

# LINK '2nd OSWALD' TO JFK MURDER



Edward Hanrahan, then a U.S. Attorney, helped send Bolden up the river on allegedly trumped-up charges.



Black Panther Fred Hampton — was his death in 1969 linked to JFK's six years earlier?



Former Secret Service Agent Abraham Bolden has been officially silenced in his attempts to tell what he knows about the plot to kill JFK.

He charges that Kennedy was supposed to be assassinated in Chicago but the plot was shifted to Dallas when the President cancelled his trip to Illinois because of a cold.

The plot is linked not only to Lee Harvey Oswald but a man named Thomas Arthur Vallee, now 37, whereabouts unknown, described as closely resembling Oswald.

Several other private researchers into the Kennedy assassination have uncovered evidence of a "second Oswald" seen here and there in the U.S. while the real Oswald was known to be in Mexico.

Skolnick says he has uncovered a mass of evidence, leading not only to certainty of a Chicago plot but a confusing mass of leads pointing to apparent complicity of the FBI, the Secret Service, Chicago judges and the man who in 1969 led the raid that killed Black Panther

leaders. Fred Hampton and Mark Clark in Chicago.

On Nov. 2, 1963, Thomas Vallee was stopped and charged with a minor traffic violation one hour before JFK's proposed arrival in Chicago (he never showed up).

The FBI immediately entered the case and in its report linked Vallee with an aborted assassination plot. Three FBI documents pertaining to this now are locked in the National Archives.

The documents reveal that the witness against Vallee was David Groth, who at the time was not referred to as a policeman, nor was he the man who arrested Vallee.

Last December, this same Groth, now a sergeant in the Illinois State's Attorney's Police, led the assault on Panther Hampton's apartment, where a small arsenal was uncovered.

That raid led not only to Hampton's and Clark's death by gun

fire, but a rebuke of both the State's Attorney's police and segments of the Chicago Police Department when a federal grand jury failed to indict the surviving Panthers who were in the apartment.

The raid was organized by State's Attorney Edward Hanrahan, who defended the actions of his raiders right up to the moment the grand jury slapped them down.

In 1964, Hanrahan was U.S. Attorney for Northern Illinois.

It was to Hanrahan's office that Agent Bolden was escorted on May 18, 1964, the day after Bolden tried to talk with the Chief Counsel of the Warren Commission, J. Lee Rankin. Bolden was thwarted by his Secret Service bosses.

Ordered back to Chicago on a pretext, Bolden was told by Hanrahan that he, Bolden, was under indictment for selling evidence to counterfeiters.

In his first trial, Bolden got a hung jury; but in his second trial, two counterfeiters who were police informers were "found" who testified against him. Bolden got a six-year sentence.

But in their own trial, the counterfeiters admitted they lied against Bolden.

When Skolnick's charges broke some weeks ago, Bolden — now out on parole — was called in by his probation advisor and told to keep his mouth shut or go back to prison.

Skolnick says that Bolden knew about the Chicago plot on JFK, and that one of the hidden documents proves the Secret Service had Thomas Vallee under surveillance before Nov. 2, 1963, knew that he was linked to Lee Harvey Oswald and at least two other men.

Skolnick also says that Vallee's car, bearing New York license plate 311 ORF, was "linked or registered to Lee Harvey Oswald."

Attempts by a Chicago T tion to trace the plates t up an FBI "freeze" on this information. Others who tried to learn about these plates have had sudden thr ing visits from the FBI, a ing to Skolnick.

Bolden has cropped up i JFK murder enigma before. stories shortly after the ass ation carried his charges certain Secret Service me charge of Kennedy's safety drunk in Chicago.

But what he evidently w to tell the Warren Comm was that some agents racists who hated the Pres because of his strong stan favor of civil rights.

The fact that the same troversial office holders wer volved in the official gaggir Agent Bolden, and the raid v six years later took the liv two Black Panther leaders, gets to Skolnick that s racism in high places is in

saddle. The full story is not yet and may never be. Many attempts to pry some of truth out of government cials and the National Arc have proved futile.

But with even Lyndon Jol now saying that the Warren mission didn't do a complete investigating his predece death, maybe the truth abou assassination will finally lea a little at a time.

of spontaneous combustion" in Washington the day after the assassination when autopsy notes went up in flames and a secret CIA report on Oswald's activities prior to the assassination was singled beyond recognition in a Thermofax machine.

Coupled with the secrecy has been an aggressive drive to intimidate and discredit witnesses. Abraham Bolden, the first Negro Secret Service agent, accused his brother agents of carousing into the wee hours of November 22, and stated that while in custody Oswald blurted out, "Ruby hired me"; Bolden was subsequently charged by his superiors with bribery and convicted, and he protests to no avail that the charges against him were a frame-up. A Dealey Plaza eyewitness who in 1963 told the FBI that two men ran from behind the Grassy Knoll fence was brusquely warned, "If you didn't see Oswald shoot from that sixth floor window, you'd better keep your damn mouth shut." A New Orleans man with pertinent information about a local Minuteman was admonished by the FBI not to tell the DA anything because "District Attorney Garrison was trying to overturn the findings of the Warren Report."

The affair of Jules Rocco Kimble illustrates how governmental pressure has induced potential witnesses to slip from Garrison's grasp. A self-avowed member of the Ku Klux Klan who got in trouble over bombings in Baton Rouge, Kimble approached the DA's men in the apparent hope of gaining mitigation. He said that on the day after David Ferrie died, he drove a top KKK official, Jack Helm, to Ferrie's apartment. Helm came out with a satchel crammed with papers, which he placed in a bank safe deposit box. Kimble also divulged that in 1962, he had flown to Montreal with Ferrie on what was purported to be Minutemen business. He promised the DA's investigators that he would garner further information and report back.

He didn't come through. Shortly afterward, he phoned his wife from Atlanta, saying he had met a CIA contact. "They'll never get me back to New Orleans," he vowed. A few days after that, he called from Montreal. For reasons unknown, Kimble backtracked to Tampa, Florida, where he was arrested by local police. Interviewed by Garrison's men, he said that he had once worked special assignments for the CIA, and in

verification named his Agency contacts and the box number at the Lafayette Street station they assigned him. He averred he had recontacted the CIA after Walter Sheridan had counseled him to say nothing to the DA and go to Canada. Sheridan, the ex-Bobby Kennedy ramrod in the Justice Department's "get Hoffa" crusade, is now with NBC News and has been instrumental in that television network's extraordinary effort to abort the assassination investigation. Sheridan was so overzealous that he was subsequently indicted by a grand jury for public bribery in attempting to induce witnesses to make statements against Garrison. However, the network does not consider this newsworthy.

NBC's special on the Garrison case broadcast last June exemplifies their effort. One of the stars of the program was Dean Andrews Jr, who has since been convicted of perjury by a New Orleans jury in connection with his testimony about the Clay Bertrand phase of the investigation. Andrews lent an ethereal quality to Garrison's probe by saying that he invented the name Manuel Garcia Gonzales and watched the DA's men frantically look for him as a suspect. There is a Manuel Garcia Gonzales. I have seen the nasty Llama pistol confiscated from him by New Orleans police in September 1966, shortly before Garrison became interested in him, and the immigration file documenting his admission to the United States. Another canard fabricated by NBC was the assertion that the network had located the real Clay Bertrand, and that he was not Clay Shaw. The man's name had been turned over to the Justice Department, the narrator said. The man turned out to be bar owner Eugene Davis, who loudly protested that he had never used the name—and indeed, he did not fit the description—of "Clay Bertrand."

Another medium that has been particularly shrill in its anti-Garrison invective is Newsweek, which at times seems to parrot the administration line as faithfully as Izvestia hawks the Kremlin's. The magazine's "expert" on the case is Hugh Aynesworth, who at the time of the assassination was an ace reporter for the Dallas Morning News, which saw fit to print the black-bordered "Wanted for Treason: John F. Kennedy" ad on November 22nd. In his Garrison put-down (May 15, 1967), Aynesworth reported the charges of Al-

vin Beauboeuf, Ferrie's companion on the Texas trip the afternoon of the assassination, that two DA investigators tried to bribe him. What Aynesworth didn't report was that the tape recording of the conversation made by Beauboeuf's attorney had been carefully edited to delete the investigator's emphatic warnings to Beauboeuf that they sought only the truth, and that they would subject him to lie detector testing to verify as far as possible that he was telling the truth.

The tandem attack on Garrison, with much of the press copy sounding like it had been ghostwritten by Richard Helms, seems to be the preliminary to legal moves aimed at removing the DA from office or even jailing him.

The behavior of U.S. Attorney General Ramsey Clark has been most suggestive that such a play is in the works. On March 2, 1967, the day after Clay Shaw was arrested, the attorney general announced that Shaw had been investigated by the FBI in 1963 and "cleared" of any complicity in the assassination. Three months later, after the world had been noisily advised that the prestigious FBI had found Shaw innocent, Clark sheepishly admitted there had been no investigation at all. The retraction hardly caused a ripple in the press. Then on October 14, UPI quoted Clark as telling an audience of law students at the University of Virginia that Garrison "took a perfectly fine man, Clay Shaw, and ruined him just for personal aggrandizement," and that the Department would prosecute the DA. Clark promptly issued a denial, and a Department spokesman lamely explained that the boss had "discussed this matter hypothetically in response to a question."

But the most reasonable interpretation is that Clark let slip precisely what was on his mind. The notion is reinforced by the affidavit of Gordon Novel's former wife, Marlene Mancuso, who told Garrison that Richard Townley of NBC's New Orleans affiliate tried to get her to testify against the investigation. "He said they were not merely going to discredit the probe," she swore. "He said Garrison would get a jail sentence."

When news of the assassination probe first broke, Garrison declaimed in a burst of rhetoric, "Let justice be done though the heavens fall!" The heavens are still there, but Washington has come crashing down upon him.

A newspaper is indeed like a woman or a politician. When it is young, honest, and full of ideals, it is attractive, trusted, and full of the possibilities of power. Powerful men see this, see its uses, and so seek to possess it. And some of them do get and keep it, and they use, abuse and finally ruin it.

LINCOLN STEFFENS

## 6. The Miami News

This chapter was written by Bill Barry of THE MIAMI NEWS. We feel this is one of the most important accounts in the unfolding assassination story. Only a short summary of this story was printed in THE MIAMI NEWS, and in a few of the nation's large dailies. Names of all parties mentioned in the story are known to the police agencies.

Two weeks before John Fitzgerald Kennedy was assassinated in Dallas, a man sat in a Miami apartment and told how it would be done.

He said that the President would be shot with a high-powered rifle from an office building. He said that the gun would be disassembled, taken into the building, assembled, and then used for murder.

No mention was made about disassembling the gun again to take it out of the building.

He then said: "They will pick up somebody within hours afterwards . . . just to throw the public off."

The man told his tale on Nov. 9, 1963. On Nov. 22--shortly after noon--President Kennedy was shot with a high-powered rifle while riding in an open car which had just passed the Texas School

Book Depository building on Elm Street in Dallas.

Just a few hours later, Dallas Police captured Lee Harvey Oswald. They said he had assassinated the President. But Oswald said: "I haven't killed anyone . . . I'm just a patsy."

Oswald was echoing the man who said in Miami that somebody would be picked up for the murder--quickly--"just to throw the public off."

The public avidly read stories about Oswald -- accused killer of the President--who had been drummed out of the Marine Corps and who had defected to Russia and who had a Russian wife and who had a record of mental instability and who was a political agitator of extreme causes.

If Oswald was a patsy, whoever had picked him for the role had chosen well.

The Warren Commission later concluded that Lee Harvey Oswald was the lone assassin. It said that he owned a high-powered rifle . . . a 6.5 Mannlicher-Carcano, bolt-action, fitted with a sniper scope.

The Commission said that Oswald had disassembled the rifle, 34" long, put the parts in a paper bag, and carried the bag under his arm into the book building on the morning of the 22nd. The Commission said Oswald then assembled the rifle on the sixth floor of the building and fired it three times at the President when he went by in his open car.

The Commission said Oswald did not try to remove the rifle from the building. The police found it behind some boxes.

The man who had predicted the method of assassination two weeks before it also said this: "He (Kennedy) knows he is a marked man."

He was asked: "They are really going to kill him?"

EXHIBIT #5

He answered: "Oh, yeah, it is in the working."

Perhaps Kennedy did know that he was a marked man.

On the morning of Nov. 22---while Lee Harvey Oswald was allegedly taking his disassembled rifle into the book depository where he worked---President Kennedy was in a Fort Worth hotel room with his wife.

As he was waiting for his flight to Dallas, someone showed him a full page ad which had been run that morning in the Dallas newspaper. The ad accused the President of treason. His close aide, Ted Sorenson, later wrote that Kennedy turned to Jackie and said: "We're really in nut country now."

The President and Jackie both read the ad through. Both reacted as if they had been struck physically. William Manchester, in *THE DEATH OF A PRESIDENT*, describes what happened next.

Kennedy began pacing the room talking about assassination.

He said: "Last night would have been a helluva night to assassinate a president. I mean it. There was the rain, and the night, and we were all getting jostled. Suppose a man had a pistol in a briefcase."

He raised his right hand, pointing it like a pistol, and he fired off some shots, using his thumb as the rising and falling action of the pistol's hammer.

He said: "Then he could have dropped the gun and the briefcase . . . and melted away in the crowd."

Kennedy then went to Dallas---to his death. But the assassination did not happen the way that

he had figured it. It happened the way the man in Miami had said it would--two weeks before.

It was not done under the concealment of night, in the confusion of a rainstorm, by a man in the street with a pistol and with a mob in which to lose himself. It was done in bright sunlight, at midday. The Warren Commission has said it was done with a high-powered rifle from an office building.

The man in Miami also named one man who was gunning for Kennedy. He said: ". . . (he) is just as likely to get him as anybody . . . he tried to get Martin Luther King . . . he followed him for miles and miles, and couldn't get close enough to him."

The man he named was not Lee Harvey Oswald. The person named is a Klan leader from Tennessee. He, and the man talking in Miami, were working with Right Wing groups---trying to form a third American political party.

The party was to be called the Constitutional Party for States Rights. The man in Miami said the party was to be used as a front for several activities.

He said: "There is a party movement, and there is also an individual movement. And they are distinct and separate."

The party movement, he added, concentrated on state's rights politics. The individual movement, he said, concentrated on terror.

He said that the Klansman whom he named as the man who might kill the President was a member of the hard-core underground. He said that the Klansman was in on the bombing of the Birmingham church in which several Negro children were killed.

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He said: "If he wants to blow up the National Capitol, that is all right with me. I will go with him. But not as a party though, as an individual . . . after the conversation, and the way he talked to us, there is no question in my mind about who knocked the church off in Birmingham."

Sitting in an armchair in a cream-colored parlor in Miami, on Nov. 9, 1963, two weeks before the President was killed, the man said:

"Well, we are going to have to get nasty. We have got to be ready, we have got to be sitting on go, too. There ain't any count-down to it. We have just got to be sitting on go. Count down and they can move in on you. And on go they can't. Count down is all right for a slow, prepared operation. But in an emergency operation, you have got to be sitting on go."

Somebody said to the man: "Boy, if that Kennedy gets shot, we have got to know where we are at. Because you know that will be a real shake if they do that."

The man said: "They wouldn't leave any stone unturned there no way. They will pick up somebody within hours afterwards . . . just to throw the public off."

Sitting calmly in the Miami apartment on Wednesday, Nov. 9, two weeks before the President was assassinated, the man talked on. Behind his chair were some holes in the wall. Inside the holes were wires. The wires led through the wall to a box hidden on top of the refrigerator in the kitchen.

The box was a tape recorder owned by the Intelligence Division of the Miami Police Department.

Several days later, a copy of the tape containing information about the planned assassination of President John F. Kennedy was given to the Secret Service.

On Nov. 18, President Kennedy came to Miami. The Miami Police took extraordinary measures to guard the President's life. They insisted that he abandon the plan to take a long and open motorcade from the airport into town. They put him on a helicopter instead.

He left Miami in good health. It was a Monday.

That Friday there was no count down in Dallas. Somebody was sitting on "go."

The President was shot dead.

The Miami tape was two weeks old.

And the Secret Service had had it for over a week . . .

In 1963, the Miami Police were fighting a new kind of foe.

All over the country--and especially in the South--a traditional but small political force had been gathering strength and members. The force vowed to fight back against the growing power and influence of the Civil Rights Movement.

The force called itself the State's Rights Movement. In 1963, it was organizing in most of the United States. And, in 1963, some of its organizers were moving into Florida.

An informer for the Intelligence Division of the Miami Police had infiltrated the hierarchy of the national group. What he told his Miami contacts made them sweat a little. They envisioned busted heads rolling in the dust of Seventh Avenue, and they feared that blood would run in the gutters of Flagler Street in Miami.

The busted heads would have been Negro heads. And the blood would have been the blood of Jews.

The Miami police wanted to smash the extremists before they brought their violence

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downtown where integration was proceeding quietly--and smoothly.

The Informer made his first contact with a national leader in July. They met in Atlanta at a chicken cafeteria operated by Lester Maddox---the new ax-handle governor of Georgia.

The Informer was briefed on the plans and present organization of the new third party. There were some nationally prominent names involved. One of the names belonged to one of the greatest political families in American history.

The Informer was told that one of the immediate goals of the party was to persuade South Carolina Sen. Strom Thurmond to run for president on the State's Rights ticket in 1964.

The National Leader said that he was soon going to make an inspection tour of local organizations in several states and he invited the informer to go along.

They left in the National Leader's truck in October. They attended State's Rights meetings from Georgia to Indiana. On the way back, they stopped in Tennessee to visit with one of the group's top officers.

He was also a high Klan official. The Informer learned to know the Klansman as an underground terrorist for the national party--a man who allegedly had a liking for bombing churches and killing Negroes.

The Informer was told that the Klansman had participated in the bombing of the Birmingham church in which several Negro children were killed. He was also told the Klansman had tried to kill Dr. Martin Luther King and that, now, he had his gunights trained on the President of the United States.

The Informer returned to Miami and told his police contacts that everywhere he had been he had heard talk about the plans to kill John F. Kennedy. He was told to get the National Leader down to Miami--quickly.

Kennedy was due in Miami on Nov. 18. The police wanted to know more about the assassination talk. And they wanted to "bug" the National Leader so that they would have the talk on tape.

The Informer told the National Leader that everything was set up for him to come to Miami to talk to the local Patriots about organizing a main Florida chapter of the State's Rights Movement.

The National Leader came to Miami in November.

On Nov. 9, he sat in the parlor of a Miami apartment and talked to the Informer about organization and violence. He also talked to the hidden microphone of a police tape recorder.

The two men talked about people high up in the movement. The Informer said that he was worried about some of these people who seemed to have a propensity for shooting their mouths off in front of people they didn't know.

He said that some of the higher-ups had a habit of talking about the bomb and demolition operations in front of relative strangers.

The Informer said: "Now, I will tell you between me and you, because we are talking, we aren't going to talk to everybody like we are talking here . . . but I don't think it is a good idea for people to discuss things like that in front of strangers . . . if you are going to take (name deleted) in, and he is going to be one of the head men, the man behind you, then you have got to talk to him a little bit and tell him, you know, 'You have got to be a little

more conscientious, especially on these bombings, and killings."

"After all, he comes right out with it."

The National Leader agreed that security demanded that loose talk be curbed.

The two men also talked about several of the group's demolition squads which were led by former American soldiers.

The National Leader said that he had been contacted by an underground chief in Delaware who had his eye on the Supreme Court Building in Washington. The National Leader had worked on the construction of the building for three and a half years.

He said: "He wanted me to give him the layout there so they could go over there and do some things there, you know. But he called it off. I don't know why. I didn't ask him why. That was his affair. But he called it off. But I was ready to go with him. I gave him the damn information he wanted."

The Informer said that they had to be careful transporting dynamite across state lines because that was a Federal offense. The National Leader said that the organization would be strictly secret with nobody but himself exposed. He said: "And we have to set up a little fund there to get it operating."

In a while, the Informer said: "I think Kennedy is coming here on the 18th, or something like that, to make some kind of speech."

The National Leader stated: "You can bet your bottom dollar he is going to have a lot to say about the Cubans, there are so many of them here."

The Informer: "Yeah, he will have a thousand bodyguards. Don't worry about that."

The National Leader: "The more bodyguards he has, the easier it is to get him."

"What?"

"The more bodyguards he has, the more easier it is to get him."

"Well, how in the hell do you figure would be the best way to get him?"

"From an office building, with a high-powered rifle," the National Leader said. Then he said that it was in the works, and that Kennedy knew it.

He said that the Klan leader in Tennessee could be the one to do it. He said: "He ain't going for play, you know . . . He is going for broke."

The Informer tried to coax the National Leader into saying where, and from which office building the assassination might be done. But all the National Leader would say was that the Secret Service usually covered only buildings which appeared suspicious to them.

He said that the rifle to be used in the assassination would be taken disassembled into the building. He said: ". . . you don't have to take a gun up there. You can take it up in pieces."

The conversation again turned to the heavy work the group was doing with explosives. But explosives were never mentioned as a weapon to be used by those plotting the President's assassination.

He then said the police would be quick to pick somebody up for the killing, just to throw the public off.

The Informer and the Secret agent rode around in a car while the Informer gave a statement about the assassination plans.

More than a week later, the President was killed. It was apparently done in the exact manner described by the National Leader of the Right Wing

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movement then strongly emerging in American politics.

After the assassination, Miami Police again brought the tape to the attention of the Secret Service. The Informer said that the National Leader was picked up by the FBI on Nov. 27, 1963. His name does not appear in the report published by the Warren Commission.

Recently, talking about the National Leader, the Informer said: "He was glad that Kennedy had been killed.

"But he was scared too. He didn't plan to be in on it. But he knew the people who did. It was a general idea--a subject of general discussion in all the groups. There were maybe five, or ten groups, which could have been in on it.

"But he thought it was probably pulled off by the Klan group in Dallas headed by a man named (deleted). When it happened, he figured they were the ones that did it. He was a little scared because he had been around these groups when they had been discussing the plan."

The Informer said: "The Secret Service and the FBI had this information. They knew that the threat was there. They knew how it was to be done. And they didn't protect the President from it. They were out drinking and running around the night before and Mr. Kennedy got killed."

The Secret Service agent who had met that night with the Informer was asked recently about the tape. He said: "I can't comment. And you can't quote me on my no comment." He was serious.

A FBI agent, named as a contact by the Informer, said, "We had nothing to do with the tape." He was asked if he knew about the existence of the tape. He said: "I wouldn't be able to answer your question."

Neither the Informer, nor the Miami Police intelligence officer who supervised him, know what has happened to the National Leader. The intelligence officer said his investigation leads him to believe that the assassination idea germinated within a group working in Louisiana.

And Texas editor, Penn Jones, who has been chasing assassination clues for over three years, said: "I think that the planners of the assassination had operating units in Miami, Dallas, and New Orleans. Also there is a little country place in the backwoods of Louisiana which is involved."

Less than three weeks after the assassination, the National Leader took a political trip. He just left Miami and he was headed for New Orleans, the Louisiana "outback country", Houston, Dallas, and Fort Worth.

Right now he is a little hard to find.

And Penn Jones said: "He wasn't supposed to be talking like that. I will bet you four dollars that he will soon be dead . . ."

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EX 1017 50

One that did not do anything except within the walls of the Commission—is the New York Post. To him it is an inch and a half of the most incomplete report published on March 15:

An essential part of Garrison's investigation has been centered on Cuban exiles who were trained in the New Orleans area by the CIA for the ill-fated Bay of Pigs invasion. Reportedly some of these American trained Cubans (etc) were believed by Garrison to have been in on the plot to kill Kennedy because of their disillusionment with the way the invasion was handled.

So, in April 1967, it still looks as though, if left to the federal government and the press, we will have only the official word of a "savior" to the assassination of John F. Kennedy. Garrison will have to overcome a multitude of hazards and obstacles; and those of us who believe that the solution of a murder is involved will have to continue to bring the truth to public attention, but the truth in a form that cannot be longer denied by the reluctant government or its hangers-on.

### 15. PRELIMINARY POSTSCRIPT FROM MIAMI

Two weeks before John Fitzgerald Kennedy was assassinated in Dallas, a man sat in a Miami apartment and described how it could be done.

The man was an organizer for a State's Rights party. And his conversation was being taped by the Intelligence Division of the Miami Police Department.

The man said that a plan to kill the President was in the works. He said Kennedy would be shot with a high-powered rifle from an office building, and he said that the gun would be disassembled, taken into the building, assembled, and then used for murder.

This is the beginning of a sensational and completely undenied or refuted story by Bill Barry in the *Miami News* of February 2, 1967.

It is not fiction. It reports an astounding parallel to what in the official account actually happened in the assassination. Of course, the newspapers immediately queried the Secret Service. Of course, it had no comment, its permanent refuge.

Barry's story continues:

"They will pick up somebody within hours afterwards ... just to throw the public off," he said.

The man told his tale on Nov. 9, 1963. He was talking to a police informer who was posing as a State's Rights advocate. The tape of the conversation was given to the Secret Service. And the informer gave a statement to a Secret Service agent.

Two weeks later—four days after President Kennedy addressed the Inter-American Press Association Miami convention on November 18, 1963—it all happened. Lee Harvey Oswald said, although denied his last say by the government, which edited it out, "I haven't killed anyone. I'm just a 'patsy,'" an echo from the tape-recorded Miami prediction.

In releasing this tape recording more than three years after the assassination, even though they had

Ex. 5B - continued

... Miami ... of the ... " ... Barry wrote. It ... assumption that this ... decision was dictated not by the " ...," then 33 months old, but by the knowledge Miami and federal officials had of the Garrison investigation.

Barry's story then said:

The intelligence agents say that the man was picked up and questioned by the FBI on Nov. 27—five days after Kennedy died. Copies of the ... have been in the Miami Police files ever since. Intelligence agents say they do not know what happened to the man featured on ...

On Dec. 10, he left his Georgia home on a political trip which included ... He informant says he has not seen the man since then. ...

The man in Miami had also named one man who was gunning for ... (he) is just as likely to get him as anybody ... he told ... Martin Luther King ... he followed him for miles and miles, and he could get close enough to him."

The informant said: "They are really going to try to kill him?"

The informant said: "It is the way in?" ...

The man in Miami had also named one man who was gunning for ... (he) is just as likely to get him as anybody ... he told ... Martin Luther King ... he followed him for miles and miles, and he could get close enough to him."

The man he named was not Les Harvey Oswald. He is a Klan leader from ... He was also working with Right Wing groups, trying to ... American political party dedicated to the preservation of ...

The man talking in Miami described the Klansman as a member of the ... underground which had a taste for terror by bombing. The man said that the Klansman participated in the bombing of the Birmingham church in 1956 in which several Negro children were killed.

The man said: "If he wants to blow up the National Capitol, that is all right with me. I will go with him. But not as a party though, as an individual."

"After the conversation, and the way he talked to us, there is no question in my mind about who knocked the church off in Birmingham."

The man said he himself had been contacted by an underground chief in Delaware who had his eye on the Supreme Court Building in Washington. The man talking had worked on the construction of the building for three and a half years.

He said: "He wanted me to give him the layout there so they could go over there and do some things there, you know. But he called it off ... I was ready to go with him. I gave him the damn information he wanted."

The informant had traveled to Right Wing meetings with the man talking. He had told his police contacts that everywhere he went he had

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The informant said: "I think Kennedy is coming here on the 18th, or something like that, to make some kind of speech."

The man said: "You can bet your bottom dollar he is going to have a lot to say about the Cubans, there are so many of them here."

The informant said: "Yeah, he will have a thousand bodyguards. Don't worry about that."

The man said: "The more bodyguards he has, the easier it is to get him."

"What?"

"The more bodyguards he has, the more easier it is to get him."

"Well, here in the hotel do you think would be the best place to get him?"

"From an office building with a high-powered rifle," the informant said.

The informant said: "Boy, if that Kennedy gets shot, we have got to know where we are at. Be sure you know that will be a real shot if they do that."

The man said: "They wouldn't leave any stone unturned ... They will pick up somebody within hours afterward ... just to throw the public off."

There was no talk about killing Kennedy with a bomb.

Sitting in the Miami apartment on Wednesday, Nov. 9, two weeks before the President was assassinated, the man talked on. He had his chair were some small holes in the wall. Inside the holes were wires. The wires ran through the wall to a box hidden on top of the ceiling, rather in the kitchen.

The box was the police tape recorder which was taking down the man's talk about assassination.

The President came to Miami on Nov. 18. Police intelligence took extraordinary steps to guard the President's life. They insisted that he abandon the plan to take a motorcade from the airport to downtown. They put him on a helicopter instead.

The President left Miami in good health. It was Monday.

That Friday there was no count down in Dallas. Somebody was sitting on go.

**The President was shot dead.**

Bill Barry has told me that as soon as the President was killed, "the man who made the tape allegedly told the police informer: 'Well, it's been done. I told you it was gonna be done, so it was done.'" Later, to Barry personally, he "denied ever making the tape or ever

Ex. 5B - continued

...by the Cuban side on it?"

Alban Dale, of Radio Station KOAL, San Antonio, Texas, has a tape-recorded "confession" in regard to the assassination that at my request he has given to Garrison. It was made with him by a man who overheard a similar plot and was silent, not really believing it.

This man, who identified himself to Dale, should remain nameless for he never expected the President to be killed.

He was in a Mexican bar, drinking with others of this organization. The story told in front of him is that the Mafia had been offered a "contract" on Kennedy—i.e., a hired murder. It was "too hot" for the Mafia, so the Minutemen picked up the contract.

When Dale heard about the story he contacted this man, who is respected and in his home "within 300 miles of San Antonio." He confirmed it in detail and gave me a copy. Dale's check of this man shows he has a good reputation and is exactly what he claims to be.

There is still another such story of the radical right which I told to me by a total stranger. He phoned from California after reading *Whitewash* and offered to talk to me about the characters in *The False Oswald*. He claims to have known them, if he did not, he has made a remarkable study of them, for he provided me with most intimate and accurate detail. I asked friends in California to speak to him for me because I could not then fly across the continent.

After initial contact, my friends enlisted the assistance of a former FBI agent who, in a second and longer meeting, did the questioning. This man involves the radical right very deeply in the assassination and with *The False Oswald* people and others he names. I consider it improper to divulge this in a book when there is no possibility of my checking it out in detail first and when there is little likelihood the people involved, if they can be found, will talk. But their silence or their apparent disappearance (West Coast

friends of mine have undertaken a search) should not make them immune to questioning. I also believe such questioning should be official, so that the people involved will have the protection of the law and these questioning have its authority. Garrison now has this. Whether it is within his jurisdiction or capability, only he can decide, but the material would at least be in his files for the future use of other possible official proceeding.

There is nothing illogical in all of these people having had the same desires, nor is there improbability of their collaboration.

There is an obvious political affinity between the native radical right and their Cuban counterparts—the affiliation of Ferris and the other non-Cubans with the New Orleans Cubans came naturally.

The Secret Service had "no comment." The FBI had "no comment." In answer to what the tape recording released by the Miami police reveals, this can be interpreted as eloquent comment. When considered in connection with not just what the government says happened in Dallas, but also with what is suppressed from the Report of the Carbo speech delivered publicly at the Inter-American Press Association in Miami three days before the assassination it can be interpreted as forecasting, the reticence of the Secret Service can have still more eloquence.

As we have seen, the Commission dignified and reprinted as "evidence" the false report of a Castro speech in which it knew the words attributed to him had never been spoken by him. It printed the entire fraud, with denial, for the use of the radical right, which ignores the denial and uses the fraud, saying Oswald had been in Cuba.

It does not print the speech Castro really did make. It does not print the speech made at the Inter-American Press Association meeting the day after the President spoke, the speech that certainly seems to have

SB- continued

predicted the assassination. Nor does it print Castro's reference to it or to the wire service reports made before Castro's speech and which he quoted.

## CONCLUSION

*Whitewash: The Report on the Warren Report* proves that the Report of the President's Commission was a whitewash. It does this with the Commission's own printed evidence, which invalidates or casts into serious doubt all of the major conclusions of the Report.

*Whitewash II: The FBI-Secret Service Cover-Up* proves that the FBI and the Secret Service did engage in a cover-up. It does this largely with the until then secret files of the Commission, with the documents of the FBI and the Secret Service. It leaves no doubt that there was such a cover-up and that the Commission staff lent themselves to it. It implies that it is the CIA that was being shielded. Both books indicate Oswald had CIA relations.

...*Oswald in New Orleans: CIA Whitewash* shows that the CIA and its involvement in the assassination were whitewashed. It shows who did the whitewashing and how. It discloses much of the suppressed evidence and some of what was, not by accident, ignored.

At the end of a book, it is customary for the author to draw together all the contents and from this evidence state his conclusions.

The essential conclusion of this book is so simple that the title states it. The minor conclusions are explicit throughout and are too numerous to recapitulate. Should there be any who doubt that what did happen could have, as the professional doubters and apologists pretend, I ask that they draw their own conclusions from questions that cover part of the cited evidence. In each case the answers are obvious, unavoidable and unequivocal:

Is it believable that the FBI is incompetent and is rivaled in this by the Secret Service? Is it believable that J. Edgar Hoover does not know the business he

**DATE** CONTINUED

*Five years after the assassination of President Kennedy we are a land ridden with anxiety and torn by h*

There are excerpts, for example, from a telephone conversation which was monitored by a government intelligence unit in Miami on November 9, 1963. The two men on the phone, whose last names must be omitted, belonged to the extremist Constitutional Party and had close ties to the Ku Klux Klan.

Joe: I think Kennedy is coming here on the 18th, or something like that, to make some kind of speech.

Bill: You can bet your bottom dollar he is going to have a lot to say about the Cubans, there are so many of them here.

Joe: Yeah, well he will have a thousand bodyguards, don't worry about that.

Bill: The more bodyguards he has, the more easier it is to get him.

Joe: Well how in the hell do you figure would be the best way to get him?

Bill: From an office building with a high-powered rifle. How many people [room noise, tape not legible] does he have going around who look just like him? Do you know about that?

Joe: No, I never heard that he had anybody.

Bill: He has got them.

Joe: He has?

Bill: He has about 15. Whenever he goes any place, they [not legible]. He knows he is a marked man.

Joe: They are really going to try to kill him?

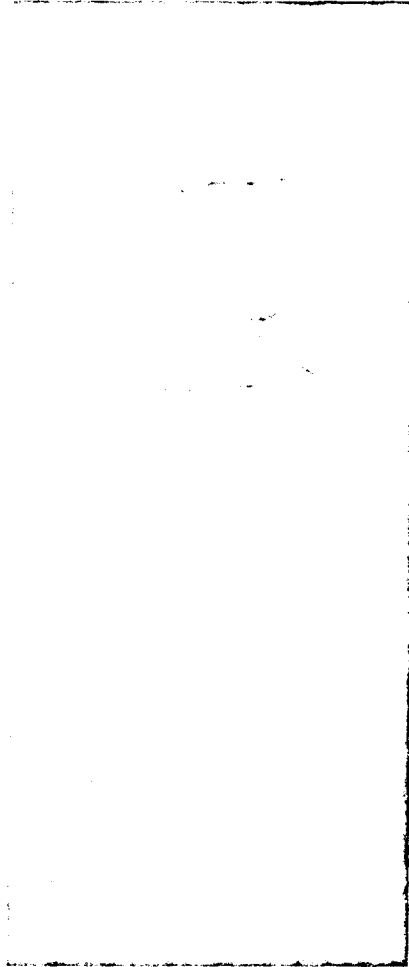
Bill: Oh, yeah, it is in the working. B---- himself, B---- is just as likely to get him as anybody. He hasn't said so, but he tried to get Martin Luther King.

Joe: He did?

Bill: Oh yes, he followed him for miles and miles and couldn't get close enough to him. . . .

Joe: Hitting this Kennedy is going to be a hard proposition, I tell you, I believe, you may have figured out a way to get him. You may have figured out the office building and all that. I don't know how them Secret Service agents cover all them office buildings, or anywhere he is going, do you know whether they do that or not?

Bill: Well, if they have any suspicion, they do that of course. But without suspicion, chances are that they wouldn't. You take there in Washington, of course it is the wrong time of the year, but you take pleasant weather, he comes out on the veranda, and somebody could be in a



LEE HARVEY OSWALD

hotel room across the way there, and pick him off just like [fades out]."

Only 13 days later, President Kennedy was struck down by slugs from a high-powered rifle fired from the sixth floor of the Texas School Book Depository in downtown Dallas. Yet Lee Harvey Oswald, the accused assassin, had absolutely no connection with the two men in Miami.

An FBI report in 1964 stated that a band of Klansmen was seeking to hire an ex-convict for \$2000 to assassinate Dr. King. When the civil rights leader was shot to death in April 1968, the fingerprints on the murder rifle were traced to an ex-convict named James Earl Ray. Yet no link has been uncovered between Ray and this Klan squad.

On at least two earlier occasions, Klan terrorists plotted to kill King. They prepared to gun him down when he came to Monroe, La., in July 1964 to agitate for civil rights. The following February, they planned to assassinate him at his Atlanta headquarters. But both times, the FBI learned about the

# EXHIBIT 5d

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March 12, 1963  
published  
as published in  
indications that  
at all times during  
the period, the  
exchange money with  
was seen together  
at various times and

at least three women in Dealey  
at President Kennedy on November  
in Dallas, Texas, in Dallas,  
included to prove to the satisfaction of  
the main part was that Clay Shaw was involved  
conspiracy in Dallas.

### The Miami Police Tape

Among the items of circumstantial evidence is the  
Miami Police Report in September 1963, President  
John F. Kennedy was shot in Miami, Florida.  
before was a Miami police informer who had  
been a member of the Communist Party International  
in Miami, Florida, and a Mr. Miller in a  
Miami, Florida, informant to write the report  
was a member of the Miami police and the other  
view was that the informer drew Miller out on

MIAMI  
TEXAS AND

# EXHIBIT 5d - continued

the subject of assassinations. Milteer said that Jack Kennedy was going to be assassinated either in Miami or in some other city by individuals who were connected with right wing groups including the Minute Men and the National States Rights Party. He said it would be done with a high-power rifle from a high point in a city building and that a patsy would be picked up by the police afterwards. He said a man using the name Brown was the most likely one to do it. He added that Brown had been following Martin Luther King around the country for several months trying to assassinate him too.

The Miami police turned the information over to the FBI, who informed the Miami police that they had turned it over to the Secret Service.

Kennedy was well protected in Miami and exposed himself as little as possible, apparently partly as a result of the Secret Service receiving the information.

On the morning of November 22, 1963, Milteer telephoned the informer to say that Jack Kennedy was coming that day to Dallas, and would probably never be seen in Miami again. The informer interpreted this to mean that Kennedy would be shot in Dallas, and says that he reported this information to the Miami police. The Miami police in turn reported the information to the Miami office of the FBI.

After the assassination, the Miami police assumed that either the FBI or the Secret Service were following up on these leads. So the Miami police remained silent. When District Attorney Jim Garrison contacted them in late 1966, prior to public announcement of his investigation, the Miami police learned of Garrison's evidence about a conspiracy. They became very disturbed, and then decided in January 1967 to make the tape public. (Garrison's investigation did not become public until February 1967.) The Miami tape was played for a group of newsmen in the Miami police headquarters in January 1967. Stories about the tape appeared in several newspapers, but not in The New York Times nor in other leading newspapers, in spite of the importance of the story.

The FBI and the Secret Service had all the above information from the Miami police prior to the formation of the Warren Commission. Yet none of the above information appears in the Warren Commission Report, in the 26 accompanying volumes, or in the Warren Commission archives which have been made public.

## Oswald's Message to the FBI

Among other evidence collected by Garrison (and confirmed by Mark Lane) is the fact that Oswald telephoned the Dallas, Texas, office of the FBI on November 20, 1963, and told them that President Kennedy was going to be assassinated on November 22. An FBI teletype message was sent that day to J. Edgar Hoover with that information. A repeat teletype message with that information was also sent on that day to the New Orleans office of the FBI, apparently because of Oswald's former presence in New Orleans.

A clerk in the New Orleans office of the FBI revealed the existence of the teletype message, and gave a deposition to that effect to Garrison. He also revealed the existence of that teletype message to Attorney Mark Lane after Garrison's investigation was made public. No statement about this message appears in the Warren Commission Report, in the twenty-six accompanying volumes, or in the Warren Commission Archives.

## The Radio Communicator

One of the interesting events prior to the trial of Clay Shaw in 1969 was the finding of a man named

Jim Hicks. He showed up voluntarily in Garrison's office. Garrison and one of the researchers, James Harris, suddenly realized that they had seen his picture before, as one of the persons in Dealey Plaza near the time of the fatal shooting (See Fig. 11). Hicks admitted that he was the radio communicator among the rifle teams since they were out of sight from each other, and of course each team would need to know what was going on. Jim Hicks had set up a communications center at the Adolphus Hotel prior to the assassination. The photograph Harris had seen is a picture of Jim Hicks in Dealey Plaza just after the shots, with his radio in his left rear trouser pocket and antenna hanging down outside. (See the foreground of Figure 11.)

Since the time of his admissions, Jim Hicks has been locked up in an Air Force Hospital for the insane located in Oklahoma.

## Strange Events

In the Warren Commission's activities, there are many strange events, extraordinary patterns of behavior, and important unanswered questions to which the Warren Commission paid almost no attention. There are more than 50 instances of these strange events — where the Warren Commission did not look, or looked aside, as if they were trying not to see. Among these are the following:

1. Crucial records were burned or destroyed. For example, Commander J. J. Humes, chief autopsy surgeon, personally burned in his fireplace on Nov. 24, 1963 his preliminary draft of the autopsy report. The Warren Commission accepted this action as natural.
2. Crucial physical evidence was destroyed, as in (a) washing of Governor Connally's bullet-penetrated clothing, before it was examined by the Commission's staff, and (b) the prompt rebuilding of the presidential limousine, so that it could no longer be examined for bullet marks; etc. The Warren Commission accepted these actions without questioning.
3. The Warren Commission did not examine the autopsy X-rays and photographs of President Kennedy. In fact, the photographs were not even developed until two years after President Kennedy's death. The Kennedy family and Burke Marshall, their lawyer, assisted in locking them up.
4. The Warren Commission accepted the sudden appearance of a pristine bullet (Commission Exhibit 399) fitting Oswald's gun, on the wrong stretcher in Parkland Hospital, and the Commission assumed that it "fell" out of Governor Connally.
5. The Warren Commission (in an admitted error published Zapruder frames 314 and 315 in reversed order, so that the motion of JFK's head after the fatal shot was reversed).
6. The Warren Commission ignored the visible and violent backward motion of President Kennedy's head shown in the Zapruder film at the instant of the fatal shot — a motion that conclusively shows that the President was fatally shot from the front.
7. The Warren Commission failed to investigate many possible motives for shooting President Kennedy, and who would profit thereby. Etc.

Perhaps the strangest of all the events are some events that took place after the Warren Commission made their report:

1. President Lyndon B. Johnson issued an executive order locking up in the Archives of

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# D A P L O T P R O B E W I T N E S S B E A T E N

1-11-68 FP 491 #184

James Hicks, a witness in District Attorney Jim Garrison's Kennedy assassination probe, said he was attacked in his hotel room early today by two unidentified Negro men and pushed through a plate glass door.

The witness, a 29-year-old Enid, Okla., civil service employe, was interviewed just before testifying at a session of the Orleans Parish Grand Jury.

Hicks went before the grand jury about 11:30 a. m. and remained in the jury room for about 40 minutes.

HICKS SAID HE WAS asleep when two Negroes entered his room, grabbed him, roughed him up and then threw him through a glass door leading to a balcony outside his sixth-floor room.

He said he told police that earlier he met two Negro men that he knew and had drinks with them. He invited

them to his room, where they had more drinks, he said. He said when they left, he went to bed. The two Negro men who beat him up, Hicks said, were not the same men he had been drinking with earlier.

The incident took place in the Fontainebleau Hotel.

When Hicks appeared at the press conference in Garrison's office, he had scratch marks on his forehead and the side of his face.

HICKS WAS SUBPENAED to testify before the jury because he said he was present in Dallas on the motorcade route and witnessed the assassination of the President.

He said today that he thinks his testimony will "throw some light" on the events of that day, Nov. 22, 1963. Hicks, who said he is a surveyor, was living in Dallas at the time and was "looking for work."

"It's really hard to say what happened because it happened so fast, but I do remember the President being shot and I knew he was shot when it happened because I saw his whole head explode. It didn't look like one shot . . . his whole head exploded . . . this meant to me that his head was struck by more than one bullet," Hicks said.

Hicks said he heard four shots and one bullet came over his head and struck a traffic caution sign. The sign was removed almost immediately after the assassination, he said, and, as far as he knows, was never mentioned in the Warren Commission report.

He said it was removed by men "I assumed to be members of the Dallas police force. I assumed they would use it as evidence."

See PROBE—Page 11

E: HIBIT 6B

The letter below was written by a man named Glen Howard Pinchback to Jim Garrison. Pinchback claims that while working in the personnel office at operations command, Fort Sill, he inadvertently intercepted a letter from David Ferrie to a friend stationed there. In Ferrie's letter he confesses his guilt in the assassination of President John F. Kennedy. ■ David Ferrie, a notorious New Orleans homosexual was investigated by the F.B.I. immediately after President Kennedy's death when it was discovered that he had traveled to Texas on the day of the assassination. The F.B.I. reported that Ferrie had driven to Houston and Galveston and Ferrie was dismissed. ■ Three years later, District Attorney Garrison began a new interrogation of David Ferrie. Ferrie said, "Supposedly I have been pegged as the getaway pilot," and denied any part in the assassination. ■ Four days after he made this statement, Ferrie was found dead in his New Orleans apartment. Although the New Orleans coroner emphatically declared that Ferrie had died of natural causes (massive brain hemorrhage as indicated by letter), Jim Garrison referred to Ferrie's death as a suicide and even hinted at murder. Some anti-Garrison people countered by accusing Garrison of killing Ferrie so that Ferrie couldn't testify that Garrison's assassination theories were wrong. ■ Since Garrison's investigation started, CONFIDENTIAL has had an investigator working in New Orleans. Our investigator states that the letter below came from Garrison's office. CONFIDENTIAL'S investigator believes that Congressman R. refers to Mendell Rivers, that B. is Guy Bannister a New Orleans private detective, and that S. is Adlai Stevenson. ■ CONFIDENTIAL's staff believes that the letter we are printing below could very well be the ravings of a lunatic, but we feel that it is our duty to present it to our readers as it was presented to us, so that they may form their own opinions.

# Kennedy Assassin Confesses

March 17—I am Glen Howard Pinchback of the USA. Sometime ago after receiving evidence pertaining to the assassination of President Kennedy I became associated with the district attorney's office at New Orleans in order to cooperate with them in their efforts to continue the investigation.

However, upon learning of the new American Bar Association decision, I amicably severed relations with the Garrison Office so that I would be free to alert the people to the frightening implications of this new evidence.

The new ABA decision I speak of is the one of which the *St. Louis Globe Democrat* said, "This is an arrogant, presumptive move," and of which *The Miami Herald* said, "What the Bar Association now proposes is to manage the news

about crime which is at the heart of the domestic crisis."

Feeling that the new ABA decision was a frantic and extra-legal attempt to gag or silence Mr. Garrison and possibly even to undermine our freedom of the press, and being painfully aware that the press is about the only truly free institution left to combat the neo-Nazi plot to enslave America in the name of anti-Communism. I realized that if I didn't expose this menace nobody would.

The evidence I uncovered includes a detailed letter of confession to the murder of President Kennedy by one of the principals of the assassination plot whose name the Garrison Office and I know, but whose name I may not at this time reveal. (David Ferrie).

The letter below was written by a man named Glen Howard Pinchback to Jim Garrison. Pinchback claims that while working in the personnel office at operations command, Fort Sill, he inadvertently intercepted a letter from David Ferrie to a friend stationed there. In Ferrie's letter he confesses his guilt in the assassination of President John F. Kennedy. □ David Ferrie, a notorious New Orleans homosexual was investigated by the F.B.I. immediately after President Kennedy's death when it was discovered that he had traveled to Texas on the day of the assassination. The F.B.I. reported that Ferrie had driven to Houston and Galveston and Ferrie was dismissed. □ Three years later, District Attorney Garrison began a new interrogation of David Ferrie. Ferrie said, "Supposedly I have been pegged as the getaway pilot," and denied any part in the assassination. □ Four days after he made this statement, Ferrie was found dead in his New Orleans apartment. Although the New Orleans coroner emphatically declared that Ferrie had died of natural causes (massive brain hemorrhage as indicated by letter), Jim Garrison referred to Ferrie's death as a suicide and even hinted at murder. Some anti-Garrison people countered by accusing Garrison of killing Ferrie so that Ferrie couldn't testify that Garrison's assassination theories were wrong. □ Since Garrison's investigation started, CONFIDENTIAL has had an investigator working in New Orleans. Our investigator states that the letter below came from Garrison's office. CONFIDENTIAL'S investigator believes that Congressman R. refers to Mendell Rivers, that B. is Guy Bannister a New Orleans private detective, and that S. is Adlai Stevenson. □ CONFIDENTIAL's staff believes that the letter we are printing below could very well be the ravings of a lunatic, but we feel that it is our duty to present it to our readers as it was presented to us, so that they may form their own opinions.

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I intercepted two other secret communications which indicate that President Kennedy's murder was indeed a part of a neo-Nazi plot, gargantuan in scope, and implicating some of the highest placed officials in this or any government.

Although I have of necessity severed relations with the Garrison Office, I will refer you to that office though I suspect that they at this time — that is, until I appear as a witness for the prosecution — do no more than verify my connection with the office since they were restrained by ABA decision.

Therefore I will bear the brunt of responsibility for this disclosure. The Garrison Office is protected from reprisals. I have done this entirely on my own initiative. I have hesitated to resort to this means of alerting the people, but since my president was murdered I have found that legitimate channels have become progressively and frighteningly illusive.

Omitting the detailed confession, I am now going to speak of two of the aforementioned communications. The first, which follows immediately, is inconsequential compared to the second. The first is merely an attempt by one of the principals to deliver identical secret messages to two prominent officials of the United States Government. Those officials are congressman Mendel Rivers and former Supreme Court Justice Clark. The message in each case was to consist of no more and no less than a fifth of Hiram Walker's Private Cellar. It is not known what meaning, if any, this delivery was to have had for those officials.

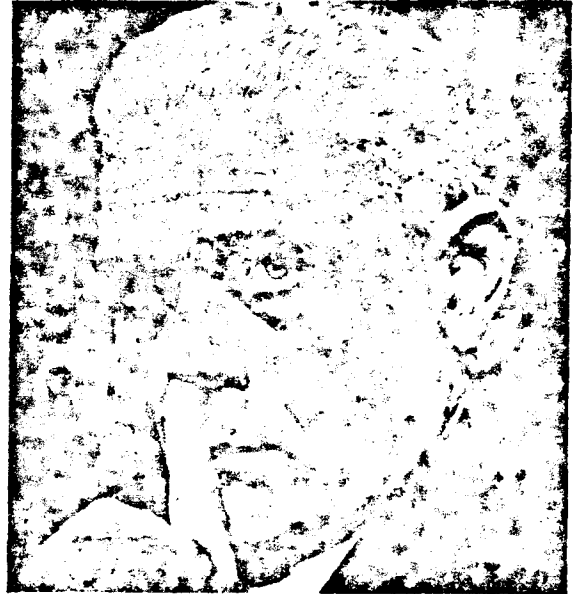
Herewith second letter:

This one I will read to you, but paraphrase: It contains a great deal of profanity. We have attempted to retain the original syntax, though this was exceedingly difficult since the profanity is in some cases an integral part of the syntax. One more thing, so as not to compromise my testimony, I have refused any and all offers of money for my services, even including magazine articles that had the option of publishing or holding and thus far, even expense money. And now to the letter.

"Whatever you do, don't refer to Congressman R. as Agent 666, it makes him furious. I am sending you the inlosed (sic) bullet for a souvenir. I hope you realize how much depends on you. We can never get the American Liberals and Middle Roaders to go along with plan you know unless there are nuclear blasts over both rural and urban areas of the United States that

penetrate to the very center of America. We absolutely must stop the Polaris programme. The others programmes don't matter. We've got to provoke the Chinese to set missiles over America itself. Of course, even Polaris can't stop us if we can just get our smugglers programme moving faster.

"Then we can smuggle payloads anywhere we want to. I know you feel as I do that we are being suffocated by Jews Niggers and other inferior types. I am sure you know what I mean. The revision who would coexist with the West — they are going to get theirs. But all the Ken-



New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison (below) has succeeded in bringing Clay Shaw (above) to trial for involvement in the plot to assassinate President Kennedy.



nedys must die — even the young ones — also Romney and all the Rockefellers. Whatever you do, burn this letter and crush the ashes before disposing. I know I can depend on you. And remember our new America, our new world may depend on you. I hated to write to you on army stationary, but I am sure you can understand why nothing else was available. I am sorry I didn't do this the way I was supposed to but I may never write another letter again anyway. I had to do it this way, my material isn't here. But I can tell you one thing, I'll never kill myself. To hell with that. I don't have my material so be sure and burn this. And don't tell B. or that will be the end of me. You know how he is always saying 'Mercy is a sign of weakness and stupidity.' I have to laugh at Garrison. He's not suspicious enough to make a district attorney.

"The top men in the World Council of Churches and the others you already know about must die in the first half of the month on November, 1968, and of course, shortly after that happens, that will be the end of the Revisionists and most of Russia will be gone and that's when we take over in Russia and America and both Chinas and the other places. It might be hard with the choice but the American College of Surgeons will go along in any case. And as you know we can absolutely depend on Welch and Wallace (the W and W Plan or as B. says, the inverted M and M Plan). Yes, the idiots are even cracking down on the healthy — raising drugs that replace the harmful effects of mass use of alcohol and cigarettes. Incidentally, that reminds me. You know I am worried about 666. I think he is hopelessly addicted to alcohol and it may ruin everything. You know who I mean, the current 666 — you know, not J. J. doesn't even know yet he's to be 666. He doesn't know enough about psychology to know that. Unless, of course, he's the permanent top man. I've never found out for sure who that is. Have you?

"No, I don't like Wagner's music, but I like the stories, especially Sigfried. Yes, I believe B. could be used in many ways. You know what I mean. We've got to get nuclear weapons used in Vietnam. The sooner the better or the press may ruin everything before our chance comes. Yes, I agree the typical draftee is definitely an inferior type, especially the ones from New York and Illinois. As far as I'm concerned I hope the draftees and the Vietnamese from both sides of the line both North and South kill each other off. The sorry un-American traitors. We've

got to keep the college students from getting drafted because our Cadre says we'll need everyone, especially in science, but not the Liberal Arts people. They are going to get it but good. I'm sorry I had to do this this way but my material is gone forever probably. It will be easy. What fools they are to crack down on the young people instead of on organized crime. The young people will all soon be completely alienated. But we've got to stop the Kennedys. That (illegible) of Masons you mentioned. Yes, I think they can be depended on. But I'm not sure because I heard of a few who were plenty mad when we killed Kennedy. No, you don't worry about J.'s testimony. That has been taken care of. I've had the most terrible aches lately and sometimes my eyelids won't open all the way. So far nobody knows. Please don't tell B. I'm sending you the enclosed bullet for a souvenir. This isn't the only one but it's the only one I have. In the New America it should be worth millions of marks some day. We've got to control the press before November of 1968, probably by declaring Martial Law and TV for the most part sooner than that. It should be easy when Martial Law is declared when the riots get really bad. I hope there's not a really big march because then the riots might not get bad enough. We've got to stop the job programme or the riots won't be bad enough. Yes, Ky believes that Hitler is the greatest man that ever lived, so that makes one good Vietnamese at least. Oh yes, we can depend on George Wallace all the way and we can definitely depend on General Electric and North American for the G.C.S. They're all for it. I'm a little worried about those Masons you mentioned. I'm not sure I trust them.

"You never can tell about those damned electors. Yes, I agree it will always have to be a Republic. A Democracy where the masses have a real or actual vote has never worked and never will. I would fight it even if it would. However, I agree it may be necessary to let them think they have a vote for a while. Oh sure, we can easily get Fulbright the same as we got S. when he was overseas — and nobody will ever suspect. They'll just think it was a natural death. It might be hard with King and Evers though. They're pretty smart for Niggers. I'll have to admit that. Yes, I heard George Wallace call them poor white trash in private but he'd never admit it. Anyway you don't need to worry about him. He'll manage the white trash vote all right. He's about the best man around.

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(Part of rest cut out with sharp instrument).  
"Earl Wheeler and Johnson and Nixon... (7½ lines cut)... Those Masons you mentioned. Sometimes I get the feeling they're just waiting for the right time and then whammo, We've had it. My head is killing me. Please don't tell B. I can't get my eyes to stay open.

"No, I would say a little like Plato's Republic finally. About a thousand to have a real, that is actual vote, this to be inherited. You asked me how many of the six million were children and how many of the one million Vietnamese were children. I never thought of it before. Does it matter. You'd better not let B. know you are talking like that. No, I have no idea how many in the blast were killed outright and how many slowly burned to death or almost burned to



*James Lewallen was subpoenaed by Garrison. Lewallen once roomed with David Ferrie, accused by Garrison.*

death. Why do you talk like this. My head is killing me. The ache is terrible on earth. I don't think I can hide it much longer. Please don't tell B. My God, have mercy - No, no, I will not beg for mercy. I will beat this thing. It's gone now. I'm going to beat this thing. I'll show them. Don't tell B. I so much wanted to be with you in the New World. Please don't tell B. I love you. You said what is there about you to love. Please don't talk like that. I didn't make a chart on you and grade it. All I know is I love you and I can't help it. Sometimes I think I'm going crazy. Please don't tell B.

"I think you are wrong about the memory blot technique. People you never dreamed would

take Amphet take it occasionally, then if they remember what are we to do if somebody believes them. I thought project S was far safer. They just keel over and who's going to suspect. Yes, we'll probably have to settle for two million who think they are electors of the Republic at first. Later, it should be considerably less. Oh yes, GE and NA will have the GCS ready in time. It will be quite a project because they have to take care of around 20 million in three states alone - that is, if the blast doesn't get them first. We had to agree with the Texans that no white Texan would go to the gas chambers unless Texas electors so voted. I think that kind of thing can be extremely dangerous. I don't think Texans should have any more vote than anybody else. But I don't know of any way to get around it now. We can't do it without them. The freeze technique will never work. Far better to use micro technique, amputating at the neck. But I hate the idea of having a black or a yellow body don't you. Please don't tell B. about the yellow. You know how he is. He says we'll need some of them on our side at first. I heard that Project Surgery F-52 has already sustained a decapitated head in a pool of swirling blood type nutriments. It was that white girl we obtained. The one that ran away from home, remember. No, I don't know the specifics of the memory blot technique that invalidates the lie detector response in the subject. I do know that it is a combination of drugs and other techniques and that it has occasionally been counteracted by massive doses - and sometimes even ordinary - of amphetamines. No, I think the capital should be further inland, Dallas or possibly Phoenix, but Congressman R. may hold out for his state. You know how he is. I'm afraid there is going to be a headon collision between him and the Texans before this is over. No, we don't have to worry about the American woman. She doesn't care what happens to anybody else's kids - so we can manage her anyway we choose. But we're going to have to hurry on the press, especially the American press - or they are going to be able to stop the war in Vietnam - then where would we be?

"Please don't be mad at me for what I said awhile ago. Please don't tell B. Well, remember G.W.S. advice - when they come too close, just waving that flag and forge ahead. Some, but not all, will be lost in the shuffle but there'll be plenty left to carry on. Long live South Africa. Long live a United Germany. Long live America. Long live the New World." ♦

## JFK ASSASSINATION

## Broshears: Ferrie was involved

STEPHEN JAFFE

The first public disclosure of a confession by any of the participants in the conspiracy which led to the Dallas assassination of President Kennedy was revealed in surprising fashion recently on the Stan Bohrman, Tempo I, television show in Los Angeles.

An ex-roommate of the late David Ferrie appeared on the program as a last minute guest. The roommate, Reverend Raymond Broshears of Long Beach, was asked to replace a guest who had been scheduled to discuss psychic phenomena and predictions of the future.

After introductory comments were made, the program, which is in the format of receiving questions from outside telephone callers, became one of significant historical importance. In response to one of the callers' questions the Reverend told of his association with the late David Ferrie of New Orleans.

Ferrie was named by District Attorney Jim Garrison of New Orleans as one of the participants in the conspiracy which ended in the murder of President Kennedy. Garrison said of Ferrie, "He was one of history's most important individuals."

The caller questioned Reverend Broshears and much to the shock of host Stan Bohrman, Broshears answered the questions frankly. When asked if Ferrie told him of the assassination conspiracy his former roommate replied, "David admitted being involved with the assassins. There's no question about that."

Reverend Broshears, who has tried to escape harassment by "individuals from mysterious sources" ever since his short association with Ferrie in 1965, told of the role which Ferrie had played in the plot. "He was in Houston at the time Mr. Garrison has him in Houston, with an airplane waiting," reported Broshears. The Reverend said that Ferrie had intended to fly the assassins on the second leg of a getaway trip which was to carry at least two of the gunmen, first to South America and then to South Africa. The location in Africa was chosen as a final destination because that country has no extradition agreement with the United States.

According to the Reverend, Ferrie was waiting in the Houston airport, that Friday afternoon, when the two assassins, having just murdered President Ken-

nedly, fled in a light aircraft from a landing strip just outside of Dallas. Instead of going straight to Houston as was arranged, the assassins tried to make their escape all the way to Mexico without stopping. The assassins died in a plane crash that afternoon off the coast of Corpus Christi, Texas.

Broshears said that Ferrie had been a nervous wreck in the days of the acquaintenship. This was over a year before the public disclosure of the investigation of Jim Garrison and, according to a recent article in Ramparts Magazine by William W. Turner, Garrison hadn't begun his probe even secretly, until the later half of 1966. Broshears told of Ferrie's fears that someone was going to kill him. "No matter what happens I will never commit suicide," Ferrie had told the Reverend. "He was emphatic about this" Broshears reiterated.

Broshears said that he knew David Ferrie had been murdered and thus confirmed another portion of Garrison's analysis of the evidence since his probe began.

More questions in the assassination matter are added by the

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August 9, 1968

Page 7

## Each Minister tells of Assassination

(Continued from page 1)

David Ferrie. Aside from his mysterious death, the strange death of Ferrie on November 21, 1963, had led Garrison to arrest Ferrie for questioning when he returned from his trip to Mexico. After the District Attorney questioned Ferrie, he referred him to the Federal Bureau of Investigation for further questioning and examination.

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by the Warren Commission. As in most instances, the Warren Commission never questioned Ferrie, who, it is evident, might have shed considerable light on the true events of the assassination.

Compounding the federal negligence is the fact that the FBI did question Ferrie and the forty page transcription of that interview has been committed to the National Archives for the duration of 75 years from the issuance of the Warren Report.

Reverend Broshears was asked by the caller if he was ever arrested for threatening the life of President Lyndon Johnson. Most reluctantly he replied that he had been. But he qualified the implication saying that it was for the love of his country that such an incident transpired. He did not actually threaten President Johnson, and he explained that he does not believe in killing. "What then," Bohrman asked, puzzled, "did you say?"

At the risk of being re-arrested for repeating a statement that had caused Secret Service agents to take the Reverend into custody two years ago, Broshears stated: "I said that Mr. Johnson, the person who was responsible, directly or indirectly, for the assassination of President Kennedy, should be put to death!"

With the energy of ten men, and the breath of a parakeet, Bohrman activated his lips to form the words, "We'll be right back after this word from Arid Extra Dry."

But the shock which characterizes most of the assassination revelations did not stop there. Broshears' admissions, however courageous or honest, have meant nothing but total torture and harassment for him ever since the television program.

Since the time of his arrest by Federal Agents in New Orleans for the incident of his alleged threat on President Johnson (after which he was questioned and released without conviction or sentence) he has had to be in constant touch with Federal offices of the Secret Service and FBI by order of the Federal Government. Agents from those organizations have warned him to "keep his mouth shut" or risk being committed to a mental institution.

After the television program Broshears was served by his landlady, Mrs. Norma L. Smith, with a seven-day-limit eviction notice. Phonecalls from anonymous sources told him, "How

(Continued on page 12)



# Beach Minister tells of assassination

(Continued from page 7)

many presidents did you kill today, Reverend?" And two reporters from the Sunday supplement of the Long Beach Press Telegram Newspaper, have planned an article for this Sunday's edition which will reveal that Reverend Broshears is a homosexual.

A friend of the Reverend's on the Long Beach Police Force confided that the article would not be favorable to him at all. Broshears realizes that the price of breaking his silence on the case could certainly bring damaging comments about him and possibly endanger his life.

Ironically Broshears never tried to hide the fact that he is a homosexual. He answered, "I am a homosexual but I have never denied it." Homosexuality is often used as a source of smear material but that is usually in the case of a person who would be damaged by that public revelation. Broshears only fault or sin seems to be his persistent honesty.

Apparently, freedom of speech is something which Broshears has always taken as a cause to defend. When an attack was waged by a Reverend John C. Bonner, of the Long Beach-Lakewood Area, to try and halt the sale of the Los Angeles Free Press, in March of 1968, Broshears replied to the aggressor. In a modest but outspoken newspaper published by Reverend Broshears, called "The Light of Understanding," Broshears replied to Reverend Bonner's limited acceptance of journalistic freedom. "In the Bible it states that if you raise your children rightly, you need not fear," he wrote. Where Reverend Bonner had requested that the representatives of some 47 area churches "stand up and be counted," Broshears answered, "Stand up and be counted as what? A person who opposes freedom of the press?"

ministerial alliance of his district.

Another Los Angeles broadcaster, Elliot Mintz of KPFK, invited Reverend Broshears on his show. Responding to his tremendous audience interest in the events surrounding the murder of President Kennedy, Mintz questioned Broshears on his association with Ferrie.

After callers quizzed the Reverend there was not enough time allowed to the Reverend to discuss his Night Ministry school which is his occupation in Long Beach. Although the program closed without the discussion of some of the Reverend's work in the Community Relations field (finding help for "skid row" bums, improving conditions in the ghettos) the oversight of time promised the Reverend shall be corrected by the show's host. Mintz told me, "If Mr. Broshears would like to come on our show to discuss his work, and his Night

## new bumper

**WARNING!!** Some unidentified persons at the Newport Pop Festival sold a pill that is causing a number of bad trips. The day after the Festival, the Los Angeles Free Clinic reported that they were receiving more than two cases per hour of people complaining of bad hallucinatory experiences which would not end.

The tab, orange-yellow and round or oblong in shape, was sold as STP. However, an incomplete chemical analysis revealed that the substance was actually a combination of STP, speed and acid. Speed kills!

Anyone experiencing a bad trip from this tab (or others) is advised to go to the Free Clinic at

Ministry school and not to discuss his association with David Ferrie, he has a standing invitation from me to do that."

It is impossible to estimate the truth or falsehood of the Reverend's statements about the assassination. It is certain that in his association with Ferrie he had the unique opportunity to learn what Ferrie might have told the New Orleans Grand Jury had he lived. In the case of the assassination of President Kennedy it seems apparent that those with important knowledge, who speak out, risk death. In the current issue of Reverend Broshears' newspaper he explains this puzzle in a different way. He says, "the price of SILENCE is death."

BY MEGAN TERRY

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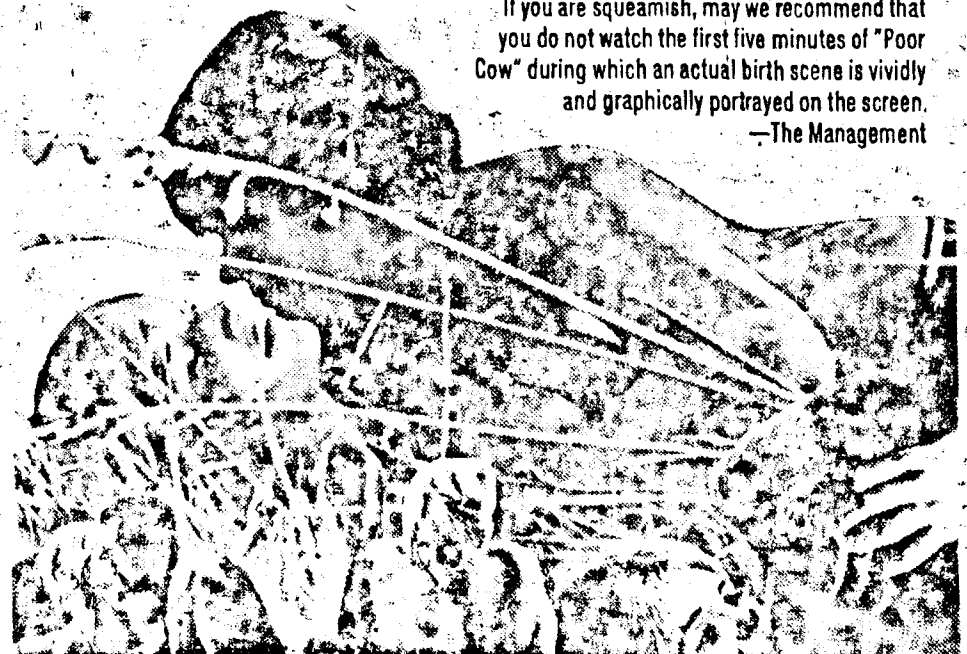
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# CAROL WHITE IS WHITE HOT!

If you are squeamish, may we recommend that you do not watch the first five minutes of "Poor Cow" during which an actual birth scene is vividly and graphically portrayed on the screen.  
—The Management



#8-continued

## DePugh and the Minutemen: Wonderland of the Mind



**R**OBERT BOLIVAR DE PUGH apparently possesses that special staying power of a man obsessed, in his case with the omnipresences of Communism and Socialism. DePugh is the national coordinator and founding father of the Minutemen, paramilitary organization of the ultra-right. But over the past three years, the title seems to have become more titular than real. Not that the Minutemen are withering away; if anything they have become stronger. But an internal power struggle—the opposition consisting of those who consider him too tame—evidently has robbed DePugh of much of his authority.

I first met DePugh in 1966 while researching an article on the Minutemen (RAMPARTS, January 1967). We had conversed in the cluttered office of Biolabs Inc., his family-run veterinary medicine firm located in Norborne, a dot on the rich and rolling farmtable of northwest Missouri. DePugh, a ruggedly handsome man in his mid-forties with intent dark eyes and receding black hair, was calm and businesslike as he talked about the Minutemen and their manifesto. He observed that the country had, for all practical purposes, gone Communist during Franklin Roosevelt's second term, and that only revolutionary, not political means, could reclaim it.

**N**OW, THREE YEARS LATER, he looked much as he had before, although his changed circumstances showed how much water had passed under the bridge. This time I interviewed DePugh in a holding cell in the U.S. Marshal's office in Kansas City, where he had been brought from Leavenworth Penitentiary to stand trial for having jumped bail. The charge stemmed from his having gone underground for a year and a half, during which time he roamed the western United States disguised in the improbable garb of a hippie and sent off "Underground News Bulletins" to the media. I was in Kansas City, having been subpoenaed as a defense witness in the case. Also in the cell were his two attorneys, one from Legal Aid—DePugh had claimed indigent defendant status—and the other a volunteer with a professional interest in the legal issues raised.

For all his wild rhetoric, DePugh rarely has been known to lose his cool, and he hadn't lost it now. He outlined for me the technical defense he and his attorneys were considering for the trial, due to get under way the next morning. Very simply, he said, he had skipped bail because of fear for his life. There were indications, he explained, that an opposing element of the radical right had marked him for death, and there had been no point in going to the FBI

for protection because the FBI was in cahoots with this very element. It was clear that DePugh was alluding to a Minutemen splinter group that he had earlier described as a "Nazi clique."

DePugh had first brought up the existence of this clique when I telephoned him in October of 1967, a call which had been prompted by his public statement that "When fascism comes to the United States it will come in the guise of anti-Communism." The full statement seemed not only to confirm DePugh's known antipathy toward the American Nazi Party of George Lincoln Rockwell, but to bolster suspicions of a deep rift between DePugh and factions of his own organization. On the urging of New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison, I made the call and posed the possibility that renegade Minutemen had been involved in the Kennedy assassination. DePugh readily agreed, saying that he had some evidence that might explain unanswered questions about events at Dealey Plaza in Dallas. It was only a few months after this exploratory contact on the topic of the assassination that the chief Minuteman had gone underground.

Pacing back and forth in the cell, DePugh said that Garrison had also been subpoenaed but had balked at appearing, on the grounds of a recent back operation. DePugh explained Garrison's role in his case: "When I talked with Jim on the phone [in October 1967], he told me about the mysterious deaths of a number of figures in his investigation." Among those whose deaths had been listed by Garrison were three men who by DePugh's admission were members of the Minutemen.

It was hoped that I would testify to the brief telephone discussion on the assassination in 1967 as well as enumerate the strange deaths. In addition, DePugh was a bit paranoid on the subject of FBI harassment and surveillance, and was convinced that agents had burglarized records in his Richmond, Missouri, facility. Could I attest, on the basis of my own experience, that such tactics were in fact regularly employed by the Bureau? During the discussion, one of the attorneys was summoned outside to answer a telephone call. "I ran into an FBI agent in the corridor," he mentioned later. "He said he'd give anything to hear what was going on in here."

If DePugh's fears about the FBI were slightly overwrought, his concern about Minutemen spin-off factions was not. One bit of extraneous matter which had been dredged up by the Garrison probe was the existence of a paramilitary cell in New Orleans whose leader, a retired Army officer, claimed to be "national commander" of the Minutemen. And in Los Angeles and Orange County, California, there is a clique that privately calls itself the "Real Minutemen." Some of DePugh's former members are literally Nazis, having gone over to the American Nazi Party (ANP). Wasn't the ANP a gross burlesque, I asked him? "Not at all," he replied, naming a prominent Texas oil millionaire as its chief financier. "It has the best underground in the right wing."

**T**HE SCHISM BETWEEN Nazis and Minutemen is based at least in part on ideological differences. To DePugh and his loyalists, the primary enemy is Washington, the seat of power of an increasingly large central bureaucracy. DePugh once stated on a radio

by William Turner

program, for example, that "the Liberal-Communist-Socialist conspiracy that now effectively controls our federal government will pass any laws that they have to, to effectively silence opposition to the present bureaucracy, regardless of what form it will take." The Nazis, on the other hand, see Moscow, rather than Washington, as the devil incarnate.

The practical effect of this clash in ideologies is illustrated in the relationships which several right-wing factions have with government agencies. For example, DePugh and his partisans are bitterly hostile toward the FBI and CIA—one follower flatly declared that J. Edgar Hoover is a figurehead for "the real head of the FBI, who is a Jew." By the same token, evidence exists that their opposition readily cooperates with the FBI and other government intelligence agencies. A "Real Minuteman" who served in an intelligence arm during World War II remarked not long ago that he was in the employ of the FBI and (improbably) had its protection. Guy Banister, the putative Minuteman who worked closely with American Nazi Party members in New Orleans, was a former FBI official who sent a steady stream of material on "subversives" to the local Bureau office. Banister's associate in a cover organization, the Anti-Communism League of the Caribbean, was Maurice Gatlin, who also was Nazi chief George Lincoln Rockwell's attorney in the Louisiana area. Rockwell himself made no secret of his good relations with the FBI. "J. Edgar Hoover is our kind of people," he once asserted. "He talks like a pink, but when he acts, he acts like a white man."

As a result of the antipathy between the two right-wing groups, DePugh and Rockwell were constantly infiltrating and counter-infiltrating one another's organization. In the course of the jail interview DePugh disclosed with an ironic sigh that Pratler, the ANP lieutenant who has been charged with assassinating Rockwell, had also belonged to the Minutemen.

**T**HERE IS ADEQUATE EVIDENCE TO support DePugh's contention that he did not go underground with the specific intent of jumping bail. The substantive charge on which he had been convicted (in November 1966) was conspiracy to violate the National Firearms Act, to wit, the possession of a somewhat battered machine gun. His attorney for that case would testify that he had counseled DePugh to keep in touch because the conviction would not stand—and indeed it was toppled on appeal.

There remain two principal theories as to why he fled. One is the fear of assassination from the right—a possibility that should not be overlooked. Garrison's inquiry into the past of alleged assassin Lee Harvey Oswald, for example, led investigators to pro-Nazi Party right-wingers in New Orleans—among them Guy Banister. Another piquant ingredient has been added to the mystery by a sometime employee of Guy Banister's New Orleans detective agency. While DePugh was in a fugitive status, this man approached a highly reliable reporter and played a tape purporting to be a telephone conversation between himself and a right-winger in Denver. "We don't want DePugh and Peyson [a DePugh sidekick] to come back," the Denver party had said, offering \$7500 each to make sure they didn't. When

the New Orleans man balked at murder, the proposal switched to fingering the pair for \$1500.

The second theory is that DePugh fled to avoid being arrested on a bank robbery conspiracy charge. In January 1968 an informer revealed to police that seven Seattle men were plotting to rob three banks to help finance their Minutemen operations. The group was nabbed supposedly just before they were to carry out the robberies, and five of the seven were subsequently indicted. Also plugged into the crime were DePugh and his companion, Walter Peyson, who were in Missouri at the time. Only days before the indictments were returned, the pair had dropped from sight, and it took the FBI a year and a half to find them. On a tip from a local sheriff, agents closed in on a desert hideout near Truth or Consequences, New Mexico, bagging not only DePugh and Peyson but a large cache of weapons.

In our conversation in jail, DePugh insisted that none of the named "co-conspirators" was a member of *his* Minutemen, and that none had ever been.

**D**E PUGH HAD BROUGHT QUITE A contingent of witnesses to Kansas City to testify in his behalf. Among them was Rev. Kenneth Goff, an ex-Communist who switched to Gerald L. K. Smith and now runs a Bible-thumping paramilitary band in Colorado, the Soldiers of the Cross ("We only teach self defense," the fragile-looking Goff insisted). Another was Glenn Jackson of Southern California, national co-chairman of DePugh's Patriotic Party. (The party is a contradiction, since DePugh has held that political means at this point are futile.) Still another was Ralph DePugh, his father, who had been gassed in World War I ("Forty thousand boys killed in Vietnam. We ought to bring them all home—the Communists have been running wild in this country since the Kennedy administration"). And there was the toothpick-chewing sheriff of DePugh's home county.

But in the end, DePugh's lawyers decided not to use the defense of fear of bodily harm. The judge wrapped it up for the prosecution during his instructions, offering his opinion that DePugh was guilty as charged. DePugh wrote "sunk" on a slip of paper and handed it to his attorneys. When the judge had finished, the defense put into the record a protest against his "prejudicial remarks." The jury wasn't out long, and the chief Minuteman was handcuffed and led away for the trip to Leavenworth.

One additional item that DePugh told me in the jail seems to symbolize the current turmoil in the paramilitary far right. In May 1967, after being convicted of the firearms violation in Kansas City along with DePugh, the dashing San Diego leader of the Minutemen, Troy Houghton, was freed on appeal bond. He left in his own car and has not been seen since. Some think he went underground. Others are sure he is dead. And a few proto-Minutemen, DePugh complained, were trying to frame him for the "murder" of the missing man.

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*William Turner is a former FBI agent and author of Hoover's FBI: The Man and the Myth (Sherbourne Press 1970, \$7.50).*

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represent a commitment to eternal vigilance. But it should also be remembered that its focus is fixed in one direction and its gaze is narrow, thus helping the men behind the symbol to insist that there are many scenes outside a legitimate field of vision.

—PETER COLLIER

## BOOKS:

### Reviewing the Ray Case

**THE STRANGE CASE OF JAMES EARL RAY: The Man Who Murdered Martin Luther King.** By Clay Blair Jr. New York: Bantam Books. 244 pp. \$3.95.

**JUDGE BATTLE:** *Has any pressure of any kind by anyone in any way been used on you to get you to plead guilty?*

**JAMES EARL RAY:** *Now what did you say?* His Honor the late W. Preston Battle did not repeat the question at the March 10 court session in which he accepted Ray's guilty plea. Instead, he moved on to the next question in a litany designed to satisfy the record that the accused was making the plea of his own free will and fully understood the defense-prosecution agreement that would spare him a possible death sentence.

The lawyer who counseled Ray to make the agreement was the famed Percy Foreman. At the original extradition hearing in London last June, Ray had loudly proclaimed his innocence, and his first attorney, Arthur J. Hanes of Birmingham, had prepared an elaborate defense contending that he was the dupe of a conspiracy. Suddenly, on December 11, Ray dropped Hanes and retained Foreman.

Evidently, the great mouthpiece from Houston intended from the beginning to advise his client to plead guilty. "When a man accused of murder sends for Percy Foreman," he declared in an incredible post-plea article in *Look*, "I show him the courtesy of assuming he is guilty and that he hopes I can save him from excessive punishment." A heretofore undisclosed event indicates that guilty plea negotiations were in the works very early: on December 19, Memphis prosecutor Phil M. Canale telephoned the civil rights division of the U.S. Department of Justice in Washington to find out if it would have any objection to a guilty plea. It had none.

But even the persuasive Foreman could not bring off this maneuver without complications. Two days before the plea was to be entered, Ray sent a note to Judge Battle saying that he wanted to fire Foreman. This caused Canale and Foreman to spend a good

part of the next day verbally rubber-hosing the recalcitrant Ray. Ray finally went along with the guilty plea, but after Foreman and Canale had pontificated about the lack of evidence of a conspiracy, he interrupted the scenario to state that he wanted the record to show that he disagreed with the "no conspiracy" theory.

Hardly had the prison doors clanged shut behind him when Ray notified Judge Battle that he wanted to withdraw his guilty plea and stand trial. Foreman, he claimed, had pressured him into the plea.

**I**T WAS THE GUILTY PLEA which gave Blair the green light to publish this book, for it legally fortified the thesis that Ray was, as the subtitle puts it, *The Man Who Murdered Martin Luther King*. *The Strange Case of James Earl Ray* is one of those frenetic "instant" books geared to hit the streets within a couple of weeks of a dramatic event, and Blair's recital of Ray's tawdry background makes dreary reading. James Earl Ray could have been any one of thousands of two-bit crooks roaming the river towns of Illinois and Missouri. Why bother to Boswell him? Blair seems to think that somewhere in the nooks and crannies of Ray's life might be found the clue to why he killed King. But it isn't there, and Blair is left with the speculation that Ray may have acted out of a consuming need for recognition—the same "motivation" ascribed to Lee Harvey Oswald and Sirhan Sirhan.

During the hiatus between Blair's completion of the biography and Foreman's guilty plea, events conspired to prevent the image of Ray as a lone, self-motivated assassin from being very convincing. The same newspapers that had had no difficulty in accepting the Warren Report were playing up the imponderables in the Ray case. Where did Ray get the \$12,000 he had spent since breaking out of prison, they asked. How could a man of Ray's mean background conceive and carry out a sophisticated assassination and escape scheme? Even Canale, Foreman and author William Bradford Huie concede that there are unanswered questions, and acknowledge that their conclusions are tenuous. If NBC's David Brinkley can publicly protest, "There *must* have been a conspiracy; there *must* have been other people involved," one must assume that the conspiracy theory is, in this case, close to an establishment position.

Blair recognized all this and did some last minute updating to come to grips with it. He clings to the notion that Ray was the gunman, but leaves open the possibility that he was "the pawn of a massive conspiracy." Unfortunately, Blair's travels were over by the time conspiracy became a question, so he was forced to rely on secondary sources, mainly William Bradford Huie's two-part series in *Look*.

# 9(B) - continued

Huie paid Ray \$30,000 for his story, which was handwritten and transmitted in segments via attorney Arthur Hanes. After escaping from prison, Ray told Huie, he dalled in the U.S., then headed for Montreal, Canada, with the intent of acquiring money and identification to make it to a sanctuary in South America. He vowed never to return to the United States.

In a seamen's tavern, Ray's account went, he met a sandy-haired man of French or Spanish extraction who went by the name Raoul. Blair reports that "the FBI, the Memphis investigators and the RCMP [Royal Canadian Mounted Police] have found no trace of 'Raoul' and are certain that he does not now, nor did he ever, exist." But the fugitive Ray *did* backtrack to the United States. He said that Raoul paid him well to smuggle narcotics from Windsor to Detroit, then instructed him to go to Birmingham and gave him a New Orleans telephone number as a contact point.

The FBI's investigation confirms that in Birmingham, Ray paid nearly \$2000 cash for a white Mustang, and shortly thereafter left on a trip that took him to Acapulco and Puerto Vallarta, Mexico, and finally to Los Angeles. He held no job, but he was always able to produce a roll of \$20 bills. Ray told Huie that his instructions were to go on a long sojourn but to maintain contact.

Ray claimed to Huie that on March 15, instructions arrived from Raoul to return east. He went to Atlanta, checking into an obscure rooming house. Then on March 29, he inexplicably drove all the way to Birmingham to purchase a rifle. On the fatal day, he transported the rifle to Memphis and at 3:15 p.m. checked into Bessie Brewer's rooming house, to the rear of the Lorraine Motel.

**D**ESPITE ALL THE INFORMATION he did volunteer, however, Ray never supplied a confession detailing how he killed King. On the contrary, he insisted that he was accompanied to the scene by Raoul, and that when the shot rang out Raoul was inside the rooming house and he, Ray, was sitting in front in the white Mustang. Raoul dashed out, dropped the rifle and jumped into the back seat, covering himself with a sheet. Eight blocks away, he hopped out at a red light. Ray drove back to Atlanta and, realizing he was "hot," made his way to Canada.

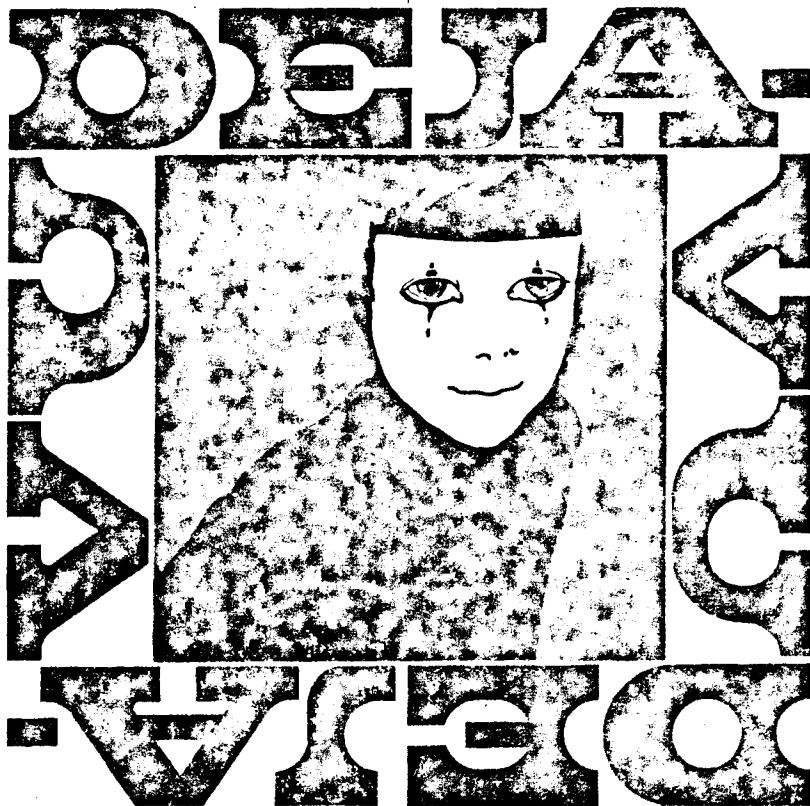
At first blush the story sounds like pure *fantasia*. But the investigation of attorney Arthur Hanes tends to corroborate it. From the accounts of witnesses, Hanes is satisfied that there were two men at Mrs. Brewer's place. For example, at the time that the gunman was locked in the bathroom waiting for King to appear, witnesses were certain that a man was sitting in the white Mustang. Mrs. Brewer and an onlooker, who were pres-

ent when a "John Willard" registered at 3:15, at least tenuously identified Ray. Who, then, was the man who burst out of the bathroom after the shooting? The state's star witness is Charlie Q. Stephens, a roomer, who said he looked like Ray. But Hanes says that Stephen's wife, Grace Hays Stephens, told him that Charlie was drunk and saw nothing. She described the man as much shorter and lighter than Ray, weighing no more than 125 pounds (Ray is 5 feet 11 inches tall and weighs over 160 pounds), and wearing an Army jacket (the "John Willard" who checked in was neatly attired in suit and tie).

Ray's abandoned-car in Atlanta yielded additional substantiation of his story. Hanes discloses—the FBI never publicly did so—

that a man's clothing was found in the trunk and that it was way too small for Ray. Moreover, the ashtrays brimmed with cigarettes; Ray did not smoke. And in the back seat there was a sheet.

Witnesses had reported seeing two white Mustangs parked near the entrance to Mrs. Brewer's. Ray's, with its Alabama tags, was to the north, the other to the south. Hanes adds that the second Mustang had a whip-lash antenna, indicating it was equipped with a transmitter. Within a half hour of the shooting, the Memphis police radio was urgently reporting the progress of a high-speed chase north out of the city, in which a blue Pontiac was on the tail of a white Mustang. The broadcast emanated from a citizens'-band transmitter, and was relayed



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by the police dispatcher. Blair discounts it as probably "the work of a highly imaginative young boy, intending no malice." I find this difficult to believe, since the first radioed police alert for a "late model white Mustang" did not go out until about five minutes after the "chase" began.

**J**UST AFTER RAY CLAIMS he met Raoul in Montreal, he took a luxurious holiday in the Laurentian Mountains with a girl acquaintance, but he cut the trip short with the explanation he had to see his "brother" back in the city. When offered a job following completion of a bartending course in Los Angeles, he declined on the excuse he would have to leave town "to see my brother." My inquiries reveal that he mentioned to acquaintances in Los Angeles that he picked up money from his "brother" at the post office. When he purchased the rifle in Birmingham, he volunteered to the salesman that he wanted it to go hunting with his "brother." So incriminatingly redundant was his use of the term that the FBI, in its original wanted bulletin for him under his alias Eric Starvo Galt, charged that he had conspired with a brother.

Ray let pass to Huie that Raoul was actually the "brother" he had had to see in Montreal. The most logical inference to be drawn from this is that Raoul and/or persons unknown exerted a supervisory control over Ray. In turn, this master-servant relationship may explain some of the seemingly pointless things Ray did. He religiously used the public booth in the lobby of the St. Francis Hotel in Hollywood each evening about six to make long-distance calls. After one such call, he drove nonstop to New Orleans, finished his "business" in one day, and returned to Los Angeles. And, of course, he went all the way to Birmingham to buy a gun he could easily have bought in Atlanta.

It seems to me quite possible to assume that Ray had in fact come under the aegis of a group which, whatever its other activities, was bent on destroying King; that his superior had gulled him into believing he would participate and share in a "big score," after which he could live comfortably in a foreign land; and that Ray showed up in Memphis per instructions without the slightest idea that a "score" as monumental as the murder of a Nobel Peace Prize winner was in the works.

Blair does not help to unravel all this confusion. And in his account of Ray's arrest at the London airport, he relies on "official" data which help muddy the waters even more. Remember that bleak Saturday, June 8, when coverage of Bobby Kennedy's funeral was interrupted with the news that Ray had been caught? The story went that a sharp-eyed British officer had spotted the name Ramon George Sneyd, under which

alias Ray had obtained a Canadian passport, on the passenger list of British European Airways flight 075, incoming from Lisbon.

That version was quickly scrubbed and a new one put forth. This one had "Ray" returning to London from Lisbon in mid-May. For three days previous to the arrest, it was reported, a Ramon George Sneyd had stayed at the Pax Hotel in London's Pimlico district. He was booked on a flight to Brussels leaving at 11:50 a.m., and checked out of the Pax about nine. Blair recounts uncritically that Sneyd, whom he flatly states to be Ray, checked in with immigration at the airport about a half hour before flight time. At that moment he was taken into custody.

Several months ago London publisher Peter Dawney decided to explore this discrepancy. His inquiries determined that two men using Ramon George Sneyd passports were arrested. The first was nabbed not in the waiting room by a minor officer, as the official story later said, but at 6:15 a.m. on the catwalk from the Lisbon aircraft by no less a personage than Thomas Butler, head of Scotland Yard's famed Flying Squad. The second, who evidently was unaware of the early morning arrest, presented his passport to an immigration official at 11:15 a.m. The official, responding to the stop on the Sneyd passport, summoned Detective Sergeant Phillip F. Birch of Special Branch, who made the arrest. Dawney was also told by Mrs. Anna Thomas, proprietress of the Pax, that her tenant in no way resembled the photographs and descriptions of the real Ray.

**T**HE EXACT FIVE-HOUR DIFFERENCE in the arrests, and the fact that Washington time is five hours behind London, may account for some of the confused reportage. Nearly every newspaper report said Ray was apprehended after arriving from Lisbon, and just about every story repeated J. Edgar Hoover's announcement that the arrest took place at 11:15 a.m. London time. But there is no doubt that Ray was the one arrested at 6:15 a.m.

Who is the second Sneyd whose existence has vanished in official cover-up? This is just one of the numerous enigmas marking the case which militate against the lone assassin theory, and make Clay Blair's book less than satisfactory. But despite its glaring faults, *The Strange Case of James Earl Ray* is valuable. It is roughly equivalent to Sylvan Fox's *The Unanswered Questions About the Kennedy Assassination*, an early paperback that helped cast doubt on the Warren Report though proposing no countertheory. Hopefully, the myriad question marks in his book will goad Mr. Blair to join in seeking the true story of who killed Martin Luther King.

—WILLIAM W. TURNER

# EXHIBIT # 10

plots in time to throw a heavy guard around him.

Two weeks after King's ultimate martyrdom, the U.S. attorney's office in Kansas City learned that Robert DePugh, fugitive leader of the Minutemen, had given his storm troopers a list of prominent people to assassinate if he should be jailed. Two names on the assassination list were Dr. Martin Luther King and Sen. Robert Kennedy. Yet again, the accused slavers were in no way tied to the Minutemen.

In 1965, an all-points bulletin was issued to police in Colorado to be on the alert for a member of the Minutemen, armed and dangerous, who had threatened to kill Senator Kennedy. He reportedly had read hate pamphleteer Frank Capell's wild paperback, *The Strange Death of Marilyn Monroe*, which accused Kennedy of arranging for the Communists to murder the movie queen to save himself from a scandal.

## **Plot against Fulbright**

Other people of prominence, too, have been marked for murder by the extremists. At the 1965 trial of Robert DePugh, ex-Minuteman Jerry Brooks blurted from the witness stand: "Your Honor, I don't know if I would be out of order, but the defense attorney asked me if I was the one that promoted the idea of killing Senator William Fulbright of Arkansas . . . I could name the people involved if you want me to do that."

Brooks' testimony was shut off, but FBI files contain details of the plot. Three hoodlums, affiliated with the Minutemen, raised money in Kansas City to buy a getaway car and were in the midst of planning the assassination when the FBI started investigating.

Indeed, the FBI has compiled a list of more than 30 people whom the Minutemen intend to knock off in case of "a Communist take-over." Among the names on the list are Vice President Hubert Humphrey, Chief Justice Earl Warren, ex-U.N. Ambassador Arthur Goldberg and Sen. Wayne Morse.

In March 1963, the Minutemen warned 20 congressmen who had voted against the House Un-American Activities Committee that "cross hairs are on the back of your necks." The chilling message declared: "See the old man at the corner where you buy your paper? He may have a silencer-equipped pistol under his coat. That extra fountain pen in the pocket of the insurance salesman

that calls on you might be a cyanide-gas gun. What about your milkman? Arsenic works slow but sure. Your auto mechanic may stay up nights studying booby traps. These patriots are not going to let you take their freedom away from them. They have learned the silent knife, the strangler's cord, the target rifle that hits sparrows at 200 yards. Only their leaders restrain them."

The black militants, who are even more unrestrained in their murder cries, have fingered many of the same intended victims. An informant, reliable in the past, tipped off Chicago police that a group of militants agreed at a secret meeting on Aug. 1, 1968, to "hit" Vice President Humphrey and Sen. Eugene McCarthy during the Democratic Convention. The murder assignments and weapons were handed out, according to the informant, at an Aug. 12 meeting. Puerto Rican police also reported that a group of militant students, carrying pistols equipped with silencers, were on their way to the Democratic Convention "to kill someone." This was one reason for the stringent security measures in Chicago.

The inflammatory literature, whether it comes from the far Right or far Left, preaches the same doctrine of hatred and violence.

Other hate literature is downright psychopathic, sometimes illustrated with grotesque drawings. "Scientists say the Negro still is in the ape stage," declares an illustrated Nazi pamphlet. "Mongrelization of the races would destroy white Christian civilization." The propaganda put out by the lunatic Left is equally fantastic. One tract accuses FBI Chief J. Edgar Hoover of controlling "innumerable crematories and concentration camps throughout the world."

## **'Medals' for slayers**

But cold print doesn't have the dramatic force of a hot harangue. After four little Negro girls were killed in the dynamiting of a Birmingham church, a rabble-rouser told a Ku Klux Klan rally in St. Augustine, Fla.: "If they can find those fellows, they ought to put medals on them. It wasn't no shame they was killed. Why? Because when I go out to kill rattlesnakes, I don't make no difference between little rattlesnakes and big rattlesnakes." Not long afterward, racial violence flared in St. Augustine.

Racial trouble was whipped up in Washington by H. Rap Brown, who told a black rally: "Black people have been

EXHIBIT 11-continued

THE SCAVENGERS AND CRITICS

to tell us who this informant of yours was in Dallas concerning the so-called meeting between Jack Ruby and others in his night club," commented Chief Justice Earl Warren. "And we have been pursuing you ever since with letters and entreaties to give us that information so that we might verify what you have said, if it is a fact, or disproving it if it is not a fact. Here we pay your expenses from Europe, bring you over here, and without telling us at all that you won't answer that question, you come before the Commission and you refuse to testify."<sup>68</sup>

Lane's initial source for the story was Thayer Waldo, a former Fort Worth newsman now associated with the University of the Americas in Mexico City. The conspiracy charges suggested by Lane were important enough to contact Waldo directly. He revealed that Lane first heard about the meeting at the Dallas Press Club on December 7, 1961, when Waldo was introduced to a Mr. Burns. At that time, Burns supposedly stated that he was present at the Carousel Club and overheard a conversation among Ruby, Weissman and Officer Tippit. Later, Waldo learned that Burns was actually Paul Bridewell, a Dallas media man. During the introductions at the Carousel Club on December 14, Tippit's first name was never mentioned. He was further identified as a policeman who patrolled a beat near the Carousel and who had frequented the night spot several times previously.<sup>69</sup>

More thorough investigations reveal that there were actually three Tippits listed on the Dallas police-force roster at the time, Gayle M. Tippit, W. W. (Woody) Tippit and the deceased J. D. Tippit.<sup>70</sup> The similarity of their names often caused confusion at the Dallas Police Department.

On numerous occasions, both in confidential discus-

MARK LANE

sion with his attorney and in a public pronouncement, Ruby admitted knowing an Officer Tippit. Gayle M. Tippit stated he met Ruby soon after he began working for the Dallas Police in 1950. Statements from Iva Grant, Ruby's sister, confirm that Ruby knew someone named Woody Tippit. Ruby also emphatically denied that he was familiar with a J. D. Tippit. Therefore, Lane's mystery meeting, an inference of a conspiracy between Ruby and J. D. Tippit, could quite well have involved both Ruby and Tippit, although there is no assurance which Tippit was present. "This information came to me from a witness to the alleged meeting," Lane states in *Rush to Judgment*. "The Commission was right in asserting that I declined to give the witness' name because of my promise not to do so without his permission. I was unable to obtain his permission. But if the Commission had wanted his name, it need only have asked one of its witnesses, Thayer Waldo, a reputable journalist on the staff of the Fort Worth *Star-Telegram*, who was questioned by counsel in Dallas on June 27, 1964. Waldo, from whom I originally had heard of the meeting, was well acquainted with the witness and was probably the first person to be told of the circumstances under which it occurred. Counsel, however, did not ask Waldo about the meeting."<sup>71</sup>

Counsel, as Lane undoubtedly realizes, was not equipped with a crystal ball. Because of Lane's own reluctance to reveal the source of his information concerning the alleged Carousel Club meeting, the Commission had no way of determining that Waldo was Lane's informant. Waldo testified on June 27, 1964,<sup>72</sup> more than three months following Lane's initial appearance. Lane never revealed Waldo's identity in his testimony before the Commission. Weissman has repeatedly denied that he ever attended such a meeting



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EXHIBIT #12

# Insider Exclusive!

"James Earl Ray didn't kill Dr. Martin Luther King. And I can prove it, but state officials won't let me," says Renfro Turner Hays, a Memphis private detective.

"I've got the goods to prove they've locked up the wrong man in the state penitentiary at Nashville," said Hays, who worked for Ray's first attorney, Arthur Hanes of Birmingham, Ala.

"Not only that—but they've got the only living witness who knows Ray isn't the killer hidden away in a nut house so she can't talk to the press," he added.

This is what Hays told a NATIONAL INSIDER reporter in an exclusive copyrighted interview.

"It seems everyone wants to cover up the real story behind King's death," he said. "But not me. I'm going to tell what I know."

Hays said the woman who can prove Ray didn't kill King is a former employe of the Lorraine Hotel.

That's where King spent his last living hours with his close friends, the Rev. Ralph Abernathy, now head of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) and the Rev. Jesse Jackson, a Chicago civil rights leader.

Hays identified the woman as Grace Stevens.

"She saw the man who really nailed King," said Hays.



Arthur Hanes, attorney for James Earl Ray, talks with newsmen in front of the Shelby County Jail in Memphis. That's where Ray was kept pending the trial.

one spot in the rooming house or the killer wouldn't have had a clear shot at King.

"The curious thing is there hadn't been a vacancy in that rooming house for almost four years before the assassination," he said.

"Then, on March 29, a man is found dead in bed in that rooming house. That's the day Ray goes into a store in Birmingham and buys a rifle," he said.

"And on that same particular day by sheer coincidence—if that's what you want to call it—some people come along and chop down some trees that open up the line of fire between the rooming house and the motel where King is going to stay," he said.

"Even when King decided to return to Memphis, he didn't think he was going to the Lorraine Hotel," Hays went on. "King thought he was going to stay at the River Mount Hotel—that's where he had his reservations."

"By the time King got back to Memphis, his reservations had been changed to the Lorraine and that's when the real game of musical chairs began."

**...I can prove  
that Ray did not  
kill Dr. King...**

Miss Stevens has been a patient at Western State Mental Hospital in Boliver, Tenn., since King was gunned down on a hot April morning in 1968.

"I visited her two years ago right after King was killed," Hays said.

"She had a picture of the man who killed King. It wasn't a picture of Ray either."

"Not only that, but I've got her statement describing the gunman, and I've got a witness to what was said in her room."

Hays identified the witness as a Dr. Scott. However, hospital authorities refuse to say if Scott still is on the staff, or whether Miss Stevens is, or was, a patient at the institution.

"When I got through questioning her, Scott turned to me and said: 'My God, that's why they sent her up here. I knew there was nothing in the world wrong with the woman,'" reported Hays.

Hays has raised some other rather curious questions regarding the investigation.

"There is a good deal of evidence to indicate that whoever killed King didn't do the job without help," Hays added.

"Let's go back and reconstruct the last hours of King's life," he said.

"First of all, you've got to go back and look at the scene. You know, make a diagram of it."

"This place where King was supposed to have been shot from was in two sections. Now this shot could only have been fired from

**...Key witness  
is being hid in  
a nut house...**

"King was to have stayed in the big suite downstairs. But this was changed. He was moved upstairs, and after that his room was changed again."

"The room he finally received put him in direct line of fire with the room from which the sniper cut him down," Hays said.

"They made three separate moves to get him in the right room," the detective stated.

Hays said that there had been a good deal of pressure placed on King to get him to return to Memphis—and even more to get him into that room."

Hays also pointed out that the woman who ran the hotel, Lorraine Bailey, died of a cerebral hemorrhage within two hours of King's death.

# Rev. King's Killer Still On The Loose!

"But I got a copy of a statement made by a guy who overheard the deal she made to shift King's room," he said. "They came to her and set up the deal before he ever got there."

Hays explained that the man—a former employe of the hotel—died the day after King was shot.

"He was up in one of the hotel rooms by himself, and his pistol accidentally fell out of his belt and hit the floor. The gun went off and he shot himself through the heart."

Kind of peculiar, wouldn't you think? asked Hays.

To add to the list of quirks in King's death, Hays said even the judge died shortly after Ray pleaded guilty and was sentenced to 99 years.

The jurist, Judge W. Preston Battle, accepted Ray's guilty plea on March 10. Fourteen days later, he died of a heart attack in his chambers.

*...The events were just too much of a coincidence...*

"Either all these people suddenly developed heart trouble or were accident prone or someone arranged to help them," said Hays.

Battle never had a "heart problem in his life," added Hays, although he was a diabetic.

While Ray has asked for a new trial, there is doubt if he ever will get it.

For while Ray has asked for a new trial, the law has been interpreted to bar him from it.

The Tennessee Supreme Court has ruled that a convicted criminal cannot invalidate his prison sentence on grounds that he pleaded guilty because of faulty advice by his attorney.

Ray has been seeking a new trial on grounds that his second attorney, Percy Foreman of Houston, pressured him into pleading guilty.

A high legal source says that's why Ray's appeal for a new trial was turned down.

"There's still one more piece to the puzzle that needs an explanation," one source has said. "That's the strange death of King's brother."

The Rev. A. D. King was found drowned in a recently installed swimming pool at his Atlanta home on July 22, 1969.

"I can't say his death is linked to the others," said Hays, "but he is the one person who could have forced a full investigation."

"From several points of view there was a conspiracy. And Ray isn't the killer," Hays claims.

"I'm going to get my evidence aired by a court," vowed the investigator.

And perhaps Hays will. His suit in Memphis, seeking possession of Ray's white Mustang and the rifle used in the slaying in lieu of a \$8,000 fee he's owed for his work, will soon be heard.

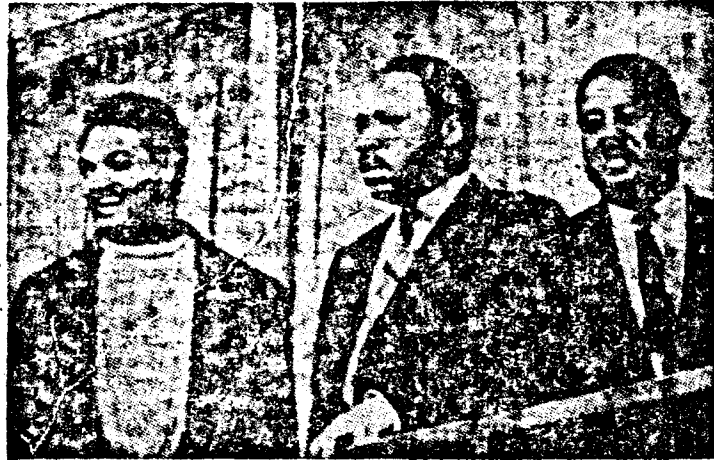
## Says Ray Not Guilty



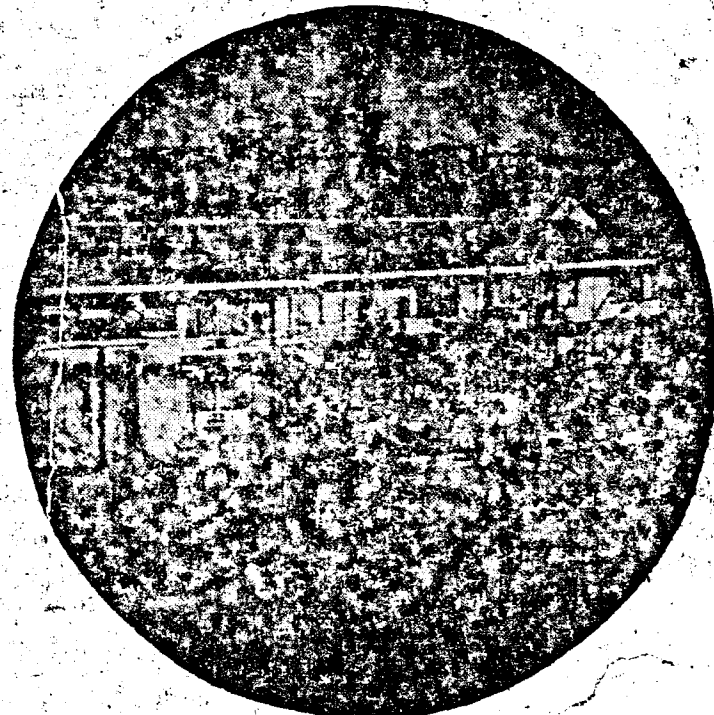
"Ray didn't kill Dr. King," says Renfro T. Hays, the Memphis detective who worked on the case for attorney Arthur Hanes.



James Earl Ray continues to fight for a new trial from his heavily guarded cell in the state penitentiary at Nashville.



This picture of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. was taken while standing with his two closest advisors, the Rev. Jesse Jackson and Dr. Ralph Abernathy, as they stood on the porch of the Lorraine Hotel.



The killer with a rifle mounted by a telescopic sight had a clear view of his target, Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. All the men had been cut down to give him a clear shot at the civil rights leader.

# EXHIBIT #13

## COMPLAINT FOR THE DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION

SUIT: THEODORE CHARACH VS. THE LOS ANGELES

POLICE DEPARTMENT, JUNE 4, 1970

The following is the text of the suit brought by Theodore Charach against the Los Angeles Police Department, June 4, 1970. The news of this suit seeking disclosure of information was apparently omitted from almost all newspapers in the United States. Consequently, Computers and Automation publishes this information for the record.

SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA  
FOR THE COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES

No. 978371

COMPLAINT FOR DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION

(Gov. Code #54950)

THEODORE CHARACH: on behalf of himself, and all other residents of the State of California.

Plaintiff

vs.

THE LOS ANGELES POLICE DEPARTMENT, EDWARD M. DAVIS, individually and as Chief of Police of the City of Los Angeles, and as representative of the class of members of the Los Angeles Police Department, ROBERT A. HOUGHTON: individually and as Deputy Chief of Police of the City of Los Angeles and as author of the published book, Special Unit Senator; EVELLE J. YOUNGER: individually and as District Attorney of the County of Los Angeles, and as representative of the class of members of the Office of the District Attorney of Los Angeles County, and DOES ONE thru FIFTY, inclusive.

Defendants

Plaintiff alleges on behalf of himself and all other residents of the State of California:

I

The subject matter of this action is one of a common or general interest of many persons, who are so numerous that it is impracticable to bring them all before the Court. These other persons are affected in exactly the same manner as plaintiff is affected, and plaintiff brings this action for the benefit of all such persons.

II

This action is brought pursuant to Government Code #54950, which provides as follows:

"In enacting this chapter, the Legislature finds and declares that the public commissions, boards and councils and the other pub-

## #13-CONTINUED

lic agencies (emphasis added) in this state exist to aid in the conduct of the people's business. It is the intent of the law that their actions be taken openly and that their deliberations be conducted openly.

The people of this state do not yield their sovereignty to the agencies which serve them. The people, in delegating authority, do not give their public servants the right to decide what is good for the people to know and what is not good for them to know. The people insist on remaining informed so that they may retain control over the instruments they have created. (emphasis added)"

### III

Defendant LOS ANGELES POLICE DEPARTMENT is the agency and department of the City of Los Angeles, State of California, responsible for the police protection of that City within the State of California, and for the police investigations of all crimes committed within that City. Said defendant does not have the right to decide what is good for the people to know and what is not good for them to know.

### IV

Defendant EDWARD M. DAVIS is the Chief of Police of the City of Los Angeles, State of California. He is responsible for the supervision, control, regulation and management of the Police Department and each and every officer thereof, and for the investigation into all crimes committed within the City of Los Angeles, and, in June of 1968 as Deputy Chief of Police, particularly that investigation into the murder of Senator Robert F. Kennedy on June 5, 1968. He is empowered and has the responsibility to set policy for and to make and enforce all necessary and desirable rules and regulations of said Police Department. He is sued individually and in his capacity and as representative of the members of the defendant Police Department, who have carried out, and continue to carry out a course of conduct which has suppressed, and continues to suppress important, valuable and relevant information concerning the investigation into the murder of Senator Robert F. Kennedy by said Police Department, and which has and continues to deprive the citizens and residents of the State of California of the full and uncensored information concerning the assassination of Senator Robert F. Kennedy.

### V

Defendant EVELLE J. YOUNGER is, and at all times herein mentioned has been the District Attorney of the County of Los Angeles, State of California. As such, he is its public prosecutor, responsible for the prosecution of all public offenses. He is responsible for the supervision, control, regulation and management of the Office of the District Attorney, and each and every member thereof, and for the trial of all felonies committed within the County of Los Angeles, and particularly that trial known as "The People of the State of California vs. Sirhan Bishara Sirhan," alleging the murder of Senator Robert F. Kennedy. He is empowered and has the responsibility to set policy for and to make and enforce all necessary and desirable rules and regulations of said Office of the District Attorney. He is sued individually and in his capacity as representative of the members of the Office of the District Attorney, who have carried out and continue to carry out a course of conduct which has suppressed and continues to suppress important, valuable and

relevant information concerning the investigation of the murder of Senator Robert F. Kennedy, and particularly concerning the prosecution in the trial known as "The People of the State of California vs. Sirhan Bishara Sirhan," and has and continues to deprive the citizens and residents of the State of California of the full and uncensored information concerning said murder.

### VI

Defendant ROBERT A. HOUGHTON, in June of 1968, was Chief of Detectives, and is now Deputy Chief of Police of the City of Los Angeles, State of California. During the early part of 1970, said defendant wrote, authored, caused to be copyrighted and released for publication a book entitled "Special Unit Senator" in the foreword of which he said, among other things, "It was written for the sole purpose of acquainting the American public with the facts of the investigation, and with the evidence, or lack of evidence, as it exists, of conspiracy in association with Senator Kennedy's assassination..."

### VII

Pursuant to the policies set forth in Government Code #54950, as aforesaid, plaintiff, as a resident of the State of California, and all of the people of the State of California, are entitled to know all the facts and evidence uncovered by the defendant LOS ANGELES POLICE DEPARTMENT and the investigation by its "Special Unit Senator" under the leadership of defendant ROBERT A. HOUGHTON, and all the facts and evidence within the knowledge of EVELLE J. YOUNGER and the Office of the District Attorney in connection with the trial of "People vs. Sirhan," and the murder of Senator Robert F. Kennedy, which facts and evidence disprove that Senator Robert F. Kennedy was killed by a bullet fired from the gun of Sirhan Bishara Sirhan, and disprove that no other guns were brandished or fired at or within seconds of the time that Sirhan B. Sirhan fired his gun, and which disprove that the fatal bullet came from the direction of Sirhan Bishara Sirhan at that time and place.

### VIII

Contrary to the policy as set forth in Government Code #54950, as hereinabove set forth, said defendants, and each of them, have deliberately, intentionally and knowingly suppressed facts and evidence within their knowledge and control, and continue to do so, usurping the right of the People to remain informed and on the part of said defendants, and each of them, attempting to decide what is good for the People to know and what is not good for them to know.

### IX

The suppressed facts and evidence referred to in paragraph VII above include the following:

A. At the time Sirhan Bishara Sirhan commenced firing of his pistol, Donald Schulman, an employee of Los Angeles television station KNXT, was directly behind Senator Robert F. Kennedy and saw a uniformed security guard fire his hand gun, and said Donald Schulman saw Senator Kennedy hit by three bullets. Defendant EVELLE J. YOUNGER, the District Attorney, did not call Schulman to testify before the grand jury or at the trial of Sirhan Bishara Sirhan, nor did he mention Schulman in his report to the People of this state at his press conference reporting on the Kennedy murder, despite the fact that Schulman was interviewed by television newsmen within minutes

#13-continued

of the shooting, and reported the firing by a security guard, which interview was both broadcast on television and reported in numerous newspapers.

B. KARL UECKER, the maitre de who was escorting Senator Kennedy through the kitchen of the Ambassador Hotel, moved quickly and grabbed Sirhan in an arm and head lock after the second shot fired by Sirhan. Immediately after subduing Sirhan with the help of Roosevelt Grier and Rafer Johnson, UECKER saw a security guard with his gun drawn and in his hand.

Defendants, and each of them, deliberately, intentionally and knowingly suppressed this evidence from the People of the State of California by not presenting it to the grand jury or at the trial of People vs. Sirhan through their questioning of Mr. Uecker.

C. Defendant ROBERT A. HOUGHTON indicates in his book "Special Unit Senator" that the Los Angeles Police Department ascertained that there was no possibility of any person with right-wing connections being in the kitchen or pantry the night of June 4-5, 1968. The facts are that THANE EUGENE CESAR, a part-time employee of Ace Security Guard Service, was assigned to the Ambassador Hotel to augment the hotel's security staff. CESAR was a vocal supporter of George Wallace in the presidential election of 1968, and worked on behalf of the American Independent Party during that election year, and was associated with other right-wing views and activities, and has expressed his hatred for the Kennedy family of which Senator Kennedy was a member, and has expressed his resentment toward liberal views held by said Senator, specifically including the Senator's identification with the black community.

D. THANE EUGENE CESAR was accompanying Senator Kennedy and KARL UECKER through the kitchen after waiting at the swinging doors leading into the room where the Senator was shot. CESAR admits drawing his hand gun at the time Sirhan B. Sirhan began firing, and being on the floor with his back against the ice machine behind and below and to the right of Senator Kennedy, close enough to receive powder burns.

The shot that fatally wounded Senator Robert F. Kennedy came from back to front, from down to up, and from right to left. Sirhan Bishara Sirhan was never in that position, but CESAR was. In addition, CESAR has admitted that he owned a .22 caliber pistol similar to Sirhan's, but does not presently know the whereabouts.

Defendants, and each of them, have deliberately, intentionally and knowingly suppressed this evidence from plaintiff and from the People of the State of California by not calling CESAR to testify before the grand jury or at the trial of People vs. Sirhan. As further suppression of CESAR's part in the tragedy, the police report of the "Special Unit Senator" stated that there were no security guards at the swinging doors prior to the time of the shooting, and that no persons of right-wing connections were in the kitchen at the time of the shooting.

E. The autopsy report prepared by DR. THOMAS T. NOGUCHI, Los Angeles County Chief Medical Examiner and Coroner, conclusively proves that:

1. Senator Kennedy died as a result of a gunshot wound in the head, the wound trajectory being back to front, right to left, and upward.

2. The head wound was inflicted from a distance of from one inch to a maximum of three inches away.

3. Senator Kennedy had two contact gunshot wounds under his right armpit which were inflicted from less than six inches away.

Despite the fact that defendant ROBERT A. HOUGHTON in his book referred to "Special Unit Senator" as "the longest, largest and most expensive criminal

investigation ever undertaken by the Los Angeles Police Department, possibly the most extensive investigation ever conducted by any local law enforcement agency," nevertheless, the defendant EVELLE J. YOUNGER, through his deputy district attorneys, intentionally and knowingly suppressed the evidence hereinabove referred to from the People of the State of California by asking only generalities of DR. THOMAS T. NOGUCHI, and not specifics, at the trial of Sirhan Bishara Sirhan and, by the suppression of these facts and this evidence from the People of this State by the defendants, and each of them, the plaintiff and other citizens and residents of the State of California were prohibited from being fully informed and were told only what said defendants decided was good for them to know.

X

Plaintiff is informed and believes, and therefore alleges, that defendants are in the possession of many other facts which disprove the "lone assassin" theory put forth by the defendants at the trial of People vs. Sirhan, but that defendants have repressed these facts from the People of the State of California.

XI

The repression of the facts and evidence set forth herein, but not limited to that set forth herein, is contrary to the policy of the State of California as expressed in Government Code #54950, and is a violation of the public trust.

XII

The true names or capacities, whether individual, corporate, associate or otherwise, of defendants named herein as DOES ONE through FIFTY, inclusive, are unknown to plaintiff, who therefore sues said defendants by such fictitious names, and plaintiff will amend this complaint to show their names and capacities when same have been ascertained.

WHEREFORE, plaintiff, on behalf of himself and all other citizens and residents of the State of California, prays for judgment as follows:

1. That defendants, and each of them, be enjoined from determining what is good for the people to know and what is not good for them to know, and be ordered to disclose and make public all of the facts and evidence revealed by their investigation into the murder of Senator Robert F. Kennedy.

2. That defendant ROBERT A. HOUGHTON, DOE ONE, DOE TWO, DOE THREE and DOE FOUR be enjoined and restrained from further publication, distribution or sale of that book entitled "Special Unit Senator" without revealing and disclosing all of the facts and evidence contained in the investigation headed by ROBERT A. HOUGHTON into the murder of Senator Robert F. Kennedy.

3. That defendants, and each of them, be ordered to fully and fairly report to the People of this State as to the advisability of recommending the establishment of a special federal investigating agency to fully, fairly, dispassionately, openly and diligently investigate and report on the assassinations of federal officials, elected representatives and persons of national prominence to resolve all issues and questions, and help prevent future tragedies.

4. For such other and further relief as to the Court may seem just.

GODFREY ISAAC  
Attorney for Plaintiff  
THEODORE CHARACH

# EALLY KILLED RFK?

## New evidence that Sirhan missed Bobby

IVAN DRYER

Thursday, June 4, Attorney Godfrey Isaac filed a complaint against the Los Angeles Police Department and the District Attorney's office on behalf of his client, Theodore Charach.

The complaint, for disclosure of information under the Brown Act (Gov. Code 54950), charges defendants Edward M. Davis (then Deputy Chief of Police), District Attorney Evelle J. Younger, and Robert A. Houghton (then Chief of Detectives) with "deliberately, intentionally, and knowingly" suppressing "fact and evidence" relating to the assassination of Senator Robert F. Kennedy, June 5, 1968.

At a news conference held last Thursday morning Isaac and Charach referred to the above mentioned facts and evidence which their complaint alleges to have been suppressed, as follows:

A. An employee of KNXT, Donald Schulman, positioned behind Kennedy, saw a security guard, also behind Kennedy, fire his hand gun and saw Kennedy hit by three bullets. Schulman was never called by Defendant Younger to testify.

B. The Ambassador Hotel maitre d', Herb Ueker, grabbed Sirhan after the second shot fired by Sirhan, subdued him with help from Rafer Johnson and Roosevelt Grier, then saw a security guard holding a gun in his hand. This evidence was not presented to the Grand Jury or at Sirhan's trial.

C. Contrary to Defendant Houghton's declaration in his book, *Special Unit Senator*, that no right-wingers could have been present at the scene, a supporter of George Wallace who has expressed (on tape) his disdain for the Kennedys, and especially Robert because of his identification with Blacks, was present in the person of Thane Eugene Caesar. Caesar was a part-time security guard, hired through a guard service by the Ambassador Hotel.

D. Caesar was walking with Kennedy and Ueker through the kitchen when Sirhan started shooting, at which time Caesar admits drawing his gun and being in a position behind and below and in close proximity to the senator.

E. The autopsy of Senator Kennedy, performed by coroner Thomas Noguchi, revealed that Kennedy died from a gunshot wound received from the rear, behind the right ear, with an upward trajectory. Further, the autopsy shows that Kennedy sustained two contact gunshot wounds under his right armpit. None of the three shots was fired from a distance greater than six inches, and the fatal wound was inflicted from only one to three inches behind Senator Kennedy's head. Defendant Younger's deputies asked only general questions of Noguchi at Sir-

han's trial, thus the specific number and direction of the wounds was never established for the jury and the people. Sirhan, incidentally, was said by witnesses to be standing four to six feet in front of the senator.

This Monday morning, June 8, Charach and Isaac announced on Channel 9 that they were withdrawing the complaint so that the media and the defendants would have an opportunity to assess all of Charach's findings, which, he says, he will release to them with the proviso that it be reviewed fairly and impartially.

Godfrey Isaac, you will remember, successfully defended Noguchi against the witchhunt last year in which the county tried to remove Noguchi from office with a barrage of incredible charges. Isaac said he became interested in this case when the county decided to drop all charges against Noguchi after he, Isaac, indicated he would introduce evidence relating to the Kennedy autopsy (Deputy County Council Martin Weeks at that time stated that the introduction of such evidence would cause "international repercussions").

Thus, Isaac was naturally receptive to the findings of Theodore Charach, a former TV newscaster, who was covering the Kennedy campaign for Continental News Service; he was in the kitchen, and is an official witness in the case. Charach has been for two years privately investigating inconsistencies he discovered by virtue of his being on the scene and in interviews with other witnesses and individuals connected with the case which he has taped and is releasing in full. He also will release additional evidence including that of yet a third gun firing in that kitchen and photographs damaging to the official version of the assassination.

At Thursday's conference he mentioned other photos he alleges were taken of the shooting itself by a student who was chased by a security guard then surrounded in front of the hotel by six policemen with drawn guns. His camera and its contents were confiscated. The camera was returned, but all the film was not, according to Mr. Charach. Needless to say, those pictures were never published.

Neither has there been much publishing about Thursday's news conference and its import in local newspapers and other media. Only non-network TV stations, notably Channel 9, carried the story Thursday. The networks waited until Friday, for whatever reasons, and the papers were conspicuous for their loud silence. One reporter, visibly stunned by the contents of the news conference, had her story withheld by her paper.

(Please turn to page 6)



ED. Photo by Andy Kent

## ack demonstrators

of the stadium about 100 demonstrators

bably the first one many of them had ever seen.

h a statement that and parade affords unity to praise our Navy and Marine ROTC cadet activities. Before the wish his speech, began chanting "CEE" and "Stop throughout the after ROTC chants rang stadium. Tension be the audience began demonstration, pro-

Very early in the afternoon the Star Spangled Banner was played. While the pro-ROTC audience rose in solemnity, the demonstrators remained seated. One demonstrator, Henry Fernandez, found himself in a precarious position when he remained seated; he was sitting in the first row with pro-ROTC people around him. When the woman standing next to Henry noticed that he was sitting down, she began flailing him with a rolled-up newspaper. Another wo-

(Please turn to page 14)

## Press now on trial

R MacDOUGALL

ications (including the Santa Monica Evening Outlook) without the printing itself being punishable under the criminal laws of the State of California or the United States.

The defendants in the case are charged with receiving stolen property, a violation of Penal Code 496. The courts have hitherto interpreted this Code as having been written to prevent a thief from marketing his loot, not for use as an infringement upon the First Amendment rights of a newspaper. In this case, however, the supposedly stolen property which was allegedly knowingly received as stolen property consists of two unclassified documents of no commercial value.

The first document is allegedly a Xeroxed copy of a report of an investigation by the Attorney General's office into crimes supposedly committed by campus cops

(Please turn to page 5)

ow taking place in 111, 513 Main St., is one of the most mpts by a State go- se entire history of alism to cancel the speech guaranteed the United States

the landmark case s Editor/Publisher mer Freep reporter um, and the Los Press Corporation. tories are Walter lbaum.

nce of the trial is ore has any branch n government tried per out of business icting a publisher, rter for receiving information that as, published by the ss and other pub-

Kennedy assassination

Security guard fired from behind RFK

(From page 1)

The defendants, however, have privately been more vocal in their editorializing to the plaintiff and his attorney. It might be interesting to learn the nature and extent of any communications on this matter between the defendants and the media, or whomever else it may concern.

Robert Kennedy's murder investigation was the longest and costliest criminal proceeding in Los Angeles history, but 4,818 interviews and over \$1 million in taxpayers' money evidently failed to come close to the truth. Therefore, in addition to the release of the whole truth about the RFK assassination, another object of the action filed by Charach is to create a permanent Federal Board of Inquiry, exclusive of existing agencies, for the full and impartial examination of all murders involving national political figures. Such a board, if it could be created, would hopefully be constructed along the lines of the President's Commission on Crime and Violence (whose recommendations were not followed), as opposed to the Warren Commission (whose findings were). In the interest of law and order it might be useful to have some formal means of implementing justice in previous political assassinations (the official "investigation" of none of which stands up to scrutiny). This might even serve to prevent future killings if the killers knew that their chances of getting away with it would be less.

STATEMENT TO THE PRESS

(The following statements were made by Theodore Charach, a freelance journalist, at a press conference last Thursday. Charach has spent the past two years studying the assassination of Senator Robert Kennedy)

Sirhan Bishara Sirhan did not—I repeat—did not succeed in his attempt to murder Senator Kennedy within minutes of his California Democratic primary victory in the 1968 presidential campaign. Sirhan tried and failed. In our earnest opinion, Sirhan...because of the unique circumstances of the case, is unaware even now that he did not fire the weapon that killed Senator Kennedy.

At fifteen minutes past midnight, there were two political extremists inside that kitchen pantry of the Ambassador Hotel on the fifth of June, 1968. At the moment of firing, Sirhan was situated in front of both Senator Kennedy and

the former Ambassador Maitre d', Mr. Karl Uecker.

Behind Senator Kennedy, at extremely close range, on the presidential candidate's rightside, was Thane Eugene Cesar, a private security man, he was neither working full-time on the staff of the Ambassador nor employed directly by Senator Kennedy's staff. Cesar was part of a small external security force brought into the hotel from the outside. Mr. Cesar is a far right extremist, a George Wallacite, who opposed both President John and Bobby Kennedy, the Kennedy family, the Democratic party and the political philosophical aims of presidential candidate Bobby Kennedy.

Our two year probe conclusively reveals that "Gene" Cesar—as he is commonly known—drew his own gun instantaneously with the gun of Sirhan popping in front of Karl Uecker; there was a significant pause after the second shot. Eye-witness Donald Schulman, formerly affiliated with KNXT news in Hollywood, California—the Columbia Broadcasting System—witnessed this double shooting. Former Deputy District Attorney, David Flynn, informed the jury in the Sirhan trial, that the first bullet probably killed Senator Kennedy. The first bullet, in our opinion probably grazed Senator Kennedy. The second bullet, after the short pause, between the first and second shot, our research, concludes, passed harmlessly through the right shoulder pad of Bobby Kennedy's suit striking Paul Schrade, west coast director of the United Automobile workers, who fell to the floor with a head injury.

The next three bullets originated from the rear—from behind Senator Kennedy. The directions, according to our tapes and documentations last year with Dr. Thomas T. Noguchi, the Chief Los Angeles County Medical Examiner and Coroner, confirmed that the wound path of three bullets not only emanated from back to front, but in a conspicuous upward direction.

Of immense significance to this historic case is the fact, revealed by Dr. Noguchi, that the fatal rear bullet—behind Senator Kennedy's right ear and mastoid (the head wound)—scattered bullet fragments and left deep gun powder burns. The fragmentations were lost within the presidential candidate's brain tissue. Eye-witness Donald Schulman at the time saw a security guard, at close proximity to Senator Kennedy, draw his gun, and fire his gun. He reported to us

at the time—my own independent news service, telecommunication augmented by Continental News Recorders, directed by Jeff Brent that Senator Kennedy had been three times.

Mr. Schulman was certainly of history's most important witness inside that kitchen pantry. Yet District Attorney Younger in his final public report to American people in this case in May, 1969—does not even mention Schulman as a prime witness among the 199 witnesses, (including self) who were not called to test



Attorney Godfrey Isaac (left) a journalist, at a press conference that Sirhan B. Sirhan did not kill

To this day, Mr. Schulman has never even had an in-depth interview by the LAPD in an extraordinary case involving the death of a United States Senator. District Attorney Younger, supported by Chief Horton, informed us all the witnesses were identified inside the Ambassador kitchen. In interviews and interviews—almost 5,000 people were interviewed. Why? Not the Los Angeles Police Department acknowledge the fact that my colleague, Jeff Brent, taped actualities inside that kitchen pantry, over the actual sound and of the second Kennedy assassination.

It was these tapes which aroused my professional curiosity and journalistic interest and enabled me to reach the heart-breaking conclusions that we are revealing tomorrow. The Don Schulman interview was recorded on the spot inside the Ambassador Hotel, ten minutes after the assassination.

It is our sincere belief, after 24 months of continual investigation and probing—with all the witnesses—that the American people have been deceived, duped and a fraud has been perpetrated

A diagram area containing a key for symbols used in the text: a circle for Senator Kennedy, an X for Thane Cesar, a square for Karl Uecker, a triangle for Don Schulman, a diamond for Ted Charach, and a horizontal line for Sirhan.

# 1 fired from behind RFK

former Ambassador Maitre d', Karl Uecker.

Behind Senator Kennedy, at the very close range, on the presidential candidate's right side, Thane Eugene Cesar, a private security man, he was neither full-time on the staff of Ambassador nor employed directly by Senator Kennedy's staff. He was part of a small external security force brought into the hotel from the outside. Mr. Cesar, far right extremist, a George Jacksonite, who opposed both President John and Bobby Kennedy, the Kennedy family, the Democratic Party and the political philosophical views of presidential candidate Bobby Kennedy.

For two years he concluded conclusively that "Gene" Cesar—as he is commonly known—drew his own conclusions simultaneously with the gun when popping in front of Karl Uecker; there was a significant pause after the second shot. Eye-witness Donald Schulman, formerly affiliated with KNXT news in Hollywood, California—the Coia Broadcasting System—witnessed this double shooting. For Deputy District Attorney, Edward Flynn, informed the jury in the Sirhan trial, that the first bullet probably killed Senator Kennedy. The first bullet, in our opinion, probably grazed Senator Kennedy. The second bullet, after a short pause, between the first and second shot, our research indicates, passed harmlessly through the right shoulder pad of Bobby Kennedy's suit striking Paul Schuster, west coast director of the United Automobile workers, who fell to the floor with a head injury. The next three bullets originated from the rear— from behind Senator Kennedy. The directions, according to our tapes and documents, last year with Dr. Thomas Noguchi, the Chief Los Angeles County Medical Examiner and Coroner, confirmed that the wound of three bullets not only entered from back to front, but also conspicuous upward direction. The immense significance to this case is the fact, revealed by Dr. Noguchi, that the fatal rear wound— behind Senator Kennedy's ear and mastoid (the head bone)—scattered bullet fragments left deep gun powder burn marks. The fragmentations were lost with the presidential candidate's tissue. Eye-witness Donald Schulman at the time saw a security guard, at close proximity to Bobby Kennedy, draw his gun, and fire his gun. He reported to us

at the time— my own independent news service, telecommunications, augmented by Continental News Recorders, directed by Jeff Brent—that Senator Kennedy had been hit three times.

Mr. Schulman was certainly one of history's most important eye-witnesses inside that kitchen pantry. Yet District Attorney Younger—in his final public report to the American people in this case, in May, 1969— does not even list Schulman as a prime witness among the 199 witnesses, (including myself) who were not called to testify.



Attorney Godfrey Isaac (left) and his client, Theodore Charach, a free-lance journalist, at a press conference last Thursday, during which they announced that Sirhan B. Sirhan did not kill the late Sen. Robert Kennedy.

To this day, Mr. Schulman has never even had an in-depth interview by the LAPD in an extraordinary case involving the death of a United States Senator. District Attorney Younger, supported by Chief Houghton, informed us all the witnesses were identified inside the Ambassador kitchen. In interviews and re-interviews— almost 5,000 persons were interviewed. Why? Nor does the Los Angeles Police Department acknowledge the fact that my news colleague, Jeff Brent, taped voice actualities inside that kitchen pantry, over the actual sound and fury of the second Kennedy assassination.

It was these tapes which aroused my professional curiosity and journalistic interest and enabled me to reach the heart-breaking conclusions that we are revealing this morning. The Don Schulman interview was recorded on the spot inside the Ambassador Hotel, only ten minutes after the assassination.

It is our sincere belief, after 24 months of continual investigation and probing— with all the key witnesses— that the American people have been deceived, duped, and a fraud has been perpetrated

upon us by those law enforcement agencies charged with the responsibilities in this matter. Let us not forget that in 1968 we were robbed of a possible choice at the ballot box, an opportunity to vote for or against a potential presidential candidate. The Houghton Report is a conglomeration of official falsehood, distortions, half-truths, discrepancies and suppressed information. The Los Angeles Police Department has been derelict in its duties and performances in the service of the people. An anxious world depends on the integrity, honor and justice of this nation.

The findings and evidence, new discoveries in this sensitive case, demonstrate gross negligence, incompetence and suppression of vital evidence. In some cases, great psychological pressure and intimidation was utilized by members

of the assassination syndrome— and prevent re-occurring slaughter of our most sensitive, dedicated, moral, spiritual and political leaders.

I congratulate Dr. Noguchi who, in face of an unprecedented assault on his character, integrity and medical professionalism, granted our probe the complete disclosures of the Robert F. Kennedy autopsy during his ouster in 1969. I am deeply indebted to our attorney, Mr. Godfrey Isaac, in his untiring efforts in behalf of this entire probe, for his unselfish dedication throughout the Noguchi hearings, the repudiation of those false and wild charges, and Mr. Isaac's concerned efforts and loyalty to the cause of truth, with justice.

We are the witnesses, and we will not remain silent, lest history judge us with the guilty. A disillusioned society requires that we do care— especially the youth, the blacks, the poor, the disenfranchised who gave everything they possibly could give in Senator Kennedy's campaign for change and reconciliation and an end to this mindless menace of senseless killings. To the countless witnesses who gave us their valuable time, their testimony, their evidence— volunteering freely this information so that the entire truth is exposed in this national tragedy— I personally extend my gratitude, and thanks. In this spirit we can still arouse the conscience of the American people— for change and for truth.

I especially hope the many witnesses who have been afraid to come forth—who have been intimidated, who have something more, and truthful, to add, to this overall case...to co-operate with us, wholeheartedly co-operate for truth and justice. I know, Mr. Isaac joins me in extending an open door in this continual search for all the facts. His Beverly Hills office invites your calls. The tapes you are hearing today, are brief extracts, copies from my original tapes and audio/visual documentation in the Robert Kennedy probe.

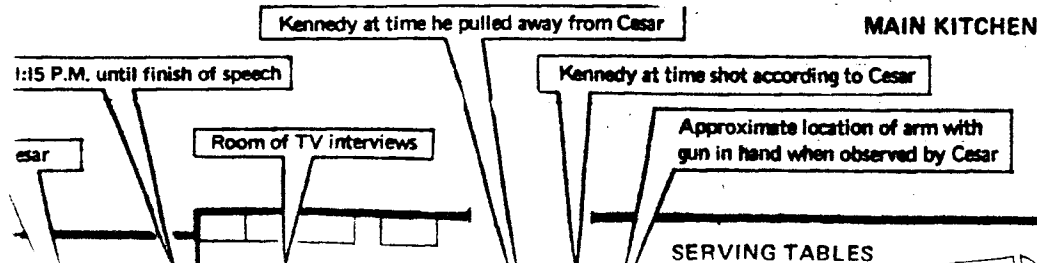
Mr. Karl Uecker has a brief statement before questions at this time, because this is a legal matter, a case for the court of law, so he will rest his testimony with our tapes, films, sound recordings and other relevant matter.

Let us join together in this spirit of concern and enlightenment and change— as Bobby Kennedy cried to every American, those who loved him and those who hated him— on the critical issues of our times. In view of the outrageous cover-up and falsehood in the Houghton Report and the Sirhan trial, we must now ask, as Bobby did, "Why did we permit it to happen? We must ask why, and you and I must ask our consciences..."

or Kennedy  
: Cesar  
Jecker  
chulman  
harach

## KEY

- ..... Kennedy's movements from podium
- Kennedy's intended path to stairway
- Kennedy's originally scheduled path to stairway





(L.A. Herald-Examiner)  
May 23, 1969

FLOYD B. NELSON  
The Sirhan trial is over. The audience gladiators have retired from the circus arena. The jurors have deliberated and have found for reality rather than the psychotic myth. At least they found for as much of the reality as they were permitted to see. It is a credit to these jurors that they found Sirhan guilty of murder with premeditation and malice aforethought. It will prove to be the State's shame that Sirhan was allowed to stand alone in his trial.

The Kennedy Assassination Truth Committee had evidence that at least ten bullets were fired from Sirhan's eight-shot revolver. Incredible? Not since Dallas: But, since it is impossible to fire ten bullets from an eight-shot revolver—if more than eight bullets were found there had to be another weapon in action.

John A. Clemente and Lillian Castellano, members of the Kennedy Assassination Truth Committee, have photographic evidence that at least ten bullets were found. Mr. Clemente's son, John R. Clemente, (presently in Europe), accompanied by John M. Shirley, visited the Ambassador Hotel on June 6, 1968. In the pantry area of the Embassy Room kitchen John R. Clemente took a number of photographs.

One photograph shows the center divider of the two padded swinging doors through which Mr. Kennedy and his party had entered the service area after his speech. In the facing of the divider are two bullet holes, circled and marked by the police with numbers and letters. John Shirley stated the holes were located between waist-high and eye level and he is six feet tall.

In another picture, a wire service photo found by Lillian Castellano, a police technician is stated to be inspecting a bullet hole discovered in the lower portion of the west doorframe of the door opening off the back of the stage into the corridor leading to the pantry. The caption states that the bullet is still in the wood.

Between the stage door and the pantry doors there is a short ramp which elevates the corridor floor level by approximately eighteen inches. The position of the two bullets in the center divider of the pantry doors and the one bullet in the stage door frame form a line of sight pattern on a vertical plane of from six to eight inches in diameter.

A member of the Kennedy Assassination Truth Committee told me he had spoken with Assistant District Attorney John E. Howard about the bullets evidenced by the Clemente and wire service photographs. Mr. Howard told him there were no other bullets involved. The member insisted that we have a photo showing police markings circled around two bullet holes and another photo with a caption which states there is a bullet still in the wood.

Mr. Howard shrugged it off. He stated these were not bullet holes but dents caused by kitchen carts. He said the police had circled every hole in the pantry as a matter of course.

John Shirley, when questioned on this point, said that the only circled holes that he and John R. Clemente had seen in the pantry were the ones in the photographs. In his original signed statement of authentication for the photographs, Mr. Shirley stated:

I remember a manager pointing out these particular marked bullet holes to another person, who appeared to be a press photographer... It appeared that an attempt had been made to dig the bullets out from the surface. The center divider was loose and it appeared to have been removed from the framework so that the bullets might be extracted from behind. It was then replaced but not firmly affixed." Mr. Shirley said further, "It also appeared to me that there was evidence that another bullet had hit one of the padded swinging doors."

Bob Ferris, a reporter for CBS Radio KXX at the time of the assassination, broadcast a description of his walk through the Ambassador's Embassy Room pantry area on Saturday, June 8, 1968. In that broadcast, he had discussed the bullet holes he saw there. Mr. Ferris, when interviewed and questioned, said that the only CIRCLED bullet holes were the ones in the center divider but he had seen three other holes which appeared to him to be bullet holes, which had NOT been circled by the police. He said he is a pistol enthusiast—does target practice on a pistol range and is quite familiar with the signs which indicate bullet impact. He also stated that there was no padding on the pantry doors on Saturday, June 8, 1968.

Therefore, it would seem that Mr. Howard's story—that all the holes in the pantry were circled as a matter of course—will not check out. It also appears evident that the padding on the doors was removed between Thursday morning, June 6, and Saturday morning, June 8, 1968.

Stephen Jaffe, a free lance reporter, related to members of the Truth Committee that the District Attorney's office had told him they had found bullet fragments in the pantry area.

The police may have found fragments elsewhere in the pantry area but I do not believe the three bullet holes can be written off as fragments. An impact pattern of small diameter and in a straight line from the point of origin does not indicate deflection to me. The line of sight from the positions indicated by the pictures—when projected into the pantry—triangulates almost exactly on the point where Sirhan was positioned by witnesses. Since all the eight bullets Sirhan fired were accounted for except the one which the police claim was lost, we must consider the possibility that the three bullets in the photos are bullets the police have not cared to discuss.

Art Nevin, KHJ radio newsmen, asked the chief of the special police detail, Robert Houghton, about the extra bullets in the pantry. Houghton told him that one went off the ceiling—one went off the floor—and one was lost—.

Mrs. Elizabeth Evans, in an interview, said that the police had told her that the bullet which struck her in the forehead and lodged over her right eye had ricocheted off the ceiling.

Ira Goldstein, in an interview said that the police had told him that the bullet which went through the back of the leg of his pants without hitting him had ricocheted off the floor—before lodging in Irwin Stroll's lower left leg. Another bullet then struck Ira Goldstein and lodged in his left thigh.

was and... in the trial, it had five... holes. (LAF-25/59) One bullet is supposed to have come from front to back through the right shoulder padding without wounding Kennedy. The police say this bullet then hit Paul Schrade in the head. The source for this statement is Al Winman, KABC-TV newsmen and John Douglas, Herald Examiner staff writer. That bullet would account for one entry and one exit hole in the coat. One more entry hole was located at the back of the right armpit and was caused by the bullet which was recovered near the sixth cervical vertebra in the back of Kennedy's neck. The third entry hole was located at the back of the right armpit, very close to the other one, and the exit hole was located in the right of the front shoulder—in the region of the right lapel. Dr. Thomas T. Noguchi, Los Angeles County Coroner, testified to the Grand Jury on June 7, 1968, that this bullet traversed Kennedy's body "from right to left direction, and upward, and from BACK TO FRONT direction." (p19) This was never reported by any of the news media. Noguchi also testified that the wound track could not be traced straight without the Senator's right arm being extended forward. (p21)

KARL UECKER: "I took his hand again, and while I was pulling him (Sen. Kennedy)... something rushed on my right side... I heard the first shot and the second shot right after that, and Mr. Kennedy fell out of my hand. I lost his hand." (GJT-p143)

MARTIN PATRUSKY: "...he (Karl Uecker) was pulling Kennedy through the kitchen at the time." (KABC-TV-6/5/68)

This bullet must be the one the police say was lost. If it had hit a wall, the back to front movement would have placed the bullet in the north pantry wall. This is the wall separating the pantry from the kitchen. MARTIN PATRUSKY: "I think one of the shots might of fired off the kitchen wall." (KABC-TV-6/5/68)

The question is—from where did this bullet originate? Certainly not from Sirhan's weapon—the direction was wrong. Do we have another single assassin who can magically fire from two directions at the same time? Nonsense!

Significantly, Dr. Noguchi was not allowed to testify regarding the back to front wound at the Sirhan trial. First, he testified regarding the fatal head wound—then he testified regarding the bullet in the back of the neck—then—Noguchi's testimony was cut short by Judge Walker, who acceded to Cooper's request that some of the 'gory detail' be omitted. He agreed with the defense lawyer that a detailed account of the post mortem 'is not necessary.' (LAHE-2/27/69)

So, since Dr. Noguchi's Grand Jury testimony regarding the direction of the wound was not reported by the press or any other news media, the public knows nothing about it. Once again, successfully, the people have been protected against themselves and any bad thoughts they might have about a conspiracy.

Another interesting question still unanswered is the question of powder burns on the back of Kennedy's right ear. Dr. Noguchi testified at the Sirhan trial that the muzzle of the weapon could not have been more than one inch away. (LAHE-2/27/69) Yet, not one Grand Jury witness ever said that Sirhan's weapon was closer than three feet to Ken-

...they were... Kennedy, you put the gun to his head, about an inch away... eventually he died?" Sirhan answered; "I was told to do this, sir." (LAHE-2/6/69) Mr. Cooper said it—not Sirhan.

As we learned from the police interrogation tapes, when the police first questioned Sirhan, they asked him how long he thought could keep them from finding who 'John Doe' was, Sirhan responded, "... it is a challenge for you, sir." They asked him again, His answer: "It's a mystery, sir!" During the trial there was some comment on Sirhan's smiles and laughter when circumstances did not warrant this emotion. A phenomenon which psychology terms 'inappropriate response'. I suggest his smiles may have been stimulated by a warm feeling of pleasure whenever he thought of the enormous swindle he had played on the American People. He had participated in the elimination of a probable President and possibly had saved his friends in the process. Something to smile about? Yes, Sir. "It's a mystery, sir!" It certainly is. Address your thanks for this free mystery to District Attorney Younger's office.

To know there are too many bullets, one only has to count them. Just count the actual bullets—in the places where they were found—not the wounds, nor the bullet holes in the clothing. Just the bullets.

ONE recovered (in fragments) from Kennedy's head. (Good Samaritan)

CNE recovered from the back of Kennedy's neck. (Good Samaritan)

ONE recovered (in fragments) from Paul Schrade's head (Kaiser)

ONE recovered (in pieces) from Elizabeth Evan's forehead. (Huntington)

ONE recovered from left side of abdomen of William Weisel. (Kaiser)

ONE recovered from left thigh of Ira Goldstein. (Encino)

ONE recovered from lower left leg of Irwin Stroll. (Midway)

TWO recovered from center divider, pantry doors. (Clemente photograph)

ONE recovered from doorframe of door back of stage. (Wire Service photo)

TEN BULLETS from an eight-shot revolver.

Remember, the police have all recovered bullets in their possession. They can spread them out on a table and count them. This means that the police have not told us the truth—the District Attorney has not told us the truth—the news media have not reported the truth—and Dr. Noguchi is being discredited and destroyed because he tried to tell us the truth. It is a very frightening thought. What can we do? Where can we go with this information? Who is in charge? Who is responsible to the people?

Kennedy Assassination Truth Committee  
P.O. Box 24267  
L.A., Calif. 90024

C

FILE-L.P.  
FILE-L.P.

September 28, 1970  
RECEIVED

OCT 19 1970

President Nixon,

CD CU

I've recently become deeply disturbed by an article I read in the magazine, "Computers and Automation," which rather conclusively revealed the truth surrounding the assassination of President John F. Kennedy and the subsequent covering up of the facts by the United States Government. The article demonstrates, by use of computer analysis, that President Kennedy was, indeed, killed by a conspiracy of men and that certain high government officials knew beforehand of the plot and did nothing to stop it.

As a citizen in a free and open society, I ask for the truth. Was a government agency involved in this plot? Why has all the material evidence which proves the Warren Commission Report to be a farce been locked up? Why was Kennedy killed? These questions are foremost on my mind. If the truth is so evil as to present a threat that could seriously hurt the United States at home and abroad, then I can understand. Yet I find it hard to accept the injury that Kennedy's assassination has already inflicted on the history of the United States. As President, you have the power to reveal the truth, yet your administration remains silent-- why? Without sufficient answers, one can assume almost anything.

129-11  
DEPARTMENT OF  
Respectfully yours,  
[Redacted Signature]  
CRIMINAL-GEN. CRIME SEC.