

MEMORANDUM

March 6, 1996

To: Phil Golrick, Jeremy Gunn, David Marwell

From: Joan Zimmerman

Subject: Leads from Ray and Mary LaFontaine, *Oswald Talked: The New Evidence in the JFK Assassination*. Pelican Publishing Co., Gretna Louisiana: 1996.

As their title--*Oswald Talked*-- suggests, the LaFontaines argue that Lee Harvey Oswald was an informant for the FBI beginning in March 1963, after he had served as an "intelligence operative" for the CIA. As an informant for the FBI, Oswald, according to the LaFontaines, spoke directly to FBI agents while he was in the Dallas city jail on November 22-23-24, 1963. As Oswald spoke to the agents and identified a man in FBI custody, Lawrence R. Miller, who had received weapons stolen from a National Guard Armory, other prisoners heard his conversation. One of those cellmates was John F. Elrod whose partially documented story links Oswald with Jack Ruby before the assassination. Elrod's information provides a portion of what the LaFontaines offer as "new evidence" suggesting that gun running and anti-Castro Cuban groups (Alpha 66 and DRE), who were making plans for an invasion of Cuba in the last week of November 1963, provide the keys to understanding the Kennedy assassination.

Oswald knew it was coming. In one of their most sensational arguments, the LaFontaines announce that Lee Harvey Oswald warned the FBI on November 16, 1963, about an impending assassination attempt on President Kennedy to take place in Dallas on November 22-23, 1963. When Oswald talked, the FBI listened. Yet instead of arresting the real assassins from DRE (Carlos Roca, Julio Garcia, and Sergio Perez), the FBI pursued a couple of small-time gun runners. Having failed so badly in misreading Oswald's warning, the FBI turned Oswald into the "lone nut" assassin and destroyed evidence that would link him as an informant with the FBI.

The LaFontaines argue for a Minuteman-DRE conspiracy that exploited Oswald's relationship with the FBI. The authors develop this argument by suggesting in part that Oswald was an operative for the CIA "handled" by George de Morenschildt; a sometime associate of Sylvia Odio, who knows more about the assassination than she has thus far revealed; and a former Marine whose DOD discharge card identified him as a government agent. The LaFontaines add a touch of mob involvement through John Martino, who was jailed in Cuba with Sylvia Odio's father and who knew DRE people. According to a reporter (John Cummings) to whom Martino had confided his role in the assassination, Oswald never knew who "put him together."

The LaFontaines suggest a lack of coordination and "dirty tricks" among various agencies. While the

FBI was apparently aware of gunrunning and thefts from National Guard armories, the CIA was backing and then withdrawing support from DRE and Alpha 66. Part of the the FBI's intention in following the guns was to try to figure out what the CIA was doing. ATF (formerly ATTU) Agent Frank Ellsworth (Dallas) had much less knowledge of the Cuban side of the picture, and he seemed to be focusing only on the thefts of weapons. The USSS did not seem to be aware of the Texas-Florida Cuban-gunrunning angle in its full dimensions until that agency started its investigation after the assassination. Although the USSS was instructed to stop its investigation of the assassination by December 9, 1963, Inspector Thomas Kelley was still pursuing information on stolen weapons at least as late as April, 1964.

Whether the LaFontaines have a substantive new approach, which in several places explicitly challenges Posner and even implies that Oswald was not the shooter, or simply serve up theories on stilts can be explored by following up some of their leads.

FBI

According to the LaFontaines, after the assassination the FBI was embarrassed by its association with Oswald and systematically destroyed files and documents that could confirm Oswald's relationship with the Bureau. The FBI also destroyed records documenting its investigation of gunrunning in the Texas-Florida corridor. The LaFontaines have offered some very suggestive but unsubstantiated claims about Agent Hosty and other FBI agents. Their speculations about Oswald's motives and activities may or may not reflect an overreading of the documents that the authors did find. Any concrete documentation that Oswald definitely was an FBI informant/infiltrator would be news. The implicit challenge in this book is to find evidence both in FBI documents and in other sources that could demonstrate that Oswald was an informant. After reviewing the following leads and suggestions as well as documents already open at College Park and in Dallas, the careful reader might wish to consider whether the chase would be worthwhile.

Information on Elrod:

- Letter written by Sergeant Alton C. Gillless, Jr., Shelby County (Memphis, Tennessee) Sheriff's office to Hoover, August 11, 1964. [Sent when Elrod mentioned Lee Harvey Oswald and Jack Ruby. Hoover sent two FBI agents to investigate.]
- FBI report (Memphis) August 11, 1963: **DL 44-1639** and **ME 44-1165** written by Agents Norman L. Casey and Francis B. Cole [This report includes John F. Elrod's description of his observations while in the Dallas jail on November 22-23, 1963. Hoover responded to Sgt. Gillless that Elrod had not been held in Dallas while Oswald was in jail. DPD records

show that Elrod *was* in the Dallas jail at the same time Oswald was there.]

In our FBI database, the following seem to be possible serials to check: **ME 44-1165-99, 100, 101, 102; HQ 105-82555-4672; ME 44-1165-96; ME 44-1639-5999; Hoover Teletype: 901-278-1816.**

Elrod stated that Oswald claimed to be in the same motel room with Ruby when Ruby paid for weapons. Lawrence Miller, identified by Oswald while in the Dallas jail, was, according to the LaFontaines, in the same motel room. Miller was one of Ruby's gun runners. The LaFontaines claim that other Ruby associates included Donnell Darius Whitter (who was arrested with Miller on November 18, 1963, and who serviced Ruby's car), Elvis Dalrymple, Perry Wydell, and Marvin Frazier. Elrod's comments, if true, both link Ruby and Oswald before the assassination and connect two seemingly unrelated events: an arrest for gunrunning (November 18) and the assassination of President Kennedy (November 22). The LaFontaines claim that Oswald was the informant who tipped the FBI (on November 16) about the gun exchange to take place on November 18.

The LaFontaines made a video of Elrod for the TV show *Hard Copy*. Should we get it?

HSCA 180-10071-10289 OCR Donnell Whitter 7-11-78 (Not on our review track)

We could look for documentation of a meeting between Oswald and Hosty(?) or other FBI agent in Dallas on November 16, 1963. The LaFontaines offer no citation for this meeting. Apparently, they decided that LHO was the informant. They knew there was a reason for the November 17, 1963 teletype warning of an attempt on President Kennedy to take place in Dallas. The LaFontaines rely on the William Walter testimony outlining the existence and timing of this teletype. Then the authors read their Oswald as informant theme back to November 16. But the authors do cite a *Dallas Morning News* article headlined "Oswald Interviewed by FBI on November 16." (page 299) The article appeared on Sunday, November 24, the day Ruby shot Oswald. The reporter who wrote the story said his source for the story was Jesse Curry. Curiously, the LaFontaines do not state explicitly that Ruby shot Oswald because he had spoken to the FBI about the gun exchange.

The famous "Hosty note" may have been a warning from Oswald about the impending theft of weapons to take place on November 13. Posner guesses that the note was left for Hosty on November 12. (Page 307)

The timeline suggested by the LaFontaines develops as follows:

June, 1963: Rogelio Cisneros and Jorge Rodriguez Alvareda of JURE meet John Martino at Sylvia Odio's apartment in Dallas to talk about a gun deal. Martino was a Mafia associate and friend of Odio's father. He was on a John Birch-funded speaking tour in Dallas on October 1. No deal was made.

October, 1963: DRE meetings in Dallas (Gen. Edwin Walker attended at least one.) LHO met Sylvia Odio, who was arranging gun deals. DRE military chief Juan Manuel Salvat (CIA asset) and Joaquin Martinez de Pinillos attended these meetings. Salvat was never asked if he saw Oswald at these meetings.

October 25, 1963: Hosty learned of Cuban invasion planned for last week of Nov. 1963.

October 31, 1963: George Nonte, John T. Masen, George Perrel (alias) meet at Masen's gun shop.

November 1, 1963: Oswald met with Hosty (see page 233). Hosty received airtel from San Antonio re: John Thomas Masen and Perrel. **FBI 105-125147-10**. Oswald opened p.o. box as A.Hidell.

November 8, 1963: CIA decides to withdraw support from DRE (announced to DRE on November 19, 1963. DRE already knew.)

November 12, 1963: the "Hosty note" (that may have been information, not a threat)

November 13, 1963: Theft of heavy weapons from National Guard Armory in Terrill, Texas (guns originally came from Ft. Hood in Killeen, Texas).

November 16, 1963: Oswald met with Hosty in Dallas.

November 17, 1963: Teletype from SOG (FBI HDQTRS.) to Mobile, Dallas, New Orleans, Memphis field offices warning of an assassination attempt on President Kennedy to take place on November 22-23, 1963.

November 18, 1963: FBI Agent Joe Abernathy participates in arrest with DPD of two gun runners: Lawrence Reginald Miller and Donnell Darius Whitter in Dallas. ATF Agent Frank Ellsworth, who had set up his own sting to capture John Masen, was not previously informed.

November 21, 1963: Jack Revill of DPD, Ed Coyle of 112th Military Intelligence Group, and Hosty meet.

November 22, 1963: around 11 AM ATF Agent Ellsworth, Hosty, and Coyle meet to discuss gunrunning. (After the assassination, Coyle was sent to Korea where reporters could not contact him.)

The LaFontaines suggest that Oswald's first contact in Dallas with the FBI was on March 11, 1963. Until that time, Oswald had been a target of FBI investigations. SA John Fain had closed his file on Oswald when he and Marina left Ft. Worth for Dallas. (p. 167) The March meeting marked the beginning of a pattern: Each time Oswald met with an FBI agent, he started another project or engaged in some activity involving guns. The day after his first encounter with Agent Hosty (March 11, 1963), for example, Oswald/Hidell sent away for his mail-order Mannlicher-Carcano from Klein's Sporting Goods according to LaFontaines (p. 143). One avenue to exploring Oswald's participation as "government investigator" might be to look into Senator Thomas Dodd's committee, which began hearings on gunrunning and mail-order guns in January, 1963. Oswald purchased his revolver in January, 1963, and the Italian carbine on March 12, 1963 (the day after Oswald met Hosty) at stores under investigation by Senator Dodd's committee.

- **FBI 105-82555-31** Dallas file on Oswald-meeting in March, 1963
- U.S. Congress, Senate Committee on the Judiciary, *Juvenile Delinquency, Part 15: Interstate Traffic in Mail-Order Firearms, [Dodd] Hearings*, 88th Congress, 2nd sess. (Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1964) Who were the investigators for this committee?
- ATF was investigating Seaport Traders in 1963 (p. 415 fn. 11). Oswald purchased his revolver from Seaport Traders. Are there any ATF documents from this investigation?

According to the LaFontaines, the FBI wanted to keep in touch with Oswald in New Orleans because he supplied the Bureau with insights into the activities of Guy Banister and the anti-Cuban group, DRE. Banister was a known gunrunner affiliated with the Minutemen. In this scenario, Oswald was the informant for the FBI raid at Lake Ponchartrain on July 31, 1963. In this raid both John Koch (Minuteman founder) and Richard Lauchli (gun dealer) were arrested. Are there FBI files on either of these two?

When the JFK task force completes this part of the HSCA collection, identifying the informant for the Lake Ponchartrain raid should be a priority. The William S. Walter interview with HSCA includes a statement that Oswald was the informant according to his file in the New Orleans office. The LaFontaines do not offer a file number.

John Thomas Masen FBI file: 105-125147. Masen, a member of the Minutemen, was a gun dealer who received weapons from Army ordnance officer George Nonte and sold them to Ruby and anti-Castro Cubans. Masen is now about 56 years old. Nonte, a Captain at Fort Hood, Texas, was reporting to the FBI, which was following gun trafficking to Cuban groups. Masen offered information on a Cuban invasion to come at the end of November. The source for this information is in the following: **FBI 105-125147 (October 25, 1963).**

- See also **FBI memo on Ellsworth: Brennan to Sullivan (May 8, 1964)**

John Masen's lawyer, Pete White, represented Jack Ruby on gun charges. (p. 358) The LaFontaines claim that Ruby's involvement in gunrunning has been established by Seth Kantor. Are there any FBI records that confirm Ruby's gunrunning activity?

The "Rosetta Stone" of the entire assassination story according to the LaFontaines was an interview of Cuban exile Fermin de Goicochea Sanchez by FBI agent Wallace Heitman **FBI File 105-125147-7** (November 1, 1964). In this interview, de Goicochea described his Cuban allies in DRE and the meetings they held in Dallas in October, 1963. One meeting was attended by Gen. Edwin Walker. De

Goicochea aka George Perrel met with George Nonte at Masen's gunshop on October 31, 1963. To the LaFontaines this meant that the planned Cuban invasion was a DRE initiative.

- See HSCA material on General Walker; any FBI file? Any files on Minutemen groups/Cuban connections?
- Pre-assassination interviews between FBI and Father Machann (Dallas Cuban Catholic community) who was a close friend of Sylvia Odio. See page 427 note 54 and p. 277 for suggestion that he was an informant for the FBI. Machann dropped out of sight on October 1, 1963, the day that John Martino gave his Birch-funded talk to DRE. The LaFontaines imply that Father Machann was the man who may have known too much about DRE.

Oswald's warning of an assassination attempt. The LaFontaines rely very heavily on the HSCA interview of William S. Walter, FBI clerk in New Orleans for information on the November 17, 1963 teletype from Headquarters. Walter said he saw Oswald's file in the SAC's safe in the New Orleans office, and he also mentioned that Oswald was on the Security Index. Walter indicated that Warren DeBrueys was in charge of Oswald. Check **FBI 124-10067-10451**.

- On page 303, the LaFontaines point out that in 1968, FBI employees were forced to sign affidavits stating that they had no knowledge of a teletype sent from headquarters on November 17, 1963. Is there any evidence of such documents?

MISCELLANEOUS:

The LaFontaines claim that Oswald visited the Cuban consulate once in Los Angeles in 1959, while he was stationed at Santa Ana, California. Any FBI or CIA records on this visit? [I would add in passing that Richard Nagell, according to Dick Russell, mentioned that Oswald had visited the Soviet embassy in Tokyo while Oswald was stationed in Japan.]

The LaFontaines point out that the FBI showed a lack of interest in LHO's (questionable) DOD identification card. Are there any reports in FBI files on the DOD card?

DALLAS POLICE DEPARTMENT

The four detectives on the stakeout on November 18, 1963, who were members of the Division of Burglary and Theft, had received a tip from a police informant according to FBI Agent Abernathy.

The LaFontaines claim that Oswald was the informant. The Captain at the DPD, Walt Fannin, who apparently received the information, (p. 20) passed the word on to Abernathy. The informant told the detectives that weapons stolen from the Texas National Guard Armory in Terrill, Texas (the theft was discovered on November 14) would be brought to Trunk Street in Dallas for an exchange on November 18. Abernathy had been investigating the armory burglary, and the Dallas detectives invited him along for the arrest. The LaFontaines later suggest that these “detectives” whom Abernathy never identified, were in fact FBI agents. (Hosty? Heitman?) Are there any FBI reports on activities on November 18, 1963?

The driver of a white Dodge brought the stolen guns to the drop-off place. The license number of the Dodge was not recorded, and the driver got away because the Dallas detectives on the stakeout did not follow him.

Abernathy cannot remember the names of the detectives. If Abernathy is still alive, he would be in his 70s. Their names were barred from the court record when Lawrence Reginald Miller, the passenger in the 1962 Thunderbird who retrieved the stolen weapons from the white Dodge, was on trial. The assistant to U.S. Attorney Barefoot Saunders, B. H. Timmins, Jr., told Dallas Federal Court Judge Joe Estes that Abernathy should not have to reveal the names of the detectives because to do so would endanger the life of an informant (February 10, 1964). The judge agreed, and Abernathy never had to give the source of information. The assistant, Timmins, also stated that the source of information was from ATF. Director of Law Enforcement Coordination in the Treasury Department, Arnold Sagalyn, vigorously denied this, as did Frank Ellsworth, ATF agent in Dallas who was not in the FBI/DPD loop.

- Perhaps Treasury has some evidence that Sagalyn followed up the suggestion that some Treasury agency was investigating gun running and gathered information about guns and thefts.
- Who was the informant for the FBI/DPD for November 18, 1963 arrest?

The two Dallas policemen who received orders from the detectives on how to pursue the Thunderbird, driven by Miller’s partner Donnell Whitter, were J.B. Allen and J.R. Sales. Have they ever been asked who the detectives were on November 18, 1963, who staked out Miller and Whitter?

Photographs in the Dallas PD collection at Dallas City Hall. The LaFontaines reproduce a third photograph of Oswald holding his rifle and the *Worker* at Neely Street. They cite Bobby Brown in the Crime Scene Unit as the developer of these photos.

At the end of the book, the LaFontaines offer several smaller hints suggesting that Oswald may not have been the shooter in Dealey Plaza:

1. The LaFontaines note that a photograph of curtain rods turned up in the Dallas Police collection at Dallas City Hall. The LaFontaines hired three fingerprint experts, but none could confirm that the prints on the rods belonged to Oswald. They do claim that Oswald was planning to move to an apartment.

2. At least two witnesses of the crime scene on the sixth floor--Weitzman and Boone--identified the gun as a Mauser. Weitzman had been a gun shop owner. An employee of the TSBD had brought a Mauser to the building a few days before the assassination, and it was still in the building. The LaFontaines speculate that someone from DRE was supposed to kill Oswald in the building or at the Texas Theater. Was a Mauser in the TSBD at the time of the assassination?

3. The LaFontaines state that the ammunition for the Mannlicher-Carcano was not "full metal jacket" but soft hunting ammunition. John Masen was one of two dealers in Dallas who sold such ammunition (page 316).

USSS

The LaFontaines mention but do not cite USSS materials regarding John Thomas Masen's alleged sales of illegal weapons to Manuel Rodriguez (Orcaberro) of Alpha 66. (Where are these?) (page. 23 fn 5 on page 399). HSCA interviewers asked Chicago agents about Rodriguez, but no one seemed to have any memory of him.

We could ask the USSS to provide us with information from Centre Pointe on "Guns and Weapons from US Army." You will recall that I suggested a request to Ann Parker and John Machado last July for this material. Both responded with shock and surprise when asked for this file.

USSS Inspector Thomas Kelley was interested in the Whitter-Miller arrests (November 18). Kelley had asked Sagalyn of Law Enforcement at Treasury if ATF had been involved (LaFontaines say this is April 29, 1964). Check out this correspondence. Why was Kelley interested in this seemingly minor arrest for illegal gun sales?

- Check Ernest Aragon report on Cubans in Miami/interviews with USSS agents in Miami
- Check USSS report of interview with Ellsworth who searched TSBD after 1:30 PM 11-22-63. Ellsworth said the Mauser was on the 6th floor; the Mannlicher-Carcano was on the 4th or 5th floor.

- USSS interviews with Sylvia Odio/Father Machann. See USSS CO-2-34,030 CE 2896 See Rowley to J. L. Rankin May 5, 1963 CE 2943

POST OFFICE

The LaFontaines speculate that someone other than Oswald was using the Hidell alias. Possibly someone other than Oswald was ordering guns to be sent to his p.o. boxes. [I note in passing that according to Dick Russell, Richard Nagell gave the alias "HIDELL" to Oswald. Nagell also used this alias himself. Nagell told Russell that HID was the name for the Japanese CIA, and the "ell" part came from the last part of Nagell's own name.] There are no post office receipts showing Oswald's signature for his gun purchases.

The LaFontaines cite postal regulations in effect in 1963. They argue that the post office lost forms that should have been retained, and that when asked about this loss, the postal inspector lied about the regulations. Any receipt for a firearm sent to a p.o. box was to be kept for 4 years. Oswald's was lost or discarded. See p. 168 for a discussion of Section 846.53 of the postal manual.

Did CIA or FBI have a mail cover on Oswald? If so, whoever was watching would have noticed the alias--Hidell-- as well as the mail order gun shipment. See **FBI 105-82555-31** for mail check on LHO.

Oswald opened his post office box in Dallas on November 1, 1963. Oswald listed his address as 3610 North Beckly Street. There was no such address. The post office should have checked the home address before allowing Oswald to open a box. (Pages 230-231) The application authorizing others (FPCC and ACLU) to access the box was not saved.

MILITARY

1. The DOD card issued to Oswald: N 4,271,617 (September 1959)

According to the LaFontaines, the HSCA was not interested in the DOD card, and the FBI overlooked it. This discussion is in chapter 3.

a. Oswald applied for a passport one week before he was discharged (September 4, 1959. See page 84-85). The LaFontaines could not find any Sgt. Stout, who signed a note attached to the card

when LHO applied for a passport. Lt. Alexander G. Ayers (now in Portland, Oregon), who signed the card (September 11, 1959), could not recall any "Stout" signing a note in his stead.

b. Why was LHO's ID a Form 1173? This is the same Form/card as the one issued to Gary Powers, i.e. foreign intelligence. This buff-colored card was different from the discharge card received by everyone else in Oswald's unit. The buff colored card was for civilians overseas who required military identification. According to the LaFontaines, the buff colored card did not follow the post-July, 1959 PRAM instructions. See LaFontaines' detailed discussion of the PRAM and their conversations with DOD sources.

The LaFontaines view the DOD ID card issue as further evidence that LHO was an "intelligence operative" for a US government agency.

2. The 112th Military Intelligence Group in San Antonio opened a file for "Hidell" on 8-27-63, based on information from New Orleans police. (Do we have this file?) Col. Robert Jones was Agent Ed J. Coyle's superior. Ed Coyle of army counterintelligence, who was the army's liaison for presidential protection on November 22, 1963, was shipped to Korea shortly after the assassination and is now nowhere to be found. Hosty's explanation for Coyle's hasty departure is that Coyle overheard Jack Revill of DPD say he did not want to protect "that son of a bitch Kennedy" at their meeting on November 21, 1963. The LaFontaines suggest that the only people who could put together all the pieces of the DRE-Minuteman-gunrunning-assassination puzzle were in federal agencies. Perhaps Coyle had a full perspective on all the angles.

Are there any files on Ed Coyle? [A passing tidbit: The person in charge of Maggie Williams' legal defense fund, according to the WP Style section, is Edward Coyle.] Maybe the 112th has information on gunrunning in 1963.

3. George Nonte was the ordnance officer at Killeen, Texas, who was working with the FBI and army counterintelligence in following gun sales out of thefts at armories. What were US Army procedures for tracking thefts of guns and weapons? Who else in the military knew that Nonte was allowing thefts in cooperation with the FBI?

The LaFontaines do not mention that the 112th was supposed to assist the USSS by providing backup from San Antonio for the motorcade. The 112th never showed up. Maybe that is why Coyle was whisked to Korea. (Recheck the Belford Lawson memo on military backup for USSS.)

ATF was watching where the guns were going out of thefts from National Guard armories. The ATF was also investigating shady gun dealers in 1963. The LaFontaines suggest that ATF was out of the Cuban loop: that agency was only watching one level of gun movement while certain elements in the FBI and CIA were more aware of gun movements to keep track of DRE and Alpha 66. Even

Dallas Police seem more closely connected with FBI than ATF. How can the liaison between ATF and other agencies be characterized? FBI, USSS, CIA, ATF. The LaFontaines cite Ellsworth HSCA interview. Check to see if there are any FBI reports on Ellsworth.

Watch for informants in all criminal activity related to gun running in Texas-Florida corridor.

CIA

The LaFontaines point out that the CIA was planning an invasion of Haiti in May-June 1963, in order to establish a beachhead for an attack on Cuba. The individual who was organizing the plot on Papa Doc Duvalier was Thomas E. Davis. Davis found himself mixed up with a person named Oswald, who had nothing to do with LHO. Check FBI reports on Davis.[See also 179-40007-10255; 179-40006-10191; 179-40001-10352; 179-40001-10345.]

The LaFontaines claim that J. Walton Moore (CIA-Dallas) debriefed George de Morenschildt and sought information from deMorenschildt about Oswald. DeMorenschildt was in Haiti at the time of the assassination. FBI agent W. James Wood interviewed him in Haiti and wanted deM. to change a comment he quoted from J. Walton Moore. Moore's comment on Oswald was that he was "a harmless lunatic."

DeMorenschildt's manuscript on Oswald, which argues that LHO was a patsy, is included in the HSCA collection. In this manuscript, DeM. reversed his Warren Commission testimony, which was quite disparaging about Oswald.

The LaFontaines cite CIA documents to show that agency's infiltration of DRE. See CIA file no. 12395, dispatch, Nov. 8, 1963. (Page 431 fn. 32) and CIA file no. IN 64959, secret message with name redactions. (Page 431, fn 36.) The LaFontaines discuss CIA contacts with DRE in chapter 10.

The LaFontaines discuss DeMorenschildt in order to suggest that Oswald was being "handled" by the CIA from the time of his return to the US until Easter, 1963. This part of the LaFontaines' discussion seems less compelling than their analysis of the CIA's participation with and backing of DRE. It may be useful to look for CIA documents that trace gun movements and related contacts with other federal agencies, especially military intelligence.

Bill Adams

Adams is a researcher who has sent portions of his findings from FOIA requests. Adams found some military records documenting the investigation of the theft from the National Guard Armory.

U.S. Army Criminal Investigation Command, Crime Records Center
Report #63-CID-013193-HB

We might pursue records in the following:

U.S. Army Intelligence: any records on the theft or on Nonte or reports by Coyle.

The Bill Adams file is in the cardboard box on the floor next to Joe's desk.