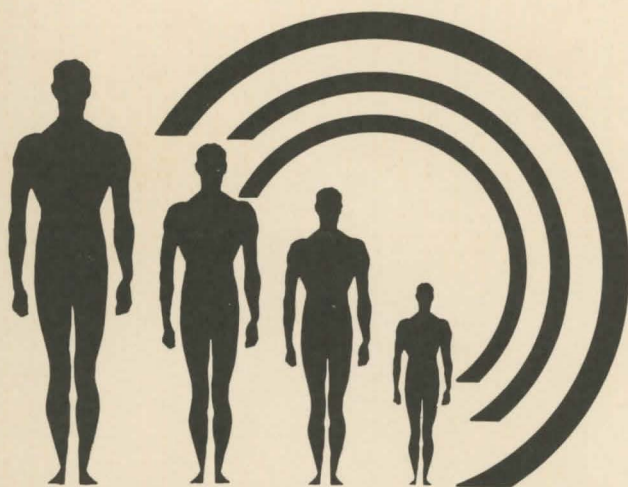

mission manual



TEMPUS-FRANGIT

INSTITUTE FOR TEMPORAL RESEARCH

Nettie Carlson

Home: Polk, Nebraska

11/15-18 Unknown

11/19 Lands in Washington at 2:00p.m.
3:00p.m.- 4:00p.m Hotel
4:00p.m.- 8:00p.m Unknown
8:00p.m.-10:00p.m Hotel

11/20 7:00a.m.- 8:30a.m Hotel
8:30a.m.- 9:00a.m Briefly meets with the
President
9:00a.m.- 1:00p.m Unknown
1:00p.m.- 3:00p.m Hotel
4:00p.m.- 6:30p.m White House
6:30p.m.- 8:00p.m Justice's Reception
9:00p.m.-10:00p.m Hotel

11/21 7:00a.m.- 8:00a.m Hotel
8:00a.m.- Returns to Nebraska

11/22 Unknown

Albert Carnahan

Home: Unknown, Sierra Leone

Work: State Department, when in the U.S.

11/15-16 In Sierra Leone

11/17 3:30p.m.- 6:30p.m. Arrives in the U.S.
6:30p.m.-11:00p.m. Washington Sheraton
Inn Hotel

11/18 6:30a.m.- 9:30a.m. Hotel
10:15a.m.- 6:00p.m. State Dept. for
debriefing
6:30p.m.-11:00p.m. Hotel

11/19 6:30a.m.- 8:30a.m. Hotel
8:30a.m.- 5:00p.m. State Department
5:30p.m.- 6:30p.m. Hotel
7:30p.m.-11:00p.m. Reception at the Sierra
Leone Consulate

11/20 6:30a.m.- 8:00a.m. Hotel
8:15a.m.-11:45a.m. meets with the
President
11:45a.m.- 1:00p.m. White House
3:00p.m.- 5:30p.m. State Department
6:30p.m.- 8:30p.m. Hotel
8:30p.m.-11:00p.m. Out of the Hotel

11/21 Returns to the Sierra Leone

11/22 In Sierra Leone

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GUARDIANS OF INFINITY TO SAVE KENNEDY

"We celebrate the past to awaken the future."

*John F. Kennedy
August 14, 1960*

Paragon Software would like to credit the following individuals for their participation in the development of Guardians of Infinity: To Save Kennedy.

- Written by John Antinori, F.J. Lennon, and William Snyder, Ph.D.
- Programmed by Thomas J. Holmes and Andrew L. Miller
- Researched by F.J. Lennon and John Antinori
- Packaging and Picture Disk by Jim Boyd

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STATEMENT

Guardians of Infinity is a work of historical fiction. Although painstakingly researched to provide the highest degree of historical accuracy possible, Guardians of Infinity contains a number of assumptions concerning the relationships between the various historical figures appearing in the game. Thus the behavior of the characters does not necessarily represent the real-life behavior of the persons simulated by the computer, but are projections made by the creative staff of Paragon Software, of probable responses by these historical figures if they were confronted with the circumstances detailed in Guardians of Infinity.

The schedules for the various historical figures are as accurate as our research allows. Given that the game occurs over a week's time and encompasses the lives of the mighty and obscure, certain liberties had to be taken in fleshing out the schedules and addresses of the over 100 historical characters inhabiting the game.

GAME PLAY

Guardians of Infinity: To Save Kennedy is an interactive strategy-text adventure game. Unlike most text games, Guardians of Infinity centers around actual human communication and natural responses. The purpose of the game is not to have you search areas for items or communicate with people in a typical "say to the man 'hello, how are you' " text adventure approach. In Guardians of Infinity, your objective is to utilize five agents, in missions of your choice, in order to save the life of President John F. Kennedy. The game focuses around actual conversation between you and your agents as if you were really talking with them. The computer will simulate their thoughts, feelings, and emotional responses. Understanding the personalities of your agents will be essential to eventually win this game.

THE GAME

The year is 2087 and chronal disturbances have threatened to destroy the time continuum. World renowned temporal physicist Adam Cooper has traced the disturbances to the events of November 22, 1963 and the assassination of President John F. Kennedy. Cooper is the inventor of the Time Sphere, a miraculous machine capable of transcending the barriers of time and space. Cooper assembles a diverse group of five individuals to travel back to 1963 with him to prevent the tragic Kennedy assassination. In Guardians of Infinity, you assume the role of Adam Cooper on his historic journey through time. You arrive in Fort Worth, Texas on November 15, 1963, and your objective is to send your five agents on various missions designed to arrange a face-to-face meeting between President Kennedy and yourself. If you can convince Kennedy you are from the future and prevent him from going to Dallas, you will have corrected the disturbance in the time continuum and saved the future of the world. You will arrive in the past on Friday, November 15, 1963. You will have one week to get to President Kennedy. Sending your agents across the country, you must carefully guide them to various members of Kennedy's inner circle. You will instruct the agents on what to say in order to gain the support of those around Kennedy. There are many dangers awaiting, and it will take sound strategy and a little luck to get your message to the right people and eventually to the President. Within the mission manual is all of the information you will need to successfully perform your task. Good Luck. The future of the world rests on your shoulders.

RECOMMENDED ORDER OF PLAY

There are supplemental materials included with your Guardians of Infinity software. This material is included for the purpose of better familiarizing you with the background and circumstances of the game. The creators of Guardians of Infinity recommend the following approach to beginning the play of the game:

1. Read the Guardians of Infinity novel which came packaged with your game. This novel will provide a background of the time crisis and give you an understanding of the various personalities of the agents who will be traveling back in time with you.
2. Read your mission manual thoroughly and completely. Review the list of the over 100 historical characters you can send your agents to meet. Also glance over the random notes that could serve as evidence in proving you are from the future.
3. After reviewing all of this material it will be time to begin the play of the game. See your reference card for actual loading instructions. Utilize your mission manual throughout your game play and begin your quest to save the life of President Kennedy.

THE GAME SCREEN

The game screen is where the action in Guardians of Infinity takes place. The game screen consists of various blow-up windows representing your agents, the computer and other important information that will play a part in the game.

At the top of the game screen is the DATE. The date will tell you what day it is during the week of November 15 to 22, 1963. Next to the date is the TIME which will tell you what time it is during the day in military time. Alongside of the time is the SHIP STATUS. This will indicate any problems that may arise in the Time Sphere.

Below the DATE, TIME, and SHIP STATUS are the windows for your five agents. These agents are Iris Steel, Bridgette Cooper, Alexander Blue, William Stein and Carl Czernak. When you speak with any one of these agents, this is where they will respond to you. When you send someone on a mission and they leave the Time Sphere, the city to which they are traveling will be indicated below their window.

Below the agent's window is the COMM window through which your agents will report back once they have completed a mission. Next to the COMM window is the NEWS & HEADLINES window. When accessed, this will present the headlines and brief news stories for that particular day in history. The news and headlines option may offer some hints as to the location of several key people that you may want your agents to meet. Beside

the news and headlines window is the COMPUTER. The computer will alert you to problems within the Time Sphere or other pertinent information that you will need to know along the way.

Underneath the COMM, NEWS & HEADLINES, and COMPUTER windows is the ADAM COOPER window. This is where you will communicate with your agents and type in your various input to them.

Beneath the Adam Cooper window is the KENNEDY location line which appears on the screen at all times and serves to inform you where Kennedy is at every moment in the game.

The game play takes part on this screen. If you are fortunate enough to arrange a face-to-face meeting with Kennedy, the game screen will change to a new one with only three windows. The windows will represent President Kennedy, someone very close to him, and you, Adam Cooper. It is here that you will have 15 minutes to convince President Kennedy that you are from the future.

MILITARY TIME

Military time is based on a twenty-four hour period as opposed to two twelve-hour periods. 0000 represents 12:00 A.M., 1200 represents 12:00 P.M. and 2359 represents 11:59 P.M.

Other examples are:

9:00 A.M. — 0900, 11:22 A.M. — 1122, 7:34 P.M. — 1934, 10:11 P.M. — 2211.

PLAYING THE GAME AND COMMUNICATING

At the start of the game, you, Adam Cooper, are in the Time Sphere with your Guardians of Infinity just outside of Fort Worth, Texas. Anything you type in will be interpreted as if you have just spoken it inside the Sphere. In this way you can speak to any one, but only one, of the people present. You must utilize your mission manual which contains biographies of people you can send your agents to see, their schedules, and random notes that may prove useful in proving to people that you are from the future. The mission manual also contains a brief synopsis of the current situation by Adam Cooper and an essay on the life of President Kennedy and a time line of the Kennedy administration. When you decide where you want to send your agents, you simply tell them what you want them to do. Correct spelling is important but capitalization is not. Also, some abbreviations are accepted. You must remember that you are in the Central Time Zone when you arrive and all schedules are in local time. All cities close to Washington, D.C., (Bethesda, Alexandria etc.) are considered as part of Washington, D.C. for purposes of this game.

EXAMPLE CONVERSATION

YOU: Carl
CZERNAK: Yes, Adam, what do you want me to do?
YOU: I want you to go and see Joe Politician.
CZERNAK: I don't know, Adam. Mr. Politician is a very powerful man and getting a direct meeting with him will not be easy. Are you sure you want me to try?
YOU: Yes, Carl. Try your best to see him.
CZERNAK: All right, Adam, I assume you know what you are doing. In which city is he located?
YOU: He is in Washington, D.C.
CZERNAK: Where do you want me to see him, Adam?
YOU: Try to see him at his office in the State Department.
CZERNAK: What time do you want me to see him?
YOU: Try to see him at 1:00 p.m. He should be back from lunch by then.
CZERNAK: Adam, Mr. Politician seems like a real no-nonsense type of man. Do you think I should tell him I am from the future?
YOU: Yes, Carl.
CZERNAK: What could I possibly tell Mr. Politician to convince him I truly am from the future?
YOU: Tell him that once he and President Kennedy played a round of golf at Hyannis Port Country Club and he lost to the President by 3 shots.
CZERNAK: I don't know if that is powerful enough evidence, but I'll try my best to convince him. Let me get this straight so there are no mistakes. You want me to see Joe Politician in his Washington office at 1:00 p.m. on Thursday, November 21, O.K.?
YOU: Yes
CZERNAK: O.K. I'll report back later.

AFTER CZERNAK PERFORMS HIS MISSION HE WILL REPORT BACK:

CZERNAK: Adam, I have bad news. I couldn't even get a meeting with Joe Politician. I suggest I try to see some of his aides in an attempt to meet with him directly. What do you want me to do?

OR

CZERNAK: Good news Adam, I spoke with Joe Politician and told him everything I know about the assassination that will take place in Dallas. I also told him I was from the future and backed that up with the story about his golf match with President Kennedy. He was very suspicious of me and arranged for me to meet with Senator Bill Boston tomorrow at 9:00 a.m. Do you want me to attend this meeting?

AT THIS POINT YOUR CONVERSATION WILL BEGIN AGAIN AND YOU WILL SEND CZERNAK ON THE NEXT PHASE OF HIS MISSION.

THE WAIT COMMAND

After you send your agents on their prospective missions you can enter the "wait" command which will update the game clock and bring you the results of their particular journey. NOTE—See the user card enclosed in your package to determine the specific wait command for your particular computer version of the game.

AREAS OF THE CONVERSATIONS

While playing *Guardians of Infinity*, you can send your agents to any city in the game and have them report back to you when they arrive. This will give you extra time to decide who exactly you want your agent to attempt to see. Deciding where to position your agents throughout the country will be critical to your success. You can also tell your agent to report back to you at a specified time if you need time to think about where to send them for their next mission.

Also, you can call agents back to the Time Sphere from any location if you want them to come back for more information or materials.

Agents Meeting With Historical Figures

In *Guardians of Infinity*, you will send your agents (William, Carl, Alexander, and Bridgette) to see and meet with various historical characters. These characters may help you directly or put you in contact with someone more powerful who may be able to help you more directly. At times, some figures will not help at all or may become hostile toward your agents. Once your agents meet a historical character in a game, it is HIGHLY UNLIKELY that the historical figure would see the same agent again. Once you see a historical figure during the game, move on and send your agents to explore new possibilities.

Likewise, you can only send one of your agents to meet a historical figure at a time. Don't send two agents to the same place. In the same light, do not send two agents to see the same person at different locations. If the historical figure is not accessible or is not there than you can send an agent to try to see him or her elsewhere.

You will find that some of the more prominent historical figures will be very difficult to see. If you fail to see these people do not give up on them. Most likely, you will need to arrange a meeting with these prominent individuals through people under them who are more accessible. Start with those who will be easier to see and you will be surprised how fast you can move up the ranks to see very important and influential people.

Agents Questioning You

At times, your agents will question your logic or argue that they have a better course of action. It will be up to you to be firm in your decisions and tell them to listen to you or allow them to control their own missions.

Where To See People

When this question is asked of you it is not necessary to name the government building where an office is located, or an exact home address. You may do this if you want, but basically, you can respond by telling them to see someone at home or office or any other location on his or her schedule.

When To See People

Utilizing the schedules in your mission manual, you should be able to pinpoint a time when you want your agents to meet a specific historical character. There is no way to be sure that a character will be accessible. You can discover that only through trial and error.

The Future Question

Your agents will always ask you if you want them to tell a specific historical character that he/she is from the future. It will be entirely up to you to decide if you have the facts and evidence to prove to the character that your agent is telling the truth and is from the year 2087. Be careful you don't have your agents tell everyone they encounter that they are from the future. Saying they are from the future without proper evidence could potentially land them in a world of trouble. Remember that the random notes and biographies in your mission manual may contain the evidence needed to prove you are from the future.

Changing Conversations Among Your Agents

You can speak with only one agent at a time during the play of Guardians of Infinity. If you are speaking with one agent, for example Bridgette, and you suddenly want to speak to another agent, such as William Stein, it is simple. When Bridgette asks you what you want her to do, reply to her "do nothing." At this point her window will disappear and you will have the ability to converse with any of your agents. You never have to send an agent on a mission in order to exit a conversation. By telling them to "do nothing," your conversation with them will end and their window will close. If the agent is not in the time sphere, they will wait a while and call you back.

THE JOHN F. KENNEDY CONVERSATION

If you are fortunate enough to guide your agents to the right people and if they can be convinced that the agent is from the future, a face-to-face meeting will occur between you and Kennedy. During this dramatic encounter, you will have 15 minutes in real time to convince the President and someone very close to him (whose identity you will discover) that you are from the future and he will face certain death if he completes his journey to Dallas, Texas. In this conversation, be careful to use concrete facts and evidence. The President will not be easy to convince.

THE VILLAIN

If you successfully convince President Kennedy you are from the future and stop his journey to Dallas, you will save the time continuum. When you and your Guardians of Infinity are safely back in the Time Sphere you will receive a message from the evil mastermind behind the plot to assassinate President Kennedy. In the message you will discover the identity of the evil Highfather of the Brother and Sisterhood of the Abyss, the deadly cult behind the time disturbances.

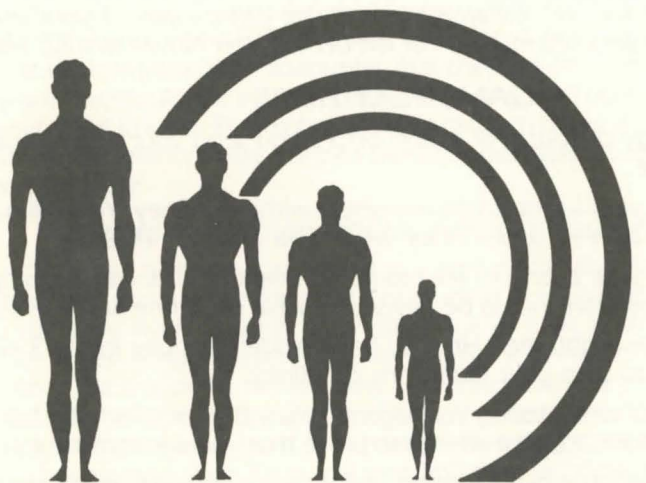
COLLAPSING THE TIME CONTINUUM

The time continuum will collapse and end the game if any of your Guardians of Infinity are killed in action or left behind after November 22, 1963.

GAME PLAY HINTS

1. Plan a strategy or course of action before you send your agents out of the Time Sphere.
2. Don't expect your agents to go anywhere without money. You will have to devise some plan to steal money when you arrive in 1963.
3. Don't expect your agents to see top government officials without proper credentials. Some plan should be devised to steal government credentials.
4. Beware of the Highfather. He may have hidden disciples in 1963 who will be looking to stop your Guardians of Infinity.
5. Be very careful when telling your agents to say they are from the future. Make sure you have sound evidence to prove that you are from the future.
6. If an agent fails on a given mission, it does not necessarily mean that all of the agents will fail there also. Utilizing a different agent and a new set of strategies, you may succeed in transforming past failure into success.
7. If you obtain credentials, and one of your agents is somewhere on assignment, it will be necessary for that agent to return to the Time Sphere to pick up their government credentials. Upon arriving back at the Sphere, your agents will automatically receive their credentials.

cooper's notes



TEMPUS-FRANGIT

INSTITUTE FOR TEMPORAL RESEARCH

January 7, 2087

We are out of time. The chronal crisis has reached a new and dangerous level. What started out as harmless flashes of past occurrences and situations has now intensified into serious time anomalies that are causing death and mass destruction when they appear.

Carl Czernak and I know the cause of the crisis. It was nearly a year ago that we traced the root of the disturbances to the latter part of 1963. Further study pinpointed the exact date . . . November 22, 1963. President John F. Kennedy's assassination was an event in history that should have never occurred. This tragic event triggered the disastrous chronal wave that has intensified over the 21st Century and now threatens to end our world.

Nearly nine months ago we made another shocking discovery. Clear evidence showed the existence of an unknown time traveler who entered 1963 and masterminded the assassination plot against Kennedy in an attempt to destroy the time continuum. The identity of this figure remains unknown. I am completely baffled by this presence. I have considered myself and Carl to be the leading temporal physicists of our time, and I have never been aware of anyone who could plan and execute a time journey. I am obsessed with discovering the identity of this evil force.

I am forced to risk everything I have worked for in my life for the sake of this mission. I have tried to be diplomatic, but my proposal to President Grant to embark on this journey was denied. I have had no choice but to plan the theft of the Time Sphere. It's time to take matters into my own hands. The end is very near and the world will not be saved unless I take this last chance. I have devoted my entire life to research, development, and experimentation designed to break the barriers of time. If I fail, at least I can go to whatever lies beyond this world with a clear conscience in the understanding that I did everything I could to save this dying world.

After much thought and careful deliberation, I have chosen five unique individuals to accompany me on this historic journey through time. This group has the skills, knowledge, guts, and talent that are essential to succeed. Iris Steel is a powerful, smart, and tough special agent who will be perfect for dangerous missions requiring dexterity and the special ability to "stay alive". She has excellent physical abilities and a raw anger and courage that sometimes lead her to act on the spur of the moment. I have never believed that a time journey would be totally safe, but I feel secure in the fact that Steel will be there in critical times of need.

Carl Czernak is my partner at Tempus Frangit. We have spent thousands of hours together creating the Time Sphere and there will always be a special bond between us. Although we have never been close friends, I know that Carl fully realizes what is at stake on this mission. He has earned the right to see the past for his years of devoted dedication to a science which he has helped discover.

William Stein is a strong choice because of his expertise in mid-twentieth century history. Stein is also the great-grandson of John F. Kennedy. His age could be a factor against him, but his knowledge of the time period will probably be a great aid.

Alexander Blue has been a close friend of mine for many years and I know that I can completely trust him. He is also very diplomatic, courteous, and even-tempered. I can only hope his levelheadedness and balance will keep me focused on my task as the pressure increases. I expect him to face some racial difficulty in 1963 and I hope he can accept this with the same open mind that is his trademark.

Lastly, my daughter Bridgette will journey back with me. She will be a valued member of my team because of her knowledge of 20th century history. More importantly, she has to go with me because I can't risk losing her if I leave her behind. If we are all going to die, then Bridgette and I will die together.

I am confident that I have assembled a competent crew with enough diverse skills to successfully perform the task at hand. However, I have to be honest with myself and realize that it will take skill as well as luck to save Kennedy. I will be responsible for sending these individuals on various missions designed to arrange a face-to-face meeting with President Kennedy. I wish I could leave the sphere, but I see myself as the manager of this mission. If there is one thing I have learned it is that nothing can be successful without proper attention to correct management. I have to be sure my agents know exactly where to go and what to say because they will not have the ability to use their mission manual once they leave the Sphere. I can't have them running all over the country proclaiming they are from the future or we will get nowhere. If a meeting with Kennedy is arranged I will leave the sphere to speak with him directly. That is what I am saving myself for.

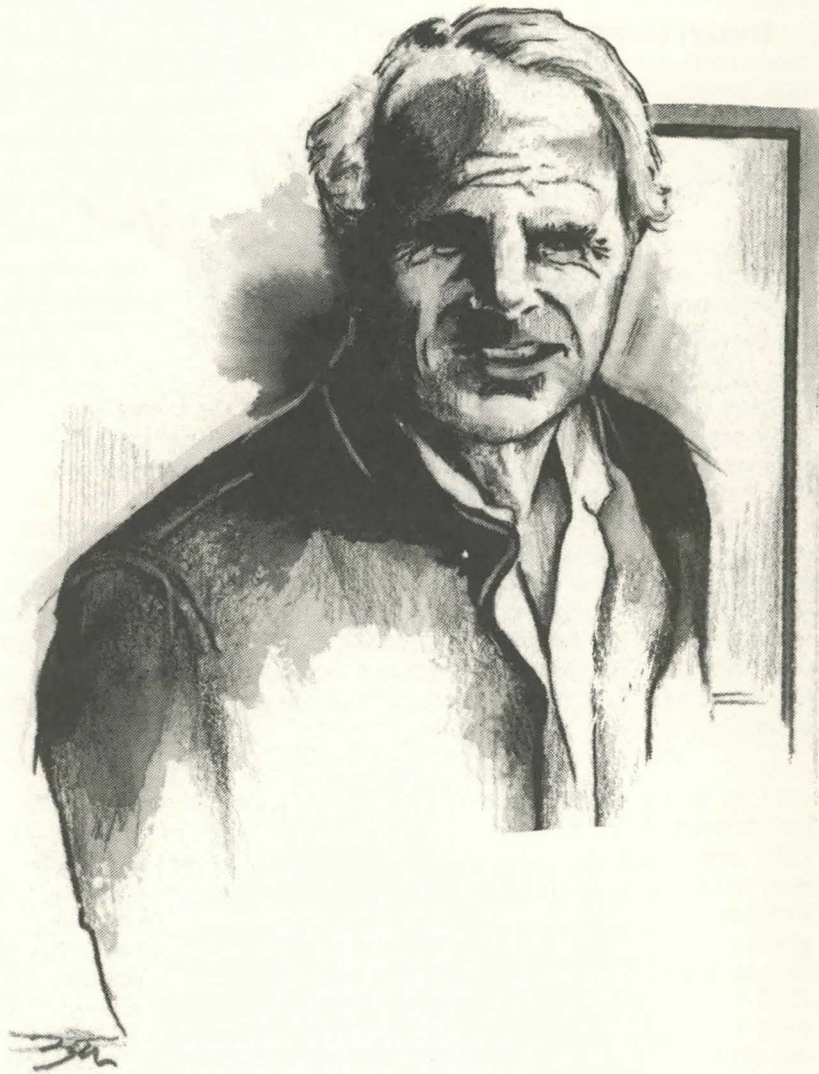
There are many obstacles that lie ahead and this will not be an easy journey. If I am lucky enough to get the Sphere back to 1963 I have to find some way to get money if I am going to send my agents anywhere. Also, I can't expect my people to see important U.S. officials without some type of government credentials which prove them legitimate. These are problems that I must take care of as soon as I arrive in 1963. I don't know how many times I have heard someone say, "It will be easy. We'll just go back and kill Oswald and therefore save Kennedy." I only wish it were that simple. In 2021 it was proven that Oswald was not the only gunman and may not have been an assassin at all. Although stopping Oswald may be one of my options in 1963, it will not directly save Kennedy. There are still other unknown gunmen to consider.

I have a sense of fear and doubt as I write this, but I am also feeling a great sense of purpose and adventure while making my final preparations. I know that if I can sit down and talk to Kennedy directly I can convince

him that I am there from the future to save his life. I have often wondered why my life has unfolded as it has, and now I know. Destiny is a rather strange thing.

Enough contemplating — It's time to go and fix the past!

Adam Cooper



William Stein, Ph.D.

Age: 64



Born: February 25, 2022

Hgt.: 5'10" **Wgt.:** 188 lbs.

Hair: Grey (was brown)

Eyes: Green

Marital Status: Single

High School Attended: Groton Prep School

Parents: Julie Kennedy Stein - born May 1, 1989 - died June 11, 2068
Simon Stein - born March 19, 1987 - died April 9, 2060

Grandmother: Caroline Kennedy
(daughter of John F. Kennedy)

Siblings: Patrick Stein - born October 7, 2014 -
died December 7, 2083

Suzanne Stein Clark - born February 18, 2026

Occupation: Professor of American History

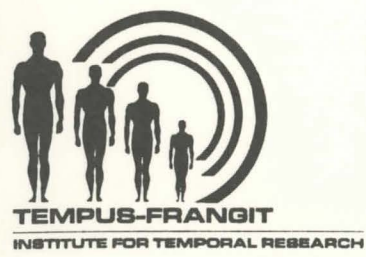
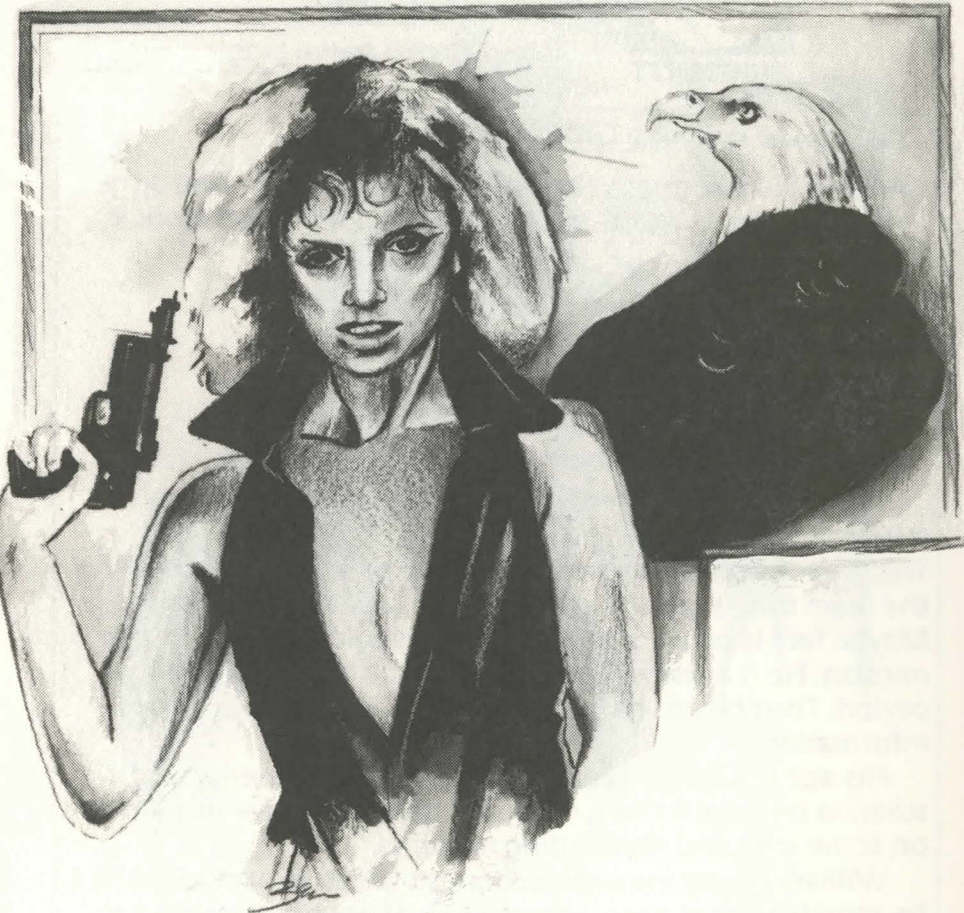
Notes:

This is very ironic. The great grandson of John F. Kennedy on the team that is going back in time to save the President's life. Maybe fate is on my side. William is a logical choice for this mission. He is a renowned expert on the Kennedy time period. Thus he can be relied upon for historical facts and information.

His age is a factor. I worry about William's energy and stamina because there is no doubt that I will have to send him on some long and demanding missions.

William is very intelligent, honest, talkative and social. But he sometimes has a tendency to talk at people instead of to them. He has taught far over 40 years and from habit assumes the person to whom he is talking knows less than he does. Because he is related to the Kennedys, he will pursue his missions with zeal and emotion. He may be especially useful in missions involving the Kennedy family.

Because of his ancestral ties to the Kennedys, I fear he may lose his objectivity and possibly reveal who he is to the wrong people. It's bound to be an emotional trip that will take a tremendous toll on him. I only hope he can control his emotions and keep this mission in perspective.



Iris Steel		
Age: 29	Born: April 14, 2057	
Occupation: Freelance mercenary		
Hgt.: 5'10"	Wgt.: 138 lbs.	Eyes: Grey
Hair: Brown	Marital Status: Single	

Freelance activities: Participated in covert operations against Labor Government in Australia - 2083
 Participated in top secret hostage retrieval mission, Republic of Guam - 2085

Parents: Orphan
 Adopted by Alan Steel, born September 25, 2030 - died January 8, 2074
 Patricia Keylan Steel born March 4, 2032 - died January 8, 2074
 Parents killed in a fire

Siblings: None

Hobbies: 3rd degree black belt in Shotokan Karate, hunting enthusiast.

High School Attended: Bouton High School

College: None

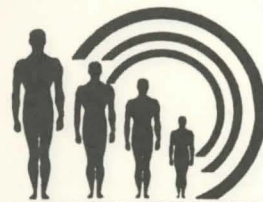
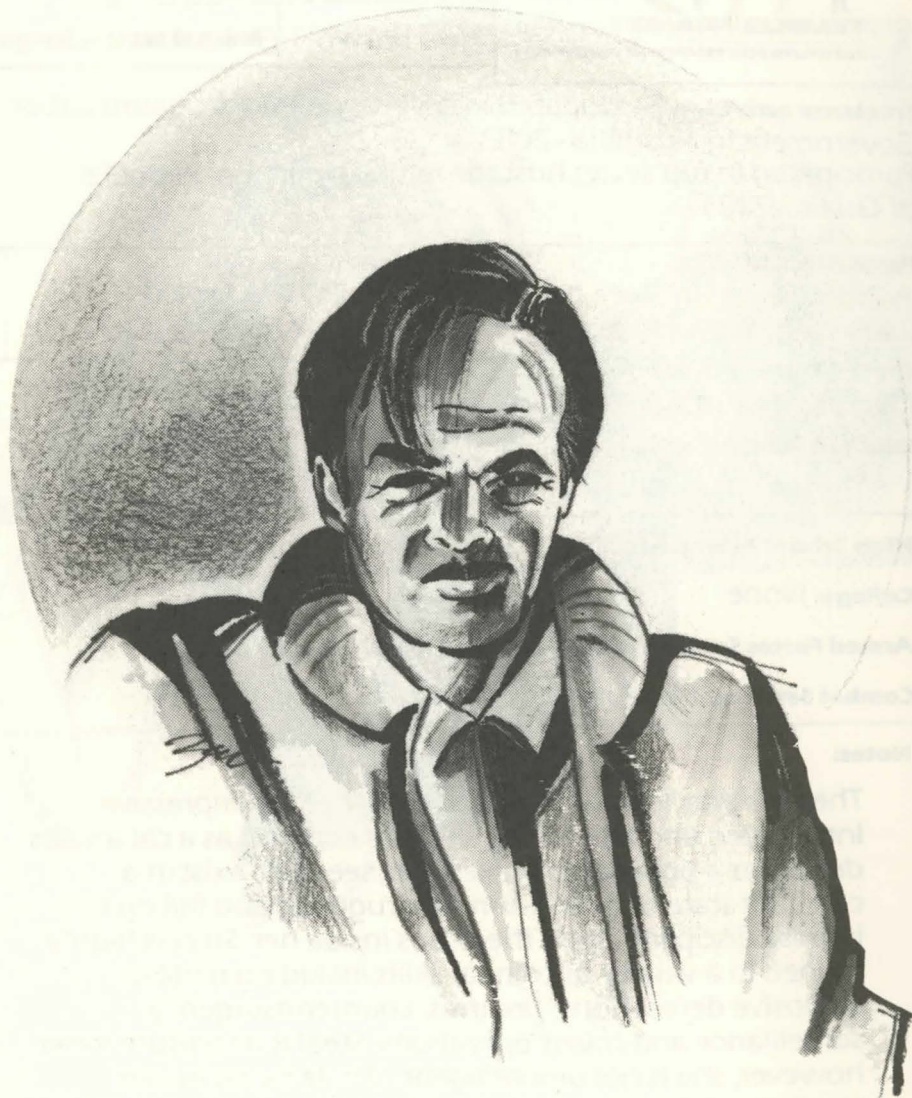
Armed Forces Services: 2075-2082 (Special Services)

Combat Services: Pan American War 2079-2082

Notes:

The files that Tempus Frangit has on her are impressive. Introverted and anti-social, she is as cunning as a cat and as deadly as a poisonous snake. Steel seems to exist in a constant state of inner turmoil, struggling and failing to impose discipline upon the chaos inside her. Steel is highly trained in a variety of combat skills including ninjitsu, explosive demolitions, firearms, counterinsurgency, surveillance and covert operations. Steel is a taciturn loner, however, she is not unintelligent. While by no means intellectual, her mastery of combat reveals a raw intelligence and resourcefulness in crisis situations.

I'll have to be careful where I use her. Her mood swings are fast and furious and she sometimes gets too carried away and becomes "trigger happy". For delicate and dangerous confrontations she will be perfect.



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Karol "Carl" Czernak

Age: 35

Born: June 27, 2052

Occupation: Time travel researcher

Hgt.: 5'7"

Wgt.: 136 lbs. **Eyes:** Blue

Hair: Brown

Marital Status: Single

Freelance activities:

Parents: Iravich Czernak - born March 5, 2022
Kira Czernak - born July 8, 2026

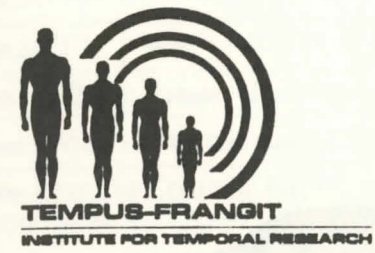
Siblings: None

Hobbies: Math and word puzzles,
chess and reading

Schooling: Smonostiada School in Czechoslovakia. B.S. Computer Science, B.S. Physics, Massachusetts Institute of Technology
Ph.D. Computer Science and Computer Engineering, Stanford University

Notes:

Carl Czernak is one of the most brilliant men that I have ever encountered. But in spite of that brilliance or perhaps because of it, he may not be an effective agent. Carl is argumentative and impatient. While he has a very analytical mind, he is not socially agile, since few people can speak on the same level as he. I hope he has the patience to cope with the frustrations we are bound to face on this mission. His accent could pose a problem, as people could be suspicious of an Eastern European talking about a plot to kill the President of the United States. I'll have to be careful about who I send him to see.



Bridgette Cooper		
Age: 19	Born: September 2, 2066	
Occupation: College student		
Hgt.: 5'5 1/2"	Wgt.: 117 lbs.	Eyes: Blue
Hair: Blonde/Brown		Marital Status: Single

Freelance activities:

Parents:
Adam Cooper - born April 1, 2039
Margaret Waters Cooper - born June 5, 2040 - died November 11, 2080

Siblings: None

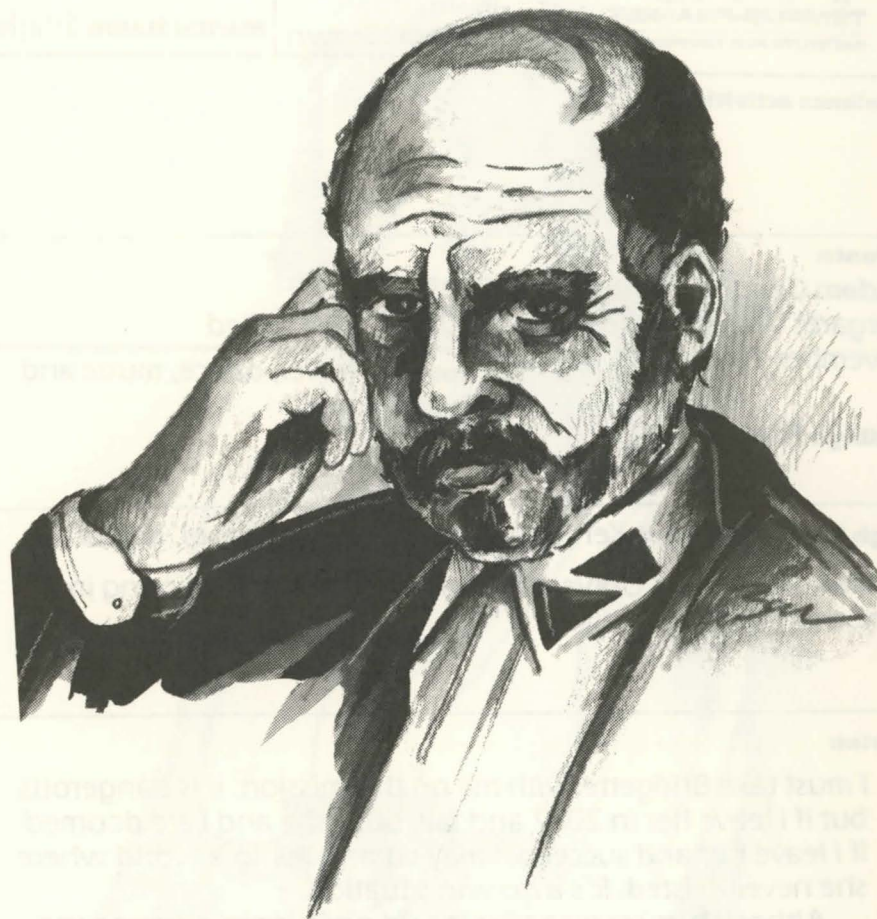
Hobbies: Travel, dance, music and photography.

High School Attended: Kennedy Memorial High School, Boston
College: St. Vincent University. Currently a junior majoring in American History

Notes:

I must take Bridgette with me on this mission. It is dangerous but if I leave her in 2087 and fail, both she and I are doomed. If I leave her and succeed, I may come back to a world where she never existed. It's a no win situation.

Although my reasons for including Bridgette among the mission team are personal, she is an asset to the team. Having grown up without a mother and with an often-absent father, she has become quite resourceful. Although she can be rebellious and argumentative, she has a keen intelligence and a solid background in 20th century history. Moreover, she is quite personable and will be very effective in missions involving social situations and gatherings. At the same time her informality and immaturity may make her inappropriate for missions requiring diplomacy and politics.



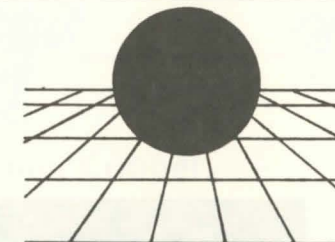
Alexander Blue **Age:** 46

Hgt.: 6'1" **Born:** August 27, 2039

Wgt.: 210 lbs. **Hair:** Grey/ balding

Eyes: Brown **Marital Status:** Married

Wife: Patricia Connor Blue
- born May 25, 2044



**UNITED NATIONS
2087**

Offspring: William Blue - born May 9, 2066
Elizabeth Blue - born April 30, 2068
James Blue - born October 27, 2071

Parents: David Blue - born March 16, 2010 - died January 3, 2079
Maxille Blue - born May 11, 2014

Siblings: Randall Blue - born September 15, 2035
Jeremy Blue - born October 22, 2041

High School: Mt. Havey Academy, Southbridge, Connecticut

College: B.A. Political Science, McGill University

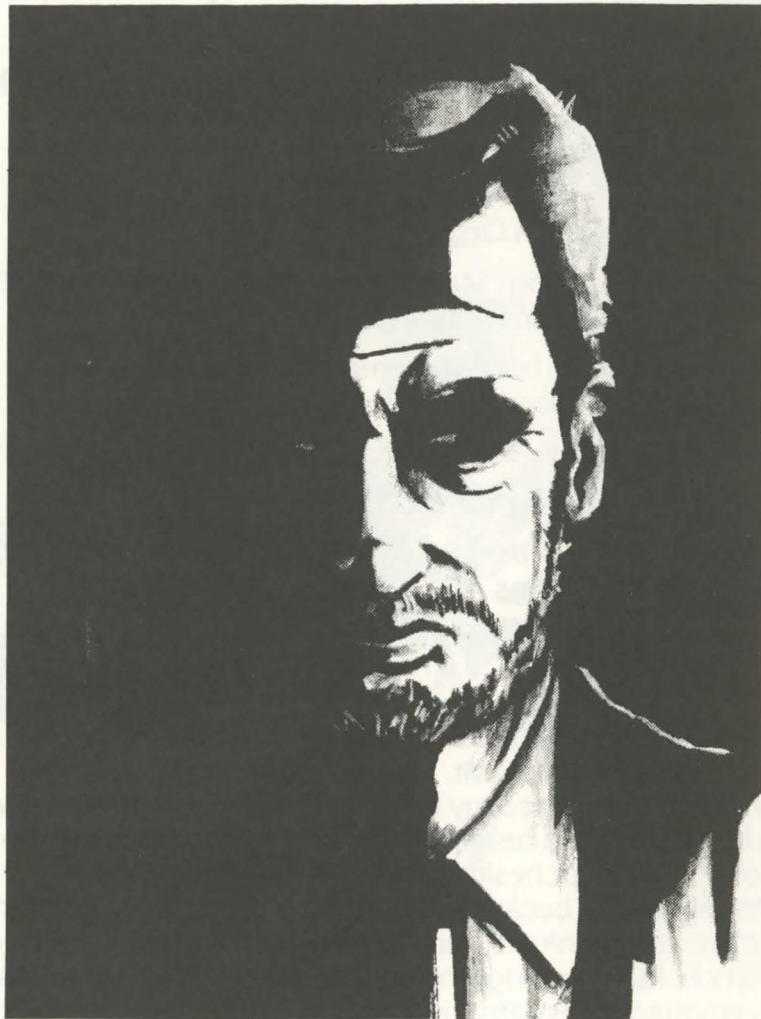
Occupation: Member of the United Kingdom diplomatic mission to the United Nations.

Hobbies: Reading mystery novels and watching holovids.

Notes:

Alex is an old and trusted friend I first met when I was a 17 year old attending the Mt. Havey Academy. Through the years he has remained my only consistent close friend. I want him on this mission because I know I can trust him to follow my orders without hesitation and because he will be extremely useful because of his strong diplomatic sense and ability to communicate and reason with others. Blue is fluent in French, Russian, English, Spanish, Arabic, Latin, Italian and sign language. Missions involving a foreign language will be ideal for him. He is highly persuasive and a good conversationalist.

Depending on his mission, his race could become a factor. While the civil rights movement made great advances in the 1960's, there was still a large amount of prejudice in the country. Alex has never had to face bigotry before and I don't think he fully recognizes the magnitude of this ugly problem.



THE VILLAIN

MEMO

TO: Steel, Stein, Czernak, Blue, Cooper

FROM: A. Cooper

SUBJECT: John F. Kennedy

DATE: January 7, 2087

The following essay is a short synopsis of the life of President John F. Kennedy. Although relatively short, this essay should give you some concrete background into his childhood, school years, and political career.

JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
1917-1963

John Fitzgerald Kennedy was the 35th President of the United States of America. He was elected to the office at the age of 43 and held the distinction of being the youngest President ever elected. Kennedy was also the first Roman Catholic to be elected President.

John F. Kennedy "J.F.K." or "Jack" was born on May 29, 1917 in Brookline, Massachusetts, a suburb of Boston. His father was Joseph P. Kennedy Sr., a strong-willed businessman who became a multimillionaire. Joe Kennedy was the youngest man elected to the Presidency of Columbia Bank when he was 28 years old. He later became the head of the Securities and Exchange Commission and later, the U.S. Ambassador to Great Britain under President Franklin D. Roosevelt. John Kennedy's mother was Rose Fitzgerald Kennedy, a strong-willed, committed, and deeply religious mother.

The Kennedy family consisted of nine children. The oldest son was Joseph Kennedy, Jr. (1915-1944) who was killed in action during World War II. Rosemary was the next child born in 1918. Rosemary suffered from mental retardation. John Kennedy was born in 1917 followed by Kathleen, born in 1920. Tragically, she was killed in a plane crash in Europe in 1948. The children that followed were Eunice born in 1921, Patricia born in 1924, Robert (1925-1968), Jean born in 1928, and Edward (Ted) born in 1932.

John "Jack" Kennedy attended prep school at Choate School in Wallingford, Connecticut. After his graduation, he attended Princeton University for a short time and then entered Harvard University in 1936. While at Harvard, Kennedy wrote a thesis on various issues of British foreign policy in the 1930's. This thesis was expanded upon and later became a book titled Why England Slept. The book was published in 1940, the year Kennedy graduated from Harvard, and it became a best seller.

With a war closing in on America in 1941, John Kennedy joined the U.S. Navy. He entered the Navy as a lieutenant junior grade, but soon became commander of a PT boat on active duty in the Solomon Islands in the South

Pacific. In 1943, the boat Kennedy commanded, the PT-109, was struck by the Japanese and sunk. Kennedy's leadership saved his crew. He swam for over 15 hours guiding his men along the way to a deserted island. For several days he swam long, desperate journeys from island to island in search of food or help for his men. While on the island he carved an S.O.S. help message on the shell of a coconut. This shell was given to an island native who carried it by small boat to an Australian shore watcher who called for help. The PT-109 party was rescued and John Kennedy won the Navy and Marine Corps Medal for heroism. This trying episode took its toll on Kennedy. During the PT-109 episode he injured his back seriously and contracted malaria. Kennedy's discharge from the service came in 1945 and with the death of his brother Joe, Jack Kennedy found himself as the eldest son and a potential political candidate.

In 1946, John Kennedy ran for a Boston-based seat in the U.S. House of Representatives. Kennedy campaigned very seriously and spent countless hours in personal appearances and speeches. Kennedy won and became a Massachusetts Congressman at the age of 29. He was re-elected in 1948 and 1950 due to his strong stance on backing social legislation that benefited his working class constituency.

In 1952, Kennedy challenged Republican incumbent Henry Cabot Lodge for the Senate. Again, after running a powerful campaign taken directly to the people, Kennedy won in an upset victory.

On September 12, 1953 Kennedy married Jacqueline Bouvier. With J.F.K. noted as a very eligible bachelor, this wedding commanded a great deal of media and public attention.

Kennedy's first years in the Senate were basically ineffective due to his back injuries which had taken a turn for the worse. Kennedy underwent very dangerous surgery in 1954 and 1955 for his spine. On both occasions, as doctors feared him near death, last rites of the Catholic Church were administered. He rallied both times and slowly began the process of rehabilitation. During his recuperation, Kennedy worked on a book that outlined the lives of courageous American political leaders. The book, titled **Profiles In Courage**, was published in 1956 and won a Pulitzer Prize for biography in 1957. The success of this book brought Kennedy even more into the public eye and would become a major factor in his move toward the Presidency.

In 1956, at the age of 39, Kennedy set out for the Democratic Vice-Presidential nomination. Kennedy's bid fell short, but his speech at the convention enthused the country and made him a national political figure and Presidential hopeful for 1960.

In 1957, Kennedy set his sights on the Presidency. He made over 150 speeches that year to different organizations. Also that year his first child, Caroline, was born. In 1958 he made over 200 speeches and easily won re-election to the Senate. Throughout 1959 Kennedy remained in the public eye and at the beginning of 1960, he officially announced his candidacy. Kennedy's main competitors for the democratic nomination were Senator Hubert

Humphrey of Minnesota, Senator Stuart Symington of Missouri, and Senate majority leader Lyndon B. Johnson.

Through a popular and victorious primary season, Kennedy went to the 1960 Democratic Convention and secured the nomination on the first ballot. Kennedy chose Lyndon Johnson as his running mate because of Johnson's popularity in the southern states. Two weeks later, the Republicans nominated Vice-President Richard Nixon as their candidate, and the battle was on. Also, in 1960, John F. Kennedy Jr. was born and the candidate was a father once more.

Thanks in large part to Kennedy's charisma, which was portrayed to the American public through television, he took his message to the people. His "New Frontier" would bring the nation out of its economic slump and progress the country further. In one of the closest elections of all time, Kennedy won by 113,000 votes. He was inaugurated on January 20, 1961 and the statement "ask not what your country can do for you—ask what you can do for your country" was born. Kennedy had become the new hope for the nation.

Kennedy formed a strong and committed Cabinet consisting of Vice President Lyndon Johnson, Secretary of State Dean Rusk, Secretary of the Treasury Douglas Dillon, Secretary of Defense Robert McNamara, Attorney General Robert Kennedy, Postmaster General J. Edward Day (1961-1963) John Gronowski (1963), Secretary of the Interior Stewart Udall, Secretary of Agriculture Orville Freeman, Secretary of Commerce Luther Hodges, Secretary of Labor Arthur Goldberg (1961-1972) Willard Wirtz (1962-1963), and Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare Abraham Ribicoff (1961-1962) Anthony Celebrezze (1962-1963). This staff formed the backbone of the entire Kennedy administration. Their intelligence and talents were clearly recognizable and they were referred to as "the best and the brightest".

In April 1961, only two months after his term began, Kennedy decided to lend support to the Cuban exiles in the Bay of Pigs invasion against communist Cuba. The plan was poorly executed and it failed terribly. Although originally planned under the Eisenhower administration, Kennedy took full blame for its failure and the American public began to question Kennedy's experience.

During his years in the White House, Kennedy tried to enact several economic and social programs that had to pass through Congress. Some of them passed such as the liberalizing of social security benefits, the increase of the minimum wage, the establishment of the Peace Corps, manpower retraining, housing bills for depressed areas, and temporary unemployment compensation. Other proposals were turned down by the highly Republican Congress including medical care for the elderly under social security, creation of the department of urban affairs, and aid to education.

Personally the President was popular, but his programs and plans were having difficulties coming to fruition. Some of the more important bills that Kennedy fought to have enacted during his administration were massive cuts

to individual and corporate taxes and his civil rights legislation reforming the rights of blacks in society. Sadly, Kennedy never saw this important legislation pass. It was left for President Lyndon Johnson to push through in 1964 and 1965.

In June of 1961 Kennedy met for the first time with Soviet leader Nikita Khrushchev in Vienna. The meeting didn't go well for Kennedy. The Soviet leader tried to overpower Kennedy and bring his inexperience to light. Kennedy held firm but the meeting served to harden Soviet-American relations, especially after the Bay of Pigs invasion.

Relations grew further apart when Khrushchev threatened to sign a treaty with East Germany that would give the East Germans direct control over western access routes to Berlin. Kennedy protested this proposed treaty and held firm in his stance. The treaty was never signed but the Soviets responded by erecting a large wall between West and East Berlin. The Berlin Wall became a symbol of the deteriorating relations between the United States and Soviet Union.

In October, 1962 the Kennedy administration faced their greatest obstacle and threat to United States security. It was to become known as the "Cuban Missile Crisis". It was rumored and then confirmed that the Soviets were constructing offensive nuclear missile sites on the island of Cuba. Kennedy saw this as a direct threat to the United States and a provocative move toward war by the Soviet Union. During several days of intensive debate among the President's cabinet, it was decided that a U.S. naval blockade against all shipments of offensive weapons to Cuba was the best course of action. The blockade offered a peaceful solution to the problem and showed Kennedy's intent to solve the crisis without war. In a secret letter to Kennedy known as the "knot of war" letter, Khrushchev withdrew the weapons and the U.S. promised it would not attack Cuba. The crisis had passed. America stood on the brink of nuclear war and Kennedy and his cabinet received praise for their commitment and composure.

The Cold War period began to end in 1963 when the Soviet Union and United States signed the Nuclear Test Ban Treaty. This treaty barred atmospheric testing of nuclear weapons. This was a great victory for the Kennedy administration, but it didn't mellow Kennedy's stance on communism. He continued to bolster American defenses and increase aid to South Vietnam, where revolutionary forces were battling. By November, 1963 16,000 U.S. military troop members were in Vietnam. This was the beginning of the Vietnam War which escalated during the Johnson administration.

On November 22, 1963 during a campaign motorcade trip through Dallas, Texas, President Kennedy was assassinated when bullets struck him in the back and head. Much controversy still exists as to the identity of the assassins and the number of gunmen involved. In 1963 the Warren Commission stated that Lee Harvey Oswald was the only assassin and no plot existed, but in 2021, a presidential commission re-opened the case and came to new conclusions on the assassination. The Lambert commission concluded that there was more than one gunman involved in the shooting. Shots came from the

Texas School Book Depository, the grassy knoll, and possibly the Records Building. Although it can't be proven who fired the fatal bullet at Kennedy, it is now known that it was not Lee Harvey Oswald. If Oswald was even a gunman, he did not fire the fatal shot from the Texas School Book Depository. The origin of the plot to assassinate President Kennedy was never discovered. Several stories have circulated over the last century but it is still not clear who was behind the murder.

The Kennedy years were often referred to as "Camelot" because of the high hope and youthful vision of the nation's leadership. Young President Kennedy and his beautiful wife Jacqueline portrayed a dashing image of popularity transcending normal political lines. The country shared in the enthusiasm and optimism of their President and America had a bright outlook toward the future. Today, President Kennedy lies in rest at Arlington National Cemetery. An eternal flame burns over his grave. This flame is a remembrance of a special man and a special time long ago when difficult social, economic, and political issues were faced and challenged by an intelligent, passionate, and committed leader known as John F. Kennedy. His legend may never be equaled.

MEMO

TO: Steel, Stein, Blue, Czernak, Cooper

FROM: A. Cooper

SUBJECT: Kennedy Administration Time Line

DATE: January 7, 2087

The following pages consists of a chronology of the Kennedy years in Washington. These major events may prove useful for your missions.

Chronology of the Kennedy Years

1960

- Jan. 2** Senator John F. Kennedy announces his candidacy for the Democratic presidential nomination
- July 13** Kennedy wins the Democratic nomination on the first ballot at the convention in Los Angeles.
Lyndon Johnson is selected as the vice presidential nominee.
- Nov. 8** In one of the narrowest presidential elections in American history, John Kennedy defeats Richard Nixon by 113,057 votes.

1961

- Jan. 20** John Kennedy is inaugurated as the 35th President of the United States. He is the youngest elected President in history.
- March 1** Kennedy establishes the International Peace Corps.
- March 13** Kennedy proposes a ten year, \$20 billion program of social and economic development between the U.S. and Latin America. Kennedy names the proposal, the Alliance for Progress.
- March 28** Kennedy announces the beginnings of a program to rapidly strengthen U.S. military forces.
- April 17** CIA-trained Cuban exiles begin The Bay of Pigs invasion.
- April 20** The Cuban exiles are routed by the armies of Fidel Castro.
- May 5** Alan Shepard makes the first U.S. manned suborbital flight.
- May 25** Kennedy calls for a manned lunar landing by 1970.
- June 3-4** Kennedy and Krushchev hold an unsuccessful summit in Vienna.
Kennedy tells Krushchev, "it's going to be a cold winter."
- June 9** President Ngo Dinh Diem requests U.S. troops be sent to South Vietnam to train that nation's army.
- July 5** Theodore White's **The Making of the President, 1960** is published.
- Aug. 13** East Germany begins construction of the Berlin wall.

- Aug. 18-21** Kennedy dispatches Vice President Johnson to Berlin to affirm U.S. commitment to that city.
- Sept. 5** Kennedy announces the U.S. will resume underground nuclear testing.
- Nov. 3** General Maxwell Taylor reports that U.S. military, economic and political intervention can lead to a communist defeat without American involvement in the Vietnam war.
- Dec. 15** Kennedy pledges U.S. assistance to maintain the independence of South Vietnam.
- Dec. 20** The New York Times reports that 2,000 American troops are stationed in Vietnam as combat instructors.

1962

- Feb. 3** Kennedy orders a nearly complete end to American trade with Cuba
- Feb. 20** John Glenn becomes the first American to orbit the earth.
- March 2** Kennedy announces the U.S. will resume atmospheric nuclear tests.
- June 5** The Supreme Court outlaws an official New York State school prayer.
- July-Aug.** Martin Luther King Jr. leads a series of unsuccessful demonstrations in Albany, GA, for the purpose of integrating that state's public facilities.
- Oct. 1** Federal troops quash riots and arrest 200 people as James Meredith enrolls as the first black student at the University of Mississippi.
- Oct. 14** U.S. spy planes photograph evidence of Soviet offensive missiles being assembled in Cuba.
- Oct. 16** EXCOM, the President's special bipartisan policy committee convenes to discuss options for dealing with the Cuban missile crisis.
- Oct. 22** Kennedy announces a "quarantine of Cuba", for the purpose of forcing the removal of the Soviet missiles.
- Oct. 28** The Soviets agree to dismantle and withdraw the missiles under U.S. supervision.
- Nov. 6** Richard Nixon loses his California gubernatorial race by 500,000 votes to Edmund Brown, and announces to the press, "You won't have Dick Nixon to kick around anymore." Edward Kennedy is elected to the U.S. Senate.
- Nov. 20** The U.S. lifts its blockade of Cuba.
- Nov. 24** The Pentagon awards the F-111 fighter/bomber contract to General Dynamics.

1963

- Jan. 24** Kennedy proposes a \$13.6 billion tax cut to be spread over a three year period.
- Jan. 26** The Senate Permanent Investigations Subcommittee begins an inquiry into the F-111 or TFX contract award.

-
- April 2** The Southern Christian Leadership Conference begins a major integration campaign in Birmingham, Alabama.
- May 12** Kennedy dispatches federal troops to bases in Alabama to be on hand in the event the riots sparked by civil rights demonstrations become more violent.
- June 10** Kennedy delivers a major policy address at American University, calling for a re-examination of the Cold War and announcing the beginnings of new test ban negotiations in Moscow. It is hailed as one of Kennedy's finest addresses.
- June 11** Blacks enroll at the University of Alabama despite the protests of Governor George Wallace.
- June 12** Mississippi NAACP official Medgar Evers is murdered in the front yard of his house.
- June 17** The Supreme Court prohibits the use of the Lord's Prayer and Bible readings in public schools.
- June 19** Kennedy calls on Congress to enact extensive civil rights legislation.
- June 26** While visiting West Berlin Kennedy delivers his famous "Ich bin ein Berliner" speech.
- July 25** The U.S., U.S.S.R. and Great Britain sign the nuclear test ban treaty.
- Aug. 24** Vietnam Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge receives a State Department cable stating that the U.S. can no longer tolerate Ngo Dinh Nhu's influence in the Diem regime.
- Aug. 28** Martin Luther King delivers his famous "I have a dream" speech.
- Nov. 1** South Vietnam's President Diem is killed in a coup staged by dissident generals in the Vietnamese army.
- Nov. 22** President Kennedy is assassinated in Dallas. Lyndon Johnson becomes the 36th President of the United States.
- Nov. 24** Jack Ruby kills Oswald in Dallas on live television.
- Nov. 29** Johnson establishes the Warren Commission to investigate the Kennedy assassination.

President Kennedy's Schedule

November 15, 1963 - November 22, 1963

Friday, November 15, 1963

President Kennedy was in New York City to address the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations (AFL-CIO) at the Americana Hotel. The President appeared at 11:00 a.m. Over 5,000 delegates and guests were on hand. Following the AFL-CIO address, President Kennedy travelled down the block to the Hilton Hotel where he made a surprise visit to the National Convention of the Catholic Youth Organization. The President arrived at 11:40 a.m. and over 5,000 delegates and clergymen were on hand to greet him. Following the CYO convention, Kennedy left New York on Air Force One and flew to Palm Beach Florida. In Florida, President Kennedy met Congressman Torbert "Torby" Macdonald, the President's friend and former Harvard roommate, who accompanied the President's party to the Kennedy family home in Palm Beach where they spent the weekend.

November 16, 1963

Early in the day, President Kennedy inspected the new Army-Navy-Air Force Strike Command Headquarters. Afterward, the President flew 93 miles to Cape Canaveral (later named Cape Kennedy) and watched the firing of a Polaris missile. Later, Kennedy returned to his Florida home in Palm Beach, where he spent the rest of the day with Torby Macdonald and Dave Powers. The trio watched football on television paying particular interest to the Navy vs. Duke game.

Sunday, November 17, 1963

On Sunday the President spent his day quietly relaxing at his home. The majority of the day was again spent with Torby Macdonald and Dave Powers, watching football and talking about old times. The Chicago Bears vs. the Green Bay Packers game was the highlight of the day. Later in the evening the President watched the film "Tom Jones" and enjoyed it very much.

Monday, November 18, 1963

Monday was a busy day, with the President campaigning in Florida. The President appeared in a motorcade in Tampa with Macdonald and made three speeches throughout the day. From Tampa, Kennedy and Macdonald travelled to Miami where the President was the main speaker at the Inter-American Press Association dinner. The President left Florida on Air Force One later in the evening and arrived back in Washington shortly after 1:00 a.m.

Tuesday, November 19, 1963

The President arrived at the Oval Office early on Tuesday and briefly spoke with his personal secretary, Evelyn Lincoln. His first appointment of the day was with Senator Everett Dirksen who brought with him a delegation from the Poultry and Egg National Board. The delegation presented the President with his annual Thanksgiving turkey. This appointment was followed by others including the U.S. Ambassador to Indonesia, Harold Joue and Press Secretary Pierre Salinger, who was preparing to leave for a trip to Hawaii and Japan. After a swim with Dave Powers, lunch and a nap, the President returned to his office to catch up on paperwork. As night arrived, his appointments continued. The President had meetings with the Honorable Roger Hilsmen, the Honorable James Bell, Mr. Richard Helms, Special Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs, McGeorge Bundy; and the Chairman of the President's Council for Economic Advisors, Walter Heller. After Kennedy's final meeting he took his children for a swim, had dinner and returned to his study for an evening of paperwork and reading.

Wednesday, November 20, 1963

The President's day began with an 8:45 a.m. legislative leadership breakfast with Senator Mike Mansfield, Senator Hubert Humphrey, Senator George Smathers, and Congressmen Carl Albert and Hale Boggs. At 9:15 a.m. the President met with Undersecretary of the Treasury Henry Fowler and at 9:38 he greeted three high school students from Berlin, Germany. At 9:42 the President met a delegation of tank officers who awarded him the Eighth Armored Division Citation. At 9:48 Kennedy again met with Senator Smathers and Larry O'Brien on legislative strategy. Later, President Kennedy met with Angier Duke and the U.S. Ambassador to Sierre Leone, Albert Carnahan. Afterward, the President met with his science advisor Jerry Wiesner, who introduced a delegation of American scientists just back from the Geneva Conference on space communications. Democratic National Chairman John Bailey arrived with a group of five entertainers, including Lena Horne, to meet President Kennedy. This appointment was followed by a meeting with Special Assistant for Cultural Affairs Richard Goodwin, who escorted seven Latin American intellectuals to meet the President. Shortly before lunch, Jim Reed, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, arrived to update Kennedy on the status of a real estate deal Reed was arranging for the President. After the meeting Kennedy and Dave Powers had lunch and took a swim. The President retired for a nap and returned to the Oval Office in the mid-afternoon. Ambassadorial appointments continued, with Carl Rowan, U.S. Ambassador to Finland and Douglas Henderson, U.S. Ambassador to Bolivia. The President then stopped to talk with Evelyn Lincoln and her visiting aunt, Mrs. Nettie Carlson. After posing for pictures, the President met with Secretary of State Dean Rusk and Undersecretary of State George Ball. After the meeting the President changed his clothes and went to the Judicial Reception in the mansion. Over 565 guests attended the reception, including the President's brother, Attorney

General Robert Kennedy, and his wife, Ethel. Among the many people the President spoke with that night are Supreme Court Justices Byron White, Arthur Goldberg and William Douglas and his wife Joannie, DNC Chairman John Bailey, Major General Ted Clifton, Naval Captain Tazewell Shepard, U.S. Air Force Aide Brigadier General Godfrey McHugh, close friend Barney Ross and the Secretary of the Treasury Douglas Dillon and his wife Phyllis. The President retired after the reception and did not attend the birthday party for Robert Kennedy, celebrated at RFK's home, Hickory Hill. Robert Kennedy's guest list was made up of sixty friends including Undersecretary of the Navy, Red Fay, Byron White, Ken O'Donnell and Larry O'Brien.

*The President made seven phone calls to his brother Robert on Tuesday, November 19 and Wednesday, November 20.

Thursday, November 21, 1963

The President rose on Thursday morning, had breakfast and spent some time with his children, before heading to the executive wing of the White House at 9:45 a.m. During the next hour, the President telephoned his brother Robert Kennedy and finished up some last minute paperwork and correspondence. After meeting briefly with Ted Reardon and Ken O'Donnell, it was time to leave for Texas. At 10:45 a.m. the President headed for Andrews Air Force base. Air Force One lifted off at 11:05 for Texas and during the trip Kennedy did paperwork and talked with Ken O'Donnell, Larry O'Brien. At 2:30 p.m. central standard time, Air Force One touched down in San Antonio, Texas, where the President was met by Vice President Johnson and Texas Governor John Connally. The President's party then proceeded by motorcade through San Antonio. At 3:48 p.m., the Presidential party returned to Air Force One and departed for Houston. On the short flight, the President changed his suit and spoke with Texas Congressman Albert Thomas. Upon landing in Houston, the President set forth on a motorcade through the city. Following the motorcade, the President arrived at the Rice Hotel in Houston where he relaxed until his speech at the testimonial for Congressman Albert Thomas in the Houston Coliseum. The Presidential party left the testimonial at 9:30 p.m. and headed for Air Force One. At 11:07 p.m. Air Force One landed at Carswell Air Force Base outside of Fort Worth. From here the President and staff traveled to Fort Worth's Texas Hotel where they retired for the evening.

Friday, November 22, 1963

On the last day of his life, President Kennedy rose at 7:30 a.m., showered, shaved, had a light breakfast and read some newspapers. He left his hotel room and briefly stopped to speak to Evelyn Lincoln and her relative Jo Ingram and Ingram's cousin. He left the hotel and crossed Eighth Street to address the large crowd gathered there. After his speech, the President attended a Chamber of Commerce Breakfast in his honor. At 11:10 the President and First Lady retired to their suite and phoned former Vice President John

Nance Garner to wish him a happy ninety-fifth birthday. At 11:23 the President and Mrs. Kennedy boarded Air Force One for the short flight to Dallas. The flight to Love Field in Dallas was approximately thirteen minutes in length, with the plane touching down at 11:38 a.m. The motorcade through Dallas began shortly after their arrival, and President and Mrs. Kennedy were accompanied in their limousine by the Governor and Mrs. Connally. At 12:30 p.m., President Kennedy was struck by assassin's bullets. He was pronounced dead at 1:00 p.m. central standard time, at Parkland Memorial Hospital in Dallas, Texas.

MEMO

TO: Steel, Stein, Blue, Czernak, Cooper

FROM: A. Cooper

DATE: January 7, 2087

SUBJECT: Who I will send you to see in your missions

Obviously there have to be some limitations as to the people I will propose to send you to see when we arrive in 1963. After careful deliberation with William Stein, I have narrowed my list of potential individuals I will send you to meet with to the people on the following pages. I firmly believe if we focus our attention on these people, we will have our best chance for success in saving the life of President Kennedy. I've broken this list up and structured the individuals into groups. Each of the persons listed has some important relationship to President Kennedy or the assassination plot.

KENNEDY FAMILY MEMBERS

- Joseph Kennedy, Sr. — President Kennedy's father
- Rose Fitzgerald Kennedy — President Kennedy's mother
- Jacqueline Kennedy — President Kennedy's wife
- Robert Kennedy — Attorney General, Brother of President Kennedy
- Ethel Kennedy — Wife of Robert Kennedy
- Edward Kennedy — Senator, Brother of President Kennedy
- Joan Kennedy — Wife of Senator Edward Kennedy
- Eunice Shriver — Sister of President Kennedy
- Sargent Shriver — Husband of Eunice and Director of the Peace Corps
- Pat Lawford — Sister of President Kennedy
- Peter Lawford — Husband of Pat and famous actor
- Ann Gargan — Niece of Joseph and Rose Kennedy

CABINET MEMBERS

- Willard Wirtz — Secretary of Labor
- Luther Hodges — Secretary of Commerce
- Stewart Udall — Secretary of the Interior
- Orville Freeman — Secretary of Agriculture

VICE PRESIDENT'S STAFF

- Lyndon B. Johnson — Vice President of the United States
- Walter Jenkins — Assistant to the Vice President

WHITE HOUSE STAFF

- Ken O'Donnell — Presidential Appointments Secretary
- Dave Powers — White House Special Assistant
- Larry O'Brien — Special assistant to the President
- Evelyn Lincoln — President Kennedy's Personal Secretary
- Tish Baldrige — Social Secretary to Jacqueline Kennedy
- Mary Gallagher — Personal Secretary to Jacqueline Kennedy
- Maude Shaw — Nanny to the Kennedy Children
- Pierre Salinger — Presidential Press Secretary
- Christine Camp — Secretary to Pierre Salinger
- Andrew Hatcher — Associate Press Secretary
- Malcolm Kilduff — Assistant Press Secretary
- Merriman Smith — Associated Press White House Correspondent
- Theodore Sorensen — Special Counsel to the President
- Arthur Schlesinger, Jr. — Special Assistant to the President
- Angier Duke — Chief of Protocol
- Bill Greer — White House Chauffeur

STATE DEPARTMENT

- Dean Rusk — Secretary of State
- Averell Harriman — Undersecretary of State
- George Ball — Assistant Secretary of State
- Abe Chayes — Special Advisor to the State Department
- Michael Forrestal — Presidential Assistant for Far Eastern Affairs
- Carl Kaysen — Deputy Special Assistant for National Security
- William Sullivan — Special assistant to the Undersecretary for National Affairs
- Tom Hughes — Director of Intelligence and Research

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

- Douglas Dillon — Secretary of the Treasury
- Henry Fowler — Undersecretary of the Treasury

DEFENSE DEPARTMENT

- Robert McNamara — Secretary of Defense
- John McNaughton — General Counsel of the Department of Defense
- Roswell Gilpatric — Deputy Secretary of Defense
- Arthur Sylvester — Assistant Secretary of Defense
- Adam Yarmolinsky — Special Assistant to the Secretary of Defense

JUSTICE DEPARTMENT

- Robert Kennedy — Attorney General
- William Orrick — Deputy Attorney General in Charge of Anti-Trust
- Ramsey Clark — Head of Lands Division
- Archibald Cox — U.S. Solicitor General
- Harris Wofford — Presidential Advisor on Civil Rights

NAVAL DEPARTMENT

- Paul "Red" Fay — Undersecretary of the Navy and friend of the President
- Jim Reed — Assistant Secretary of the Navy and friend of the President

PEACE CORPS

- Sargent Shriver — Director of the Peace Corps, Brother-in-law of President Kennedy
- Richard Goodwin — Director of International Peace Corps Secretariat

ECONOMIC ADVISORY COMMITTEE

- Walter Heller — Chairman of the Council of Economic Affairs
- James Tobin — Member of the Council for Economic Advisors

SUPREME COURT

- Earl Warren — Chief of U.S. Supreme Court
- William O. Douglas — Supreme Court Justice

U.S. AMBASSADORS

- Adlai Stevenson — U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations
- Albert Carnahan — U.S. Ambassador to Sierra Leone
- Douglas Henderson — U.S. Ambassador to Bolivia
- Harold Joue — U.S. Ambassador to Indonesia
- William Mahoney — U.S. Ambassador to Ghana
- Carl Rowan — U.S. Ambassador to Finland

MEMBERS OF THE SENATE

- Mike Mansfield — Senate Majority Leader (D) Montana
- Everett Dirksen — Senate Minority Leader (R) Illinois
- Hubert Humphrey — Senator (D) Minnesota
- Ralph Yarborough — Senator (D) Texas
- Edward Kennedy — Senator (D) Massachusetts, Brother of President Kennedy

SECRET SERVICE

- James Rowley — Director of the Secret Service
- Clint Hill — Secret Service Agent
- Ham Brown — Secret Service Agent at the Hyannis Port Compound

RANDOM GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS

WASHINGTON

- Jerry Wiesner — Special assistant to the President for Science and Technology
- John Bailey — Chairman of the Democratic National Committee
- James Bell — Federal District Judge
- J. Edgar Hoover — Director of the F.B.I.
- Richard Bissel — Director of Plans, C.I.A.
- Brigadier General Godfrey McHugh — Air Force Aide to President Kennedy
- Thomas "Hale" Boggs — Congressional House Majority Whip

TEXAS

- John Connally — Governor of Texas
- George Christian — Aide to Governor Connally

RANDOM PERSONS

WASHINGTON

- Lady Bird Johnson — Wife of Vice President Johnson
- Anita Fay — Wife of Red Fay
- Barney Ross — Member of the President's Council on Juvenile Delinquency. Close friend of the President
- Jim Swindal — Pilot of Air Force One (The President's jet)
- Dr. George Burkley — President Kennedy's Personal Physician
- Dr. John Walsh — Jacqueline Kennedy's Personal Physician
- Joannie Douglas — Wife of Justice William Douglas
- Nettie Carlson — Evelyn Lincoln's aunt

NEW YORK

- Theodore White — Historian and Journalist
- Lem Billings — Close friend of President Kennedy

LONDON

- Lee Radziwill — Sister of Jacqueline Kennedy

HYANNIS PORT

- Rita Dallah — Nurse of Mr. Joseph Kennedy, Sr.
- Dora Lawrence — Housemaid of the Kennedy's Hyannis Port Compound
- Frank Saunders — Chauffeur at the Hyannis Port Compound

TEXAS

- Lee Harvey Oswald — Potential Gunman in the assassination
- Marina Oswald — Wife of Lee Harvey Oswald
- Marguerite Oswald — Mother of Lee Oswald
- Ruth Paine — Friend of Marina Oswald
- Buell Wesley Frazier — Co-Worker of Lee Oswald
- Jo Ingram — Relative of Evelyn Lincoln
- Jesse Curry — Dallas Chief of Police
- Charles Batchelor — Assistant Chief of Police, Dallas
- John Nance Garner — Former Vice President of the U.S.
- Nellie Connally — Wife of Texas Governor John Connally

MASSACHUSETTS

- Torbert "Torby" Macdonald — Massachusetts Congressman. Close friend of President Kennedy.

MEMO

TO: Steel, Stein, Blue, Czernak, Cooper

FROM: A. Cooper

DATE: January 7, 2087

SUBJECT: Key Biographies

Thanks in large part to the graduate students of William Stein, we have the following biographical information on several key figures that have been determined as important to this mission. Because of the critical time factors pressing our journey, most of the research involved was not completed as carefully and thoughtfully as I would have liked. However, these biographies are fairly thorough and provide a clear explanation as each individual's relationship to President Kennedy and their ability to potentially help us save him.

Each of these individuals has some connection to President Kennedy that could potentially lead us to him. You may think it rather strange to see some seemingly unimportant people on this list, but realize that they may be as important as a top government official because of their direct accessibility.

I wish these biographies were far more detailed but this is what we have to work with. William and I have carefully analyzed each of these persons and we are confident that focusing our attention on these individuals will lead to our best chances for success. Please read these backgrounds carefully. You will be meeting these people in the very near future . . . or should I say near past?

JOHN BAILEY, CHAIRMAN DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE

A Supporter of JFK since 1956, Bailey met with the President on November 12 to begin planning the 1964 campaign. Bailey was a consistent advisor to Kennedy on domestic policies.

LETICIA "TISH" BALDRIDGE, SOCIAL SECRETARY TO THE FIRST LADY

Baldridge's responsibilities included planning state dinners and parties. Baldridge had a close working relationship with Jacqueline Kennedy and saw her daily.

GEORGE BALL, ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE

Iconoclastic, skeptical, a challenger of assumptions, Ball lacked rigid preconceptions or world views. Thus it may be possible to convince him we are from the future. Nicknamed "the Theologian," because of his thoughtfulness, Ball was suspicious of the New Frontiersmen's can-do vigor and energy. He did get along with his fellow outsider Dean Rusk.

CHARLES BATCHELOR, ASSISTANT CHIEF OF POLICE, DALLAS POLICE

Charles Batchelor was involved in planning the security for the President's visit and could be an important person to see concerning a potential assassination plot.

JAMES BELL, FEDERAL DISTRICT JUDGE

Bell met with President Kennedy on November 15 and attended the Justice's Reception on November 20. He may be able to take a warning to Kennedy directly.

LEMOYNE "LEM" BILLINGS, FRIEND OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

Lem Billings was probably President Kennedy's oldest friend. Billings' relationship with Kennedy began at Choate Prep School where they met as sophomores. Their friendship continued until Kennedy's death. Billings, who lives in New York, could be an important factor considering his close friendship and access to the President.

RICHARD BISSEL, DIRECTOR OF PLANS, CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

One of the chief formulators of CIA plans, Bissel was extremely influential in the intelligence community. One of his more ignominious projects was the Bay of Pigs invasion. He argued with the President in favor of the U.S. providing air support to the invading Cuban dissidents.

THOMAS "HALE" BOGGS, HOUSE MAJORITY WHIP

Boggs was a prominent member of the Democratic Party congressional leadership, and is important because of his meeting with President Kennedy at the legislative breakfast in the White House on November 20.

HAM BROWN, SECRET SERVICE AGENT

Ham Brown was the head of the Secret Service security detail at the Hyannis Port compound. He was responsible for protecting the lives of Joseph and Rose Kennedy.

DR. GEORGE BURKLEY, PRESIDENT KENNEDY'S PERSONAL PHYSICIAN

Dr. George Burkley was President Kennedy's personal doctor. Burkley accompanied the President on his various journeys including the Texas trip of November, 1963.

CHRISTINE CAMP, PERSONAL SECRETARY TO PRESS SECRETARY PIERRE SALINGER

Camp worked in the executive wing of the White House and could possibly be accessible at her home. While not being a powerful official, she could come into personal contact with the President while he is in the White House and use this contact to warn Kennedy of the danger to his life in Dallas.

NETTIE CARLSON, EVELYN LINCOLN'S AUNT

Nettie Carlson was Evelyn Lincoln's aunt from Polk, Nebraska. Mrs. Carlson was an important character because, while visiting Evelyn in Washington, she met President Kennedy in the Oval Office on Wednesday, November 20, 1963. Mrs. Carlson also attended the Justice's Reception in the White House that same evening.

AMBASSADOR A.S.J. CARNAHAN, U.S. AMBASSADOR TO SIERRA LEONE

Ambassador Carnahan met with the President on November 20, 1963. Angier Duke, Director of Protocol, escorted Ambassador Carnahan to the Oval Office for a meeting with President Kennedy.

ABE CHAYES, SPECIAL ADVISOR TO STATE DEPARTMENT

Chayes served the President as a fact finder and advisor on foreign policy matters. Kennedy often preferred employing trusted associates, rather than the traditional State Department sources when formulating foreign policy. As one such advisor, Chayes certainly had the President's ear.

GEORGE CHRISTIAN, AIDE TO GOVERNOR CONNALLY

George Christian was one of Governor Connally's top aides. Christian could potentially warn Connally about the assassination plot in Dallas.

RAMSEY CLARK, HEAD OF LANDS DIVISION OF THE JUSTICE DEPARTMENT

Ramsey Clark was one of Robert Kennedy's assistant Attorney Generals. Clark could possibly voice a warning to Robert Kennedy about the assassination plot.

NELLIE CONNALLY, WIFE OF JOHN CONNALLY

Nellie Connally was the wife of John Connally. As the first Lady of Texas, Mrs. Connally was involved in several state programs. Mrs. Connally accompanied the Kennedys on the Texas trip and was riding in the same limousine as the President during the assassination.

JOHN CONNALLY, GOVERNOR OF TEXAS

A former Secretary of the Navy in the Kennedy Administration, Connally was a conservative pillar of Texas' business establishment. He was an opponent of civil rights legislation and a supporter of the Vietnam War. Ending Connally's feud with liberal Senator Carl Yarborough was one of the purposes of the President's visit to Texas. Connally accompanied the President through Texas and, while riding in the same car as Kennedy, was wounded by an assassin's bullet.

ARCHIBALD COX, U.S. SOLICITOR GENERAL

Cox is a former member of Kennedy's Senate staff. Cox's relationship with Kennedy dated back to the early 1950's when he was an advisor to Senator Kennedy on labor legislation. During the 1960 campaign for the presidency, Cox did research and drafted speeches on major issues for Kennedy. Cox was named Solicitor General in December, 1960, and became the third highest ranking member of the Justice Department. Cox oversaw all U.S. Government litigation in the Supreme Court. He developed a reputation for attention to detail and style.

JESSE CURRY, DALLAS CHIEF OF POLICE

Jesse Curry was the most powerful Dallas law officer. He may have had the power to stop or re-route the motorcade in Dallas.

RITA DALLASS, PERSONAL NURSE TO JOSEPH KENNEDY

Mrs. Dallass cared for Mr. Kennedy, who suffered a severe stroke. Although Mrs. Dallass did not have a close relationship with the President, she did have consistent contact with the Kennedy family.

DOUGLAS DILLON, SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY

Douglas Dillon was the most influential member of President Kennedy's economic policy-making team. His success in persuading the President to adopt his position on several economic problems, demonstrates the high regard Kennedy has for Dillon's opinion. Throughout the Kennedy Administration, Dillon enjoyed easy access to the President and was one of Kennedy's few political associates who socialized with him as well. Dillon could be extremely integral to our efforts because of his meeting with the President on Wednesday evening, November 20, 1963 at the Justices' Reception at the White House. As a close associate and friend of President Kennedy, warnings from Dillon to the President would carry great weight.

EVERETT DIRKSEN, SENATE MINORITY LEADER, (R) ILLINOIS

Dirksen, a well known and influential senator, became Senate Minority Whip in January 1957 and two years later won election as Minority Leader. The Senate Leader played both a partisan and cooperative role with the Kennedy Administration, frequently condemning the President's domestic policies in characteristically flowery prose. Dirksen and Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield introduced a civil rights bill in June 1963. Dirksen declined to support President Kennedy's request for a federal guarantee to blacks for the right to use all public accommodations, a provision he opposed on constitutional grounds, and excluded from his bill. Senate Minority Leader Dirksen met with President Kennedy on Tuesday, November 19, 1963, when he brought a delegation from the Poultry and Egg National Board to the Oval Office. This delegation presented the President with his annual Thanksgiving turkey.

JOANNIE DOUGLAS, WIFE OF WILLIAM DOUGLAS

Joannie Douglas was the 24 year old wife of Supreme Court Justice William O. Douglas. Joannie attended the Justice's Reception at the White House on November 20 where she met President and Jacqueline Kennedy.

WILLIAM O. DOUGLAS, ASSOCIATE JUSTICE OF THE SUPREME COURT

As an associate of Joe Kennedy Sr., Douglas knew the President and his brothers personally. An avid outdoorsman, he once accompanied Robert Kennedy on a mountain climbing expedition. Despite his advanced years he remained active, as evidenced by his being married to a twenty-four year old woman. Douglas retired in 1975, having served longer than any Supreme Court Justice in the Nation's history. Douglas attended the Justice's Reception on July 20 and met Kennedy there.

ANGIER "ANGIE" DUKE, CHIEF OF PROTOCOL

As head of protocol, Angier Duke had a role in planning Presidential ceremonies and trips. Duke accompanied the U.S. Ambassador to Sierra Leone on a visit to President Kennedy's Oval Office on November 20.

ANITA FAY, WIFE OF RED FAY

Anita Fay was Red Fay's wife and also a friend of President Kennedy. Although an apparent longshot, Mrs. Fay may be able to persuade her husband to warn the President away from Dallas.

PAUL B. "RED" FAY, JR., UNDERSECRETARY OF THE NAVY

Fay was a very close friend of President Kennedy. Fay's relationship with the President dated back to PT-109 and World War II. Fay could be important because he attended Robert Kennedy's birthday party at Hickory Hill on the evening of November 20, 1963. Fay is also close enough to Kennedy that his warning would be taken seriously.

MICHAEL FORRESTAL, PRESIDENTIAL ASSISTANT FOR FAR EASTERN AFFAIRS

Forrestal was one of the few men in government who doubted, at this early date, the wisdom of the growing U.S. commitment in Vietnam. He foresaw a long and costly struggle if the U.S. became actively involved in the war. He advised Kennedy often and may be able to get a message to him.

HENRY FOWLER, UNDERSECRETARY OF THE TREASURY

A Washington lawyer with long government experience, Fowler's job was to help sell JFK's economic policies to the congress and business leaders. Fowler was loyal to the President and quite influential in the White House. Most importantly, Fowler met with the President at 9:15 a.m. on the morning of November 22. Thus if he agrees to help us, we know he will be able to voice our message to the President.

**BUELL WESLEY FRAZIER, CO-WORKER OF LEE HARVEY
OSWALD AT THE TEXAS SCHOOL
BOOK DEPOSITORY**

Frazier was also a neighbor of Ruth Paine (who Marina Oswald lived with). On Thursday evening (November 21, 1963) Frazier drove Oswald from Dallas to Paine's home in Irving, Texas where Oswald spent the night with his wife. Oswald met Frazier very early on the morning of Friday, November 22, 1963. Oswald appeared with a package and Frazier drove him to Dallas. The two arrived for work just before 8:00 a.m. Frazier could potentially stop Oswald from being in Dallas the day of the assassination.

ORVILLE FREEMAN, SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE

Freeman was a close associate of Hubert Humphrey, who swung his support to Kennedy after the West Virginia Primary of 1960.

Much admired by the Kennedys, Freeman, according to Arthur Schlesinger, would have been offered the Vice Presidency if Johnson had refused it.

**MARY GALLAGHER, PERSONAL SECRETARY TO THE
FIRST LADY**

Mrs. Gallagher's relationship with the Kennedys dated back to January of 1953 when she began working for Senator John F. Kennedy. Mrs. Gallagher became Jacqueline's secretary upon Kennedy's election to the Presidency. Because of her close working relationship with the President and Mrs. Kennedy, Mary Gallagher could prove useful.

ANN GARGAN, NIECE OF JOSEPH AND ROSE KENNEDY

Ann Gargan was Rose and Joseph Kennedy's niece. Gargan was very close to the Kennedys and lived at the Hyannis Port compound. If we can convince Ann to help us, she has the ability to voice a warning directly to a member of the Kennedy family.

**JOHN NANCE GARNER, FORMER VICE PRESIDENT
OF THE UNITED STATES**

Kennedy telephoned the old Democrat to wish him a happy ninety-fifth birthday on Friday, November 22, 1963. Perhaps Garner could warn Kennedy of the danger awaiting him in Dallas.

ROSWELL GILPATRIC, DEPUTY SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

A tough, strong-willed administrator involved in Pentagon procurements, Gilpatric worked closely with Defense Secretary McNamara. During the week of November 15 Gilpatric was mired in controversy over the Pentagon's awarding the contract for the F-111 fighter plane to General Dynamics, despite the Army and Navy requesting the plane be constructed by Boeing. Although Gilpatric was eventually exonerated of any wrong doing, his preoccupation with the scandal could make him less accessible to us.

**RICHARD GOODWIN, DIRECTOR OF INTERNATIONAL
PEACE CORPS SECRETARIAT**

Goodwin was Kennedy's advisor on Latin America. Their relationship began in 1959 when he joined Senator Kennedy's staff. He was driven and sometimes impatient, but his intelligence and charm was evident to those around him. Kennedy liked his wit, dedication, and imagination. On November 20, Kennedy met with Goodwin and the two discussed U.S. personnel posted in Latin America.

BILL GREER, WHITE HOUSE CHAUFFEUR

Bill Greer was the White House chauffeur and was driving Kennedy's limousine when the assassination occurred. If we can reach Greer, perhaps he can avoid the area of the motorcade route where the assassination took place or even refuse to drive the presidential limousine in the motorcade.

AVERELL HARRIMAN, UNDERSECRETARY OF STATE

A scion of the Harriman family, founders of the Union Pacific Railroad, Harriman was an archetypal member of the American power elite of liberal millionaire industrialist statesmen. Because of the great wealth that was his birthright, Harriman lacked any snobbery or visible awareness of his economic status. Rather, he was a seeker of power, since entering Democratic politics in 1928.

If not for his age (he was 69 in 1960) he would have been named Secretary of State instead of Rusk. However, with Rusk's weakness and the persistent rumors of his replacement, Harriman positioned himself to fill the power vacuum at the State Department.

Harriman often took interest in the careers of young State Department staffers who impressed him, doing all he could to promote them along the bureaucratic ladder. Among these Harriman protégés were William Sullivan and Michael Forrestal.

A man as bureaucratically skillful and influential as Harriman could be extremely useful to us.

ANDREW HATCHER, ASSOCIATE PRESS SECRETARY

Hatcher was one of the most successful black men in the Kennedy White House. Hatcher could be important because his office is in the Executive Wing of the White House and he saw President Kennedy almost daily. Hatcher was Pierre Salinger's number two man in the press corps.

WALTER HELLER, CHAIRMAN OF THE COUNCIL OF ECONOMIC ADVISORS

Heller supported increased spending by the federal government and, in the upcoming budget battle in congress, favored a government policy of deficit spending to stimulate the growth of the economy. He met with the President on November 19 to argue in favor of this course of action.

DOUGLAS HENDERSON, U.S. AMBASSADOR TO BOLIVIA

Ambassador Henderson met with President Kennedy in the Oval Office on November 20. He could carry a warning directly to Kennedy.

CLINT HILL, SECRET SERVICE AGENT

Hill is responsible for guarding the life of the President and Mrs. Kennedy. Hill, who was the first agent to reach the limousine after the President was shot, could be very instrumental in stopping the President's trip to Dallas. If Hill can be convinced that the President faces danger in Dallas, he has the power to cancel the motorcade.

LUTHER HODGES, SECRETARY OF COMMERCE

Hodges was one of the less effective members of the cabinet, serving more as an executor rather than originator of policy.

He advocated trade with the Soviets. "Sell them anything they can eat, drink and smoke," he once remarked.

J. EDGAR HOOVER, DIRECTOR OF THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Hoover's relationship with the Kennedys was extremely antagonistic. Partly because of the mystique he created about himself and the Bureau and partially because of the files he maintained on various Presidents and Congressional leaders, Hoover's control over the FBI had never been challenged prior to Robert Kennedy becoming the Attorney General. RFK insisted Hoover report directly to the him instead of the President, as Hoover had been doing for years. Furthermore, Robert Kennedy continually pushed for the FBI to spend less time combatting Hoover's perceived threat of domestic communism and expend more energy prosecuting organized crime, which Hoover denied existed.

Hoover intensely hated Martin Luther King and eventually succeeded in convincing the Attorney General to bug the civil rights leader's phone.

TOM HUGHES, DIRECTOR OF INTELLIGENCE AND RESEARCH AT THE STATE DEPARTMENT

A state department staffer with some influence on policy formation, and a genuine liberal, Hughes was regarded by friends and associates as being funny, skeptical and almost cynical. Hughes could help lead us to Dean Rusk.

HUBERT HUMPHREY, SENATOR, (D) MINNESOTA

Perhaps the antithesis of Robert McNamara, Humphrey was almost too emotional, too enthusiastic, too ready to please. He burst on the national scene in 1948 at the Democratic National Convention, where his speech in support of the civil rights planks swept the crowd. Since then he has steadily moved from the reformist wing of his party and become a member of the liberal internationalist establishment. In 1964, he was selected by Lyndon Johnson to become his running mate. Humphrey was a well connected Senator, who was an ally of the administration despite having opposed Kennedy in the 1960 election primary.

JO INGRAM, RELATIVE TO EVELYN LINCOLN

Jo Ingram was the sister of Evelyn Lincoln's sister-in-law who lived in Dallas. Ingram is important because Evelyn Lincoln introduced her to President Kennedy on the morning of the assassination. Perhaps Ingram can voice a warning to Kennedy when she meets him.

WALTER JENKINS, ASSISTANT TO THE VICE PRESIDENT

Jenkins worked on Lyndon Johnson's staff since 1939 and was extremely influential with the Vice President. During the Johnson Administration, Jenkins was one of a few people authorized to sign the President's name on documents.

LYNDON B. JOHNSON, VICE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

Lyndon Johnson was a former Senator and Senate Majority leader. With a long and distinguished career in politics, Johnson accepted the vice-presidential nomination in 1960 after he lost his bid for the presidency on the first ballot at the convention. Johnson remained an outsider through most of Kennedy's term in office. He didn't seem to mesh well with the Ivy League graduates and intellectuals that surrounded Kennedy. Johnson was a no-nonsense man with a quick temper and a loud disposition. Convincing him we are from the future may be next to impossible. Johnson accompanied the Presidential party on the fateful journey to Texas, Johnson's home state.

HAROLD JOUE, U.S. AMBASSADOR TO INDONESIA

Ambassador Joue met with President Kennedy in the Oval Office on November 19. He could carry a warning directly to Kennedy.

CARL KAYSEN, DEPUTY SPECIAL ASSISTANT FOR NATIONAL SECURITY

Kaysen was a foreign policy advisor who, while being little known publically, was very influential in the administration and is said to have had the President's ear. He urged building up conventional military forces in Europe and supports the Nuclear Test Ban Treaty.

EDWARD KENNEDY, SENATOR, (D) MASSACHUSETTS

The youngest of the Kennedy brothers, Teddy won his senate seat in 1962 at the age of thirty-two. Perhaps, because his career was blocked by the presence of his older brothers, Teddy made an effort to fit into the clubby atmosphere of the Senate. Despite the fact that his brother was the President, Ted behaved like any other first term junior senator. Overall, he became the most effective senator of the three Kennedys. It is clear to see that convincing Ted of the danger could solve our crisis.

ETHEL KENNEDY, WIFE OF ROBERT KENNEDY

Ethel Kennedy was the wife of Robert F. Kennedy. Ethel could potentially warn her husband of any threats against the President. Ethel was at the Justice's Reception on November 20, and later that evening hosted a birthday party for her husband, at their home, Hickory Hill.

JACQUELINE "JACKIE" BOUVIER KENNEDY, FIRST LADY

Jackie personified the elegance and regal aura that surrounded the Kennedy White House. Beautiful and fashionable, the First Lady was popular both at home and abroad. Part of that popularity was due to the sense of vulnerability she displayed. Quiet and reserved, she was at times intimidated by the aggressive Kennedy family and mystique.

JOAN KENNEDY, WIFE OF SENATOR EDWARD KENNEDY

Joan Kennedy was the wife of Senator Ted Kennedy. While the Senate was in session, the Kennedy's lived in Washington. Joan and Ted Kennedy attended the birthday party at Hickory Hill on November 20 for Bobby Kennedy. Joan could possibly warn her husband or maybe even the President himself of the assassination plot.

JOSEPH KENNEDY, SR., PRESIDENT KENNEDY'S FATHER

Joseph Kennedy was the millionaire father of President Kennedy. Mr. Kennedy controlled a variety of successful business ventures and amassed a fortune with an estimated worth of over \$200 million. President Kennedy had great respect for his father and often consulted him on matters related to the U.S. business community. On December 19, 1961 Kennedy suffered a severe stroke that rendered him an invalid. It is doubtful that Kennedy will be of much help to us considering the state of his health.

ROBERT KENNEDY, ATTORNEY GENERAL

Robert Kennedy was the President's best friend and closest advisor. A crusading Attorney General, Kennedy was a strong advocate of civil rights and a relentless enemy of organized crime.

But he was much more than just the nation's "top cop." During the Cuban missile crisis, Bobby chaired the meetings of EXCOMM, the bipartisan policy committee convened to develop a response to Castro's aggression. His skilled, persistent and sometimes eloquent advocacy of a blockade policy during the Cuban missile crisis successfully moved the committee away from its original consensus to bomb the Soviet missile sites. His performance during the missile crisis prompted the President to say to Dave Powers, in a moment of private candor, "Thank God for Bobby."

A complex man, Bobby was both an idealist and a pragmatic politician, a combative, almost ruthless prosecutor and a compassionate reformer.

He will be difficult to see and win to our side, but he can be of singular value to us.

ROSE KENNEDY, PRESIDENT KENNEDY'S MOTHER

Mrs. Kennedy was a deeply religious woman and very close to her children. Part of her daily schedule was an early morning visit to St. Xavier Church where she attended Mass each morning. If we can contact Mrs. Kennedy and convince her that her son is in danger, she will surely attempt to halt her son's journey.

MALCOLM KILDUFF, ASSISTANT PRESS SECRETARY

Like Hatcher, Kilduff is important because he works in the Executive Wing of the White House and has direct access to President Kennedy. Kilduff was also a part of the President's party on the fateful visit to Texas. Kilduff was a valuable member of the press staff under Pierre Salinger.

PAT LAWFORD, SISTER OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

Pat Lawford was President Kennedy's sister. Pat was also married to Hollywood actor Peter Lawford. Pat was in New York for the movie premier of "It's a Mad, Mad, Mad, Mad World" in New York on November 17.

PETER LAWFORD, ACTOR AND BROTHER-IN-LAW OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

Peter Lawford was the famous actor who starred in several movies. Lawford also attended the movie premier in New York on November 17 with his wife Pat and several members of the Kennedy family.

DORA LAWRENCE, HOUSEMAID TO JOSEPH SR. AND ROSE KENNEDY

Dora Lawrence was the housemaid at the Hyannis Port home of Rose and Joseph Kennedy. While lacking contact with the President, Mrs. Lawrence, a long time employee of the Kennedys, may be able to enlist the support of a member of the President's family, particularly Rose Kennedy.

EVELYN LINCOLN, PERSONAL SECRETARY TO PRESIDENT KENNEDY

Evelyn Lincoln was John Kennedy's secretary since 1953. Because of her close and trusted working relationship with the President, Lincoln is an extremely important person to see. She very well may have seen President Kennedy more than anyone else.

TORBERT "TORBY" MACDONALD, MASSACHUSETTS CONGRESSMAN

Torby Macdonald was President Kennedy's former roommate at Harvard. Kennedy spent the last weekend of his life with Macdonald in Florida. The two always remained very close friends.

WILLIAM MAHONEY, U.S. AMBASSADOR TO GHANA

Ambassador Mahoney met with President Kennedy in the Oval Office on November 19. He could carry a warning directly to Kennedy.

MIKE MANSFIELD, SENATE MAJORITY LEADER, (D) MONTANA

As leader of the President's party in the senate, Mansfield usually served as spokesman for the Kennedy administration legislative programs. A number of Democrats regarded Mansfield as an indecisive and ineffective leader. Mansfield is very important because of his meeting with President Kennedy on Wednesday, November 20, 1963. As an important Democratic spokesman, Mansfield's warnings to Kennedy could be taken seriously by the President.

BRIGADIER GENERAL GODFREY MCHUGH, AIR FORCE AIDE TO PRESIDENT KENNEDY

General McHugh was Kennedy's Air Force advisor. McHugh was responsible for briefing Kennedy on all areas of the United States Air Force. McHugh attended the Justice's Reception on November 20 at the White House and traveled with the Presidential party on the fateful Texas trip.

ROBERT McNAMARA, SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

Robert McNamara personified the energetic, can-do unsentimental liberalism of the New Frontier. A former Chairman of the Ford Motor Company, McNamara believed all problems could be assessed and solved through rational analysis of sufficient facts. His reputation for genius was unparalleled in the administration, making him a respected and feared figure. Few people challenged his basic assumptions and positions because he didn't accept emotional or theoretical arguments. He only wanted facts and figures.

Thus in approaching McNamara, we will have to be extremely convincing and our arguments should be well grounded in fact.

JOHN McNAUGHTON, GENERAL COUNSEL, DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

McNaughton was Defense Secretary McNamara's right hand man. Like McNamara, whom he admired, McNaughton was an extreme rationalist. He insisted on facts and numbers when confronting a complicated problem, while eliminating the human factor from his considerations. Detached and unbiased, McNaughton will not be easily convinced of the danger to the President. Any arguments we advance to him will have to be supported by facts and logic.

McNaughton was an ambitious, skilled and sometimes ruthless bureaucratic fighter who derived his power from his proximity to McNamara. This makes him a promising contact for us, but at the same time, McNaughton was loathe to do anything that might harm his relationship with the Defense Secretary. A driven worker, McNaughton fastidiously planned his schedule, leaving little room for unscheduled events.

McNaughton was a chief architect of U.S. policy in Vietnam.

LARRY O'BRIEN, SPECIAL ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT FOR CONGRESSIONAL RELATIONS

O'Brien originally joined JFK's staff during the 1952 Senate campaign and later helped lay the organizational foundations for Kennedy's Presidential candidacy, of which his most significant contribution was his masterminding of the West Virginia primary victory. An innovative and far-sighted campaigner, O'Brien pioneered the use of telecommunications technology in campaigns. A member of the so-called "Irish Mafia", O'Brien was an influential staff member and persuasive and persistent lobbyist. Those skills combined with the fact that he accompanied JFK to Dallas make O'Brien a potentially valuable contact.

KENNETH O'DONNELL, PRESIDENTIAL APPOINTMENTS SECRETARY

A member, along with Larry O'Brien and Dave Powers, of the so-called "Irish Mafia" within the White House and a Harvard classmate of Robert Kennedy, O'Donnell controlled the President's schedule and appointments. His office was located directly adjacent to the Oval Office and he saw President Kennedy on a daily basis. His job responsibilities included directing the use of limousines and helicopters, assigning office space, planning the logistics of Presidential trips and serving as a liaison between the White House, FBI, and Secret Service security forces.

Obviously O'Donnell could be a very important man for us to meet. However, he once responded, during the week of November 22, that the purpose of the Texas trip would be negated if the President bypassed that state's second largest city. Thus O'Donnell will be difficult to win to our side.

WILLIAM ORRICK, DEPUTY ATTORNEY GENERAL IN CHARGE OF ANTI-TRUST

As a ranking member of the Justice Department, Orrick was a top aide to Robert Kennedy. Orrick could potentially help us meet Robert Kennedy.

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, ALLEGED ASSASSIN OF JOHN F. KENNEDY

Although much controversy still exists as to the exact number of gunmen involved in the shooting, Oswald almost surely was part of the conspiracy. Therefore, Oswald could potentially be involved in the assassination and must be stopped. A loner with strong communist ties, Oswald is dangerous and must be confronted.

MARGUERITE OSWALD, MOTHER OF LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Marguerite Oswald, a practical nurse, lived in Fort Worth, Texas. Mrs. Oswald demonstrated a deep concern for her son and tried to care for him and his wife. Oswald seemed to ignore her concern and she had not seen him or his wife at all in 1963. If she can be convinced of her son's involvement in an assassination plot, she may have the power to stop him.

MARINA OSWALD, WIFE OF THE ALLEGED ASSASSIN LEE HARVEY OSWALD

A Russian immigrant, Marina met Oswald in Minsk and the couple married on April 30, 1961. In July, 1961 she received permission from the Soviet Government to accompany her husband back to the United States. During the week of November 15-22, 1963, Marina Oswald was staying at the home of Ruth Paine, while her husband was working and living during the week in Dallas. If anyone could potentially talk Lee out of the assassination notion, it would have to be his wife.

RUTH PAINE, FRIEND OF MARINA OSWALD

Ruth Paine opened the door of her home to the Oswalds in 1963. Paine, brought up as a Quaker, met the Oswalds because of her interest in fostering better relations between Russians and Americans. Paine is important because of her close contact with the Oswalds. An important fact is that Oswald's rifle, allegedly used to shoot the President, was hidden in the Paine's garage between November 15 and November 22, 1963.

DAVID POWERS, WHITE HOUSE SPECIAL ASSISTANT

A member, along with Larry O'Brien and Kenny O'Donnell, of the so-called "Irish Mafia," Powers was the President's best friend outside of Bobby Kennedy. The two men met early in Kennedy's first congressional race. Powers connected JFK to the local-pollsters who dominate the parochial world of Boston politics and helped Kennedy carry neighborhoods he might otherwise have had little chance of winning. Powers was on the President's staff according to historian Arthur Schlesinger, "primarily because he amused the President" with Irish anecdotes, stories, songs and a great memory for political facts. Schlesinger describes him as "a man of exceptional sweetness and fidelity." He accompanied the President to Dallas. He spent a great deal of time with Kennedy. In fact Powers was with the President most of the day and often at night. He jokingly referred to himself as the President's second wife, because when Jackie was away from the White House, Powers would stay there, eat with the President and keep him company until he went to sleep. At times Powers would even sleep at the White House.

Contacting Powers could be problematic, since he was so often in the White House or in the company of the President. But if we can convince him we're from the future or that the President's life is in danger, he could be extremely effective in canceling the President's trip to Dallas.

PRINCESS LEE RADZIWILL, SISTER OF JACQUELINE KENNEDY

Princess Lee Radziwill is the sister of Jacqueline Kennedy. She was considered to be the First Lady's closest friend and confidante. Lee resided in London with her husband Prince Stanislas Radziwill, the son of Prince Jarusz Radziwill, who was Poland's Secretary of State and leader before the German occupation in 1939. A prominent London couple, the Radziwill's resided in a townhouse at 4 Buckingham Palace.

JIM REED, ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE NAVY

Jim Reed was a very old friend of President Kennedy. Their friendship dated back to World War II and the old PT boat days. Reed met Kennedy in the Oval Office on November 20 and the two discussed a real estate deal Reed was working on for him. Reed could be very influential with Kennedy if he can be convinced of the danger to him.

BARNEY ROSS, MEMBER OF THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

Barney Ross was a member of the President's Commission on Juvenile Delinquency. Ross was also one of the President's closest and oldest friends. Their relationship dated back to PT-109 and World War II. Ross was instrumental in helping Kennedy save his PT-109 crew when they were struck by the Japanese.

CARL ROWAN, AMBASSADOR TO FINLAND

Ambassador Rowan met with President Kennedy on Wednesday, November 20. If he can be convinced, he can warn Kennedy of the assassination.

JAMES ROWLEY, DIRECTOR OF THE SECRET SERVICE

Rowley is an old time Secret Service agent who Kennedy first met in 1948. If Rowley can be convinced of the danger to the President, he could obviously re-route the motorcade or place enough agents at the scene to protect the President.

DEAN RUSK, SECRETARY OF STATE

Because Kennedy wanted to be his own Secretary of State, he selected Rusk who did not possess an activist view of that position. Quiet and self-controlled, Rusk believed the Secretary of State should not advance policy positions unless called upon by the President. Thus, Rusk was doomed to be a weak Secretary. Rusk had difficulty adapting to the can-do activism of the Kennedy Administration and never established effective lines of communication with the President. However, he is still an important man in the Government and his assistance would be valuable.

PIERRE SALINGER, WHITE HOUSE PRESS SECRETARY

Salinger's relationship with Kennedy goes back to 1957, when Salinger was hired as an investigator for the Senate Rackets Committee that John Kennedy served on. It was Salinger who recommended the live telecasting and radio broadcasting of presidential press conferences. Salinger had virtually no influence on either domestic or foreign policy but he had a close working relationship with President Kennedy.

FRANK SAUNDERS, CHAUFFEUR TO JOSEPH AND ROSE KENNEDY

Frank Saunders was Joseph and Rose Kennedy's chauffeur. Saunders had direct access to the elder Kennedys, seeing them on a daily basis. He could be a good contact with Rose Kennedy or Ann Gargan.

ARTHUR SCHLESINGER, JR., SPECIAL ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT

Schlesinger served as the unofficial historian of the Kennedy Administration. Although the President said that he would be the one to write the history of his administration, he knew Schlesinger would write one as well and commented that "he'd might as well do it from the inside." Schlesinger pushed for Averell Harriman as Secretary of State. He attended Harvard where he was a classmate of historian Theodore White.

MAUDE SHAW, NANNY TO THE KENNEDY CHILDREN

Maude Shaw was the acting nanny to President and Jacqueline Kennedy's two children, Caroline and John-John. Maude Shaw had a close working relationship with Jacqueline Kennedy and should have been accessible in her off hours.

EUNICE SHRIVER, SISTER OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

She is JFK's sister and the wife of Peace Corp Director, Sargent Shriver. Eunice was the fifth child born to Joseph and Rose Kennedy. As with all family members, a warning to her brother would be taken seriously.

SARGENT SHRIVER, DIRECTOR OF THE PEACE CORPS

Married to Eunice Kennedy, Shriver came from a prominent political family in its own right. He harbored national political ambitions of his own, prior to marrying into the Kennedy family where his own interests were subsumed to the careers of John, Robert and Edward Kennedy. Aside from his familial ties with the President, Shriver is important because he served on the transition team in 1960, recruiting candidates for the Kennedy cabinet. Thus Shriver knew a great deal about the various members of the administration and could, at the least, direct us to officials in the government who he feels might be inclined to help us.

As director of the Peace Corps he fought to maintain the autonomy of the organization, most notably resisting attempts by the CIA to co-op the Corp as part of their intelligence gathering operations.

MERRIMAN SMITH, ASSOCIATED PRESS WHITE HOUSE CORRESPONDENT

Smith reported on all of the President's activities and was on the Texas campaign trip. If we can reach Smith with the story of the assassination plot, he may release the story over the news wire, thus alerting the secret service and foiling the assassination plot.

THEODORE SORENSEN, SPECIAL COUNSEL TO THE PRESIDENT

A member of Kennedy's staff since 1953, Sorensen was known as the President's political alter-ego. Sorensen typically pulled Kennedy to the left, while Kennedy gradually tugged Sorensen's positions to the center, until their philosophies merged. Sorensen was extremely loyal, subsuming his personal needs to his service of the President. He once said, "For those years he was the only human being who mattered to me." Oddly enough, despite this political affinity, the two men were not close socially. Sorensen was a Kennedy speech writer and was responsible for some of Kennedy's most famous speeches, including his inaugural address.

ADLAI STEVENSON, AMBASSADOR TO THE UNITED NATIONS

A former Governor of Illinois and two time candidate for the President, Stevenson remained a revered figure among Democrats. In many ways Stevenson was a man ahead of his time. During the '52 and '56 elections, Stevenson articulated a liberal program that formed the core of Kennedy's domestic platform in 1960. But while Kennedy may be ideologically indebted to the Ambassador, he does not personally admire Stevenson. Kennedy found him "prissy" and "indecisive."

On October 24, 1963, Stevenson attended a U.N. Day rally in Dallas, where he was heckled, struck by a sign and spat upon by right wing zealots. Afterwards Stevenson remarked, "There is something ugly and frightening about the atmosphere." Thus Stevenson should be easy to convince about the danger in Dallas.

WILLIAM SULLIVAN, SPECIAL ASSISTANT TO UNDERSECRETARY OF STATE FOR NATIONAL AFFAIRS

A hawkish protege of Averell Harriman, Sullivan advised the President on far eastern affairs. He may be able to contact the President directly.

JIM SWINDAL, PILOT OF AIR FORCE ONE

While not an especially influential man, Swindal was very accessible and could possibly voice a warning to one of Kennedy's aides or possibly the President himself.

ARTHUR SYLVESTER, ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE FOR PUBLIC AFFAIRS

Sylvester was McNamara's personal spokesman. He seemed ideally suited to his role as a Pentagon spokesman, having voiced the opinions that "the generation of news becomes one weapon in a strained situation" and that newsmen should be "handmaidens" of the government.

JAMES TOBIN, MEMBER COUNCIL OF ECONOMIC ADVISORS

Tobin was a very respected Keynesian economist who served under Walter Heller on the CEA. He will be more accessible than Heller himself.

STEWART UDALL, SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR

Udall was responsible for raising the American public's environmental consciousness and placing conservation among the burning issues of the day. He advocated maintaining greater areas of public land and the creation of Natural Wilderness Systems. Udall was very influential and respected in the administration.

DR. JOHN WALSH, PHYSICIAN TO JACQUELINE KENNEDY

Dr. Walsh was Jacqueline Kennedy's personal physician. He traveled with the Presidential party to Texas on their fateful journey.

EARL WARREN, CHIEF OF THE SUPREME COURT

A former crusading, racket-busting prosecutor and Governor of California, Warren was appointed Chief Justice by President Eisenhower. The Warren Court would produce a substantial legacy of liberal civil rights rulings which are credited with ending segregation in the schools, protecting the rights of accused criminals and limiting the search and seizure powers of the police. Warren attended the Justice's Reception on Wednesday, November 20, where he met Kennedy.

THEODORE WHITE, HISTORIAN AND JOURNALIST

White established his reputation as *Time* magazine's China correspondent in the late 1940's when he accurately predicted a Communist victory in that nation's civil war. His book *The Making of the President 1960* provided an account of the 1960 election that was very favorable to Kennedy. The President, while pleased with the book, confided to Arthur Schlesinger that he felt the characters were portrayed as larger than life.

JERRY WIESNER, SPECIAL ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

President Kennedy's relationship with Wiesner began during the campaign, when Senator Kennedy named Wiesner to his academic advisory committee to counsel him on scientific issues during the campaign. In February 1961, Kennedy appointed Wiesner to be his Special Assistant for Science and Technology. Wiesner's tasks included evaluating space programs for NASA and the Department of Defense. Wiesner was important because he met with the President in the Oval Office on Wednesday, November 20, 1963. Wiesner was there to introduce a delegation of scientists just back from the Geneva Conference on space communications.

Wiesner was among those who advised the President to pursue a lunar landing. He believed that the fiasco at the Bay of Pigs caused Kennedy to pledge a lunar landing by 1970 as a means of advancing something positive on the national agenda, to counter the failure in Cuba.

WILLARD WIRTZ, SECRETARY OF LABOR

Wirtz, a former aide to Adlai Stevenson's 1956 Presidential campaign, was named Secretary of Labor in 1962 following the resignation of Arthur Goldberg. Wirtz was involved in efforts to end the New York City newspaper strike and also attempted to settle longshoremen's walkouts at various coast ports. Wirtz was also heavily involved in settling the nationwide rail strike and supported job retraining programs.

HARRIS WOFFORD, PRESIDENTIAL ADVISOR FOR CIVIL RIGHTS

Wofford served as a liaison between Kennedy and liberal interest groups. During the 1960 campaign, Wofford advised Kennedy to telephone the wife of imprisoned civil rights leader, Martin Luther King, to offer his support. King was in an Alabama jail because he protested the segregation laws. This call was important in placing Kennedy firmly on the side of the civil rights cause.

RALPH YARBOROUGH, SENATOR, (D) TEXAS

Leader of the liberal wing of the Texas Democratic Party, Yarborough was a staunch opponent of the southern Democratic-Republican conservative coalition that was powerful in Texas and controlled by Governor John Connally. The feud between the liberal and conservative factions in the Texas Democratic Party was one of the reasons for the President's visit to Dallas. Yarborough was traveling with the Presidential party in Texas.

ADAM YARMOLINSKY, SPECIAL ASSISTANT TO THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

A liberal academic, Yarmolinsky served as McNamara's liaison to the political left. However, his leftist politics raised the alarms of Pentagon right wingers who limited his policy making role with charges of communist affiliations.

MEMO

FROM: A. Cooper

TO: Steel, Stein, Czernak, Cooper

DATE: January 7, 2087

SUBJECT: Schedules of key individuals for the week
of November 15 to 22, 1963

Clearly the most difficult part of the mission will be to track down the individual I assign you to meet with. As you can imagine, compiling schedules for each and every person has been a very time consuming and difficult project for William's graduate students. We owe them many thanks.

Some of the schedules which follow are very accurate while others are virtually unknown. It isn't that difficult to discover what the Secretary of State was doing that week, but finding out where a housemaid, nurse, or distant relative was during this time frame was next to impossible. There are many unknowns within these schedules and we are bound to make some mistakes. We can only hope our mistakes are not costly and lady luck is with us.

I will carefully analyze these schedules before sending you on your various missions. You can't rely totally on these schedules. You will have to work hard to discover answers to the many unknowns that face us.

James Bell

Home: 811 Rock Place
Potomac, MD

Work: Supreme Court Building

11/15,18,
19,21,22 6:30a.m.- 7:30a.m Home
8:30a.m.- 9:30a.m In Chambers
9:30a.m.-12:00p.m Court in Session
1:00p.m.- 5:00p.m In Chambers
6:30p.m.-11:00p.m Home

11/16,17 At home for most of the day

11/20 6:30a.m.- 9:00a.m Hotel
9:30a.m.-11:15a.m Prepares to meet with
the president
12:00p.m.- 3:00p.m Hotel
4:00p.m.- 6:30p.m Meets the president at
the White House.
6:30p.m.- 8:30p.m White House,
Justice's Reception

Lem Billings

Home: 811 North Elm Way, New York, NY

Work: 85 Park Avenue
New York, NY

Schedule is unknown. More than likely attended the movie
premier of It's A Mad, Mad, Mad, Mad World in New York
City on November 17.

Richard Bissel

Home: 387 N.W. 81st Street
Washington, D.C.

Work: Central Intelligence, Justice Department

11/15 8:30a.m.- 5:30p.m. Office
6:00p.m.-11:00p.m. Home

11/16-11/17 Unknown

11/18-22 8:30a.m.- 5:30p.m. Office
6:00p.m.-11:00p.m. Home

Thomas "Hale" Boggs

Home: 93 Brackenridge Ave., Arlington, VA

Work: Senate Office Building

11/15 8:00a.m.- 6:00p.m. Capitol Hill (Office)
11/16,17 Unknown

11/18,21,22 8:00a.m.- 6:00p.m. Capitol Hill (Office)

11/20 8:00a.m.-10:30a.m. Legislative Breakfast
with President
Kennedy
11:00a.m.- 6:00p.m. Office
6:30p.m.-11:00p.m. Home

Ham Brown

Home: Hyannis Port Compound, Hyannis Port, Mass.

Work: Secret Service Agent

11/15-22 7:00a.m.- 7:30p.m. Working at
Compound
8:00p.m.-10:00p.m Home

Dr. George Burkley

Home: 377 N. Pennsylvania Ave., Washington, D.C.

Work: Personal Physician to the President
8211 N. Wisconsin Dr., Washington, D.C.

11/15-18 Presidential Florida Trip

11/19,20 7:00a.m.- 9:30a.m Home
10:15a.m.- 4:00p.m Office
4:30p.m.- 6:30p.m Hospital
7:15p.m.- Home

11/21 7:00a.m.- 8:00a.m Home
9:00a.m.-11:00a.m White House
10:45a.m Leaves for Texas

For the remainder of the trip Dr. Burkley is inaccessible because he is on the Texas trip with the President.

Christine Camp

Home: N.W. Elm Blvd., Washington, D.C.

Work: White House

11/15 6:00a.m.- 7:30a.m. Home
8:00a.m.- 6:00p.m. Work
6:30p.m.-11:00p.m. Home

11/16,17 Unknown

11/18,22 6:00a.m.- 7:30a.m. Home
8:00a.m.- 6:00p.m. Work
6:30p.m.-11:00p.m. Home

Nettie Carlson

Home: Polk, Nebraska

11/15-18 Unknown

11/19 Lands in Washington at 2:00p.m.
3:00p.m.- 4:00p.m Hotel
4:00p.m.- 8:00p.m Unknown
8:00p.m.-10:00p.m Hotel

11/20 7:00a.m.- 8:30a.m Hotel
8:30a.m.- 9:00a.m Briefly meets with the
President
9:00a.m.- 1:00p.m Unknown
1:00p.m.- 3:00p.m Hotel
4:00p.m.- 6:30p.m White House
6:30p.m.- 8:00p.m Justice's Reception
9:00p.m.-10:00p.m Hotel

11/21 7:00a.m.- 8:00a.m Hotel
8:00a.m.- Returns to Nebraska

11/22 Unknown

Albert Carnahan

Home: Unknown, Sierra Leone

Work: State Department, when in the U.S.

11/15-16 In Sierra Leone

11/17 3:30p.m.- 6:30p.m Arrives in the U.S.
6:30p.m.-11:00p.m Washington Sheraton
Inn Hotel

11/18 6:30a.m.- 9:30a.m Hotel
10:15a.m.- 6:00p.m State Dept. for
debriefing
6:30p.m.-11:00p.m Hotel

11/19 6:30a.m.- 8:30a.m Hotel
8:30a.m.- 5:00p.m State Department
5:30p.m.- 6:30p.m Hotel

7:30p.m.-11:00p.m Reception at the Sierra
Leone Consulate

11/20 6:30a.m.- 8:00a.m Hotel
8:15a.m.-11:45a.m. meets with the
President
11:45a.m.- 1:00p.m White House
3:00p.m.- 5:30p.m State Department
6:30p.m.- 8:30p.m Hotel
8:30p.m.-11:00p.m Out of the Hotel

11/21 Returns to the Sierra Leone

11/22 In Sierra Leone

Abe Chayes

Home: E. Street

Washington, D.C. (Georgetown)

Work: State Department

11/15 Day Office
Evening Home

11/16,17 Unknown

11/18-22 Morning Office

11/20,21 Morning Office
Evening Home

11/20 6:30a.m.-10:15a.m Home
3:00p.m.- 6:00p.m Office
6:30p.m.-11:00p.m Home

11/21,22 Traveling with the presidential party.

Nellie Connally

Home: Governor's Mansion
Austin, TX

- 11/15 6:30a.m.- 8:30a.m Home
9:00a.m.-12:00p.m Ladies Club
2:15p.m.- 5:30p.m Meeting with a Cub
Scout pack
5:30p.m.-11:00p.m Home
- 11/16 6:30a.m.- 5:00p.m Home
6:00p.m.-11:30p.m Out for the evening
- 11/17 6:30a.m.- 9:00a.m Home
10:00a.m.-12:00p.m Attends Religious
Service
2:00p.m.-11:30p.m Home
- 11/18 6:30a.m.- 9:00a.m Home
9:00a.m.-11:15a.m Office
1:00p.m- 3:30p.m Meeting with
someone
3:30p.m.- 5:30p.m Office
5:30p.m-11:30p.m Home
- 11/19 6:30a.m.- 9:00a.m Home
9:00a.m.-11:00a.m Office
11:00a.m.-12:00p.m Photo Session
2:00p.m.- 5:00p.m Office
6:30p.m.-11:30p.m Home
- 11/20 6:30a.m.- 9:00a.m Home
9:00a.m-12:00p.m Office
2:15p.m.- 3:15p.m Photo Session
3:30p.m.- 5:30p.m Office
5:30p.m.-11:30p.m Home
- 11/21 6:30a.m.-10:00a.m Home
Nellie Connally spent the rest of the day as well as the 22nd
traveling with the President's Party

Archibald Cox

Home: Queen Ann Rd., Washington, D.C.
Work: Justice Department Headquarters, Washington, D.C.

- 11/15 9:00a.m.-12:00p.m Office
12:00p.m.- 1:00p.m Lunch
1:00p.m.- 6:00p.m Office
8:00p.m.-11:30p.m Home
- 11/16 3:30p.m.-11:30p.m Home
- 11/17 Unknown
- 11/18-20 9:00a.m.-12:00p.m Office
12:00p.m.- 1:00p.m Lunch
1:00p.m.- 6:00p.m Office
8:00p.m.-11:00p.m Home
- 11/21 9:00a.m.-12:00p.m Office
12:00p.m.- 1:00p.m Lunch
1:00p.m.- 6:00p.m Office
- 11/22 8:30a.m.-12:00p.m Office

Jesse Curry

Home: 209 Carson St.
Dallas, TX
Work: Dallas Police Headquarters

- 11/15,18-22 6:30a.m.- 7:00a.m. Home
8:00a.m.- 6:00p.m. Police Dept.
Can be found at home during the evenings
- 11/16,17 Spends most of the weekend at home

Rita Dallass

Home: 1383 Sea Drive, Hyannis Port, Mass.

Work: Personal nurse to Joseph Kennedy (Hyannis Port Compound)

11/15-22 Day At Kennedy
Compound
7:30p.m.-10:30p.m Home

Douglas Dillon

Home: 25 Spring Street
Bethesda, MD

Work: Treasury Department

11/15 Testifier at the Senate Foreign Relations Committee
7:00p.m.-11:00p.m Home

11/16 Unknown

11/17 In New York City attending the premiere showing of It's A
Mad, Mad, Mad, Mad World.
Afterwards he attends a party at the New York Hilton

11/18 Appears before the Finance Committee

11/19 Unknown

11/20 Appears before the Senate Banking And Currency
Committee

11/21,22 Unknown

Everett Dirksen

Home: Seminary Rd.
Arlington, VA

Work: Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

11/15 Inaccessible at work

11/16 9:00a.m.-12:00p.m Home
12:00p.m.- 2:00p.m Lunch
2:00p.m.- 6:00p.m Home

11/17 7:30a.m.- 8:30a.m Home
1:00p.m.-11:00p.m Home

11/18 6:30a.m.- 7:30a.m Home
7:30p.m.-11:30p.m Home

11/19 6:30a.m.- 7:00a.m Home
9:00a.m.- 9:45a.m. Meets with the
President
3:15p.m.- 6:00p.m Office

11/20 9:00a.m.-10:15a.m Office
1:00p.m.- 6:00p.m Office

11/21 7:30p.m.-11:00p.m Home

11/22 9:00a.m.-10:15a.m Office

Joannie Douglas

Home: Greenway Blvd.
Falls Church, VA

Work: Housewife

11/15-22 Can be found at home most of the time but often leaves the
house to shop and visit friends.

William O. Douglas

Home: Greenway Blvd.
Falls Church, VA

Work: U.S. Supreme Court Building

11/15 Morning Office
11/16,17 Unknown
11/18,19 Morning Office
Afternoon Office
Evening Home
11/20 Afternoon Office
Evening Justice's Reception
11/21 Day Office
Evening Home

Angier Duke

Home: Lower Lane
Arlington, VA

Work: Executive Office Building

11/15 6:30a.m.- 8:00a.m Home
8:30a.m.-11:15a.m Meeting in Office
1:00p.m.- 5:30p.m Out of Office
6:30p.m.-11:00p.m Home
11/16 6:30a.m.- 4:00p.m Home
Leaves for New York
11/17 Attends the premiere showing of It's A Mad, Mad, Mad,
Mad World in New York City.
Afterwards, he attends a party at the New York Hilton
11/18,21 6:30a.m.- 8:00a.m Home
9:00a.m.- 5:30p.m Office
6:30p.m.-11:00p.m Home
11/19 6:30a.m.- 8:00a.m Home
9:00a.m.-11:00a.m Meeting
11:00a.m.- 6:00p.m Office
7:00p.m.-10:00p.m Reception for Amba-
sador to Sierra Leone
11/20 6:30a.m.- 8:00a.m Home
8:30a.m.-11:15a.m White House, meet-
ing with the President
1:00p.m.- 5:30p.m Office
6:30p.m.-11:30p.m Home
11/22 6:30a.m.- 8:00a.m Home
9:00a.m.-12:00p.m Office

Anita Fay

Home: 201 Baker Way, McLean, VA

Unknown schedule, can be assumed she is home.

11/20 8:00p.m.-10:30p.m. Hickory Hill party for
RFK

Red Fay

Home: 201 Baker Way, McLean, VA

Work: Pentagon

11/15 7:00a.m.- 8:00a.m. Home

11/16,17 Unknown

11/18, 19-22 7:00a.m.- 8:00a.m. Home
8:30a.m.- 6:00p.m. Office
6:30p.m.-11:00p.m. Home

11/20 7:00a.m.- 8:00a.m. Home
8:30a.m.- 6:00p.m. Office
6:30p.m.- 7:30p.m. Home
7:45p.m.-11:00p.m. Hickory Hill party for
RFK

Michael Forrestal

Home: Pierce St., Washington, D.C.

Work: National Security Building

11/15,18-22 9:00a.m.-12:00p.m. Office
12:00p.m.- 1:00p.m. Lunch
1:00p.m.- 5:00p.m. Office

11/16,17 Unknown

Henry Fowler

Home: River Rd.
Potomac, MD

Work: Treasury Dept. Office, D.C.

11/15 9:00a.m.- 6:00p.m. Office
7:30p.m.-11:30p.m. Home

11/16 2:00p.m.- 6:30p.m. Home

11/17 9:30p.m.-11:30p.m. Home

11/18 2:00p.m.- 6:00p.m. Office

11/19 9:00a.m.-12:00p.m. Office

11/20 9:15a.m.- 9:45a.m. Meeting with the
President
1:00p.m.- 6:00p.m. Office
7:30p.m.-11:30p.m. Home

11/21 10:00a.m.-12:00a.m. Appears at the meet-
ing of the /National
Industrial
Conference Board.
1:00p.m.- 6:00p.m. Office
7:30p.m.-11:30p.m. Home

11/22 Unknown

Wesley Frazier

Home: 2510 W. 15th St.
Irving, TX

Work: Texas School Book Depository

Frazier's schedule is mostly unknown except that he worked from 8:00a.m. until 5:00p.m. at the Texas School Book Depository and spent his evenings at home. He drove Lee Harvey Oswald to work on the morning of November 22.

Orville Freeman

Home: Cherokee Ave.
Falls Church, VA
Work: Agriculture Department

Schedule unknown except for:

- 11/15 In Amsterdam for the EEC Agriculture Show
- 11/16 In Europe
- 11/19 In Rome attending the 12th annual U.N. Food And Agriculture Organization Conference
- 11/20-22 Unknown

Mary Gallagher

Home: Riverhill Rd.
Alexandria, VA
Work: Personal secretary to Jackie Kennedy at the White House.

- 11/15 6:00a.m.- 7:00a.m. Home
7:45a.m.- 6:00p.m. White House Duty
6:45p.m.-10:00p.m. Home
- 11/16 6:00a.m.- 7:00a.m. Home
7:45a.m.- 6:30p.m. White House Duty
7:15p.m.- 9:30p.m. Home
9:30p.m.-11:30p.m. Unknown
- 11/17 6:00a.m.- 7:00a.m. Home
7:00a.m.- 9:00p.m. Unknown
9:00p.m.-11:00p.m. Home
- 11/18,19 6:00a.m.- 7:00a.m. Home
8:00a.m.- 6:00p.m. White House
7:00p.m.-10:00p.m. Home
- 11/20 6:30p.m.- 9:30p.m. Justice's Reception
10:15p.m.-11:00p.m. Home
- 11/21 6:00a.m.- 7:00a.m. Home
7:45a.m.-10:30a.m. White House
11:00a.m.- 4:00p.m. To Texas
- 11/22 Mary Gallagher is inaccessible for the remainder of the Texas Trip as she is with the Presidential Party.

Ann Gargan

Home: Hyannis Port Compound, Mass.

- 11/15-21 Evening Walking on the beach

She is accessible only when she is walking on the beach at Hyannis Port.

John Nance Garner

Home: 15 Hillview Drive
Uvalde, TX

Work: Ex Vice President of the United States

For the most part, John Garner spends most of his time at home. He is 95 years old.

Roswell Gilpatric

Home: Wakefield Dr.
Arlington, VA

Work: Pentagon

11/15,16 Unknown

11/17 At 8:00p.m. attends the premiere showing of It's A Mad, Mad, Mad, Mad World in New York City. After the showing, he attends a party at the New York Hilton.

11/18,19 In the afternoon he appears before the Senate Subcommittee on Investigation.
7:00p.m.-11:00p.m. Home

11/20 Appears before the Senate Operation Subcommittee.
7:00p.m.-11:00p.m. Home

11/20-21 9:00a.m.-11:00a.m. Office
2:00p.m.- 6:00p.m. Office
7:00p.m.- 8:00p.m. Home

11/22 6:30a.m.- 7:30a.m. Home
9:00a.m.-11:30a.m. Office

Richard Goodwin

Home: Hogan Ave.
Alexandria, VA

Work: Executive Office Building

11/15,16 Unknown

11/17 Flies to Palm Beach in the morning to confer with the President

11/20 Goodwin escorted seven Latin American intellectuals into the oval office to meet President Kennedy in the afternoon

Bill Greer

Home: 113 Connecticut Ave.
Washington, D.C.

Work: White House

11/15-20 Day White House
Evenings Home

11/21 Leaves for the Texas Trip

11/22 6:00a.m.- 7:00a.m. Hotel Room (Texas Hotel)

Bill Greer works at the White House during the day.

Averell Harriman

Home: Inglewood Dr.
Potomac, MD
Work: State Department

11/15 9:00a.m.-12:00p.m. Office
12:00p.m.- 1:00p.m. Lunch
1:00p.m.- 6:30p.m. Office

11/16 In Buenos Aires attending the Latin American Economic Conference

11/17 In Sao Paulo Attending the Alliance For Progress Review Meeting

11/18 In Brasilia returning from Alliance For Progress Review Meeting

11/19 Leaves Brasilia and arrives in New York City in the evening

11/20 In New York

11/21 Leaves New York City and returns to Washington D.C.

11/22 7:00a.m.- 8:00a.m. Home
8:45a.m.-12:00p.m. Office

Andrew Hatcher

Home: 8311 Stuard Dr.
Washington, D.C.
Work: White House Press Corps

11/15, 7:00a.m.- 8:00a.m. Home
11/18-22 8:30a.m.- 6:30p.m. Work
7:00p.m.-11:00p.m. Home

11/16,17 Unknown

Walter Heller

Home: 1873 Willman Ave.
Washington, D.C.
Work: State Department

Schedule is basically unknown, but Heller met with Kennedy on 11/19 at the Oval Office.

Douglas Henderson

Home: Bolivia (Unknown address)
Work: State Department, When in the U.S.

11/15,16 In Bolivia

11/17 5:00p.m.- 6:00p.m. Arrives in the U.S.
7:00p.m.-11:30p.m. Washington Hilton Hotel

11/18 6:30a.m.- 8:30a.m. Hotel
9:30a.m.- 5:00p.m. State Department
6:30p.m.- 7:30p.m. Hotel
8:00p.m.-11:00p.m. Reception at the Bolivian Embassy

11/19 6:30a.m.- 8:30a.m. Hotel
9:30a.m.- 6:30p.m. State Department
7:30p.m.-11:00p.m. Hotel

11/20 6:30a.m.- 8:30a.m. Hotel
9:30a.m.-11:15a.m. State Department
1:00p.m.- 1:30p.m. Meets with President
1:30p.m.- 3:30p.m. White House
5:00p.m.-11:00p.m. Hotel

11/21,22 Returns to Bolivia

Clint Hill

Home: 10 Elm Street
Washington, D.C.

Work: Secret Service Agent

During the day and when traveling, Clint Hill is with President Kennedy. When in Washington during the evening hours Hill can probably be found at home with his family.

Luther Hodges

Home: 1386 Kersey Lane
Rockville, MD

Work: Commerce Department

11/15 6:30a.m.- 7:00a.m. Home
 9:00a.m.-11:15a.m. Office
 1:00p.m.- 5:30p.m. Meeting
 6:30p.m.-11:00p.m. Home

11/16 6:30a.m.- 6:30p.m. Home
 7:00p.m.-11:30p.m. Out for the evening

11/17 6:30a.m.- 9:30a.m. Home
 9:30a.m.-11:15a.m. Religious Services

11/18 Leaves for New York

In New York at the Waldorf-Astoria attending the 50th National Foreign Trade Committee.

11/19 Night time dinner. Urban League-Waldorf-Astoria

11/20 In New York

11/21 9:00a.m.-12:00p.m. Office
 1:00p.m.- 3:15p.m. Meeting in Office
 3:15p.m.- 6:00p.m. Office
 7:00p.m.-11:00p.m. Home

11/22 6:30a.m.- 7:00a.m. Home
 9:00a.m.-12:00p.m. Office

J. Edgar Hoover

Home: 2900 Cleveland Street
Arlington, VA

Work: Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Justice Department

11/15 9:00a.m.- 5:30p.m. Office
 7:00p.m.-10:00p.m. Home

11/16,17 Unknown

11/19-22 9:00a.m.- 5:30p.m. Office
 7:00p.m.-10:00p.m. Home

Tom Hughes

Home: 996 Harrison St.
Arlington, VA

Work: State Department

11/15 8:30a.m.- 7:30p.m. Office
 8:00p.m.-11:00p.m. Home

11/16,17 7:00a.m.-11:00a.m. Home
 12:00p.m.- 6:00p.m. Out for the evening

11/18-22 Same as 11/15

Lyndon Johnson

Home: Vice President's Mansion, D.C.

Work: Vice President's Office, Senate Office Building, Vice President's Office in the White House, and the Vice President's Mansion.

11/15 1:00p.m.- 5:00p.m Office
Evening Reception at Home

11/16 10:00a.m.- 3:00p.m Home

11/17 Morning Service
Evening Visiting

11/18-20 9:00a.m.-12:00p.m Office
12:00p.m.- 1:00p.m Lunch
1:00p.m. -5:00p.m Office
(Justice's Reception on evening of
11/20)

11/21 Morning On route to Texas
Afternoon Meeting with Presi-
dent Kennedy-Texas
Trip

11/22 Texas Trip

Harold Joue

Home: Indonesia (Address unknown)

Work: State Department, When in the U.S.

11/15 6:30a.m.- 5:00p.m Home
5:00p.m.-10:00p.m Out with the family

11/16 Home all day

11/17 6:30a.m.-10:00a.m Home
11:15a.m.- 1:00p.m Airport
1:00p.m.- 5:00p.m Flying to Washington
5:00p.m.- 6:00p.m Airport
7:00p.m.- 9:30p.m Hotel

11/18 6:30a.m.- 8:00a.m Hotel
9:00a.m.-12:00p.m State Department
Debriefing
1:00p.m.- 3:30p.m Works at the State
Office
3:30p.m.- 6:00p.m Meeting with Dept.
Asia Staff members
6:30p.m.-11:30p.m Hotel

11/19 6:30a.m.-10:15a.m Hotel
1:00p.m.- 4:00p.m At the White House
where he hopes to
meet the President
5:30p.m.-12:00a.m Hotel

11/20 6:30a.m.- 8:00a.m Hotel

11/21-22 Unknown

Returns to Indonesia

Carl Kaysen

Home: Nolan Rd.
Falls Church, VA

Work: National Security Building

11/15 8:30a.m.-11:00a.m Office
1:30p.m.- 2:30p.m Office

11/16,17 Unknown

11/18 Evening Home

11/18-22 9:00a.m.- 1:00p.m Office
1:30p.m.- 5:00p.m Office
Evening Home

Edward and Joan Kennedy

Home: Lynchwood Street
McLean, VA

Work: Senate Office Building

Schedule unknown except for:

11/15,18-22 Spent his days at the Senate in his Senate office.

11/17 At 8:00p.m. attends the pemiere showing of It's A Mad, Mad, Mad, Mad World and then attends a party at the New York Hilton. Joan accompanies him.

11/20 Evening RFK party at
Hickory Hill

Ethel Kennedy

Home: Chainbridge Rd. (Hickory Hill)
McLean, VA

Schedule unknown except for:

11/15,16 In New York with her husband

11/17 In New York City attending the premiere showing of the movie It's A Mad, Mad, Mad, Mad World. After the Movie she attends a party at the New York Hilton

11/18-20 At home at Hickory Hill

11/21,22 Home

Jackie Kennedy

Home: White House

11/15-18 Is at Atoka, Virginia Home resting

11/19 Morning Leaves Atoka to
Washington and the
White House

11/20 1:30p.m.- 6:30p.m White House
6:30p.m.- 9:00p.m Justice's Reception

11/21,22 Is spent traveling with the President's Party in Texas

Joseph P. Kennedy, Father of President Kennedy

Home: Hyannis Port Compound

Schedule: Invalid due to severe stroke . . . Home in Hyannis Port the entire week.

Robert Kennedy

Home: Chainbridge Road, McLean, VA (Hickory Hill)

Work: Justice Department

11/15 In New York City
8:00p.m. Robert Kennedy speaks at
the Abyssinian Baptist Church in
Harlem

11/16 In New York City

11/17 In New York City attending the premiere showing of It's A
Mad, Mad, Mad, Mad World and attends a party at the
New York Hilton afterwards.

11/18 8:00a.m.-10:00a.m Office
10:00a.m.- 2:00p.m Meeting with Justice
Dept. lawyers
2:15p.m.- 4:00p.m Oval Office
4:00p.m.- 6:30p.m Office
8:00p.m.-11:30p.m Home

11/19 8:00a.m.-10:15a.m Office
10:15a.m- 3:30p.m Out of the office
3:30p.m.- 6:30p.m Office
8:30p.m.-11:30p.m Home

11/20 8:00a.m.-12:00p.m Office
1:00p.m.- 5:00p.m Office party for RFK
7:00p.m.- 7:30p.m Justice's Reception
8:30p.m.-11:00p.m Hickory Hill Party

11/21 8:00a.m.- 9:30a.m Office
9:30a.m.-12:00p.m Meeting with Aides
1:00p.m.- 5:30p.m Meeting
7:00p.m.-11:00p.m Home

11/22 8:00a.m.- 9:00a.m Office
9:00a.m.-11:15a.m Meeting

Rose Kennedy

Home: Hyannis Port Compound, Mass.

11/15,16 At Home

11/17 In New York City attending the premiere showing of It's A
Mad, Mad, Mad, Mad World and then attends a party at the
New York Hilton

11/18-22 Home Attends Mass each morning and plays golf in the
afternoon.

Malcolm Kilduff

Home: 2109 Longview Drive
Alexandria, VA

Work: White House (Press Corps)

11/15 7:00a.m.- 8:00a.m. Home
8:30a.m.- 5:00p.m. Office

11/16,17 Evening Unknown

11/18-20 7:00a.m.- 8:00a.m. Home
8:30a.m.- 5:00p.m. Office
Evening Unknown

11/21,22 Texas Trip

Pat Lawford

Home: Hollywood, CA

Schedule unknown except for:

11/17 In New York City attending the premiere showing of It's A Mad, Mad, Mad, Mad World. After the movie he attends a party at the New York Hilton

Peter Lawford

Home: Hollywood, CA

Work: Actor

Schedule unknown except for:

11/17 In New York City attending the premiere showing of It's A Mad, Mad, Mad, Mad World. After the movie he attends a party at the New York Hilton

Dora Lawrence

Home: Hyannis Port Compound

Work: Kennedy's personal housemaid

11/18,20,22 1:00p.m.- 3:00p.m Shopping at Benton's Market

She lives at the Kennedy Compound and can only be seen when she leaves there.

Evelyn Lincoln

Home: 521 Southbridge Rd.
Bethesda, MD

Work: White House

11/15 6:30a.m.- 7:30a.m Home
7:30a.m.- 8:30a.m Airport
10:00a.m.-11:30a.m CYO Convention
4:00p.m.-10:30p.m Hotel in Palm Beach Florida

11/16 6:30a.m.- 7:30a.m Hotel
7:30a.m.- 9:30a.m Air Force Command Hdq.
4:00p.m.- 7:00p.m Shopping at Palm Beach Mall
8:30p.m.-10:00p.m Hotel

11/17 6:30a.m.- 7:30a.m Hotel
7:30a.m.- 9:00a.m Mass
9:00a.m.- 8:00p.m Unknown
8:00p.m.- 9:00p.m Hotel
9:00p.m.-10:30p.m Takes husband to airport

1/18 6:30a.m.- 7:30a.m Hotel
9:30a.m.- 2:00p.m Motorcade in Tampa
2:00p.m.- 7:00p.m Motorcade in Miami
7:00p.m Returns to Washington

1/19 6:30a.m.- 7:30a.m Home
8:15a.m.- 8:45a.m Briefly speaks with President Kennedy
9:00a.m.- 7:30p.m Office
8:30p.m.-10:00p.m Home
(continued on next page)

Evelyn Lincoln (continued)

- 11/20 6:30a.m.- 7:30a.m. Home
8:15a.m.- 1:30p.m. Office
1:30p.m.- 2:00p.m. Talks to Kennedy
2:00p.m.- 6:00p.m. Office
6:30p.m.- 8:00p.m. Attends Justice's
Supreme Court
Reception
9:00p.m.-10:00p.m. Home
- 11/21 6:30a.m.- 7:30a.m. Home
8:15a.m.-10:00a.m. Office
Remainder of Evelyn Lincoln's Schedule is spent with the
President's Party in Texas
- 11/22 Texas

Torbert "Torby" Macdonald

Home: 2983 Wilson Way
Boston, Mass.

Work: Capitol Building in Boston Mass.

- 11/15-18 With President Kennedy on his weekend visit. Stayed at the
President's Palm Beach home and traveled with the presi-
dent on the Florida trips.
- 11/19 Travels back to Boston
- 11/20-22 9:00a.m.- 5:30p.m. Office
5:30p.m.-11:00p.m. Home

William Mahoney

Home: Ghana (Unknown address)

Work: State Department, When in the U.S.

- 11/15 In Ghana
- 11/16 6:30a.m.- 5:30p.m. Travels from Ghana to
the U.S.
5:30p.m.- 7:30p.m. National Airport
9:00p.m.-11:00p.m. Hotel
- 11/17 1:15p.m.- 5:00p.m. Spends afternoon in
Washington, D.C.
6:30p.m.- 7:30p.m. Hotel
7:30p.m.- 8:30p.m. Meeting
8:30p.m.-11:30p.m. Hotel
- 11/18 Meets with the Ambassador to
China at 8:00a.m.
4:00p.m.-11:30p.m. Hotel
- 11/19 6:30a.m.- 8:30a.m. Hotel
10:00a.m.-11:15a.m. White House
11:15a.m.- 1:00p.m. Meets with JFK
2:15p.m.- 6:30p.m. Hotel
7:30p.m.-11:30p.m. Reception at the
Ghana Embassy
- 11/20 8:00a.m.- 9:00a.m. Hotel
10:15a.m.-12:00p.m. National Airport
2:00p.m.- Returns to Ghana

Robert McNamara

Home: Bradely Rd.
Bethesda, MD

Work: Pentagon

Generally Inaccessible and hard to reach

- 11/15 9:00a.m.- 6:00p.m. Office
6:00p.m. Home
- 11/16 Unknown
- 11/17 In New York City attending the premiere showing of It's A Mad, Mad, Mad, Mad World at the Warner Cinerama Theater. Afterwards he attends a party at the New York Hilton
- 11/18 In New York speaking to the Economic Club of New York. His hotel room is at the Waldorf.
- 11/19 Travels to Hawaii for meeting
- 11/20 In Hawaii and leaves for Washington D.C. in the evening
- 11/21 Appears before the Senate Appropriation Subcommittee from 9-11a.m.
12:00p.m.- 5:00p.m. Office
6:00p.m. Home
- 11/22 Unknown

James McNaughton

Home: N. Street
Washington, D.C. (Georgetown)

Work: Pentagon

- 11/15 8:30a.m. Office
Evening Home
- 11/16-17 Unknown
- 11/18-22 8:30a.m.-6:00p.m. Office
Evening Home
-

Larry O'Brien

Home: Nelson St.
Arlington, VA

Work: White House

- 11/15 9:00a.m.-12:00p.m. Office
12:00p.m.- 2:00p.m. Lunch
2:00p.m.- 2:15p.m. Talk to JFK
2:15p.m.- 5:00p.m. Office
- 11/16 Morning, Afternoon Home
Evening Movie
- 11/17 In New York City attending the premiere It's A Mad, Mad, Mad, Mad World. After the movie O'Brien attends a party at the New York Hilton.
- 11/18 9:00a.m.-10:00a.m. Office
10:00a.m.- 2:00p.m. Meeting on the Hill
2:00p.m.- 3:00p.m. Office
- 11/19 9:00a.m.-12:00p.m. Office
12:00p.m.- 2:00p.m. Lunch
2:00p.m.- 4:00p.m. Meets with Congressmen
- 11/20 9:45a.m.-10:30a.m. Meets with the President
11:00a.m.- 5:00p.m. Office
Evening Hickory Hill, at the RFK birthday party
- 11/21 7:00a.m. Travel to Texas with JFK
- 11/22 All Day With JFK entourage
-

Ken O'Donnell

Home: Stream Valley Rd.
Potomac, Maryland

Work: White House

- 11/15 9:30a.m.- 2:00p.m. Office
- 11/16,17 Travels to New York to see the premiere of It's A Mad, Mad, Mad, Mad World.
Afterwards O'Donnell attends a party at the New York Hilton.
- 11/18,19 8:00a.m.- 6:00p.m. Office
- 11/20 1:30p.m.- 3:00p.m. Office
6:00p.m.- Justices' Reception
- 11/21 10:45-a.m.-11:30a.m Meeting with
President Kennedy
Evening Fort Worth Hotel
- 11/22 In Texas

William Orrick

Home: Greenwich Dr., Washington D.C.
Work: Justice Department Headquarters, D.C.

- 11/15 9:00a.m.-12:00p.m Office
7:00p.m.-12:00a.m Home
- 11/16,17 Unknown
- 11/18 9:30a.m.-12:00p.m Office
7:00p.m.-12:00a.m Home
- 11/19-22 9:00a.m.-12:00p.m Office
12:00p.m.- 1:00p.m Lunch
1:00p.m.- 6:00p.m Office
7:00p.m.-12:00a.m Home

Lee Harvey Oswald

Home: 1026 Beckly Dr.
Dallas, TX

Work: Texas School Book Depository

- 11/15 8:00a.m.- 5:00p.m Work
Evening Unknown
- 11/16 Late Evening Home
- 11/17 Late Evening Home
- 11/18 8:00a.m.- 5:00p.m Work
Evening Home
- 11/21 7:00a.m.- 7:30a.m Home
8:00a.m.- 4:45p.m Work
5:25p.m.-11:30p.m Paine Home
- 11/22 6:30a.m.- 7:15a.m Paine Home
7:15a.m.- 7:30a.m Frazier Home
8:00a.m.-12:00p.m Work
12:30p.m President shot

Marguerite Oswald

Home: 2200 Thomas Place
Fort Worth, TX

Work: Hargrove Convalescent Center

- 11/15-22 7:00a.m.- 2:30p.m Home
3:00p.m.-11:00p.m Work
11:30p.m.-12:00p.m Home

Marina Oswald

Home: 2515 W. 15th St.
Irving, TX

11/15-22 Mostly at the Paine's residence taking care of her baby.
Unknown as to exact details.

Ruth Paine

Home: 2515 W. 15th St.
Irving, TX

11/15-22 Accessible at her home but her schedule is mostly
unknown.

Dave Powers

Home: Monroe St.
Arlington, VA

Work: White House

11/15 6:30a.m.- 3:00p.m. With JFK
3:00p.m.- 6:00p.m. Nat. Conv. of C.Y.O.
6:00p.m.-12:00a.m. To Palm Beach with
JFK

11/16 9:00a.m.-12:00p.m. Florida Mil. Insp.
12:00p.m.- 2:00p.m. Cape Canaveral
2:00p.m.- Evening J.F.K.'s Palm Beach
Home

11/17 Kennedy's House:
9:00a.m.- 6:00p.m. Watching Football
7:00p.m.- 9:00p.m. Watching "Tom
Jones"
9:00p.m.-11:30p.m. Relaxing
(continued on next page)

Dave Powers (continued)

11/18 Morning Motorcade in Tampa
Afternoon Motorcade in Miami
Evening At APA dinner
Late Evening Leaves for Washing-
ton on Air Force One
with JFK
11/19 All day White House
11:30p.m. Home
11/20 Morning, Afternoon White House
Evening Hickory Hill Party
1/21 Morning Leaves for Texas
Afternoon, Evening With JFK
11/22 8:00a.m.-11:00a.m. Fort Worth with JFK
11:00a.m. Air Force One

Lee Radziwill

Home: Townhouse at 4 Buckingham Palace, London, England

11/15-22 Schedule mostly unknown At her home

Jim Reed

Home: Clay St.
Alexandria, VA

Work: Pentagon

11/15 6:30a.m.- 7:00a.m Home
9:00a.m.-12:00p.m Office
12:00p.m.- 1:00p.m Lunch
3:30p.m.- 5:30p.m Office
7:00p.m.-10:00p.m Home

11/16 6:30a.m.- 8:00p.m Home
8:00p.m.-11:00p.m Out for the evening

11/17 6:30a.m.- 9:00a.m Home
10:00a.m.-12:00p.m Religious services
2:15p.m.-11:00p.m Home

11/18 9:00a.m.- 6:30p.m Office
8:00p.m.-11:00p.m Home

11/19 6:30a.m.- 7:00a.m Home
9:00a.m.- 7:00p.m Office
8:30p.m.-11:00p.m Home

11/20 6:30a.m.- 7:00a.m Home
9:00a.m.-10:15a.m Office
11:15a.m.-11:45a.m White House
11:45a.m.-12:30p.m Meets with the
President
12:30p.m.- 3:00p.m White House
3:15p.m.- 6:00p.m Office
8:00p.m.- At Hickory Hill attend-
ing RFK's birthday
party

11/21 6:30a.m.- 7:00a.m Home
9:00a.m.- 6:30p.m Office
8:00p.m.- Home with friends

11/22 6:30a.m.- 7:00a.m Home
9:00a.m.-12:00p.m Office

Barney Ross

Home: 3322 Oak Lawn Lane
Falls Church, VA

Work: Justice Department

11/15-22 Unknown except:

11/20 Attended birthday party for Robert
Kennedy at Hickory Hill on the even-
ing of 11/20

Carl Rowan

Home: Finland (Unknown)

Work: State Department

11/15,16 In Finland

11/17 10:00a.m.-12:00p.m Arrives in the U.S.
2:00p.m.-11:30p.m Hotel

11/18 6:30a.m.- 9:00a.m Hotel
10:00a.m.- 3:30p.m In Washington
3:30p.m.-11:30p.m Hotel

11/19 6:30a.m.- 8:00a.m Hotel
9:00a.m.- 6:00p.m State Department
7:00p.m.-11:30p.m Hotel

11/20 6:30a.m.-11:15a.m Hotel
1:00p.m.- 1:30p.m Meets with the
President
1:30p.m.- 4:00p.m State Department
6:00p.m.- 7:30p.m Hotel
8:30p.m.-12:00a.m. Reception at the
Bolivian Embassy

11/22 6:30a.m.- 9:00a.m Hotel
9:00a.m.-10:00a.m Breakfast
10:00a.m.- 1:00p.m Hotel

James Rowley

Home: Malcolm Dr., Washington, D.C.
Work: Justice Department Headquarters

11/15,19,20 7:00a.m.- 7:30a.m Home
8:00a.m.-11:45a.m Office
1:00p.m.- 3:00p.m White House
3:00p.m.- 5:30p.m Office
6:00p.m.-11:00p.m Home

11/16,17 Unknown

11/18,21 7:00a.m.- 7:30a.m Home
8:00a.m.- 5:30p.m Office
5:30p.m.-11:00p.m Home

11/22 7:00a.m.- 7:30a.m Home
8:00a.m.-10:30a.m Office

Dean Rusk

Home: Persimmon Tree Rd.
Bethesda, MD
Work: State Department

11/15,16 Unknown

11/17 In Gettysburg for the centennial of the Gettysburg Address

11/18 9:00a.m.- 5:00p.m Office

11/19 9:00a.m.- 7:30p.m Office
8:30p.m.-12:00a.m Home

11/20 Afternoon, meets with the President then leaves for Hawaii.

11/21 In Hawaii preparing
for trip to Japan

11/22 Enroute to Japan

Pierre Salinger

Home: Falls Church, VA
Work: White House

11/15,16,17 Presidential Florida Trip

11/18 Arrives at Washington at 1:30p.m.
From 2:00p.m. on he spends the day at home

11/19 7:00a.m.- 8:00a.m Home
8:30a.m.-10:00a.m Meets with the
President
10:00am.-11:00a.m Office
11:00a.m.-11:30a.m Press Conference
11:30a.m.- 4:30p.m Office
4:30p.m.- 5:00p.m Press Conference
5:00p.m.- 7:30p.m Office
7:30p.m.- 8:00p.m Meets with President
Kennedy
Evening Leaves for Hawaii

11/20,21 In Hawaii conferences on Vietnam

11/22 7:00a.m.- To Tokyo, Japan

Frank Saunders

Home: Hyannis port Compound, Mass.
Work: Personal chauffeur to Joseph and Rose Kennedy

11/15,16 9:00a.m.- 6:00p.m Work

11/17 11:00a.m.-12:30p.m Church

11/18-22 9:00a.m.- 6:00p.m Work

NOTE: He drives Rose Kennedy to 7:00 a.m. Mass each morning.

Arthur Schlesinger

Home: 12 P Street
Washington, D.C.

Work: White House

11/15 6:30a.m.- 8:30a.m Home
8:30a.m.- 6:00p.m Office
7:00p.m.-11:00p.m Home

11/16 6:30a.m.-11:15a.m. Home
12:00p.m.- 4:00p.m Working in Den
4:00p.m.- 6:00p.m Home
7:00p.m.- 9:00p.m Unknown
9:00p.m.-11:00p.m Home

11/17 In New York City attending the premiere showing of It's A Mad, Mad, Mad, Mad World. After, he attends a party at the New York Hilton.

11/18 8:30a.m.-10:15a.m Returning from N.Y.
10:15a.m.- 3:30p.m Out of Office
3:30p.m.- 6:00p.m Office
7:30p.m.-11:30p.m Home

11/19,20,21 6:30a.m.- 7:00a.m Home
1:00p.m.- 5:00p.m Office

7:00p.m.-11:30p.m Home

11/22 6:30a.m.- 7:00a.m Home
8:30a.m.-12:00p.m Office

Maude Shaw

Home: 1383 16th St.
Washington, D.C.

Work: Nanny to the Kennedy children (John-John and Caroline) at White House

Spends her time with the Kennedy children at the White House. Probably is home late in the evening after 7:00p.m.

Eunice Shriver

Home: McLean Dr.
McLean, VA

11/15,16 Home

11/17 Travels to New York City to see the premiere of It's A Mad, Mad, Mad, Mad World.
Afterwards Shriver attends a party at the New York Hilton.

11/18 Remains in New York City

11/19 In New York City attending a dinner for the YMCA of New York

11/20 Morning Home
Evening Hickory Hill Party

11/21,22 Home

Sargent Shriver

Home: McLean Dr.
McLean, VA

Work: Peace Corps. Headquarters, Washington, D.C

- 11/15 6:00a.m.- 8:00a.m. Home
 9:00a.m.-12:00p.m. Office
 1:00p.m.- 2:00p.m. Lunch
 2:00p.m.- 5:00p.m. Office
 6:00p.m.- Home
- 11/16 Home
- 11/17 Is in New York City attending the premiere of It's A Mad,
 Mad, Mad, Mad World.
 Afterwards Shriver attends a party at the New York Hilton.
- 11/18 Remains in New York City
- 11/19 In New York City attending a dinner for the YMCA
 of New York
- 11/20 Afternoon Meetings
 Evening Hickory Hill Party
- 11/21 11:00a.m.- 3:00p.m. Office
- 11/22 8:00a.m.-12:00p.m. Office
 12:00p.m.- 1:00p.m. Lunch
 1:00p.m.- 5:00p.m. Office

Merriman Smith

Home: 78 Oakdale Way
Silver Spring, MD

Work: UPI Senior White House Correspondent, White House

- 11/15 With the Presidential Trip to New York and Florida
- 11/16-18 Florida trip
- 11/19,20 8:00a.m.- 8:30a.m. Home
 9:00a.m.- 6:00p.m. Office, White House
 6:30p.m.-11:00p.m. Home
- 11/21 8:00a.m.- 8:30a.m. Home
 9:00a.m.- 9:30a.m. Office
 9:30a.m.-10:00a.m. To Airport
 10:45a.m.- To Texas with JFK
- 11/22 Texas Trip

Ted Sorensen

Home: Q Street
Washington, D.C.
Work: White House

- 11/15 6:30a.m.- 7:00a.m Home
8:30a.m.-10:15a.m Office
10:15a.m.-12:00p.m Meeting with JFK
1:00p.m.-5:30p.m Office
7:00p.m.-11:30p.m Home
- 11/16 6:30a.m.-11:00a.m Home
11:00a.m.- 8:00p.m Out with friends
8:00p.m.-11:00p.m Home
- 11/17 In New York City attending the premiere showing of It's A Mad, Mad, Mad, Mad World at the Warner Cinerama Theater. After the movie, Sorensen attends a party at the New York Hilton.
- 11/18 6:30a.m.- 7:30a.m Home
8:30a.m.-10:00a.m Office
10:00a.m.- 1:00p.m Meeting in Office
2:00p.m.- 6:30p.m Office
7:00p.m.-11:30p.m Home
- 11/19 6:30a.m.- 7:00a.m Home
8:30a.m.- 6:00p.m Office
7:00p.m.-11:30p.m Home
- 11/20 6:30a.m.- 7:00a.m Home
8:30a.m.-11:00a.m Unknown
11:00a.m.- 6:30p.m Office
9:30p.m.-11:30p.m R.F.K. birthday at Hickory Hill
- 11/21 8:30a.m.-11:15a.m Home
3:00p.m.- 6:00p.m Meeting in Office
7:00p.m.-11:00p.m Home
- 11/22 6:30a.m.- 7:00a.m Home
8:30a.m.-11:15p.m Office

Adlai Stevenson

Home: 5th Ave.
New York City
Work: United Nations, Manhattan

Schedule unknown except for:

- 11/15,16 Unknown
- 11/17 In New York City attending the premiere showing of It's A Mad, Mad, Mad, Mad World and then attends a party at the New York Hilton
- 11/18 Remains in New York City at the Hilton where he attends the AFL-CIO dinner

William Sullivan

Home: 4th Street, Washington, D.C.
Work: State Department

- 11/15,18-22 8:00a.m.-12:00p.m Office
12:00p.m.- 1:00p.m Lunch
1:00p.m.- 6:00p.m Office
Evenings Home
- 11/16,17 Unknown

Colonel James Swindal

Home: 728 Cabin Dr.
Falls Church, VA

Work: Presidential Aircraft Commander, Air Force One

- 11/15 New York
- 11/16-18 Florida Trip
Arrives back 12:30a.m. on 11/19
- 11/19 Unknown
- 11/20 8:00a.m.-10:00a.m Andrews Air Force
Base
10:45a.m Leaves for Texas Trip
- 11/21,22 Texas Trip

Arthur Sylvester

Home: 301 River Rd.
Potomac, MD

Work: Pentagon

- 11/15 Day Office
Evening Home
- 11/16,17 Day Unknown
Evening Home
- 11/18-22 Morning Office
Evening Home

James Tobin

Home: 1313 Orchard Lane
Silver Spring, MD

Work: Georgetown University, Washington, D.C.

- 11/15,22 6:30a.m.- 7:00a.m Home
8:30a.m.-10:00a.m Teaching classes
10:00a.m.- 4:00p.m Office
5:00p.m.-11:30p.m Home
- 11/16 6:30a.m.- 8:30a.m Home
9:30a.m.- 2:00p.m Researching in library
3:15p.m.-11:30p.m Home
- 11/17 6:30a.m.- 9:00a.m Home
10:15a.m.-11:00a.m Attending Religious
Services
12:00p.m.- 4:00p.m Home
4:00p.m.- 8:00p.m Friends Visiting
8:00p.m.-11:00p.m Home
- 11/18,20,21 6:30a.m.- 7:00a.m Home
8:30a.m.-11:00a.m In Class
11:00a.m.- 5:30p.m Office
6:30p.m.-11:00p.m Home
- 11/19 6:30a.m.- 7:00a.m Home
8:30a.m.-11:00a.m Office
12:00p.m.- 5:00p.m Research in the library
6:00p.m.- 8:00p.m Meeting with
Kennedy
8:00p.m.-11:00p.m Home

Stewart Udall

Home: 1021 Madison Dr.
Falls Church, VA

Work: Department of the Interior

11/15 6:30a.m.- 8:00a.m. Home
 9:00a.m.- 3:00p.m. Office
 3:00p.m.- 5:00p.m. Meeting in Office

11/16 7:00a.m.- 3:00p.m. Home
 3:00p.m.-10:00p.m. Unknown
 10:00p.m.-12:00a.m. Home

11/17 7:00a.m.-10:00a.m. Home
 10:00a.m.-12:00p.m. Religious Services
 1:00p.m.-10:00p.m. Home

11/18-22 9:00a.m.- 6:00p.m. Office
 7:00p.m.-11:00p.m. Home

Dr. John Walsh

Home: 411 N. 10th Street, Washington, D.C.

Work: Personal physician to Mrs. Kennedy
1383 W. Connecticut Ave., Washington, D.C.

11/15,19 6:00a.m.- 7:30a.m. Home
 8:15a.m.-11:45a.m. Office
 1:00p.m.- 3:30p.m. Hospital
 4:00p.m.- 5:30p.m. Office
 6:00p.m.- 7:30p.m. Washington Tennis
 Club
 8:00p.m.-11:00p.m. Home

11/16,17 Unknown

11/18 6:00a.m.- 7:30a.m. Home
 8:15a.m.-11:45a.m. Office
 1:00p.m.- 4:30p.m. Hospital
 5:00p.m.- 6:30p.m. Office
 7:00p.m.- 8:30p.m. Tennis Club
 9:00p.m.-10:30p.m. Home

11/20 6:00a.m.-10:30a.m. Home
 8:15a.m.-12:30p.m. Office
 2:00p.m.- 4:00p.m. Hospital
 6:30p.m.- 9:00p.m. Justice's Reception
 9:30p.m.-10:30p.m. Home

11/21 6:00a.m.- 7:30a.m. Home
 8:15a.m.-10:30a.m. Office
 10:45a.m.- 1:00p.m. To Texas

11/22 Remainder of the trip is spent with the
 Presidential Party in Texas

Earl Warren

Home: 33 River Rd., Potomac, MD
Work: Supreme Court

11/15-22 Unknown except:

11/20 Attends Justice's Reception on the evening of 11/20

Jerry Wiesner

Home: New Hampshire Ave., Washington, D.C.
Work: National Academy of Science

During the day Wiesner is at work while he spends most of his evenings at home. On 11/20 Wiesner meets with President Kennedy and the Space Communications Council for the entire day. The rest of his schedule is unknown.

Theodore White

Home: 1325 Wilson Way
New York, NY
Work: 19 Park Ave., NY

11/15 6:30a.m.- 7:00a.m Home
8:00a.m.-10:15a.m Office
12:00p.m.- 2:15p.m Airport
9:30p.m.-12:00a.m Hotel in Chicago

11/16,17 6:30a.m.- 8:30a.m Hotel, Chicago
8:30a.m.-10:00a.m Breakfast
10:00a.m.- 8:00p.m Unknown
8:30p.m.-11:30p.m Hotel, Chicago

11/18 6:30a.m.- 7:00a.m Hotel, Chicago
5:00p.m.-11:00p.m Home

11/19,20 6:30a.m.- 7:00a.m Home, New York
7:00a.m.- 6:30p.m Office
6:30p.m.-11:00p.m Home

11/21 6:30a.m.- 8:30a.m Home
8:30a.m.- 2:15p.m Office
2:15p.m.- 6:30p.m Out of the Office
6:30p.m.-11:00p.m Home

11/22 6:30a.m.- 8:30a.m Home
8:30a.m.-11:15a.m Office

Williard Wirtz

Home: 19 Liberty Ave.
Arlington, VA

Work: Labor Department

11/15 6:30a.m.- 7:00a.m Home
8:30a.m.-12:00p.m Office
1:00p.m.- 6:00p.m Meeting
7:00p.m.-11:00p.m Home

11/16,17 Away for the weekend, destination unknown.

11/18 6:30a.m.- 7:00a.m Home
8:30a.m.- 6:00p.m Office
7:00p.m.-11:00p.m Home

11/19 6:30a.m.- 7:00a.m Home
8:30a.m.- 5:30p.m Appears before the
House Commerce
Committee
6:30p.m.- 8:00p.m Home

11/20 6:30a.m.- 7:00a.m Home
8:30a.m.- 6:30p.m Office
7:30p.m.-11:00p.m Home

11/21 6:30a.m.- 7:00a.m Home
8:30a.m.- 6:00p.m Office
7:00p.m.-11:00p.m Home

11/22 6:30a.m.- 7:00a.m Home
8:30a.m.-12:00p.m Office

Harris Wofford

Home: Green Briar St., Arlington, VA
Work: Justice Department

11/15 9:00a.m.- 5:00p.m Office
5:00p.m Home

11/16,17 Unknown

11/18-22 9:00a.m.- 5:00p.m Office
5:00p.m Home

Ralph Yarborough

Home: 8th Street, Washington, D.C.
Work: U.S. Senate

Schedule unknown except for:

11/20 Leaves for Texas

11/21 Travels with the presidential Party with Governor Connally
and Vice President Johnson.

Adam Yarmolinsky

Home: 19th Street, Washington, D.C.
Work: Pentagon

11/15 9:00a.m.-12:00p.m Office
12:00p.m.- 2:00p.m Lunch
2:00p.m.- 4:00p.m Office
7:00p.m.-11:00p.m Home

11/16,17 Unknown

11/18-22 6:30a.m.- 7:30a.m Home
9:00a.m.-11:30a.m Office

MEMO

TO: Steel, Stein, Blue, Czernak, Cooper

FROM: A. Cooper

DATE: January 7, 2087

SUBJECT: Random Notes

Because of the scope of their research and the haste in which it was completed, the graduate students employed by William Stein were unable to compose all of their research into formal essays. Thus I've reproduced on the following pages a set of random notes, further explaining the history of the time period and the people living there.

These notes will help you discern the relationships between different people in the administration and better understand the history of the early sixties. Most importantly, these notes will be an invaluable source of historical information useful in persuading people you are from the future. Like much of the student's work, these notes were hastily compiled. Given our situation, I'm sure you'll forgive their mistakes.

■ Kennedy's re-election planning team in 1963 included Larry O'Brien, John Bailey, Robert Kennedy, and Ken O'Donnell.

■ The President's staff believed that Goldwater could be easily defeated in the '64 election.

■ According to Tish Baldrige, a member of the First Lady's staff, the White House social staff feared that the Justice's Reception would have to be moved from the State Dining Room to a large ballroom because of a swelling guest list.

■ John-John Kennedy, the President's two year old son, used the panel built into the bottom of his father's desk as his secret hideaway.

■ Among John-John's favorite toys were airplanes. He had a fascination with them.

■ Caroline Kennedy, the President's daughter, had a horse named Macaroni.

■ On Christmas 1962, the President and Mrs. Kennedy, gave Maude Shaw a painting with the inscription, "With our appreciation and best wishes for a happy Christmas."

■ Mary Gallagher was in charge of organizing parties for the Kennedy children's birthdays. John-John's was on November 26 and Caroline's on November 29.

■ Even at this early stage of American involvement in the Vietnam War, two prominent members of the administration were becoming increasingly concerned over the course of U.S. policy. One was George Ball and the other was John McNaughton, who was a chief architect of the war. According to David Halberstam's book **The Best and the Brightest**, McNaughton often marked off entire afternoons of his schedule to ponder the course of U.S. policy in Vietnam. The more McNaughton studied the situation the more pessimistic his assessment of the South Vietnamese government became. However, because his superior and benefactor, Defense Secretary McNamara, firmly believed in the war, McNaughton never made his feelings public.

■ Kennedy and life-long friend Lem Billings met while attending Choate Prep School, where they worked together on the yearbook staff.

■ Billings attended Harvard Prize Day in 1933, when Joe Kennedy Jr. was awarded the Harvard Trophy.

■ When attempting to summon the leaders of the adjourned congress back to Washington for a briefing during the height of the Cuban missile crisis, the White House had to go to extreme lengths. For example, Hale Boggs was fishing in the Gulf of Mexico and had to be lifted off his boat by an Air Force helicopter and taken to New Orleans where an Army plane took him to Washington.

■ Kennedy had to undergo elaborate deceptions when traveling during the Cuban missile crisis in order to maintain the facade that everything was business as usual at the White House. This deception was necessary to prevent the Soviets from discovering that the U.S. knew about the presence of the missiles.

While campaigning in Chicago during the crisis, Kennedy with the help of his physician, Dr. George Burkley, faked an illness so he could cancel his trip and return to Washington. To be convincing, the President wore a hat in public for the first time since his inaugural.

■ On December 7, 1957, Senator Kennedy called Abe Lincoln at midnight and recruited him and his wife, Evelyn to help him locate his rough drafts of his book **Profiles in Courage** to prove to skeptics that the book was not ghost written.

■ Perhaps the major reason for Kennedy's trip to Texas was to try to heal the serious rift between John Connally, the Governor, and Ralph Yarborough, a senator. These two men led the conservative and liberal wings of the Texas Democratic party, respectively. This feud was seen by the White House as debilitating to the Democrats' chances of carrying this crucial state in the 1964 election.

■ On the morning of his death, Kennedy, while boarding Air Force One, quoted to Dave Powers from an obscure, Renaissance poem when he said, "Westward look, the land is bright."

■ Evelyn Lincoln suffered an aneurism in January of 1955, leaving her partially paralyzed and near death. She didn't return to work in Kennedy's senate office until September of that year.

■ Perhaps no man played a more instrumental role in preventing a global nuclear war than Robert Kennedy. His passionate advocacy of a blockade strategy swayed several key members of the Executive Committee, such as Douglas Dillon, from voting in favor of the bombing option as an initial response to the Soviet provocation.

■ President Kennedy was aware of his brother's role in resolving the missile crisis. In fact, shortly after Bobby's pivotal meeting with Soviet Ambassador Anatoly Dobrynin, the President remarked to Dave Powers, in a rare moment of candor, "Thank God for Bobby."

■ Bobby learned a lesson about the military's ability to be uncooperative at times. He became enraged at the army's inefficiency in occupying the University of Mississippi for the purpose of ensuring the peaceful enrollment of James Meredith, the first black to attempt to gain admission to the University.

■ Bobby was obsessed with prosecuting organized crime, specifically James R. Hoffa and the International Brotherhood of Teamsters.

■ Senator Hubert Humphrey opposed Kennedy in the 1960 primary elections. The Kennedys were particularly upset over Humphrey's contesting the West Virginia primary after having been soundly defeated in the Wisconsin primary. However, the W.Va. primary proved critical to Kennedy as he was able to firmly confront the religious issue in this largely Protestant state.

■ Dave Powers' beer of choice is Heineken.

■ Bobby Kennedy and William Douglas once participated in the same mountain climbing party.

■ FBI director Hoover was extremely upset by Robert Kennedy's establishing a direct phone line between their two desks. The phones reminded Hoover of Kennedy's determination to bring the FBI back under the auspices of the Attorney General.

■ Hoover always obsessed with the appearance of his agents, was insulted by Robert Kennedy's insistence on showing up for meetings in his shirt sleeves and often propping his feet upon his desk as the two of them talked.

■ One of the more substantive differences between the Director of the FBI and the Attorney General was the prosecution of organized crime. Hoover concentrated the FBI's resources on the prosecuting of a perceived domestic communist threat instead of organized crime, whose very existence Hoover denied. Bobby eventually forced Hoover to prosecute the syndicate, but the issue further fostered the acrimony between the two men.

■ Hoover harbored a personal hatred for Martin Luther King.

■ Buell Frazier, a friend of Lee Harvey Oswald, noticed on the morning of the assassination that Oswald was carrying a long cloth-covered object which he claimed were curtain rods.

Frazier also noticed that the week before the assassination, Oswald was unusually quiet and reserved.

■ Some Democrats were upset with Dillon's appointment to the Treasury post, since he was Republican who had served under the Eisenhower Administration. For the President, however, Dillon was exactly what he needed — a moderate Republican who could keep the Wall Street constituency happy. To the surprise of many, Dillon became a friend of Robert Kennedy and one of the more influential members of the cabinet.

■ Supreme Court Justice William O. Douglas's private life consistently raised the ire of his less flamboyant brethren on the Supreme Court. Of the four wives he had over the course of his life, three of them were substantially younger, including his current wife, the twenty-four year old Joannie Douglas.

■ Justice Douglas was a friend of Joseph Kennedy Sr. and knew John and Bobby since they were young men. Bobby and Douglas once participated in the same mountain climbing expedition.

■ White House Chief of Protocol, Angier Duke, had a special interest in aiding African diplomats who encounter racial discrimination when visiting the United States.

■ The administration was preparing for a battle with conservatives in Congress over the formulation of economic and budgetary policy for fiscal 1964. Among those helping to prepare the Administration's program of planned deficit spending to promote growth, are Walter Heller, Douglas Dillon and Henry Fowler.

■ During the 1960 primaries, Orville Freeman declined to help the Kennedy campaign because he was already committed to fellow Minnesotan Hubert Humphrey. Freeman's candor impressed John Kennedy, since so many other politicians who were supporting other candidates, would try to hide their commitments when talking with someone from the Kennedy campaign. After Humphrey's withdrawal, Freeman became a strong supporter of Kennedy.

■ Orville Freeman is a former Governor of Minnesota.

■ John Nance Garner, Vice President under Franklin Roosevelt, once remarked of that office that "it wasn't worth a bucket of warm spit."

■ The current TFX scandal involving Undersecretary of Defense Roswell Gilpatric, is only the beginning of the problems for the F-111 fighter plane. The project ran well over budget, with Defense Secretary McNamara eventually canceling the program. The F-111 would be the worst procurement fiasco of the McNamara Pentagon.

■ After the Cuban missile crisis, Kennedy, speaking at a luncheon of the Gridiron Club, parodied the missile crisis by detailing an imaginary threat of aggression to Vatican City from the Soviet Union. He told chuckling Gridiron members that Marxist Bibles were being unloaded in caves throughout the Vatican and that the U.S. was responding to this aggression under a plan called Vat 69. Said the President, "We are, in short, eyeball to eyeball over the Holy Sea, and the other fellow is cross-eyed."

■ Edward Kennedy was extremely disappointed that his brother won only one of the western states he was in charge of organizing in the '60 general campaign.

■ Teddy did win the personal approval of a number of people in the western states with his tenacious campaigning, which included his trying his hand at bronco busting in Wyoming.

■ After the 1960 election Teddy toyed with the idea of moving west and attempting to establish a political career separate from familiar political environs of Boston. His father, however, wouldn't allow it, feeling that it made little sense for Teddy to abandon such a secure political base.

■ Texas Governor and Johnson protege John Connally changed his registration to the Republican Party in the 1970's and ran for the GOP presidential nomination in 1980. In 1988, Connally filed for bankruptcy, a victim of the sharp decline in the Texas economy at the end of that decade.

■ Adlai Stevenson very much wanted to be Secretary of State in the Kennedy Administration. However, his hopeless candidacy at the 1960 convention, combined with his reluctance during the general campaign to publicly endorse Kennedy, doomed whatever slim chances he may have had at winning that office.

■ During the Cuban missile crisis, Stevenson strongly opposed bombing Cuba.

■ During the missile crisis, Krushchev sent Kennedy a highly classified, personal letter declaring his hope for a peaceful resolution to the crisis and assuring the President that the Soviets were not "lunatics" or "suicides". Krushchev also expressed his hope that their two countries would not pull "the knot of war" too tightly that it could not be undone. This letter would become the basis for the resolution of the crisis. The letter was kept secret from the public and only people involved in the crisis had knowledge of it.

■ Bobby became violently upset with Adlai Stevenson when he questioned the consensus of the cabinet for a blockade strategy during the Cuban missile crisis. Stevenson reminded Kennedy that American missiles were still based in Turkey, on the Soviet border. Bobby felt that Stevenson's questions threatened to unravel their whole consensus. The President, however, admired Adlai's lonely courage because he realized those questions would have to be answered in the United Nations and elsewhere.

■ The President's favorite songs from the previous summer included 'Beyond the Blue Horizon', 'The Very Thought of You', 'Stardust' and 'Stormy Weather.'

■ Interior Secretary Udall increased the number of government wildlife preserves by more acres than any administration, since Teddy Roosevelt started the preserves at the turn of the century.

■ Science advisor Jerry Wiesner believed that Kennedy announced the goal of a moon shot by 1970 so that he could advance something positive on the national agenda to compete with the negativity of the Bay of Pigs fiasco.

■ A number of Kennedy detractors believe that Theodore Sorensen actually wrote Profiles in Courage instead of John Kennedy, a charge both Sorensen and Kennedy hotly denied.

■ During the 1960 primary campaign, Senator Kennedy went to great pains to demonstrate to the liberal wing of his party that his views on the issues were acceptable to them. This task of winning over the Stevenson/Eleanor Roosevelt wing of the party was complicated by the fact that Joe Kennedy Sr. had been a conservative critic of the New Deal. To this extent he relied heavily on men like Harris Wofford and Franklin Roosevelt Jr. to campaign for him in liberal states and prove to the party and the voters, that in terms of domestic policy, the Senator was not his father's son.

■ The President often wore horn-rimmed glasses when reading, but was insistent he never be photographed or filmed while wearing them.

■ The boat the President used when sailing on the Cape was named the "Honey Fitz" after his politician grandfather.

■ Kennedy and Dave Powers — Gold Star Mothers meeting, 1946.

■ While campaigning in Wisconsin, Kennedy had his wife shake hands with a woman who had thirteen children in the hopes that "maybe this will rub off." According to Dave Powers, Jackie delivered Caroline nine months later.

■ Kennedy hadn't given any thought to who he would select as a running mate until after he had secured the nomination. This is counter to the beliefs of some who felt he had planned to select Johnson from the start.

■ After paying a post election courtesy call on Richard Nixon, Kennedy commented, "it's just as well for all of us that he didn't quite make it."

■ President Kennedy asked Abe Ribicoff, a loyal supporter, to be his Attorney General, before he asked Bobby. Ribicoff turned the post down because he didn't think it would sit well with conservative voters to have a Jewish Attorney General enforcing civil rights laws.

■ Dave Powers, attempting to make small talk with the Shah of Iran, told the monarch, "You're my kinda Shah."

■ When he was in residence at the White House, the President swam every day, once before lunch and once in the evening. Dave Powers usually swam with him. If Powers was unavailable, the President would recruit someone else to swim with him.

■ In private the President was much more concerned about the spectre of nuclear arms than many thought.

In fact, Defense Secretary McNamara shared the President's concerns over nuclear arms. McNamara believed that the U.S. policy of nuclear first-use in Europe was immoral. However, McNamara kept this opinion a secret because if it became public knowledge that he felt this way, he would have to resign as Secretary of Defense. Since the Soviets enjoyed a decided advantage in conventional weapons and troop strength, the U.S. relied on this nuclear threat to deter Soviet aggression. A public admission by the Defense Secretary that he disapproved of the first strike policy would, in effect, leave Western Europe open to Soviet aggression.

■ After sewing up the nomination in 1960, Kennedy received a telegram from Johnson which included the line "LBJ now means Let's Back Jack."

■ One of the darkest moments of the Cuban missile crisis for members of the President's staff was when the President issued bomb shelter passes to important members of his cabinet, including Dave Powers, Ken O'Donnell and Arthur Schlesinger, Jr. In his book, *Johnny We Hardly Knew Ye*, O'Donnell remembers thinking about the inadequacies of any civil defense system in the face of a nuclear war.

■ Air Force General Godfrey McHugh continued to push for development of the Skybolt missile, an airborne missile that was to be developed jointly between the U.S. and Great Britain. The plan was canceled when the President decided the missile was too costly and duplicated our existing forces in Europe. The President became enraged with McHugh when the Air Force began faking performance tests on the failure prone missile.

■ Kennedy and his election planners felt it was important to use the '64 election as a vehicle for registering new Democratic voters.

■ In the 1961 primaries, Kennedy believed that Adlai Stevenson was keeping his candidacy alive in order to block Kennedy's first ballot nomination and clear the way for a Johnson nomination on a later ballot.

■ During the 1960 Democratic National Convention, Powers and Kennedy roomed together in a secret apartment, to protect the nominee's privacy. Every morning Powers would prepare Kennedy a breakfast of fresh orange juice, a vitamin pill, two 4½ minute eggs, four strips off bacon, toast and coffee.

■ After his election victory, Kennedy invited Mrs. Powers and Dave to have dinner with him at his Palm Springs vacation home, as a way of making up to Mrs. Powers for all the time Dave spent away from home during the election.

■ Whenever Mrs. Kennedy wasn't at the White House, Dave Powers would stay with the President until he retired. They would dine on chicken or lamb, which the kitchen staff would leave in a hot plate, and would then watch television, read or sit on the Truman Balcony and talk.

■ Having thrown his back out while planting a tree in Canada, the President was in excruciating pain during the Vienna summit with Khrushchev. When he wasn't in public or private meetings, Kennedy was soaking in a tub at his hotel. Thus Kenny O'Donnell and Dave Powers were briefed on summit progress in the bathroom of the Quai d'Orsay hotel.

■ In campaigning for Kennedy in 1960, Harris Wofford said, "There is a Stevenson-Humphrey-Bowles view of the world and Jack Kennedy is the most likely man to carry it out."

Wofford's friend, Tom Hughes was more suspicious of John Kennedy, the Presidential candidate, who he felt was insincere in his liberalism. After the election, when Kennedy's first two official acts were to reappoint J. Edgar Hoover to the FBI and Allen Dulles to the CIA, Hughes mailed Wofford a postcard saying "I finally voted for your Stevenson-Humphrey-Bowles-Kennedy-Hoover-Allen Dulles view of the world."

■ The week before his death, Kennedy had signed an order withdrawing 1,000 troops from Vietnam. After his death the order was canceled.

■ During his last week in Boston, in October of 1963, Kennedy and Dave Powers slipped away from the President's party and went to Schrafft's ice cream parlor, where the President used to buy ice cream during his congressional and senate campaigns. On the way out, the President had Dave buy him a chocolate frappe to go. As the President and Powers walked down Boylston Street towards their hotel, people began recognizing Kennedy. For years after this night, people in Boston will ask Powers what he was carrying in the paper sack he had in his hand. The answer is a chocolate frappe.

■ Although he denied it, there were people, including Hubert Humphrey, who claim that Arthur Schlesinger, Jr. was among a group of liberals who wanted Lyndon Johnson dumped from the ticket in 1964.

■ Johnson was extremely unhappy as Vice President. Although the President was always careful to treat him with respect, members of Kennedy's staff, including Robert Kennedy, were not so considerate of Johnson's feelings.

His advice was rarely sought, as were his connections with various senators and congressmen. Unfortunately for Johnson, the power he enjoyed as Senate Majority Leader did not transfer to the Vice Presidency where he lacked any patronage or institutional powers.

■ During the Dallas trip, Governor Connally, a former protege of Vice President Johnson, tried to flaunt his independence from Johnson by demonstrating that he had been cultivating friendships with important figures in the Texas Republican party.

■ The President and Robert Kennedy both disliked Indonesian President Sukarno because of his pomposity and the corruption of his regime.

■ In 1964, John McNaughton's doubts about U.S. policy in Vietnam became so great that he arranged secret meetings between himself and Michael Forrestal, in which he would pour his doubts out.

■ Kennedy often used trusted advisors to assist him in areas outside of their job descriptions. Two such men were Robert Kennedy and Theodore Sorensen, who were both members of the EXCOMM during the Cuban missile crisis and who both advised the President on foreign affairs. Sorensen may be the only speech writer in history to have access to diplomatic cables.

■ The U.S. eventually realized that the Ngo Dinh Diem regime in Vietnam was hopelessly corrupt and unable to win the support of its people. Thus when U.S. Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge warned of an impending coup against Diem being planned by dissident Vietnamese generals, Kennedy signaled that the U.S. government would not object to Diem's overthrow. The coup occurred on November 1, 1963. Within a day, the Presidential palace had fallen to the rebellion.

If the coup wasn't a surprise to the U.S. government, its violence was. According to Theodore Sorensen, the administration was shocked at the brutal murder of Diem and his brother, Ngo Dinh Nhu. The two men were shot to death in the back of a van, with Nhu's body being repeatedly stabbed.

■ Peter Lawford used to arrange for the President to stay at the homes of major entertainers when he traveled west. Of all the homes he stayed at, Kennedy's favorite was Bing Crosby's estate in Palm Springs. The first time Kennedy stayed at Crosby's home, he angered Frank Sinatra, with whom Peter Lawford had promised the President would stay. But the secret service decided that Crosby's home was safer. Despite Peter and Pat Lawford's pleading to the contrary, the President, at the urging of Ken O'Donnell, followed the Secret Service's plans and stayed at the Crosby residence.

Sinatra became so enraged he used a sledge hammer to smash the helicopter pad he'd had installed for the President's arrival.

■ During the Kennedy transition, two groups were set up to search for cabinet members. One group under Sargent Shriver's direction sought people who would be loyal to the Administration, while another group sought talent solely on the basis of who would do a good job. When disagreements arose over appointments, Adam Yarmolinsky and an aide mediated between the two groups.

■ President Kennedy bought paperweights with the calendar of the month of October, 1962 on it for everyone on his staff who was involved in the harrowing Cuban Missile Crisis.

■ Rose Kennedy had a habit of pinning notes to herself to remind her of important things.

■ Unknowing to most persons, Rose Kennedy disliked dogs. She went to great lengths to hide this secret because she was afraid it would look as if she was un-American.

■ Rose Kennedy liked to visit Paris, France. She always stayed at the Hotel Ritz at 15 Place Vendome in room 94. The room was decorated in Rose Red.

■ When young John Kennedy was at Choate, he formed a club with Lem Billings and 11 other boys. They called themselves the Muckers Club and their purpose was "to buck the system more effectively." Mucker club members received a membership badge in the form of a shovel with "Choate Muckers Club" engraved on it.

■ The secret service and White House communications commission had secret code names for people in the administration. Some of these code names were:

President Kennedy: Lancer
Jacqueline Kennedy: Lace
Vice President Johnson: Volunteer
Lady Bird Johnson: Victoria
Ken O'Donnell: Wand
Evelyn Lincoln: Willow
Pierre Salinger: Wayside
Dr. George Burkley: Market
Malcolm Kilduff: Warrior
General Godfrey McHugh: Wing
Colonel Jim Swindal: Tiger
Secretary Dean Rusk: Freedom
James Rowley: Domino
Clint Hill: Dazzle
Roy Kellerman: Digest

■ The secret service also had code names for various locations that were important to the President. Some of these were:

The White House: Castle
Air Force One: Angel
Hyannis Port Compound: Cabin
Atoka Home: Crossroads
The Pentagon: Calico
Lyndon Johnson's Ranch: Volcano

■ McNaughton was a secret dove on nuclear arms control issues and was a key figure on moving the President toward seeking a nuclear test ban treaty.

■ McNaughton also advocated policies with the eventual goal of leading both superpowers to nuclear disarmament.

■ President and Mrs. Kennedy were often accompanied on their trips by two Filipino Navy Stewards from the White House staff. Dave Powers nicknamed these two men Quemoy and Matsui.

■ Joseph Kennedy Sr.'s first business venture was the ownership and operation of a sightseeing bus that traveled throughout Boston. Profits over a two year period exceeded \$100,000.

■ Joseph Kennedy became the youngest President of Columbia Bank in 1916 when he was 28 years old.

■ Rose Kennedy met Joseph Kennedy Sr. when she was five and he was seven years old. A group photograph still exists of that day, showing the two infants who would one day marry.

■ Jo Ingram had no idea that she would meet the President on November 22. The letter from Evelyn Lincoln inviting her to the Texas Hotel came as a complete surprise.

■ Jacqueline Kennedy discovered the President's desk in storage in the basement of the White House. The desk was made from the timber of the English ship H.M.S. Resolute. The desk was originally presented to President Rutherford B. Hayes by Queen Victoria.

■ For their last anniversary, Jackie Kennedy wanted to buy the President a St. Christopher medal that could be used as a money clip.

■ President and Mrs. Kennedy's first residence as newlyweds was 3321 Dent Place, N.W. Washington.

■ In October, 1954, President Kennedy underwent a very delicate and dangerous operation on his spine. Twice after the operation his family was summoned to his bedside because the doctors feared he was near death. In February, 1955 Kennedy underwent another operation and afterward, taking a turn for the worse, last rites of the Catholic Church were administered.

■ Larry O'Brien joined Kennedy's staff during his run for the Senate in 1952. O'Brien joined the campaign after a falling out with congressman Foster Furcolo. Furcolo was angry at Kennedy for taking O'Brien from him and he refused to support Kennedy in Western Massachusetts. This was a difficult obstacle in the campaign.

■ Larry O'Brien researched and made recommendations for potential candidates to fill secondary positions in the cabinet and regulatory agencies.

■ Rose Kennedy, a deeply religious woman, attended Mass each morning at St. Xavier Church in Hyannis Port.

■ Robert Kennedy, George Cabot Lodge, Charles Bartlett, and Angier Duke resigned from the Metropolitan Club because of its discrimination against blacks.

■ Andrew Hatcher once announced the official U.S. reaction to the U.S.S.R.'s resumption of nuclear testing. Hatcher was quoted as saying that this was cause for "uneasiness" and "indignation". The Soviet newspaper *Isvestia* characterized him as a "hypocritical weeper".

■ President Kennedy had a plaque on his desk which read "Oh God, Thy Sea Is So Great And My Boat Is So Small." The plaque was given to him by Admiral Hyman Rickover.

■ President Kennedy had a coconut shell on his desk in the oval office. He had scratched an SOS help message on the shell after he and his crew were stranded after the sinking of PT-109. The shell was delivered by a native to an Australian shore watcher and eventually led to their rescue.

■ Pierre Salinger, a poor golfer, once played a round with the President. An errant hook nearly hit the President and led Secret Service agent Roy Kellerman to exclaim, "I wonder if you ought to play with the President. I can protect him from the crowd but who's going to protect him from you?"

■ For Christmas, 1962, Mary Gallagher received two presents from the Kennedys. The first was an etching of the White House, autographed: "For Mary—With love and appreciation—Jackie, John F. Kennedy." The other was a watercolor of the Red Room autographed: "With our appreciation and best wishes for a happy Christmas—1962, John F. Kennedy, Jacqueline Kennedy."

■ Jackie Kennedy received two paintings from the President for Christmas in 1962. These paintings were a Renoir and Prendergast.

■ On the morning of November 19, 1963, Pierre Salinger received a letter from a woman in Dallas, warning that the President shouldn't go there. Salinger answered the letter and expressed that he was sure that Dallas would greet the President warmly.

■ Servants in the White House signed pledges that they would not write books or memoirs about their lives with the Kennedys. Pierre Salinger once let this information slip to the press and President Kennedy became infuriated at him for the mistake.

■ Caroline Kennedy had a cat named Tom Kitten.

■ President Kennedy spent the last weekend of his life at the Kennedy's Palm Beach home relaxing with Dave Powers and Torby Macdonald. The threesome watched the Navy-Duke football game on Saturday, November 16. Kennedy bet on Navy, giving Dave and Torby ten points. He won the bet. On Sunday the trio watched the Chicago Bears vs. Green Bay Packers game and once again the President won a bet.

■ On Thursday evening, November 14, 1963, Evelyn Lincoln had a strange premonition of danger when she, President Kennedy, and young Caroline were outside of the oval office. Caroline looked up in the evening sky and began reciting the "Star Light-Star Bright" nursery rhyme. The President finished the rhyme and Evelyn sensed an eerie feeling of impending danger.

■ With Pierre Salinger scheduled to travel to Hawaii and Japan during the week of November 22, Andrew Hatcher became responsible for handling all the details of Chancellor Erhard's visit on Monday, November 25, 1963.

■ Pierre Salinger was not informed by the White House of the Cuban Missile crisis until the very last moment so that he could effectively lie to the press.

■ Nettie Carlson attended a performance of The Black Watch, a special regiment, on the south lawn of the White House on Thursday, November 14, 1963.

■ Nettie Carlson had her picture taken with President Kennedy in the oval office before the Justice's Reception on Wednesday, November 20, 1963.

■ There was a secret service requirement constituted that Colonel Jim Swindal, pilot of Air Force One, had to land the huge jet at least once at every foreign and domestic airport along the trip route.

■ A little known fact was that a Navy ship was positioned every 250 miles along trans-oceanic flights of Air Force One in case those on board would have to bail out.

■ James Rowley met John Kennedy in 1948 when Congressman Kennedy went to see President Truman who was speaking at the Mechanics Building in Boston. Kennedy tried to go in a back door and was stopped by secret service agents who took him to agent Rowley. Rowley allowed him to go in and twelve years later, Kennedy appointed him the head of the secret service.

■ Torby Macdonald was J.F.K.'s roommate at Harvard.

■ Marguerite Oswald did not see her son at all in 1963 and apparently made no attempts to contact him.

■ Ruth Paine met Marina Oswald on February 22, 1963 at a party. Ruth was interested in the Russian language and Marina became her teacher.

■ Marguerite Oswald petitioned the State Department in June of 1962 and tried to meet with Secretary of State Dean Rusk in an attempt to locate her son who was missing in the U.S.S.R. Lee Oswald returned to the United States in June, 1962, with his new Russian wife and infant daughter.

■ Lee Radziwill was extremely afraid to fly, but did so often to lend support and comfort to her sister, Jacqueline Kennedy.

■ President Kennedy called Merriman Smith "Smitty".

■ Assistant Secretary of the Navy Jim Reed was a good friend of President Kennedy. During the final week of the President's life, Reed was negotiating a lease for a summer home on Squaw Island. Kennedy wanted to buy the house, but the owner wouldn't sell and demanded a monthly rent of \$3000. Kennedy protested, and Reed bartered the rent down to a more reasonable rent of \$2300.

■ John Kennedy inscribed Red and Anita Fay's copy of his book Profiles In Courage: To Red Fay—There's some question about his profile—but none about his courage—and to Anita—in memory of the old days—Jack Kennedy.

■ During the President's birthday party in 1963, Red Fay sang "Hooray for Hollywood" to the President and the guests.

■ Kennedy's nickname for Red Fay was "Grand Old Lovable".

■ On a foggy Saturday morning in February, 1961, President Kennedy and Red Fay hit golf balls on the east side of the White House. When Kennedy would hit an excellent shot he would exclaim, "Arnie would have been proud of that shot".

■ Barney Ross appeared in the movie PT-109. He played the role of a Navy chief instead of himself. A still picture of an intense Ross taken from the movie was inscribed by J.F.K.: "I'll get you Kennedy so help me God. John Kennedy".

■ Dave Powers once asked Soviet First Deputy Premier Anastas Mikoyan, "Are you the real Mikoyan?"

■ Lee Harvey Oswald's IQ was 118 but his report cards throughout school were poor and didn't reflect this hidden intelligence.

■ Oswald's marksmanship was excellent in the Marine Corps where he qualified as a sharpshooter.

■ Ruth Paine was a graduate of Antioch. She was also a Quaker convert.

■ Lee Harvey and Marina Oswald were not getting along well at the time of the assassination. Ruth Paine, who supported Marina, did not like Lee Oswald.

■ Rose Kennedy collected dolls and had them locked in a glass case in a room in her home in Hyannis Port.

■ Ann Gargan was Joseph Kennedy's favorite niece. The two of them were quite close and she was with him when he had his crippling stroke on the golf course at Hyannis Country Club.

■ President Kennedy once invited Frank Saunders to join himself, Jacqueline, Prince Stanislas Radziwill, and Lee Radziwill on a cruise on the Kennedy yacht, "The Honey Fitz".

■ Mrs. Rose Kennedy golfed nearly every afternoon. Often times, she would play the same hole several times. She golfed at Hyannis Country Club.

■ Democratic National Chairman John Bailey predicted Kennedy's running mate in 1964 would be either Barry Goldwater or Nelson Rockefeller.

■ On Monday, November 18, 1963, Dallas Police Chief Jesse Curry was reviewing the motorcade route with Secret Service Agent Forrest Sorrels. In the meeting Sorrels was concerned about the route and noted that Kennedy would be a "sitting duck" for a potential gunman.

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