Stenographic Transcript Of

HEARINGS

Before The
Subcommittee on the Assassinations of John F. Kennedy
of the
SELECT COMMITTEE ON ASSASSINATIONS

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

EXECUTIVE SESSION

Washington, D.C.
April 20, 1978

Alderson Reporting Company, Inc.
Official Reporters

300 Seventh St., S. W., Washington, D. C.

554-2345
EXECUTIVE SESSION

THURSDAY, APRIL 20, 1978

U.S. House of Representatives
Subcommittee on the Assassination of John F. Kennedy of the Select Committee on Assassinations,
Washington, D.C.

The Subcommittee met, pursuant to notice, at 4:25 p.m. in room 1310, Longworth House Office Building, Hon. Christopher Dodd presiding.

Present: Representatives Dodd, Fithian and Sawyer.


Mr. Dodd. The committee will come to order.

Mr. Jones, we will continue in Executive Session. We are in Executive Session. I am going to ask you to be sworn and then read you a section of our rules. Why do we not proceed in that order?

Will you stand and raise your right hand?

Do you swear to tell the whole truth and nothing but the truth?

Mr. Jones. I do.
Mr. Dodd. First of all, Mr. Jones, have you had an 
opportunity to see the rules of this Committee and have you 
had an opportunity to review and look at them?

Mr. Jones. Yes, sir, Mr. Chairman. I have seen the 
rules. I have read them and I understand them.

Mr. Dodd. I appreciate that.

Pursuant to our rules, I would like to state, for you 
and for the record, the purpose of this investigation. This 
investigation comes about as a result of the passage of 

House Resolution 222 which mandates this Committee to conduct 
a full and complete investigation and study of the circum-
stances surrounding the assassination and death of Preside-
John F. Kennedy, including determining whether the existing 
laws of the United States concerning the protection of the 
President and the investigative jurisdiction and capacity 
of agencies and departments are adequate in their provision 
and enforcement and whether there was full disclosure of 
evidence and information among agencies and departments of 
the United States government, and whether any evidence or 
information not in the possession of an agency or department 
would have been of assistance in investigating the assassina-
tion and why such information was not provided and collected 
by such agency or department; and to make recommendations 
to the House, if the Subcommittee deems it appropriate, to 
the amendment of the existing legislation and enactment of
new legislation.

Mr. Jones, at this point, I am going to turn the questioning over to our counsel, Mr. Genzman and then members of the Committee may ask additional questions as well.

Counsel, would you proceed?
TESTIMONY OF ROBERT E. JONES

Mr. Genzman. Thank you.

Colonel Jones, would you state your full name and address for the record?

Mr. Jones. Robert E. Jones, United States Army Colonel, retired.

Mr. Genzman. At this time, Colonel Jones, I would like to show you a copy of a document labelled JFK Exhibit No. 94.

Would the clerk please show Colonel Jones a copy of this document?

(Pause)

Mr. Jones, have you had a chance to review this document previously?

Mr. Jones. Yes, previous to this hearing I have seen and read it and completely understand it.

Mr. Genzman. Thank you.

Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask Colonel Jones questions pertaining to the following areas: military intelligence operations related to Lee Harvey Oswald; liaison operations between military intelligence and the Secret Service; and military intelligence activities and communications following the assassination of President Kennedy.

Colonel Jones, what is your present occupation?

Mr. Jones. I am presently retired, United States Army
Mr. Genzman. When did you retire?

Mr. Jones. 1 February 1971.

Mr. Genzman. Before your retirement, how long were you with the United States Army?

Mr. Jones. I was with the United States Army for thirty years.

Mr. Genzman. What was your position with the United States Army?

Mr. Jones. At the time of my retirement, is that the question?

Mr. Genzman. Yes.

Mr. Jones. At the time of my retirement, I was Group Commander, Fort Worth, Texas.

Mr. Genzman. Throughout your career, what was your occupational specialty?

Mr. Jones. During the war years, 1941 to January 1948, I was field artillery officer, as a battalion commander. With a break of service, 1946 to 1949, I continued my civilian education. In April of 1949, I attended special agent training, military intelligence, Fort Holabird, Maryland. Upon completion, I was assigned to the European theatre of operation in Germany. In this capacity, I served as a special agent in western Germany, in various cities. Chief of Security Division, Chief of Visa Screening, as a special agent, U.S. Army Headquarters.
I returned from overseas operations in 1953 and worked for a year in Kentucky as operations officer for regional headquarters. I was responsible for background investigations in counterintelligence operations for the state.

After one year, I was assigned, in a covert assignment, in an undercover assignment which I worked for one year and special operations. At this time, I was assigned to the 90th military intelligence crew.

After a one-year assignment, I was assigned Security Division Office, Secretary of Defense, and worked on security and intelligence investigations for five years, from 1955 to 1960.

From 1960, I attended and completed the advanced intelligence course at Fort Holabird, Maryland. Upon completion, I was assigned to Nuremberg, Germany. I was the operations officer for my group for approximately one year, and then I was the commander of the 511 MI company in Nuremberg, 66 MI group.

Upon completing this tour of duty, I returned to the United States and was assigned to Fort Sam Houston, Texas as operations officer for the 112 MI group and I served as the operations officer from June, 1963 until 1 January 1965.

I was reassigned to Fort Holabird, Maryland, and was Chief of Operations Center for the newly evacuated, activated intelligence command.
I served there for approximately 18 months and returned to the 112th and served approximately seven months as an executive officer and was promoted to full Colonel, was assigned as a group commander for the 108 military intelligence group and upon completion of my tour there, two years I was reassigned as a commander, Fort Houston, Texas, which I retired as Group Commander, February, 1971.

Mr. Genzman. Could you tell us how many years in total you served as a military intelligence officer?

Mr. Jones. 22 years, 1949 to February, 1971.

Mr. Genzman. Colonel Jones, I would like to focus specifically on your duties in June, 1963. Could you tell us your position at that time and tell us a little bit about your duties and responsibilities?

Mr. Jones. Yes.

Upon my assignment to 112, I was appointed the executive officer for the entire group. The 112 MI group had seven regions under its operational control which encompassed a five-state area: Texas, Louisiana, Arkansas, New Mexico and Oklahoma.

I was directly responsible for all counterintelligence operations, background investigations, domestic intelligence and any special operations in this area.

I directed the operations for seven regions and reported through my Group Commander, to the Security Division of Fourth
Mr. Genzman. Did your jurisdiction include any Mexican operations?

Mr. Jones. We had a domestic intelligence function there that we collected information from various local, state and county law enforcement agencies or intelligence divisions. We maintained filings and built an index card file on individuals who may have been going into Mexico and coming back.

Mr. Genzman. When did the name Lee Harvey Oswald first come to your attention?

Mr. Jones. I would estimate the middle of 1963. I cannot be specific, though, Mr. Chairman, because I spent too many years, but I would believe it was the middle of 1963 when he was arrested in New Orleans, and I had liaison with the New Orleans police and through our regional office in New Orleans, they provided me with his arrest, his activities and we carded him under both the name of A. J. Hidell and Lee Harvey Oswald.

Mr. Genzman. Based on this information, what did you take?

Mr. Jones. Well, he was of interest to us because of the anti-U.S. government position he was taking, his pro-Cuban activities as far as passing out literature and making speeches on the Fair Play for Cuba Committee, and I think we
also had an interest in local agencies to get any information we could develop, to get information on a place of residence.

Additionally, we requested a file, or availability of a file, from the Central Records facility. This file was forwarded to us and we completed our dossier from information from the Central Records facility and from the local agency check and from the activities of his while he was in New Orleans.

Mr. Genzman. Are you saying that you maintained a file on Lee Harvey Oswald?

Mr. Jones. Yes, I did have a file on Lee Harvey Oswald.

Mr. Genzman. Did this file contain a personality profile on Oswald?

Mr. Jones. The personality profile, as I call it, is as much information as we have to develop on an individual, or without doing a comprehensive background investigation, and from this Central Records facility file, local agency check and from his activities, we considered that the personality profile.

Mr. Genzman. Were you personally responsible for the maintenance of the file, or were you personally involved in collecting any of this information?

Mr. Jones. My position, as Chief of Operations, or Operations Officer for the Group, all reports would come over
my desk and I would read them and indicate disposition of the documents.

Under my supervision, we had a domestic intelligence officer who would continue to screen the files and prepare the dossiers and the necessary cards and file them in his section, which was called domestic intelligence, or DI.

Mr. Genzman. Did the file on Oswald ever contain a summary report?

Mr. Jones. The file only contained information that I just have given you. His activities in New Orleans --

Mr. Genzman. Let me rephrase the question, Colonel Jones: Did you, at any time, ever write a summary report or an "after action report" on Lee Harvey Oswald?

Mr. Jones. Yes. I do not refer to a summary report. After the assassination of President Kennedy, I did write an after action report which covered all of the report, the actions that I took, the people that I notified, the time and so forth, and it was prepared as an after action report, and maintained in the Lee Harvey Oswald file.

Mr. Genzman. Based upon the information that you gathered on Lee Harvey Oswald, what conclusions did you reach as to this individual?

Mr. Jones. As to the individual's character, as to his trustworthiness? I considered the man as a possible security risk or as a person that we should have an interest in,
from the review of his dossier. The fact that he had
defected, gone to Russia, had travelled in Russia, and
according to the file, had married a Russian national and
was permitted to return to the United States. That was
sufficient enough for him to be of interest to any intelli-
gence operating agency.
Mr. Genzman. Would you characterize Oswald as a possible
counterintelligence threat?
Mr. Jones. I considered him to be a counterintelligence
threat at any time that he would have been in the area that
I was responsible for operations.
Mr. Genzman. On the basis of your expertise and knowled:
of the Lee Oswald file, would you say that the other American
intelligence agencies would have had an interest in Oswald
and would have characterized him as a possible security or
counterintelligence threat?
Mr. Jones. I would not speak for any intelligence
agency as a factual report to this committee, but if I were
assigned an operation in any intelligence agency, I would
think that a man who had travelled to Russia would certainly
be debriefed and be a potential source of information and
based upon an investigation that we might conduct on the
findings of this and the people considered reliable or
targets in areas that we had an interest, he would be a
potential source.
Mr. Genzman. Based on your expertise and intelligence, could you tell us which agency would have debriefed Oswald upon his return from the Soviet Union, if, in fact, that were ever done?

Mr. Jones. From my experience, the CIA would have debriefed him at one time and, upon return to the United States, the internal security division of the FBI would probably debrief him.

Mr. Genzman. To your knowledge, did the CIA ever debrief Lee Harvey Oswald?

Mr. Jones. I have no personal knowledge of it.

Mr. Genzman. To your knowledge, did Military Intelligence ever debrief Lee Harvey Oswald?

Mr. Jones. The Military Intelligence of my group did not debrief him.

Mr. Genzman. Based upon the information which you gathered upon Oswald and also based on your experience, would you say that Lee Oswald's file was the type of file which should have been destroyed at some point in time?

Mr. Jones. The Oswald file, since it pertained to the assassination of the President of the United States, in my opinion, should have been retained for reference or for historical purposes.

Mr. Genzman. If you were still Operations Officer in charge of the Oswald file at a time when destruction of these
types of files was being considered, under what circumstances would the file have been destroyed?

Mr. Jones. I think I would have made a strong case to retain the file with my superiors and then if I were directed to destroy the file, I would have asked them to direct me to do so in writing so that it would be a matter of record.

Mr. Genzman. Colonel Jones, I next would like to ask you about the liaison operations between military intelligence and the Secret Service.

Mr. Jones. At any time that the President, or Vice President, or anyone at the Secret Service had responsibility for physical protection, would be scheduled to arrive in the area, they would contact our Group Headquarters or our Regional Headquarters and we would augment their force, if necessary, to provide some type of physical coverage, that is, a man on the street, or an observation of people, vehicles, communications, or any other information or support that we could provide.

But in every case, to my knowledge, our people were under the control and supervision of Secret Service. We never assumed responsibility for the President's protection.

Mr. Genzman. Would you characterize these operations as supplementing the manpower of the Secret Service?

Mr. Jones. Yes, I would.

Mr. Genzman. With specific reference to President
Kennedy's trip to Texas, would you relate to the committee your connection with liaison operations with the Secret Service?

Mr. Jones. We provided a small force -- I do not recall how many, but I would estimate between 6 and 12 -- during the President's visit to San Antonio, Texas; and then the following day, on his visit to Dallas, the regions also provided additional people to assist, that is additional people from Region 2.

Mr. Genzman. Did these people which you provided include sources who were in contact with the various local law enforcement agencies?

Mr. Jones. The people who were in contact with either the intelligence division or the State Police or the Police Department or the FBI or Secret Service, were reporting either directly to me or to the Regional Operational Office.

The information would be provided to the Secret Service if necessary, or to the FBI, but it was normally channelled through the region or to the group headquarters. This information would then be made available to the requesting investigative agency.

Mr. Genzman. Do you recall the names of any of the military intelligence personnel who performed liaison activities with the Secret Service in Dallas at the time of the President's visit there?
Mr. Jones. Any of the names of the Military Intelligence Group?

Mr. Genzman. Yes.

Mr. Jones. I believe Coyle.

Mr. Genzman. Would that be Ed Coyle?

Mr. Jones. Yes.

Mr. Genzman. Would you describe his position and duties?

Mr. Jones. He was Special Agent assigned to Region 2 of the group in Dallas and was a special agent and had previous contacts and liaisons with these agencies and was considered a liaison officer for the region.

Mr. Genzman. Was he an investigator?

Mr. Jones. He was a trained investigator and had the badge and credentials.

Mr. Genzman. Would he have worked in plain clothes, civilian clothes?

Mr. Jones. Yes, he would have.

Mr. Genzman. I have several other names I would like to ask you about.

Was James W. Powell one of these liaison personnel?

Mr. Jones. Yes, he was a Captain and also wore civilian clothes and was assigned to Region 2 of the 112 MI Group.

Mr. Genzman. Was he, in fact, on duty the day of the assassination?
Mr. Jones. Yes, he was.

Mr. Genzman. Was Coyle on duty the day of the assassination?

Mr. Jones. Yes, he was.

Mr. Genzman. The next name I have is Secret Service Agent Winston Lawson. Do you recall that name?

Mr. Jones. I just recall the name; I do not know him.

Mr. Genzman. Would he have been with the 112 Military Intelligence Group?

Mr. Jones. No, not to my knowledge.

Mr. Genzman. I would like to ask the same question about Captain W. D. Ganyway, who is with the Dallas Police Special Service Bureau.

Mr. Jones. Was he a Captain in the Police Department or a Captain in the military Service.

Mr. Genzman. I believe he was a Captain in the Police Department, subject to correction.

Mr. Jones. He was not assigned to the 112, not on an active duty status. He could have been a reserve.

Mr. Genzman. How about George Wittmayer?

Mr. Jones. I do not know the name.

Mr. Genzman. I would like to ask you about several other names of persons who were not necessarily in Dallas. I would just like to ask you if you have ever heard of the names, or know of these people. The first is Richard Case...
Mr. Jones. I know the name of Arthur. He was assigned to the Security Division of the fourth Army, but I do not know Richard.

Mr. Genzman. Guy Bannister?

Mr. Jones. I know the name, but I do not know who he was associated with.

Mr. Genzman. Guy Johnson?

Mr. Jones. I do not know him.

Mr. Genzman. Peer deSilva?

Mr. Jones. I do not know him.

Mr. Genzman. On the day of the assassination, did you know that Lee Harvey Oswald was located in Dallas?

Mr. Jones. No, I did not.

Mr. Genzman. Would that have influenced your liaison operations with the Secret Service in Dallas if you had known that Oswald was in Dallas?

Mr. Jones. I would have had the Secret Service asked me for possible security risks or people whom I thought might be of interest to them. I believe I would have reported his name to them.

Mr. Genzman. Could you describe for the Committee your activities on the day of the assassination?

Mr. Jones. I learned of the assassination while at my quarters at post, at Fort Sam Houston. I returned immediately to my office and was in contact with the Region 2
personnel in Dallas. I instructed them to intensify liaison
with all Federal and State and local agencies, to include
the FBI, the Secret Service, the Police Department and
anybody else that they might be able to contact to provide
some information to my headquarters.

Shortly in the afternoon -- I do not know the exact
time, but I would say in the early afternoon -- I received a
telephone call from Region 2 advising me that an A. J. Hidell
had either been arrested or come to their attention.

Mr. Genzman. Did they say how this name had come to
their attention?

Mr. Jones. I believe -- I am not sure of this, and I
am not perjuring myself by saying I am absolutely sure -- but
I am of the opinion to say that he had been arrested, to the
best of my recollection.

Mr. Genzman. Did your people in Dallas mention a draft
card with the name A. J. Hidell?

Mr. Jones. I do not recall this. I would like to see
my file to refresh my memory. I just cannot recall whether
they said this or not.

Mr. Genzman. Did they possibly mention a mail order
form for a rifle with the name A. J. Hidell?

Mr. Jones. Yes, I heard that from Dallas.

Mr. Genzman. Upon learning of the name A. J. Hidell,
what did you then do?
Mr. Jones. I then went through my card index and checked the name A. J. Hidell and found that it had also a name of Lee Harvey Oswald, aka -- which is "also known as." And I pulled the file for Lee Harvey Oswald, and it was at that time that I learned the information of Oswald's defection to Russia, his travel in Russia and his return along with his pro-Cuba activities in New Orleans.

I opened the file and notified San Antonio FBI office that I had some information.

Mr. Genzman. Are you saying that you made a phone call to the San Antonio FBI office?

Mr. Jones. Yes, I did. And I do not know whether I was called by the Dallas FBI office or whether I was called by them, but I know I did talk to the FBI office in Dallas and gave them this information that I mentioned of Oswald's defection, trip to Russia, his return, his marriage to a Russian national, his activity with Fair Play for Cuba.

Mr. Genzman. Did you give this information in general terms or were you quite specific, referring to the various documents in the file?

Mr. Jones. I read quite a bit of it from the dossier and some of it I paraphrased, particularly his travel in Russia and his return. I did not read verbatim, word for word, from the dossier.

Mr. Genzman. Did the Dallas FBI office, or any other
law enforcement agency or office, ever ask for a copy of the
file?

Mr. Jones. It is possible that they asked the II2 "I
group or personnel assigned to it a copy of it. They did
not ask me. But I had an Assistant Operations Officer who
worked for me and I had a field grade officer in charge of
domestic intelligence files, so it is possible that they
could have contacted someone in the office.

Mr. Genzman. You, yourself, have no personal recollection of any contact

Mr. Jones. No, I do not.

Mr. Genzman. Regarding providing a copy of the file to
any government agency?

Mr. Jones. No.

Mr. Genzman. Did you speak with the Dallas FBI people
more than once?

Mr. Jones. I spoke to them, as I related this informa-
tion from the files and then I spoke to them maybe once or
twice that afternoon regarding questions and follow-up infor-
mation from the file.

Mr. Genzman. Did you contact, or were you contacted by
any other law enforcement agencies or intelligence agencies
concerning any information that you could provide on Lee
Harvey Oswald?

Mr. Jones. I personally was not.
Mr. Genzman. What was your last activity with regard
to Lee Harvey Oswald and the assassination of President
Kennedy?

Mr. Jones. Operations under my responsibility at that
time, we would write an after-action report that would be
similar to a memorandum for the record and in the after
action report, we would include what actions we had taken,
the persons whom we had reported the information to and
the disposition of it.

Mr. Genzman. Did the FBI or the Secret Service or the
CIA or the Warren Commission or any other government agency
or body ever talk to you personally concerning your investiga-
tion of Lee Harvey Oswald?

Mr. Jones. No, sir.

Mr. Genzman. Before your contact with staff members of
this Committee, has anyone ever contacted you concerning your
knowledge of Lee Harvey Oswald?

Mr. Jones. Not any official.

Mr. Genzman. Does it surprise you?

Mr. Jones. Yes, sir.

Mr. Genzman. Would you care to explain how that surprised
you?

Mr. Jones. I fully expected to be contacted by someone,
maybe from the Warren Commission or someone responsible for
determining and developing information and determining the
facts, because I had reported immediately this information to the FBI and I thought that it was a matter of public records, that somewhere that they would be able to determine that there was a file existent and that I had reported the information.

Mr. Genzman. Did anyone in the military or in the Army specifically ever direct you one way or the other as to the giving of information to any government agency?

Mr. Jones. No one has ever directed me to withhold information, just the contrary. The Department of the Army and the people that I have talked to have always instructed me and advised me to cooperate fully with anyone conducting an official investigation into this matter.

Mr. Genzman. Mr. Chairman, I have no further questions on this particular phase of Colonel Jones’ testimony.

Mr. Dodd. Colonel, I wonder if you might -- first of all, Mr. Fithian, do you have any questions that you want to ask?

Mr. Fithian. Not at this time.

Mr. Dodd. Mr. Sawyer?

Mr. Sawyer. No.

Mr. Dodd. I am just curious on one point, Colonel. You again, responding to Counsel’s questions initially, you mentioned that you had a file on Hidell, A. J.

Mr. Jones. A. J. Hidell, yes, sir.
Mr. Dodd. Aka Oswald. I am curious if you can tell us, tell the Committee how it was that you did not have two files, given the fact that this seemed to be information pointing to two individuals.

Mr. Jones. We do not, or we did not, I should clarify that, keep two files on an alias. We would have two cards but one file. And in the cross reference, the Hide11 card would refer to the Oswald card, and there we would look at the Oswald card and file and pull the Oswald file.

Mr. Dodd. How did you establish that it was an alias?

Mr. Jones. Because we had him listed -- I do not know what you have available here. There is a piece of paper, the literature that he was passing out, that had his name at the bottom of it as A. J. Hide11 and he was arrested as Lee Harvey Oswald.

Mr. Dodd. Can I ask you one further question. In response to counsel's questions, you said you were surprised that you were never contacted by any agency or individual attached officially to the Warren Commission. Did you ever specifically come forward and offer to testify or did you contact anyone within the responsible agencies of government as to any specific information that you felt might be helpful to them in that investigation at the time?

Mr. Jones. No, sir, I did not.

Mr. Dodd. Would you care to explain to the Committee why
not?

Mr. Jones. I felt that the information that I had provided was sufficient and maybe they did not care to talk to me, because I thought it was a matter of record when I reported to the FBI.

Mr. Dodd. By your own admission, you were surprised.

Mr. Jones. Yes, sir.

Mr. Dodd. Did you ever mention that to any of your superiors within the Department of Defense, or the Department of the Army?

Mr. Jones. Oh, yes, we have mentioned it several times in discussing it with my superiors, the role that we played in it.

Mr. Dodd. I am talking specifically about your surprise over the fact that you had not been called forward.

Mr. Jones. No, sir.

Mr. Dodd. You never made mention of the fact that you thought you might be someone they should be talking to?

Mr. Jones. Not that the Warren Commission would be talking to, no, sir.

Mr. Dodd. I have no further questions.

Mr. Genzman. Colonel Jones, I would like to clarify several points.

How many people did the Department of Defense Intelligence have on duty assisting the Secret Service in Dallas on the
day of the assassination?

Mr. Jones. I would estimate between eight and twelve.

Mr. Genzman. How many of these people would have been in plain clothes?

Mr. Jones. All of them.

Mr. Genzman. Would any of these military intelligence personnel have been carrying Secret Service credentials as a part of their liaison work with the Secret Service?

Mr. Jones. They would not have been carrying Secret Service Credentials. They would have been identified with some type of sign, or something on their lapel, or some code or communication that could be identified in the crowd. This was handled by the Secret Servicemen and they would always advise our people on the type of signal or sign to wear, but they did not have Secret Service credentials.

Mr. Genzman. Thank you.

At what approximate time after the assassination did you first learn of the name Hidell?

Mr. Jones. I cannot be specific. I would say early afternoon, 1:30, 2:00. I do not know.

Mr. Genzman. Besides the file on Lee Harvey Oswald, how many files were there under your jurisdiction?

Mr. Jones. In domestic intelligence?

Mr. Genzman. Yes.

Mr. Jones. Thousands.
Mr. Genzman. Did you have a recollection of the file on Hidell or Oswald independently of the fact that you were given the name Hidell over the phone?

Let me rephrase that. On the day of the assassination, when you heard the name Hidell, did you know that you had a file on Hidell or Oswald?

Mr. Jones. I would not like to state that I knew exactly that we had a file on him, but it is just automatic procedure to have the card when you get a name. But I would not state that I recalled the name A.J. Hidell.

Mr. Genzman. Mr. Chairman, I would like to enter into the record a document to be labelled JFK Exhibit No. 101. I would ask the clerk to present the document to the witness.

Mr. Dodd. What document is that?

Mr. Genzman. The document is an FBI communication dated 11-22-63 to the Director of the FBI, to the Director of the FBI and Special Agent in Charge in Dallas, from Special Agent in Charge, San Antonio.

Mr. Dodd. Without objection, so ordered.

(The document referred to, having been previously marked for identification as JFK Exhibit No. 101, was received in evidence.)

Mr. Genzman. Colonel Jones, have you seen a copy of this
REPRODUCED AT THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES

document previous to your testimony here today?

Mr. Jones. Yes, I have.

Mr. Genzman. Would you read through the document and make any comments that you would feel would be appropriate as to its accuracy?

Mr. Jones. The second line after San Antonio, advised the news broadcasts that he learned Lee Harvey Oswald had been arrested, that should be changed. I was advised through a source in the police department.

Mr. Genzman. Was it common for you to have sources working with the various law enforcement agencies locally?

Mr. Jones. Yes, sir.

Mr. Genzman. Are there any other items that you would like to comment on?

Mr. Jones. I do not recall at this time stating that Oswald was carrying a Selective Service card, unless I was told by the source in the police department that he had one.

I had no other way of obtaining that information.

It reads, "According to information he has received, Oswald was carrying a Selective Service card having the name Alex Hidell." If I had made that statement, I received it from the source in the police department.

The next sentence is, "Jones stated intelligence records here reflect a reference to Anna J. Hidell." I believe that is a typographical error on the name. I think that should be
"Aka" and not "Ana."

Mr. Genzman. Colonel Jones, could you identify your source with the Dallas Police Department?

Mr. Jones. Without my records, I cannot, but I would state that he was a member of the 112 military intelligence, he was an agent.

Mr. Dodd. Can I interrupt here, counsel, for a second? Is it possible, Colonel, that Ann. J. Hidell could be "an A. J. Hidell"?

Mr. Jones. I do not remember the name, Mr. Chairman, as Ann.

Mr. Dodd. I mean "Ann."

Mr. Jones. Oh, I see. It is possible. It is possible The name Ann is completely foreign to me.

Mr. Genzman. Colonel Jones, I would like to clarify one point which you made concerning sources with the local law enforcement agencies.

Are you saying that these sources, which were military intelligence personnel, actually worked as law enforcement officers for these local agencies, or that they worked alongside these law enforcement agencies?

Mr. Jones. Our special agents assigned to a military intelligence group were military personnel in most cases, and they would have sources within the police department that would be on the payroll of the police department and report.
to them. And the source that I received this information from came through a source in the police department through my agent that I considered a source to me.

Mr. Genzman. Just to clarify further, are you aware whether any military intelligence agents ever representing themselves to be agents, or officers, or employees of local law enforcement agencies?

Mr. Jones. No, sir.

Mr. Genzman. Mr. Chairman, at this time I would like to enter into the record a document to be labelled JFK Exhibit No. 102. This document is an FBI memorandum headed San Antonio, Texas, November 22, 1963, "Death of President Kennedy."

Mr. Dodd. Without objection, so ordered.

(The document referred to, having previously been marked for identification as JFK Exhibit No. 102, was received in evidence.)

Mr. Fithian. Colonel, in that first communication that we have here, I suppose it must be obvious, but I cannot quite pull out the translation of "INCL."

Mr. Jones. That is Intelligence Corps. At that time, in 1963, it was known as Intelligence Corps, int for intelligence, c for corps.
Mr. Pithian. This is just a juxtaposition of letters, then. It has all caps INCT.

Mr. Jones. That is right. It should be INTC.

Mr. Genzman. That is the way it appears twice in the communique.

Mr. Jones. That is their abbreviation of it. The official abbreviation at that time was INTC.

Mr. Pithian. Thank you.

Mr. Genzman. Colonel Jones, just to follow up on that first Exhibit labelled JFK Exhibit No. 101, would you say besides the several exceptions you have taken, that that document is basically accurate? Again, I am speaking of the first Exhibit which we showed you today, JFK Exhibit No. 101.

Mr. Jones. Yes. To the best of my knowledge, this was the information that was contained in our files.

Mr. Genzman. Thank you.

Has the clerk provided you with a copy of the document labelled JFK Exhibit No. 102?

Mr. Jones. I have it.

Mr. Genzman. Have you previously reviewed this document?

Mr. Jones. I have.

Mr. Genzman. Would you review this document at this time and comment on any items which you do not feel are accurate?
Let me point out to you, Colonel Jones, that this is a three-page document.

Mr. Jones. Yes. It is incorrect to state that the Corpus Christi intelligence group, that should be the records of the Corpus Christi resident agent.

(Pause)

Mr. Genzman. Colonel Jones, could I ask you to comment on the phrase on the first page stating that Oswald was carrying a Selective Service card bearing the name of Alex Hidell? This phrase appears about one third of the way down on the first page.

Mr. Jones. Yes, I see it. Again, this information would come from the Police Department from Dallas.

Mr. Genzman. Is it your position that you were given this information, or that you might have been given this information?

Mr. Jones. I might have been given this information. I did not have any type of information other than what was coming from Dallas.

Mr. Genzman. Colonel Jones, are there any other items in this document which you would like to comment on?

Mr. Jones. No, not at this point.

Mr. Genzman. Aside from the exceptions that you have just stated, would you characterize the document as being
accurate?

Mr. Jones. I would characterize that portion coming from the intelligence file as being developed in the file, but as to what was in the newspaper, I would not testify to.

Mr. Gensman. Thank you.

Are there any questions from the Committee members?

Mr. Dodd. Mr. Fithian.

Mr. Fithian. I would just like to make a comment. I think the Colonel has been really very helpful, and I must say, very articulate. As one member of the Committee, I would very much appreciate your efforts to think back and remember this and your professionalism in handling the questions. And I would want to underscore here that I, too, have been surprised, given this information that you had forwarded to the agencies, that the Colonel was not, in fact, asked to attest to this before the Warren Commission.

Mr. Dodd. Mr. Sawyer?

Mr. Sawyer. Yes.

Would your agents that were assigned to work with the Secret Service have other security identification on them other than Secret Service?

Mr. Jones. Yes, sir. They would have their official badge and credentials that they would carry. The credential would identify them by picture and would be authenticated
through an official in the military intelligence.

Mr. Sawyer. If some police officer or someone were to ask them who they were when they were working in that category, would they be apt to say that they were Secret Service agents?

Mr. Jones. I cannot speak for them, but they were never directed to do so. They would identify themselves as a military intelligence agent and tell them that they were working in conjunction with the Secret Service, as an augment to their force.

Mr. Sawyer. The reason I am asking that question, you may also be aware of this, that it has been reported that right after the shooting of the President and in an area near or on the grassy knoll that we have all heard about, that I believe it was a Dallas police officer who was back in there and asked these one or two individuals who they were and they said they were Secret Service.

The Secret Service says none of their agents were there. They had all followed with the President, and you apparently had one or two men in the Plaza at that time. I am just wondering if that is where some confusion may have arisen.

Mr. Jones. Congressman, I am sorry. I cannot state specifically what an agent might have told them, but they were not under any direction or operational guidelines from my office to identify themselves or state at any time that
they were a part of Secret Service because we have had a policy in intelligence where people misrepresented themselves. But I cannot state factually or emphatically how they did identify themselves.

Mr. Sawyer. I was just thinking, since they were sort of working under and sort of attached to the Secret Service temporarily at that point that that might have been a normal way to identify themselves, and that has always been some point of confusion.

I presume that your men did not proceed out to the hospital but stayed in the Dealey Plaza area following the shooting?

Mr. Jones. Again, I cannot state where all of them went at the time. Some of them may have accompanied the motorcade and some of them may have stayed there. Some of them may have been with Secret Service. Some of our agents may have been with the FBI.

Mr. Sawyer. I see. Thank you very much, Colonel.

Mr. Fithian. Mr. Chairman, may I ask one more additional question?

Mr. Dodd. Certainly.

Mr. Fithian. Colonel, would it be the practice of your unit that your men in Dallas would write up a report of the event and report back to you, or to your office?

Mr. Jones. They would report in a lead sheet form, a
vehicle we call the lead sheet, to our headquarters. They did not have the responsibility nor the function to write the after action report. The Office of Control, which was my office, had that responsibility. They would provide written material to my office, though.

Mr. Fitchian. I understand this. I was just wondering if by any chance that you could help us out with any additional information that may have come in through your agents in the area that would shed any light, either on the assassination of the President, or upon Lee Harvey Oswald's arrest.

Mr. Jones. There is one other file that I have not mentioned at this hearing that you might check and that is called Intelligence Records and Reports at Fort George Meade, Maryland. You have two files, or two types of investigative reports in the United States Army Intelligence operations. You have one that was called the Central Records facility that contained mostly background investigations on personnel investigations with the personnel security histories and so forth.

This type of information would be used today in the Defense Investigative Services in making their file checks and conducting background investigations. Operational plans and operations per se.

These type of reports and records should be in that file at Fort George Meade, Maryland.
Mr. Fithian. Do you recall or would it have been a practice for you or your immediate juniors to debrief or interview the returning agents after the fact, after they came back from Dallas?

Mr. Jones. If so, they would have been debriefed by the Regional Commander and I believe at that time the Regional Commander was Lt. Col. Roy Pate.

Mr. Fithian. Would that debriefing data or information that was recorded be included in the file that you just cited?

Mr. Jones. It would be included in the file of Lee Harvey Oswald along with the after action report.

Mr. Fithian. Would that whole after action report, that is, that entire, if there were interviews with your men in the debriefing and so on, would that entire file have been forwarded to the agencies at the time of the Warren Commission's hearings?

Mr. Jones. Yes, sir, it should have been. Whether it was, I do not know.

Mr. Fithian. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Dodd. Let me just follow up on that a little bit if I can, Colonel, so I understand it correctly.

As a normal operating procedure -- maybe we should not talk about normal operating procedures. This was the assassination of the President; I presume there may have been some things done here that were not normally done. But, if I
I understand the drift of Mr. Fithian's inquiry, it is whether or not, to your knowledge, the agents who had been specifically assigned to cover the President in Dallas were either on or immediately after November 22, 1963, requested to file written reports as to their observations, conduct, etcetera to your particular unit or to some superior officer?

Mr. Jones. Yes, sir.

I am of the opinion, and cannot substantiate it without review of the records, that these type of reports would have been submitted by the agents to their regional commander and would have been forwarded to our headquarters at Fort Sam Houston, which would have assisted us in preparing the after action report.

Mr. Dodd. Did you ever see those individual reports filed by the field agents?

Mr. Jones. I have seen some of the reports. Whether all of them, or not, I remember seeing the lead sheet and the agent report and the name of it is Agent Report D Form 341, I believe is the number for it. I do remember seeing some of those because I wrote the after action report.

Mr. Dodd. Do you recall anything specifically appearing on those reports that would point to or lead to a conclusion other than what is considered the judgment today of the conclusion of the Warren Commission Report? Was there anything else in these reports --
What I am trying to get at, was there anything else there that you saw that kind of stuck out in your mind that has not shown up, or did not show up, in the Warren Commission Report?

That is kind of a broad question, but you understand what I am getting at.

Mr. Jones. Mr. Chairman, I appreciate your position. I also appreciate the question you are trying to ask me. I did not see anything in those reports that would indicate any kind of a conspiracy or any wrongdoings on any one agency or individual at that time, Mr. Chairman.

I have had some apprehensions and some questions that I would have liked to have asked as a professional intelligence officer, and without the answer to a number of questions that I had after the assassination, and not having the answers, and not being able to have access to all of the information, most all of my remarks concerning what did happen or what could have happened would be speculative.

Mr. Dodd. Colonel, I am not normally the Chairman of this Subcommittee, but I am going to exercise the limited power given to me, sitting in this Chair this afternoon. I am going to ask you to submit some of those questions to us.

Mr. Jones. Some of the questions?

Mr. Dodd. All of them. If you have some questions that you think we ought to be taking a look at -- maybe we already
are, but if we are not, this has been your professional
career, and we would certainly appreciate your assistance.

I will ask -- in fact, I will make that a motion here
and ask my colleagues to join me in this sin that I am about
to commit, I suppose. Would any of you care to comment on
that?

Mr. Fithian. I strongly endorse that. As someone in
the Colonel's profession at that time, and particularly the
position, is in an infinitely better position to ask questions
than I am, and yet there is this really gnawing concern that
obviously the people have which got translated into the
creation of this Committee; and I do not believe that there
is any rule that would at all prevent us from doing second
guessing.

This is not a court of law. We are simply trying to get
at all the possible aspects of this.

I strongly support it.

Mr. Dodd. Mr. Sawyer?

Mr. Sawyer. I think it is an excellent idea. As a matter
of fact, when he mentioned this earlier, I was going to ask
him to tell us what they were. I think that is excellent.

Mr. Dodd. If you would, Colonel, maybe you would
submit those to the Committee, some of your own questions and
some of your suggestions. We are all ears on this stuff.

Mr. Jones. Mr. Chairman, I should preface this by stating
just before I returned from Europe, I would say less than 12 months, I was the commander of a 511 MI Company with responsibility for debriefing people along the Czechoslovakian border, illegal crossings across the German border.

In addition, we ran both counterespionage offensive cases and counterespionage defensive cases. In addition, we conducted positive intelligence penetrations into Czechoslovakia, East Germany and the Soviet Union.

During this time, one member of my command was unfortunate enough to go to sleep on a train and was asleep as it went through the checkpoint and this is an American agent that I am referring to. He was apprehended in East Germany and taken to Czechoslovakia and interrogated by a Soviet KGB major.

This individual was returned to my command and advised me that they had information pertaining to me as an individual personality report and all information about my unit. They turned this man, or thought they did, and requested that he serve as a double agent.

I personally worked the case and tried to make the contact for apprehension and somehow or another, we might have compromised the case, but they did specifically give him a mission as an American individual, just by crossing the checkpoint into East Germany and later going into Czechoslovakia.
We followed up on this and were unable to make contact and later we were able to transport the man out of the area.

So, with this experience and knowledge only a few months before, I was assigned to Texas and then later hearing, or reading, that Oswald had defected to Russia, and that he had married a Russian national, was permitted to return, I would think I would have some questions as an intelligence officer, whether it be CIA or FBI, that I would want a complete debriefing of Oswald upon his return from the Soviet Union.

I would want a complete, comprehensive background investigation of Oswald when he was assigned to the Marine Corps, all of his assignments that he had on all overseas stations, the access that he had and the manner in which he conducted himself, all of his political leanings or tendencies to make any kind of remarks to his fellow soldiers; and then when he returned to the United States, I believe that some intelligence agency here should have again contacted him and gone through the same steps and processes that we did in Europe to recruit and to train, if necessary, dispatch a turnaround person to become an agent for this intelligence organization.

I am of the opinion that he had some worthwhile information, as any tourist or anybody else who travels in Russia, and certainly, if he had been permitted to marry a Russian national and be returned. Again, I am of the personal opinion
that he probably had a mission.

Mr. Dodd. Your suspicions are shared by many people.

We are looking into many aspects of the things you just raised. It would be helpful, I think, to the staff and the Committee members if possibly you might prepare a memorandum with some specific points on there that you think that we should look into.

I appreciate what you are saying.

Mr. Jones. All right, sir.

Mr. Dodd. I have two other questions.

You mentioned when you would receive information through your source on the police department about the apprehension of Lee Harvey Oswald, in search of your files that you then called the FBI office, the FBI office in Dallas or San Antonio.

Mr. Jones. I called the FBI office in San Antonio.

Mr. Dodd. Did you then call the FBI office in Dallas?

Mr. Jones. I either called them or they contacted me.

I do not know who got to them first, but I know within just a few minutes, I was talking to the people in Dallas, the FBI people.

Mr. Dodd. Do you recall specifically who you spoke to?

Mr. Jones. I knew Mr. Gordon Shankin, the FBI agent in charge of Dallas. I would have asked for him. Whether I spoke to him, or whether he took down all of the information,
I am not sure. But I am sure that I would have asked for Mr. Gordon Shankin when I called to give him the information because I knew him personally and met with him and talked to him and would have called the person in charge.

Mr. Dodd. Did you have any reason, or were you contacted on that day or the next day, by any other agency of the government, CIA, the Defense Intelligence Agency, regarding this information that you had in your files?

Mr. Jones. No, sir. I personally was not contacted again. They may have contacted an assistant. I had a military assistant and civilian assistant.

Mr. Dodd. Are you aware of any other contact?

Mr. Jones. No, sir, I am not.

Mr. Dodd. My last point is in response to Mr. Sawyer's questions regarding general operating procedure of agents in the field.

Did I understand you correctly to say that the agents who were assigned to Dallas on that day were in civilian attire?

Mr. Jones. Yes, sir.

Mr. Dodd. Were they dressed in any specific way so as to hide their identity, or was it just coat and tie? Had they work clothes, or were they purposefully attired in such a way as to look as though they came from one stratum of society rather than another?
Mr. Jones. They were dressed to blend in with the man on the street, the normal coat and tie. Some of them may have had on a sport coat without a tie with an open collar. But they were not dressed in such an attire that they would be covertly coding as an electrician, a plumber, or something of this nature.

Mr. Dodd. You anticipated my next question, just to look like the man on the street without taking on any specific identity?

Mr. Jones. That is correct.

Mr. Dodd. In regard to that, is it normal operating procedure, or was it normal operating procedure at that time for one of your agents, if approached by a civilian, as to who they were, to immediately identify themselves as to their real professional responsibilities, or were they to avoid responding to that question in a truthful way?

Mr. Jones. Mr. Chairman, our people were placed in civilian clothes in order not to bring attention to themselves and to conduct their business, whether it be background investigation or anything else. We also had civilian automobiles with civilian coloring, and so forth. So, in the event that we were conducting an investigation, the neighborhood was not alarmed to see an enormous staff car, a person in uniform, to be conducting some kind of an official business.

So they did wear civilian clothes and would not identify
themselves. Only to an official, on official business. If they were interviewing someone or conducting an investigation, they were to identify themselves as special agent John Doe and present their credentials.

But if someone from the street walked up to them and asked them who they were, I am sure that they would not identify themselves as special agent anyone. But if an official or a police officer or someone in an official capacity asked them to identify themselves, I am of the opinion they would identify themselves as Special Agent John Doe from the II Intelligence Group as they were so directed.

Mr. Dodd. You anticipated my question again. I was going to ask about officials, a police officer or of a lower rank, as long as they were identifiable as an officer.

Mr. Jones. Yes, sir. I am sure the two would identify themselves very quickly in time of an arrest.

Mr. Dodd. Those are all the questions I have.

Mr. Sawyer?

Mr. Sawyer. I have one more, Mr. Chairman.

Just to satisfy my own curiosity here, and my ignorance, is the ASA, or Army Security Agency, a separate organization within the Army from the one you were with?

Mr. Jones. Yes, sir. The group that I was assigned to at the time was military intelligence and investigated persons for positions and also special operations, counterintelligence.
ASA was completely separate. It is known as the Army Security Agency.

I do not want to go too much into this, Mr. Chairman, but they were involved in communications intelligence and security and not involved in personnel investigations.

Mr. Sawyer. The reason I asked the question, my son served in the Army Security Agency. I was just curious.

Mr. Jones. It is a very fine organization, and very sensitive operations, and I have the highest regard for them. I would not care to expand, unless so directed, on what they were doing.

Mr. Sawyer. Thank you.

Mr. Dodd. Counsel.

Mr. Genzman. Colonel Jones, before we proceed, I have some follow-up questions.

Before you mentioned the intelligence records and reports located at Fort George Meade, Maryland. Are you saying that, aside from the files on Lee Harvey Oswald, that there may have been other files or other records generated by your operations concerning Oswald or concerning the Kennedy assassination which may be in other locations?

Mr. Jones. If the file that I am referring to, the after action report, along with the allied papers of the Lee Harvey Oswald file are not available at Fort Sam Houston, there are only two places, .
Mr. Genzman. How would these records be filed in other facilities which you just mentioned?

Mr. Jones. There is a file which was known in the days of the 60's, 1960's, called the vault files.

Mr. Genzman. Would you repeat that?

Mr. Jones. Vault files.

They contained the most sensitive operations files of the intelligence corps, on VIP's, high-level national security cases would be a part of the central records facility, but they were known as the vault files.

Mr. Genzman. Are you suggesting that files concerning the Oswald case or the Kennedy assassination may have been located in the vault files?

Mr. Jones. I am suggesting that is another place to look for them.

Mr. Genzman. Would they have been filed in this location under Oswald's name?

Mr. Jones. Yes, they would have been filed under personality, Oswald.

Mr. Genzman. Besides personality files, were there also subject files, such as possibly a file on the Kennedy assassination?

Mr. Jones. Yes, sir. It is very likely that they would be filed under the assassination of President Kennedy.

Mr. Fithian. If I may interrupt at that point, I was not
clear awhile ago as to whether or not the file is under Oswald or under the alias.

Mr. Jones. The file is under Oswald, Lee Harvey. The card is Oswald and also under Hidell. There are two cards, one file.

Mr. Pithian. And each search to be made of the Fort Meade records would be made under Oswald?

Mr. Jones. Yes, sir.

Mr. Genzman. Just to clarify, Colonel Jones, assuming that the file on Lee Harvey Oswald which you were concerned with is no longer available, would you then direct us to look in several other locations, namely the vault files and the intelligence records and reports files for possible information concerning Oswald and the Kennedy assassination?

Mr. Jones. I would recommend that you check those agencies, those files.

Mr. Genzman. Are there any other locations, other than the ones that you and I have just been talking about?

Mr. Jones. No, sir, not to my knowledge.

Mr. Genzman. I would like to direct your attention back to the name of James W. Powell. I believe earlier that you stated that he was a member of the 112 Military Intelligence Group?

Mr. Jones. He was a Captain on active duty.

Mr. Genzman. Was he on duty in Dallas on the day of the
1. assassination?

   Mr. Jones. Yes.

   Mr. Genzman. Do you recall a specific incident involving Mr. Powell, namely that he was caught in the Dallas School Book Depository after it had been sealed off by the local authorities?

   Mr. Jones. Yes.

   Mr. Genzman. Could you tell us something about that?

   Mr. Jones. It was reported to me that one of our agents was apprehended in a sealed off area and I directed the region to establish contact with him and to identify himself and to obtain his reasons for being there.

   Mr. Genzman. Was this case ever investigated to determine whether Powell may have had some involvement in the assassination?

   Mr. Jones. There was not a case opened up on Captain Powell as a suspect or as an alleged connection with the assassination.

   Mr. Genzman. Was this incident reported and filed.

   Mr. Jones. Yes, sir.

   Mr. Genzman. Would that file --

   Mr. Jones. That would have been a part of the information which would have been submitted from the Dallas Military Intelligence Office.

   Mr. Genzman. Where would this information have been filed?
Mr. Jones. It would have been sent to my office.

Mr. Genzman. Would it have been a part of the file on Oswald?

Mr. Jones. It would have been a part of the after action report.

Mr. Genzman. As you stated earlier, the after action report was included in the file on Oswald?

Mr. Jones. Yes, sir.

Mr. Genzman. Were you aware of a picture that Mr. Powell had taken of the Texas School Book Depository, specifically of the sixth floor window of the depository?

Mr. Jones. No, sir. I have only been aware of that in the last year or so. I received some phone calls from people who have asked me about that, but I had no knowledge of it.

Mr. Genzman. Were there any other incidents that day involving agents of Military Intelligence which you are aware of aside from the incident where Powell was caught in the building after it had been sealed off?

Mr. Jones. No, sir.

Mr. Genzman. Did you state earlier that the picture that Powell took was not reported to you at the time of the assassination?

Mr. Jones. I had no knowledge of the picture being taken by Captain Powell until a few months ago.

Mr. Genzman. If you had been aware of that picture,
I what action would you have taken?

Mr. Jones. Well, Captain Powell would have been ordered to report to headquarters where he would be completely debriefed.

Mr. Genzman. Would that picture have been sent along to any government agencies?

Mr. Jones. If I had received it, it would have. As I say, I do not have any knowledge of this photo.

Mr. Genzman. Would you say that Mr. Powell violated his duty by not making you aware of this picture?

Mr. Jones. I would have to assume that there was a photo. Is there a photo that Captain Powell did take and has it been established that he did have one and on what day he took it, and so forth?

I would state that if he did take a photo and he did not bring it to my attention that he would have been negligent.

Mr. Genzman. That answer is responsive.

Mr. Chairman, at this time, I would like to introduce into the record a document to be marked JFK Exhibit No. 103 which is a communication dated 11-22-63 to the Special Agents in Charge of New Orleans and Dallas from Director of the FBI.

Mr. Dodd. Without objection, so ordered.

(The document referred to, having been previously marked for identification...
Mr. Genzman. Would the Clerk give Colonel Jones a copy of this document?

Colonel Jones, have you had a chance to review this document previously?

Mr. Jones. Yes, sir.

Mr. Genzman. Would you characterize this document as containing information on an FBI investigative follow-up based on the information that you had provided to the FBI?

Mr. Jones. I will comment on the second line, beginning of the sentence of the second paragraph, where it states, Oswald stated Hidell had contacted him." This is confusing to me, because we were of the opinion that Oswald and Hidell were one and the same.

Mr. Genzman. Did you ever question at any time whether Oswald and Hidell were one and the same persons?

Mr. Jones. No, I never questioned -- the literature that he was distributing, in fact, it had his name on it, and identified himself when the police arrested him as Oswald, was sufficient enough for me to believe that they were the same.

Mr. Genzman. Mr. Chairman, at this time, I would like to have introduced into the record a document to be labelled JFK Exhibit No. 104 which is a copy of a leaflet or throwaway
dealing with the Fair Play for Cuba Committee.

Mr. Dodd. Without objection, so ordered.

(The document referred to, having been previously marked for identification as JFK Exhibit No. 104, was received in evidence.)

Mr. Genzman. Would the clerk please give Mr. Jones a copy of the Exhibit?

(Pause)

Have you have a chance to review this document before?

Mr. Jones. Yes, I have seen it.

Mr. Genzman. Can you tell us whether this document would have been included in your file on Lee Harvey Oswald?

Mr. Jones. Yes, sir, I believe it was. I will state that it is, or was.

Mr. Genzman. Can you tell us where you would have obtained this document?

Mr. Jones. From our Regional Office in New Orleans, Regional Headquarters. This, along with an agent report.

Mr. Genzman. Would this document, along with the agent report, have led you to believe that Oswald and A.J. Hidell were one and the same person?

Mr. Jones. Yes, sir.

Mr. Genzman. Is it your recollection that there was
other evidence besides this document establishing that
Oswald and Hidiell were one and the same person?

Mr. Jones. I believe a local agency check established
that.

Mr. Genzman. Mr. Chairman, I have no further questions
on these documents. I will have very few additional ques-
tions.

Mr. Dodd. Why do you not complete your questioning?

Mr. Genzman. Colonel Jones, aside from your writing an
after action report, were you involved in any other activities
relating to the assassination investigation, or relating
to the investigation of Lee Harvey Oswald, and I am referring
to the period following the assassination?

Mr. Jones. No. The after action report included our
reporting and the investigative process.

Mr. Genzman. Were you aware of a secret cable which was
sent on the night of the assassination from the Fourth Army
Command in Texas to the U.S. Strike Command at Air
Force Base in Florida?

Mr. Jones. Yes, sir, I was aware of it. This communi-
cation was not forwarded by a military intelligence group.

Mr. Genzman. Please repeat that.

Mr. Jones. The communication, the telegram to the
Strike Command at Air Force Base, was not prepared
by the Military Intelligence Group.
Mr. Genzman. Who did prepare this communication?

Mr. Jones. I do not know the individual who prepared it, but it was sent from the Chief of Staff, Intelligence, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, and someone on the staff prepared it. I believe the man's name is Mr. Arthur Nagel.

Mr. Genzman. Did you know whether this communication contained information indicating that Oswald had defected to Cuba in 1959?

Mr. Jones. I believe I read the cable after it was prepared. We were not part of the preparation. I take no pride of authorship of it.

Mr. Genzman. Did you know whether this communication contained information stating that Oswald was a card carrying member of the Communist Party?

Mr. Jones. Only after I read it.

Mr. Genzman. Would you characterize either of these items of information as being accurate or inaccurate?

Mr. Jones. I do not know. The agency that supplied anyone with information that Oswald was a card carrying Communist, I certainly had no information in regard to him being a Communist, factual information.

Mr. Genzman. How about the information stating that Oswald had defected to Cuba in 1959?

Mr. Jones. That information was in our file.

Mr. Genzman. You may have misunderstood me. I am
referring to information that Oswald had defected to Cuba
in 1959, not to the Soviet Union in 1959.

Mr. Jones. I was not aware of that.

Mr. Genzman. Can you possibly speculate as to why such
a communication would have been sent to the U.S. Strike
Command in Florida?

Mr. Jones. It would only be speculation on my part. I
would assume that they would fear a national emergency and
they would want to apprise this organization that was kind of
the nerve center for activation and deployment of troops in
case of emergency. This is the only reason that I can give
as to why they would send such a cable.

Mr. Genzman. Do you know whether such a communication
was sent to any other U.S. strike command base, other than
Magill Air Force Base in Florida?

Mr. Jones. I am only aware of its being sent to Magill
Air Force Base.

Mr. Genzman. Would that lead you to the conclusion that
from the location of the Air Force Base in Florida, possible activities involving Cuba were contemplated?

Mr. Jones. I would not assume that, no, sir. I think
that this happened to be one of the strike command headquarters
that they would send it to, without any reference, or particu-
lar reason to referring to Cuba.

Mr. Genzman. Colonel Jones, did you ever receive any
information implying in any way that Oswald was employed as an operative or a source for the CIA or the Department of Defense Intelligence or any domestic intelligence agencies?

Mr. Jones. Before the assassination?

Mr. Genzman. At any time.

Mr. Jones. A matter of speculation among intelligence personnel would be all.

Mr. Genzman. Could you go into more detail as to this speculation?

Mr. Jones. I think that probably in discussing Oswald's past history and his trip to Russia that he would probably be a potential source. I would think that some intelligence agency has contacted Oswald, that there should be some source contact reports regarding these contacts. We discussed that, yes.

Mr. Genzman. If Oswald's CIA file and Oswald's military intelligence files did not indicate that he had been debriefed by either of those agencies upon his return to the United States, would that indicate to you that he may have been involved in some covert activity which was being kept out of his file, specifically --

Mr. Jones. At least suspect.

Mr. Genzman. Covert activities involving domestic intelligence operations?

Mr. Jones. As I believe, as a matter of cover, that he
would have been debriefed, even if he were a source.

Mr. Genzman. Assuming that such information was not included in his personal files by either the CIA or Military Intelligence, would that possibly indicate that he had had a contact with intelligence agencies and this information was purposefully excluded from files?

Mr. Jones. I cannot reconcile in my own mind why he would not be debriefed, even if he were a source, as a matter of security. As a matter of cover, they would debrief him and put some type of information in his files. If not, it would draw attention to the fact that he was a possible source.

Mr. Genzman. Are you saying, then, that it would have been more logical to have some record of Oswald's being debriefed in his files so as not to cause suspicion, bring attention?

Mr. Jones. That is correct. That is my assumption.

Mr. Genzman. If neither Oswald's CIA file or Military Intelligence files indicate that Oswald was ever debriefed, would you characterize that as being unusual?

Mr. Jones. Yes, I would consider it unusual.

Mr. Genzman. Could you explain why?

Mr. Jones. Because my experience in intelligence is that you debrief everyone who is going and returning from an Iron Curtain country, whether he is defecting or whether he is going
on pleasure or business, they are of interest to the intelligence community. The mere fact that they can verify or attest to some information that you would like to confirm.

We have always, in the past, tried to debrief everyone who has had access to certain areas in the Soviet Union.

Mr. Genzman. Which agencies, then, should have debriefed Oswald upon his return to the United States?

Mr. Jones. Both Central Intelligence Agency and the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Mr. Genzman. How about Military Intelligence?

Mr. Jones. He was not military. Had he been on active duty and still have been considered military personnel, he would have been debriefed by military intelligence.

Mr. Genzman. Are you saying, then, that it was a general policy for military intelligence not to debrief civilians, but only to debrief military personnel who were returning from an unfriendly country?

Mr. Jones. We would debrief anyone returning to our area of operations overseas; our intelligence operations overseas are completely different from our intelligence operations stateside because we do not have permission of a charter to operate in the United States as we do in foreign countries.

Mr. Genzman. What if Oswald had stopped along his way back to the United States and Europe, if Military Intelligence had a chance to debrief him in Europe, on his way to
the United States, do you think they should have done so?

Mr. Jones. This intelligence officer would have made contact with him.

Mr. Genzman. If Oswald had been an operative, or an agent, or an employee of any domestic intelligence agency, would you necessarily have known about it?

Mr. Jones. Would you rephrase the question again with particular reference to domestic intelligence? I do not understand.

Mr. Genzman. If Oswald had been an agent, or an employee of the Department of Defense or CIA in some intelligence capacity, would you have known about that?

Mr. Jones. Not all the time. I would have known about it if I had shown more interest in trying to recruit him as a source, because sources of this nature are protected and coded and they are under centralized control. And had he been a coded source and I had an interest in him as a source, we would conduct what is called a name trace, and the name trace would then show the fact that he was the source of some Federal intelligence agency.

Mr. Genzman. If Oswald had been an asset source, or an employee of any domestic intelligence agency, with extremely deep cover, would you have known about it?

By this question, I am referring to the possibility that Oswald may not have been a coded source, but may have had a
cover so deep that his identity would not have been known.

Mr. Jones. In the past, they have protected their
sources and they do not identify them or reveal those sources
to us unless we have an interest and we are trying to get
their source.

Mr. Genzman. Colonel Jones, did your file on Oswald
include any information on his trip to Mexico City in 1963.

Mr. Jones. I cannot state specifically. I know of
the Mexican operation, the covers of the Soviet Embassy
in Mexico City, and I would not state for the record
that I knew of his trips prior to the assassination, but if
I reported this in my reports, then we did have the informa-
tion, but I do not recall reading this, that he had made
trips to Mexico.

Mr. Genzman. Colonel Jones, do you know the name
Maurice Bishop?

Mr. Jones. I do not believe so.

Mr. Genzman. Mr. Chairman, this concludes my question-
ing.

Mr. Dodd. Thank you, counsel.

Mr. Fithian?

Mr. Fithian. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Counsel has asked one of the questions that I wanted to
ask, but this is a little bit broader.

Colonel, do you have any recollection or do any of your
records indicate, that Oswald had travelled abroad to any
country other than the U.S.S.R.?

Mr. Jones. I believe my records indicate that he had
travelled through Finland.

Mr. Fithian. Not to Cuba?

Mr. Jones. Not to my knowledge.

Mr. Fithian. Would you refer back to that 11-22-63
urgent message? Do you have a copy of that? And I know
before I start this line of questioning what your best
belief is, but I want to test out something with you to see
if, perhaps, in a hypothetical situation, there might be
another construction that we could put on this.

Mr. Jones. Which exhibit are you referring to?

Mr. Fithian. It starts out with the top line, Urgent,
11-22-63, 10-2. That is Exhibit 103.

Mr. Jones. Yes, sir, I have it in my hand. From the
Director.

Mr. Fithian. Now, just a quick reference to the hands
off Cuba document, do you have that also?

Mr. Jones. I have seen it, I am familiar with it.

Mr. Fithian. First, let me tell you, for example, when
we pass out campaign literature, as the other members can
tell, we have to put a name down at the bottom of our
campaign treasurer, so let us suppose that A. J. Hidell is,
in fact, not Lee Harvey Oswald and he is, in fact, someone
who is putting together the operation in the hands of Cuba, or Fair Play for Cuba, Committee.

Now, assuming that, that that is a bona fide piece of literature, and disregarding the phony box number for a moment, back to the communiqué where it says: "The Bureau of Records indicate membership card of Lee Oswald in the Fair Play for Cuba was signed by A.J. Hidell." That is a reflection to this other piece of literature, and then the second statement that Hidell, that Oswald had said Hidell had contacted him on August 7th and we have already touched upon the rest of that phrase, asking Oswald to distribute literature.

On down to the bottom of that message, it is directing people in the New Orleans area to make every effort to develop further information concerning any of these Hidells, Alex, Ana or A.J.

Is it conceivable that, just as a college student sometimes loans his identification card to someone else, that Oswald could have been carrying a Selective Service card used an identification card that was given to him by his friend Hidell, if they were both in this Fair Play for Cuba Committee operation?

I guess what I am asking you is your professional judgment of whether or not there would be a wholly different construction placed on this alias?
Mr. Jones. I would have to agree with you, that that is possible, that there could be a card, A. J. Hidell and he could have had it in his possession and posing as A. J. Hidell. But I believe our local agency checks on the fact that he was arrested and that he was arrested as A. J. Hidell or carrying this identification, and he identified himself, and our local agent revealed it was Oswald.

Mr. Fithian. Are you saying that the normal procedure would have been to have arrested this man for violating some rule about passing out literature, they said as they booked him, who are you; and he said, I am A. J. Hidell or whatever and he pulls out this A. J. Hidell identification card, Selective Service card.

They know he is not, or they discover he is not A. J. Hidell?

Mr. Jones. I think they discovered, I think we discovered that he is not.

Mr. Fithian. That he is, in fact, Lee Oswald?

Mr. Jones. Lee Harvey Oswald.

Mr. Fithian. Now that establishes the rationale for identifying the alias, the also known as entry, so I am not in any way faulting that. I guess what I am saying is that it does appear that there could be an altogether different construction based on this and that, in fact, that there did exist an A. J. Hidell still yet to be located.
Mr. Jones. I think that is a possibility, but only a possibility. I am of the opinion that A. J. Hidell and Lee Harvey Oswald are one and the same.

Mr. Fithian. I understand that. I just wanted to go through that scenario, as a not-too-far-fetched possibility.

Mr. Jones. That is right.

Mr. Fithian. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Dodd. Mr. Sawyer?

Mr. Sawyer. I have no questions.

Mr. Dodd. Let me just follow up, if I can briefly on that point, Colonel.

You seem pretty convinced that these two names are identifying one and the same person, and I wonder if you might give us a bit more information on how that contact, how that relationship developed as a result of your contacts in New Orleans in undercover work?

Mr. Jones. Could I have a minute to look at this?

Mr. Dodd. Certainly.

(Pause)

Mr. Jones. I think I read in either the agents report or in the message here that he has been identified as being arrested as Lee Harvey Oswald in New Orleans. Yes. I am referring to Exhibit 101. The intelligence records here reveal a reference to A. J. Hidell, who reportedly is distributing
Hands Off Cuba literature, referencing New Orleans, that Lee Harvey Oswald was arrested in New Orleans, date unknown, for distributing pro-Cuban literature.

I think that our conclusion is based upon the fact that our office in New Orleans reported him as having the literature of A. J. Hidell and the literature as Lee Harvey Oswald being one and the same, from the Police Department in New Orleans and then, of course, our local agent check would substantiate that.

Mr. Dodd. I do not really expect you to come off the top of your head and answer this, but do you know who, in New Orleans, would have been the person who would have developed that information?

Mr. Jones. No, sir. The only way I could refresh my memory would be to look at the agent report; the agent report that followed the Hands Off Cuba would have identified the man who was at the Police Department and conducted the local agency check, which would be the Police Department file check.

Mr. Dodd. Let me go back a step to Captain Powell.

Mr. Jones. Yes, sir.

Mr. Dodd. Did you know Captain Powell personally?

Mr. Jones. No, sir, I did not.

Mr. Dodd. You knew him by face, you could identify him if you saw his photograph?
Mr. Jones. Captain Powell probably has been at our
Group Headquarters. I know the name. Probably the face,
I might know the face. I do not know that I could pick
him out but I know the name from Dallas and seeing agent
reports and so forth.

Mr. Dodd. You never had any personal contact with him?
Mr. Jones. No, sir, not physically.

Mr. Dodd. I would like to go back a little bit further
and I would like you to be as brief as you could here, and
I will tell you why I am asking the question so you can
appreciate what I am trying to get at.

I was rather impressed by your concern that the FBI and
the CIA, to name two agencies specifically, that those two
agencies had not conducted a more thorough debriefing of
Lee Harvey Oswald on his return to the United States.

Mr. Jones. To my knowledge, Mr. Chairman -- as I still
hope that I am not making an accusation, but if the files,
records, and reports do exist, I have not seen it. I will
try to preface that by saying I have not seen such a report,
debriefing reports, nor have I seen source contact reports.

Mr. Dodd. I should have stated it in proper terms. If,
in fact, these two agencies did not conduct debriefing ses-
sions, you would find that surprising?

Mr. Jones. Yes, sir, I would.

Mr. Dodd. I do not want to appear argumentative with
this line of questioning but, in order to provide at least a record with that assumption on your part, I would like you to explain to this Committee what your specific knowledge of the activities of the CIA and the FBI with regard to debriefing sessions, as you have known it to exist in your professional responsibilities as an intelligence officer.

Mr. Jones. I have worked with the FBI and the CIA, both in overseas operations where the FBI would brief you on some of the cases with their liaison officer. I provided them information upon request.

I have worked personally with CIA's liaison officer, special agent in the Texas area. I have five years in the Office of the Secretary of Defense and I have personally briefed CIA agents myself on activities that pertained to the Department of Defense and any information that might assist them.

I have assisted them on their cover stories. I am knowledgeable of CIA operations from Europe in connection with positive intelligence operations and counterintelligence operations where we both have interest in the same source. We have coordinated some of our operations as pertaining to debriefing.

Mr. Dodd. Would you characterize yourself as an expert as procedures within the CIA, FBI with regard to this whole area of briefing and debriefing people, of people who come
from behind the Iron Curtain?

Mr. Jones. No, sir, I would not consider myself an expert on the procedures with the FBI or CIA, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Dodd. I am trying to narrow it down as it relates specifically to people who come from behind the Iron Curtain as to the normal operating procedure of those two agencies of people coming back to the United States. I am trying to narrow it down to the Lee Harvey Oswald case.

Mr. Jones. Mr. Chairman, I will state that I recall many times that the CIA's interest in people that are going to visit the Soviet Union and also their interest when they return.

Mr. Dodd. Getting to characterizations is always a treacherous area, and the word "expert" -- when I go skiing I am always leery of the signs novice, intermediate and expert. I am trying to get at the sense of your, by your mere explanation of what your background has been with regard to these agencies, I am impressed that you would have pretty good working knowledge of how the CIA and FBI do, their conduct operations with regard to the debriefing.

How about answering this. In your professional experience in dealing with these two agencies, would it be a rare occurrence when both of these agencies would not conduct debriefing sessions of people who would come out from behind the iron curtain?
Mr. Jones. In my experience, it would be a rare occurrence if they do not have an interest in debriefing.

Mr. Dodd. That is as a result of your professional knowledge in dealing with these agencies?

Mr. Jones. Yes, sir.

Mr. Dodd. All right.

Mr. Genzman. Mr. Chairman, I have two follow-up questions.

Mr. Dodd. Go ahead.

Mr. Genzman. Colonel Jones, assuming that the FBI did debrief Oswald or did interview Oswald upon his return to the United States and assuming that the FBI files reflect this fact, would it still surprise you that the CIA did not perform such a debriefing and that the CIA files do not reflect that fact?

Mr. Jones. It would surprise me if they did not debrief him, if they were unaware of the FBI debriefing. Now, if they were satisfied and if there was an exchange of information, or the debriefing made available to the CIA and they were satisfied with it, then they had copies of it, I would suspect that they would have no further interest in debriefing.

Mr. Genzman. Were you ever aware that Oswald was either a source or informant or some other asset for the FBI?

Mr. Jones. No, sir.
Mr. Genzman. If Oswald did, in fact, have a source relationship with informant #, the FBI, would you have necessarily known about it?

Mr. Jones. Not necessarily. As I stated earlier, they had many sources, we had many sources, that each agency is unaware of the other sources. Only when we would try to recruit sources would we get into the name and identity of sources.

Even at that time, they would say, we have an interest in him and may not identify him, but they would state, we have a prior interest in him.

Mr. Genzman. If you had been in charge of debriefing persons who had travelled in the Soviet Union or who had defected in the Soviet Union and were now returning and you were aware that the FBI had interviewed an individual, would you have also wanted to interview this individual and debrief him, or do you think you would have been satisfied with the FBI's job of debriefing the individual?

Mr. Jones. The procedure there, if we had an interest in debriefing someone that the FBI has debriefed, first we determine whether or not they are going to utilize this man as a source, if they have a continuing interest in him. If they no longer have an interest in him, then we can use him as a possible source, then we would also debrief and possibly recruit.
Mr. Fithian. Would you, prior to making a decision on whether you debrief, would you request that the FBI there debrief him?

Mr. Jones. Yes, sir. We would ask him to make available their reports. If they did make it available, then, of course, we would then make a determination on what actually would follow.

Mr. Fithian. Assuming that an individual who had been serving overseas in the United States military who had access to classified information, assuming that this individual defected to the Soviet Union, married a Soviet national, then returned to the United States, would you have been satisfied by an FBI debriefing of such an individual, or would you, had you been in that position, would you have wanted to speak with this individual yourself?

Mr. Jones. We are now in a different ballpark. We are talking about a man now assigned to the military. If it is the Army, we have priority and we have probably an opportunity to debrief first.

Mr. Fithian. Let's assume, for purposes of this hypothetical, that you were a CIA officer in charge of counterintelligence, that is, that section of the CIA which would normally debrief these types of people. Would you have been satisfied with an FBI interview or debriefing?

Mr. Jones. No, we would also talk to him.
Mr. Genzman. I have no further questions, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Dodd. Are there any further questions?

Mr. Fithian. Colonel, do you have any knowledge, other than the one person we have already spoken of, of the location, the physical location of the man in Dallas at the time of the assassination?

Mr. Jones. No, sir, I do not. I was not in Dallas and I did not direct them to go to any particular place at any particular time, or to work with any particular individual.

Mr. Fithian. In any reports or sheets that they would have supplied to you, you would not know, then, if any of your personnel were located in what is now referred to as the Grassy Knoll area?

Mr. Jones. The agent reports submitted by personnel who participated in this indicate their location at the time, the Secret Service and the FBI they were working with, the time and their actions.

Mr. Fithian. That would be on the report?

Mr. Jones. That would be on the agent reports that they would submit to their region and would be submitted to my office.

Mr. Fithian. So if we were to look up these records, is it your judgment that, in fact, if you had any men in that grassy knoll area and there were a shot coming from that area, that that would be significant enough that they would
put that into their report?

Mr. Jones. Yes, sir.

Mr. Fithian. If they were not certain that there was a shot fired but they heard what they thought, would they report that in a less certain fashion, perhaps?

Mr. Jones. I have enough confidence in their conscientiousness and their ability, their eagerness to present their actions on that day, I am of the opinion that it would have been in an agent report form.

Mr. Fithian. If there were any area, if there were any individual or individuals in the crowd that they suspected as having participated in this, that would surely be in the report?

Mr. Jones. Yes, sir.

Mr. Fithian. Now, the report, the reports of these agents are the ones that you referred to earlier that would be in the Fort George Meade file?

Mr. Jones. Would possibly be in the Intelligence records and reports file located at Fort George Meade. I do not know whether they are there or not.

Mr. Fithian. That would be the logical repository?

Mr. Jones. Yes, sir.

Mr. Fithian. I have no further questions, unless counsel would like to pursue it.

Mr. Goldsmith. Under what subject heading would those
reports be filed?

Mr. Jones. There would be one Oswald file that would be personality to check. The other would be a subject file, the Assassination of President Kennedy.

I would recommend you check Intelligence Reports and also the vault file.

Mr. Dodd. Mr. Sawyer?

Mr. Sawyer. No.

Mr. Dodd. Colonel, before I conclude, I want to personally thank you for your time here. It has been a couple of hours, anyway, but you have been an extremely responsive witness, extremely helpful, and allow me to editorialize a little bit. I wish that all of the witnesses we had were as competent, concise, detailed and as willing as you have been.

I know I speak for the three of us sitting here today of how grateful we are, as well as for counsel. You have been an excellent witness.

Mr. Jones. I have enjoyed my association with the staff.

Mr. Dodd. We look forward to your specific questions that you think we might want to pursue; and counsel, I would ask you to stay in touch with the Colonel. It sounds like, to me, he has some darned good ideas as to how to proceed and bring some specific knowledge that might be of assistance to us in
Mr. Genzman. Certainly.

Mr. Dodd. Colonel, the last point we have is our rules provide for each and every witness to take five minutes, if you so desire, to add any of your own thoughts or additions to questions that you have already responded to expand upon whatever you want. So the time is yours, if you would like to use it for the next five minutes or so.

Mr. Jones. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I am hopeful that the information that I have provided at this hearing along with the actions that I took on the 22nd of November when President Kennedy was assassinated and also the actions before then and all of this information may be, or will be, of value to this Committee.

I must apologize for my lack of memory, and I certainly have not had total recall of all of the events and people's names that came to my mind, and I believe that I recorded somewhere in written form -- I apologize that I cannot give to this Committee more detailed information. I do feel that it is my patriotic duty to work in any way that I can and be of assistance to this committee and as to your staff members, I have enjoyed working with them. They have been most cordial and have been very kind to me.

If I can be of any assistance in the future, it will be my pleasure. Thank you.
Mr. Dodd. Thank you very much, Colonel. I would ask you that for whatever reason, if you come across any additional information and have some recall of some more specific data, we would be grateful to have you come forward. We may want to ask you to come back at some point. We will certainly give you adequate notice if that is necessary.

But, on behalf of the Committee, I want to thank you again for being here with us today and being as cooperative as you have been.

I would inform the other members of the Committee that we will be meeting again next week for a rather long week of sessions, but in the meantime, this Committee will stand in adjournment, subject to the call of the chair.

(Thereupon, at 6:30 p.m., the Subcommittee recessed, to reconvene at the call of the Chair.)