Inside Lee Harvey Oswald's address book

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In chapter three of Jeffrey H. Caulfield's monumental work on General Walker¹ (yes, *that* General Walker) and the background to JFK's assassination he notes that the following was found in Lee Harvey Oswald's address book by the FBI shortly after his arrest in November 1963 (styling as original):

NAT. SEC. DAN BURROS LINCOLN ROCKWELL ARLINGTON, VIRGINIA AMERICAN NAZI PARTY (AMER. NATIONAL PARTY) Hollis sec. oF Queens N.Y.

(NEWSPAPER)

NAT. Socialist Bulletin.

Caulfield writes that 'the information contained in Oswald's notation was so obscure that it would have had to come from either Burros or someone close to him'. Well, not necessarily.

So, who was Burros? Caulfield says that Burros had left the American Nazi Party in 1961 after a disagreement with George Lincoln Rockwell in order to start a rival group, though two years later they had made up and were friends again. Burros was prominent and active in American Nazi and far right politics, and had served in the US army under General Walker.

Burros' splinter group was actually the American Nationalist [*sic*] Party and according to Caulfield never

¹ Monumental indeed. Almost one thousand pages. Jeffrey H. Caulfield M.D., *General Walker and the Murder of President Kennedy* (Moreland Hills, Ohio: Moreland Press, 2015). The entry in LHO's address book is reproduced on p. 75. The work is available from amazon and from the author's web page: http://jeffreycaufield.com/>.

numbered more than six people. It operated from a 'one-room wooden shanty' in the Hollins section of the New York borough of Queens.

The bulletin noted at the end of the address book entry is the *National Socialist Bulletin* that was George Lincoln Rockwell's main serial publication.

Caulfield further notes that for Oswald to have this address he 'would have been close to either Burros or one of his associates'. However, that is not the case. Oswald's source had been discovered some sixteen years before by Kevin Coogan in his study of Francis Parker Yockey, and it was in the pages of *The Worker*, the American Communist Party paper, where a front-page story was headlined, 'American Nazis Establish Their National Headquarters in Queens' (it got some facts wrong, like claiming it was Rockwell's party not a breakaway group).²

The agencies charged with investigating the JFK assassination together with the various governmental inquiries have been remarkably uninterested in Oswald's address book, and the Warren Commission, despite reproducing the address book in the volumes of *Hearings and Exhibits* (Exhibit 18 in Volume XVI), notably so.

Now, why were these details in the address book? Caulfield argues that it was because of Oswald's involvement in the fascist far right, while Coogan says a photo in *The Worker* would have been of interest to Oswald as it showed Burros and his Nazi pals on a 'Hate Bus' trip to the Deep South opposing desegregation where, according to *The Worker*, Burros was arrested in New Orleans (he wasn't), a city where Oswald had spent much of his life and, thus, was nostalgically interested. Coogan goes on to say that when this issue of *The Worker* appeared Oswald was then living in Minsk and he was given the paper by the Russian Red Cross or 'the local CP apparat' or 'he simply read it in a local library'. This all seems a little unlikely.

Neither of these explanations cut the mustard, though, I 2 Kevin Coogan, Dreamer of the Day: Francis Parker Yockey and the Postwar Fascist International (Brooklyn, NY: Autonomedia, 1999), pps. 616-7. must add, that I've only just started Caulfield's book and, to be fair to him, he may adduce more convincing arguments further on.

Oswald's address book presents a lifetime's study for anyone seeking to analyse and understand it.

The entire address book (in colour yet, Oswald used different coloured inks) is available here on a site put up by A. J. (Allan) Weberman: http://www.theoswaldcode.com/.

Weberman's name probably rings a bell. He was the coauthor of the JFK assassination book *Coup d'état in America* back in 1975 that, if I'm not mistaken, was the first use of the term *coup d'état* in connection with the assassination and reframed a lot of thinking about the event.³

He may also be recalled as the originator of 'garbology', principally rooting through Bob Dylan's dustbins, and compiling a 500-page concordance of Dylan's songs in his guise as a 'Dylanologist'. There's a lot of him on YouTube.

³ A J Weberman and Michael Canfield, *Coup d'état in America: The CIA and the Assassination of John F. Kennedy* (New York: Third Press, 1975).