was a phony. He was the biggest phony in the world, the way he used to parade.” Interestingly, Drescher later commented (p. 11): “Anybody in God’s world could take a maximum silencer and put it on a rifle and knock off any President” [Interviewer Raymond Henle:] “You have to find a scapegoat so people tend to blame the President’s guards” [Back to Drescher:] “... Don’t let them put a parade on a narrow street with buildings all around you. Keep them in the wide open spaces.”

- ³⁰ In this regard, Greer told the HSCA on February 28, 1978: “Mrs. Kennedy asked Greer and Kellerman if they would drive the ambulance to Bethesda Naval Hospital for the autopsy.” For his part, Kellerman told the HSCA: “... Agent Greer came to the front of the plane and told Mr. Kellerman that Mrs. Kennedy wanted the Secret Service people who had been with the President in the car to help carry the casket off and drive along to the hospital.” (August 24–25, 1977 HSCA interview of Kellerman.) Greer and Kellerman witnessed the actual autopsy, as well. Mrs. Kennedy *did* say “I want them to see what they have done” and refused to change her bloody clothes that day (*20 Years in the Secret Service*, p. 128).
- ³¹ Melanson (2002), p. 88.
- ³² One of the interesting tidbits from this interview: “You wonder—everything is going through your mind—what could I have done that I didn’t do? Did I mess up and if so, how? But I was the first agent to lose a president and to this day am still the first agent to lose a president.” Again, nothing is said about his partner in the advance planning, David Grant (or anyone else, for that matter).
- ³³ *The Secret Service: The Hidden History of an Enigmatic Agency* (2002). Lawson also spoke to the this author (Palamara) on September 27, 1992 and wrote several letters to this author in 2004. See Chapter 1.
- ³⁴ Email to author dated June 6, 2006.
- ³⁵ Good information on Boring can also be found in the book by Stephen Hunter and John Bainbridge, Jr., *American Gunfight* (New York: Simon and Schuster, 2005).
- ³⁶ For a picture of Boring, see Robert Groden’s *The Killing of a President*, p. 205 (pictured between JFK and Dave Powers).
- ³⁷ The author was born June 25, 1966 in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.
- ³⁸ Boring’s JFK Library oral history, February 25, 1976 (released 1998).
- ³⁹ *Ibid.*
- ⁴⁰ Floyd Boring was interviewed by Chief U. E. Baughman for his book *Secret Service Chief* (1962/1963, pp. 68–69), and by David McCullough for *Truman* (New York: Simon & Schuster, 1992, pp. 364, 385, 434–5, 802, 808–810, 908) regarding President Truman. See also *Looking Back and Seeing the Future: The United States Secret Service 1865–1990* by the AFAUSSS (Dallas: Taylor Publishing Company, 1991), p. 51 (Boring was interviewed April 16, 1991).
- ⁴¹ Boring’s Truman Library oral history, September 21, 1988. Regarding the death of FDR, Boring added (p. 5): “I’ll tell you why I remember [the death of FDR]; there was a move on foot for [Chief] Frank J. Wilson to remove all the agents from the White House Detail. I had been on the White House Detail, and that was kind of worrisome to me. But I found out that I wasn’t one of the people they were shooting for, so I stayed there.” Regarding Eisenhower, Boring commented (p. 62): “I never really particularly cared for the guy until he got out. When he got out, then I got fairly fond of him.” In regard to November 22, 1963, Boring said (p. 64): “... I was off duty and washing windows at the house.”
- ⁴² Manchester, pp. xxi, 61. *Air Force One: The Planes and the Presidents—Flight II*, video/DVD (1991).
- ⁴³ Boring’s September 18, 1996 ARRB interview; *20 Years in the Secret Service*, p. 178; author’s three interviews with Jerry Behn, September 27, 1992; Boring’s Truman Library oral history.
- ⁴⁴ Boring’s oral history, Truman Library, 1988; *20 Years in the Secret Service*, p. 29. Former agent Dennis McCarthy related in his book, *Protecting the President* (p. 270), that the Medal of Valor “has been given only fourteen times in the history of the service”. In addition to Agents Parr, Shaddick, Tim McCarthy, and himself, one would think at least some (if not all) of the following agents would be applicable: Floyd Boring, Vince Mroz, Stu Stout, Donald Birdzell, Joseph Davidson, Joseph Downs, and Leslie Coffelt for their service on November 1, 1950 protecting President Truman, as well as H. Stuart Knight, Andrew P. O’Malley, Jack Sherwood, Wade Rodham, Ernest

- Aragon, Charles Taylor, Harry B. Hastings, Leroy M. "Roy" Letteer, John E. Schley, Robert Taylor, Dale Grubb, Emory Roberts, and the aforementioned Stu Stout for their service in protecting Vice President Nixon in Caracas on May 13, 1958 (all the agents who protected Nixon *did* receive the Exceptional Civilian Service Award: *The Secret Service Story*, p. 150; see also Jerry Bruno and Jeff Greenfield, *The Advance Man*, p. 80; *Looking Back and Seeing the Future: The United States Secret Service 1865–1990*, AFAUSSS, 1991, p. 68; *The Washington Post*, October 11, 1973). Agents Clint Hill and Rufus Youngblood received the Exceptional Service Award for their performance in Dallas (*20 Years in the Secret Service*, pp. 144–6). Former Deputy Director Lilburn E. "Pat" Boggs received the Meritorious Service Award (*Washington Post*, October 19, 1994), while Chief James J. Rowley received the Exceptional Service Award and the President's Award for Distinguished Federal Civilian Service, among others (*Washington Post*, November 2, 1992).
- ⁴⁵ Author's interviews with Floyd Boring, September 22, 1993 and March 4, 1994. See also the 1995 Discovery Channel documentary *Inside the Secret Service*, and the 1997 PBS documentary *Truman*, based on David McCullough's book of the same name (Rex Scouten also appeared on the latter program). On both programs, Boring's remarks were confined to Truman and Eisenhower.
- ⁴⁶ See also Boring's and Rowley's Oral Histories, Truman Library. Later pardoned by President Jimmy Carter, Collazo passed away in 1994.
- ⁴⁷ Email to author, February 15, 2004; letter to author, February 15, 2004.
- ⁴⁸ *Secret Service Chief*, pp. 68–69, 88. Boring was even interviewed for the book regarding Boring's affection for Truman.
- ⁴⁹ Author's interview with Kinney, March 4, 1994.
- ⁵⁰ Provided by researcher Bill Adams.
- ⁵¹ See also Manchester, p. 389.
- ⁵² CD 80, p. 3. See also *The Day Kennedy Was Shot*, pp. 511–2, 546, 637. Interestingly, Boring's name is omitted in HSCA RIF#180–10102–10212: three-page chronology of the presidential limousine.
- ⁵³ Manchester, p. 390.
- ⁵⁴ Bishop, p. 511.
- ⁵⁵ HSCA interview with Kellerman, August 24–25, 1977.
- ⁵⁶ January 6, 1964 letter from Chief James J. Rowley to the Warren Commission's J. Lee Rankin regarding the presidential limousine.
- ⁵⁷ 2 H 90.
- ⁵⁸ 5 H 71.
- ⁵⁹ Secret Service Agent **Charles E. Taylor, Jr.**: CD 80 (see also HSCA RIF#180–10102–10212: three-page chronology of the presidential limousine); Taylor's March 1976 Affidavit to the Church Committee. Officers **Stavis Ellis and H. R. Freeman**: CFTR radio interview, 1976; *Best Evidence*, p. 70. Ellis: letter to author September 9, 1998. Witnesses: **Richard Dudman**: *Best Evidence*, p. 370; *St. Louis Post-Dispatch*, December 1, 1963. **Evalea Glanges**: Charles Crenshaw, *JFK: Conspiracy of Silence*, p. 105; letter to author, December 2, 1998; *The Men Who Killed Kennedy: The Smoking Guns*, 2003. The Associated Press's **Frank Cormier**: Jack Minnis and Staughton Lynd, *Seeds of Doubt: Some Questions About The Assassination* (December 1963), p. 4; Harrison Livingstone, *Killing the Truth*, p. 64; 17 H 614. Also, **Carl Renas**: Crenshaw, p. 106: saw this limo damage a few days later, as did a witness researcher Doug Weldon found from the Ford Motor Company, as revealed on *The Men Who Killed Kennedy* (2003). See also Weldon's fine chapter in *Murder in Dealey Plaza*, pp. 129–158. In addition, United States Park Police motorcycle officer Nick Prencipe said that he saw a hole in the windshield while the limousine was at the White House garage on the night of November 22, 1963: see Mikita Brottman, *Car Crash Culture* (New York: Palgrave, 2001), p. 173 (chapter authored by Pamela McElwain-Brown). Agent Kinney told the author on March 4, 1994 that, regarding the notion that there was a

hole in the windshield, "I didn't see that. I was told the windshield was cracked." Apparently, Kinney didn't notice any damage himself. However, according to a January 6, 1964 letter from Chief James J. Rowley to the Warren Commission's J. Lee Rankin, he did.

⁶⁰ 2 H 89.

⁶¹ Author's interview with Bolden, September 16, 1993.

⁶² Many sources, an example being *The New York Times*, November 23, 1963.

⁶³ 18 H 761-5 (Hickey); see also 18 H 722-802, 25 H 786-8 (and the CD 3 exhibits in toto); these are all the Secret Service reports submitted to the Warren Commission. SAIC Behn told the HSCA on January 30, 1978: "The writing of reports filed by each S[ecret] S[ervice] agent about his November 21-22 activities was not normal procedure, but did not remember whether the agents were prompted to get them to accelerate their completion of the reports."

⁶⁴ Boring's JFK Library Oral History, February 25, 1976, released January 1998 through the efforts of the author; although this Oral History was made back in 1976, the day *after* SAIC Gerald A. Behn's was made, and with the very same interviewer from the JFK Library (Bill Hartigan, former JFK aide), it has only recently surfaced, although the Behn Oral History has been available for many years as one of the many items listed in the Library's catalogue. There is one reason for this: back on September 22, 1993, Boring told the author that he did an Oral History for the JFK Library, but both himself and Hartigan "sounded like a bunch of sopranos" when they listened back to the tape [unavailable, by the way]; this is duly noted at the end of the transcript, as well. It seems that, despite being able to transcribe the faulty tape (the transcript is type-written and appears contemporaneous), the Library decided not to release it—until early in 1998, after the author brought Floyd Boring's name to the attention of the JFK Library (and a score of other prominent people, including the members of the ARRB).

⁶⁵ Bonar Menninger, *Mortal Error* (1992), p. 233.

⁶⁶ ARRB interview with Floyd Boring, September 19, 1996 (MD-259). The ARRB interviewed Boring due to the author's persistent efforts. For what it's worth, Boring stated no position on the matter, one way or the other, during his Truman Library Oral History dated September 21, 1988, or during his three contacts with the author, September 22, 1993; March 4, 1994; and November 22, 1997. Fellow former agents Gerald Blaine and Larry Newman believe Oswald acted alone, as well, (author's interviews, both conducted on February 7, 2004), as does Winston Lawson [correspondence with author, 2004, and *Dallas Morning News*, November 22, 2003].

⁶⁷ See also pp. 66-67 of Boring's Truman Library Oral History, as well as Boring's September 18, 1996 ARRB interview.

⁶⁸ *The Secret Service in Action*, pp. 140-1.

⁶⁹ *High Treason* (1998 edition), p. 433.

⁷⁰ *60 Minutes*, November 1993; *Inside the Secret Service*, Discovery Channel, 1995; author's interviews with Sam Kinney.

⁷¹ Email to author from former agent Walt Coughlin dated February 24, 2004.

⁷² Author's article in *The Investigator* research journal (December 1994); author's phone conversations with Gary Rowell; author's interview with Bill Livingood, November 1992.

⁷³ Many thanks to former agent Frank Stoner who graciously provided a photocopy of this book for the author's collection on February 15, 2004.

⁷⁴ Author's interviews with Jerry Behn, September 27, 1992, and Rufus Youngblood, October 22, 1992.

⁷⁵ Former agent Frank Stoner sent the author a group photo of the third annual conference of the AFAUSSS that took place September 27-28, 1974 at the Ramada Inn in Alexandria, Virginia. Pictured among the group are Floyd Boring, Frank Stoner, James Rowley, Gerald Behn, Robert Bouck, Morgan Gies, Eve Dempsher, Jim Jeffries, Harry

Geiglein, Walter Pine, Maurice Martineau, and Bill Greer, among others. From the AFAUSS website: "The Association was created under the laws of the Commonwealth of Virginia as a non-profit corporation on February 27, 1971 by former Special Agents Floyd M. Boring, Robert I. Bouck and Gerald A. Behn, each of whom had retired after a long and illustrious career with the Service ... On June 13, 1973 the original officers of the Association, president Michael W. Torina, president-elect Gerald Behn, vice-president Robert I. Bouck, treasurer Harry W. Geiglein and executive-secretary Floyd M. Boring executed a Permanent Trust Agreement establishing the Foundation of Former Agents of the Secret Service with a cash bequest in the 'sum of One Thousand Dollars'. That modest start precipitated a continuing growth of the Foundation in terms of both finances and purposes ... Among the Foundation's many programs and funds are the James J. Rowley Benevolent Fund, the Rufus Youngblood Fund, the Albert Whitaker Fund, the Floyd Boring Award, and the Harry E. Neal Award, and the Law Enforcement Career Scholarship Program." The AFAUSSS newsletter is entitled *The Pipeline*, formerly *Secret Service Star* and *Checkpoint*. Donald A. "Don" Stebins, the current Executive Secretary of the AFAUSSS, wrote the author on February 27, 2004: "Unfortunately, it is not possible to get either an old or a deleted copy of *The Pipeline*. *The Pipeline* is written exclusively for members of the AFAUSSS. Most editions contain information about members of a personal nature. It is our policy not to provide *The Pipeline* to non-members." The AFAUSSS currently boasts over 1200 members. See Appendix II, as well as www.oldstar.org/index.html.

⁷⁶ Email to author dated June 6, 2006.

⁷⁷ Julius Mader, *Who's Who in the CIA* (Berlin: Julius Mader, 1968); Robin W. Winks, *Cloak and Gown* (Vintage/Ebury, 1987) p. 363; Burton Hersh, *The Old Boys: The American Elite and the Origins of the CIA* (New York: Scribner's, 1992), p. 182.

⁷⁸ Letter to author dated December 5, 1997.

⁷⁹ Email to author dated January 19, 2004.

⁸⁰ Email to author dated February 29, 2004.

⁸¹ Email to author dated February 28, 2004.

⁸² Email to author dated March 1, 2004.

⁸³ Author's interview with Harry D. Anheier, Jr., February 11, 2004.

⁸⁴ Letter to author dated May 28, 1998.

⁸⁵ Wayne Hyde, *What Does a Secret Service Agent Do?*, p. 37 (and Acknowledgments).

⁸⁶ 5 H 451; see also 3 HSCA 359, 390.

⁸⁷ 3 HSCA 357, 454 (referring to Kelley's June 1, 1964 Affidavit to the Warren Commission).

⁸⁸ CD 80, pp. 2-3 (see also HSCA RIF#180-10102-10212: three-page chronology of the presidential limousine); January 6, 1964 letter from Chief James J. Rowley to the Warren Commission's J. Lee Rankin regarding the presidential limousine; 5 H 67; 7 H 354, 403; 13 H 65; see also Bishop, pp. 511-2, 546, 637; Lifton, p. 359.

⁸⁹ Manchester, p. 390; August 24-25, 1977 HSCA interview of Roy Kellerman.

⁹⁰ Jerry Rose, "The Feds Spring into Action," *The Fourth Decade* (May 1996). As Rose states, "Why [was] Deputy Chief Paterni [willing to] indulge [Sorrels] in this curiosity?"

⁹¹ 7 H 354.

⁹² 3 HSCA 340.

⁹³ RIF#180-10074-10079: August 8, 1978 HSCA interview of Lem Johns. Johns had worked under Paterni 1957-9.

⁹⁴ See, for example, John Newman, *Oswald and the CIA* (New York: Carroll & Graf, 1995), pp. 289-290.

⁹⁵ RIF#180-10104-10331; 180-10087-10137; 3 HSCA 371, 372-9, 383-9.

⁹⁶ Mader, *Who's Who in the CIA*; HSCA RIF#180-10074-10394 (interview with SA Robert Jamison); Rowley Oral History, Truman Library, p. 31.

⁹⁷ *The Joplin (Missouri) Globe*, January 22, 2000.

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- ⁹⁸ For example, see February 28, 1978 HSCA interview of Agent Robert Jamison. Krill had been in the Kansas City, Missouri office and was close to President Truman's brother: Rowley Oral History, Truman Library, p. 31.
- ⁹⁹ From Grace Vale, *Computers and People* magazine (March 1975).
- ¹⁰⁰ Manchester, p. 13.
- ¹⁰¹ R. Harris Smith, *OSS: The Secret History of America's First Central Intelligence Agency*, (Berkeley: University of California Press, 1972), p. 98.
- ¹⁰² *Ibid.*, p. 98.
- ¹⁰³ David Wise and Thomas B. Ross, *The Invisible Government* (New York: Bantam Books, 1964), p. 107.
- ¹⁰⁴ Michael Amrine, *This Awesome Challenge: The Hundred Days of Lyndon Johnson*, (New York: Popular Library, 1964), pp. 25, 70.
- ¹⁰⁵ Lyman B. Kirkpatrick, Jr., *The Real CIA*, (New York: The Macmillan Company, 1968), pp. 236–7.
- ¹⁰⁶ December 13, 1977 HSCA interview with Jerry Bruno (RIF#180–10117–10264).
- ¹⁰⁷ Bishop, p. 523.
- ¹⁰⁸ *Dallas Morning News*, August 27, 1978. That said, according to a Secret Service Memorandum (August 10, 1964, Sorrels to Kelley), Moore was temporarily assigned to Dallas from the San Francisco, California office of the Secret Service from November 30 to December 13, 1963 (14 days) to investigate the JFK assassination. Interestingly, as mentioned above, Deputy Chief Paul Paterni was the SAIC of the San Francisco office during part of the Truman and Eisenhower era.
- ¹⁰⁹ Rufus Youngblood, *20 Years in the Secret Service*, p. 170.
- ¹¹⁰ David Scheim, *Contract on America* (Kensington Mass Market, 1991), pp. 186–9, 290, 570.
- ¹¹¹ 5 H 185, 194, 207; Ruby's complete testimony can be found at 5 H 181–213.
- ¹¹² CE–2399; Scheim, p. 290.
- ¹¹³ 23 H 459–461; see also Seth Kantor, *The Ruby Cover-up* (Kensington Mass Market, 1992), p. 121.
- ¹¹⁴ Lengthy article by Patricia (Billings) Lambert written in the late 1970s, obtained via Jim Lesar and the AARC.
- ¹¹⁵ WR 145; 24 H 203; 3 H 148.
- ¹¹⁶ 3 H 148.
- ¹¹⁷ WR 145.
- ¹¹⁸ See *Murder in Dealey Plaza*, pp. 115, 165, 256, and especially p. 272.
- ¹¹⁹ See also 2 H 39, 41; *Best Evidence*, pp. 156, 166–7, 196, 286.
- ¹²⁰ HSCA June 1, 1977 interview transcript RIF#180–10109–10310; see also CD 379; 3 H 363, 364, 387; 6 H 6, 7, 17, 27, 44, 50–51, 57, 63, 75.
- ¹²¹ From the ARRB's September 18, 1996 interview of Floyd Boring: "... Mr. Boring was asked whether he was acquainted with SA Elmer Moore, and he indicated that he knew him quite well, and said he was still living in Seattle. Mr. Boring was asked to read and comment on several pages of the HSCA June 1, 1977 interview transcript of its interview with former graduate student James Gouchenaur, in which Gouchenaur recounted a very long conversation he reportedly had with SA Elmer Moore in 1970 ... Mr. Boring said that it would be just like SA Moore to give such a lengthy interview, but that he doubted very much whether agent Moore had really said those things, since he himself had never heard agent Moore say anything like that, nor had he heard any other Secret Service agents say anything like that."
- ¹²² HSCA June 1, 1977 interview transcript RIF#180–10109–10310.
- ¹²³ 5 H 210.
- ¹²⁴ *Dallas Morning News*, August 27, 1978; Golz notes, AARC.
- ¹²⁵ *Austin American-Statesman*, June 29, 1992.
- ¹²⁶ See also 3 HSCA 328 (Kelley); Behn said the same thing in testimony in executive session before the HSCA (March 15, 1978).

¹²⁷ Author's interview with Stoner, January 17, 2004.

¹²⁸ Author's interview with Newman, February 7, 2004.

¹²⁹ *The Washington Post*, April 23, 1993.

¹³⁰ Former agent Frank Stoner sent the author several great photos of himself and his colleagues during the FDR, Truman, and JFK days. Included was a particularly compelling picture of Behn riding on FDR's limousine with a coterie of his colleagues.

¹³¹ *Farewell America*, p. 295.

¹³² *The Washington Post*, April 23, 1993.

¹³³ See film clips in, of all places, the movie *Executive Action*, as well as the 1966 documentary *Age of Kennedy*, rebroadcast 1989 on the A&E network. (See also Stoughton photos, JFK Library, in author's possession.) On June 5, 1963 President John F. Kennedy also visited White Sands Missile Range to watch a series of missile firings. The event was called Project MEWS, which stood for "Missile Exercise White Sands". Although LBJ was present, he did not participate in the motorcade with Connally. JFK, LBJ, and Governor Connally also met in El Paso at the Cortez Hotel to discuss the forthcoming trip to Texas. LBJ aide Cliff Carter prepared an affidavit for the Warren Commission on May 20, 1964 (7 H 474-5) in which he stated that the original conversations concerning the President's trip to Texas occurred on June 5, 1963 at the Cortez Hotel in El Paso, Texas. Carter stated that he and Navy Secretary Fred Korth were present when President Kennedy, Vice President Johnson, and Governor Connally met at the Cortez Hotel to discuss the forthcoming trip to Texas. Carter stated that he and Navy Secretary Korth left the room during the trip conversation, but that the part they overheard first suggested having the trip coincide with LBJ's birthday on August 27, 1963, but rejected that idea because it was too close to Labor Day; he then concluded his affidavit by saying: "President Kennedy's other commitments prevented him from coming to Texas any sooner than November 21st, which was the date finally set." Subsequent to the Cliff Carter affidavit, Connally discussed the El Paso meeting in great detail in the article he authored, "Why Kennedy Went to Texas," in the November 24, 1967 issue of *LIFE* magazine. Contemporaneous newspaper accounts of the El Paso trip do not even indicate that the three men discussed a forthcoming trip to Texas, much less any details of the planning (*Dallas Morning News* and *New York Times*, June 6, 1963). However, Governor Connally subsequently stated that during the El Paso meeting, President Kennedy requested that four fundraising dinners or meetings be held in Houston, San Antonio, Fort Worth and Dallas (*LIFE*, November 24, 1967, p. 100A). Connally also stated that at the El Paso meeting President Kennedy encouraged him to begin serious trip planning (*ibid.*). See also *The Death of a President*, p. 19, and *Johnny, We Hardly Knew Ye*, pp. 412, 447-8.

¹³⁴ 17 H 574.

¹³⁵ Darwin Horn, *Dar's Story: Memoirs of a Secret Service Agent* (Santa Barbara, CA: Haagen Printing, 2002), p. 114.

¹³⁶ *The Flying White House*, p. 215.

¹³⁷ Manchester, p. 297 (see also pp. 176-7, 201, 244, 266, 326, 342); Air Force One radio tapes (in author's collection).

¹³⁸ Manchester, p. xxi.

¹³⁹ Sibert and O'Neil interview with Mr. Behn, November 27, 1963; *High Treason*, p. 198.

¹⁴⁰ Manchester, p. 528. A later variation on a theme occurred in James Hepburn (pseud.), *Farewell America* (1968), p. 301: "Later on the telephone Jerry Behn remarked to Forrest Sorrels (head of the Dallas Secret Service), 'It's a plot.' 'Of course,' was Sorrels' reply."; see also Livingstone and Groden, *High Treason* (1998 edition), p. 128.

¹⁴¹ In addition to Behn and Sorrels, Manchester also interviewed the following Secret Service agents: Gerald Blaine, Bob Foster, Bill Greer, Clint Hill, Lem Johns, Roy Kellerman, Thomas Kelley, Sam Kinney, Muggsy O'Leary, Burrill Peterson, Emory Roberts, James Rowley, Jack Warner, Thomas Wells, and Rufus Youngblood. In addition,

- Manchester also interviewed Secretary of the Treasury Douglas Dillon, Acting Secretary Henry Fowler, and FDR/Truman Chief Frank Wilson.
- ¹⁴² Behn's JFK Library Oral History, February 24, 1976, p. 7. Behn offered no opinion, one way or another, during his three phone conversations with the author on September 27, 1992.
- ¹⁴³ Author's interview with Kinney, April 15, 1994.
- ¹⁴⁴ *Looking Back and Seeing the Future: The United States Secret Service 1865–1990* by the AFAUSSS (Dallas: Taylor Publishing Company, 1991), p. 122.
- ¹⁴⁵ *The Washington Post*, April 23, 1993.
- ¹⁴⁶ Manchester, p. 37 (Behn was interviewed by Manchester December 18, 1964); Behn's JFK Library Oral History, February 24, 1976; *Farewell America*, p. 294; HSCA Report, p. 228; *Johnny, We Hardly Knew Ye*, p. 19.
- ¹⁴⁷ *Farewell America*, p. 294.
- ¹⁴⁸ A picture of the ceremony can be found on p. 78 of *Looking Back and Seeing the Future: The United States Secret Service 1865–1990* by the AFAUSSS (Dallas: Taylor Publishing Company, 1991).
- ¹⁴⁹ *The Washington Post*, November 2, 1992.
- ¹⁵⁰ Rowley's Truman Library Oral History, September 20, 1988.
- ¹⁵¹ Mark North, *Act of Treason* (Carrol & Graf, 1991).
- ¹⁵² *Farewell America*, p. 295.
- ¹⁵³ Wayne Hyde, *What Does a Secret Service Agent Do?*, pp. 34–37. A posed picture of Rowley faces the title page. Former Chief U. E. Baughman can be seen in photos on pp. 40–41, 47.
- ¹⁵⁴ James Rowley Oral History, JFK Library, March 29, 1976.
- ¹⁵⁵ See 3 HSCA 357, 359, 390, and, especially, 391. Of all people, Michael Dorman of *Newsday* wrote an article, entitled "JFK Plot Leads May Have Been Neglected" on October 24, 1997, confirming Rowley's—and Inspector Kelley's—knowledge of several threats *before* November 22, 1963. The article states: "In his testimony before the House Select Committee on Assassinations in 1978, James Rowley, Secret Service Chief in 1963, stated several leads to conspiracies to assassinate President Kennedy may not have been checked out. He stated *the Secret Service had begun looking into several assassination plots, but stopped when President Johnson ordered the FBI to take over the investigation of the President's murder.* The Secret Service was ordered to turn over all relevant information to the FBI. Rowley stated the FBI never informed the Secret Service of any of the leads it turned over. One lead was the Miami Secret Service Report on Joseph Milteer. Milteer, a right wing activist, was taped by the Secret Service saying Kennedy would be assassinated with a rifle from a window in a downtown business district. Rowley was asked why Milteer was not put on constant surveillance. A reply to this was made by another Secret Service aide, Thomas Kelley. He replied that they didn't have enough manpower." [Emphasis added.] For more on Kelley, see below.
- ¹⁵⁶ In fact, Rowley also testified in 1976 before the Senate Intelligence Committee chaired by Senator Richard Schweiker (3 HSCA 394).
- ¹⁵⁷ James Hepburn (pseud.), *Farewell America* (1968), p. 301; see also Livingstone and Groden, *High Treason* (1998 edition), p. 128.
- ¹⁵⁸ Rowley's LBJ Library Oral History, January 22, 1969, p. 17. Rowley offered no opinion, one way or another, during his Truman Library Oral History, dated September 20, 1988, nor during his interview with the author on September 27, 1992.
- ¹⁵⁹ Rowley's Truman Library Oral History, p. 55. See also 5 H 451 and 3 HSCA 356–7.
- ¹⁶⁰ Manchester, p. 191.
- ¹⁶¹ Bishop, p. 530.
- ¹⁶² CBS and ABC footage.
- ¹⁶³ *The Washington Post*, November 2, 1992.
- ¹⁶⁴ *Best Evidence*, p. 166; *St. Louis Post-Dispatch*, December 18, 1963.

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- ¹⁶⁵ 5 H 451.
- ¹⁶⁶ WR 198 (Associated Press edition). Regarding the Drinking incident: 18 H 665–702; 5 H 449–486. See also *The Secret Service: The Hidden History of an Enigmatic Agency*, pp. 69–71.
- ¹⁶⁷ 5 H 452.
- ¹⁶⁸ 5 H 458.
- ¹⁶⁹ 5 H 459.
- ¹⁷⁰ 5 H 459–461.
- ¹⁷¹ 5 H 453.
- ¹⁷² 5 H 457.
- ¹⁷³ See also *20 Years in the Secret Service*, p. 177.
- ¹⁷⁴ James Hepburn (pseud.), *Farewell America*, p. 363; James DiEugenio, *Destiny Betrayed*, p. 334.
- ¹⁷⁵ *The Saginaw (Mississippi) News*, November 26, 1964; 5 H 460.
- ¹⁷⁶ Manchester, p. 411; Bishop, p. 486.
- ¹⁷⁷ 5 H 449–486; 18 H 722–800.
- ¹⁷⁸ 3 HSCA 395; see also pp. 396–7.
- ¹⁷⁹ See, for example, *The Killing of a President*, p. 14.
- ¹⁸⁰ Manchester, pp. xxi, 61.
- ¹⁸¹ James Rowley Oral History, JFK Library, March 29, 1976.
- ¹⁸² 18 H 933–4.
- ¹⁸³ 18 H 810–5.
- ¹⁸⁴ Letter to the author dated November 21, 1997; see 18 H 810–5, 933–4.
- ¹⁸⁵ Don Scott, *The Fourth Decade* (July 1997); see also R. Winks, *Cloak and Gown*, p. 275.
- ¹⁸⁶ *The Washington Post*, November 2, 1992.
- ¹⁸⁷ 5 H 130; 3 HSCA 346.
- ¹⁸⁸ 3 HSCA 323.
- ¹⁸⁹ *Ibid.* (See also p. 346.)
- ¹⁹⁰ *Ibid.*
- ¹⁹¹ 3 HSCA 335–7, 340, 342, 343. See Rowley, above.
- ¹⁹² 3 HSCA 325, 455 (referencing Kelley's July 30, 1964 Affidavit to the Warren Commission).
- ¹⁹³ 24 H 479.
- ¹⁹⁴ 3 HSCA 352.
- ¹⁹⁵ See, for example, the filmed interview of Oswald in New Orleans from August 1963 contained in *The Men Who Killed Kennedy: The Patsy*.
- ¹⁹⁶ 3 HSCA 355.-
- ¹⁹⁷ See, for example, *The Men Who Killed Kennedy: The Truth Shall Set You Free* (1995).
- ¹⁹⁸ Kelley's Secret Service report of November 28, 1963.
- ¹⁹⁹ 3 HSCA 329.
- ²⁰⁰ 5 H 129–134.
- ²⁰¹ Richard J. Whalen, "Kennedy Assassination," *The Saturday Evening Post* (January 14, 1967), p. 69; Harold Weisberg, *Post Mortem*, p. 555; Fred Newcomb and Perry Adams, *Murder From Within*, pp. 216, 255. See also HSCA interview of Agent Bouck, September 6, 1977: "Prior to the transfer [April, 1965], Bouck said the [autopsy] materials [photos and x-rays] had only been seen '... about twice ...'. [Also] believes Tom Kelley may have been present during the inspection by the WC representative who he believes was '... possibly the general counsel or a staff attorney [*Specter?*].' ... Bouck believes the other time the material was viewed was '... rather early, when someone from Secret Service and possibly *Mr. Kelley* looked to see what was in there [emphasis added].'"
- ²⁰² HSCA Report, p. 235; 3 HSCA 327, 344, 345–6.
- ²⁰³ September 18, 1996 ARRB interview of Floyd Boring.

²⁰⁴ Manchester, p. 13.

²⁰⁵ *High Treason*, p. 17; Manchester, pp. 193–5, 224.

²⁰⁶ Manchester, p. 12; author's interviews with Sam Kinney, 1992–4.

²⁰⁷ Author's interview with Kinney, March 4, 1994.

²⁰⁸ NBC video, 3:40 p.m., November 22, 1963.

²⁰⁹ 18 H 810–5, 933–4.

²¹⁰ Jim DiEugenio, *Destiny Betrayed*, p. 334.