

Loose Papers in Ewing FRC Box 2293.

4 of

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The Washington Times

DATE: 12-5-95

PAGE: A-16

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JARNER '95



EXTRA WHITE HOUSE BAGGAGE

25

DATE: 12/5/95
PAGE: 3AArkansas Democrat  Gazette

Wash

Clinton pal gives Congress only some of files it sought

BY MICHAEL HEDGES
Scripps Howard News Service

WASHINGTON — Facing a threat of subpoena, Harry Thomason, the Hollywood producer and close friend to President Clinton and Hillary Rodham Clinton who became entangled in the White House travel office scandal, on Monday turned over some of the records sought by a congressional committee.

But Thomason may not head off the threatened congressional subpoena.

Rep. William Clinger, R-Pa., chairman of the House Committee on Government Reform and Oversight, accused Thomason on Friday of stonewalling the investigation. Clinger said he would urge the committee to subpoena Thomason's records if they were not volunteered.

In agreeing to turn over "material relevant to the White House travel office matter," Robert Bennett, Thomason's attorney, fumed that leaking a letter threatening a subpoena "is a further example

that this is nothing more than a partisan effort ... to pump up the scandal machine."

The battle between Thomason and the committee may not be interrupted for long by what happened Monday. Sources said some business and phone records were not produced. Bennett had characterized the original demand as "a fishing expedition."

Committee spokesman Ed Amorosi said, "We do not view this as full compliance. We're pushing ahead with our plans to issue a subpoena."

Thomason, a producer of television shows, is a longtime Clinton friend and was an important conduit for significant political contributions from the entertainment industry during the 1992 campaign.

He became embroiled in the ill-fated 1993 decision to fire seven longtime employees of the White House travel office and replace them with a staff run by a distant cousin of President Clinton.

In the fallout over that decision, it was revealed that Thoma-

son had asked Clinton officials about getting a contract to provide charter air service for the White House through a company called TRM, named after Thomason and two partners and run by Darnell Martens.

In documents released by the White House, President Clinton had written on one such inquiry, "These guys look sharp."

Clinger's committee is exploring whether Thomason and Martens had been designated by the White House as special government employees or consultants. If so, soliciting the White House for business could have constituted a conflict of interest.

The committee is examining contacts between Thomason, Hillary Clinton and Vincent Foster, the late deputy counsel for the White House. Foster was working on controlling the political damage of the travel scandal when he committed suicide in July 1993. The night Foster died, Hillary Clinton called Thomason from her mother's home in Little Rock.

The trial of Billy Dale

Travelgate continues to unravel

DATE: 11/25/95

PAGE: 6B

So what does the president of the United States say when various ROBS—Friends of Bill—have pretty much succeeded in destroying a man's career, reputation, finances, and—for the past two and a half years—his peace of mind?

"I wish him well." That's about all Bill Clinton had to say after a jury acquitted Billy Dale, the long-time director of the White House travel office, of charges that he had embezzled some \$68,000. Billy Dale had spent 32 years in government service before the Clintonoids took over in 1993—fresh, eager and ready to throw their weight around. One day the travel office was on the job, and the next its director and six staffers were being dumped like so much excess baggage.

Before that fateful day, John Dreylinger had put 26 years into the travel office, Moe Maughan 19 years, John McSweeney 13 years, Barney Bresseux 11 years, Robert Van Eimerein, 9 years Some things you don't forget, like being turned out of the White House carrying your personal effects in a couple of boxes. When they talk about it, the staff's laughter has a bitter edge, and their comments all have the same, sad tone. It is the tone of people who know they have been treated like dirt.

"We were all trying to get our things."

"Because when you leave that building it's not like you come back the next day and finish. Once you're out that door you're not getting back in, so we wanted to make sure we touched all our bases and picked up all our belongings."

"We were all opening our drawers, kind of dumping them out into these boxes, grabbing this and that"

"It was a very difficult, emotional process, because people were just stunned, people we had worked with for years were just stunned. It was very emotional."

" . . . Eventually we all carried our boxes and stuff out, we each probably had a box, maybe two."

"I think I had three of them."

"We carried them out into the courtyard and outside our office and threw them into the back of this van. It's starting to rain a little bit at this point. We all crawl into the van."

"One seat and the driver."

"One seat, and a couple of guys sitting on the wheel hub, and the rest of us kind of sitting there hanging on to the side. And out we go down to the Ellipse."

"I'm sitting right across from Billy (Dale) and thinking, 'Thirty-two years and this man is riding out of the White House on the wheel hub of a van without seats.'"

Somehow their story does not surprise. Nobody can be quite so vicious to the lower-downs as politicians who are compassionate only professionally. In its report on this sordid affair, the FBI says it was told an investigation of the travel office "was both extremely sensitive and (was) being

directed at the 'highest level' at the White House."

In his handwritten notes, a former White House aide—David Watkins—summed up a conversation with the First Lady this way: "Hillary telephone conversation with D. Watkins on Friday, May 14 Harry (Thomason) says his people can run things better, save money, etc. And besides we need those people out—We need our people in. We need the slots"

Eventually the Clinton administration's Mr. Nice Guy—Mack McLarty—issued a report censuring those responsible for this kind of petty bullying. Mr. McLarty apologized, and Congress awarded most of the fired staffers some \$30,000 each to help pay their considerable legal fees. (Having to defend yourself against an array of law enforcement agencies like the FBI, the Justice Department, and the IRS can run into money.)

New jobs were found for five of the staffers, and one retired, but Billy Dale—the head of the office—was made to stand trial. Somebody had to be the scapegoat.



Now, years later, it has taken a jury only a couple of hours to acquit Billy Dale of the charges against him. The jurors saw right through the government's case. After all, this is a guy who buys his suits at Sears, and whose idea of a night on the town is to take his family to Shoney's or the Red Lobster.

No, Billy Dale was not the world's most meticulous bookkeeper. Having to deal with the White House and the airlines and the most whiney travelers in the world—the press—he took some short cuts he shouldn't have. And not all his records could be found once the Clinton crew had cleared out the White House travel office. But anybody who's ever had to collect the tab and tips for a dinner party of 30 and pay the cashier (you always wind up \$137.45 short) will have some understanding of what a White House travel official faces every day.

If it didn't take a jury long to acquit Mr. Dale, it has taken years to wipe away the accusations against him. After the verdict, a teary-eyed Mr. Dale told the press: "I can't tell you right now what I think about it, it wouldn't be appropriate. I've been angry for two and a half years, I've had to keep my mouth shut."

The jury did its duty despite the Hon. Gladys Kessler, the presiding judge in the case, who ruled out evidence that the travel office had been a victim of the sleaziest kind of patronage politics. But juries don't have to be told some things to see them.

Billy Dale can relax now, knowing his ordeal is over—and that the president of the United States wishes him well. That must be a comfort.

Will you
Go by
Cambridge Place?
Yes
inside tree

Lisa Foster Interview -- Outline

* A lot worse before -

5/9/94 - FBI (other info since then - Author's notes)
she may have been

The basic issue to unravel: Why were she and the family so quickly receptive to suicide conclusion when many others who knew Foster initially questioned the suicide conclusion (and at least one close work associate does not think it was a suicide even to this day).

✓ Lisa from Nashville * Sister in MEM (Kathy) -
✓ VF - very ethical!

○ Park

Little Rock

✓ Right handed or Left handed?

* Who were Vince Foster's close friends in Little Rock? Describe his life in Little Rock. Reputation? Any problems?

* What did he do for relaxation in Little Rock? *Outlets for stress? [LRCC - identifier]*

✓ *when did you move? 6-4-93*
* When did he move to Washington? Any hesitation in moving? *making room in house? street off tree?*
who rent house to? Candy to B. Hill? how long rental?

* In Washington, who were Foster's close friends? *Labradors? SSN?*

* What was his relationship with Bill Kennedy? Webb Hubbell? Marsha Scott? Hillary Clinton? Maggie Williams? Nancy Hernreich? Bernie Nussbaum? *Chavez (i.e. w/ wife, BK, LRC - were in Firm - Now -)*

✓ *Jerry Parles (Security); when Barrman's house burned, etc? Call re: money owed him by Campaign -*

✓ Mid-Life Investments
(with wife, LRC - prec obs. in w/ how it works) **Family**

* Describe Foster's relationship with his father.

* Were there any continuing problems from Foster's father's death?

* How about his mother? Where is his mother today? What is her view about the cause of death?

* Describe his relationship with children (have her answer about each individually).

* Did any of the children have any problems that would have caused Foster stress?

* What was your relationship with him? Stress from move to Washington?

* How about his sisters? Beryl?

* Had either of sisters suffered previously from depression?

*Tel Con - Wash, DC
I was pissed
we talked Judy Collins
at wtd last night.*

✓ * Her sister - Kathy Foster Morse (Mrs. Tuck Morse) - Rene FedEx Marghis

* While VF in WDC, LF in LR - how often talk by phone?
AR note: FOIA # note (UBTS 16870) DocId: 70105711 Page 5?

→ Synthesis in All 700
*

* Why was Sharon Bowman in town on July 20?

McDougal
Walt
Tucker/Haley - in airport

Whitewater

* Were you aware that Vince was working on Whitewater-related matters for the President and First Lady during the campaign? **No**

* How did you become aware of that fact?

* Were you aware before Foster's death that he had continued to work on those matters after he came to the White House?

* Bank of Kingston - Madison Co?

* RTC/FDZC bank

* MBSL

* Illinois case - HRC/VF - Lasnik Chicago

personal trust (blind) for Clintons?
Gen. complaints att.
Staffing
conflict - need to have outside counsel (plus the work?)
LRB - VF completed about
Documents at House
NO
very unworkable

* Did Foster work at home?

* Did he keep any work files at home? Whitewater? Travel Office? Rose Law Firm? *Jones*
Come - Beryl
Enterprises

* What have you done with work documents of Foster's? What have you done with personal documents turned over by White House? Does Hamilton have any? Will you voluntarily make those available to us? *Synthetic*
ATell
INSLAW

* We have information that Foster packed some "transition" documents into his car about 10 days before his death? Do you have any knowledge of where those documents were or are?

* RLF shredding?

David Edwards?

Sandling off?

Betsy Filer (WLT) - WDC to LR -
HRC call to WLT's when LF VF true
into basement to look - VF cont?

Travel Office

* What was your husband's involvement in firing of Travel Office employees? Bill Kennedy's?

* Did he ever mention the First Lady's role in the Travel Office? Did he ever express concern about possible criminal exposure of Harry Thomasson? *heresy*
head from serpent - HRC
values from Filer

* Was he concerned about congressional hearings? What in particular was the nature of his concern?

* What attorneys are you aware that he contacted? Susan Thomases? Jim Lyons? Jim Hamilton? (Had he talked to Beryl Anthony about it?)

maybe he
martyr himself for Pres.
do that out to lunch

* ✓ Was there some as-yet undisclosed fact about Travel Office about which Foster was concerned? (Others have speculated as much.)

* ✓ Did he ever mention Senator Dole's letter of July 13 to the Attorney General, which was a lengthy detailing of questions re: Travel Office and called for a special counsel? (Note that this letter was in Foster's office on July 20.)

Possible Problems

* ✓ Did Vince and you have any financial problems? (What about bounced checks the week or two before death?) *Her fault*

* Did he gamble? Drink? Use non-prescription drugs?

* What prescription drugs? ✓

* (Why did Lisa Foster have a Valium prescription? Did Foster ever take Valium before?) ✓

* Physical problems: prior heart problems; blood pressure test on Friday, July 16; panic attacks; sleep problems.

✓ Psych *NO Sheila said of lunch mtg:* _____

Weeks Before Death

* Had he taken a day or two off in the week or two before his death? Why? What had he done?

* ✓ You mentioned that at one point Vince called the family together and said that the next six months might be difficult. When was that conversation? Describe, describe, describe!! *within 2 wks prior*

* ✓ Did Vince ever say he was fearful for his life? *No*

* ✓ Did he ever express worry that phones were being tapped? *getting paranoid*

* ✓ Describe circumstances under which you believe he wrote note?

* *Any other mention of another note? Reaction on 7/26-27 re: note found?*

* Did you and children call the office in weeks before death and express concern for him? (If no, ask her why people might be saying that to us.)

* [Redacted]

FOIA (b) 6
FOIA (b) 7 - (C)

* ✓ What newspapers were delivered to house in Washington?

W. Post

That weekend - fall 1967 9-11-7

* When did you discuss resignation with him? Did he mention that possibility to anyone else?

* ~~Penetration 1971~~

Weekend before Death

* Why go away? Describe weekend? *Contrast hers to Webb's versions?*

* Any problems with Webb Hubbell? Knowledge of his problems at Rose? ever hear of Systematics?

* When did you return to Washington?

Monday, July 19

* *Starts to children - inconsistent w/ someone who was talking of suicide?*

* Why check to Kinko's that day? What was being copied? *she is Broch*

* Vince apparently mailed three pieces of mail that day? What were they? (more details re: payment on life insurance policy)

* Did Vince mention that he had had a long conversation with Marsha Scott that day?

* Did President call that evening? Did he schedule a meeting with Vince? How long was the call? What else was discussed? *what did VF say?*

* *WLN, BC, Lindsey?*

* When did he go jogging that day or night?

* *Other movie? blowing people?*

* *[Seaman stein; 13" light brown hair (13" -) - 1-blond/11-bm (23/8" - trousers) -]*

** Had you or both seen in the Line of Fire?
* Mention of what movie he did find on 1/2*

Tuesday, July 20

* What was Foster's mood when he left in morning? (She has given contradictory answers in past.) *[USPP, p. 2 - mood better than it had been in a while;*

* Did he mention the Louis Freeh nomination or the Ginsburg hearings?

* Had you made plans for the upcoming days or weekend?

* What were your plans that day? What did you do?

*Final check
✓ FBI
(Project)*

* *ever hear of a "safe house" -*

- * Assuming gun was in house, how did Foster get it?
- * Who was at house during day? (Brugh had been in bed but then drove her to lunch??)
- * Did you call for Foster during day? Were you concerned where he was? How often would you normally talk on phone during the day?
- * Did you have answering machine at house? Any message from Foster on it?
- ✓ * Eating habits - i.e. Cheeseburger, fries, coke (removed onions) - MDM's

Night of July 20

- * When notified of the death, did you say "did he put the gun in his mouth"?
- * You have stated that the first person you called was Dr. Watkins? WHY? (She has stated that she did not know that Vince had called him the week before.)
- * Did you go look for guns in the upstairs closet with Webb Hubbell? **(If yes, why didn't you describe this incident in your previous interview?)**
- * What did President say when he arrived?
- * Did you search the house for a suicide note? Have you to this day ever seen or found anything that might be characterized as a suicide note, other than the writing found by Steve Neuwirth?
- ✓ * Did you request that his office be searched for a note? Do you know whether anyone else made that request that night?
- ✓ * Was there any discussion that you overheard or in which you participated that night about the papers or documents that were or might have been in Mr. Foster's office? Any discussion or mention of things that might be embarrassing to the President or Administration in Foster's office? Whitewater documents? Travel Office documents? letters? memos to file? diaries?
- * Was there any discussion that night about sealing Mr. Foster's office?
- * Did you find out at any point that night that Mr. Foster's office had not been sealed but instead had been entered and searched? Who told you? What did they say?

re: Livingstone

- * Did you see Craig Livingstone the night of the 20th?

- * Why was he present that night?
- * Was there any discussion on the phone or in person that Mr. Livingstone should return to your residence on the morning of the 21st to guard the Foster residence against press intrusions?
- * Did Livingstone come to your house on the morning of the 21st?

July 21

- * ✓ Did you call Nussbaum and ask whether he had fired Vince?
- * - Did anyone say anything to you about documents in office? Say anything to anyone else?
- * Life insurance policy? in office ; also did you to John Stone look in LR ?
- * Any documents at Rose Law Firm? At house in Little Rock?
- * ✓ Warehouse? George Jernigan?

Random

- * Did Foster keep a personal diary or calendar? Where are those documents now?
- * Had you and Vince paid Social Security taxes on your maids?
- * Did you still have the Trazadone pills?
- * Was Foster right or left handed?
- * Did Foster leave a will?

Car

- * ✓ Who used car? Where was car the prior weekend?
- * ✓ Who retrieved it? How did you get items from car back?
- * ✓ Where it is now?

Guns & Ammo

- * Had you ever seen Foster with a gun before? Was Foster knowledgeable about gun?
- * How many guns in house? Ammunition?
- * Where were the guns stored in Washington?
- * How did they get to Washington? What was the name of the moving company? Did they make an inventory of items?
- * How many guns from father? Any pictures? How were the guns retrieved from the father's estate?
- * Where is the note that Foster's father used to describe material that he was leaving such as guns and ring?
- * Was gun in car prior weekend?
- * Did children know how to use guns?

Briefcases/Wallet

- * Do you know how many briefcases he had? Did he bring it to and from work each day? **Show briefcase at end.** Describe...
- * Do you have any knowledge whether he took the briefcase with him when he left the White House on July 20? Or when he left home that a.m.? *Sackler, etc. [gun - in small loose briefcase...]*
- * Where did he normally keep his wallet? suit pants pocket or suit jacket pocket?
- * Where did he normally keep his White House ID card?
- * How often would he take off his tie?

Identifications

- ✓ * Identify oven mitt. *in glove compartment*
- ✓ * Identify briefcase.
- * Identify map in car.
- * Identify phone number on note in car.

Luka-swiss exchange student...swiss cows

*"Sorry, I had this in my pocket
Cig"*

* Identify envelope with Kennedy's name on it.

Any Q's you have, Mrs. Foster - abt the death, handling, etc.?

Any other ideas re: motive, etc.?

You - personal fear?

① David
Edwards

② Saudi Embassy

KS-HE-LF-JH
Geo McEugan
Milton Smith legal
Mary Ann Butler SAA
Bobby Clifton PD

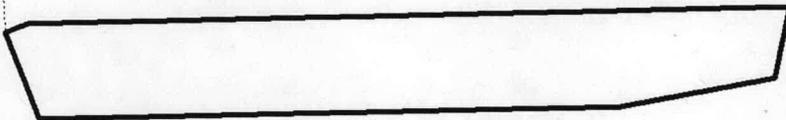
• Always thought there was another gun -
3 in all - found only 1

• Our Conv. w/ Hamilton in the hall at 6K -
KS-HE-JH

re: hairs
seaman



• We will not ask - but would ~~would~~ like to know...



McEugan
Smith
EX

• No priest, pastor he would confide in -

• "If I went to church, it wouldn't be Catholic."
strange - 1st time in 25 yrs.

The Washington Times

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INSIDE THE BELTWAY

Whoops!

✓ Margaret A. Williams, first lady Hillary Rodham Clinton's chief of staff, ignited a firestorm among conspiracy buffs who question whether White House Deputy Counsel Vincent W. Foster Jr.'s July 1993 death was a suicide.

Dozens of telephone calls were fielded by several news organizations, including this one, after Mrs. Williams — challenged about her testimony regarding telephone calls she received from Mrs. Clinton and others on the night of Mr. Foster's death — said: "The 20th was Tuesday, the evening that Vince was killed — or died."

There was a noticeable silence in the special Senate Whitewater committee's hearing room after the comment, but none of the senators — of either party — would comment publicly on it. Certainly no one thought it was a confession.

She obviously misspoke, said White House officials, pointing to separate rulings by the U.S. Park Police and former Whitewater special counsel Robert B. Fiske Jr. that the July 20, 1993, death was a suicide.

Her remarks came in response to questions by Sen. Connie Mack, Florida Republican, who wanted to know about the timing of calls between Mrs. Williams and the first lady.

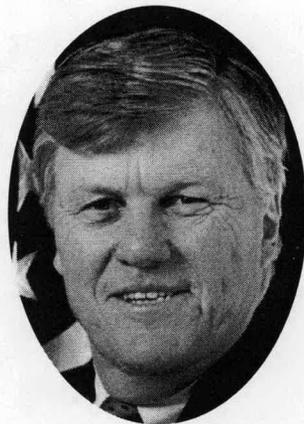
30 Year Service Awards

William E. Colombell

William E. Colombell of WMFO entered on duty on July 12, 1965. His Bureau service has included assignments in the Houston, Atlanta, Miami, and Baltimore Offices. FBIHQ assignments have included the FOIPA Section and the Legal Instruction Unit at Quantico. He is currently on special assignment.

Bill and his wife Pat reside in Fairfax Station, Virginia. Three of their five daughters (Beth, Trish, and Kate) are married. Laura is practicing law in Richmond, Virginia, and Ann graduated from college in May 1995. Bill and Pat spend the majority of their free time enjoying their two grandsons (soon to be three) and playing golf and tennis.

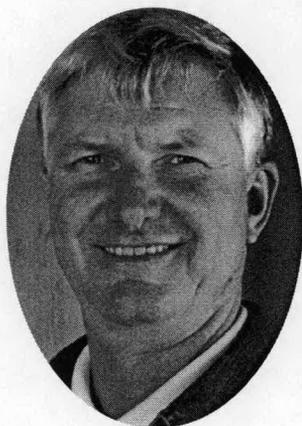
SA Colombell is a member of the Connecticut and Florida Bar Associations and is currently applying for membership in the Virginia Bar.



Bernard M. Connors

Bernard M. Connors of the Los Angeles Office is a native of Syracuse, New York. He graduated from Syracuse Law School in June 1965 and entered on duty as a Special Agent in August 1965. Bernie's first office was Milwaukee. He has been assigned to the Los Angeles Office since February 1967, serving there on the Bank Robbery Squad, White-Collar Crime Squad, in Applicant and Recruiting matters, and currently on an SOG Squad.

Bernie and his wife Mary Ellen have three children, Kevin, Meaghan, and Ryan. In his spare time Bernie enjoys walking his two Newfoundlands and one Golden Retriever.



Paul V. Daly

Paul V. Daly, Assistant Administrator, Intelligence Division, Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA), was appointed to this position on August 14, 1994. He is responsible for managing DEA's worldwide intelligence program.

Mr. Daly's early education was in or near his hometown of Boston. After being awarded a Juris Doctor degree from Boston University Law School in 1965, Mr. Daly began his career in law enforcement as a Special Agent with the FBI. His service in the field includes the Louisville, Cleveland, and Alexandria Offices. Following assignment at FBIHQ as Inspector-in-Charge of Congressional Affairs and other positions, he served as SAC of both the Albany and Charlotte Offices.

Just prior to his current assignment with DEA, he served as Inspector-Deputy Assistant Director for the Operational Support/Intelligence/Liaison and International Affairs Branch of the Criminal Investigative Division. Before that he was the Special Assistant to the Associate Director for Investigations.



Joseph Dertinger, Jr.

Joseph Dertinger, Jr., of the Albany Office is a native of the Bronx, New York, and holds a BS degree in Economics from the College of the Holy Cross, Worcester, Massachusetts. Following graduation, SA Dertinger was commissioned in the U.S. Marine Corps. He entered on FBI duty in August 1965. His first duty office was Jackson, initially at Headquarters City and later in the Columbus RA. Subsequent offices were Chicago, New York City, and in March 1976, Albany, where he was assigned to the Binghamton, New York, RA.

He resides with his wife Evelyn and four children in Vestal, New York. His leisure time is spent golfing and boating at his lakeside summer home in the Adirondacks.

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U.S. Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation

THE
INVESTIGATOR

JULY/AUGUST 1995

In Memoriam
SA William H. Christian, Jr.



Inside:
Violent Crime
and the FBI

Report Prepared by
Vincent Scalice, S.C.S.A.
Forensic Control Systems
107 Cedarview Avenue
Staten Island, NY 10306

for

Western Journalism Center
P.O. Box 2450
Fair Oaks, CA 95628

RE: Confidential Investigation
Crime Scene Reconstruction
Vincent W. Foster Jr. (Deceased)

Case No. 2014/95

At your request, a Confidential Investigation was carried out by this office in regard to the circumstances involved in the death of Deputy White House Counsel, Vincent W. Foster Jr., whose body was reported to have been found within the confines of Fort Marcy Park, Fairfax County, Virginia, during the early evening hours of Tuesday, July 20, 1993. The following is a detailed report of the results of our investigation.

CRIME SCENE RECONSTRUCTION SEQUENCE

On Saturday, March 4, 1995, at approximately 2:00 p.m., our operatives, Vincent J. Scalice, S.C.S.A., Forensic Consultant, Richard Saferstein, PhD., Criminalist, and Fred Santucci, Forensic Photographer, arrived at the parking lot of Fort Marcy Park and commenced this investigation.

Soil and surface conditions were dry. Temperature was measured at 41 degrees fahrenheit.

The operatives took the path which would have been closest to Mr. Foster's car, and entered the main clearing of the earthen fort. The operatives examined the ridge, or berm, immediately to the left as they entered the clearing. Approximately midway along the berm, the operatives noted the metal-concrete anchor which secured the "first cannon." This cannon has been removed from the park recently.

Approximately 50 feet past the first cannon site the operatives noted a curve shaped hollow and a path going down the embankment. This site has been identified in the Ruddy report as the true location of the body's discovery on July 20, 1993. This location herein will be noted as the cannon No. 1 area.

The operatives proceeded directly across the clearing, taking the most direct path to the second cannon site. The site is hidden

from the main clearing, and is approximately 200 feet from cannon area No. 1.

The operatives reviewed the second cannon site, including the berm the second cannon overlooks, where the Park Police claim Foster's body was discovered. This site is referred to herein as "the second cannon site."

The operatives also noted homes along Chain Bridge Road which could be seen from the second cannon site.

The operatives then proceeded along an easterly trail which runs parallel to Chain Bridge Road to the park's rear entrance. The operatives noted that the entrance is for both cars and pedestrians, and identified the compound for the Ambassador of Saudi Arabia, as well as the compound's security camera that views the park's rear entrance.

The operatives then returned to the parking lot and met with a stand-in for Mr. Foster, identified herein as the model. The model is the same approximate weight and height as Mr. Foster.

The model put on a clean pair of dress shoes at the reported location of Mr. Foster's car. He then took the nearest path and proceeded to the second cannon site. He walked along the side of the path, avoiding walking on the freshly laid gravel path that begins at the lot and leads up to the entrance of the main clearing.

The model took the most direct route to the second cannon site. From the time he left the lot until he arrived at the second cannon site, the model was videotaped by Mr. Santucci.

The model thereupon removed the dress shoes, which were examined, bagged and noted by Dr. Saferstein. The model put on a fresh pair of shoes, dress socks, suit pants, and a white dress shirt.

The model then walked several paces down the second cannon site, and sat down on a root stem which forms a natural seat, as identified in the Fiske report. In a reclined position, the model's head laid approximately 10 feet directly in front of the second cannon's barrel. This is consistent with the Fiske report.

While seated the model was asked to place both hands around an imaginary gun placed in his mouth, and simulate firing the weapon.

During this time Mr. Santucci continued taking videotape, as well as 35mm photographs. Mr. Scalice took numerous Polaroids of the scene.

The model was asked to straighten out his legs and arms as he reclined on the path, as consistent with eyewitness descriptions

of how the body was found. Mr. Scalice had the model place his right hand and arm in a position closely resembling the polaroid that was released by ABC News. Similar Polaroid photographs were taken by Mr. Scalice for comparison purposes.

The operatives proceeded down the berm approximately 13 feet from where the body was reported to have been found to the point at which Foster's eyeglasses were said to have landed after being thrown from his body. Photographs were taken at this location.

The operatives noted that from the crest of the berm's hollow, the berm falls at an angle of approximately 25 to 30 degrees for several feet until it reaches the first section of the root stem. At that point, the berm falls away sharply at approximately a 45-degree angle. The abrupt drop in the slope takes place almost at the mid-section of the model's body, causing the body to appear curved around the slope, or bowed outward.

The model's upper body was then lifted up to examine the back of the head and the body was also allowed to slip for three to four inches on the incline, as noted by eyewitnesses. The body was then picked up fully. The model thereupon removed his clothing and shoes. The items were bagged and removed by Dr. Saferstein for further analysis.

Dr. Saferstein also examined soil conditions at the second cannon site.

The operatives then proceeded to the cannon No. 1 site and examined and compared the ABC News copy of the polaroid photo with conditions at this area. It was noted that at this location the body would have lain on a more gentle slope of approximately 25 degrees.

As a result of closer inspection of this site coupled with a detailed examination and comparison of the ABC photograph, obvious similarities were noted in regard to the plant life and vegetation throughout this area. Several leaves of a particular type which matched those contained in the photograph were found to be present at this location. Several of those leaves were collected, bagged and removed for further analysis and possible identification.

The operatives then returned to the second cannon site and thoroughly searched this area for similar type leaves. No matching leaves were found at this location.

The operatives returned to the parking lot at approximately 5:00 p.m., ending their reconstruction project.

In addition to the aforementioned crime scene reconstruction project, a detailed examination and evaluation was carried out in regard to the Fiske Report, as well as all attachments, including

F.B.I. laboratory and interview reports, U.S. Park Police reports, autopsy reports and Senate Banking committee testimony.

The following is a report of the findings and conclusions in regard to our investigation into this matter.

GENERAL FINDINGS

1. Movement of the Body

A high probability exists that Foster's body was transported to Fort Marcy Park from an outside location due to the following:

According to the Fiske report, Foster's shoes had not one trace of coherent soil on them or on his clothing although the 197 pound Foster had allegedly walked over 700 feet to the second cannon site. Although the heavy summer foliage may have covered much of the ground soil, other areas would have been traversed with exposed soil.

For example, a laboratory test conducted on one (1) pair of shoes (15017, worn by model) and walked simply several paces in the vicinity of the second cannon, revealed "significant quantities of soil in combination with vermiculite (mica) on both heels."

The shoes and clothing worn by the model at the park were closely examined and analyzed. Both shoes and clothing were found to contain soil mixed with mica.

These facts would be highly consistent with the fact that Foster did not walk to the spot where he was found, but was more likely transported to this location by other means.

Our laboratory analysis on a pair of shoes (65548) that had been walked from the parking lot to the second cannon site disclosed evidence of grass stains. It should be noted that the walk was carried out in winter weather (March). Had Foster walked this route on July 20, 1993, there would have been a greater likelihood of grass staining. The F.B.I. report omits any mention of grass staining whatsoever.

Officials claim that Foster's body was found on a path lying at the second site. If this were true, especially on a warm summer day, soil and other debris should have adhered to his clothing and shoes. The Fiske report indicates no traces of coherent soil whatsoever.

The position of Foster's body as described in numerous reports is completely unnatural with a suicide of this type. In agreement with the Fiske report the only likely scenario would be that

Foster was in a sitting position. In this position, however, it is not logical to expect that his arms and legs would have fallen

into a neat and orderly position. It is more likely that his arms would extend outwards at an angle to the body as a result of the discharge. The neat arrangement of his arms close to the body, coupled with the overall arrangement of the body itself, is not consistent with suicide.

The lack of extravated blood on the front of the body is inconsistent with death by intra-oral gunshot, which raises the likelihood that Foster's heart had already ceased and that death would have been caused by other means. Dr. Donald Haut, the Medical Examiner present at the scene when the body was rolled over, said there was little blood behind the body on the ground. This is consistent with the small amount of blood that had emanated from the entrance wound.

Haut said that blood had matted or congealed on the back of the head. This is an indication that the exit wound may have been covered if the body was moved.

Had Foster fired the weapon while in the sitting position and the bullet followed the trajectory described in the autopsy, exiting from the back of the top of the head, blood splattered brain tissue and other matter should have been visible above the head, on the surrounding ground or vegetation. No witnesses identified such matter as described and the lead police investigator saw none.

The inconsistent blood tracks and stain on Foster's right cheek, as mentioned in the F.B.I. report, cannot simply be explained by the fact that an emergency worker may have touched the head, for example, while checking the carotid artery. This further supports the theory that the body may have been transported.

2. Location of the Body's Discovery

The forensic evidence does not support the police and Fiske conclusion that Foster's body was found on the path directly in front of the second cannon site. This pathway has clearly been a dirt path edged by root stems. These root stems appear worn as a result of having been exposed for many years. A Gannett news report, published shortly after Foster's death, reported the path to be a dirt one.

Shoes and clothing worn by the model at the second cannon site were closely examined and analyzed. Dress shoes (15017) were found to contain significant quantities of soil mixed with mica. The pants were also found to contain soil mixed with mica.

Had Foster's body been lying at the second cannon site, especially on a warm summer day, soil and other debris should

have adhered to his clothing and shoes. The Fiske report indicates no traces of coherent soil whatsoever.

The second cannon site is not consistent with the heavy and dense foliage said to have been found all around the body. It is not consistent with description of the scenes polaroids, including the ABC News photograph.

The Fiske report notes heavy vegetation below the body extending to the location of Foster's eyeglasses, approximately 13 feet away. This also is not consistent with the barren area below the body at the second cannon site.

The cannon No. 1 site is consistent with the description of heavy foliage. It is consistent with the ABC News polaroid.

The ABC News Polaroid clearly shows evidence of a certain type of leaf, which has been found to be common to the cannon No. 1 area. This leaf has subsequently been positively identified as a species known as *Magnolia acuminata*. As a result of a careful examination and inspection carried out over a wide area in the vicinity of cannon No. 2, it was conclusively established that no leaves of this type were observed in or about this location.

The second cannon site has a slope whose angle of descent drops considerably to a point almost exactly where Foster's mid-section would have been. On the slope the model's body displayed a curved, or bowed appearance, with the abdomen clearly protruding. No mention of this characteristic position was noted in any of the eyewitness statements. The angle of the slope at the first cannon site is less pronounced and would not have resulted in any unusual or curved position of the body.

SPECIFIC FINDINGS

1. The Fiske report states that mica particles found on Foster's shoes and clothing, in the absence of soil, supports the conclusion that Foster had walked through the park. This conclusion is not logical due to the fact that shoes and clothing used in our reconstruction contained a mix of both soil and mica, as noted in our laboratory tests.

Our laboratory analysis of vegetation from the park also revealed "significant quantities of vermiculite (mica) and the absence of soil constituents." Therefore, mica particles found on Foster's clothing supports the conclusion that his body was lying on dense foliage and vegetation only. This fact is also consistent with the probability that his body had likely been transported to the scene.

The aforementioned conclusions are further supported by the F.B.I. report which notes mica being found not only on his shoes, but also on his shirt, pants, belt and socks.

2. Had Foster fired the gun at the second cannon site, it is conceivable that the shot would not have been heard by any of the

neighbors who reside in homes across the road. The barrel's position in the mouth may have produced a muffling effect, and traffic noise could have possibly further diminished the sound of the shot.

3. Had Foster fired the gun while in a sitting position at the second cannon site, the bullet, if it did exit the back of the rear of the head, could conceivably have cleared the berm behind him. However, after exiting the head, it is reasonable to expect that the velocity could have diminished considerably, thereby causing the spent projectile to fall closer to the body. Behind the body and above the crest of the berm is an open clearing area. On the other side of the clearing is a small berm, creating a natural barrier for the fired projectile. Failure to recover the spent bullet is consistent with the fact that the gun may have been fired at another location.

4. An important focus of this investigation should be placed on the park's rear entrance, as a possible means or method of transporting the body to the scene.

5. Carpet-type fibers of various colors which were found on almost all of Foster's clothing was clearly indicative of the fact that his body probably was in contact with one or more carpets at some point in time prior to his death. It is therefore logical to assume that such contact would have taken place at some other location prior to his being found in the park. This type of trace or transfer evidence should be considered highly significant as it would provide an indication of Foster's possible whereabouts or movements prior to him being found in the park. This evidence raises the possibility that his body may have been in a prone position, that his clothing may have been searched while in a prone position, and/or his body may have been transported while in contact with some type of carpeting.

It should be noted that nowhere in the reports is any mention made of any search or vacuuming in Foster's car for trace evidence. No carpet fibers were recovered from the interior of Foster's vehicle or the trunk area. The recovery of such evidence might have established whether or not Foster had in fact driven to the parking lot, or was transported in the trunk.

6. Foster's eyeglasses were reported to have been recovered approximately 13 feet below his body on the berm. The Fiske report notes that since the gunpowder was found on the glasses it meant that they must have been thrown from his head or shirt pocket after the gunshot. It is inconceivable for the glasses to have been thrown or bounced through foliage to the location where they were found. This would seem more likely an indication that the crime scene was tampered with.

7. According to the Fiske pathology panel, "Mr. Foster's index fingers were in the vicinity of the (front) cylinder gap, when

the weapon was fired." This conclusively demonstrates that neither his right nor left hand was on the hand grip when it was fired. This evidence is inconsistent with suicide.

In most cases of suicide, the gun does not remain in the victim's hand.¹ In addition to the unusual gunpowder soot found on the index fingers, we found disturbing the proximity of the right hand and arm to the right leg, the unusual deep position of the thumb in the trigger guard, the position of the gun barrel tucked under the right leg, the lack of any visible blood on the gun, the failure of the family to positively identify the gun's ownership and the failure to recover the fired projectile. These facts are all supporting evidence that a high probability exists that the positioning of the gun in the hand was staged.

CONCLUSIONS

All cases of suspicious death should be treated as homicides, until proven otherwise. Due to the circumstances involved in this case, the opinion has been formed that homicide has not been ruled out.

As a result of our investigation and reconstruction in regard to this case, we have concluded contrary to the conclusions arrived at in the Fiske report: the overwhelming evidence does not support the conclusion that Vincent W. Foster Jr. committed suicide in Fort Marcy Park.

Therefore, wholly separate from the issue of suicide or homicide is the obvious problem of the body's transport to the park.

Still another serious issue concerns the location of the body's discovery in Fort Marcy Park. Based upon the evidence made available and examined, it is more likely that the official location of the second site is not the actual site of the body's discovery. Evidence also indicates that the first cannon site is more consistent with the actual location of the body's discovery.

Signed:


Vincent J. Scalice, S.C.S.A.
Forensic Consultant
Crime Scene Analyst


Fred D. Santucci
Forensic Photographer
Crime Scene Expert

¹ Mr. Scalice and Mr. Santucci, in their combined experience of fifty years of investigating homicides, have never seen a weapon or gun positioned in a suicide's hand in such an orderly fashion.

LABORATORY ANALYSIS

Conducted by Richard Saferstein, PhD.

RE: Vincent Foster

The following articles were subjected to microscopic and mineralogical analysis:

1. One pair of red shoes (serial #15017). These shoes were removed from subject on 3/4/95 who was lying in cannon #2 area in Fort Marcy Park;
2. One pair of brown shoes (serial #12177). These shoes were removed from subject who walked from parking lot to cannon #2 location on 3/4/95 in Fort Marcy Park;
3. One pair of dark brown shoes (serial #65548).
4. Soil samples from cannon #1 and cannon #2 sites collected 3/4/95 in Fort Marcy Park;
5. White dress shirt removed from subject lying in cannon #2 site on 3/4/95 in Fort Marcy Park;
6. Socks removed from subject lying in cannon #2 site on 3/4/95 in Fort Marcy Park;
7. Pants removed from subject lying in cannon #2 site on 3/4/95 in Fort Marcy Park; and
8. Leaves recovered from cannon #1 area in Fort Marcy Park.

Conclusions:

1. Soil samples from both cannon sites are similar. Soils are characteristic of potting or planting soil. Soils contain a mixture of mica (vermiculite), peat, and organic soil (top soil).
2. Examination of red shoes (15017) shows significant quantities of soil in combination with vermiculite on both heels. Soil is consistent with potting or planting soils recovered from both cannon sites.
3. Examination of brown shoes (12177) shows small quantity of peat and organic soil in combination with vermiculite.
4. Examination of dark brown shoes (65548) shows small quantity of soil in combination with vermiculite. These shoes also show evidence of grass stains.
5. The white shirt was negative for soil constituents including vermiculite.

6. The socks were positive for flakes of vermiculite.
7. The pants were positive for peat and organic soil mixed with vermiculite. Vegetation was also present on pants.
8. Examination of leaves recovered from cannon #1 area shows significant quantities of vermiculite particles and the absence of soil constituents.

Fred D. Santucci
Forensic Photographer

Forensic Control Systems

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EXPERIENCE:

- 1979-Present • Forensic Consultant and Legal Photographer, extensive background in Law Enforcement Photography, specialization in Color Processing and Crime Scene Examination, with emphasis on Latent Print Recovery.

NEW YORK CITY POLICE DEPARTMENT, New York, NY

1970-1979 Senior Forensic Photographer, Criminal Laboratory Section

- Duties included sole responsibility and supervision of Color Photography involving all types of Physical Trace Evidence, including the development and photography of Evidential Material for Court Presentation.
- Senior Photographer and coordinator specializing in Color, Black & White, Infrared, Ultra-violet, Macro and Micro photography assigned to the New York City Criminal Laboratory. Have been responsible for Investigation and Laboratory Analysis on such cases as: F.A.L.N., Rap Brown, Phillips, Wells Fargo, 44 Caliber (Son of Sam), and many others.
- Qualified as an expert witness in numerous cases involving all aspects of Forensic Photography and Latent Fingerprint Development.

1969-1970 Narcotic Investigator, Bronx, NY

1961-1969 Crime Scene Photographer, responsible for photography of crime scenes and collection of physical evidence in connection with same.

1952-1961 Police Officer, assigned to routine patrol duties, 44th Precinct, Bronx, NY.

EDUCATION:

New York University, Two years towards a baccalaureate degree.

New York Police Department, Criminal Investigation and Crime Scene Examination Courses.

Kodak Corporation, Law Enforcement Photographic Techniques, Rochester, NY, Diploma.

Leica School, Advanced Laboratory Techniques, Certification.

Federal Bureau of Investigation, Washington, D.C., Advanced Laboratory and Photographic Processing Certification.

RICHARD SAFERSTEIN, Ph.D.
20 Forrest Court
Mt. Laurel, New Jersey 08054

Chief Forensic Scientist for the State of New Jersey
Department of Law and Public Safety
New Jersey State Police
1970-1991

Technical Director of one of the largest forensic science laboratories in the United States, conducting over 35,000 case analyses per year and employing a staff of over 90 professional scientists.

Areas of expertise encompass toxicology, pharmacology and analyses of alcohol and drugs of abuse. I have been accepted and testified as an expert witness over 650 times in nearly 125 courts on a variety of forensic science issues which include: breath and blood testing for alcohol content, the pharmacological effects of alcohol, detection and identification of drugs in biological fluids, arson-related analyses, and the forensic examination of blood, semen, hair, paint, fiber, and glass evidence.

Certified by the State of New Jersey as qualified and competent to conduct chemical breath analyses in the operation of the Breathalyzer.

ACADEMIC TRAINING

Ph.D. Organic Chemistry, City University of New York - 1970
M.S. Organic Chemistry, City College of New York - 1966
B.S. Chemistry, City College of New York - 1963

ACADEMIC POSITIONS

Instructor of Forensic Science, Trenton State College, 1972 - Present
Instructor of Forensic Science, University of Delaware, 1985 - Present
Instructor of Forensic Science, Law School of Widener University, 1991-Present
Asst. Adjunct Professor of Science, Ocean County College, 1972-1991

PROFESSIONAL AFFILIATIONS

American Academy of Forensic Sciences - Promoted to Fellow, 1977.
American Chemical Society
American Microchemical Society
Canadian Society of Forensic Scientists
Chromatography Forum of Delaware Valley

TEACHING EXPERIENCE:

- Lecturer for New York City Police Academy, New York University Law School, Brooklyn Law School, NYCPD Detective Division, District Attorney's office, U.S. Coast Guard and various law enforcement, security and professional organizations. Topics include: Crime Scene Examination and Reconstruction, Collection and Preservation of Physical Trace Evidence, Latent Fingerprint Identification, Examination of Questioned Documents, Crime Scene Photography, Forensic Techniques and Courtroom Procedures Re: Direct and Cross Examination of Expert Witnesses.
- Faculty Member: Homicide Investigation and Robbery Investigation training courses for NYCPD Detective Division.

EDUCATION:

City College of New York - Police Science & Administration, Criminalistics
U.S. Marine Corps Institute - Criminal Investigation
New York Institute of Criminology - Criminal Investigation; Forensic Science; Questioned Document Examination; Firearms and Ballistics; Tool Marks; Microscopic Analysis; Photography
Bureau of Criminal Identification (NYCPD) - Fingerprint Identification
Photographic Unit (NYCPD) - Crime Scene Examination; Latent Fingerprint Photography
Federal Bureau of Investigation Law Enforcement Officers Training School - Advanced Latent Fingerprint School
Additional Education includes: Various Symposiums, Courses and Conferences (Law Enforcement; Crime Scene Examination; Criminal Investigation; Security Management and Forensic Science) at *N.Y.U. Post Graduate Medical School, Police Academy, Project SEARCH Symposia, International Association for Identification, Evidence Photographers International Council, Northeastern Association of Forensic Scientists, National Forensic Center and American Board of Forensic Examiners*

ADDITIONAL EXPERIENCE:

Former Security Director for two major department stores

- Managed operations and investigations involving property theft (internal & external), illegal kickbacks, violations of policy and fiscal violations.
- Security management and loss prevention consultant for various retail, industrial and business organizations.
- Author, articles and publications pertaining to Forensic Investigations, Criminalistics, Crime Scene Examination and Fingerprint Identification. Guest appearances on local and national television.

ADDITIONAL QUALIFICATIONS:

Fellow: American Board of Forensic Examiners
Chairman: Executive Board of Scientific and Technical Advisors - American Board of Forensic Examiners (1994)
Sgt. at Arms: New York State Division, International Association for Identification (1993-1994)
Vice President: Tri-State Local Photographers (1992-1993)
Member: Committee on Forensic Sciences, American Society for Testing
Materials (1993-1994)

Vincent J. Scalice
Forensic Consultant • Criminalist

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EXPERIENCE:

1977-
Present

FORENSIC CONTROL SYSTEMS

Executive Director

- Over thirty-five years experience in forensic investigation and consultation including crime scene examination and reconstruction involving the evaluation and analysis of physical trace evidence.
- Specialties include the development and identification of Latent Fingerprints, Palm Prints and Footprints. Examination of Questioned Documents and the examination of Firearms, Tool Marks and Footwear Impressions.
- Investigation, pre-trial consultation and qualified expert testimony in criminal and civil cases.
- *Board Certified:*
 - S.C.S.A. - Certified Senior Crime Scene Analyst [I.A.I.]
 - C.F.E. - Certified Forensic Examiner [A.B.F.E.]
 - C.P.L.E. - Certified Latent Print Examiner [I.A.I.]
 - C.Q.D.E. - Certified Questioned Document Examiner [A.B.F.E.]
- *Licenses:* Licensed and bonded private investigator, State of New York

1977-1978

U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Consultant Member for Select Committee on Assassinations

- Worked closely with the Federal Bureau of Investigation concerning deaths of President John F. Kennedy and the Reverend Doctor Martin Luther King. Findings, opinions and conclusions rendered during Public Hearings.

1956-1977

NEW YORK CITY POLICE DEPARTMENT

Detective - First Grade

Coordinator-in-Charge of Latent Fingerprint Unit

Instructor, New York City Police Academy

- Direct supervision of twenty-five employees, formulation of policies and assignment of case loads.
- Senior Project Coordinator for major research and development program which resulted in the first utilization of optical correlation techniques in Fingerprint I.D.
- Instrumental in the introduction and application of Polaroid Photography in law enforcement in NYCPD. Assisted in the design and modification of the Polaroid CUS Evidence camera for instant photography of Latent Prints and Physical Evidence at crime scenes.
- Formulated and conducted crime scene examination courses for the entire Detective Division of the NYCPD.
- Assisted Internal Affairs Division in investigations relative to integrity and internal security within the Department.
- Supervised Department's Disaster Squad (all major terrorist bombing incidents, airline, rail and sea disasters).
- Worked closely with the Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States Customs, Treasury Department, Food and Drug Administration, Federal Narcotics Bureau, Department of Hospitals, Interpol, and Courthouse Yard.
- Cited 15 times for Excellent and Meritorious police duty.

PROFESSIONAL AFFILIATIONS:

American Board of Forensic Examiners
International Association for Identification
New York State Division of the International Association for Identification
New Jersey State Division of the International Association for Identification
Connecticut State Division of the International Association for Identification
California State Division of the International Association for Identification
New Jersey State Identification Association
Northeastern Association of Forensic Scientists
National Forensic Center
American Society for Testing Materials [ASTM]
Society of Professional Investigators
Evidence Photographers International Council
National Association of Criminal Defense Lawyers
New York State Association of Criminal Defense Lawyers
New York City Detective Endowment Association
Superior Officers Association Retired (NYCPD)
Retired Detectives of the City of New York

**Forensic Science Society of England
International Association for Identification
Mid-Atlantic Association of Forensic Scientists
National Safety Council
New York Microscopical Society
Northeastern Association of Forensic Scientists**

PAST POSITIONS

**Analytical Toxicologist
Shell Chemical Company
Princeton, New Jersey
1969-1970**

Group leader assigned to perform residue analyses on animal tissues and organs. My duties encompassed the development and implementation of laboratory procedures designed to measure the uptake of pesticides of livestock.

**Forensic Chemist
U.S. Treasury Department
Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms Laboratory
New York, New York
1964-1969**

Responsible for the analysis of drug and alcoholic beverage preparation. Testified on numerous occasions as an expert witness in Federal and State courts on alcohol and drug chemistry.

PROFESSIONAL EDUCATIONAL COURSES

Poison 91: Fundamentals and Analytical Considerations - Sponsored by the American Association for Clinical Chemistry, 1991

Workplace Drug Testing Workshop - Sponsored by the American Association for Clinical Chemistry, 1990

The Drunk Driving Case: From Municipal Court to Supreme Court - New Jersey Institute for Continuing Legal Education, 1989

The Drinking Driver: Medical and Legal Issues of Blood Alcohol Testing - conducted by American Association for Clinical Chemistry, 1985

Forensic Toxicology Workshop - conducted by the American Academy of Forensic Sciences Toxicology Section, 1983

HONORS

Award of Merit- American Academy of Forensic Sciences
Member of the Editorial Board of the Journal of Forensic Sciences (1984-1994)
Member of the Editorial Board of the Microchemical Journal
Member of the Editorial Board of the Journal of Analytical and Applied Pyrolysis
(1980-1984)

DIRECTORY LISTINGS

Who's Who in the East
American Men and Women of Science
Directory of Speakers - American Chemical Society
Dictionary of International Biography

BOOKS PUBLISHED

- "Criminalistics - An Introduction to Forensic Science," (Fifth Edition). Prentice-Hall, Englewood Cliffs N.J., 1995.
- "Forensic Science Handbook," Prentice-Hall, Englewood Cliffs, N.J., 1982.
- "Forensic Science Handbook - Volume II," Prentice-Hall, Englewood Cliffs, NJ, 1988.
- "Forensic Science Handbook - Volume III," Prentice-Hall, Englewood Cliffs, NJ, 1993.
- "Laboratory Manual for Criminalistics," Prentice-Hall, Englewood Cliffs, N.J., 1990.

PAPERS AND ARTICLES PUBLISHED

1. "The Reaction of Halogen-Containing Lewis Acids with Esters" - 1970 (Doctoral Dissertation).
2. "Examination of Automobile Paints by Laser Beam Emission Spectroscopy," Journal of the Association of Official Analytical Chemists, vol. 56 (1973), 1227.
3. "Identification of Drugs by Chemical Ionization Mass Spectroscopy," Journal of the Association of Official Analytical Chemists, vol. 56 (1973), 1234.
4. "Identification of Heroin and its Diluents by Chemical Ionization Mass Spectroscopy," Analytical Chemistry, vol. 46 (1974), 296.

From : RICHARD SAFERSTEIN, PH. D.

Apr. 28 1995 12:11PM PDS

5. "Identification of Drugs by Chemical Ionization Mass Spectroscopy," Journal of Forensic Sciences, vol. 19 (1974), 463.
6. "An Introductory Forensic Science Course in a Law Enforcement Program," in Forensic Science, American Chemical Society (1975), 22-27.
7. "Isobutane Chemical Ionization Mass Spectrographic Examination of Explosives," Journal of the Association of Analytical Chemists, vol. 58 (1975), 734.
8. "Pyrolysis Mass Spectrometry - A New Forensic Science Technique," Journal of Forensic Sciences, vol. 22 (1977), 748.
9. "The Forensic Identification of Heroin," Journal of Forensic Sciences, vol. 23 (1978), 44.
10. "Drug Detection In Urine by Chemical Ionization Mass Spectrometry," Journal of Forensic Sciences, vol. 23 (1978), 29.
11. "Routine Separation and Identification of Drugs of Abuse by GC/IR," American Laboratory, vol. 10 (1978), 125.
12. "Drug Detection In Urine by Chemical Ionization Mass Spectrometry - II," Journal of Analytical Toxicology, vol 2 (1978), 245.
13. "Chemical Ionization Mass Spectrometry of Morphine Derivatives," Journal of Forensic Sciences, vol. 24 (1979), 925.
14. "Criminalistics - A Look Back at the 70's; A Look Ahead to the 80's," Journal of Forensic Sciences, vol. 24 (1979), 925.
15. "Forensic Applications of Mass Spectrometry," in Forensic Science Handbook (edited by R. Saferstein), Prentice-Hall, Englewood Cliffs, N.J. (1982), 92-138.
16. "Applications of Dynamic Headspace Analysis to Laboratory and Field Arson Investigation," Journal of Forensic Sciences, vol. 27 (1982), 484.
17. "Forensic Science," Analytical Chemistry, vol. 55 (1983), 19R.
18. "Forensic Science," - Winds of Change," in Chemistry and Crime, (edited by Samuel Gerber) American Chemical Society, Washington, D.C. (1983), 39- 43.

From : RICHARD SAFERSTEIN, Ph.D.

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19. "Forensic Aspects of Analytical Pyrolysis," in Pyrolysis and GC in Polymer Analysis (edited by S.A. Liebman and E.J. Levy), Marcel Dekker, New York (1985), 339-71.
20. "Forensic Science," Analytical Chemistry, vol. 57 (1985), 176R.
21. "Forensic Science: A Strategy for Teaching Science in a Liberal Arts Curriculum," in Forensic Science, 2nd Ed., (edited by Geoffrey Davies), American Chemical Society, Washington, D.C., 1986, 51-65.
22. "Forensic Analytical Pyrolysis," in Proceedings of the International Symposium on the Analysis and Identification of Polymers, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., (1986), 9-20.
23. "Experimental Evidence of AcO-7 Neighboring Group Participation," Tetrahedron, vol. 43 (1987), 5089.
24. "Forensic Science," Analytical Chemistry, vol. 59 (1987), 162R.
25. "Dual Column Pyrolysis Gas Chromatography," Crime Laboratory Digest, vol. 15 (1988), 39.
26. "Forensic Science," Analytical Chemistry, vol. 61 (1989), 95R.
27. "The Scientific Explanation of Intoxication and The Use of the Breathalyzer," in The Drunk Driving Case: From Municipal Court To Supreme Court, New Jersey Institute for Continuing Legal Education, New Brunswick, N.J., (1989), 163-86.
28. "Forensic Science," Analytical Chemistry, vol. 63 (1991), 148R.
29. "DNA Fingerprinting," Chem Matters, vol. 9, no. 3 (1991), 10.
30. "Mouth Alcohol, Denture Adhesives and Breath - Alcohol Testing," Drunk Driving Liquor Liability Reporter, Vol. 6, no. 2 (1992), 24.
31. "Forensic Science," Analytical Chemistry, vol. 65 (1993), 293R.
32. "The Theory and Operation of the Breathalyzer," in DWI: 1994, Handling the Drunk Driving Case in New Jersey, New Jersey Institute for Continuing Legal Education, New Brunswick, N.J., (1994), 407-20.

Virtually all broadcast media and the New York Times, Washington Post and other mainstream "newspapers of record" are focusing obsessively on the Tonya Harding skater-mugging case. There's a reason: The suspicious death of White House Counsel Vincent Foster is cracking wide open.

Today's (28 Jan.) New York Post headlined the story and ran it on two pages. The Post placed the word "Suicide" in quotes in the headline.

Among the discrepancies in the story pointed out by the Post were:

- * Foster's body was found neatly arranged on an embankment, "laid out as if for a casket."
- * The .38 revolver alleged to be the suicide weapon was IN FOSTER'S HAND, BESIDE THE BODY. Veteran homicide investigators were quoted in the article saying they had never seen a .38 weapon remain properly in the hand of the victim in cases like this. In most cases, the veteran detectives said such weapons were projected several feet away from the victim.
- * Post-mortem lividity had set in in the hand holding the gun, including the fingers. This was unusual, because of the position of the body.
- * Almost NO BLOOD was evident on or under the body, despite a large exit wound in the back of Foster's head, revealed by the autopsy by a Northern Virginia pathologist named Gonzalez.

But EMT personnel who responded to the site and "bagged" Foster's body reported NO EXIT WOUND AT ALL.

- * NO BULLET HAS BEEN RECOVERED. Independent homicide investigators conclude from the position of the body that it is virtually certain Foster "shot himself" while lying on the ground. In that case, the bullet would then be IN THE GROUND, UNDER THE BODY. No bullet was found. As a result, the police officially concluded that Foster shot himself while stand up, fell backwards in a ramrod-straight posture, arms along his sides, with the gun pointing downward beside his leg. The bullet, they conclude, exited the back of Foster's head through the large exit wound unnoticed by the technicians (but present after Dr. Gonzalez Northern Virginia autopsy). The bullet then flew off into the woods, where it is beyond recovery, according to the Park Police.
- * Foster left no suicide note to his family.
- * Foster is alleged by the White House to have left a "suicide note" discovered by White House Counsel Nussbaum and/or Press Advisor David Gergen. The "suicide note" consists of 27 pieces of torn paper, which, when pieced together, reveal a list of topics and/or contemporaneous notes of a meeting or phone conversation.
- * At least one piece of the White House "suicide note" is missing.
- * At least 3 hours of Foster's time are missing, from 1 p.m. July 20, 1993 to 5 p.m. July 20, 1993, when his body was reported in the park.

Speculations and Questions

President Clinton's pronouncements on July 21, 1993 that "we'll never know why Vince Foster died" ring a little hollow and sound rather disingenuous in this light.

Clinton was very slow to admit he had a half-hour telephone conversation with Foster the evening before Foster's death.

Foster's involvement with the J.P. Stevens banking family, Madison Guarantee Trust, and Whitewater Development in Arkansas raise suspicions of a MOTIVE for removing him. Especially if he was talking about resigning and returning to Arkansas. At the time of Foster's death, investigative journalists were already talking with State Troopers and others about serious allegations against Clinton, made by the President's former Oxford roommate. All of the financial institutions and "development" companies involved in the Clinton/Foster/J.P. Stevens orbit eventually collapsed after massive looting.

The role of Raymond "Buddy" Young, Arkansas State Police Captain under Clinton and "Security Director" for the Governor needs to be scrutinized. Young has ties to Oliver North and others through the Contra-arms and drug-smuggling center of Mena, Arkansas. Young also "personally" handled delicate matters for Clinton while he was governor --- and sent threatening notes to one of the Troopers who started talking about Clinton's affairs and connections.

Young is now a Regional Director of FEMA in Texas.

WHERE WAS HE ON JULY 20, 1993?

More text is available

Date: 28 Jan 94 04:31:00 GMT

Text by Clark.Matthews@f939.n107.z1.FIDONET.ORG

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The Physical Evidence

There has been a lot of talk about the condition of Vince Foster's body. There are several different reports, but they generally fit into two categories: The "man in the van"'s observations and the Park Police's findings with the autopsy and lab reports.

The mysterious "man in the van" found the body first and reported it to two park workers who called the police at 6pm. This is what he reports seeing (as told to G. Gordon Liddy):

- * There was no sign of any gun.

The Park Police and FBI found:

- * There was a small bullet-entry wound in his mouth.
- * There was a large exit wound in the back of his head.
- * There was very little bleeding.
- * Blood was pooled in his legs.
- * The body was on an incline, with the head above the legs.
- * No skull fragments were found.
- * There was a gun in his hand. (a .38 caliber Colt revolver with one empty shell casing and one complete bullet. There were two serial numbers on the gun, indicating that it was made from parts of two different guns, both sold in 1913.)
- * There was no trace of blood on the gun.
- * There was one fingerprint on the gun
- * No bullet matching the gun was found. (Despite an extensive search with metal detectors which found 12 bullets from modern guns)
- * No trace of alcohol in the blood.
- * Trace amounts of valium in the blood.
- * Numerous gunpowder particles were found on the body that matched the Remington cartridge found in the gun.
- * Small amounts of gunpowder residue which did not come from the Colt were also found on the body. (The FBI speculates that the clothing was contaminated in a Park Police evidence room.)
- * His clothes were neat (no sign of a struggle).
- * No X-rays were taken at the autopsy, as the machine was broken, according to Fiske's report, though a Park Police Officer stated that a pathologist told him "the X-rays showed only one bullet track and no fragments left within the head."
- * There were semen stains in his underwear. (Alan Bock in the California Register)
- * There were blond hairs on his clothing, including his T-shirt. (Alan Bock in the California Register)
- * FBI lab report indicated that at least Foster's head had been moved after the shot was fired. (FBI report, page 45)

Send updates to:

crow@cs.dartmouth.edu

NEW FBI PROBE LINKS WITH FOSTER DEATH CASE
 THE TRIBUNE REVIEW
 BY CHRIS RUDDY

The FBI is stepping up a civil rights investigation into the death of a young Virginia man whose case has been linked with the death of Vincent W Foster Jr., the deputy White House Counsel who died of a supposed suicide. Tommy Burkett, 21, who attended Marymount College in Virginia, was found dead in a bedroom of his parent's Herdon, Va., home three years ago. The death was ruled a suicide at the time, but that ruling may be challenged as a result of an FBI investigation. A Washington, D.C. law-enforcement official indicated widespread skepticism among FBI officials as to the Foster findings. The official suggested the Burkett case may be a vital first step toward reopening the Foster case. The cases have parallels. Both men died of gunshot wounds through the mouth. Perhaps more significantly, in both death investigations pathologist James Beyer was a key figure. Dr. Beyer, 76, is the longtime deputy chief medical examiner for northern Virginia. It was he who conducted the autopsy of Vincent Foster's body after it was found in Arlington's Fort Marcy Park on July 20, 1993. A number of forensic experts have taken exception to the findings in the Foster case; similar questions have been raised concerning Beyer's findings in the Burkett case. Such doubts have prompted the elder Burkett to publish their own newsletter.

A recent issue contained an article titled "Dr. Beyer's Contradictory and Deceptive Testimony in the Vincent Foster Case and in the Tommy Burkett Case." In a diagram therein, the Burketts note that Beyer ruled their son's death consistent with suicide. They point out, however, that the ruling of suicide in the Foster case relied on two factors totally absent in the case of their son's similar death. During the Senate hearings probing the Foster death, the Burketts write, Beyer said key factors pointing to suicide were powder burns in the mouth and an absence of trauma to the jaw. But according to a second autopsy on Tommy Burkett's body, neither of these factors was present; no powder burns were found in the mouth of their son, and his jaw was broken. The Burkett's dissatisfaction with Beyer's findings had led to their hiring of an outside pathologist, Dr. Erick Mitchell, to perform the second autopsy. Mitchell, former chief medical examiner of Syracuse, N.Y., noted in his own autopsy report that the young man's lungs have never been dissected, contradicting a notation of Beyer's that the procedure had been performed. Mitchell also confirmed the parent's observations that there was damage to the body other than that normally associated with self-inflicted gunshots to the mouth. When the senior Burkett found his son's body, he saw "a disfigured and bloody" ear even though the bullet exited from the back of the head. He also saw that the jaw was "obviously broken."

This led the parents to believe their son had been beaten before the fatal shot, and they were incredulous that Beyer's report did not contain this information. Dr. Beyer, in a telephone interview, stated: "The only comment I have is that the autopsy findings in the Burkett case was a

perforated gunshot wound to the head. "It still stands that

...autopsy report. "It's that's what they say, it's their findings, not mine." The FBI's involvement in the case is not focused on the cause of death per se but, rather on the civil rights aspect. "We opened thje Burkett case at the directive of the Departmnet of Justice," said Susan Lloyd, a spokeswoman for the FBI's Metropolitan D.C. field office. She said the FBI is trying to determine "whether or not Tommy Burkett's civil rights were violated, Lloyd noted, however, that civil rights investigations and homicide investigations can "Overlap" and said the FBI is committed to determining whether "all proper investigative techniques were accorded to the death." The FBI's involvement in the case may represent an abrupt turn of events.

CONTD FROM NOTE ONE- Robert M. Bryant, special agent in charge of the Metropolitan D.C. office, took the highly unusual step of distancing the agency from the matter in a letter published in the Chantilly VA Times in October 1993, stating "The FBI is not, and has never been involved in any review of this matter..." a premise contradicted by the Burketts, who say FBI agents met with them in early fall 1993. According to the Burketts, agents met with them on several occasion after that, and in the past two months the FBI has significantly widened its probe. Just over a week ago, FBI agents spent several hours reviewing the scene of their son's death. The Burketts were distressed that the Fairfax police had spent only a half-hour on the scene without taking fingerprints or even retrieving the fatal bullet from a wall. The Burketts have kept the bedroom just as it was at the time of the death, with blood splatters and stains intact. The Burkett's allegations have been the subject of a number of new articles and the couple has appeared on the television series "Unsolved Mysteries." They charge that Fairfax County official as well as Beyer engaged in a coverup of the circumstances of their son's death. An especially serious charge they make is that records of two "911" calls their son made on the day of his death were tampered with or destroyed. Such charges were disputed on "Unsolved Mysteries" by Maj. Arthur Mabry a spokesman for the Fairfax County Police. He maintained that "the gun was processed, an autopsy was conducted, photos were taken, a thorough and acceptable crime scene (investigation) was conducted." Warren Carmichael, director of public information for the Fairfax County police, scoffed at the notion that the police and the medical examiner engaged in a coverup. He said police conducted "a totally appropriate investigation" adding that the medical examiner came to smiliar findings "totally" independnet of the police." Carmichael said police have no plans to reopen the Burkett case, but the door is still open "if new information is provided." In the Foster case, Beyer's findings were supported by a four-member independent pathology team working for special prosecutor Robert Fiske. The team concluded that, based on Beyer's notations "there was no other trauma indentified that would suggest a circumstance other than suicide." The Burketts remain skeptical about Beyer's findings in both cases pointing to the pathologist's record in still another supposed suicide case in the state, that of Timothy Easley in 1989. According to the mdical examiner's certificate, which was based on Beyer's autopsy report, the 21-year-old easly had stabbed himself in the chest." His family, however had noted a cut

... described the cut at the time as a
"classical defense would suffered while trying to avoid a
knife." In 1993, four years after Beyer's autopsy report,
Easley's girlfriend admitted that she killed the youth. As
for the Fiske report, its conclusions continue to disturb
officials of the FBI. They are bothered by such things as
the fact that Fiske, for inexplicable reasons, did not avail
himself of a grand jury, nor did he take the simple
expedient of putting witnesses under oath. They also cannot
understand why given all the inconsistencies surrounding
Foster's death. Fiske refused to exhume the body and put
such doubts to rest. The new independent counsel, Kenneth
Starr is reviewing Fiske's investigation of the Foster matter.

end of story.

PRESIDENT'S AIDE IS WHITewater TARGET

By Hugh Davies in Washington

A WHITE House lawyer, Bruce Lindsey, 46, President Clinton's most trusted aide, has been told that he is in imminent danger of being indicted over the Whitewater affair.

He has been told that he is a "target" of Kenneth Starr, the Whitewater prosecutor, as well as of grand juries investigating his actions during Mr Clinton's 1990 campaign for the governorship of Arkansas.

A friend of the President for 25 years, he is an enigmatic figure, always at the elbow of Mr Clinton, offering advice.

His behind-the-scenes role has earned him the nickname of "The Consigliere", the underworld term for a Mafia don's closest counsellor. His influence at the White House is said to be second only to that of Hillary Clinton.

White House sources said Mr Lindsey would not be asked to resign and he would vigorously defend himself. Democratic adviser Mr Ted Van Dyk was quoted as saying that a "nightmare scenario" was building up. Party members feared the scandal would spill over into the 1996 election, affecting Mr Clinton's campaign.

Adding to the panic at the White House is the spectre of new Whitewater hearings in the Senate next month. These will focus on the death of Vincent Foster, another White House lawyer, said by US Park Police to have shot himself in July, 1993.

But independent crime-scene experts concluded that he was probably murdered.

Documents, possibly relating to Whitewater, were removed from his office hours after his death.

Republican Senator Alphonse D'Amato, chairman of the Senate Banking Committee, said questions at his hearings would include: Who took the papers? Where did they go? Were any destroyed?

Mr Lindsey is the highest-ranking administration official to be ensnared in the inquiry into a land deal by Mr Clinton and his wife.

SUNDAY TELEGRAPH (LONDON), 30.4.95

By Ambrose Evans-Pritchard in Washington

VINCENT FOSTER, the deputy White House counsel, was probably murdered and his body carried into a park as part of a staged suicide, according to a team of independent crime-scene experts employed to investigate the death.

The private report is being taken extremely seriously by the official investigation of special counsel Kenneth Starr, according to sources close to the inquiry.

Foster was an intimate friend of Bill and Hillary Clinton and handled their personal financial affairs at the White House. The US Park Police concluded that he shot himself in the mouth on July 20, 1993. Two subsequent inquiries endorsed the suicide verdict, but Starr has reopened the investigation and has called witnesses for the first time before a federal grand jury.

At a press conference on Thursday one of the experts, retired New York Police detective Vincent Scalice, said that in almost 30 years of police work he could not recall "ever running across a situation where we found a body in a case of suicide that was so neatly arranged, with the gun so conveniently positioned in the hand in such a straight, orderly fashion."

The report said that the lack of blood on the front of the body was "inconsistent" with death by a gun shot through the mouth, raising the likelihood that Foster's heart had stopped *before* the gun was fired.

The report was commissioned by the Western Journalism Center, a California group that supports investigative journalism.

The experts said that Foster was supposed to have walked 700ft through a park, yet there was no soil or grass on his shoes. There was also no blood spatter on the vegetation and ground. In addition the experts asked why the houses near the park were not canvassed in accordance with normal procedure.

The report adds to the growing sense in Washington that there has been a huge cover-up -- but one that is starting to unravel.

WHITE HOUSE SUICIDE - WAS THE BODY MOVED?

BY AMBROSE EVANS-BRITCHARD IN WASHINGTON

THE SCOPE of the inquiry into the mysterious death of the top White House aide Vincent Foster has suddenly been broadened, casting doubt on the original verdict of suicide.

It has now emerged that Kenneth Starr, the independent counsel investigating the Whitewater affair, which concerns alleged shady business deals linked to President Clinton and his wife, summoned several police officers before a Grand Jury late last week.

During the meeting he took the unusual step of reading them the statutory definition of perjury. The officers were grilled on the precise circumstances surrounding the discovery of Foster's body in a Virginia park in July 1993.

The cause of death of Foster, an intimate friend of the Clintons, had been considered settled by most observers in Washington. An inquiry by Robert Fiske, the former independent counsel who was later replaced by a panel of judges, endorsed the police conclusion that Foster shot himself in the mouth. He attributed the suicide to depression unrelated to the Whitewater property dealings of the Clintons.

However, Mr Fiske did not convene a Grand Jury for that part of his investigation. This was considered strange by many legal experts. The rescue workers and park police who found the body did not testify under oath, and Mr Fiske essentially confined himself to a review of their report rather than conducting a full-scale probe of his own.

The grand jury questioning last week, which took place in secret, appeared to focus on the precise location of Foster's body in the park. One of the police officers was overheard reassuring a grand juror in the lobby that he would bring a map to assist testimony the next day.

The seemingly minor issue of where the body was found could turn out to be of critical importance. A journalist for the *Pittsburgh Tribune-Review*, Chris Ruddy, has been fighting a lone crusade for several months seeking to establish that the Park Police misreported the location of the body.

Ruddy is convinced that it is the key to exposing a cover-up that allegedly involves the police, the White House, and even elements of the FBI.

If Ruddy is right, it suggests a political scandal of colossal proportions.

On Thursday, an article by Ruddy in the *Tribune-Review* alleged sloppiness in the Fiske investigation and argued that key witnesses may have given false testimony.

His latest revelation is that Dr Donald Haut, the Virginia medical examiner who viewed the scene of the crime on the night of Foster's death, said the body was 10 to 20 yards past an old civil war cannon, the first cannon in the park.

This is in direct contradiction to the Fiske Report, which said that the body was at the foot of a second cannon deep inside the park. The testimony of Dr Haut, who said he was never questioned by the Fiske

was in tangled undergrowth near the first cannon.

The Ruddy article was republished as a full-page advertisement in the *Washington Times* on Friday, paid for by a conservative media watchdog in California called the Western Journalism Center. Both Ruddy and the Center are already being sued for libel by the Park Police, who insist that their report was accurate.

Questions about Foster's death have been a staple of radio talk shows across America. According to extensive interviews conducted by *The Sunday Telegraph*, suspicions are also shared by some members of the Foster family and parts of the FBI.

Senator Lauch Faircloth, a Republican member of the Banking Committee that held brief hearings into Foster's death last July, has also raised doubts about the suicide verdict.

From bigxc@prairienet.org Fri Aug 4 20:38:54 1995
Date: Wed, 2 Aug 95 23:25:30 CDT
From: Brian Redman <bigxc@prairienet.org>
To: Multiple recipients of list <conspire@prairienet.org>
Subject: Conspiracy Nation -- Vol. 5 Num. 73

Conspiracy Nation -- Vol. 5 Num. 73
=====

("Quid coniuratio est?")

EXPLOSIVE NEW FACTS REVEALED IN MYSTERIOUS DEATH OF FOSTER
[The *spotlight*, 08/07/95]

[...continued...]

TOM VALENTINE:

In other words the United States was spying on banks around the world to track people's money?

JAMES NORMAN:

Actually, it was an allied government effort, which also included Israel. It was originally designed as an anti-terrorist effort. The program was nicknamed "Follow the Money."

Senior people from the Reagan years who were involved in designing and crafting this program have confirmed that there was such a program underway and that massive amounts of data were collected. However, because of the highly sensitive security nature of this, they can't say quite how it was done, but we have figured out that one of the companies involved in implementing the software system (and probably the hardware) was a company in Little Rock that went by the name of Systematics.

TOM VALENTINE:

Was the Inslaw company's computer software called PROMIS involved anywhere in this? (The owners of Inslaw claim that during the Reagan administration the Justice Department reneged on a contract with them, stole the software and used it and sold it to foreign governments. -- Ed.)

JAMES NORMAN:

Yes. It started out looking like a little cloud on the horizon, but it's turned out that the uses to which this PROMIS software has been put would boggle the mind. It's a very powerful system that was initially designed for tracking legal cases, but it was also designed to be customized so that you could adjust it to track all kinds of things. It's been used in tracking nuclear submarines, intelligence data and banking transactions.

It was in 1982 -- right about the time that this "Follow the Money" program was launched -- that Inslaw came up with its proprietary enhancement (PROMIS) of what had, until then, been public domain software that had been developed by the government with taxpayer dollars. The government was funding the program had run out, but Inslaw came in and re-wrote and enhanced the

software. It was those enhancements that the government took since the government was so desperate for a software to implement this "Follow the Money" program in particular since it required massive amounts of tracking.

I think what was involved here was an effort to get all of the world's megabanks to standardize their data in a way that would be easily analyzed by the National Security Agency (NSA). Now the NSA is the signals intelligence arm of the government. It's the computer spy agency, really, and highly secretive.

Systematics in Little Rock was one of a number of companies that got involved in installing, selling, supporting, customizing and managing this software and bank data center operations. Actually, it appears that there was a cluster of such companies.

Systematics was started by Jackson Stephens, the investment banker, who has been heavily involved in bond trading in Arkansas. It grew rapidly in the 1970s as it took out more domestic business. In 1982, as the government was looking for a company to help out with this "Follow the Money" program, Systematics took on a big role in that and its business boomed even more.

Then when Bill Clinton came to the White House and Foster and Hubbell came along with him, Systematics' overseas business blossomed along with it and they started getting contracts from a number of foreign banks.

TOM VALENTINE:

Was Vince Foster in the NSA?

JAMES NORMAN:

When you say "in" the NSA, it's hard to say. The way it's been described to me is that he was an interface person between the NSA and Systematics. The way I see it, is that Vince Foster at the Rose Law Firm was a very quiet but a very bright guy. He was one of Jackson Stephens' trusted "deal guys" at the law firm. He was a litigator, but more than that he was a business lawyer.

In that role he would have been in charge of supervising contracts, setting up accounts, high-level marketing and smoothing all of the lumps that would naturally go on between [a company he represented] and a government it was involved in contracts with.

Foster never showed up as an employee of Systematics. He never billed Systematics for any time. You won't find his name cropping up on any Systematics documents, although we've been told by good sources that he was involved with Systematics, although the company denies it. There's an absolute solid wall of denials about this. Somebody's lying.

TOM VALENTINE:

Was Webb Hubbell ever retained by Systematics?

JAMES NORMAN:

They did retain Hubbell and Hillary Clinton. In 1978 Jackson Stephens ended up being the financial man for a group of Arab backers of ECCI, which at the time tried to take over Financial General

bankshares, a major Washington-based bank holding company. It was one of the few banks that was then able to own banks over state lines. Stephens came in and bought a big chunk of that bank and wanted to take it over.

One of the things he wanted to do, according to the SEC lawsuit that blocked the takeover, was to bring in Systematics to do all of the data processing for that bank. In that case, Hubbell and Hillary Clinton ended up representing Systematics in some of the filings that they made in that case.

The reason this is significant is that, I've been told, the first work that Systematics was doing for the government really was shuffling covert money, managing the covert funds moving around in secret government covert operations accounts.

This was no small job. It took a significant amount of computer power because they were moving money around from one account to another, setting up new accounts, phony companies, etc. It was a major task and Systematics was in an ideal position to do that because its business was to outsource the data processing function in a number of small banks, mainly in the Midwest, the West Coast and Texas.

Systematics would go to these small banks and say, "You can't keep up with the technology. Why don't you just let us take your computers and your people and provide all of that processing. You don't have to worry about it." That may be a prudent thing for a small bank to do, but when it would do that, it would give up a tremendous amount of control over the guts of your bank and what this allowed to happen was the creation, essentially, of a cyberbank for the covert funds.

What we've been told -- and Systematics will adamantly deny this -- is that at the end of every day there would be a direct bank-to-bank balancing transaction of funds. We are told that imbedded in these day-end transactions would be information codes -- compressed data that would convey the information about these coded accounts. The banks that were involved themselves might not even know this was going on. However, we are told that this is how all of this money got moved around.

If you think about it, there had to be maybe hundreds of billions of dollars moving around during the 1970s and 1980s in these covert arms-and-drugs transactions. Nobody has adequately explained where that money came from or where it went. It certainly never went through Congress. It certainly was never appropriated and didn't show up in government budgets. It was not just "black" money but "black black" money that even the congressional oversight people didn't know was sloshing around out there.

TOM VALENTINE:

Has the *Washington Post*, for example, reported any of this?

JAMES NORMAN:

On July 4 the *Washington Post* published an article pooh-poohing what they called all of the "conspiracy theories" about the Foster death. What is interesting, though, is the shift that's going on at the *Post*. Prior to that article, the *Post* was utterly dismissive of FOIA # none (URTS 16370) DocId: 70105714 Page 48 recent article moves to a more neutral position. I think you are

gradually going to see more of the major media moving to get on board this freight train before they get run over by it. The cover-up is unraveling.

TOM VALENTINE:

So Vince Foster was investigated as a possible spy for Israel?

JAMES NORMAN:

That's what makes him a very key figure. He was a double agent in a sense. He was overseeing a massive intelligence effort for our country which conceivably gave him access to very high level intelligence. You have to realize that the keys to the kingdom these days are in computer encryption, codes, systems. That's what loses and wins wars these days. You can listen to the other guy's traffic.

By the nature of what Systematics was doing and what we believe was some relationship between Systematics and E-Systems which is one of the NSA's primary black operations subcontractors, it's conceivable that Foster could have had very high level code and encryption information. The problem is that he died before investigators could figure out what did or did not get out the door.

I've been told that perhaps because of Foster's long-time involvement with intelligence matters for the Rose Law Firm that when he went to the White House he was probably a key interface person between the White House and the intelligence community, which, I think, perhaps explains why there was such a frenzy of activity after he died. That's why they held the Park Police and the FBI at bay while they rifled through his papers trying to figure out what was "national security" and what wasn't. That explains so much about why this thing has been covered up.

TOM VALENTINE:

The American people have been led to believe that Foster was just another nice-guy lawyer who came to town with Bill and Hillary.

JAMES NORMAN:

Wrong. Here's the problem: the media tries so hard to be responsible and not get carried away and to not impugn the government unnecessarily and the government is able to play that like a violin and squelch any story that questions the government's position. It's hard to get any story like that into print because the standards of proof have to be so high. I'm thoroughly ashamed and embarrassed at the performance of the American major media and it makes you wonder why.

TOM VALENTINE:

Why would Israel have paid Vince Foster anything?

JAMES NORMAN:

Well, I don't think it's any secret that both Israel and the United States have been spying on one another for a long time. As close as the relationship is between the U.S. and Israel, there are some things we don't want to tell them and vice versa, and particularly during the Bush administration the relationship soured. Israel is a foreign country and their concerns are not

always congruent to ours. Who knows?

We know Foster was under investigation for espionage. We don't know what he gave Israel. We know that there was \$2.73 million in his Swiss bank account -- the funds that came from Israel. He had other Swiss bank accounts as well that were receiving funds from U.S. interests. His periodic one-day trips to Geneva are problematic in and among themselves.

TOM VALENTINE:

You discovered some other interesting things.

JAMES NORMAN:

This other matter is very troubling to me. It's another bombshell. Foster's was not the only Swiss bank of a high-level U.S. political figure that's been raided and deleted this way in the past year and a half. The Fifth Column has gone into and cleaned out probably a couple of hundred coded Swiss bank accounts belonging to high-level U.S. political figures -- the biggest names going -- in both parties. The take, we've been told -- is over \$2 billion, going on \$3 billion.

TOM VALENTINE:

Will the Fifth Column ever go public?

JAMES NORMAN:

I don't know. I think that probably the way the intelligence community works that the name will get changed, it will be shuffled around and you'll never find it.

TOM VALENTINE:

This is the kind of thing that I know bothers you as a journalist.

JAMES NORMAN:

The issues here are so immense that they've just got to be discussed in some way. The persuasiveness of the cover stories by the government is so disturbing. Under the cover of national security the government is allowed to lie to the public and lie, cheat and steal if they have to to protect national security. The more that you look at the Foster case the more you realize that this is an authorized cover story.

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Aperi os tuum muto, et causis omnium filiorum qui pertranseunt.
Aperi os tuum, decerne quod justum est, et judica inopem et
pauperem. -- Liber Proverbiorum XXXI: 8-9

Brian Francis Redman bigxc@prairienet.org "The Big C"

Coming to you from Illinois -- "The Land of Skolnick"

TOM VALENTINE:

Who was Foster spying for?

JAMES NORMAN:

There's ample suspicion -- and this is never proven, although there's substantial evidence -- it is known that at the time he died, July 20, 1993, he was under investigation for suspicion of espionage involving the state of Israel.

There was a group within the CIA and the intelligence community -- a computer intelligence group that had been given the authorization to hack their way into foreign intelligence data bases. This is something I think that is routinely done.

This group had hacked its way into a data base of Israel's intelligence service, the Mossad, and found Vince Foster's name there, which surprised them. From there they were actually able to track money back to a bank in Switzerland.

These hackers are a small group of government people and they actually have a name. They are known as the Fifth Column. If you call up the CIA and ask them about it, of course, they won't tell you anything. However, if you talk to enough people in the intelligence community you will learn that yes, the group does exist. Yes, they do this type of thing and yes, they are armed with Cray super-computers.

These are probably the best and brightest computer hackers in the world and they are working for the U.S. government and they bust their way into computers.

In the case of Vince Foster they found money going to his account at this bank in Switzerland, a small bank right on the Italian border. It's called the Banca Della Svizzera Italiana.

TOM VALENTINE:

Sherman Skolnick, the investigator from Chicago, has been a guest on this show and he came across much of this same information, so it seems as though what you are saying is confirmation. And you are a well-known editor with a prominent publication. This is interesting.

JAMES NORMAN:

We put a lot of effort into this investigation. The story was so unbelievable. Now when you are dealing with sources in the intelligence community, you never quite know who you are talking to [in terms of their credibility or motivation in leaking information -- Ed.], so it took an extra amount of effort in checking this out. And lo and behold, the story corroborates on many points from a wide variety of credible and knowledgeable people.

TOM VALENTINE:

In short, U.S. government hackers broke into the Israeli Mossad's database and ran across Foster's name.

JAMES NORMAN:

Then they hacked their way into the Swiss bank computers and

collaborated that yes, it was Vince Foster's account, and they were able to withdraw enough information from the Swiss bank's computer database so that they were able to mimic a withdrawal transaction.

What happened was this. On July 1, 1993 Foster bought a round-trip ticket to Geneva at the White House travel office, which he put on his American Express Card. This was reported by Ambrose Evans-Pritchard in the *London Sunday Telegraph* on May 21. (See The *Spotlight*, July 3. -- Ed.)

I think what happened was that when the CIA people saw that he was making these one-day trips to Geneva, which he had been doing periodically, they decided to withdraw the money from Foster's Swiss bank account at that time. I think Foster probably called up the bank to tell them he was on his way and the bank told him: "Mr. Foster, you've already withdrawn your money," and that's when it hit him that something very strange was going on. He learned that the money had actually been withdrawn and deposited into the U.S. Treasury.

According to my sources, that's when he became so mysteriously and acutely depressed and couldn't sleep and his sister tried to set him up with a psychiatrist. Instead, he hired a lawyer and apparently made some discreet inquiries around the White House and somebody told him: "Vince, you're under investigation for espionage."

This set off a chain of circumstances. There was a supposedly coincidental meeting on the Eastern Shore of Maryland before Foster's death. According to the report by Robert Fiske, the original special counsel on the Whitewater affair and Foster's death, Foster and his wife made a trip to the Eastern Shore, supposedly for rest and relaxation. By coincidence, supposedly, the Fosters met Webb Hubbell and his wife there.

At the time, Hubbell was technically the number three person at the Justice Department, but I think it's well understood that he was actually running things there and was essentially the nation's top legal official.

He and Foster both came out of the Rose Law Firm in Little Rock and both were involved in a number of cases, representing a lot of the same clients.

This meeting between Foster and Hubbell has been characterized in both the Fiske report and in the Senate hearings on Whitewater as a "rest and relaxation" type affair. I don't think so.

I've been told by multiple sources that this meeting was under surveillance and that it was a heavy-duty damage control session held at the estate of a fellow by the name of Michael Cardozo, who heads Clinton's legal defense fund. He's the son of a major Democratic Party fund-raiser, Nathan Landau.

There may have been other White House officials at that meeting. What we have been told is that there was great concern about who knew what and who the money could ultimately be traced to. What we do know is that two days later Vince Foster was dead.

I am not in the business of speculating whether he committed suicide or whether he was killed. I'll leave that to others. I am also not speculating about the motives for his death, except to say that there was a serious reason for him to be very depressed

From: bigxc@prairienet.org Sun Aug 20 06:24:39 1995
Date: Fri, 18 Aug 95 21:43:32 CDT
From: Brian Redman <bigxc@prairienet.org>
To: Multiple recipients of list <conspire@prairienet.org>
Subject: Conspiracy Nation -- Vol. 5 Num. 82

Conspiracy Nation -- Vol. 5 Num. 82

("Quid coniuratio est?")

Having been forwarded a message, purported to have originally been written by James Norman, author of "Fostergate", I decided to go directly to Sherman Skolnick and see what he had to say.

Here, first of all, is what is *purportedly* a message written to "Mike" by James Norman which "Mike" then forwarded to me:

Subject: gierum denies all - Jim Norman

Mike: I don't think there are any depositions. Gierum denied there were. He claims Sherman took some offhanded joke out of context and turned it into a conspiracy. I just don't have the time myself to persue this track. If you do, I guess you've got to go back to Sherman and make him produce something real.

Good Luck. Cheers, Jim N.

To which "Mike" adds:

Well, Brian, unless you can get something more out of Sherman, we have a dead end and a blast to Sherman's credibility. Pretty ugly the way it stands, isn't it?

Regards,

Mike

"Mike" then sent the following, containing a message *purportedly* written by Orlin Grabbe.

"Mike" begins

I've got the Andreuccetti stuff.

I emailed Grabbe and asked him his advice on pursuing the RTC bank fund link to Arkansas that Sherman claims Gierum told him about. His response:

About the RTC, I don't know. I have too many good leads to follow to worry about that part of it. It is possible that someone supplied Skolnick with disinformation, for which the basic structure of the story was true, but the names were changed to create a diversion and confusion, and hence debunk the whole thesis. FOIA # none (URTS 16370) DocId: 70105714 Page 56

For a story like the one you are pursuing, you need to get
specific wire transfer information of amounts from
institution to institution. (Good luck in getting any
cooperation from the banks in question.)

Right now I am focusing on a *single* wire transfer, which is
going to blow this whole thing wide open. And that is the
\$286,000 from vince's sister to her sister-in-law. Think
about it.

-Orlin

I spoke by phone with Mr. Skolnick on August 18, 1995. Note that
in what follows I neither necessarily agree nor disagree with
either all or parts of statements made by Mr. Skolnick. Persons
mentioned are invited to send rebuttals, of reasonable length,
for probable distribution.

-- Brian Francis Redman, Editor-in-Chief

+ + + + +

CONSPIRACY NATION:

To me, you had voiced suspicions as to, why is Jim Norman so
intent on getting you to release some of your sources.

SHERMAN SKOLNICK:

All right. Well first of all, let's deal with the purported e-
mail that you saw, where somebody claims that they're relating
something that Norman said: that he interviewed a key witness in
the Whitewater matter -- a key witness as far as *I'm* concerned
-- John E. Gierum. And Gierum, according to the e-mail, says that
the whole thing was "an offhand joke".

That's ridiculous. Because my declaration, the declaration of the
other witness who was once a client of Gierum as a lawyer, Joseph
Andreuccetti (1). Our declaration, under the penalty of perjury,
is in the federal court record. Gierum was served a copy, and
from January '94 on, when it came up in court, he never disputed
it.

Now, supposedly -- if we understand that Norman questioned him;
if that's what happened, that Gierum made such a statement -- he
isn't telling the truth! In other words, that it was "an offhand
joke"? Like hell it was.

CONSPIRACY NATION:

All right. And according to this supposed message from Jim Norman
to this person, he supposedly says, "I guess you've got to go
back to Sherman and make him produce something real." And that
goes back to this thing of...

SHERMAN SKOLNICK:

In other words, I can produce the thing where his confession is
referred to in the court record, where he was served a copy of
it. And our declaration, me and the other witness, Andreuccetti,
is in the record. I've said that all along to anybody that
inquires.

an editor of a news service or newspaper promises confidentiality to, a source, that that is a *binding* *contract*. And were that to be violated, the source -- if he is *named* actually in the news story -- can sue for damages that may result, if he loses his job as a reprisal, and so on.

That was a U.S. Supreme Court decision.

And I not only abide by that decision, but further than that: every good investigative journalist never divulges his sources, because it's like burning down a bridge! You don't do that. I mean, I've been at this since 1958. Do I have sources in key places in the government over a period of more than 3 decades? Of course; the answer is, "yes". Will I identify who they are? No. And I don't care how much some so-called "establishment" reporter pushes and shoves me, questioning my credibility, I still won't reveal my sources. *And*, neither will Jim Norman!

But what happens is, the mass media looks down their nose at people like me. And, in other words, they can demand *my* sources, but I can't demand theirs. So, I mean, because he's a paid journalist and I'm an unpaid journalist and I head up a not-for-profit group, does that mean that I'm therefore considered a nobody, that my credibility immediately is zero? I hope that isn't true. I mean, I've got a long track record of judges and others who've gone to prison, been put to the wall, each one of whom called me a liar! And one of 'em just got out of jail, that called me a liar.

CONSPIRACY NATION:

All right. But you had, before, suggested that Norman might actually be some kind of spy (2).

SHERMAN SKOLNICK:

Well I now know approximately where his story comes from. And he probably has reasonably good sources. But I have a question in my mind -- and if Norman says something to the contrary, why I would stand corrected -- but I don't believe that Norman has a background as an investigative journalist. He certainly, so far as I know, is not a known quantity in espionage stories. And his story about "Fostergate" appears to be an espionage-type story.

There are known writers in the espionage field. (Because they know retired "spooks" and stuff like that.) But I don't think Norman is one of them.

[...to be continued...]

-----<< Notes >>-----

(1) The transcript of my interview of Joseph Andreuccetti is available online: (1) telnet prairienet.org (2) logon as "visitor" (3) go citcom (4) look for "Andreuccetti Affair" under sub-menu "Whitewater".

Here is a relevant portion of that interview:

CONSPIRACY NATION: One final question: John E. Gierum was your attorney, right?

JOSEPH ANDREUCCETTI: At one time, he was my bankruptcy attorney.

CONSPIRACY NATION: Okay. Any comments you've got on Gierum?

JOSEPH ANDREUCCETTI: Today I know that Gierum, first of all, is

a Jesuit. Second of all, he is a senior litigator for the SBA [Small Business

Administration] loans. He's a crony of Hillary [Rodham Clinton]. We know that. And he admits that the money [\$58 million] was secretly wired to Arkansas!

SHERMAN SKOLNICK: *And* that the White House is trying to frame *him* for it!

JOSEPH ANDREUC CETTI: And the White House tried to frame him for that.

CONSPIRACY NATION: And, but when you say he is a Jesuit, you mean he's a *priest*!? Or he's connected with them?

JOSEPH ANDREUC CETTI: Well... He [Skolnick] can explain better...

SHERMAN SKOLNICK: There were three lawyers that were practicing together: R. Barton Kalish (who was his lawyer), Forrest Ingram, and the third guy is John E. Gierum. But the group has split up.

Gierum is now with a group of lawyers in Park Ridge who represent international bankers. And Gierum has got his office inside there.

And it was outside that office, that he got into [Andreuccetti's] Jeep and sat and talked about his problem, with us: that they are framing him (this was January '94), and that he was worried that they were gonna send him to jail. (And you heard the little interview we did: where he said the law, and the facts, cannot protect him, because it's a set-up.)

JOSEPH ANDREUC CETTI: And he also said, he was very concerned, "They're gonna send me to jail,"...

CONSPIRACY NATION: You were a witness to that, though?

JOSEPH ANDREUC CETTI: Oh yeah.

..."One of them is connected to my little five-year-old daughter," and it was all kinds of concern. I mean, he was like a man that was ready, just about, to be shot!

CONSPIRACY NATION: And you believed his confession.

JOSEPH ANDREUC CETTI: Absolutely! You can look a man in the face, [and tell] whether he's lying or telling the truth. You can see it in the eyes. He was a man practically in despair at the time.

{2} Skolnick had previously wondered aloud about why was Norman so insistent that Skolnick let loose with some of his sensitive information. For the record, there is no solid information that Mr. Norman is any type of spy nor is such meant to be implied by me. The question (above) is purely speculative.

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Aperi os tuum, decerne quod justum est, et judica inopem et pauperem. -- Liber Proverbiorum XXXI: 8-9

Brian Francis Redman bigxc@prairienet.org "The Big C"

FOIA # none (URTS 16370) DocId: 70105714 Page 59

Coming to you from Illinois -- "The Land of Skolnick"

and in 1970, when I had worldwide publicity on a story, a lawsuit I brought regarding the National Archives covering up documents they had which related to a plot against JFK, two-and-a-half weeks *before* Dallas, he interviewed me -- apparently not to go on the air -- and then he sort of off-handed admitted to me that he was in Dealey Plaza at the time of the assassination. And to disarm me from any questions said, "Well yeah, the CIA tried to recruit me, Skolnick." I said, "Oh really."

But then what I found out is, that thereafter -- and *prior* to that time -- Alan Bickley used to interview "peaceniks". You know, get all kinds of personal and biographical information from them, interview them on tape, and it never went on the air!

So then I ran into a courier for a service for "spooks" -- espionage. And he says that (the "spooks'" courier), told me how they transcribe these things, called "out-takes". Out-takes are film, tape, and notes that do not go on the air.

And Alan Bickley, from what I found out, specialized in out-takes. That is, he was a journalist-spy! (At least it seemed to me.) Because he interviewed a lot of peaceniks and people like me, not for the purpose of ever going on the air with any of it, but a transcript or copy of his notes, or tapes, would then end up with the FBI or the CIA.

The station that, I believe he still works for, [is] WBBM-AM radio in Chicago. An FBI official once ran the station. The place is loaded with FBI types, purporting to be technicians, etc., running the radio station, which is in Chicago.

But the point is, therefore when I ran into Norman, he seemed to be more of the same. He seemed to be more like Alan Bickley.

CONSPIRACY NATION:

Yeah, okay, and when he's purportedly complaining that he can't get you to produce what he purportedly calls "something real", in other words, there's a possibility that he may not be all he seems to be.

SHERMAN SKOLNICK:

All right, in the early 1970s, Carl Bernstein (he by-lined a story about Watergate with Bob Woodward) wrote a piece... I think it was in *Rolling Stone*, that somewhere between 200 and 400 mass media types are actually spies!

CONSPIRACY NATION:

Yeah. In fact, I think I've got that. I think I had xeroxed that article (3).

SHERMAN SKOLNICK:

I got in trouble with the media, prior to that story, by identifying who they were in Chicago. I was called a liar all the way around. Then when Bernstein's story came out, nobody apologized to me.

I got taken off the air in the early 70s. I had been a media hero prior to *that* time. I used to be able to hold a press conference on my lawn **FOIA # none (URTS 16370) DocId:70105714 Page 61** forbidden thing, which was to identify *who* in the local media

... ceased to exist.

And Norman acted in that pattern. If it's not true about him, all I can say is he acted in that pattern.

Then, he did a very mysterious thing: on Internet, in signed articles, either with his initials or actually signed by him, James Norman, he then attacked his employer, *Forbes* magazine, and mentioned that there was a conflict of interest (4); that one of the bosses of *Forbes* magazine, Caspar Weinberger, the former secretary of defense, who was listed as "publisher emeritus" (that's like a title where he's... You know what "emeritus" means.)

CONSPIRACY NATION:

"Semi-retired" but involved.

SHERMAN SKOLNICK:

But the point is, he hinted at things that were already in my story ["Foster, Bush, Weinberger -- And Pollard" by Sherman H. Skolnick; see CN 5.49] and which Norman knew about. Namely, that Weinberger and [George] Bush were involved with Vincent W. Foster, Jr., the White House aide; that before he got into the White House, Foster was an NSA official, and with the help of Weinberger and Bush had released nuclear secrets to Pollard, who gave 'em to Israel for money.

But the strange thing is that, so far as I know, Norman has not been fired. Although I think the rationale behind that is, he may be threatening his boss with what is known in law as a "retaliatory discharge" case. That is, if you get fired because you did something that's good for the public, you can sue your employer. So it may be they figured out it will cost them more to defend such a lawsuit than to fire him.

So he continues to put stories on Internet condemning his employer (5). He continues, apparently, to work as the senior editor. And he puts these stories that are not published in *Forbes* on the Internet, or *Media Bypass* magazine, about what he calls "Fostergate". And he updates some of these stories from time to time, according to signed items by him on Internet.

So, I mean, is he a possible questionable quantity? It may well be.

He seems to be a nice fellow, in discussions on the phone.

CONSPIRACY NATION:

All right. And moving along to this person, Orlin Grabbe...

SHERMAN SKOLNICK:

All right. As to him, he was formerly a professor at the Wharton School of Business. (Which is supposed to be a distinguished business school.) He purports to be the director of a conservative think tank, called the Cato Institute. And he purports to be an expert on bank encryption -- satellites. And he puts... As of now, I think he's put 18 different stories on Internet, under his byline, and they are very interesting and appear to be *correct*.

He, apparently is what is known in the trade as a "faucet", which is a leaking apparatus on behalf of some faction that opposes some other faction in espionage. (In the espionage agencies they have different factions.) But [he seems to be] a front for a leaking faction.

[...to be continued...]

-----<< Notes >>-----

{3} "The CIA And The Media" by Carl Bernstein. *Rolling Stone* magazine, October 20, 1977.

{4} I, personally, have never seen the alleged articles that Skolnick mentions. If anyone has copies of same (i.e., besides "Fostergate", which I already have a copy of), please send them to me at bigxc@prairienet.org

{5} Again, I have not seen such stories as Skolnick mentions. If anyone has copy/copies, please e-mail them to me.

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Brian Francis Redman bigxc@prairienet.org "The Big C"

Coming to you from Illinois -- "The Land of Skolnick"

From: bigxc@prairienet.org Mon Aug 21 20:27:17 1995
Date: Mon, 21 Aug 95 15:12:45 CDT
From: Brian Redman <bigxc@prairienet.org>
To: Multiple recipients of list <conspire@prairienet.org>
Subject: Conspiracy Nation -- Vol. 5 Num. 84

Conspiracy Nation -- Vol. 5 Num. 84
=====

("Quid coniuratio est?")

I spoke by phone with Mr. Skolnick on August 18, 1995. Note that in what follows I neither necessarily agree nor disagree with either all or parts of statements made by Mr. Skolnick. Persons mentioned are invited to send rebuttals, of reasonable length, for probable distribution.

-- Brian Francis Redman, Editor-in-Chief

+ + + + +

[...continued...]

CONSPIRACY NATION:

All right, let me read to you this purported e-mail message that was forwarded to me. I don't know absolutely that this is by Orlin Grabbe, but it's purported to be, and I believe it is:

About the RTC [Resolution Trust Corporation], I don't know. I have too many good leads to follow to worry about that part of it. It is possible that someone supplied Skolnick with disinformation, for which the basic structure of the story was true but the names were changed to create a diversion and confusion.

SHERMAN SKOLNICK:

What is he talking about?

CONSPIRACY NATION:

I think he's talking about that RTC transfer of the contingency fund.

SHERMAN SKOLNICK:

Well that's... His contention that it's mis-information is ridiculous! Why? I think I already told you.

Joseph Andreuccetti [is] a former client of John E. Gierum. And Andreuccetti has a major claim against the \$58.4 million RTC contingency fund in Chicago. In the presence of his former client, Andreuccetti (and myself), John E. Gierum, in January '94, confessed that the Clinton White House was trying to frame him on the transfer (6). And that he had previously also admitted to me that he's a close crony of the Rodham family from Park Ridge [Illinois], where he has his office. He grew up with Hillary's brother. He went to law school with him.

FOIA # none (URTS 16370) DocId: 70105714 Page 64

It couldn't be dis-information. We spoke directly to the source

that was in charge of the 50-some-odd million dollar contingency fund. Therefore, I don't know what Mr. Grabbe is talking about, that he thinks I changed the names or am a victim of dis-information. I dealt directly with the one that was in charge of it!

CONSPIRACY NATION:

Yeah. And as a matter of fact, Sarah McClendon confirms a lot of what you've been sayin'. In a recent issue of *Relevance*, which is a newsletter, the editor says that he has talked with Sarah McClendon, and she -- I don't have the exact quote at hand -- but she says, roughly, "...bank fraud, to the tune of \$46-60 million dollars, in Arkansas." (?). Which supports what you've been sayin' all along.

SHERMAN SKOLNICK:

Right. And what about the thing, that's in the court record, not disputed, by the top [...tape runs out...]

As you know, September 20th, '94, I got over an hour-and-a-half interview, in the presence of Andreuccetti, with the spokesperson for the acting chief of the Criminal Investigation Division of IRS, Lynette Redmer. And she *volunteered* about the \$50 million and the transfer of the money and the RTC and all that. And she brought up things, from her own knowledge, that involved Whitewater. She's the one that brought it up, okay? (She's a top IRS official.)

And her interview with me (or confession -- whatever you want to call it) is a matter of court record ever since! It's never been disputed by her or by the IRS or by anybody (8).

And because of that confession of an IRS official, as you know, I filed a petition, in the federal court, that a top Justice Department official flew into Chicago and threatened me outside the door of the courtroom! That's still pending too.

And the magistrate, judge, that was inside [the courtroom], that just *heard*, relating to this, is a witness. Because her deputy clerk says that "We hear everything that's happening outside. Move away from the door."

I was threatened by a Justice Department official, right outside the door, about the very thing that you're asking me about.

CONSPIRACY NATION:

Yeah, okay. And Grabbe purportedly goes on to add that he's "focusing on a single wire transfer, which is going to blow this whole thing wide open. And that is the \$286,000 from Vince's sister to her sister-in-law." Which I think he wrote about in part 18.

SHERMAN SKOLNICK:

Yeah, I read it.

We know a related detail. According to Grabbe's story and other routine sources, Sheila Foster Anthony, the sister of the late White House deputy counsel Vincent Foster, Jr., she heads up the legislative affairs department of the U.S. Dept. of Justice and handles the process of putting up nominees for U.S. judges, U.S.

attorneys, and U.S. marshalls.

And the magistrate over here in Chicago, outside whose door a Justice Department official threatened me earlier this year, is now a pending appointment to be promoted as a U.S. district judge, which is a lifetime appointment. And her appointment has been held up. And among the reasons is my complaint about that she allowed me to be threatened (outside her door) about the 50 million dollars by a Justice Department official that, by what he said, was threatening to have me jailed! To silence me!

So there's a connection, right between the magistrate, Joan Lefkow, whose appointment to the district court bench has been held up.

We sent copies of all this to the chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee, Orrin Hatch. And he wrote me back that it's being considered.

And so the ratification of her appointment is being held up by the Senate Judiciary Committee. And the direct connection there: the one that is in the nominating/selection process of federal district judges is Foster's sister, the very one that you are mentioning here, Sheila Foster Anthony, who, according to Grabbe, transferred to Foster's widow, Lisa, \$286,000. And Grabbe's implying that there was something secret about it, or that it might have been illicit money-laundering funds.

[...to be continued...]

<< Notes >>

(6) The RTC contingency fund, approximately \$58.4 million, was allegedly secretly and illegally transferred to Arkansas to be used to cover up the alleged embezzlement of a bank down there.

(7) "Now in her eighties, McClendon, the grand dame of the Washington press corps told your editor in mid-May that there were sixteen sealed indictments sitting in the Arkansas District Court, three of which indict Hillary Rodham Clinton with bank fraud to the tune of \$47-60 million, obstruction of justice, and possibly perjury." *Relevance* newsletter, June/July 1995. Call 1-800-626-8944 to subscribe.

(8) Excerpts from "Second Amended Verified Complaint", case No. 92 C 7048, United States District Court, Northern District of Illinois, Eastern Division:

2. That on September 20, 1994, Sherman H. Skolnick and Andreuccetti went to the 14th floor of the building at 230 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Illinois, Internal Revenue Service, Criminal Investigation Division. Skolnick said he is a journalist and wishes to speak with the Chief or acting Chief of C.I.D.

2A. A woman came to a door, said she speaks for the Chief, later identifying herself as Lynette Redmer, and ushered Skolnick and Andreuccetti to a conference room.

[...]

18. She [Redmer] used words and statements to show she had inside knowledge of Joe's [Andreuccetti's] problem. She referred to a 54 or 55 million dollar Resolution Trust Corporation with Household International,

part of the details of Joe's [Andreuccetti's] pieces of mitigation. Turning to Joe, she said, "Well your claim against the fund is mostly 32 million dollar punitive damage claim from your DuPage matter," which Joe [Andreuccetti] disputes. She said, "The transfer (secretly) of 50 million to Little Rock, that was Whitewater, right?" Skolnick confirmed that is correct. "They only needed 47 (million) down there, what happened to the 3 million difference?" Confirming that she knew from inside details that the President and First Lady are accused by some in R.T.C. of being implicated in the embezzlement of 47 million dollars missing from Madison Guaranty Savings & Loan of Little Rock. "Do you know exactly where in a secret trust they have the 50 million in Little Rock?" she said to Skolnick, who said "The 3 million difference is for so-called 'transportation' expense, that is, street tax." She was aware that John E. Gierum was implicated in said transfer and was a close crony of First Lady Hillary.

[...]

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-- Liber Proverbiorum XXXI: 8-9

Brian Francis Redman bigxc@prairienet.org "The Big C"

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Received by mail on Mon.,
10/2/95. Opened by
Debbie Gershman.



Suite 134
Financial Center Parkway
Little Rock, Ar. 72211

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ARVAC, Inc. is soliciting sealed bids for an illuminated 70' sign for the Ozark Crafts & Marketplace in Ozark, Arkansas. Specification sheets may be picked up at the ARVAC Office, 613 N. 5th St., Dardanelle, AR. Bids will be accepted through close of business at 4:30 p.m. on Oct. 6, 1995. ARVAC, Inc. reserves the right to reject any or all bids. ARVAC, Inc. is an Equal Opportunity Employer. For additional information contact: Ed Paladino at 501- 229-4861.

Publish: 09/28/95

NOTICE OF QUIET TITLE ACTION

In the Chancery Court of Polk County, Arkansas.

Connie D. Gibbs formerly Connie D. Boehler, Plaintiff.

VS.

R.N. Ladouceur, Evelyn A. Ladouceur and Selma P. Ladouceur, their heirs and assigns, and any and all other persons who might or could claim an interest in the real estate described herein, Defendants.

Docket No. E-95-330

Notice is hereby given that a Petition has been filed in the office of the Chancery Clerk of Polk County, Arkansas, to quiet and confirm title in and to the following described property in Polk County, Arkansas:

The South one-half (S1/2) of the Southeast Quarter (SE1/4) of the Northeast Quarter (NE1/4) of the Northwest Quarter (NW1/4) of Section Four (4), Township Two (2) South, Range Thirty (30) West, Polk County, Arkansas.

SUBJECT to any public utility or roadway easements which may now exist.

Any person claiming any title or interest of any kind to said property is hereby notified to appear herein on or before the first date the court meets after this notice has been on file for a period of thirty (30) days and to show cause why title to this property should not be quieted and confirmed in Connie D. Gibbs.

WITNESS my hand and seal of the Court this 15th day of September, 1995.

Linda Jones, Chancery Clerk.

By: Janet Davis, Deputy.

Publish: 09/21/95, 09/28/95, 10/05/95 & 10/12/95

WARNING ORDER

In the Chancery Court of Polk County, Arkansas.

Connie D. Gibbs (formerly) Connie D. Boehler, Plaintiff.

VS.

R.N. Ladouceur, Evelyn A. Ladouceur and Selma P. Ladouceur, their heirs and assigns, and any and all other persons who might or could claim an interest in the real estate described herein, Defendants.

Docket No. E-95-330.

The above named Defendants are warned to appear in the Chancery Court of Polk County, Arkansas, within Thirty (30) days, and to answer the Complaint of the Plaintiff filed therein, and upon their failure to do so, said Complaint will be taken as confessed.

WITNESS my hand and official seal on this 15th day of September, 1995.

Linda Jones, Chancery Clerk.

By: Janet Davis, Deputy.

Publish: 09/21/95, 09/28/95, 10/05/95 & 10/12/95

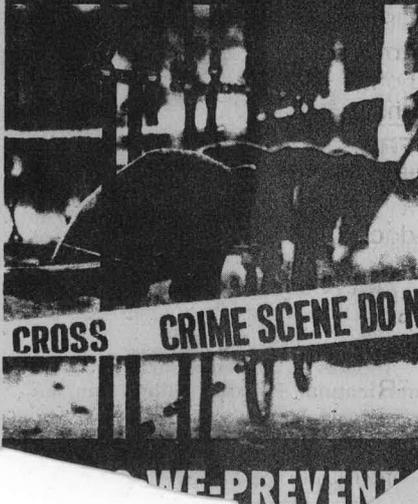
Many happy returns.

Give the gift that gives back more than you've given. For as little as \$25, you can give a piece of America to someone you care about. Ask your banker for a gift certificate upon purchase.



A public service of this newspaper

CHILDREN SHOULD BE SEEN ...NOT HURT.



WE-PREVENT

... it pays!

ABSTRACT OF TITLE

TO

S $\frac{1}{2}$ of S $\frac{1}{2}$ of S $\frac{1}{2}$ of SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 31
Township 2 South Range 31 West, lying
east of K.C.S. RR right-of-way; all
in Polk County, Arkansas.

FOR

Belvin D. Crider & Sarah JoAnn Crider



compiled by

MENA TITLE CO.,

Insured Abstractors - 616 Main Street

P. O. Box 778 - Phone 394-2437

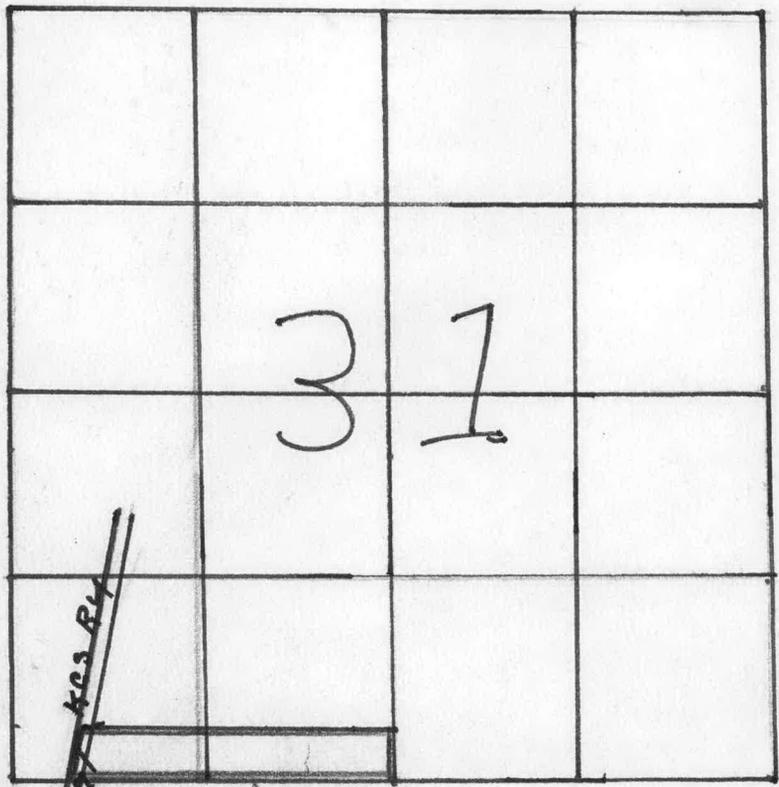
Mena, Arkansas

MENA TITLE CO.,

000-000000
For Twenty First Street
Kalamazoo, Mich. 49001
Phone 313-381-1811
Telex Number 224 264

A B S T R A C T O F T I T L E T O

ALL THAT PART OF SOUTH HALF OF SOUTH HALF OF
SOUTH HALF OF SOUTHWEST QUARTER OF SECTION THIRTY-
ONE IN TOWNSHIP TWO SOUTH OF RANGE THIRTY-ONE WEST,
POLK COUNTY, AKRNASAS, LYING EAST OF THE KANSAS CITY
SOUTH RAILROAD RIGHT-OF-WAY AND SUBJECT TO OLD HIGHWAY
71 RIGHT-OF-WAY. SUBJECT TO ANY PUBLIC UTILITY OR
OTHER ROADWAY THAT MAY NOW EXIST; SUBJECT TO A PRIOR
RESERVATION OF 3/4TH OF ALL OIL, GAS AND MINERAL
RIGHT AS SHOWN IN WARRANTY DEED RECORDED IN BOOK 85
AT PAGES 501-02.



No. **1** Abst. No.

United States of America, by the president

Instrument Patent
Consideration, \$ Homestead Certificate
Dated September 10, 1893
Recorded August 11, 1925
Book 41 Page 611
Acknowledgement Regular
Grantee Dower and Homestead - -

Grantors

- TO -

Henry P. Coffman

Grantee

Conveys the following described lands in Polk County, Arkansas:

S $\frac{1}{2}$ of SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 31, Township 2 South Range 31 West.

No. **2** Abst. No.

G.W. Taylor and Mollie A. Taylor, his wife

Instrument Consideration, \$ Dated Recorded Book Mtg. G Page 640 Acknowledgement Dower and Homestead	}	Mortgage	Released
		See below*	
		October 10, 1888	
		October 10, 1888	
		Regular	

Grantors

- TO -

Hiram Gann

Grantee

Conveys the following described lands in Polk County, Arkansas:

SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 31, Township 2 South Range 31 West, and other lands.

*Consideration: \$350.00 evidenced by 1 note of even date bearing interest and payable as specified therein. Said note due 10/10/1890.

Marginal Notation: The note herein described having been paid, the lien thereby created is satisfied in full, this 16th day of March, 1911.

Attest: H.J. Green, Clerk

N.B. Gann.

J.H. Coffman; L.E. Coffman; M.V. Coffman; I.J. Coffman; M.M. Coffman; and S.A. Coffman

Instrument Railroad right-of-way Deed

Consideration, \$ 200.00

Dated August 26, 1896

Grantors Recorded July 18, 1931

Right-of-way Book 10 Page 26

- TO -

Acknowledgement Regular

Kansas City Gulf and Pittsburg Railroad Company

Grantee Dower and Homestead - - -

Conveys the following described lands in Polk County, Arkansas:

Gives and grants a 100 foot strip of land over and across the

SW¹/₄ of SW¹/₄ of Section 31, Township 2 South Range 31 West.

No. **4** Abst. No.

John H. Coffman and Sarah A. Coffman,
his wife

Grantors

-TO-

William O. Coffman

Grantee

Instrument	Warranty Deed
Consideration, \$	1.00
Dated	June 22, 1912
Recorded	July 27, 1912
Book	17 Page 551
Acknowledgement	Regular
Dower and Homestead	Released

Conveys the following described lands in Polk County, Arkansas:

All of right, title and interest in and to

S $\frac{1}{2}$ of SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 31, Township 2 South Range 31 West.

No. **5** Abst. No.

James W. Howard and Ozie Howard, his
wife

Grantors

- TO -

William O. Coffman

Grantee

Instrument	Warranty Deed
Consideration, \$	50.00
Dated	July 1, 1912
Recorded	July 27, 1912
Book	18 Page 551
Acknowledgement	Regular
Dower and Homestead	Released

Conveys the following described lands in Polk County, Arkansas:

All of our right, title and interest in and to

S $\frac{1}{2}$ of SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 31, Township 2 South Range 31 West, containing 95.92
acres.

No.

Abst. No.

N.G. Harwell and Mary Harwell, his wife

Grantors

- TO -

William O. Coffman

Grantee

Instrument	Warranty Deed
Consideration, \$	50.00
Dated	July 4, 1912
Recorded	July 27, 1912
Book	18 Page 552
Acknowledgement	Regular
Dower and Homestead	Released

Conveys the following described lands in Polk County, Arkansas:

All of our right, title and interest in and to

S $\frac{1}{2}$ of SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 31, Township 2 South Range 31 West.

No.

Abst. No.

Lafaett Howard and Luda Howard, his wife

Instrument Warranty Deed

Consideration, \$ 50.00

Dated July 4, 1912

Grantors

Recorded July 27, 1912

Book 18 Page 553

- TO -

Acknowledgement Regular

William O. Coffman

Grantee

Dower and Homestead Released

Conveys the following described lands in Polk County, Arkansas:

All of our right, title and interest in and to

S $\frac{1}{2}$ of SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 31, Township 2 South Range 31 West, containing 95.92 acres.

Morgan Coffman and Nana Coffman, his wife

Grantors

- TO -

William O. Coffman

Grantee

Instrument	Warranty Deed
Consideration, \$	50.00
Dated	July 26, 1912
Recorded	September 2, 1912
Book 37	Page 281
Acknowledgement	Regular
Dower and Homestead Released	

Conveys the following described lands in Polk County, Arkansas:

All of our right, title and interest in and to

$S\frac{1}{2}$ of $SW\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 31, Township 2 South Range 31 West, containing 95.92 acres.

No. **9** Abst. No.

Olen Howard & Mattie Howard, his wife; Minor Howard & Helen Howard, his wife; Walter Howard and Lucile Howard, his wife; and Florence Clemmons, sole and only heirs of Idumea Howard, deceased, who was a daughter and one of the 9 heirs of H. P. Coffman, deceased.

Grantors

- TO -

W.O. Coffman

Grantee

Instrument	Warranty Deed
Consideration, \$	100.00
Dated	February 2, 1925
Recorded	March 24, 1925
Book	41 Page 533
Acknowledgement	Regular
Dower and Homestead	Released

Conveys the following described lands in Polk County, Arkansas:

All of our undivided 1/9th interest in and to S $\frac{1}{2}$ of SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 31, Township 2 South Range 31 West.

9

No. 10

Abst. No.

R.S. Coffman and Fannie Coffman, his wife; and Sallie Green, in her own right

Grantors

- TO -

William O. Coffman

Grantee

Instrument	Warranty Deed
Consideration, \$	40.00
Dated	March 31, 1917
Recorded	July 26, 1921
Book	37 Page 282
Acknowledgement	Regular
Dower and Homestead	Released

Conveys the following described lands in Polk County, Arkansas:

All of our undivided shares and interest as heirs of H.P. Coffman, Deceased, in and to

$\frac{1}{2}$ of SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 31, Township 2 South Range 31 West.



A F F I D A V I T

STATE OF ARKANSAS Ø

COUNTY OF POLK Ø

William O. Coffman, of Mena, Arkansas, of lawful age, being first duly sworn on oath states:

That he is a son of one of the heirs at law of Henry P. Coffman, deceased, who died intestate at Polk County, Arkansas on or about the 13th day of April, 1892 and left surviving him as his sole and only heirs at law the following named persons and none other:

Morgan Coffman; John H. Coffman, Ozie Howard (formerly Ozie Coffman), Mary Harwell (formerly Mary Coffman), Luda Howard (formerly Luda Coffman), R.S. Coffman, Sallie Green (formerly Sallie Coffman), Iduma Howard, and the affiant, W.O. Coffman.

All adults and the said Iduma Howard (formerly Iduma Coffman) died intestate at Polk County, Arkansas, on or about the 10th day of August, 1908, and left surviving her the following named children as her sole and only heirs at law: Olen Howard, Walter Howard, Minor Howard, and Florence (Howard) Clemmons.

That the said H.P. Coffman left no debts or funeral expenses that have not been settled and paid off in full; and the said Iduma Howard left no debts or funeral expenses which have not been fully paid.

W.O. Coffman

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 22nd day of August, 1925.

SEAL
My Comm. Exp. 1/4/28

W.N. Martin,
Notary Public.

Abstracter's Note: The foregoing affidavit was taken from the original instrument which is not at matter of record.

A F F I D A V I T

12

12

STATE OF ARKANSAS

COUNTY OF POLK



I W.N.Martin, being first duly sworn, of lawful age state that I am a resident of Polk County, Arkansas, and have lived in said County for _____ years; that I knew Henry P.Coffman in his life time and am acquainted with the members of his family; that Henry P. Coffman died in Polk County, Arkansas, seized and possessed of the South half of the Southwest quarter of Section 31, Township 2 South, Range 31 West. That at the time of his death, he left surviving him as the sole and only heirs at law the following children:

Morgan Coffman, John H. Coffman, Ozie Coffman, now Howard, Mary Coffman, now Harwell, Luda Coffman, now Howard, R.S.Coffman, Sallie Coffman, now Green, Iduma Coffman, now Howard and W.O.Coffman.

That the wife of the said Henry P. Coffman died subsequent to the date of his death and that there are no other heirs. That all of said heirs were of age at the several dated they executed the Warranty Deeds to the above land to Henry P. Coffman as shown by Abstract of Title No. 2828 compiled by Green and Martin, Abstracters.

That Iduma Howard, nee Coffman, one of the children of the deceased Henry P. Coffman, died on or about the 10th day of August, 1908 and left surviving her as her sole and only heirs at law, Olen Howard, Walter Howard, Minor Howard, and Florence Howard, now Clemmons, who were children of the deceased Iduma Howard, nee Coffman.

That the said Henry P. Coffman left no debts of any kind or character that have not been settled or paid off in full and that the said Iduma Howard left no debts of any kind or character that have not been fully paid.

That I am acquainted with William O. Coffman, who purchased the land from the above heirs and that the said William O. Coffman, whose wife is Lettie Coffman is one and the same person as W.O.Coffman, whose name appears in a certain deed shown on page _____ of this Abstract above mentioned wherein Olen Howard et al conveyed their interest in the above lands to W.O.Coffman and which deed is recorded in Volume 42, page 533-534 on the records of Polk County, Arkansas and the same person that made the affidavit shown on page 11 of the Abstract.

That I have no interest in the land or other interest than to see the truth prevail.

W.N.Martin

Subscribed and sworn to before me this the 9th day of March, 1926

12

12

Com exp. e-28-1929

FOIA # none (URTS 16370) DocId: 70105714 Page 83

Freeman L. Joanson, Notary Public

This is a copy of the original affidavit--not on record in the records of Polk Co.

AFFIDAVIT

13

STATE OF ARKANSAS

COUNTY OF POLK

I W.I. Green, being first duly sworn, of lawful age state that I am a resident of Polk County, Arkansas, and have lived in said County for _____ years; that I knew Henry P. Coffman in his life time and am acquainted with the members of his family; that Henry P. Coffman died in Polk County, Arkansas, seized and possessed of the South half of the Southwest quarter of Section 31, Township 2 South, Range 31 West. That at the time of his death, he left surviving him as the sole and only heirs at law the following children:

Morgan Coffman, John H. Coffman, Ozie Coffman, now Howard, Mary Coffman, now Harwell, Iuda Coffman, now Howard, R.S. Coffman, Sallie Coffman, now Green, Iduma Coffman, now Howard and W.O. Coffman.

That the wife of the said Henry P. Coffman died subsequent to the date of his death and that there are no other heirs. That all of said heirs were of age at the several dates they executed the W. Warranty Deeds to the above land to Henry P. Coffman as shown by Abstract of Title No. 2328 compiled by Green and Martin, Abstracters.

That Iduma Howard, nee Coffman, one of the children of the deceased Henry P. Coffman, died on or about the 10th day of August, 1908 and left surviving her as her sole and only heirs at law, Olen Howard, Walter Howard, Minor Howard, and Florence Howard, now Clemmons, who were children of the deceased Iduma Howard, nee Coffman.

That the said Henry P. Coffman left no debts of any kind or character that have not been settled or paid off in full and that the said Iduma Howard left no debts of any kind or character that have not been fully paid.

That I am acquainted with William O. Coffman, who purchased the land from the above heirs and that the said William O. Coffman, whose wife is Lettie Coffman is one and the same person as W.O. Coffman, whose name appears in a certain deed shown on page _____ of this Abstract above mentioned wherein Olen Howard et al conveyed their interest in the above lands to W.O. Coffman and which deed is recorded in Volume 42, page 533-534 on the records of Polk County, Arkansas and the same person that made the affidavit shown on page 11 of the Abstract.

That I have no interest in the land or other interest than to see the truth prevail.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this _____ day of _____, 1908

W. I. Green
 Freeman L. Johnson, Notary Public

Com exp. 3-28-1923
 (This is a copy of the original affidavit--not on record in the records of Polk County)

No. Abst. No.

William O. Coffman and Lettie Coffman,
his wife

Grantors

- TO -

John A. Guthrie Mortgage Co.

Grantee

Instrument	Mortgage
Consideration, \$	See below*
Dated	March 1, 1926
Recorded	March 6, 1927
Book	Mtg. Z
Page	205
Acknowledgement	Regular
Dower and Homestead	Released

Conveys the following described lands in Polk County, Arkansas:

S $\frac{1}{2}$ of SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 31, Township 2 South Range 31 West, containing 90 acres, more or less.

*Consideration: \$600.00 evidenced by 1 note of even date bearing interest and payable as specified therein. Said note due 10 years after date.

Marginal Notation: For Assignment, See A-1 at page 10.

Marginal Notation: For Release, See Mtg. A-1 at page 430

No. Abst. No.

John A. Guthrie Mortgage Co., by John A. Guthrie, Pres., and Oran C. Yoes, Secty.

Grantors

- TO -

The Central Life Insurance Co.

Grantee

Instrument	Assignment of Mortgage
Consideration, \$	1.00
Dated	March 10, 1926
Recorded	April 15, 1926
Book	A-1 Page 10
Acknowledgement	Regular
Dower and Homestead	- - -

Conveys the following described lands in Polk County, Arkansas:

Assigns, sets over and transfers all right, title and interest in and to a certain mortgage in favor of grantor herein and recorded in Mtg. Record "Z" at page 205 and secured by

S $\frac{1}{2}$ of SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 31, Township 2 South Range 31 West, containing 90 acres, more or less.

Marginal Notation: For Release, See Mtg. A-1 at page 430.

No. Abst. No.

The Central Life Insurance Co., by C.D. Sample, V-P., and D. Sharpe, Secty.

Instrument	Release Deed
Consideration, \$	Full payment
Dated	December 2, 1935
Recorded	December 20, 1935
Book A-1	Page 430
Acknowledgement	Regular
Dower and Homestead	- - -

Grantors

-TO-

John A. Guthrie Mortgage Co.

Grantee

Conveys the following described lands in Polk County, Arkansas:

Releases all indebtedness mentioned in a certain mortgage dated 3/1/26 and recorded in Mtg. Record "Z" at page 205 and later assigned to grantors herein and secured by

S $\frac{1}{2}$ of SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 31, Township 2 South Range 31 West.

No. **17** Abst. No.

W.O. Coffman and Lettie Coffman, his wife

Grantors

- TO -

John A. Guthrie Mortgage Co.

Grantee

Instrument	Second Mortgage
Consideration, \$	See below*
Dated	March 1, 1926
Recorded	March 6, 1926
Book	Mtg. Z
Page	206
Acknowledgement	Regular
Dower and Homestead	Released

Conveys the following described lands in Polk County, Arkansas:

S $\frac{1}{2}$ of SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 31, Township 2 South Range 31 West.

*Consideration: \$234.00 evidenced by 10 promissory notes of even date bearing interest and payable as specified therein. Last note due 12/1/26.

Marginal Notation: The note herein described having been paid in full, this instrument is hereby released and the lien thereby created discharged this 20th day of September, 1933.

Attest: Bessie Blanton, Clerk

Wm. O. Coffman

No. **18** Abst. No.

John A. Guthrie Mortgage Co., by John
A. Guthrie, Pres., and attested by the
Secretary

Grantors

-TO-

William O. Coffman

Grantee

Instrument	Release Deed
Consideration, \$	Full payment
Dated	March 10, 1926
Recorded	September 19, 1933
Book	A-1 Page 356
Acknowledgement	Regular
Dower and Homestead	- - -

Conveys the following described lands in Polk County, Arkansas:

Releases all indebtedness mentioned in a certain mortgage dated 3/1/26 and recorded in Mtg. Record "Z" at page 206 and secured by

S $\frac{1}{2}$ of SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 31, Township 2 South Range 31 West, containing 90 acres, more or less.

No.

Abst. No.

W.O.Coffman and Lettie Coffman, his wife

Grantors

-TO-

R.T. Huffhines and Pauline Huffhines, his wife

Grantee

Instrument	Warranty Deed
Consideration, \$	See below*
Dated	September 1, 1933
Recorded	September 1, 1935
Book	52 Page 174
Acknowledgement	Regular
Dower and Homestead	Released

Conveys the following described lands in Polk County, Arkansas:

S $\frac{1}{2}$ of SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 31, Township 2 South Range 31 West.

*Consideration: \$1350.00 as follows: \$750.00 cash and the assumption of a \$600.00 mortgage in favor of John A. Guthrie Mortgage Co. and assigned to The Central Life Insurance Co.

No. **20** Abst. No.

R.T. Huffhines and Pauline Huffines,
his wife

Grantors

- TO -

Mr and Mrs. L.W. Gillespie

Grantee

Instrument	Warranty Deed		
Consideration, \$	10.00		
Dated	May 10, 1943		
Recorded	May 13, 1943		
Book	65	Page	3
Acknowledgement	Regular		
Dower and Homestead	Released		

Conveys the following described lands in Polk County, Arkansas:

All of S $\frac{1}{2}$ of SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 31, Township 2 South Range 31 West, containing 90 acres, more or less.

No. **21** Abst. No.

L.W. Gillespie and Letha A. Gillespie,
his wife

Instrument Warranty Deed

Consideration, \$ 800.00

Dated January 16, 1948

Grantors Recorded February 12, 1948

- TO -

Book 75 Page 350

C.C. Crowell and Loraine H. Crowell

Acknowledgement Regular

Grantee Dower and Homestead Released

Conveys the following described lands in Polk County, Arkansas:

All that part of S $\frac{1}{2}$ of SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 31, Township 2 South Range 31 West,
lying east of the K.C.S. Ry. right-of-way, containing 60 acres, more or less;
subject to Old 71 Highway right-of-way.

21

STATE OF ARKANSAS §

COUNTY OF POLK §

We, Mrs. L.W. Gillespie and Mrs. Hallie Gandy, do hereby state that we were present on this date when L.W. Gillespie executed a deed to Cecil C. Crowell and Loraine H. Crowell to

All that part of S $\frac{1}{2}$ of SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 31, Township 2 South Range 31 West lying east of the K.C.S. Railroad Right-of-way, containing 60 acres, more or less; also subject to the Old Highway 71 right-of-way, Polk Co.,Ark.,

And that the said L.W. Gillespie was of sound mind and knew perfectly well what he was doing and executed the deed of his own free will and accord.

Mrs. L.W. Gillespie
Mrs. Hallie Gandy.

Subscribed and sworn to before me on this 20th day of January, 1948.

SEAL

Aileen Dodd
NOTARY PUBLIC.

My Comm. Exp. 6/22/48

Abstracter's Note: This instrument taken from the original affidavit which is not a matter of record.

A F F I D A V I T

23

STATE OF ARKANSAS Ø
COUNTY OF POLK Ø

I, Letha Gillispie, hereby state that I am the wife of L.W. Gillispie and that I am the identical person who signed a deed as Leth Gillispie to C.C. Crowell.

The party from whom we bought the land made the deed to Mr. & Mrs. L.W. Gilispie and I am the Mrs. L.W. Gillispie named in that deed.

Letha Gillespie

Subscribed and sworn to before me on this the 7th day of February, 1948.

SEAL

Aileen Dodd
Notary Public

My Comm. Exp. 6/22/48

Abstracter's Note: This instrument taken from the original affidavit which is not a matter of record.

No. Abst. No.

Sallie Coffman Green

Grantors

-TO-

C.C. Crowell and Loraine H. Crowell,
husband and wife.

Grantee

Instrument	Quitclaim Deed
Consideration, \$	1.00
Dated	August 26, 1952
Recorded	August 28, 1952
Book	82 Page 497
Acknowledgement	Regular
Dower and Homestead	- - -

Conveys the following described lands in Polk County, Arkansas:

All that part of S $\frac{1}{2}$ of SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 31, Township 2 South Range 31 West, lying east of the Kansas City Southern Railroad right-of-way, containing 60 acres, more or less, and subject to the right-of-way of Old U.S.Hwy. 71.

A F F I D A V I T

STATE OF ARKANSAS Ø
 Ø ss.
COUNTY OF POLK Ø

Comes Nabors Shaw, and after having been sworn, states as follows:
That he is a resident of Polk County, Arkansas, and over the age of twenty-
one years and the following facts are stated from his personal knowledge.
That he is acquainted with Mr. and Mrs. Crowell, who are the owners of cer-
tain property in Section 31, Township 2 South Range 31 West, and that to his
knowledge Mr. Crowell does business by using the name C.C. Crowell or Cecil
C. Crowell. That C.C. Crowell is married and that his wife's name is Loraine
H. Crowell and that C.C.Crowell and Cecil C. Crowell are one and the same person.
WITNESS my hand and seal on this 23rd day of August, 1952.

Nabors Shaw /s/
Nabors Shaw

Subscribed and sworn to before me, a Notary Public on this 23rd day of
August, 1952.

SEAL
My Comm. Exp. 7/2/56

W.G. Spencer
W.G. SPENCER,
Notary Public.

Abstracter's Note: This instrument taken from the original affidavit which is not a
matter of record.

No. Abst. No.

Cecil C. Crowell and Loraine Crowell,
husband and wife

Grantors

-TO-

The Federal Land Bank of St. Louis

Grantee

Instrument	Mortgage
Consideration, \$	See below*
Dated	September 30, 1954
Recorded	October 21, 1954
Book	A-14 Page 233-34
Acknowledgement	Regular
Dower and Homestead	Released

Conveys the following described lands in Polk County, Arkansas:

All that part of S $\frac{1}{2}$ of SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 31, Township 2 South Range 31 West, lying east of the Kansas City Southern Railroad right-of-way and also subject to Old Highway 71 right of way; also, subject to all public and private roads or easements as now located; and other lands.

*Consideration: \$1800.00 evidenced by 1 promissory note of even date bearing 4% interest payable in installments over an amortization period ending 12/1/74.

For Release, See Mtg. A-7 at page 456-57.

No. 27 Abst. No.

Federal Land Bank of St. Louis, by Wm. Dickison, V-P., and Grace Shortal, Secty

Grantors

- TO -

Cecil C. Crowell and Loraine Crowell, husband and wife

Grantee

Instrument	Release Deed
Consideration, \$	Full payment
Dated	August 31, 1955
Recorded	September 27, 1955
Book	A-7 Page 456-67
Acknowledgement	Regular
Dower and Homestead	- - -

Conveys the following described lands in Polk County, Arkansas:

Releases all indebtedness mentioned in a certain mortgage dated 9/30/54 and recorded 10/21/54 in Mrg. Record A-14 at pages 233-34 & secured by

All that part of S $\frac{1}{2}$ of SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 31, Township 2 South Range 31 West, lying east of the K.C.S. RR Right-of-way and also subject to Old Highway 71 right-of-way; also, subject to all public and private roads or easements as now located; and other lands.

No. **28**

Abst. No.

Cecil C. Crowell and Loraine Crowell,
his wife

Grantors

- TO -

Raymond Eldrenkamp and Ruth Eldrenkamp,
husband and wife

Grantee

Instrument	Warranty Deed
Consideration, \$	18,500.00
Dated	August 23, 1955
Recorded	August 26, 1955
Book	85 Page a501-02
Acknowledgement	Regular
Dower and Homestead	Released

Conveys the following described lands in Polk County, Arkansas:

All that part of S $\frac{1}{2}$ of SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 31, Township 2 South Range 31 West, lying east of the K.C.S. RR right-of-way; also subject to old Hwy. # 71 right-of-way and subject to all public and private roads or easement as now located; and other lands.

(Grantors herein reserve and retain 3/4th of the undivided oil, gas and mineral rights in and to the lands).

No. 29

Abst. No.

Raymond Eldrenkamp and Ruth Eldrenkamp,
his wife

Instrument	Mortgage
Consideration, \$	See below*
Dated	August 23, 1955
Recorded	August 26, 1955
Book	A-15
Page	583
Acknowledgement	Regular
Dower and Homestead	Released

Grantors

-TO-

Union Bank of Mena, Ark.

Grantee

Conveys the following described lands in Polk County, Arkansas:

All that part of S $\frac{1}{2}$ of SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 31, Township 2 South Range 31 West, lying east of the Kansas City Southern Railroad right-of-way and also subject to Old Hwy. 71 right-ofway; also subject to any public utility or public or private roads or easements as now located; and other lands.

*Consideration: \$10,000.00 evidenced by 1 promissory note of even date bearing 6% interest per annum from date until paid. Said note payable \$2000.00 per year and interest payable semi-annually. Note due 8/23/60.

Marginal Notation: The note herein described having been paid in full, this instrument is hereby released and the lien thereby created discharged this 25th day of October, 1960.

Attest: Helen Thomas, Clerk

Union Bank of Mena, Ark., by
Bill L. Wood, V-P., by order
of the Board of Directors.

No.

Abst. No.

Raymond Eldrenkamp and Ruth Eldrenkamp,
husband and wife

Instrument Warranty Deed

Consideration, \$ 10.00 & other considerations

Dated May 17, 1965

Grantors Recorded November 9, 1965

- TO -

Book 99 Page 363-64

Acknowledgement Regular

Chester A. Smith and Peggy Smith, hus-
band and wife

Grantee Dower and Homestead Released

Conveys the following described lands in Polk County, Arkansas:

All that part of S $\frac{1}{2}$ of SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 31, Township 2 South Range 31 West,
lying east of the K.C.S. Railroad right-of-way and subject to Old Hwy. 71
right-of-way; also subject to all public and private road or easements as
now located; LESS & EXCEPT an undivided 3/4th of all oil, gas and mineral
rights in and to said lands; said reservation being expressly reserved by
grantors in a certain deed as shown in Book 85 at page 501-02.

No. **31** Abst. No.

Chester A. Smith and Peggy Smith, husband and wife

Grantors

- TO -

Glenn E. Saunders and Glenda F. Saunders, husband and wife

Grantee

Instrument Warranty Deed
Consideration, \$ 10.00 & other considerations
Dated June 7, 1965
Recorded November 9, 1965
Book 99 Page 364-65
Acknowledgement Regular
Dower and Homestead - - -

Conveys the following described lands in Polk County, Arkansas:

All that part of S $\frac{1}{2}$ of SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 31, Township 2 South Range 31 West, lying east of K.C.S. Railroad right-of-way and also subject to Old Highway 71 right-of-way; also subject to all public and private roads or easements as now located, LESS & EXCEPT an undivided 1/4th of all oil, gas and mineral rights in and to said lands.

No. Abst. No.

Glen Saunders and Glenda Saunders,
husband and wife

Grantors

- TO -

H.H. Hartline and Cora Lou Hartline,
husband and wife

Grantee

Instrument	Warranty Deed
Consideration, \$	19,000.00
Dated	November 8, 1965
Recorded	November 9, 1965
Book	99 Page 365-66
Acknowledgement	Regular
Dower and Homestead	- - -

Conveys the following described lands in Polk County, Arkansas:

All that part of S $\frac{1}{2}$ of SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 31, Township 2 South Range 31 West, lying east of the K.C.S. Railroad right-of-way; also subject to old Hwy. 71 right-of-way; also, subject to all public and private roads or easements.

H.H. Hartline and Cora Lou Hartline,
his wife

Grantors

- TO -

Union Bank of Mena, Ark.

Grantee

Instrument	Mortgage
Consideration, \$	See below*
Dated	November 10, 1966
Recorded	November 17, 1966
Book	A-24 Page 412
Acknowledgement	Regular
Dower and Homestead	Released

Conveys the following described lands in Polk County, Arkansas:

Part of SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 31, Township 2 South Range 31 West, described as follows: Beginning at a point 376 feet west of the southeast corner of SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of SW $\frac{1}{4}$; thence north 2640 feet; thence west 944 feet; thence south 592 feet; thence west 660 feet; thence south 728 feet to the south line of NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of SW $\frac{1}{4}$; thence continuing south along east right-of-way line of K.C.S. RR to the south boundary line of Section 31; thence east to the point of beginning; containing 80 acres, more or less.

*Consideration: \$9,005.00 evidenced by 1 promissory note of even date bearing 7% interest per annum. This note payable \$450.00 quarter plus interest. Due 11/--/71.

Marginal Notation: The note herein described having been paid in full, this instrument is hereby released and the lien thereby created discharged this 20th day of February, 1969.

Attest: Frances Garrett, Clerk

Union Bank of Mena, Ark., by
Bill L. Wood, Exec.V-P., by
order of the Board of Directors.

No. 34

Abst. No.

H.H. Hartline and Cora Lou Hartline,
husband and wife

Grantors

- TO -

Belvin D. Crider and Sarah JoAnn Crider,
husband and wife

Grantee

Instrument Warranty Deed with Lien

Consideration, \$ See below*

Dated February 19, 1969

Recorded February 19, 1969

Book 109 Page 454-55

Acknowledgement Regular

Dower and Homestead - - - -

Conveys the following described lands in Polk County, Arkansas:

All that part of S $\frac{1}{2}$ of SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 31, Township 2 South Range 31 West, lying east of the K.C.S. Railroad right-of-way and subject to Old Highway 71 right-of-way. Subject to a prior reservation of $\frac{3}{4}$ of oil, gas and mineral rights.

*Consideration: \$38,500.00 as follows: \$15,000.00 cash and \$23,500.00 evidenced by a vendor's lien bearing 7% interest per annum from 3/3/69 and payable in quarterly installments of \$392.00 each plus accrued interest and with the 1st of said quarterly installments due on or before 6/3/69 and quarterly thereafter until the entire balance of principal and interest is paid in full.

Marginal Notation: For Release, See Mtg. A-38 at pages 377-78.

No. **35**

Abst. No.

H.H. Hartline and Cora Lou Hartline,
husband and wife

Grantors

- TO -

Belvin D. Crider and Sarah JoAnn Crider,
husband and wife

Grantee

Instrument	Release Deed
Consideration, \$	Full payment
Dated	March 13, 1973
Recorded	March 22, 1973
Book	A-38 Page 377-78
Acknowledgement	Regular
Dower and Homestead	- - -

Conveys the following described lands in Polk County, Arkansas:

Releases all indebtedness mentioned in a certain Warranty Deed with Lien dated 2/19/69 and recorded in Deed Record Book 109 at pages 454-55 and secured by

All that part of S $\frac{1}{2}$ of SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 31, Township 2 South Range 31 West, lying east of K.C.S. Railroad right-of-way and also subject to Old Hwy. 71 right-of-way; and other lands.

Belvin D. Crider and Sarah JoAnn Crider,
husband and wife

Instrument	Mortgage
Consideration, \$	See below*
Dated	February 28, 1973
Recorded	March 21, 1973
Book	A-39 Page 605-06
Acknowledgement	Regular
Dower and Homestead	Released

Grantors

- TO -

The Federal Land Bank of St. Louis, Mo.

Grantee

Conveys the following described lands in Polk County, Arkansas:

All that part of S $\frac{1}{2}$ of SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 31, Township 2 South Range 31 West, lying east of the K.C.S. Railroad right-of-way and also subject to Old Hwy. \$ 71 right-of-way; Subject to an undivided 3/4th interest in all the oil, gas and mineral rights; subject to all public and private roads and easements; and other lands.

*Consideration: \$21,000.00 evidenced by 1 note of even date bearing interest and payable as specified therein. Said note payable on an amortization period enting 3/1/1993.

For Release, See Mtg. A-45 at pages 627-28.

No. Abst. No.

Federal Land Bank of St. Louis, by
James C. Fulkerson and Stanley D. Sajan,
Secty.

Grantors

- TO -

Belvin D. Crider and Sarah JoAnn Crider,
husband and wife

Grantee

Instrument	Release Deed
Consideration, \$	Full payment
Dated	January 14, 1976
Recorded	January 20, 1976
Book	A-45 Page 627-28
Acknowledgement	Regular
Dower and Homestead	- - -

Conveys the following described lands in Polk County, Arkansas:

Releases all indebtedness mentioned in a certain mortgage dated 1/28/73
and recorded in Mtg. Record A-39 at pages 605-06 of the mortgage records
of Polk County, Arkansas.

Belvin D. Crider and Sarah JoAnn Crider,
husband and wife

Instrument	Mortgage
Consideration, \$	See below*
Dated	December 22, 1975
Recorded	December 30, 1975
Book	A-47 Page 557-58
Acknowledgement	Regular
Dower and Homestead	Released

Grantors

- TO -

The Federal Land Bank of St. Louis, Mo.

Grantee

Conveys the following described lands in Polk County, Arkansas:

All that part of S $\frac{1}{2}$ of SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 31, Township 2 South Range 31 West, lying east of the K.C.S. RR right-of-way and also subject to Old Hwy. # 71 right-of-way; subject to all public and private roads and easements; also, an undivided $\frac{3}{4}$ th interest in the oil, gas and mineral rights; and other lands.

*Consideration: \$27,700.00 evidenced by 1 promissory note of even date bearing interest and payable according to the tenor of said note. Said note due, unless sooner paid, 3/1/1996.

For Release, See A-63 at pgs. 355-56.

No. **39** Abst. No.

The Federal Land Bank of St.Louis, by
Brent D. Brandvold, V-P., and
Stanley D. Sajban, Secty.

Instrument Release Deed
Consideration, \$ Full payment
Dated April 16, 19--
Recorded April 21, 1981
Book A-63 Page 355-56
Acknowledgement Regular on 4/16/81
Dower and Homestead - - -

Grantors

- TO -

Belvin D. Crider and Sarah JoAnn Crider,
husband and wife

Grantee

Conveys the following described lands in Polk County, Arkansas:

Releases all indebtedness mentioned in a certain mortgage dated 1/22/75
and recorded in Mtg. Record A-47 at pages 557-58 of the mortgage records
of Polk County, Arkansas.

MENA TITLE COMPANY

MENA, ARKANSAS

CERTIFICATE

No.

STATE OF ARKANSAS, }
COUNTY OF POLK } ss.

WE HEREBY CERTIFY, That the annexed abstract of title, which is furnished

Belvin D. Crider and Sarah JoAnn Crider, husband and wife

for use in passing on the title to the premises covered thereby, from Page No. 1 to Page No. 39, inclusive, is a correct abstract of title to the land described in the Caption thereof. That said abstract correctly shows all matters affecting or related to the said title which are of record or on file in said County, including conveyances, deeds, trust deeds, land contracts, incumbrances, mortgages (satisfied or unsatisfied), mechanic's and other liens, attachments, notices of levy of execution, unsatisfied judgments in United States and State courts for ten years last past, suits pending, tax sales, tax deeds, probate proceedings, special proceedings, transcripts of judgments from the United States and State courts, bankruptcy proceedings by or against (owner of record) Belvin D. Crider and Sarah JoAnn Crider, husband and wife

or any party, who within three years last past has been an owner of record of said land; that all taxes and special assessments for the year 1980 and all prior years are paid in full, in the amount of \$32,84.

All that part of S $\frac{1}{2}$ of S $\frac{1}{2}$ of S $\frac{1}{2}$ of SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 31 in Township 2 South Range 31 West, lying east of the Kansas City Southern Railroad right-of-way and subject to Old Highway No. 71 right-of-way, as same is now located; all in Polk County, Arkansas. Also, subject to any public utility or other roadway; also, subject to a prior reservation of 3/4th of all oil, gas and minerals as shown in Warranty Deed recorded in Book 85 at pages 501-02.

Dated at Mena, Arkansas, this 30th day of December, A.D. 19 81
at 9:00 o'clock A M.

MENA TITLE COMPANY

By J.A. Thornton Jr.
J.A. THORNTON, JR., Abstractor.



Glen Lennox
1201-F Raleigh Road
Chapel Hill, NC 27514

(919) 933-4302
FAX (919) 929-4960

Facsimile Cover Sheet

8/15/94
7/2/94
11/21/94
12/1/94
1/26/95
2/20/95

Date ~~August 8, 1994~~

This Transmission is 2 pages, including this cover letter.

Transmitted To:

Name: Kenneth W. Starr

Company: Kirkland & Ellis

FAX No: 202 - 879-5200 Phone No: _____

Message: _____

Attention Receiver:

Please notify the individual identified above that his/her FAX Transmission has been received. If you did not receive the entire transmission, please call us at (919) 933-4302 as soon as possible. Thank you.

Transmitted From

Name: Nelson J. Baker, Esq.

Company: _____

Phone No: _____

- Foster had a Swiss bank account. Actually, he had several. Foster also was making curious, periodic one-day forays to Geneva. Just before he died, his coded account for the Israeli money had \$2.73 million in it.

- Foster was not the only high-level U.S. official with a Swiss account. Several hundred other accounts have been identified by an NSA-CIA computer "swat" team called the Fifth Column, armed with one or more Cray supercomputers.

10/01/95

- Foster, for many years, had been a behind-the-scenes handler on behalf of Arkansas billionaire Jackson Stephens for a Little Rock bank data-processing company called Systematics (now Alltel Information Services). Systematics was not only "laundering" covert money for the intelligence community, but was also deeply involved in a massive bank-spying effort by our government dubbed, "Follow the money." That bank-surveillance program, considered by former CIA Director William Casey to be the crowning achievement of his long career, has given us mountains of data on world money flows.

TO: ALL
 FROM: NELSON BAKER
 SUBJECT: MELLON TO BE EXHUMED

The idea behind posting that account number on the Internet, apparently, was to spook the owner of that Swiss account

Pittsburgh Tribune-Review reporter Christopher Ruddy maybe protecting Mellon Bank the owner of the paper he works for.

James R. Norman has written that "four days before Vince Foster died, a wire transfer of more than \$286,000 was made from an account at Mellon Bank to Foster's wife".

Ruddy refuses to write about the surveillance cameras on Chain Bridge Road that borders Fort Marcy Park. Ruddy also refuses to report that the Mellon's (want V.F. exhumed) own nearby Rokeby Farm. Who dumped Vince Foster next to CIA HQ? Sincerely, Nelson J. Baker, Yale Law '88

- Foster was probably not the only beneficiary of those funds. Also under suspicion for espionage was the president's wife, Hillary Rodham Clinton, who may have been providing Foster with the sensitive binders from the super-secret National Security Agency that Foster's executive assistant testified he had.

DISPATCHES

Vol. 3, No. 17

A News Publication of the Western Journalism Center

September 18, 1995

Did Foster's neck suffer trauma?

By Christopher Ruddy
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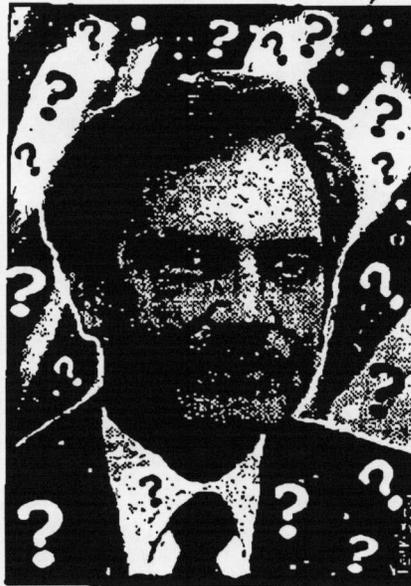
Editor's note: This special investigative report by Christopher Ruddy was prepared and distributed with the cooperation of the Western Journalism Center and the Pittsburgh Tribune-Review.

Independent Counsel Kenneth Starr's probe into the death of Vincent Foster has turned up some unsettling discrepancies in the case — including strong evidence that the White House aide may have suffered trauma or a wound to his neck.

"Freak things can happen in violent death," explains Vincent Scalise, a former New York City homicide detective. "But the laws of nature cannot be suspended and inconsistencies don't range into the dozens as in this case."

Associate Independent Counsel Miquel Rodriguez resigned from Starr's staff after he was thwarted in his efforts to investigate such inconsistencies.

In addition to the several dozen inconsistencies, here are some significant problems Rodriguez turned up:



• Neck Trauma

The only wounds on Foster's body, according to official accounts, were an entry wound on the back of his head — consistent with a

self-inflicted gunshot wound.

But photographic evidence unavailable to Fiske's pathology team may have led them to a different conclusion.

Rodriguez and other prosecutors reviewed the original Polaroids never used by the Fiske investigation. These originals were enhanced by a specialized lab outside the FBI.

One enhanced Polaroid showed what "appears to be a wound, puncture or other trauma" to the right side of Foster's neck, the source said.

Two emergency rescue workers, trained in the identification of wounds and other trauma, said the neck appeared to have suffered trauma when they first arrived on the scene.

A Fairfax County EMS technician, Richard Arthur, who was present on the night of Foster's death told the FBI last year that "he noted what appeared to be a small caliber bullet hole in Foster's neck on the right side just under the jaw line about halfway between the ear and the tip of the chin." Arthur has told the same story to several investigators.

continued on page 7

NOA # none (URL: 16870) DocId: 70105714 Page 113

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

October 24, 1995

For More Info Contact: Anne Dunne
410-576-0900

Press Conference Tomorrow To Discuss Foster "Suicide" Note

A panel of noted forensic experts will discuss their findings after examining a torn note that was said to have been written by the late Vincent W. Foster.

James Davidson, Editor of Strategic Investment newsletter, one of the world's largest circulating financial newsletters, will introduce forensic experts who have examined a note said to have been found in Foster's briefcase almost a week after his death in July of 1993. The experts will also discuss the handling of the note by federal authorities after it was found.

The press will be provided copies of the expert's findings, the torn note, and a set of known writings of the late Vincent Foster.

Date: Wednesday, October 25, 1995

Time: 10AM Sharp

Place: Willard Hotel(Crystal Room)
14th Street & Pennsylvania Avenue
Hotel phone 202-628-9100

A question and answer session will follow the presentations of the panel.

Foster mystery: a key witness ignored by the FBI reveals the face

Death in the park: is this the killer?

by Ambrose Evans-Pritchard in Washington

THAT face. Thin and pointed, with menacing eyes. It has haunted Patrick Knowlton for more than two years. He can still remember the Hispanic features exactly as they were on July 20, 1995, the day he stopped at a secluded Virginia park for a quick pee in the bushes. The man was on watch, guarding something. He looked the type who was fully capable of killing.

Hours later, Knowlton heard on the news that a close friend of President Clinton had been found dead in the same park. The victim was Vincent Foster, the Deputy White House Counsel, one of the close-knit Arkansas group.

Knowlton, a construction consultant, called the US Park Police. He thought he had vital information.

Perhaps he had seen a murder suspect. But the police did not seem to be interested. They took a few details in a desultory chat over the telephone. Nobody came to see him.

His statement in the police report was full of mistakes. Even his name was spelled incorrectly.

In the spring of 1994 he

was interviewed by the FBI. It was during the early phase of the investigation by Independent Counsel Robert Fiske. He claims that the FBI tried to badger him into changing his story.

When *The Sunday Telegraph* showed him police and judicial summaries of his testimony — which he had not seen — he was stunned, saying his statements had been falsified.

As he tells the story, he stopped at Fort Marcy Park at 4.50pm on July 20. There were two cars in the car park. One was a brown Honda Accord with Arkansas licence plates, subsequently identified as Foster's car. The other was a blue sedan, possibly a Japanese make. There was a man in his twenties sitting inside it with a manicured appearance. He lowered his window and gave Knowlton a threatening look.

"I was worried about getting mugged, so I left my wallet under the seat," said

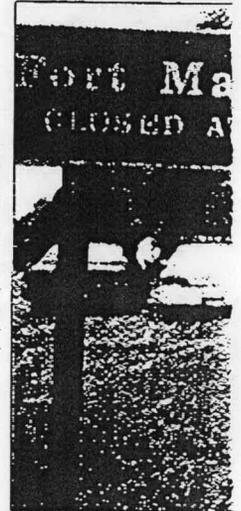
Knowlton. "As I got out I heard his car door open and I thought, 'Oh sh*t', this is it, the guy's coming after me'. But he just stood there leaning over the roof of the car, watching me... When I came back I looked at him and I thought something's going to happen to me unless I get the hell out of here. I really thought he might kill me."

His FBI statement says that Knowlton "could not further identify this individual and stated that he would be unable to recognise him in the future".

"That's an outright lie," he said, angrily. "I want it on the record that I never said that. I told them that I could pick him out of a line-up."

The Sunday Telegraph asked if he would be willing to help with an artist's sketch of the suspect. He agreed. Since the US judicial authorities have failed to take the initiative, we have decided to do it ourselves. The sketch above is drawn by an experienced police artist.

Knowlton was the first eye witness to look into Foster's car. He saw a briefcase on the front passenger seat. "I



This case began... proceeded into... this male was sta... extremely nervous... particular individ... unable to recognis...

path leading up to Fort Marcy... into the parking space. The hood of white male was standing in the vicinity described the white male as in his mid approximately six feet in height, red and beard, appeared unclean and unkempt.

CONFIDENTIAL

Confusion or cover-up? The FBI virtually ignored the testimony of one witness at the death scene in Fort Marcy Park and the Fiske Report overlooked the Bureau own evidence. Right: Foster had close links with Hillary Clinton

remember thinking these people from Arkansas must be real stupid to leave a briefcase on the front seat," he said. (The US Park Police claim that no briefcase was found in the car. Foster's briefcase later turned up at the White House.) He also noted that the driver's seat was forward, which would be strange for a man of 6ft 4in.

Knowlton's FBI statement says that the blue sedan had Virginia licence plates. "That's not true," he said. "I never said that. I told them I didn't see the tags." What is ever more bizarre is that the FBI tried to convince him that Foster's car was blue, not brown. (According to the official record, Foster's car was light brown or taupe.) They showed him a photograph of a blue Honda with

Foster's Arkansas rumb plates. It was a newer red Honda, with a gloss paint, fancy wheels, and a dent in the back — a totally different car.

"They went over it abo..."

10/23/95 23:26:30 VIA FAX ID:202 606 3334 581 221 8787 DEBBIE GERSHMAN OCT 23 '95 22:24 No.047 P.02 Page 001 Kinko's Van Ness

This man exited his vehicle and was obviously watching him as he proceeded into the park to urinate. He further mentioned that this male was staring at him making him feel extremely nervous and uneasy. He could not further identify this particular individual nor his attire and stated that he would be unable to recognize him in the future.

...into the parking space. The hood of the vehicle was up and a white male was standing in the vicinity of the vehicle. He described the white male as in his mid- to late 40's, approximately six feet in height, medium build, long blonde hair and beard, appeared unclean and unkempt.

From FBI documents: Knowlton says the statement above is wrong and he would recognise the man he saw. And despite the couple's statement (left) the Fiske Report says they saw 'nothing unusual'.

NTIAL

up? The FBI virtually ignored the testimony of one witness at Marcy Park and the Fiske Report overlooked the Bureau's ce. Right: Foster had close links with Hillary Clinton

these must ave a seat." Police e was ster's up at : also s seat uld be fin. ment says that the blue sedan had Virginia licence plates. "That's not true," he said. "I never said that. I told them I didn't see the tags." What is even more bizarre is that the FBI tried to convince him that Foster's car was blue, not brown. [According to the official record, Foster's car was light brown or taupe.] They showed him a photograph of a blue Honda with

Foster's Arkansas number plates. It was a newer model Honda, with a gloss paint, fancy wheels, and a dent in the back — a totally different car.

"They went over it about 20 times, telling me that this was Foster's car," said Knowlton. "But I was quite adamant about it. I saw what I saw, and I wasn't going to change my story."

The official report on the death of Vince Foster, released by Robert Fiske in June 1994, cites Knowlton's testimony on subsidiary issues but makes no mention of the encounter with the menacing man in the blue car. Not a single word.

Kenneth Starr, who took over as Independent Counsel when Fiske was sacked by a panel of judges in 1994, seems content to let his predecessor close the book on this. Starr's investigators have never talked to Knowlton. The federal grand jury has never summoned him to give sworn testimony.

Knowlton is not the only witness to have had vital testimony suppressed by the Fiske Report. Fiske also neglected to mention the devastating information given by a couple found at the park when the police first arrived, shortly after 6pm. The couple, both Washington professionals, had been sitting in their car in the car park, chatting to each other, from about 5-5.30pm. The only other car in the lot was Foster's brown Honda.

"The hood of the vehicle was up and a white male was standing in the vicinity of the vehicle," says the FBI statement of the man. "He described the white male as in his mid- to late 40's, approximately six feet in



height, medium build, long blonde hair and beard, appearing unclean and unkempt[sic]."

The woman told the FBI she saw Foster's Honda in the car park. "A white male was seated in the driver's seat of this particular vehicle," said her statement. "She believed the occupant had dark hair and could have been bare-chested."

The eyewitness account of this couple is arguably the most crucial testimony in the entire Foster case. The couple were the only crime scene witnesses, apart from Knowlton, with important and relevant information. They told the FBI they saw two men tinkering with Foster's car. The Fiske Report says that neither individual "observed anything unusual".

This is astonishing, as is the fact that Knowlton vigorously disputes the FBI's and the park police's accounts of his testimony as a witness.

The woman told *The Sunday Telegraph* that she has never been called before the grand jury.

She had a brief chat with a prosecutor for the Starr investigation last winter but has not been asked any further questions.

It has been reported in the US press that Kenneth Starr is wrapping up the Foster case, and is expected to reach a ruling of suicide within the next few weeks.

This is baffling news. How can a serious prosecutor come to a definitive conclusion before he has called the most important crime scene witnesses before the grand jury?

How can he rule suicide without even beginning to explore leads that point in the direction of foul play and possibly murder. Mr Starr is a man of integrity and high standing.

He is not a man who would throw away his reputation so lightly. Or is he?

DRAFT DRAFT DRAFT DRAFT DRAFT DRAFT DRAFT DRAFT DRAFT

An Analysis of The New Yorker's "Life After Vince"

by Hugh Sprunt [(214 484 - 7136)]

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DRAFT DRAFT DRAFT DRAFT DRAFT DRAFT DRAFT DRAFT DRAFT
For Discussion Purposes Only -- This Has Been Offered On A Non-Exclusive Basis

INTRODUCTION

Almost immediately after the death of Vincent W. Foster, Jr., Deputy Legal Counsel to President Clinton, on July 20, 1993, it became politically incorrect in the extreme to question the official "suicide verdict" in any way. Those who have challenged the conclusions of the official Reports have been vilified repeatedly in the mainstream media and "kooks" ("scurrilous" ones at that!).

Although three substantial US government reports on Vince Foster's death have been released to the public: the US Park Police (July 1994), the Independent Counsel (the "Fiske Report" of June 30, 1994) and the US Senate Report (Report 103-433, January 3, 1995), there are serious discrepancies between the large amount of raw *evidence* gathered by the investigations (technically *public*, but not *publicized*) and the conclusions drawn by the official Reports themselves (a suicide some five yards west of the so-called second cannon at Fort Marcy Park in Virginia, due to depression triggered by an ever-growing list of possibilities, none of which have anything to do with Whitewater).

A recent article in the mainstream press attempts to "close the book" on the Foster death. Pages 54-67 of the September 11, 1995, *The New Yorker* contain a story entitled "Life After Vince" written by Peter J. Boyer in which Lisa Braden Foster, widow of Vince Foster, discusses her ordeal for the first time since his untimely death on July 20, 1993. As it happens, *The New Yorker* also published one of the first magazine articles about the Mr. Foster's death, "The Suicide," by Sidney Blumenthal, on pages 41-45 of the August 9, 1993, issue (in print just thirteen days after the body was found at Fort Marcy Park, Virginia, across the Potomac from Washington, D.C.).

My purpose here is to examine the Boyer story (and, to a lesser extent, the earlier Blumenthal piece) in the context of the 2672 pages of official documents concerning the death of Vince Foster released by the US Senate earlier this year (Senate Hearings 103-889, Volumes I and II). There is much in the September 11, 1995, *New Yorker* article that is not consistent with the official record compiled by the Vince Foster death investigations. To this extent, *The New Yorker* is in excellent company: As I have documented extensively elsewhere, in my opinion, the three official Reports of the death on Vince Foster are *also* materially inconsistent with the raw evidence in the 2672 page official record (FBI interviews, testimony and depositions of numerous witnesses, and documents gathered by the government investigators)!

It would be unfair to charge Mr. Blumenthal, in August 1993, with knowledge of an official investigative record that was not made public until 1995. On the other hand, one could expect Mr. Boyer to be reasonably familiar with the official record (at least to the extent it pertains to matters his article covers) since it was made public by the US Senate several months before he began writing "Life After Vince." . Although recognizing that neither New Yorker article was intended to be a formal treatise, I was surprised by the magnitude of the numerous discrepancies I found. What are these discrepancies? Are they merely evidence of too-casual reportage?

LISA TOLD OFFICIALS SHE COULD NOT ID THE GUN

Lisa described to The New Yorker what she did with the guns in their Little Rock home when she packed up after the end of the 1993 school year to join Vince in Washington on June 5: "She worried that if she left the shotguns in the attic the heat might cause the shells to explode. Finally, she bought a lock, put the shotguns in Vince's wine closet, and locked it. There were several handguns too, *including a .38 special, with an etched handle, which Vince's father had kept by his bed* [Lisa is quite specific and knowledgeable about this gun, at least in her New Yorker interviews]. But they were small and easy to move, so Lisa packed them and took them along to Washington [emphasis supplied; 57C]."

However, in the words of Lisa's official interview with the FBI (conducted in the presence of her attorney): "Lisa Foster does not know where her husband kept the guns left to him by his father while the Fosters were still living in Little Rock [1648]." Why the apparent discrepancy [A]? There must be a good reason for it, but what?

Furthermore, according to The New Yorker article, when Lisa was first told by the Park Police who visited her home around 10 PM on July 20, 1993, that Vince had shot himself with a .38 special, "she realized [that the gun being described to her by the Park Police Investigator] was one of the guns she had packed up and taken to Washington [61C]."

But what does the official record say about the gun when Lisa was first notified of Vince's death? According to the Park Police Investigator who drove to the Foster home to make the death notification (the Investigator is under oath here), "The only real question I got to ask was about the gun. Did Vincent own a gun. She asked me what does it look like, you know. To me, right away I am thinking oh, he does, well *it is a black colored revolver, .38 revolver*. She cut me off and. . . threw up her hands and said, '*I don't know what guns look like*' and walked into the kitchen away from me [emphasis supplied; 449]."

Perhaps Lisa was merely overwrought. She had, after all, just learned of her husband's death. However, *according to Lisa's official statement to the Park Police nine days after his death*, "She was presented with a photograph of the weapon that was found with Mr. Foster's body, but *was unable to identify it* [emphasis supplied; 2153]." Why the discrepancy [B]?

Lisa told the Park Police at that time (per the investigating officer's notes), "Not the gun she thought it must be. Silver, six-gun, large barrel [2227]." Lisa apparently had originally thought the gun found at Fort Marcy might have been a silver-colored revolver of unknown caliber that she remembered having seen before somewhere, but told the Park Police Investigator she was mistaken.

The gun at Fort Marcy was *not silver-colored*. Not even close: the gun from Fort Marcy Park was a *black/blue-steel* Army Colt .38 special with a four-inch barrel [2407-12; 2170-71]. The official record is silent as to whether the silver-colored gun Lisa did remember having seen was ever located.

The firmest identification by Lisa Foster I can find in the official record of the gun officially found in Fort Marcy Park occurred when she was interviewed by the FBI on May 9, 1994, some *ten months* after Vince's death and less than two months before the Fiske Report on the death of her husband would be issued.

In the words of her FBI interview, "Lisa Foster then examined a revolver which had been brought to the interview by the interviewing agents. [Lisa] Foster examined the revolver which had been found at Fort Marcy Park on July 20, 1993, and stated that she *believed* it *may* be a gun which she *formerly* saw in her residence in Little Rock, Arkansas [emphasis supplied; 1646]."

Later in the same FBI interview, Lisa stated that she *may* have seen the gun she was earlier shown in the interview at her residence in Washington. However, in the words of her somewhat obscurely-worded FBI interview, "Specifically, as Lisa Foster was packing in Little Rock, she came across a silver-colored gun, which she then packed in with her other property. When Lisa Foster unpacked the gun in Washington, [Vince] Foster saw the gun and commented on it [1647-1648]." The problem? As indicated previously, the Army Colt .38 special found in Fort Marcy Park was a black/blue-steel color [2407-12, 2170-71], according to the official record, not at all similar to the "silver-colored" gun mentioned in her FBI interview.

The statements Lisa gave to the Park Police and to the FBI do not sound like those of someone who, *upon being notified at home by the Park Police that her husband had shot himself with a .38 special* would tell a magazine interviewer that she "realized [at the time that it] was one of the guns she had packed up and taken to Washington [61C]."

If she "realized" this when she was first notified of the death by the Park Police, why did she not simply say so *at some point* to either the Park Police (she told the Park Police she "was unable to identify" the gun) or to the FBI ("it may be a gun which she formerly saw in her residence in Little Rock, Arkansas")? Why save this comment for The New Yorker in September 1995 after three government investigations into her husband's death have been completed? There must be a good reason for having done so? What was it?

WHO MADE THE CALLS FROM FOSTER'S OFFICE TO THE PSYCHIATRIST?

According to The New Yorker [59C] and the official record [1576-77], Vince told his sister Sheila Foster Anthony, an Assistant US Attorney General, by telephone on the morning of Friday, July 16th, that he was "battling depression for the first time in his life." Sheila told the FBI she then offered to help by providing him with psychiatrists' names and phone numbers. Sheila told the FBI that Vince expressed only reluctant interest in contacting a psychiatrist because he was concerned about the effect that consulting a psychiatrist would have on his White House security clearance [1576]. Per Sheila's FBI interview, she called Vince back the same day with the names and phone numbers of three psychiatrists.

According to the New Yorker article, what does *Lisa* think Vince's concerns about consulting a psychiatrist were? "He probably thought . . . if he went to a psychiatrist he'd never have another job [62B]." This is certainly a strange statement for someone to make who has, by her own admission, been under continuous psychiatric care from the third quarter of 1993 until the present day, including treatment with Prozac [66B], and *who has a new job herself as a math teacher* [64A].

And are we to believe that the Rose Law Firm in Little Rock would not have taken Vince back merely because he had visited a psychiatrist? Certainly this would be an politically incorrect attitude for a "Democratic" law firm in the '90s! In the words of John Phillip Carroll, Vince's former mentor and Senior Law Partner at the Rose Law Firm to the FBI, Carroll had "bonded with him [Vince]. . . Carroll characterized Foster as 'prince of the world [1724]' . . . *Carroll was so disappointed that Foster was leaving the firm for Washington, D.C., that he actually commented that he wished former President Bush had won the election because then he would not have lost Foster* [emphasis supplied; 1724]."

During his FBI interview, this mentor and close friend of twenty years (and godfather to Vince's oldest child) also had this to say, "Foster handled stress wonderfully and had no problems tackling difficult problems. He said that Foster had good stamina, physically and mentally [1725]." According to The New Yorker, Carroll said of Vince two days after his death, "If I had a son, I'd be proud to have him" and "He handled important cases here at the firm and was subjected to stress many times. He was as cool as a cucumber. I would have entrusted anything to Vince [43A]." I think Vince could have gotten his old job back even if he had consulted a psychiatrist [C]. How about you?

According to the Fiske Report, the telephone *on Vince's desk* was used to call the Chevy Chase psychiatrist, whom Sheila told the FBI she had recommended, at 12:41 PM and again at 1:24 PM on Friday July 16th [197]. The calls connected, if only to the doctor's voice mail, but no message was left either time and the calls lasted less than a minute, possibly only a few seconds. However, the official record is clear that *both calls, although local ones, were charged to Vince's home telephone*, ensuring their subsequent appearance in his residential telephone records [197, 63A].

Since Vince is said to have made the calls around one PM when he could reasonably have been expected to be out of the office for a longish Friday lunch (the record is silent), why did he not simply call the psychiatrist from a phone away from the White House? It is almost as if whoever used the phone on his desk wanted to make certain that the White House and telephone company records would record abundant evidence of the calls to the psychiatrist's phone number from Vince's White House office. Given his concern about his security clearance that Sheila told the FBI that Vince had expressed, it is far from clear why *he* would try to contact the psychiatrist in such a fashion.

None of the three psychiatrists remembered ever taking a call from Vince Foster [1654, 1655, 1662; see also 2135].

Given Vince's stated reluctance to involve himself with a psychiatrist out of concern for his security clearance [196, 1576], in my opinion, it is not unreasonable to *consider* the possibility that *he did not place these two calls* from the telephone at his desk at the White House, that someone else did so, and that person caused the calls to be charged to Vince's home telephone number to make it appear that Vince made the calls. Is there other evidence in the official record consistent with this hypothesis?

According to the official record, Sheila encouraged Vince to call the psychiatrists "right away" when she re-contacted him Friday (time not given in the record). Vince's response [D]? "*He said he wanted to think about that course of action over the weekend* [emphasis supplied; 1577, see also 196]." Before she contacted Vince again, Sheila had told the Chevy Chase psychiatrist (per his FBI interview) that her brother Vince "would be in contact with him that day [1663]," consistent with her urging him to make the calls "right away."

Nonetheless, the following Monday, Vince told Sheila (words from Sheila's FBI interview), "*Foster said he was not yet ready to see a psychiatrist* in Washington, D.C., but that he told Anthony that he had called his physician in Little Rock and had gotten a prescription [1577-78]." Perhaps Vince had indeed decided not to consult a psychiatrist yet, exactly as his words to Sheila indicate.

He apparently viewed getting a prescription from his family doctor as a more reasonable first step than psychiatric care. Vince's Little Rock doctor, Larry Watkins, who had been his personal physician for fourteen years and had known Vince since they went to college together [1674] prescribed 50 milligram tablets of Desyrel (generic name, Trazodone), the smallest tablets made, "because it does not have side effects and *is helpful for insomnia* [emphasis supplied; 1675]."

The doctor "knew that it took 10 days to two weeks to take effect [as an anti-depressant] but helps with insomnia, sometimes the very first day [1676]. Insomnia? What if Dr. Watkins thought that insomnia, not clinical depression, was the main symptom that needed treatment after he talked with his long-time friend?

The doctor "felt it was very important for Foster to start sleeping better and thought if he got some rest he would feel a lot better. *He did not think that Foster was significantly depressed nor had Foster given the impression that he was 'in crisis.'* From what Foster told him, Foster's condition sounded mild and situational. . . He advised that he did not even ask Foster if he had thoughts about suicide or was having any suicidal ideation because the symptoms that Foster was describing were not severe enough. . . to think that [Foster] might be in that state [emphasis supplied; 1676]." Vince's doctor later alluded to the FBI that *he thought prescribing Prozac for someone in Vince's mild condition was not appropriate* [1676]. Ironically, Lisa told The New Yorker that her psychiatrist has been treating *her* with Prozac for quite some time [66B] (despite its having been associated with some suicides).

Does Lisa say why she thought Vince charged the two local calls to their home phone number? "Apparently embarrassed and concerned that a diagnosis of mental illness would complete the ruin of his reputation, he charged the calls to his home phone [59C]." In my opinion, this explanation is nonsensical. Indeed, as I have demonstrated above, Vince's stated concerns logically should have caused him to make these calls in as covert a manner as he feasibly could.

Despite a statement in The New Yorker to the effect that Vince's notes of the psychiatrists' names and phone numbers was found *a week* after the death [42B], the list of names and phone numbers (apparently in his handwriting) was found in his wallet inside his Honda at Fort Marcy by the Park Police *the evening his body was found* at Fort Marcy [2135]. However, the Park Police *report* describing the list of psychiatrists and its discovery was not *written until seven days after the death* [2135]. As it happens, this Park Police report was written around the same time that the "torn note," also said to be in Vince's handwriting, was officially found in Vince's briefcase at the White House and belatedly revealed to the Park Police some thirty hours later.

WHY DID VINCE BREAK HIS "DATE" WITH LISA THE NIGHT HE DIED?

The night of July 19th, Lisa had a special request of Vince regarding the evening of the 20th (the evening his body was found at Fort Marcy Park). She asked him to "go on a date with her the following night, Tuesday [61B]." Vince thought he might have to attend a birthday party the following night (apparently for someone named "Tom" [2193] and, equally apparent, Lisa was not invited) but, if not, he agreed to their date.

Was the birthday party that Vince told Lisa he thought was going to take place on July 20, 1993, for Tom Castleton, the staff assistant in the White House Office of Legal Counsel? Note that a birthday card was found on the right front floor area of Vince's Honda Accord sedan at Fort Marcy Park on the evening of July 20th [2193]. The card had already been inscribed "To Tom," so perhaps Vince did indeed believe that the birthday party for "Tom" was going to be held the night of July 20th. If the birthday party was rescheduled, it might be of interest to learn when that decision was made.

Tuesday nights, such as July 20th, were traditionally the nights that the Administration's Arkansas "core" group got together for dinner or a party [1535]. It is not known whether they had assembled for their usual Tuesday night get-together (whether for "Tom's" birthday party or not) by 8:30 PM, the time the official record tells us the Park Police first informed the US Secret Service Command Center in the White House basement that Vince was dead.

Around 5 PM on the 20th, Lisa called the White House and learned that the birthday party that had so concerned Vince the night before was not going to take place until the following week, so Lisa quite reasonably assumed Vince would be home shortly for their date [61B]. If she asked to speak with Vince directly when she called at 5 PM, Lisa would have simply been told that he was "out of the office [1449]" according to the FBI interview with Vince's executive assistant.

Chief White House Counsel Nussbaum asked where Vince was several times on the afternoon of the 20th [41B]. Bill Kennedy, an Associate White House Counsel, and Margaret Williams, the First Lady's Chief of Staff, had tried to contact Vince that afternoon. Ms. Williams even had Vince paged at 6:20 PM. Had the pager (it was at his waist) been in the "on" position (officially it was turned off [437]), it would have beeped while Fairfax County Fire and Rescue Department personnel were checking his body (and doubtless made everyone jump!) just five minutes after the body was discovered by the Park Police officer.

According to The New Yorker article [61C], Lisa called the White House one more time that night since Vince had not yet appeared for their date (*my* spouse would have been boiling over under these circumstances, how about yours?), but Lisa seemingly learned only that the President was appearing on Larry King Live that evening. We do not know if Lisa asked to speak to Vince directly this time either but, according to the New Yorker article, Lisa merely decided to go upstairs to watch the President on TV herself [61C].

Given Vince's commitment to take her on a date that night and the relatively late hour of her second call, perhaps one can be forgiven for wondering what Lisa's reactions were when she was told yet again that Vince was "out of the office." After all, he had agreed to their date Tuesday night and she had every reason to think, based on the information in The New Yorker article, that she was being "stood up" *merely because Vince had decided to watch the President on Larry King with his buddies.*

Lisa's mood was doubtless not improved by the knowledge that Vince had returned home just *the night before* at 7:45 PM, a full hour later than he had promised [1643], after having vanished from his office sometime Monday from mid-afternoon onward without saying where he was going [1446]. The official Reports do not comment upon his whereabouts during these three to four "lost" hours any more than they account for Vince's whereabouts during the almost five hours between the time he left the White House at one PM on July 20th and the time his body was found at Fort Marcy Park.

THE WHITE HOUSE CREDIT UNION ACCOUNT – OVERDRAWN TWICE?

According to The New Yorker article, a few weeks *after* Vince's death, Lisa discovered that she had overdrawn the Foster account at the White House Credit Union [63C]. Unaccountably, the credit union account had *also* been in an overdrawn condition for a week or two *prior to the death* [2132, 2217].

The credit union had been contacted by Vince early the week of the July 12th and it had agreed to "work with" the Fosters on a "weekly" rather than a "bi-weekly" basis [2132], apparently signifying an on-going problem of some duration. Vince made a trip to the credit union the day before he died [1446]. Why? We do not know (apparently, no investigator bothered to ask the credit union).

The Foster home in Little Rock had been rented [1478] so it should not have been causing a big drain on the family's finances. The home they occupied in Georgetown on Cambridge Place had been rented [1477] in March of 1993, not bought, so no down payment had been needed to purchase a home. The Fosters' youngest son, John ("Brugh"), was scheduled to enroll at the private Sidwell Friends School in September (joining Chelsea Clinton), but the first check to Sidwell (70% of its hefty annual fee) was not due until August 1st, so Brugh's tuition payment had not yet depleted the credit union account as of the mid-July overdraft. The balance of their known living expenses should not have changed radically due to the move to Washington, either.

Vince had been a partner at the Rose Law Firm for some twenty years. Press reports indicated his earnings from the firm in 1992 had been approximately \$295,000. There is nothing in the record that admits a lavish general standard of living or pretentious use of money, so *why* the credit union account had been overdrawn and remained overdrawn the week *before* Vince's death is still a mystery.

One would think the Fosters had other financial accounts they could have drawn down to eliminate the credit union overdraft immediately, but they apparently chose, for reasons unknown, not to do so. The official is silent as to when the pre-death overdraft was rectified, but it must have been at least temporarily corrected by a cash infusion of some sort since Lisa told the New Yorker that she caused the account to become overdrawn several weeks after the death. Perhaps the insurance on his life [62A] had paid off very quickly and replenished the account. Perhaps not.

Lisa's account of the *post-death* White House Credit Union overdraft to The New Yorker is also confusing. She triggered the overdraft when she withdrew funds a few weeks after Vince died when she transferred some funds to her own account in Arkansas [63C]. Bill Kennedy, an Associate Legal Counsel at the White House, told her the overdraft occurred because there was actually less money in the account than Lisa had thought. The information Lisa that relied upon (presumably from the credit union) to determine the account balance prior to deciding upon the amount of her withdrawal is not specified.

Kennedy told Lisa that he had been told (by a person not named in The New Yorker article) that the reason the balance was less than Lisa expected was that Vince had made "*several large cash* withdrawals of several thousand dollars each from the account [emphasis supplied; 63C]. It is not clear how Kennedy's source was able to obtain this information about *someone else's* credit union account. Vince died on July 20th, so *his* cash withdrawals presumably ceased on or before that date. Since Lisa did not attempt to move the funds until "several weeks" after Vince's death, she presumably would have had in hand the July 31, 1993, credit union account statement showing the actual balance as of July 31st. Nonetheless, she overdrew the account.

Quite naturally, Lisa wanted to confirm Kennedy's reason for the overdraft, so she examined the withdrawal records for the preceding weeks. Per The New Yorker article, Lisa "searched her records from the credit union (presumably the same ones that she had not bothered to search before ordering her large withdrawal), found the receipts from Vince's *automatic* withdrawals, and discovered the credit union had made a series of identical mistakes -- *thirty-five* dollar withdrawals had been misread as *thirty-five-hundred* dollar withdrawals [emphasis supplied; 63C]."

Just what is an "automatic" *cash* withdrawal? Would Vince likely have dropped by the credit union repeatedly to withdraw only \$35 at a time? After all, the man died with \$292 in cash and numerous credit cards in his wallet [2185]. Why did the credit union make the same error multiple times?

The New Yorker article makes it clear that it was Lisa's discovery of Vince's White House credit union withdrawals shortly before his death that caused Lisa to begin consulting a psychiatrist, one whom she continues to see to this day [63C].

Why did Vince's cash withdrawals cause her to seek psychiatric care *after* she satisfied *herself* that there was an *innocuous* explanation (\$35 withdrawals had been misrecorded as \$3500 withdrawals)? There must be a good reason the innocuous cash withdrawals sent Lisa to a psychiatrist, but the information provided by in The New Yorker article undercuts, not supports, Lisa's decision.

VINCE FOSTER WAS NOT "ABANDONED" BY HIS FAMILY AND FRIENDS

Lisa told The New Yorker that the difficult period when she was in Washington with Vince in June and July "had brought her closer to Vince [59B]. 'He was talking to me so much. . .'" However, she thought he needed her "because he doesn't have anybody else [59B]." This comment is passing strange since, based on the official record, Vince certainly appears to have been extremely close to his three near-adult children [1579] and to his sister, Sheila, who lived nearby.

According to Sheila's FBI interview, "In terms of her relationship with Foster, Anthony was quite close to him and they spoke to each other often. Anthony saw Foster daily when he was living with her [for about two and one-half months between January 20, 1993, and the time Foster moved into the home he rented for his family in Georgetown]. Anthony spoke with Foster two or three times a week after he and his family moved to their home . . . in Washington, D.C. [1574]."

According to the official record Vince was "an excellent father who spent much time with his children. In particular Foster was conscientious about spending time with each of his children so that they each received individual attention. Foster would occasionally take one of the children on a trip with him just so the child could receive this individual attention. Foster was very interested in everything his children did [1579]."

Lisa told The New Yorker that she realized, in the weeks prior to his death, Vince "Didn't have help [66C]." This, despite her statement to The New Yorker that "He was talking to me so much, and I thought, well, really, we have each other and I'll be there for him. . . [59C]" and the obvious close relationship Vince had with his three children and his sister Sheila that was apparent in the record (Sheila says she referred him to three psychiatrists).

For that matter, although the purpose of her trip does not appear in the record, Vince's other sister, Sharon Bowman, had flown to Washington from Little Rock, apparently arriving the day he died, but not in time to see him before his death. Press accounts indicate Vince had promised her a personal tour and lunch at the White House on July 21st.

Lisa's statement *does* correspond to others provided The New Yorker [42A] that Washington leaves "you without the support you need. There is hardly a worse place to experience depression than the place Vince was in." Beginning about a week after the death, the word began to spread that Vince was clinically depressed, despite previous numerous statements of amazement at his "suicide," statements that indicated in no uncertain terms that Vince was *not* depressed.

A FISKE REPORT ERROR: FOSTER DID NOT LOSE WEIGHT IN 1993

Lisa told The New Yorker that Vince "lost his appetite" [58C] during their brief time together in Washington (between June 5 and July 20, 1993). However, Vince sat at the couch in his office reading his newspaper and ate a hearty meal before leaving the White House for the last time around and (officially) driving himself to Fort Marcy.

What did the man who had "lost his appetite" due to clinical "depression" [66C] and "chemical imbalance" (at least in Lisa's lay opinion) [66C] select for his assistant to fetch from the White House mess right before he is said to have driven off to commit suicide? A medium-rare cheeseburger (he decided to remove the onions), fries, a Coke, and an unknown number of M&Ms [1534, 2130]. He apparently ate the entire meal except for some of the M&Ms [1534].

According to the Fiske Report, and in contrast to Lisa's remarks about loss of appetite to The New Yorker, "Although *no one noticed a loss of appetite*, it was obvious to many that he [Foster] had lost weight [186]." What more do we know about this weight loss that, per the Fiske Report, was "obvious to many"? According to The New Yorker article that was in print thirteen days after his death, Vince "had lost fifteen pounds" by the month of July [43B]."

However, Lisa Foster told the FBI (in the words of the official report of her interview) "most of the weight which Foster had lost by that time [Lisa's arrival in Washington on June 5] had been lost prior to his arrival in Washington, D.C. [in January 1993] [1633]. Lisa Foster's statement about Vince's weight loss clearly contradicts the Fiske Report. The family doctor aside, one would think a wife would have the best information concerning significant fluctuations in her husband's weight.

What can be gleaned from the record? Lisa's statement is confirmed by the family doctor's FBI interview. According to Dr. Larry Watkins' records, *Vince weighed 194 pounds on December 31, 1992*, and had lost ten pounds between August 1990 and December 31, 1992 [1674-78]. Particularly relevant to the Fiske Report's statement that the weight loss was "obvious to many," the body's [stripped] *weight at autopsy was officially recorded as 197 pounds* (this *after* an apparent loss of several pints of blood) [2173].

If the reasonable assumption is made that Vince did not strip naked for Dr. Watkins' nurse when he was weighed on December 31, 1992 (194 pounds), it is clear that, far from having experienced a "weight loss obvious to many" (Fiske Report) or a weight loss of "fifteen pounds" (the amount The New Yorker was told by its unnamed and apparently unreliable, source), Vince *gained* at least three, and more likely five or six, pounds between December 31, 1992, and his death on July 20, 1993, if the weight of his clothes on December 31st and the loss of blood on July 20th are taken into account [H].

But why quibble over whether the weight gained per the medical records was three pounds or six? It seems clear to, to me anyway, that whatever the amount gained actually was, it did clearly does *not* equate to a *loss* of fifteen pounds or a weight loss that was "obvious to many!" Who told The New Yorker that Vince had lost *fifteen* pounds? Might The New Yorker want to check with its source again?

Who were "the many" who thought Vince had obviously lost weight? Sheila Foster Anthony's FBI interview went into the most detail: "Foster began to lose weight during the last six weeks prior to his death and weighed much less than he had weighed in January 1993." Oh? What was Sheila's basis for this statement? An unlucky guess? Sheila was never asked. Bill Kennedy of the White House Office of Legal Counsel and member of the Arkansas "core" group in the White House, made a general statement to the FBI that Vince had lost weight after coming to Washington [1612] as did Jim Lyons, a attorney *in Denver* (author of the now-discredited "Lyons Report" that overstated the Clintons \$68,900 Whitewater *financial* loss [171].)

It appears to me from the evidence in the record that the authors of the Fiske Report made a decision to bolster their theory of suicide-due-to-depression by deciding to state that Vince had experienced a significant stress-induced weight loss, even though their investigation's own medical evidence clearly indicated Vince had *gained* a few pounds. There must have been a good reason justifying their decision to do so. What was it?

Finally, on what basis does the *current* New Yorker article state (referring back to June and July of 1993), "He was losing weight [59A]," contradicting both the publicly-available medical evidence in the record and Lisa's own previous statement to the FBI? There must have been a good reason for experienced attorneys and reporters intentionally to make an issue of Vince's significant weight *loss*. What was it?

CONCLUSION

Should the inconsistencies described above be of interest to The New Yorker? Should the numerous inconsistencies between the official Reports and the raw data latent in the official record released by the US Senate earlier in 1995 be of interest to those involved with the ongoing official investigation of the death of Vince Foster by the current Independent Counsel, Mr. Starr? Should these discrepancies also be of interest to anyone who believes that evidence and logic have a major role in our country's criminal justice system? That, *like much of the record of the Federal Government's investigation into the death of Vince Foster*, remains to be seen!

The New Yorker carried one of the earliest articles on the death of Vince Foster, "Suicide," that appeared in print thirteen days after the death and three days *before* the Park Police officer in charge recommended the investigation be closed and the death ruled a suicide [2115]. The magazine left no doubt as to *its* decision about the cause of death.

The September 11, 1995, New Yorker article, "Life After Vince," is materially at variance with the official record released earlier this year by the US Senate in ways that encourage the acceptance of the official "suicide verdict" reached in the official reports. The publication of the article was announced via the AP wire on Sunday, September 3rd, and subsequently received wide publicity in many newspapers. The reason for the apparent stance taken by the New Yorker is unclear. Given the material in the official record cited in this article, it does not appear that the weight of the evidence was the only factor relied upon by the New Yorker in reaching conclusions.

It is quite understandable, however, that Vince Foster's two sons, Vince III and Brugh, "have occasionally suspected that there is something they still don't know about their father's suicide [66C]." What causes these occasional filial suspicions that The New Yorker article mentions? Will a subsequent New Yorker article tell us more about these suspicions? Will Vince's sons act on their suspicions?

The September 11, 1995, New Yorker article, "Life After Vince," did *not*, as apparently was the intention, close the book on Vince Foster's death. Instead, it has written yet another chapter.

Nonetheless, the "suicide verdict" issued by The New Yorker in the name of the mainstream print media was echoed by the electronic media in a "60 Minutes" segment aired on October 8th which managed not to mention almost all the discrepancies between the raw evidence in official record and the conclusions reached by the official reports. There is little doubt that "Life After Vince" and the "60 Minutes" segment on the death of Vince Foster were the establishment media's one-two punch, intended to knock out any other theory of the death than the official "suicide verdict."

[Box -- Suggest Box Be Placed Near The Beginning Of Article]

Citations to the two New Yorker stories in this article were to the particular page number and column. Thus, a citation to the middle column of three on the first page of the Boyer article would have been "[54B]." Citations to the Senate Hearings Volumes were to the page number alone. Thus, a citation to the last page of Volume I would have been "[1343]" and, to the first page of Volume II, "[1344]." I reluctantly acceded to the modern practice, typified by The New Yorker, of generally referring to individuals by their first names. Discrepancies were assigned a letter of the alphabet within brackets and are summarized in the table accompanying this article.

**HUGH H. SPRUNT, CPA/PFS
PROFESSIONAL SUMMARY**

Hugh H. Sprunt is a Certified Public Accountant who has been providing tax consulting services to individuals and businesses for over sixteen years. He was a Tax Partner with a large international accounting firm for six years, concentrating in individual income tax and estate planning. His expert tax knowledge and presentation skills have made him a speaker of choice at financial planning seminars for fellow tax partners and a leader of tax workshops for other tax professionals as well as the general public. Hugh's most recent presentation to nonprofessionals was entitled, "*How To Get The Best Service From Your Tax Advisor.*" He is also one of only some 900 CPAs nationwide certified as Personal Financial Specialists (PFS) by the American Institute of CPAs.

Hugh has devised and implemented successful multi-year tax strategies involving Fortune 500 corporations and does tax planning for individual clients, some with a net worth exceeding \$100 million and single-year personal tax liabilities over \$10 million. An IRS private ruling request he drafted for a client used a previously unexploited generation-skipping transfer tax "opportunity" Hugh discovered that reduced the taxes on a \$14 million intrafamily gift by over \$1 million. Hugh has also been the first to inform the IRS of substantive errors in the government's favor on various IRS tax forms, including Schedule K-1 (The IRS acknowledged its errors and corrected the official forms and instructions the following year).

Hugh is the lead author of a two-volume 750-page tax reference work, first published for CPAs, tax attorneys, and other tax professionals in late 1992. The fourth edition will be released in December 1995. Hugh has also written on technical tax subjects in *The Journal of Taxation*. Since 1991, he has supplemented his traditional tax consulting practice as the owner of **Advantax - Your Tax Advantage**, a live nationwide "900" tax planning and tax return advice line (900-933-3004, \$3 Per Minute) carried by AT&T's **MultiQuest® Express900** service. **Advantax** is known for the customized "call memo" available to each customer at no additional charge and has been covered by *The New York Times*, *The Wall Street Journal*, *Smart Money*, and *NEWSWEEK*. Callers also use **Advantax** to obtain a quick "second opinion" and real-time tax help with return preparation or tax planning software, especially after hours when they are "stuck" and need help *now!*

Hugh received an MBA from the Stanford University Graduate School of Business and a JD from Stanford Law School in 1979 through the GI Bill. Before joining the service, he obtained BS and MS degrees from The Massachusetts Institute of Technology where he was elected to two national honorary societies. After working abroad for twelve months, he volunteered as a commissioned officer and saw service aboard deep-ocean Federal research vessels in the early 1970's, serving as Chief Ship's Diver and Senior Watch Officer.

His viewpoints have been published in *The New York Times*, *The Washington Times*, *The Wall Street Journal*, *Forbes*, and *The Dallas Morning News*. Hugh has written extensively about the July 20, 1993, death of Deputy White House Counsel Vince Foster. His 170-page *Citizen's Independent Report*, written in the winter and spring of 1995, is available for the cost of copying and shipping *only* and can also be downloaded from the Internet (latest release: October 8, 1995).

Hugh and his wife of twenty-two years live quietly with their son and daughter on Rawhide Creek. His favorite aphorism was written by Alfred, Lord Tennyson: "*Come, my friends, 'Tis not too late to seek a newer world. . . Tho' much is taken, much abides; and tho' We are not now that strength which in old days Moved earth and heaven; that which we are, we are. . . To strive, to seek, to find, and not to yield.*" And, lest we forget: "*Tell you what -- It's gonna be a gunfight, but I came here to bomb.*" -- Unknown Navy Attack Pilot, ca. 1970.

D'Amato Calls Note Suspicious

October 31, 1995 7:40am EST

On Don Imus's radio talk show this morning, Sen. D'Amato was asked about the forged suicide note:

Imus: Is there anything, Sen. D'Amato, Charles and I, a number of papers about Whitewater, there is a suggestion by three fairly credible people that this suicide note of Vince Foster's was forged?

D'Amato: I don't know anything about the forgery, as such. We will then examine all those aspects. But I am very suspicious by the manner the note was produced and that it was so, supposedly left in this little briefcase that Bernard Nussbaum looked into and didn't find the note. I mean it's just ridiculous.

Imus: I mean is there any, I was talking with Sen. John Kerry yesterday, and we know he's over there on the other side obviously, but I mean is there anything here, because it just doesn't seem to go away. Is it not going away because you won't let it go away.

D'Amato: Well, we have never pushed this as a theory. Remember this Don, and I said it initially, there will always be speculation as it relates to the death of Vincent Foster, because there is no getting around, because the investigation from the beginning was botched, starting from the autopsy, from the moment Foster was found--not bringing in the forensic experts, leaving all kinds of doubts. And then compounding it when deliberately, deliberately, the White House impeded what would have been a normal investigatory process by keeping the Justice Dept. from doing what they had agreed to do. Now the question is why did that take place. And that's why we're going to have the hearing Thursday, because we found after we concluded our initial hearings an unusual set of telephone calls that took place early in the morning, at a quarter to Seven to the Rodham house and from there to Susan Thomasas.

USA TODAY

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IN WASHINGTON**Prosecutor says Espy sought funds for brother**

Former Agriculture secretary Mike Espy asked a top agribusiness lobbyist to help pay off his brother's \$75,000 debt from a failed House campaign in 1993, prosecutors investigating Espy said Wednesday. Independent counsel Donald Smaltz made the disclosure as Republican lobbyist James Lake pleaded guilty to charges that he arranged \$5,000 in illegal corporate contributions to the campaign fund for Henry Espy. Lake told prosecutors that he arranged the contributions after Richard Douglas, the top lobbyist for Sun-Diamond Growers of California, told him that Mike Espy wanted help.



AP

GORE: Book funds to help homeless

GORE PHOTO BOOK: Tipper Gore will publish a book of photographs she has taken during husband Al Gore's term as vice president, using proceeds to establish an outreach fund for the homeless. The book, to be published next fall by Broadway Books, includes 120 photographs and anecdotes on her life since her husband took office in 1993. Proceeds go to National Health Care for the Homeless Council in Nashville.

FOSTER NOTE: A group of handwriting experts said someone forged the torn-up note discovered after White House lawyer Vincent Foster was found dead. The specialists — former New York police homicide expert Vincent Scalice, Oxford University manuscript expert Reginald Allon and Boston private investigator Ronald Rice — said comparisons with a letter Foster had written had enough differences in style and letters to conclude the note was not written by Foster. Foster's body was found in a park on July 20, 1993. U.S. Park Police and former independent counsel Robert Fiske concluded that Foster committed suicide and had written the note. Also, the Senate Whitewater Committee said it plans to call Hillary Rodham Clinton's chief of staff, Margaret Williams, and longtime friend, Susan Thomases, and possibly the first lady for questioning about restrictions that kept police from searching Foster's office.

House hearings to look at firings at travel office

Investigation feared by Foster to begin more than 2 years later

BY TERRY LEMONS

Democrat-Gazette Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON — The congressional hearings that Vincent Foster agonized over in 1993 will begin this week.

The House Government Reform and Oversight Committee will meet Tuesday to examine the firing of seven White House travel office employees in May 1993. The dismissals triggered one of the Clinton administration's biggest political embarrassments and led to reprimands for several high-ranking Arkansans in the White House.

Foster, who was deputy White House counsel at the time, feared the case would spark a congressional inquiry. Friends and family members said the uproar contributed to the depression that led to Foster's suicide on July 20, 1993, in a Virginia park.

More than two years later, Congress will look into the case. Rep. William Clinger, R-Pa., the committee chairman, will convene a one-day session so members can question how thoroughly the dismissals have been investigated by government agencies.

"My colleagues and I have many questions to ask," Clinger said last week. "These hearings are long overdue."

Attention will focus in part on the role several Arkansas employees of the administration and Hollywood producer Harry Thomason, an Arkansas native, played. Thomason, a close friend of President Clinton and first lady Hillary Rodham Clinton, raised questions about the travel office with the first lady and White House staffers, according to investigators.

Committee members will attempt to determine if a more extensive set of hearings is needed. Administration officials believe the committee is dwelling on issues that have been examined enough.

"It is the stalest inquiry in town," said Mark Fabiani, a White House spokesman. "This has been investigated over and over and over again."

Democrats have questioned the timing and motivation of the hearings. It will occur just two days before a related criminal trial begins for the former travel office director, Billy Dale.

Dale, one of the seven people fired, faces charges of embezzling \$68,000 from 1988-91. It is alleged that Dale diverted thousands of dollars in travel money from the news media into a personal bank account.

Dale began running the travel operation in 1982, a role that required him to make travel arrangements for the White House press corps. News organizations spend



Rep. William Clinger

"My colleagues and I have many questions to ask. These hearings are long overdue."

—Rep. William Clinger

about \$7 million annually on travel booked through the office.

Dale's trial is expected to last several weeks. A federal judge also is considering a request by Dale's attorney, Steven Tabackman, that could raise questions about the White House firings.

Clinton aides said Dale was dismissed after they found signs of corruption in the travel office. Dale has maintained his innocence. He and the other fired workers believe they were removed to clear the way for Catherine Cornelius, a distant relative of the president's from Texas, to run the operation.

Democrats fear the House hearing will damage the government's case against Dale. Sources said last week that Attorney General Janet Reno pushed unsuccessfully to delay the hearings until after the trial.

Clinger offered assurances that the hearings will not interfere with Dale's case.

"We have made a conscious effort to ensure that our investigation does not in any way compromise the prosecution of the case," the congressman said.

Tabackman does not view the hearings as a threat to a fair trial.

"They won't raise any problems from the defense standpoint," Tabackman said.

Committee members will hear testimony from five people representing entities that investigated

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Hearings

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the travel office — the White House, the Department of Justice, the Internal Revenue Service, the FBI and the General Accounting Office, which serves as the investigative arm of Congress.

The hearings will provide a chance to see if the five reports "hold up to public scrutiny," one committee official said.

The White House review determined that mistakes were made by administration employees. Five of the fired workers received new jobs elsewhere in the federal government. Another person retired, and criminal charges were filed against Dale.

Verbal reprimands were given by the White House to Arkansans William Kennedy III and David Watkins, whose names are expected to pop up during Tuesday's hearing.

Watkins, a former Little Rock businessman, oversaw Dale as White House director of management and administration. He left the administration last year after news reports that he used a government helicopter for a personal golf outing to a course in northern Maryland. Watkins, a Hope native, now lives in California.

Kennedy was associate White House counsel until he returned to Little Rock's Rose Law Firm last year. Kennedy, a Pine Bluff native, inquired with FBI officials about a

possible criminal investigation of the travel office.

According to the GAO report, Kennedy suggested he might bring the IRS into the case if the FBI failed to act quickly. The FBI eventually agreed to investigate, which raised questions in Congress about White House political pressure on criminal investigators.

Foster, who worked with Kennedy and Hillary Clinton at the Rose firm, also is mentioned in the GAO report. The report said the Hope native was a voice of restraint, urging a delay in the travel office firings until completion of an audit. Foster did not receive a reprimand from the administration, but he feared the White House's handling of the case would lead to congressional scrutiny.

The GAO was critical of the White House's handling of the case, but congressional investigators determined that contact with the FBI did not violate any policy.

Thomason could be a central character in the hearing. He was a partner in an aviation consulting firm with Darnell Martens. According to the GAO, Martens inquired with White House officials about "how to bid" for air charters. Dale said the press charters were not available for bidding.

Robert Bennett, a Washington lawyer representing Thomason and Martens, said his clients did nothing improper. American Express later was selected to book press charters for the travel office.



Harry Thomason



David Watkins