

JFK

62-109060

SECTION 194

COPY 8

FBI

Date: 6/15/77

Transmit the following in \_\_\_\_\_  
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL \_\_\_\_\_  
(Precedence)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)  
FROM: SAC, EL PASO (89-52) (RUC)  
SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF  
PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY  
NOVEMBER 22, 1963,  
DALLAS, TEXAS

Re DL airtel to Bureau, 6/9/77, (with LHM containing information from [redacted]); SD airtel to Bureau, 5/12/77, (enclosing LHM regarding information from [redacted]).

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are the original and four copies of an LHM dated and captioned as above, concerning inquiries made in El Paso, Texas, regarding FRED COLEMAN.

For the information of the Bureau, during a review of the LHMs referenced above, a slight similarity was noted in that [redacted] mentioned a Mexican male named [redacted] in the Juarez, Mexico area, and [redacted] mentioned a Mexican Federal General named [redacted]. It is not felt that there is any connection between the two, however, since El Paso is not in possession of Oklahoma City airtel to Dallas dated 5/16/77, (contained as a reference on Dallas airtel to the Bureau, dated 6/9/77), evaluation of the similarity in names is being left to the Bureau.

The enclosed LHM contains the results of several inquiries made by the El Paso Division regarding [redacted]

- 3 - Bureau (Encs. 5) ENCLOSURE
  - 2 - Dallas (89-43)
  - 1 - El Paso
- WAC:pmg  
(6)

1- AAG, Criminal Division  
1- Conspicuous Activity Unit  
0-70 (G) 6/21/77  
EEH /dhp

11 JUN 17 1977

7779

Approved: \_\_\_\_\_ Sent \_\_\_\_\_ M Per \_\_\_\_\_  
Special Agent in Charge

37 JUN 24 1977

EP 89-52

Since El Paso is not fully aware of the circumstances surrounding interview of [REDACTED] and is not in receipt of all correspondence concerning [REDACTED] no further investigation of [REDACTED] is being undertaken by the El Paso Division, UACB.





UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

El Paso, Texas  
June 15, 1977

Assassination of  
President John F. Kennedy  
November 22, 1963,  
Dallas, Texas

This memorandum reflects the results of inquiries made in the area of El Paso, Texas, concerning [redacted]. Reference is made to a letterhead memorandum captioned as above from the Federal Bureau of Investigation at Dallas, Texas, dated June 9, 1977.

The records of the El Paso, Texas, Office of the FBI do not reflect any identifiable information concerning [redacted], [redacted], or (first name unknown) Gonzales.

A review of the 1962, 1963, and 1964 editions of the El Paso City Directory, reflect that one [redacted] resided in El Paso, Texas, and was employed as [redacted] Enco Service.

A review of the 1961 El Paso City Directory reflected that a [redacted] resided in El Paso, Texas, and was a representative of the telephone company.

On June 14, 1977, Mr. [redacted], Chief, Federal Aviation Administration, El Paso International Airport, El Paso, Texas, advised that until approximately five years ago, the Sunland Park airport in Sunland Park, New Mexico, (adjacent to the El Paso city limits), was known as the Cristo Rey Airport. He further advised that there was a Cristo Rey Air Taxi Service in the El Paso area, but operated out of the Cristo Rey, (now Sunland Park), airport. This air taxi service was owned and operated by a Mr. [redacted] who was arrested in Las Cruces, New Mexico, for hauling marijuana. As a result of this, the Federal Aviation Administration closed the Cristo Rey Air Taxi Service.

Mr. [redacted] supra, advised that he never heard of a Crystal Ray airport, and he surmised that this was merely a misspelling of Cristo Rey. Mr. [redacted] stated that he

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.



ENCLOSURE

62-107163-777

Assassination of  
President John F. Kennedy  
November 22, 1963  
Dallas, Texas

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never heard of [REDACTED]

On June 14, 1977, Mr. [REDACTED] owner,  
Southwest Air Rangers, El Paso International Airport, advised  
that he never had any employee by the name of [REDACTED]  
nor did he know any pilots by that name.

Mr. [REDACTED] pointed out that there is another  
aviation company known as Southwest Aviation, that operates  
out of Las Cruces, New Mexico.

On June 14, 1977, Mr. [REDACTED] Intelligence  
Division, U. S. Border Patrol, El Paso, Texas, caused a search  
to be made of Border Patrol records and advised that he could  
locate no record for [REDACTED]

On June 14, 1977, Mr. [REDACTED], El Paso  
Intelligence Center, U. S. Drug Enforcement Administration,  
El Paso, Texas, caused a check to be made of DEA records  
and the DEA computer, with negative results, regarding  
Fred Coleman.

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO  
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FILE NO. 62-109060

SERIAL NO. 7781

PAGE NO. \_\_\_\_\_

NO. OF PAGES 3

SECTION NO.

194

DOJ

REFERRAL



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PAGE NO. \_\_\_\_\_

NO. OF PAGES 93

SECTION NO.

194

ILS

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SECTION NO.

194

DOJ

REFERRAL



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SERIAL NO. 7783

PAGE NO. \_\_\_\_\_

NO. OF PAGES 3

SECTION NO.

194

7783

REFERRAL

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

*File Copy*  
*6/20/77*

TO : Assistant Attorney General  
Criminal Division

DATE: June 20, 1977

FROM : Director, FBI

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT  
JOHN F. KENNEDY; 11/22/63  
DALLAS, TEXAS

Reference is made to \_\_\_\_\_ memorandum dated \_\_\_\_\_  
(your file \_\_\_\_\_).

There is enclosed one copy of the report of Special Agent \_\_\_\_\_  
dated \_\_\_\_\_ at \_\_\_\_\_.

A.  This covers the preliminary investigation and no further action concerning a full investigation will be taken by this Bureau unless the Department so directs.

B.  The investigation is continuing and you will be furnished copies of reports as they are received.

C.  The investigation requested by you has now been completed. Unless advised to the contrary no further inquiries will be made by this Bureau.

D.  Pursuant to instructions issued by the Department, no investigation will be conducted in this matter unless specifically directed by the Department.

E.  Please advise whether you desire any further investigation.

F.  This is submitted for your information and you will be advised of further developments.

G.  This is submitted for your information and no further investigation will be conducted unless specifically requested by the Department.

NOT RECORDED

H.  This covers the receipt of a complaint and no further action will be taken by this Bureau unless the Department so directs.

Enc. (1)

ENCLOSURE

97 JUN 22 1977

Charles Kelley

## Kennedy Assassination

My name is [REDACTED]  
I believe I have definate information  
into the Kennedy Assassination.

I believe I have run into the  
Assasins. The Assasins would be  
a run away Cuban Missile Crisis  
Spanish Priest whom I believe  
is the janitor of the building  
I live in [REDACTED]

The other member had business  
dealings with the Kennedy family  
he owns the building I live  
in. Tho known as many alias  
names in foreign countries his  
real name is [REDACTED]

His address is [REDACTED]

The address of the building I  
live in is [REDACTED]

The address of [REDACTED] is [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] lives in  
my building but around the corner



The instrument used was a large instrument which can be connected to old switch boards to make frequencies.

They may have intended to kill me and not the President of the United States back then.

I am a spy project which was thrown in the garbage can in 1948

I was arrested by that switch board in 1948 through sustaining a broken neck.

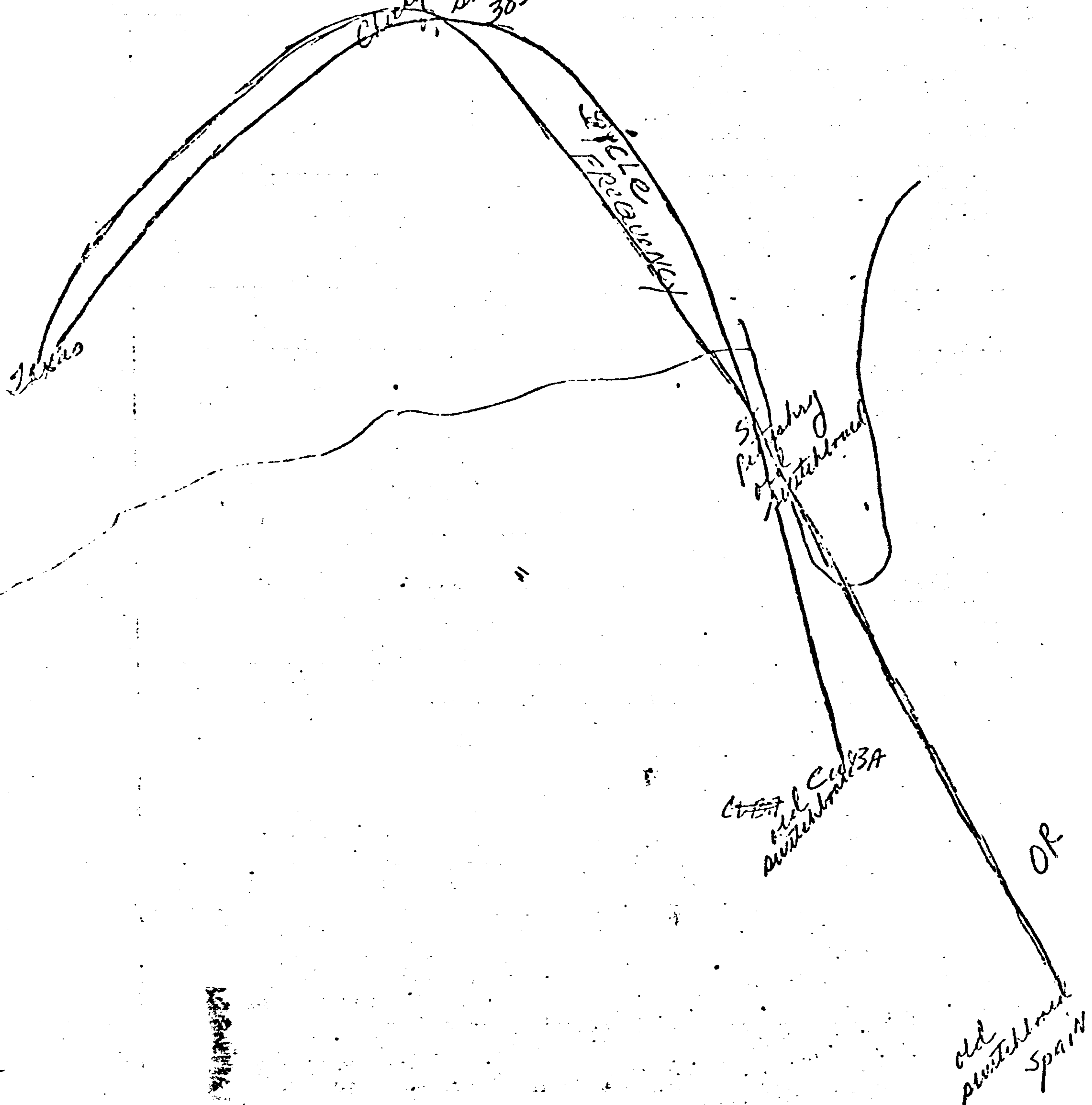
In the switchboard I am talking about I wound up in the position of the auxiliary (fake or jack) which is also reality. reality of everything going on in the city.

The switchboard is located at 3838 N. Broadway in the Chateau Hotel. It has another name.

The Daley Machine. It is used in many vice operations, such as getting people elected to Office

The actual assassination

Chicago  
old  
switchboard  
3838 N Broadway.



S. P. ...  
Philadelphia  
old  
switchboard


Old City  
Switchboard 3A

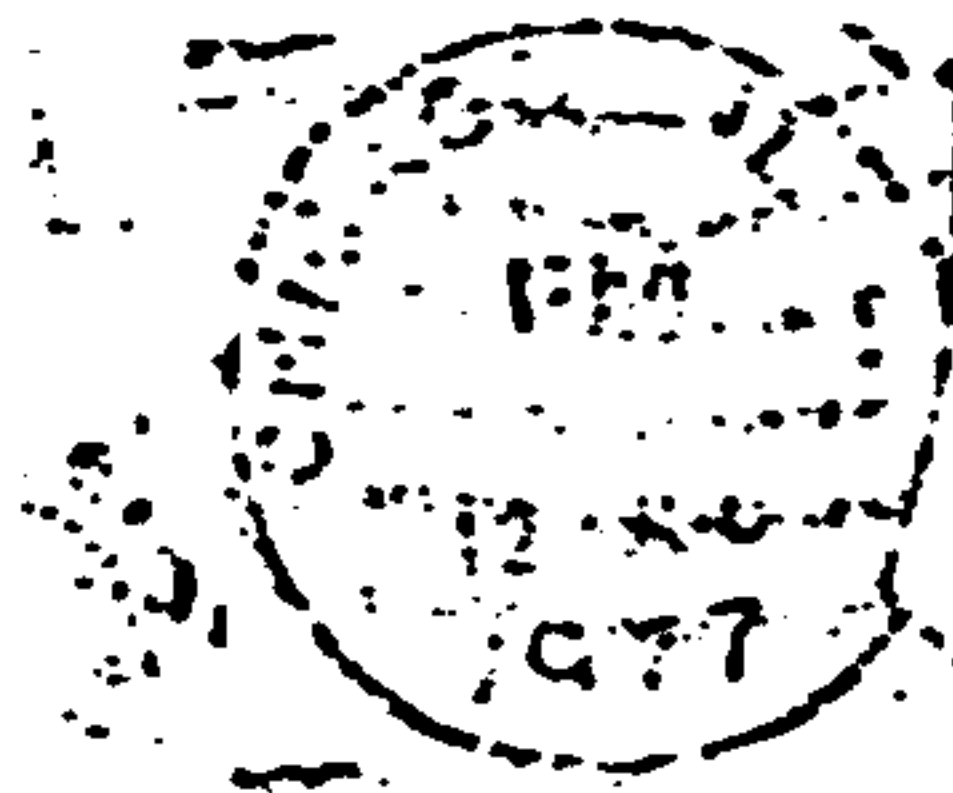
OR

old  
switchboard  
Spain

The side frequency is one of tragedy  
as you ~~see~~ may or may not have  
noticed in the Canary Islands plane  
crash. The plane made or flew in  
a side formation.

The knowledge of how to make the  
side frequency belongs to the  
Catholic Church. It is also used by  
police groups. Such as the California  
Police Dept.

  
Chicago 60618 Ill.



Clarence Kelley  
Director Federal Bureau of Investigation  
Department of Justice  
Constitution Ave & 10<sup>th</sup> St. NW.  
Washington 20530 D.C.



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194

IRS

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PAGE NO. \_\_\_\_\_  
NO. OF PAGES 14

SECTION NO.  
194

IRS

REFERRAL

[Redacted]

Gen. Jackson

5/14/77

CA

The President of the United States of America  
Mr. James Earl Ray  
The White House  
Washington D.C.

Dear Mr. Carter

I am enclosing three "book a letter"  
that I have collected, as they may be  
interesting to you.

Concerning Lee Harvey Oswald, I have  
never wondered if perhaps Ruby's photo  
had not been him. When I look at the  
pictures of him, he doesn't look like

DE-53

REC-1241

7786

JUL 1977

CORRECTION

62-10740

[Redacted]

97 JUL 21 1977



His friends considered his interest center—“They had a problem getting me to shut up about it,” Roffman says—but his parents were solidly behind him. “They decided what I was doing was worthwhile and productive,” he says, “and they thought there was no need to force me to go out and find summer jobs. Instead, I would get up early and go to work in my bedroom office.” This fall their patience was

## A senator prods a ‘house of cards’

Unlike other skeptics, U.S. Sen. Richard Schweiker of Pennsylvania has the power to dig out answers to some of his questions about the assassination. Recently appointed (with Colorado Democrat Gary Hart) to serve on a subcommittee investigating the role of the FBI and CIA in preparing the original Warren Report, Schweiker can subpoena both witnesses and classified documents. Already he has reached some conclusions.

Characterizing the Warren Report as a “house of cards,” the 49-year-old Republican maintains that “recent disclosures have devastated its credibility. We now have evidence that the FBI destroyed and suppressed evidence. And we have evidence that the FBI may have influenced witnesses to mislead the commission.”

A liberal and onetime dove on Vietnam, Schweiker served four terms in the House of Representatives before his election to the Senate in 1968. With his wife, a former “Miss Claire” of television’s *Romper Room*, and his three daughters and two sons, Schweiker barnstormed his state in an old school bus last year. He survived Watergate and won reelection. Now when he goes back home he wants to discuss the economy, “but all my con-

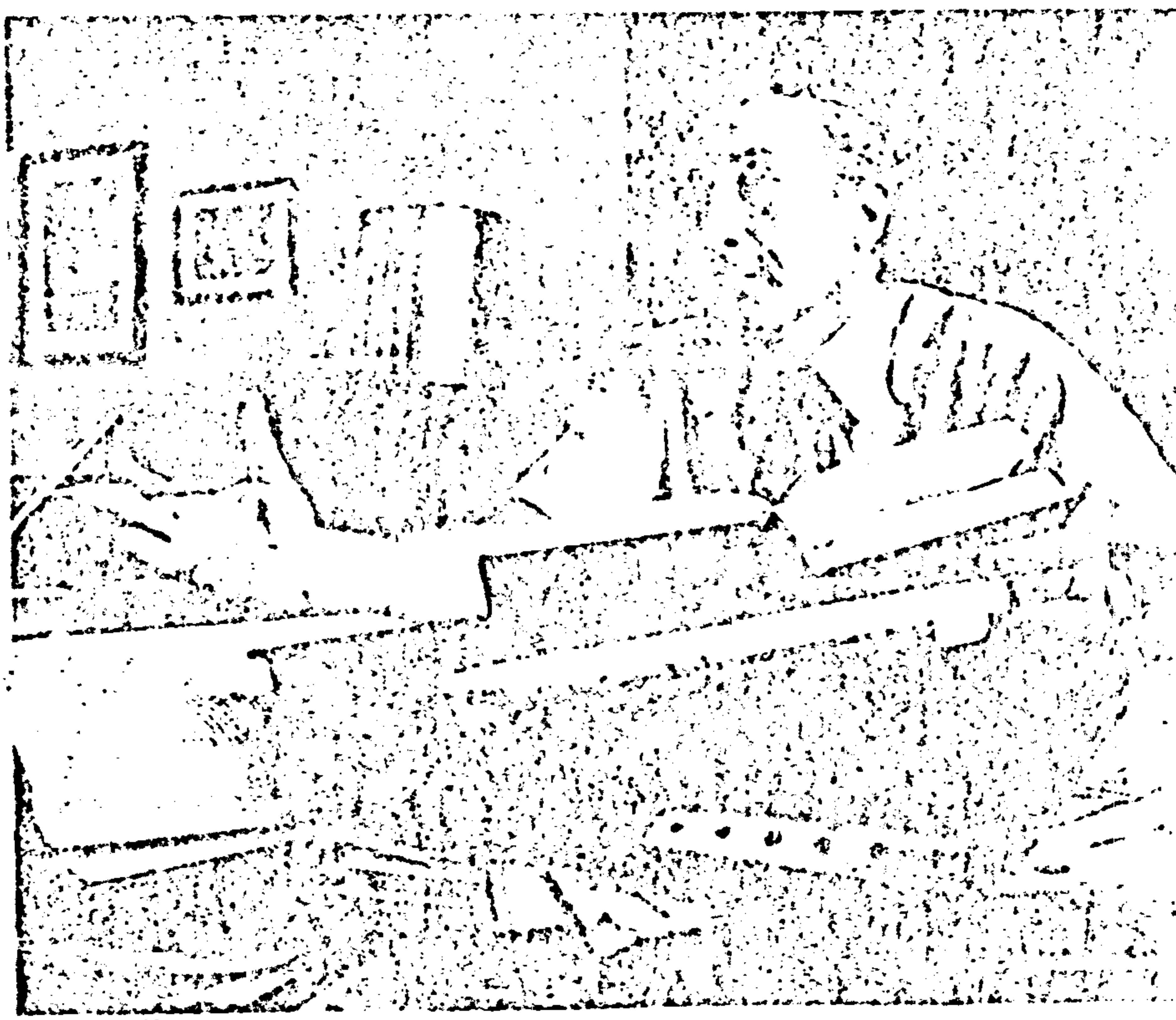
stituents want to talk about is this investigation.”

Schweiker, a member of Sen. Frank Church’s Select Committee on Intelligence Activities, had his interest kindled in the Kennedy assassination only six months ago. “When I sat in and heard the CIA admit they had made a deal with the Mafia to shoot Castro it put everything into a new frame of reference,” Schweiker says. He does not espouse any of the current assassination theories. “I don’t want to fall into that trap,” he explains. “There may be elements of truth in all of them.” But he is intrigued by Lee Oswald’s ill-defined link with the government. “I don’t know if it’s conspiracy or not,” he says, “but there was something going on between Oswald and the U.S. intelligence community. When he was thrown in jail in New Orleans [while picketing], he was allowed one phone call. Did he call his wife? No. He called the FBI.”

Why was Kennedy killed? “It might have been a Communist plot originating in Cuba or the USSR,” says Schweiker. “Maybe it was a right-wing conspiracy here in the U.S. Or perhaps it was anti-Castro Cubans. I don’t know the answers.” Schweiker shrugs. “It just gets stranger and stranger.”

rewarded with the publication of *Presumed Guilty*, a slimmed-down version of their son’s original doorstop first draft.

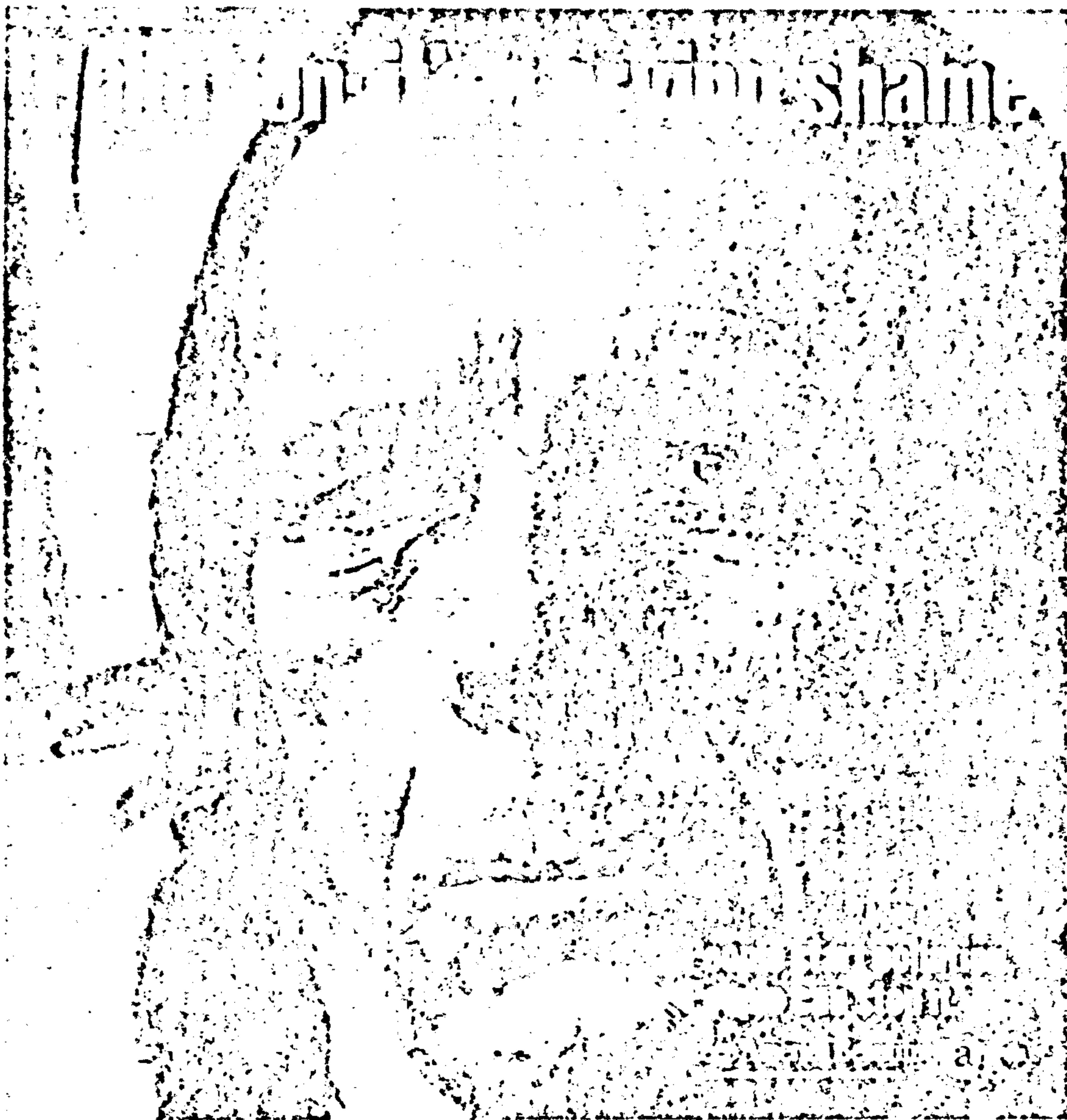
Although Roffman believes there was probably more than one gunman, he says little evidence exists which might help identify the killers. Most disturbing to him, he says, was his conclusion that the falseness of the Warren Report was too extensive to be accidental. “I’m a strong believer in the principle of government accountability,” says Roffman, now 22 and a University of Pennsylvania graduate studying law at the University of Florida. “I can’t think of anything more threatening than when the government lies about the murder of its leader.” □



CHARLES PHILLIPS



# AMERICA'S CONSCIENCE WHEN IT COMES TO POLLUTION IS IRON EYES CODY



Since 1971 Iron Eyes Cody has appeared on television shedding a tear over the spoiling of the American scene.

Iron Eyes and wife Bertha (below) examine a clay pot, part of the private Indian "museum" they keep in their basement.



In one version of the *Keep America Beautiful* television spot, a lone Indian paddles his canoe through a stream choked with rubbish, pulls it to shore and walks to a nearby highway just in time to have a bag full of garbage tossed from a passing car land at his moccasined feet. In another, he rides on horseback to a bluff strewn with litter. But the ending is always the same: the camera zooms in on a single tear welling from the Indian's eye while the voiceover decries pollution "a crying shame."

For Iron Eyes Cody, the 62-year-old Cherokee actor who plays the heartbroken Indian, not only is the cause close to his heart but the spot has meant the kind of celebrity status



## A professor thinks three gunmen fired

Josiah Thompson has never got over the shooting of President Kennedy. Nor, he believes, has the country. "The assassination was our loss of innocence, a turning point in our history," explains Thompson, 40, author of *Six Seconds in Dallas*. "From that time on, things started going wrong."

Thompson's first involvement in the Kennedy case came as a Yale graduate student, when he wandered into the New Haven, Conn. FBI office to point out discrepancies in the published accounts of the shooting. "I thought if I could see the contradictions, so could the FBI," he recalls. "They were very attentive and polite, and I guess they threw my report in the wastebasket."

Later, Thompson began digging on his own. "I was still at Yale," he says, "and the library had the Warren Commission's 26 volumes of evidence. When I got tired of working on my thesis, I would go upstairs and read about the assassination." Eventually, Thompson decided there were three essential

questions: What happened? Who did it? And why?

He made a painstaking study of the Zapruder film and other photographs of the assassination scene and spoke with witnesses. His conclusion: there were three gunmen, who fired four shots—the first hit Kennedy in the back, the second hit Texas Gov. John Connally, the third and fourth hit Kennedy's head. Thompson does not claim to know who participated in the killing but suspects its origins lie in New Orleans, perhaps in an alliance between the Mafia, CIA and anti-Castro exiles.

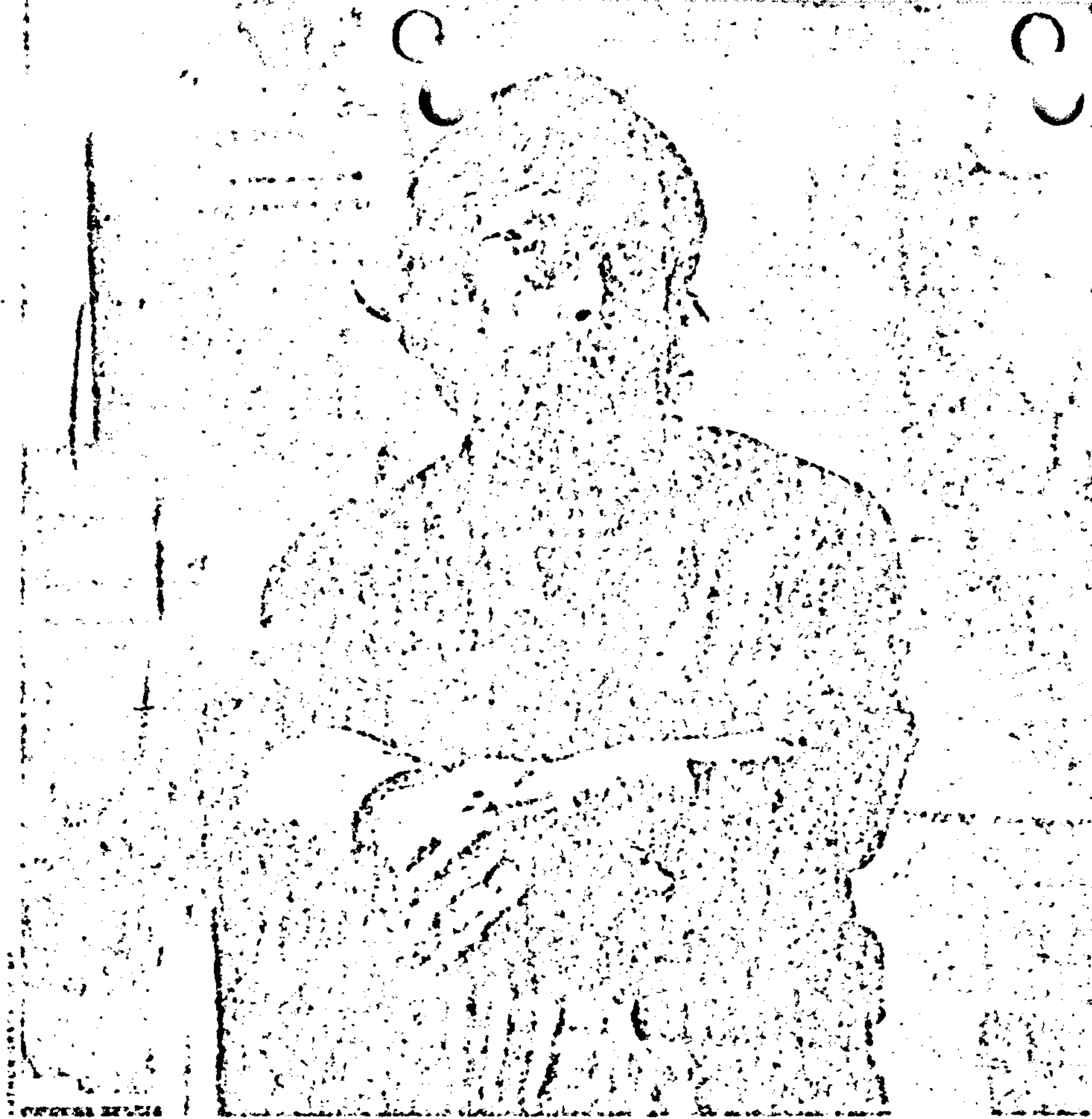
Now an assistant professor of philosophy at Haverford College in Pennsylvania, Thompson lives amid a comfortable clutter of books and antiques with his wife, Nancy, (Sarah Lawrence '68, and a recent graduate of a bartenders' school), two children, Lisa, 11, and Everson, 9, and Metaphysics, a huge calico cat. He looks forward to a Congressional investigation of the assassination. "It is terribly important to know our real history and to solve the Kennedy mystery," he maintains. "It is the way to get our government out in the open again."

sination could have been the work of maverick CIA operatives, or the CIA's friends in the Mafia. "I'm taking it on faith that the CIA itself did not do it," he says. "But we know that agency employees have gotten out of hand in the past and disobeyed not only the CIA director but the President." As for the mob, Anson observes: "We know that John and Robert Kennedy did real damage to organized crime. The Mafia had the motive, means and opportunity for murder."

Anson, 30, lives in Brooklyn Heights with his law student wife, Maggie, and two children by a previous marriage. While covering the war in Cambodia for TIME, he was captured and spent 21 days as a POW. He wrote a McGovern biography in 1972 and is now an executive producer for a New York public TV station. Characterizing himself as "apolitical," Anson expresses disappointment that "liberals of the press" haven't undertaken their own investigation of the JFK murder. "The people you'd expect to be the best on this issue have been the worst," he says. "To them, Earl Warren was a credible guy. The assassination is a complicated story, and they don't like the smell of it." □







## It all began in a junior high class

For Harold Roffman, it all began in with a junior high school English assignment. Instructed to read three books on the same subject, the 14-year-old drapery salesman's son chose Richard Popkin's *The Second Oswald*, Ed J. Epstein's *Inquest*, and *White Paper* by Harold Weisberg. All are sledgeham-



## An SRO show on 'Who Killed JFK?'

A professional radical with the presidency of SDS in his past, Carl Oglesby regards Kennedy's murder less as a mystery to be solved than as a lever to break the grip of the powerful. "I'm a veteran of the teach-ins," he explains, "and for my money, Kennedy was killed because he offended the military and the mobsters. The crucial issues were Vietnam and Cuba."

To reach the public with his ominous message, Oglesby became one of the prime movers in 1973 behind the Assassination Information Bureau in Cambridge, Mass. At first, the AIB, which presented the Zapruder film, a touring slide show and lecture, was a shaky operation. But, as interest in the assassination revived, the bureau's "Who Killed JFK?" put on by a five-man team, became an SRO road show. (Among other things, it appears to absolve Oswald.) "People were hanging from the rafters," says Oglesby. Though the AIB now commands \$850 per lecture, it still operates out of a

noisy one-room office not far from Oglesby's own modest Cambridge apartment. "We're all living right on the edge of nothing," snaps Oglesby, bristling over reports that the AIB has been turning big profits. "Some people feel if you are sincere, you shouldn't want any money at all."

A sometime playwright, Oglesby was living the straight life in 1962. He edited publications for an aerospace company (with security clearance) and lived in Ann Arbor, Mich. with his wife and three children. Radicalized in the turbulent '60s, he became one of the leaders of Students for a Democratic Society. He broke with SDS in 1969, rejecting the violence of the Weathermen faction. He taught briefly at Antioch College and lived in a Vermont commune. He is now separated from his wife. Oglesby, 40, is leery of trusting Congress to reopen the Kennedy case. "We are carrying out an investigation by educating the public," he says. "If those cookies in Congress want to come along for the ride, it's alright, but the demand first has to come from the people." □

mer attacks on the Warren Report. His appetite whetted, Roffman began to scour up everything he could on the subject. He bought the 26 volumes of the Warren Report (\$75) and studied evidence at the National Archives (after presenting a letter of certification from the principal of a Philadelphia high school) and made several trips to talk to Weisberg, a Maryland journalist. By 11th grade, he had decided to write his own book. His proposed thesis: that the case against Lee Oswald was hopelessly flimsy, but that the Warren Commission had stuck with it because political expediency was the most acceptable.

Spurred by his suspicions, Roffman began plugging away at his manus-



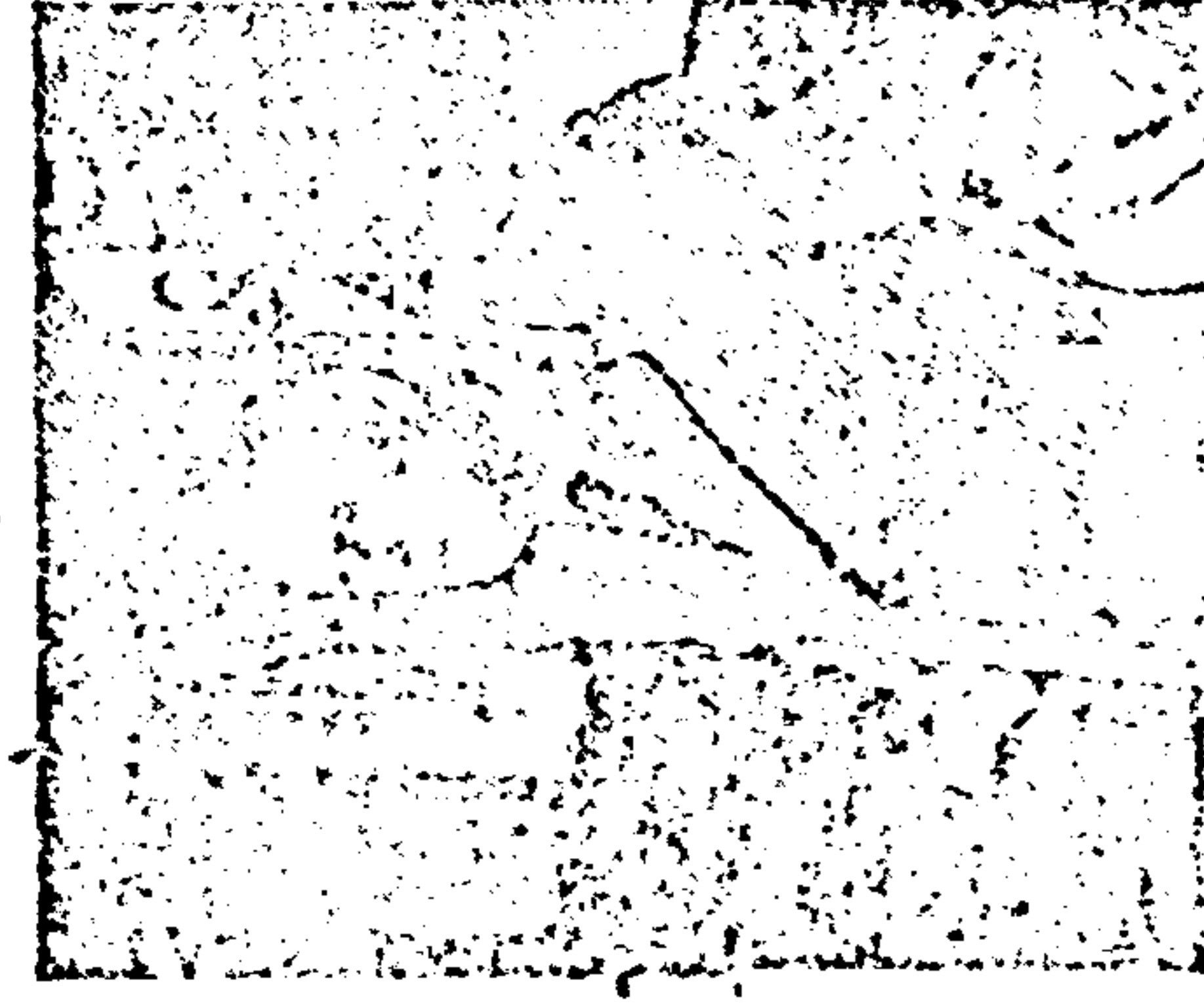
By ARTHUR GOLDEN

Ghosts haunting a country mansion have terrified three Britons, one of whom claims to have seen shadowy figures of his ancestors disappearing from the stone walls of a burial vault.

"Before my home became the focal point of a haunting, I had never taken the idea of ghosts seriously," declared Sir Walter Bromley-Davenport, a former member of Parliament.

"Now I know better. To my horror, I know ghosts exist." And, said a clergyman who exorcised the specters: "I have absolutely no doubt that this was a genuine haunting on a major scale."

The chilling episodes unfolded at the huge Capesborne Hall mansion at Macclesfield in northwest England. Sir Walter's family has owned the



FORMER MP Sir Walter Bromley-Davenport in family pew above where ghosts vanished into wall.

# GHOSTS HAUNTING COUNTRY MANSION VANISH INTO BURIAL VAULT

## ... Landowner Sees Shadowy Figures of His Ancestors Vanish Into Burial Vault Wall

home for more than 250 years. Sir Walter, 72, said the incidents first came to his attention in 1951 when his son William, then a teenager, reported seeing a disembodied arm rattling a third-floor bedroom window from the outside.

In fact, Sir Walter said, he later learned that the arm had been seen 30 years earlier by the children of an employe from that same bedroom.

In 1970, Sir Walter confided, he was approaching his wife and a houseguest "when suddenly a woman wearing a long coarse gray dress walked around a corner, walked between them and entered a room to their left.

"When I reached my wife and guest, I asked: 'Who was that?' But they had seen no one. I realized then that I had seen a ghost."

The guest was Sir Charles Taylor, also an ex-member of Parliament. One night during his visit, Sir Charles said, he was climbing the main staircase "when I heard the rustling of what sounded like a long silk dress. I looked over the balcony and saw a woman walking in a long gown.

"I called to her but she kept on walking. She rounded a corner ahead of me and then just disappeared into thin air.

"I told Sir Charles the following day. My description tallied exactly with that of the figure he had seen walk between his wife and me."

Another former member of Parliament, Sir Guy Lloyd, told of staying in a ground-

## MANSION OWNED BY SIR WALTER BROMLEY-DAVENPORT'S FAMILY FOR OVER 250 YEARS.

floor bedroom in 1971 "when suddenly a heavy oak door swung open. There was no breeze and nobody in the corridor."

"He got out of bed and shut the door. 'But no roomer was I back in bed than the door burst open again. Then I jammed it shut with leaflets. It would have taken a turn of the handle and a really heavy shove to have opened it. But about 10 minutes later it did open, just like before.' According to Sir Walter, the

most frightening scene occurred on a Saturday night in 1973. He had entered a small church on the mansion grounds to check on preparations for the next day's services.

"Suddenly I saw what seemed to be the shadow of a man rush from the vestry toward a wall under the family pew and just melt into the stonework. I was petrified. One after the other, more shadows walked from the vestry to the wall and disappeared into the stone.

## Summers Are Hotter in Odd-Numbered Years, 60-Year Study Shows

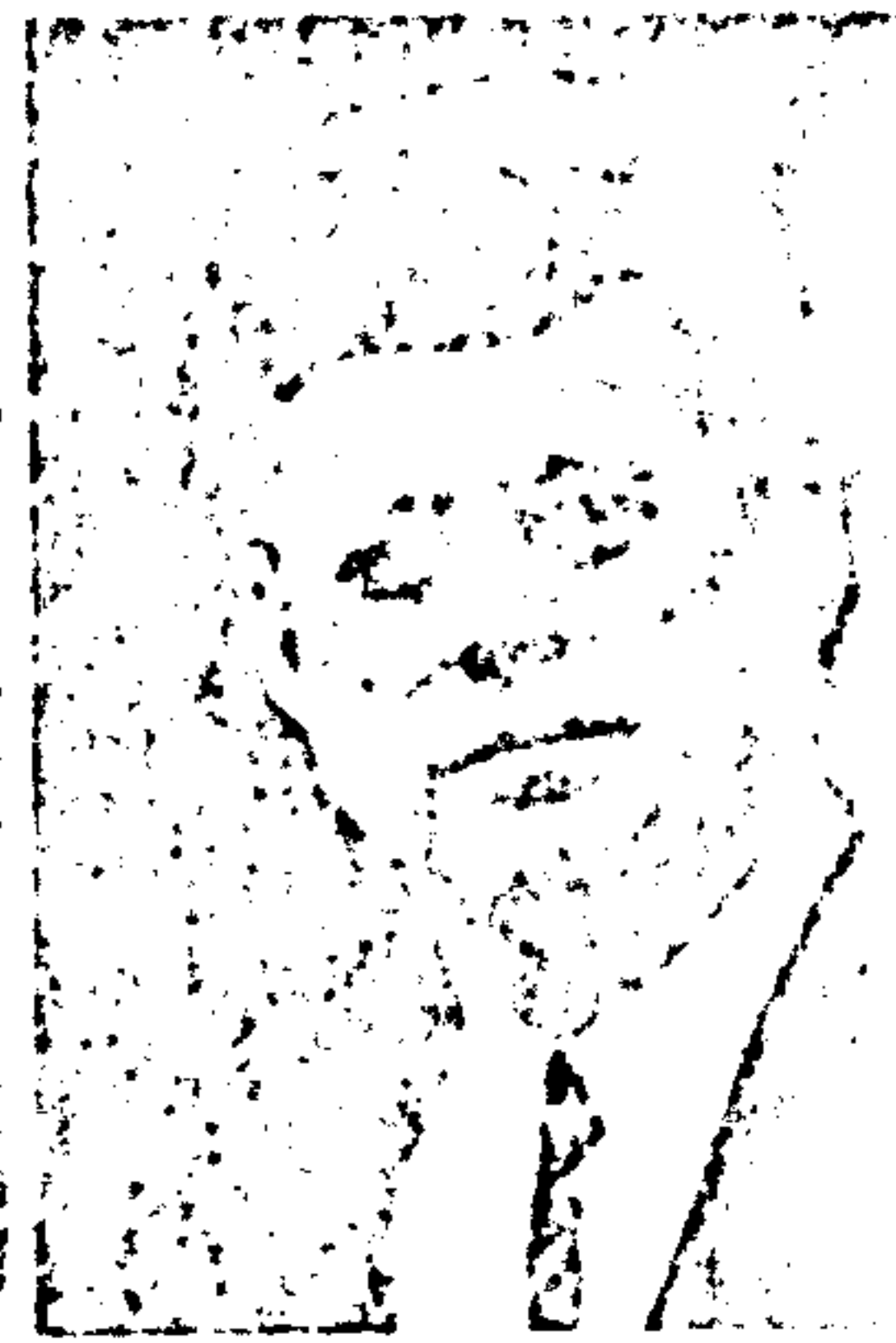
By some quirk of nature, summers tend to be hotter than average in odd-numbered years and cooler than average in even-numbered years, according to an intensive scientific study of July temperatures conducted over a 60-year period.

After comparing July weather from the years 1911 through 1970, two British geophysicists report: "The results show a highly significant 2-year pulse is occurring in the July temperature. The main characteristic of the pulse during the past 60 years is the occurrence of warm Julys in odd years and cool Julys in even years." University of Reading scientists A.H. Gordon and Wells also looked at temperatures dating back to 1721 although they couldn't up with a reason, they said the hot-odd, cool pattern has held good for past 250 years, though long-term differences were as striking as they have in this century.

The Rev. Sholto Douglis of nearby Manks Church, said the ghosts laid to rest only after he and another clergyman entered the rooms of the church on five occasions the years.



DID ONE MAN WITH ONE GUN  
KILL JOHN F. KENNEDY?  
EIGHT SCEPTICS WHO SAY NO



### >Dick Gregory sees conspiracy everywhere

"At first, it never dawned on me that the assassination was a conspiracy," admits comedian-cum-social critic Dick Gregory. "Then I got to thinking." What troubled him especially was his memory of a White House reception during which he had reached out to touch President Kennedy. "One minute everybody's talkin' and havin' fun," he says. "The next minute they're cops. Cocktail glasses fell out of their hands and they grabbed me. If they can give the President this much protection at home, they ought to be able to protect him in the streets."

Starting from such trifling conclusions, Gregory, now 43 and one of the stellar attractions on the lucrative college lecture circuit, has tailored conspiracy theories of monstrous proportions. He believes the U.S. is threatened by a cabal which may be responsible not only for the murders of President Kennedy and his brother Robert, but for the shootings of George Wallace, Malcolm X and the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr. Gregory even suspects that President Ford's recent encounters with would-be assassins Moore and Fromme in California—and, as farfetched as it sounds, his auto accident in Hartford, Conn. ("It can't be that easy to hit the President's car")—are part of the same sinister sequence. "I believe we're in the midst of a clandestine overthrow," he says. "I think it's by a select group of rich, rich aristocrats on the East Coast, and everything the CIA is doing is under their orders." As for the Kennedy family's distaste for reopening the assassination investigation, Gregory says, "I



think they're being held under blackmail."

A tireless traveler, Gregory delivers his message to some 300 college campuses a year, charging from \$1,000 to \$1,500 a lecture. "I could get \$5,000," he says, "but if you keep the price where everybody can get you, you can work lots more schools." Gregory is obviously well off. He moved from Chicago in 1972, and now lives with his

wife, Lillian, and their 10 children—aged 2 to 16—on the family's 400-acre estate in Plymouth, Mass. Yet he shows no sign of slowing down. A vegetarian, Gregory recently began a fast that will end, he says, only when the Senate votes to look into the assassination. "If they reopen it," he says, "they will get the documents that have been hidden. Then it's a whole new ball game." □



People (10/17/75)

## An expert dissects the Zapruder film

Once Robert Groden was just another quirky collector of records, home movies and comic books. Then in 1965 someone—he won't say who—brought the young specialist in optical effects a copy of the most devastating home movie of all: a bootlegged print of the shocking Zapruder footage of President Kennedy's assassination. Groden

looked at it once, then put it in a bank vault. "My reaction to the film was shock and horror," he explains. "I was afraid to look at it again."

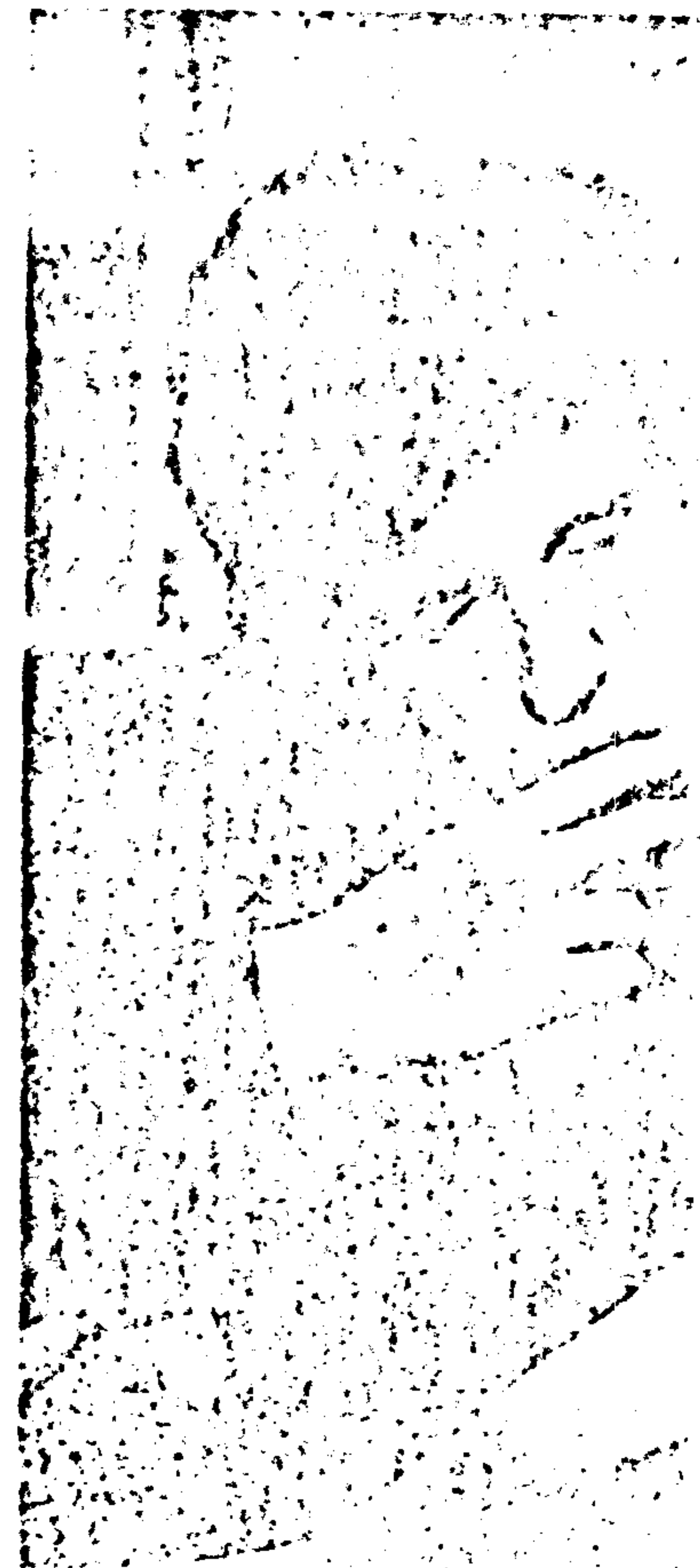
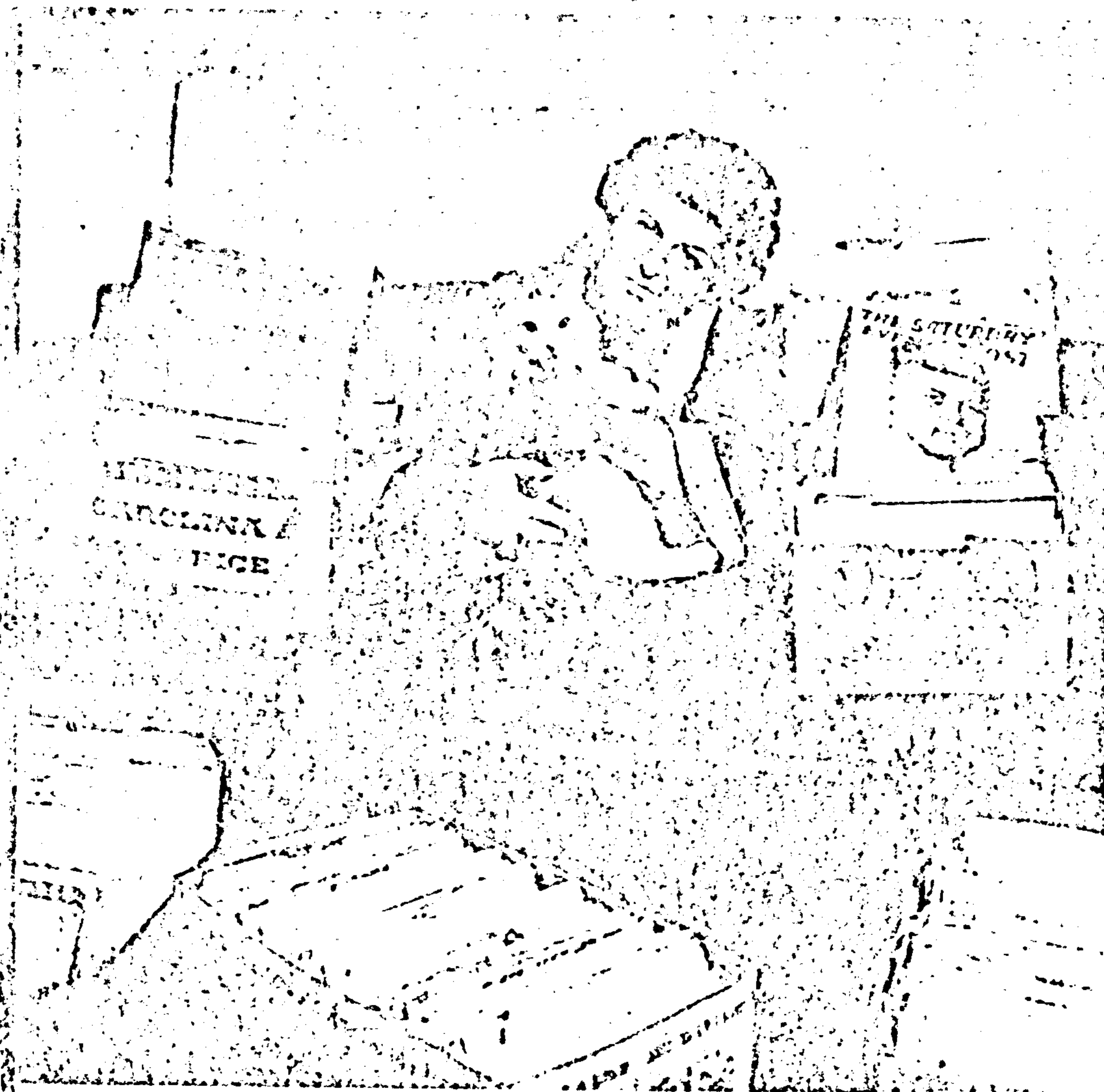
Three years later Groden's fascination won out, and he retrieved the film to watch it again. After that, as it has for so many students of Dallas 1963, JFK's murder became his obsession.

Poring over the film with an expert's eye, Groden, now 29, sank much of his earnings into costly enlargements and slides and a personal collection of some 2,000 photographs of the events surrounding the assassination. (He is seen at left with a projected blow-up of Lee Harvey Oswald.) Last March in an effort to rekindle interest in the Kennedy killing, he allowed his technically improved version of the film to be shown on national TV. He also distributed 24 copies of the film at no charge to Warren Commission critics. A disbeliever in the Warren Report ("It has more holes than Carter's got pills") he deduces that Kennedy was fired on by at least four gunmen—none of them Lee Oswald.

Now living in a modest home (two cemeteries are on his block) in Hopewell, N.J. with his wife, Christine, and their 2-year-old son, Groden quit his job as a photographer last March to devote full time to his work on the assassination. But if the case is not officially reopened within a year, he will abandon his efforts. "Almost all major Warren Commission critics wind up in the poorhouse sooner or later," he observes. "The bank is empty, and we have another baby on the way."

PHOTOGRAPH BY





## ▲A woman who indexed all the evidence

Some Warren Commission critics came late to their skepticism; Sylvia Meagher was there at the beginning. An omnivorous reader of assassination literature from the day President Kennedy was shot, the plump 54-year-old divorcée greeted the commission's report with disdain. "I was shocked by the discrepancies and omissions that could only be considered deliberate," she says. "I had to do something."

So she did. Converting the liquor closet of her Greenwich Village apartment into a library of assassination minutiae, Meagher spent five years working nights, weekends and vacations, puzzling over a mystery she still has not solved. "I became obsessive," she admits. "Between 1965 and 1970 any kind of normal living became impossible. I even gave up Scrabble!" In the process, she published *Accesso-*

*ries After the Fact*, a biting analysis of the Warren Commission Report, and a comprehensive index to the report and the evidence. Other assassino-  
logists use them both as basic references.

A deputy director of the New York office of the World Health Organization, Meagher lives alone with her calico cat, Mimi, and seems oblivious to either money or fame. She didn't even vote for Kennedy in 1960. ("I thought he was a glamour boy.") Meagher says, "I see myself as a student. I'm just an ordinary middle-class person who reads politics and detective stories and goes to the ballet." She is convinced that Lee Oswald was a scapegoat for the actual murderers. "He was a pawn, a patsy," she fumes. "Who is to say this couldn't happen to any individual without friends or money?" □

## ▲A reporter skewers the liberal press

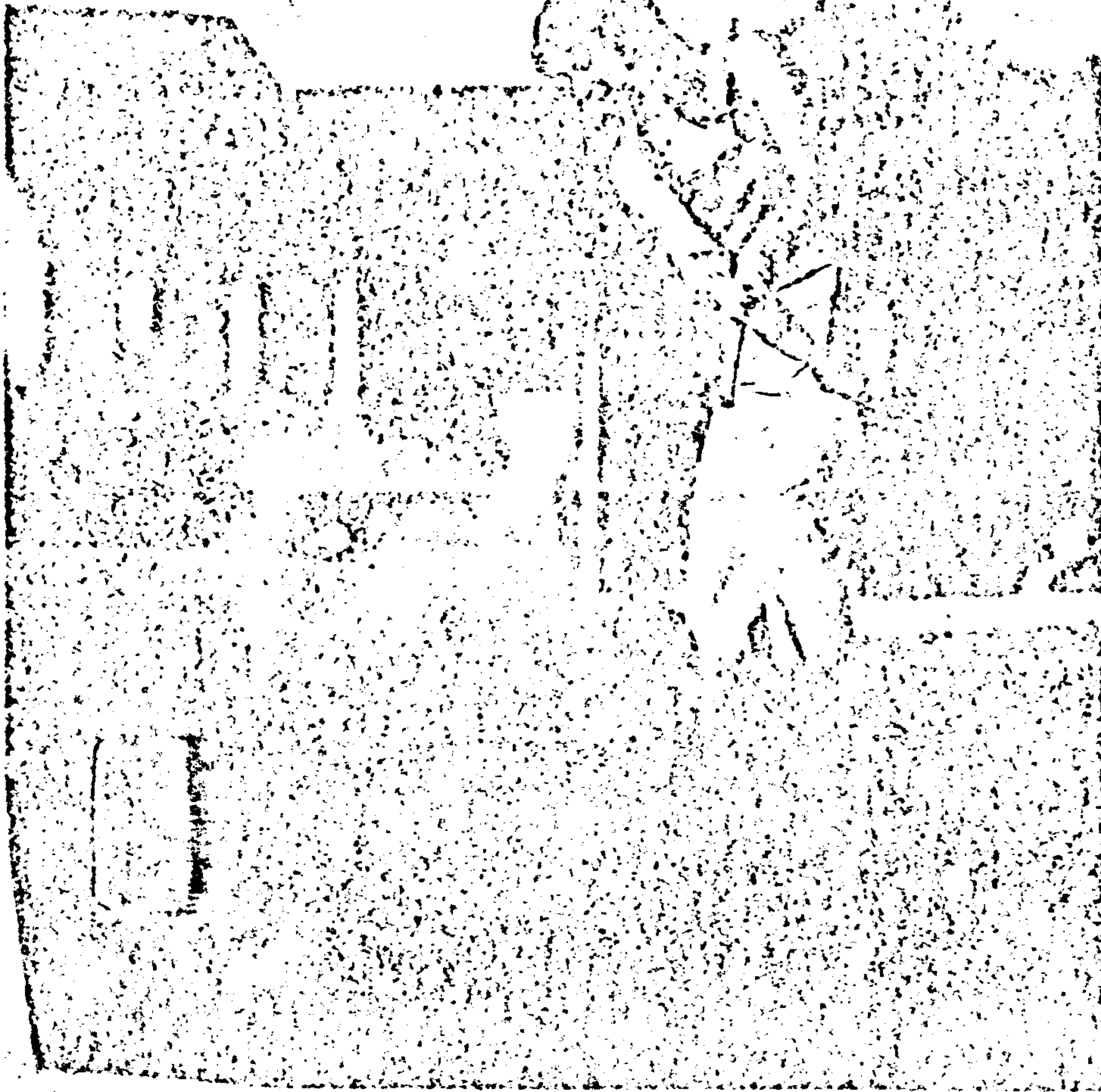
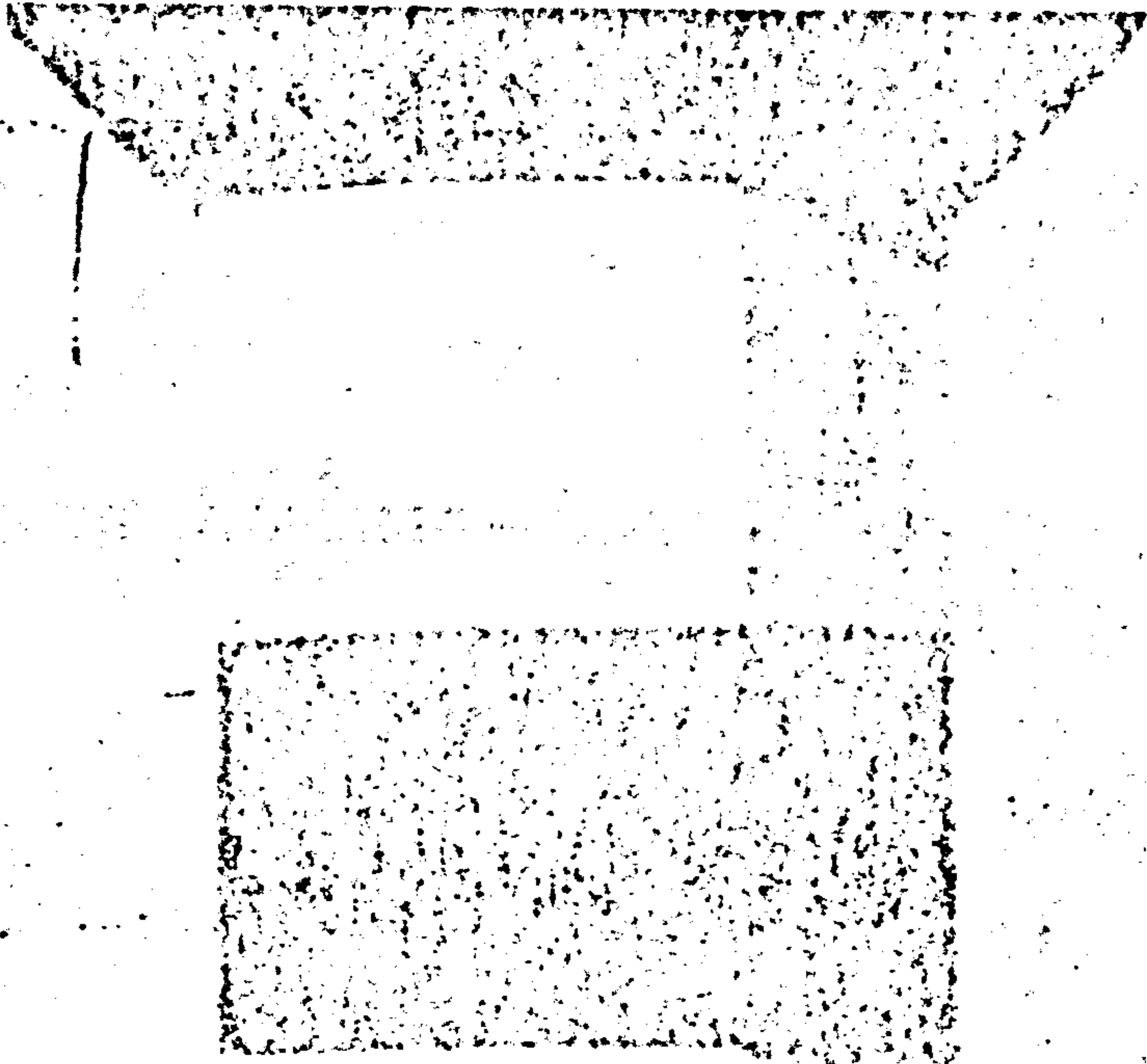
Robert Sam Anson was only 18, a freshman at Notre Dame, when President Kennedy was killed. Two days later, he and friends cheered when they saw Kennedy's presumed assassin, Lee Harvey Oswald, shot down on TV. It wasn't until last March, however, as Anson was watching a rerun of the famous Zapruder assassination film, that he began entertaining serious doubts about the Warren Commission Report.

Crucial to his reasoning, he says, is the film's evidence that the President was hit by gunfire as much as a full second before Texas Gov. John Connally (Connally was sitting on a jump seat in the back of the presidential limousine.) This, Anson believes, discredits the commission's view that both men were struck by a single round. "There had to be at least two people firing," he maintains.

Anson, who got a \$25,000 advance for a Bantam paperback, *They've Killed the President!*, due in bookstores this month, says he tries "not to speculate behind every bush." He speculates, however, that the ass-



TENNIS STARS GET IN THEIR LICKS AT  
YET ANOTHER 'WORLD CLASSIC'



Bjorn Borg directs his sexy smorgasbord to a female, but since Mom and Dad were staying at his treehouse villa, he was otherwise of best behavior at Hilton Head. He got an A in portment and sixth in the tournament.



Rod Laver and his wife, Mary, chug a 25-oz can of Australian beer, Foster's, which is supposed to be replacing Coors as the new celeb brew. Next morning Mary's voice was gone. Rod went on to win the tourney.

Chris Evert took her first golf lesson and ended up in a sand trap. She clenched a wedge with her patented two-fisted grip and, four strokes later, proved that Jane B. Alcock et al. are in jeopardy. Behind Chris is a lighthouse.



# LYNDA BIRD AND CHUCK ROBB WANT THEIR MANSION WITH GUESTS WHO PAY TO PLAY



Actress Tammy Grimes (left) chins with Rep. Barbara Jordan, a Lyndon Johnson political ally from Texas, while Chuck Robb hovers close by.

From left, the political royalty included: Sen. Ted Kennedy, wife Joan, Lynda Bird, Mayor Harvey Sloane and Chuck Robb.

It was just a neighborly housewarming for the new couple down the block in McLean, Va. In marched 400 paying guests (\$25 apiece), led by Sen. Ted Kennedy, his wife, Joan, actress Tammy Grimes, Rep. Barbara Jordan (D.-Tex.) and Harvey Sloane, the mayor of Louisville.

It's easy to draw this kind of crowd when the new arrivals are Lynda Bird Johnson Robb, 31-year-old daughter of the late President, and her husband, Chuck. Their four acres overlook the picturesque, polluted Potomac, and the house comes equipped with huge porches, a tennis court, and two children, Lucinda, 7, and Catherine, 5. The estimated value of Chez Robb is \$500,000.

The Robbs seem to be putting down roots on the south side of the Potomac—known as the Gold Coast—so that Chuck, 36, who works for Edward Bennett Williams' law factory, can make a name for himself in Virginia politics. The reason for dunning the guests was

to help pay for a big meeting late month in Louisville of the Democratic Forum, at which some 2,000 partful will ruminate on such national as How to Get That Man Out of the White House.

The guests did what guests always do at a housewarming: they drop cigarette ashes on the white and carpets, gawked and found fault. "Looks like a model beach condominium," muttered one. Lynda Bird, who can be pretty snippy herself, claimed not to know how many rooms they had. (Guests estimated 20.) "That's the bedroom," she remarked, "and that's the most important room in the house."

Chuck withstood the ordeal well. "This got us settled in the house earlier than we would have," he said. Among other features the mansion boasts a permanent apartment for Lady Bird Johnson. That may mean a lot of mother-in-law, but think of the built-in babysitter. □







REYNOLDS' arrival was the surprise of the night. He popped in for 15 minutes.

one side. It pictured the superstar with the message, "Liza's back!" scrawled — where else? — on her back.

At the appointed hour on July 26, some 120 well-wishers poured into Chasen's restaurant in Beverly Hills. And The ENQUIRER was there to capture all the fun and excitement.

### ENQUIRER GOES TO A PARTY

A radiant Liza showed up in a hot-red gown, complete with fur-ban and a flowing scarf, which she twirled merrily around her hand. But the superstar really stood out for what she neglected to wear — shoes. "I always wanted to go to Chasen's bare-foot," she quipped, "and when it's your party, you wear what you want!"

Glad to be home, a happy Liza pranced gaily around the room, stopping once to kiss actor David Janssen and frequently to chat with guests. When she knelt to speak with Altovise Davis, wife of Sammy Jr., and Shirley McLaine, her dirty bare

DAVID JANSSEN come alone to the golo bash and got a welcoming kiss from Liza. feet stood out in sharp contrast to the ultra-posh decor.

The surprise hit of the evening was the appearance of beecake superstar Burt Reynolds, with his pretty date — Liza's half-sister, Lorna Luft.

Lovely Liza — who had just completed filming "Lucky Lady" in Guaymas, Mexico — enchanted the guests when she sang a Judy Garland number while perched atop a piano. Then she dissolved into bushes and giggles and ran to the waiting arms of husband Jack Haley Jr. The merry-makers — who included Frank Sinatra, Gene Hackman, Ryan O'Neal, his little daughter Tatum and Raquel Welch — celebrated far into the night.

**BUD GORDON**  
The average American patient spends 12 minutes with the doctor during an office visit, according to a recent U.S. Dept. of Health, Education and Welfare study.

First major survey to study why and how often people go to doctors was conducted by the National Opinion Research Center. And it revealed that the average general practitioner — who sees 18 patients a week — spends about 10 minutes with each patient. The average specialist, however, sees 9 patients a week and devotes about 15 minutes to each patient, according to the study. And pediatricians are the busiest doctors of all — they see an average of 139 children per week.

### Major Survey Reveals... Why — And How Often

James DeLozier, who compiled the study, said it covered 1,103 doctors registered with the American Medical Assn. or the American Orthopodic Assn., who answered questions on 30,000 patient visits.

"From the information gathered," he said, "we estimate that there were 614.9 million visits to office-based physicians in the U.S. from May 1973 to April 1974," he said. The study revealed that:

- Females accounted for 3 out of every 5 visits.
- The average patient made 3.1 visits to the doctor during the year.
- Children under 15 accounted for 19.4 percent of all visits, people from 15 to 24 accounted for 15.4 percent, people from 25 to 44 for 24.7 percent, people from 45 to 64 for 21.9 percent and people over 65 for 15.6 percent.
- Among patients who presented symptoms,

### People Visit Doctors

rather than just coming in for a checkup, almost 10 percent complained of problems (pain, sprain, swelling, fractures, etc.) of the upper and lower extremities and back.

- Colds, sore throats and coughs accounted for more than 8 percent of all visits.
- Lab tests were given to 1 in 5 patients and almost 1 in 5 patients were given injections.
- Drugs were prescribed for almost half the patients.

About half the patients who visited doctors were not seriously ill, 30 percent were moderately serious and 20 percent were seriously ill. About 2 percent were admitted to hospitals.

More than 50 percent of the visits were by patients who had been previously treated for the same problem by the same physician.

NATIONAL ENQUIRER

Specialty after my car failed to start, my 4-year-old son came into the house and proudly told me that he had fixed it. He had put the water hose in the gas tank — and turned the water on until the gas tank was full.

— Maxine Vonderheide, Liberty, Ill.

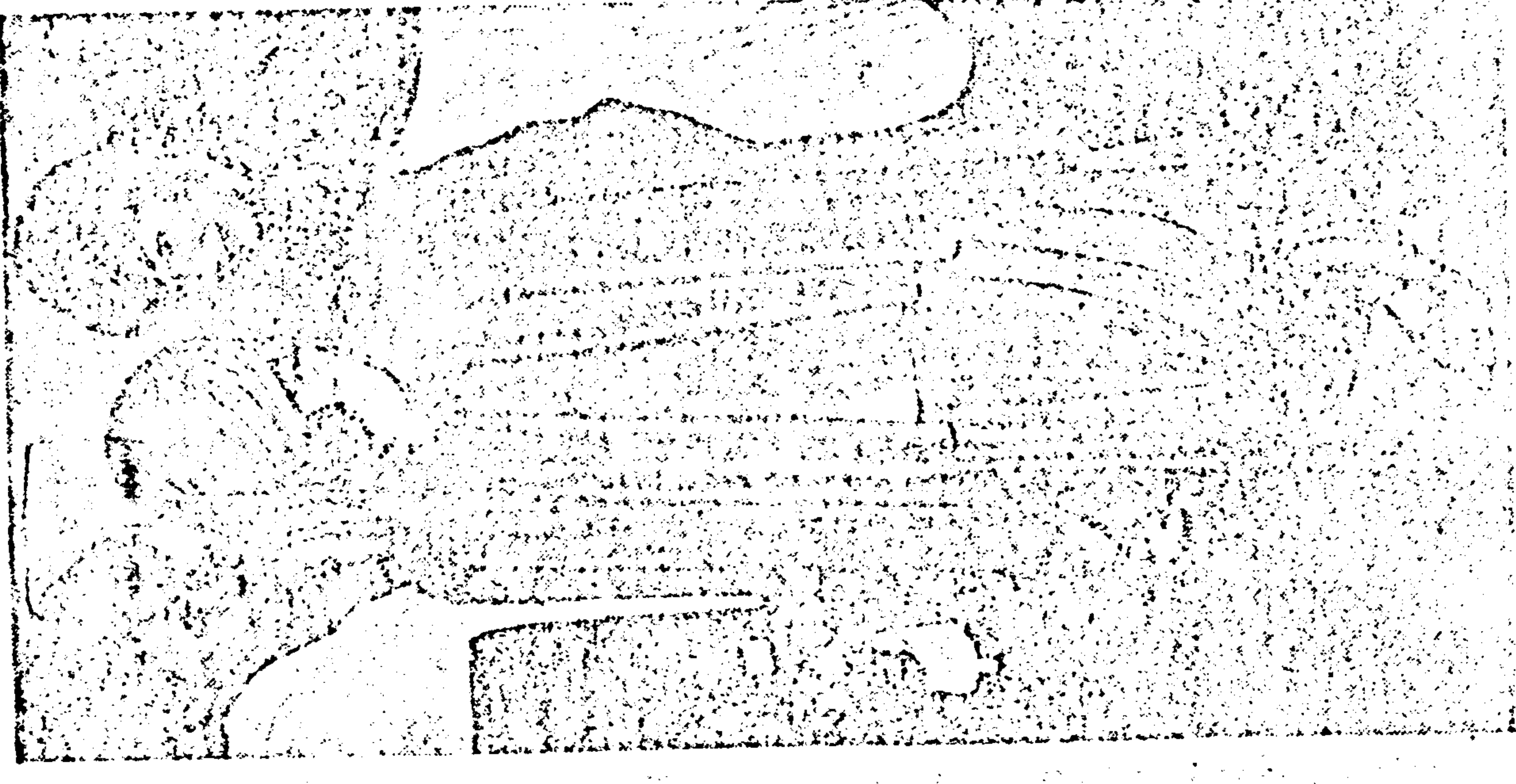
WEDNESDAY EVENING 1974



LIZA'S BACK

# LIZA'S BACK HOLLYWOOD

## ... And Anythings Goes As the Stars Whoop-It-Up



**BAREFOOT** Liza shows one very dirty foot as she kneels to talk with two party guests, Alto-vice, wife of Samray Davis Jr., and Shirley



**INVITATION:** To make sure everyone at the party got the point of the affair — to celebrate her return to Hollywood — this is how Liza Minnelli appeared on the party invitations.



**LIZA** snuggles up to husband Jack Haley Jr., who threw the party for her to celebrate her return from months of filming in Mexico. They kept the party going until the small hours.

Liza's back! And what a grand return. When a bubbly Liza Minnelli came back from months of location filming in Mexico, her delighted hus-



# "MORE EQUAL" RUSS

[continued from preceding page]

*beryska* as do airline stewardesses, tourist guides and others in contact with foreigners.

**More favors**—Russians in the elite class also get first priority on such diverse things as theater tickets, resort accommodations, hotel and transportation reservations, housing and medical attention.

A special division of the Ministry of Health, for example, runs a chain of clinics, hospitals and dispensaries for the Communist Party and Government elite—where treatment, medicines and general facilities are far better than is available to ordinary people, and where there is no standing in line.

There are special service and repair shops for the same elite, though most are identified only by a small sign on the door and some—including shops that stock imported delicacies not available even in the *beryska*—have no sign at all on the outside.

"But somehow," says a Western diplomat in Moscow, "people who are authorized know where to go and everybody else knows enough not to try."

Moscow theater and ballet performances are almost invariably sellouts, a predictable situation in a country where public-entertainment facilities come nowhere close to meeting the demand. Just as invariably, through the first act of every performance, some choice seats are not occupied. These are set aside for last-minute demands of top-level party or Government officials.

After the first intermission, these seats usually are sold to friends of ushers or other theater employees.

**Sexual equality?** Despite sweeping provisions for sexual equality in most jobs, a great many Soviet executives discriminate in practice against women workers—especially in offices, laboratories and other places where schedules are sometimes irregular.

The result is that in Moscow, it is women who have to do most of the standing in line for the family shopping. It is a process that can take three or four hours a day, on top of a full-time job. Thus many Soviet women simply disappear from their jobs, if they can, for several hours a day, on several days each month, to stand in shopping lines.

Many bosses will hire a man, even one with lower qualifications, instead of a woman, because it is the wife who must stand in the lines.

Despite Marx's words, a person's abilities and needs are not always the determining factors in what a Russian gets out of life. Except for top-ranking members of the party, who almost automatically



The right family background is more and more important in Russian education, leading to the more-desirable jobs on graduation. Perhaps a little different from the more-desirable jobs on graduation. Second-generation students are shepherded up at the same top-quality schools their fathers attended, then moving forward into similar jobs and even the apartment blocks.

Having the right family background is a big help in gaining admission to the best schools. Who you know can be as important as what you know in getting a good job. A discreet gift, sometimes a blatant bribe, can help put someone's name at the top of the list for a bigger apartment or a new car.

In the Soviet Union, getting ahead does not simply mean moving up the professional and pay ladder. Very often, promotions are valued less for the pay raise involved than for the privileges they open up.

These include—besides shopping privileges—such benefits as foreign travel, guaranteed reservations in preferred health resorts, preference in getting new housing.

A high cash income is mainly useful for buying a co-operative apartment or getting a car quickly. At Moscow's one semilegal but open tolerated used-car lot, an almost new Zhiguli, the Soviet version of Italy's Fiat 127, can be bought on the spot for about 12,000 rubles—\$17,400 at the current official rate. A brand-new Zhiguli from an official agency costs 7,500 rubles, but getting one without influence of some kind means a wait of several years.

**Hereditary system?** As in the West, getting a little more than your share in Russia involves a kind of chain reaction. The right family background leads to a good school, which leads to a good job, and thus onward to better housing, more travel and other privileges.

Some close followers of Soviet affairs say that, in the less than 60 years since the Communist revolution, a new hereditary system has started to develop

to the more-desirable jobs on graduation. Second-generation students are shepherded up at the same top-quality schools their fathers attended, then moving forward into similar jobs and even the apartment blocks.

Social scientists say there is an increasing tendency for graduates of the schools to marry within their own group. This is partly a natural selection process among youths who grow up together but it also reinforces the network of people getting more than their share.

**A taboo subject.** How big is the classless society's elite class? No one knows for sure, because the extent of class privileges—and even their existence—is a highly taboo subject in the Soviet Union.

British researchers put the number of jobholders in this class at about 25% in a Soviet population of about 250 million. Included in this elite total are those who can shop in the hard-currency stores, use special clinics, get priority tickets and transportation or earn more than 400 rubles a month.

Biggest single group in this elite consists of high Communist Party officials who make up about 10 percent of the total. Next largest group is professional people, which includes social scientists as scientists and researchers. They are followed by Government Young Communist League and trade union officials.

Actual number of beneficiaries of Soviet class privileges is considerably greater, however, because in most cases the benefits extend to a man's entire immediate family, which would number a million or more people throughout the country who are "more equal" than millions of the masses.

The foregoing dispatch was sent by James N. Wallace, Moscow bureau chief for this magazine.



# IN CLASSLESS RUSSIA, "SOME ARE MORE EQUAL THAN OTHERS"

Equality in the Soviet Union seems to be going into reverse. Reason: rise of an elite group enjoying a way of life denied the masses.

## MOSCOW

The terms set forth in the Soviet Constitution are unmistakable—Russia is to be a classless society.

Yet in this heartland of Communism there exists a growing class that is visibly widening the gap between itself and the Russian masses.

Karl Marx decreed: "From each according to his abilities, to each according to his needs."

But an elite group of Russians—not always elevated strictly because of their "abilities"—is able to buy luxuries denied to others, get special medical attention, travel abroad and, in general, dress, eat and live better than the vast majority of Soviet citizens.

**Comparison with U.S.** Where there may be an "equalizing of America," it can be argued that an opposite trend is taking place in the Soviet system.

The spread between high and low-paying jobs in the Soviet Union, it is true, is considerably less than in the U.S. However, it is far greater than Communist theoreticians like to admit. In fact, they don't admit it at all.

The Soviet Union's complex internal-censorship regulations—which them-

selves are never made public—prohibit press or public disclosure of salaries exceeding 400 rubles a month, about \$580 in U.S. terms at the official but highly unrealistic exchange rate.

Western analysts, working from unofficial documents, say Communist Party chief Leonid Brezhnev probably gets about 900 rubles a month.

One of the highest-paid men in Russia is Defense Minister Andrei Grechko, who reportedly gets 2,000 rubles a month, including his marshal's pay.

Average industrial pay is 144 rubles a month. Minimum pay for janitors, office boys and other unskilled workers is supposed to be 60 to 70 rubles per month, though on-the-job interviews by Western journalists show that numerous people get only about half that much.

Many factory managers earn 500 to 700 rubles monthly, including bonuses. Highest-paid workers of all probably are Siberian oil-well drilling-crew foremen, who get more than 1,000 rubles per month, including hardship bonuses.

Soviet workers are well aware of these pay differentials, but generally do not seem to resent them. A typical comment came recently from a power-dam maintenance worker at Novaya Kakhova in the Ukraine: "I am not one of the better-paid workers, but there is always butter on the table."

**Special shops.** Some Russians stationed far above the maintenance worker, however, not only eat far better, but pay less for high-quality food.

Those are the ones who have the high-

ly prized official right—or unofficial privilege—to shop in special store called *beryska*, nominally reserved for foreigners from hard-currency countries living in the U.S.S.R.

There are dozens of such stores in Moscow selling food, clothing, furniture, hi-fi equipment, cars, appliances, jewelry, shoes and other consumer goods. Some goods are imported, some are simply higher-quality merchandise than is found in most Soviet shops.

**"Special" Russians, too.** In theory, these stores are run by the Ministry of Foreign Trade for the benefit of diplomats, tourists or residents bringing in hard currency. Special low prices compensate in part for the artificial exchange rate for Soviet rubles set by the Government—1 ruble equaling nearly 1.45 U.S. dollars, in contrast to the unofficial but far more realistic rate of about 4 rubles to the dollar in the free-money markets of Zurich and Beirut.

In practice, a favored class of Russians also shop in the *beryska*, buying hard-to-get goods for a fraction of the prices their neighbors pay for often-lower-quality merchandise. A medium-grade bottle of vodka selling for \$2.32 in the special shops costs four or five times as much in regular shops.

High-ranking Government officials, senior military officers and upper ranks in the Communist Party all are privileged to shop in these stores as a fringe benefit of their jobs. Some workers producing goods for export get part of their pay in "certificate rubles" good at the

Marx's dictum, "to each according to his needs," is now largely ignored in Russia.



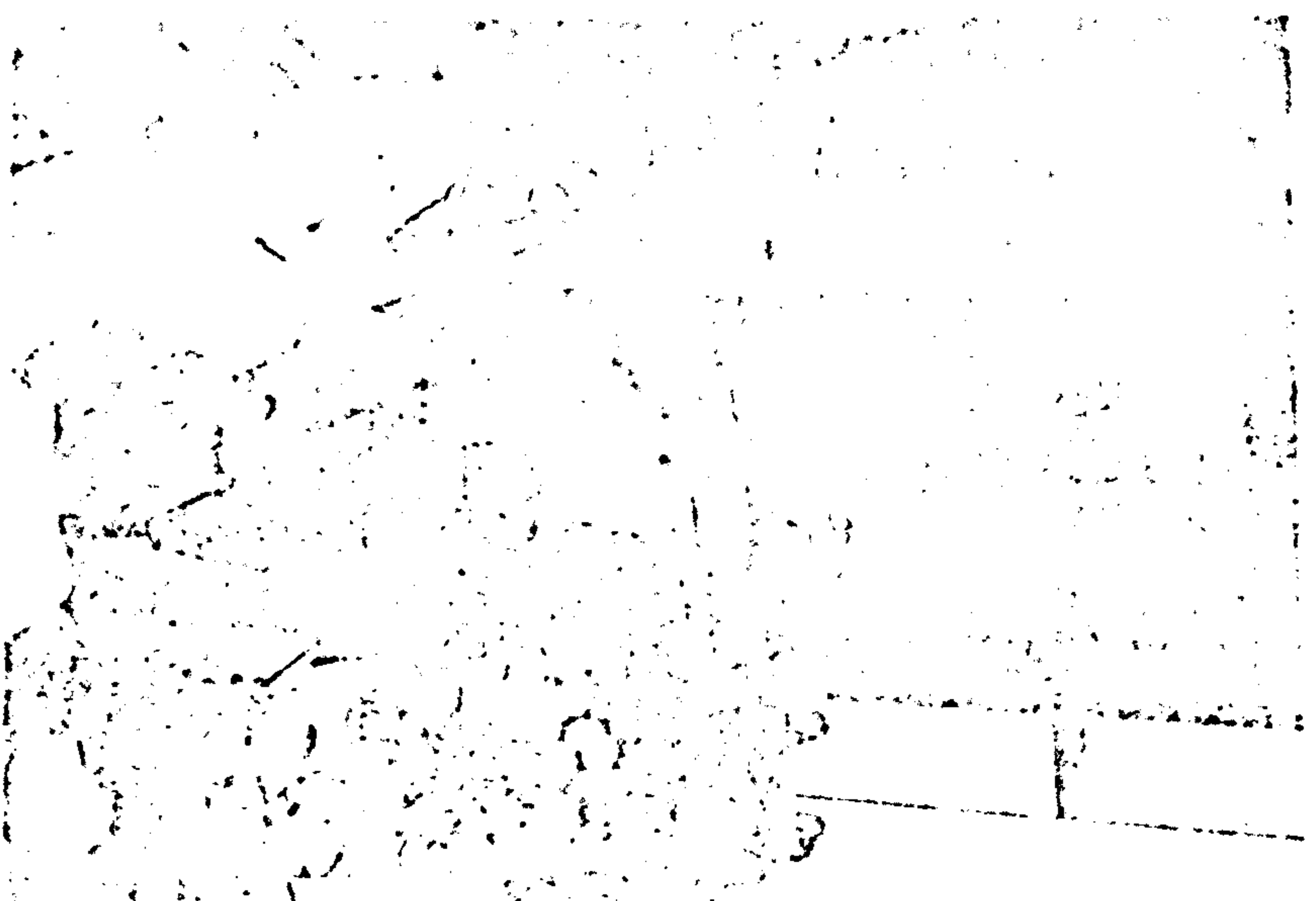
Oil-drilling foreman in Siberia earns about 1,000 rubles a month. Average skilled worker gets about 144 rubles.



Airline stewardesses are permitted to buy stylish clothing at special shops.

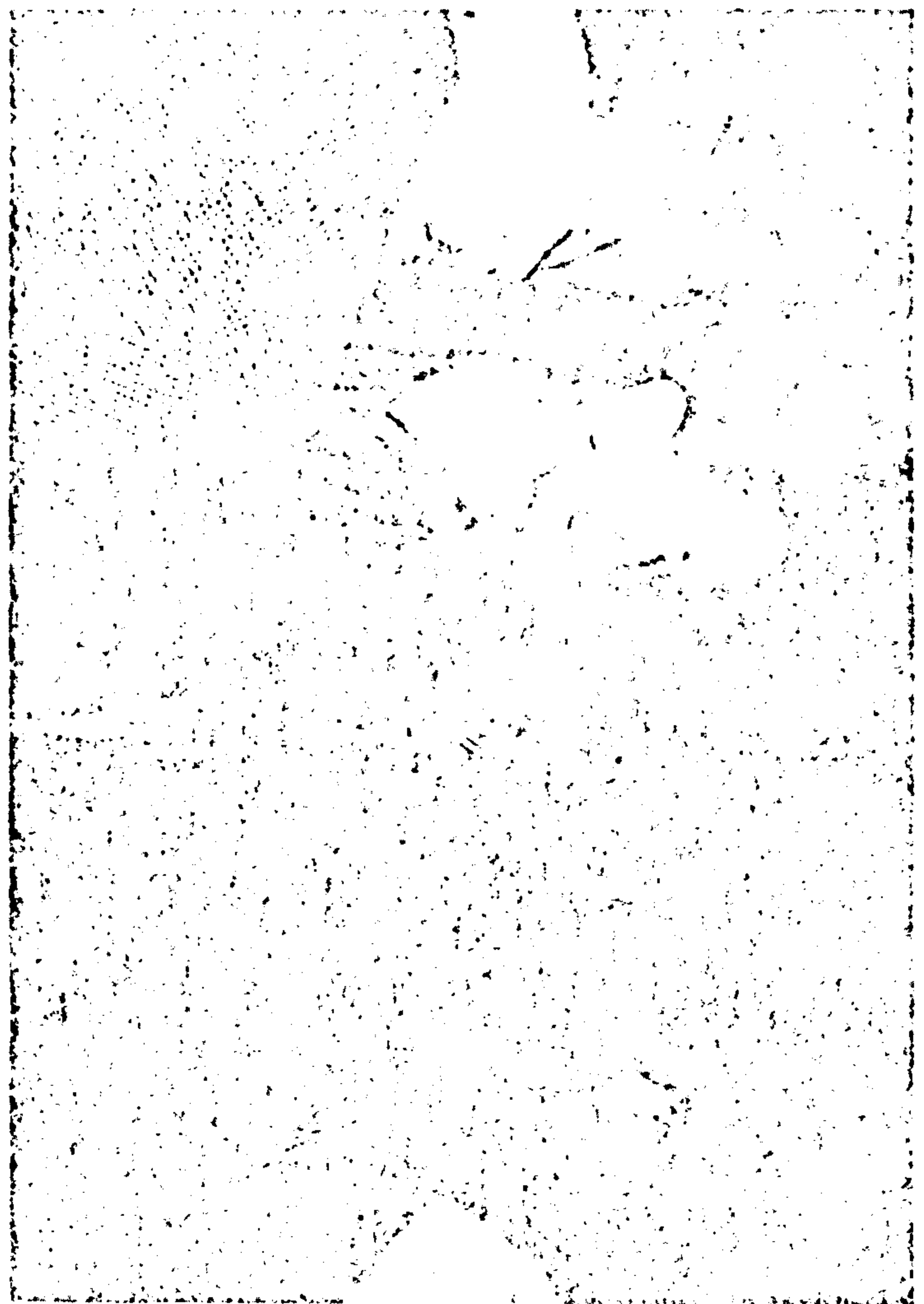


# ANNALS



The leading role in the wedding ceremony of Lisa M. Heston, Eric & Heston Jr. in Haleson's New York

Photos by W



At the "Royal Plush" preview: Françoise de la Roche, Maria Bottazzi, Eric & Heston Jr. - The Cat Pack Kiss is still in style but the Cat Pack Crisp is the new thing.

Oct. 3/76

ANNALS... on W IN possessions, pages 35 to 50

... on W IN Italy, pages 23 to 31

... on W IN Africa, pages 15 to 22

Adolph Eric

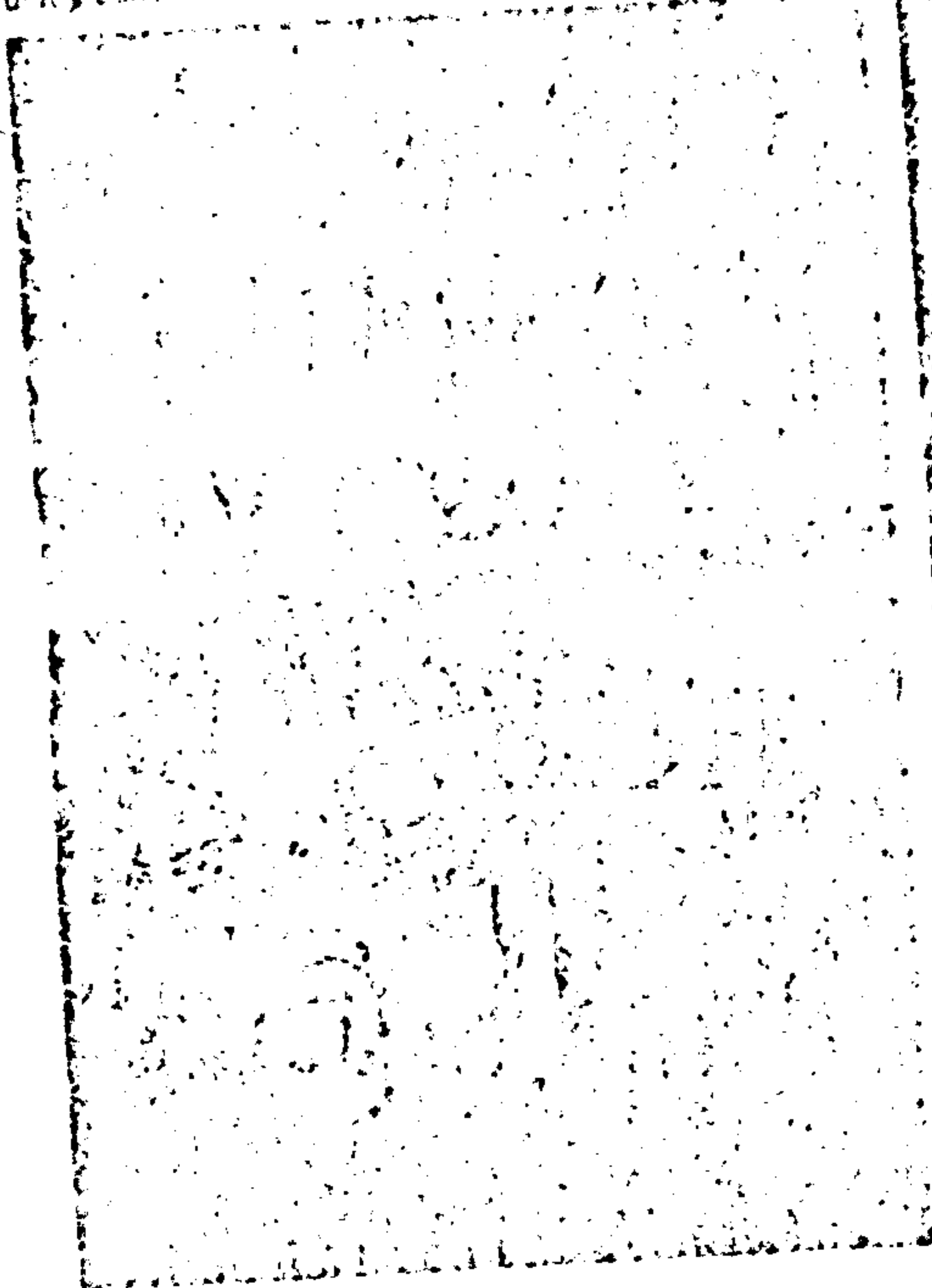


men at keeping time

Aloni Perason and friend

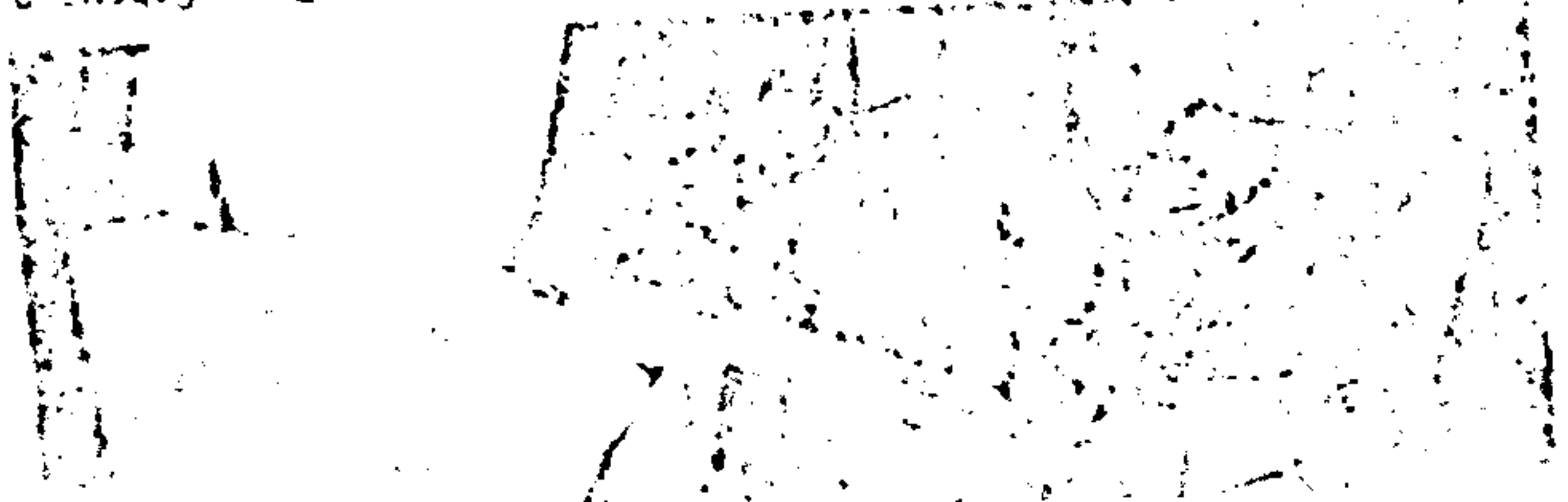
Marion Jettis

PHOTO BY ERIC K. SMITH



Martina de Brantes

PHOTO BY PETER SEBERIAN



of the cowboys

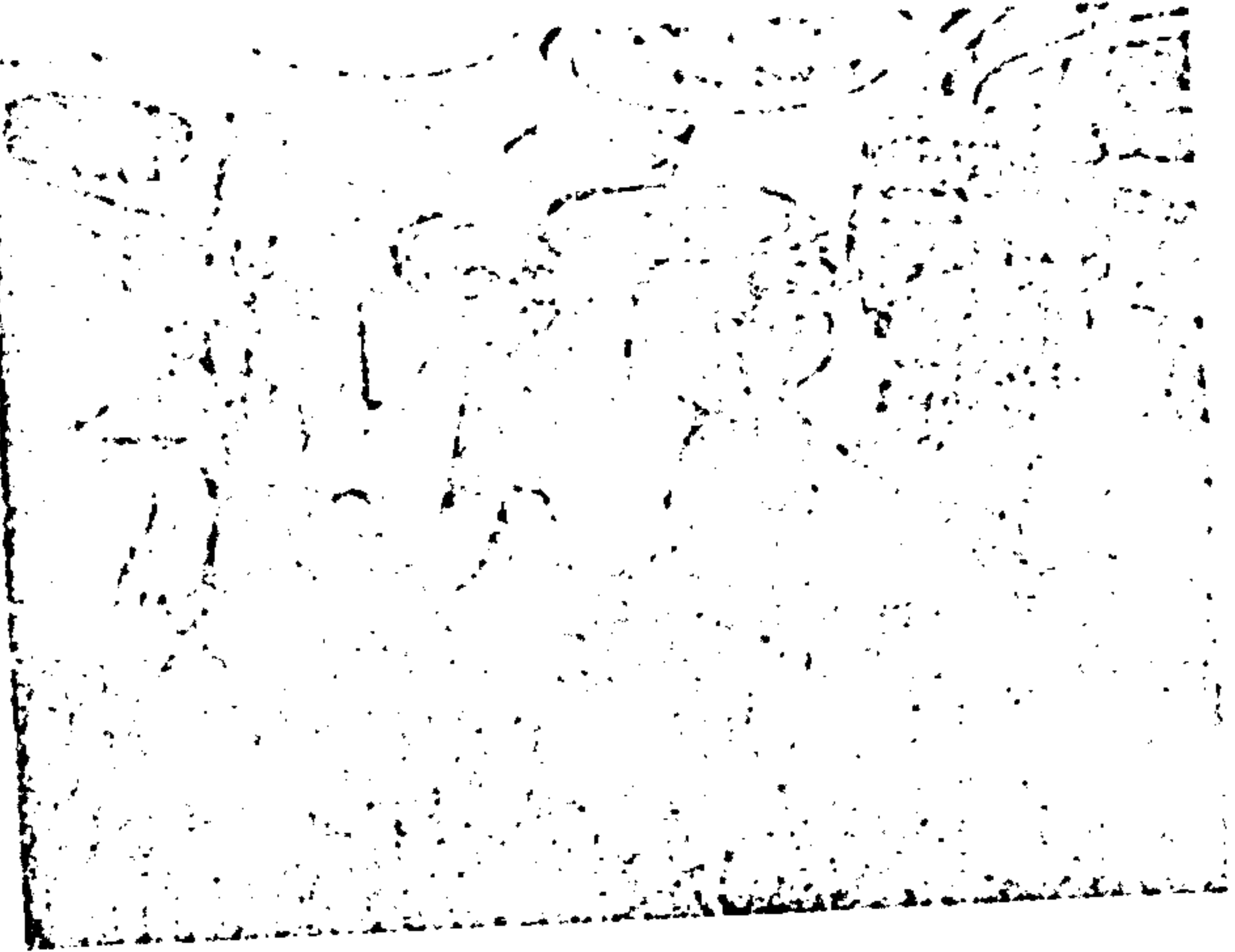
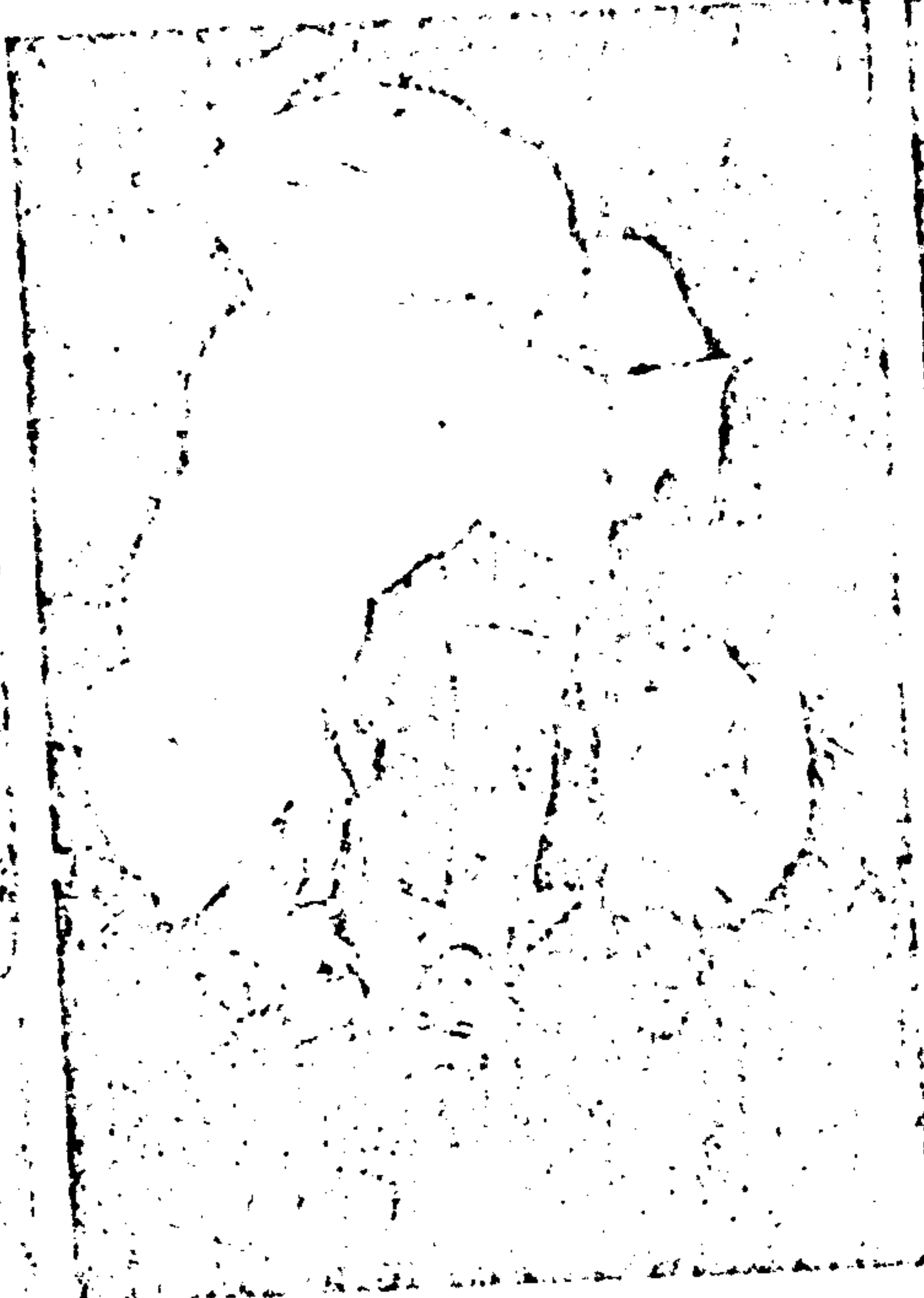


Margaux H.

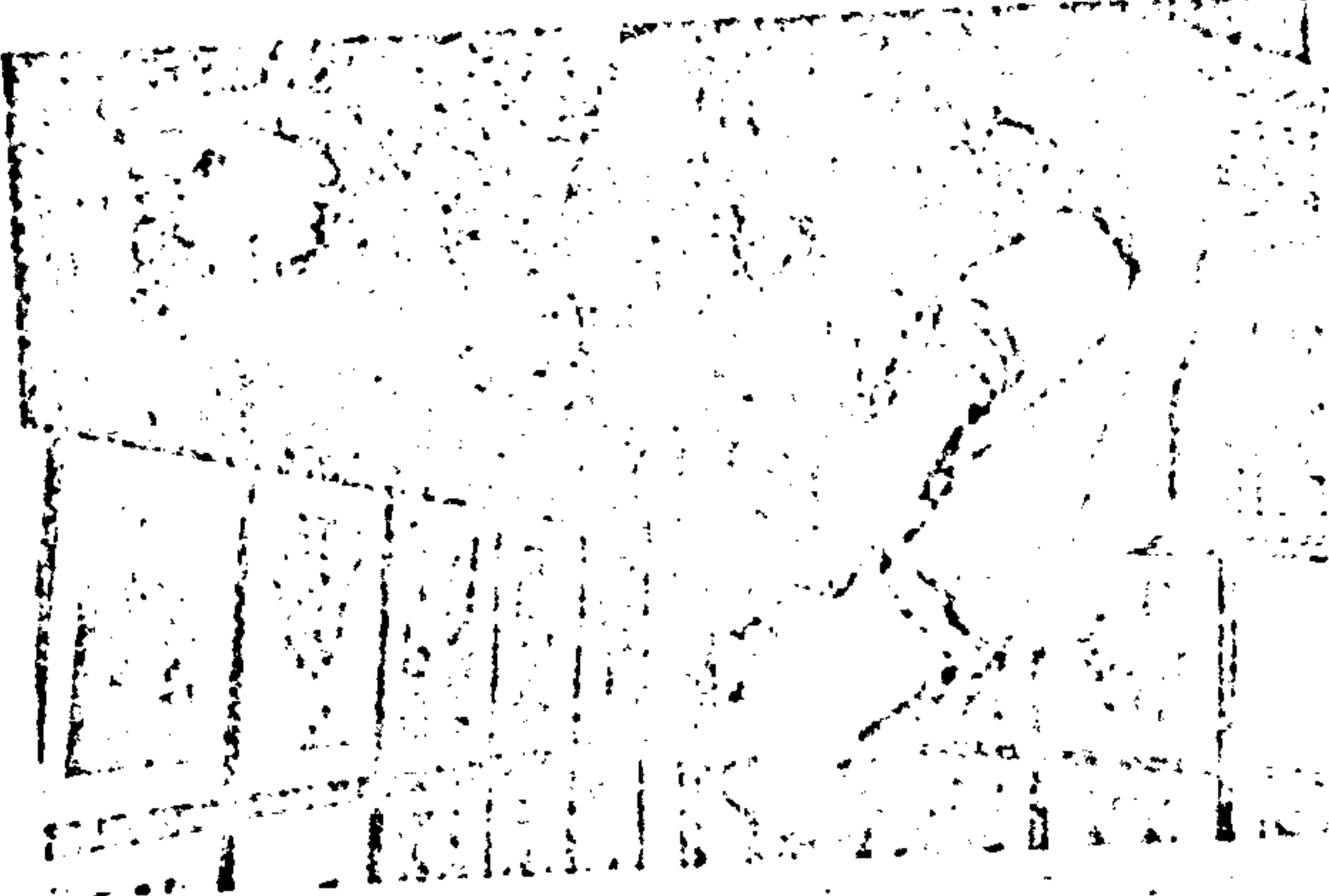
Nancy Fisher, Chuck Price and Margaux

Hennings in

Margaux Hennings, Bob Lewis and Lisa Taylor



D.D. Ryan, Pat Ast and Ana Kalant



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# The Meanest Man in America

By TONY BRENNAN

Eugene Austin's cold, steely eyes show no remorse as he admits, "I'm meanest man in America." The burly tough guy has made a grim profession of snatching children from one divorced parent — usually the mother — and whiling them off to the other.

"I can close my ears to the sound of a kid crying the same as I ignore a mother's screams," declared the hardnosed 50-year-old in a Miami, Fla., jail cell.

"Mean Eugene" is not against using violence — or breaking a mother's heart. And until recently, nothing slowed his progress. Not police. Not courts. Not bullets.

Although he occasionally takes a mother as a client, he works mainly for fathers trying to regain their children. But he'll only take an assignment if the courts have granted his client legal custody of the child.

Twenty-five states have tried to take action against him, Austin said — but all the charges were eventually dropped because he was acting with the consent of the parent.

"I've snatched more than 200 children



MEAN EUGENE Austin with a spray can of chemical Mace — which he's allegedly used on a reluctant mother.

... NO MOTHERS A LIVING

Snatching Children from

Their Divorced Mothers

while working for divorced parents," he said. "I'll hunt a divorcee down wherever she is. There's no place she can hide. She can kick and scream — even plead with me — but it won't work. I just don't like ..."

But on a recent "case," he did fail. In August 1974 Mean Eugene — operates across the country and around the world — was on assignment in Miami.

His mission: To snatch little Benjamin Hill from his mother and return him to his father.

Mean Eugene — accompanied by the father — waited outside the woman's home when he spotted her arriving with 3-year-old Benjamin, he sprang into action.

He allegedly sprayed the mother with Mace — a painful gas that temporarily blinds, disables — wrenched the screaming youngster from her arms and fled.

The boy's heartbroken mother pressed charges and Mean Eugene was eventually convicted of assault. He is now appealing the case.

The determined child-snatcher — his eyes burning with rage as he sat in his jail cell — vowed: "Putting me behind bars won't stop me from kidnapping children once I'm free again — that's my chosen job in life."

Other people have taken the law into their own hands in an attempt to stop Mean Eugene. In the past...



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# Now Artificial Lunging Is Saving Lives

"damage the blood after 6 hours.

"That's the limit. Our new device can take over for the human lung for a period of two weeks now, but we hope the length of time will be extended to a month.

"It has thin membranes made of silicone rubber less than 1/1000 of an inch thick, which shield blood from direct contact with the oxygen stream and cause it no damage.

"The part of the artificial lung containing the membranes is disposable.

"The device is simple and safe, and not packed with electronics," added Dr. Kolobow, who foresees the day the new lung will be available as "standard equipment in hospitals across the country."

of breathing continue while the artificial lung takes all the strain," he explained.

The little lifesaver is hooked up to the body externally "with tubes inserted into a major artery and a major vein, usually in the groin or neck," continued Dr. Kolobow.

"The whole time, the heart is pumping and the natural lungs are still in motion with the chest moving in what is apparently normal breathing, but it is the artificial lung that oxygenates the blood."

A pump attached to the artificial lung circulates the blood between the device and the patient, he said. "The patient, if conscious, is hardly aware of any change in his respiratory function."

Dr. Kolobow explained that



**ARTIFICIAL LUNG** looks like an oversized spool of thread. It could save 25,000 American lives a year.

drowning and water damage, electric shock, trauma caused by accident, or outright physical damage to the lungs, said Dr. Kolobow, chief of the section on pulmonary-cardiac assist devices at the National Heart and Lung Institute in Bethesda, Md.

"The device is designed to give the patient's lungs enough time to recover sufficiently to resume normal function on their own, to let the process

new artificial oversized spooling lives to save 25,000 a year, realist who de-

over from is for up to can play a part in saving American. a or lung fail- Theodore Kolobow, National Insti- who leded the

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in use in nine and is achiev- able and is al- man lives." ver is called Membrane (10). or the lungs pneumonia,

Shows...

## The Commercial for Coca-Cola The Guard Deodorant the least

Commercials go down well with TV viewers  
ings for Right Guard deodorant.

by the



# NSA: Inside the Puzzle Palace

The National Security Agency is like the Jorge Luis Borges fable of the infinite library in which all of the planet's knowledge and information reside, mad-ly encoded. Into the NSA's heavily guarded, three-story headquarters outside Washington every week the world's secrets flow from U.S. spy ships, surveillance planes, satellites and hundreds of electronic listening posts round the globe. Unlike the CIA and other U.S. intelligence agencies, the NSA's mission is strictly communications—electronics and cryptology. It is the ultimate bug, the source of most of the nation's foreign intelligence information and, like the CIA, a source of growing controversy.

Compared with the NSA, the CIA is as open as a New Hampshire town meeting. The NSA welcomes its confusion with NASA and the National Security Council. It is the one federal agency that claims—and gets—total exemption from the Freedom of Information Act. When Harry Truman started the NSA under the Defense Department's authority in 1952, only a handful of people even knew of his order.

**Four Missions.** By one estimate, the NSA spends \$1.2 billion a year and employs 25,000 people, compared with the CIA's \$750 million and 16,500 workers. At its Fort Meade, Md., headquarters, variously known as "Disneyland" and "the Puzzle Palace," the NSA labors in extraordinary anonymity to monitor communications throughout the world and then decipher the coded messages. In that task it is reputed to employ everything from the world's largest bank of computers to blind people whose acute hearing can pick up signals on tapes that sighted people might miss.

The NSA has come under increasing congressional attention. The troubles began last June when the Rockefeller commission revealed that the NSA had fed 1,100 pages of material on U.S. citizens to the CIA's "Operation Chaos," which was aimed at uncovering foreign influences among U.S. radical groups. Last week despite vigorous White House lobbying against it, the Senate intelli-

gence committee called NSA Director Lew Allen, 50, an Air Force lieutenant general with a doctorate in nuclear physics, to explain some of his agency's operations. It was the first time an NSA chief has ever testified in public about the agency's specific activities.

The committee was most interested in the NSA's monitoring of international telephone and cable traffic involving American citizens from 1967-1973. Allen testified that the NSA, under "Project Minaret," received "watch lists" of U.S. citizens about whom other agencies such as the CIA, the Defense Intelligence Agency and the FBI wanted information. In all, said Allen, the NSA intercepted the international calls or cables of 1,650 American citizens and groups and of 5,925 foreign nationals and groups.

The watch lists covered four basic areas. One was international drug traffic. Another was keeping track of potential presidential assassins. The other two areas were terrorism and possible foreign support for civil disturbances. Cryptically, Allen told the Senators that the watch-list monitoring had prevented "a major terrorist act" in an American city. The episode apparently involved a plan by Arab terrorists to hide explosives in a car parked on a New York City street and detonate them when Israeli Premier Golda Meir, who was visiting the city, passed by.

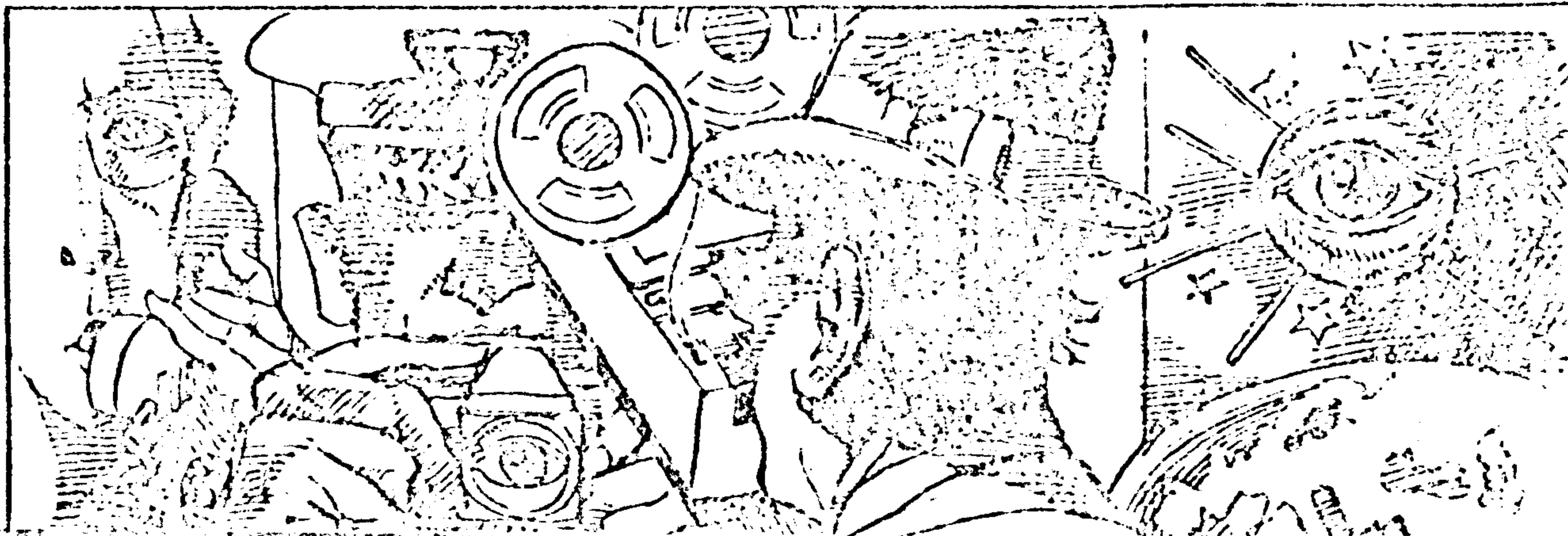
The monitoring of U.S. dissidents began with Lyndon Johnson's anxiety that foreigners were financing and organizing antiwar groups seeking to drive him from office. The FBI and CIA submitted watch lists. The Defense Intelligence Agency had the NSA monitor the foreign communications of about 20 Americans who were traveling to North Viet Nam.

The legality of the operations is questionable. The committee arranged for Attorney General Edward Levi to appear this week to discuss the matter. Allen admitted that the NSA had obtained no warrants for any of the monitoring and that the agency had never sought a legal opinion on the subject

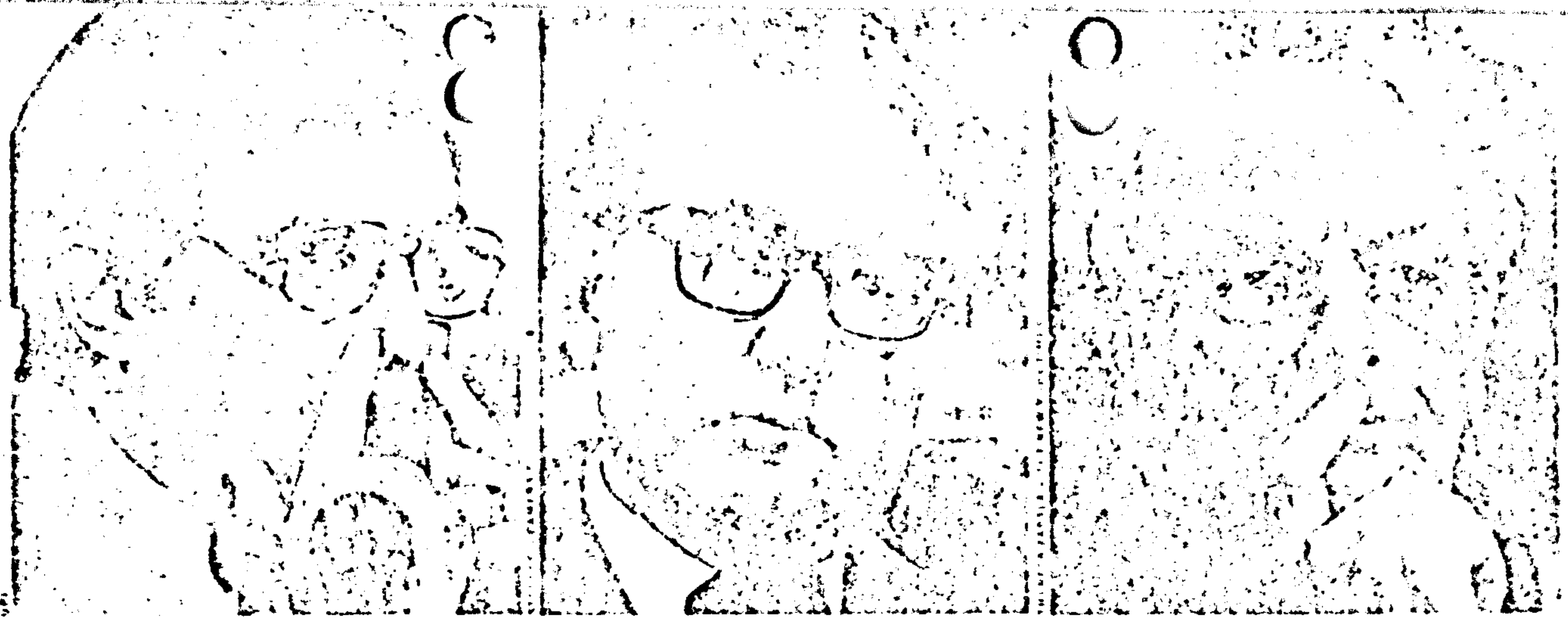
DIRECTOR LEW ALLEN TESTIFYING  
Like a Borges fable.

from the Attorney General or the White House. He did point out that Defense Secretary Melvin Laird had known what was going on, as had two Attorneys General, John Mitchell and Richard Kleindienst, before a third, Elliot Richardson, had finally called off the monitoring in 1973, on grounds of dubious legality.

**ACLU Suit.** The committee was alone in its attentions to the NSA week. In Washington's U.S. district court, the American Civil Liberties Union filed a \$500 million class-action suit charging the NSA and CIA with running a large and illegal spying campaign against antiwar elements in the 1960s and early 1970s. The suit was brought on behalf of 7,200 individuals and 1,000 groups on which the two agencies supposedly kept files, monitored calls and cables and opened mail. Among the defendants are four communications companies—RCA, General Communications, ITT World Communications, Western Union and American Cable and Radio Corp.—that allegedly cooperated with the agencies helping them monitor communications. Of course it was the U.S. Government that persuaded the companies years ago to cooperate with the intelligence gathering, and, congressional staff members point out, the companies agreed as a matter of patriotic duty.







FRANK CHURCH AT SENATE HEARING, SECRETARY OF STATE HENRY KISSINGER & OTIS PIKE AT HOUSE COMMITTEE SESSION

## INVESTIGATIONS

# Making a Splash, Missing the Point

Chairman Otis Pike was piqued. His House Select Committee on Intelligence had subpoenaed an internal State Department memo, and Secretary Henry Kissinger had refused to hand it over. Convinced that the Secretary was covering up, Pike pressed his committee to cite Kissinger for contempt of Congress.

Then Robert McCloskey, the State Department's liaison man with Capitol Hill, swung into action. He persuaded House leaders that such a contempt citation would badly damage Kissinger's prestige abroad. Thereupon, these men mounted a quiet campaign of friendly persuasion among committee members. The result: Pike's colleagues overruled him and voted 8 to 5 merely to invite Kissinger to explain in person why he refused to release the memo.

**Protecting Dissent.** Last week Kissinger reiterated to Pike's panel that he was not suppressing any embarrassing information, but trying to maintain State Department morale and efficiency. At issue was a memo written by a desk officer criticizing U.S. policy in Cyprus. Kissinger argued persuasively that lower-level policy recommendations should not be turned over to Congress with the names of the authors attached. Reason: State Department staffers might then hedge their recommendations for fear that they could be dragged before Congress to justify them—as happened in the Joe McCarthy era. Kissinger again offered to supply summaries of dissenting recommendations, the authors could testify about facts, but not about their advice. The effort at compromise resumes this week.

The scrap with Kissinger was important for another reason. It typified the way in which congressional committees investigating the U.S. intelligence community have diverted themselves from their objective: to find methods to better watch over the CIA, FBI and sim-

ilar agencies. Both the House committee and its Senate counterpart headed by Frank Church have been on the job since early this year, and both have spent too much time battling the Administration or grabbing for headlines by concentrating on flashy issues. One motive: peppery and aggressive Pike yearns to run for the Senate in 1976, and Church may well announce his candidacy for President by year's end.

The House committee has been less effective than the Senate's. True enough it has learned a good deal about the *sub rosa* financing arrangements enjoyed by intelligence agencies: that the General Accounting Office, which is supposed to monitor federal spending, keeps its hands off the CIA; the CIA alumni in the Office of Management and Budget handle the purse strings of their alma mater.

But many of the House committee's charges have been inexcusably glib and unfair. The committee heard former CIA Analyst Samuel A. Adams, an outspoken critic of the CIA, charge that top U.S. officials had deliberately concealed the true strength of the Viet Cong before the Tet offensive; then Pike refused to call the accused, as well as other witnesses in a position to rebut the charge. He also concluded that the intelligence community had shown incompetence by failing to predict the Yom Kippur War in the Middle East and the Portuguese coup. But these indictments neglected to consider that the Israelis also had been caught off guard and that while the CIA should have been more aware of the power of the Portuguese Communists, it cannot watch everything or be right every time. The intelligence agencies' many successes are almost always kept secret.

In the Senate, Frank Church's committee has explored the misuse of the Internal Revenue Service by the Nixon Administration to bound its polit-

ical enemies, the CIA's illegal reading of citizens' mail and other abuses. Since it discovered in February, however, that the CIA had been involved in foreign assassination plots, that subject has occupied more of the committee's time than all other topics combined. The record bulges to well over 11,000 pages. Church became fascinated with dart guns, shellfish toxins and other peripheral exotica of covert operations. But the committee was unable to pin down who was responsible for the vague plots to kill Fidel Castro, the Congo's Patrice Lumumba and lesser undesirables. Doing so, says Committee Member Walter Mondale, is like "trying to nail Jell-O to a wall."

**Future Plans.** Though the committee does not plan to release its report on the assassinations for another few weeks, it is already the subject of controversy. In a letter that was hand-delivered to each member, President Ford urged that it be kept secret. Church and other Democrats have accused the Administration of trying to suppress the findings, and probably no more than three of the committee's eleven members will support Ford.

On Feb. 29 the committee's mandate expires, and much remains to be done. The schedule is jammed with hearings on the CIA role in Chile, allegations of the FBI harassment of political dissidents and, finally, the need for tighter congressional and White House control over the intelligence community. Unfortunately, there will not be nearly enough time to give the last subject the attention it deserves.

In the end the committees probably will make sound proposals for watching over the intelligence agencies and their finances, a joint congressional panel, perhaps, empowered to question intelligence officials under oath. Such a system of accountability promises to reduce future abuses. But some political leaders at home and abroad will still wonder whether that was worth bruising the prestige and credibility of the CIA and its fellow agencies.



# WILLIAMS' MIND CONTROL LED TO MURDER ATTEMPT

BY MALCOLM ABRAMS  
MIDNIGHT Staff Writer

A mysterious form of mind control, which transforms men into robots and forces into slaves, is responsible for the assassination attempt on President Ford, Watergate and all the political slayings of the six-

Bernadine Villanueva, preacher, faith healer and psychic extraordinaire, believes this with all her heart and all her extrasensory energy.

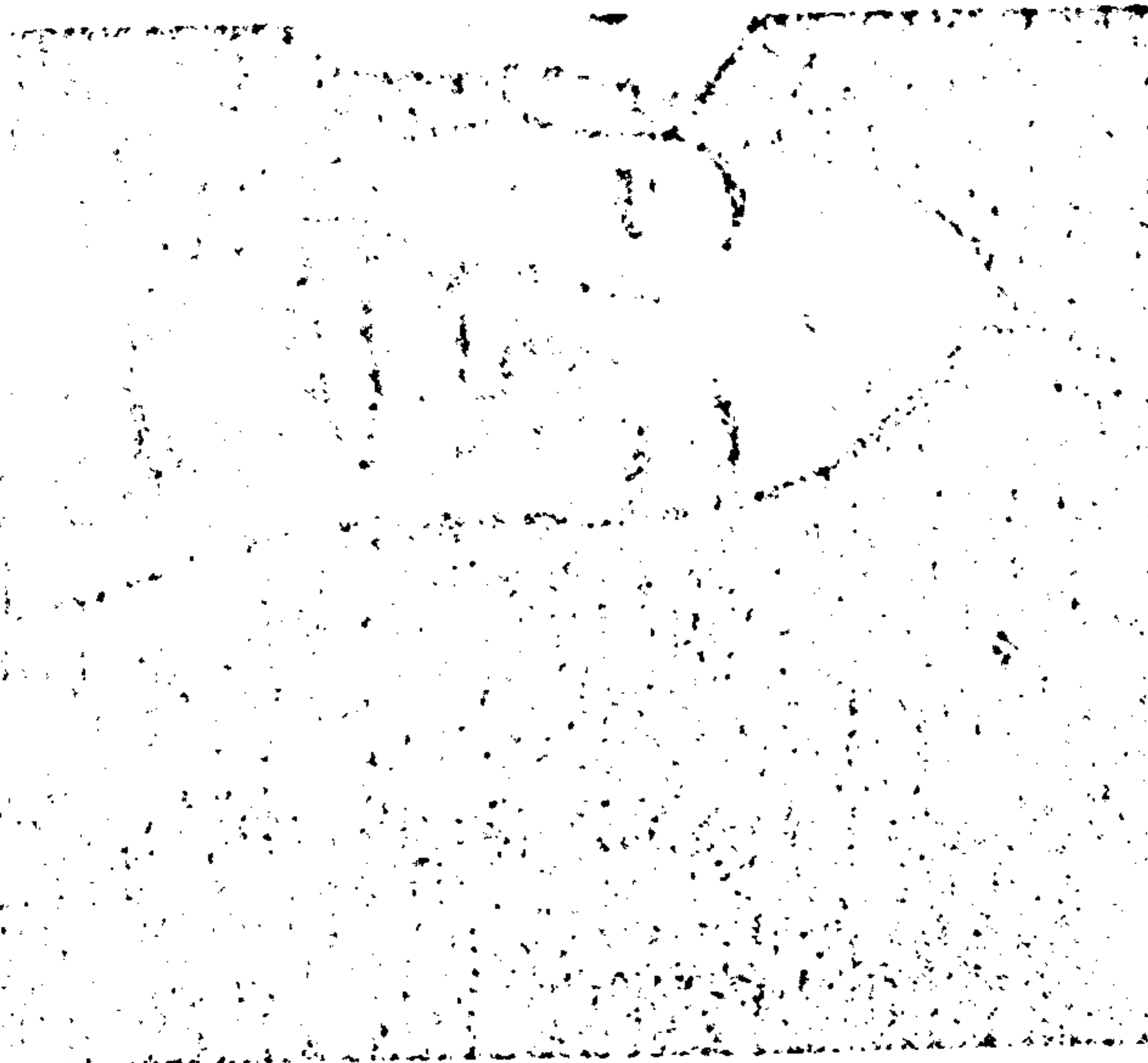
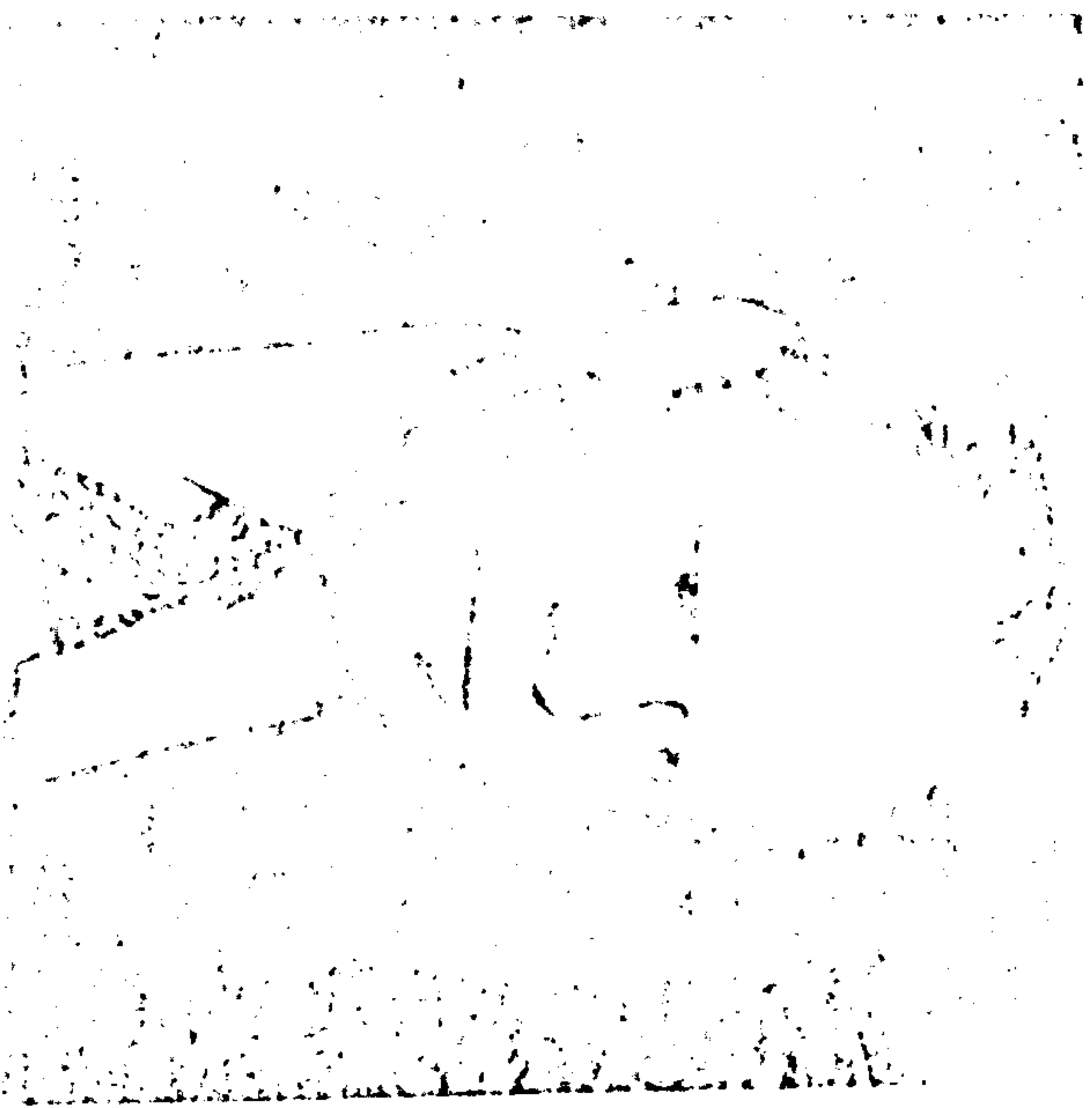
And even though the attempt on President Ford's life was foiled, Miss Villanueva is fully certain that the President will not finish his term in office.

"Two days before the incident, I started picking up grave vibrations from the President," she told MIDNIGHT. "The next day, I started feeling that I still had him very much in mind. I could sense danger to

... Says President Ford's

Life Is Still In Danger

From Latest Assassins



PSYCHIC BERNADINE VILLANUEVA has predicted that President Ford is still in danger from assassins.

As for Sheriff, says Miss Villanueva, she predicted that not all Robert Kennedy's assassination would be under the control of the Russians.

"I have walked all through the Ambassador Hotel where the shooting took place and I relived the whole thing. I often did not kill President Kennedy, although he is not to. There were three guns involved and I shown a picture. I could pick out the real killer."

"If the investigation into Robert Kennedy's assassination is reopened in earnest, however, more lives will be lost as a result."

So it's time to take mind control seriously. The California Secy urge

Miss Villanueva's psychic  
 fear for President Ford has  
 been with her a long time.  
 Two years ago when Nixon  
 and Agnew were still in office,  
 she told The Atlantic Journal  
 she will be in the White House  
 by the end of the year but only  
 for a brief period of time.

**WAS LEE HARVEY OS-**  
**WALD also a victim of**  
 mind-control tech-  
 niques? Miss Villanueva  
 believes he was.

as our President."  
 "I still feel that sense of de-  
 pression," she says now.  
 "There's impending disaster  
 for Ford, particularly in the  
 state of California."  
 Behind it all is mind control,  
 she believes. Lynette  
 (Soyezky) Fromme was under  
 it when she held the gun in  
 front of the President, and so  
 was Lee Harvey Oswald and  
 Sirhan Sirhan.

45 and aimed for his heart.  
 "This man Charles Manson  
 is a very powerful individual.  
 But like the other assassins, he  
 was under mind control from  
 the Russians. He has the same  
 kind of control himself which  
 he used on Miss Fromme and  
 his other followers."  
 The Soviets, Miss Vil-  
 lanueva contends, are behind  
 it all. They recruit and brain-  
 wash. "But it's not even nec-  
 sary to be in the same room

with the person casting the  
 spells," she believes.  
 "President Nixon was a vic-  
 tim of mind control, abso-  
 lutely. We won't know the real  
 truth of what happened at  
 Watergate until 1977.  
 "But you can tell people who  
 are under the influence by their  
 faces. For example, you could  
 see a tremendous change in  
 President Nixon's face after  
 Watergate."

murders have been reversal of  
 mind control from the Rus-  
 sians. Our leaders have to be  
 serious about this. The sense of  
 urgency is stronger than ever  
 before.  
 "In April of 1975 I met and  
 shook hands with President  
 Ford in Palm Springs, Florida,  
 and I could sense then that he  
 was in extreme danger."

**EVEN BEHIND BARS** Charles Manson continues to strike terror into the hearts of  
 Americans.

**FOR THE FIRST TIME**  
**MISS VILLANUEVA BE-**  
**LIEVES** that Sirhan  
 Sirhan was not the man  
 who assassinated Robert  
 F. Kennedy.



*Compare with Queen's...*  
*Compare with Queen's...*  
*Compare with Queen's...*

*Compare with Queen's...*  
*Compare with Queen's...*  
*Compare with Queen's...*

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1975

# ANTIQUE JEWELRY

age and names, forgetting that ago, just as now. The important

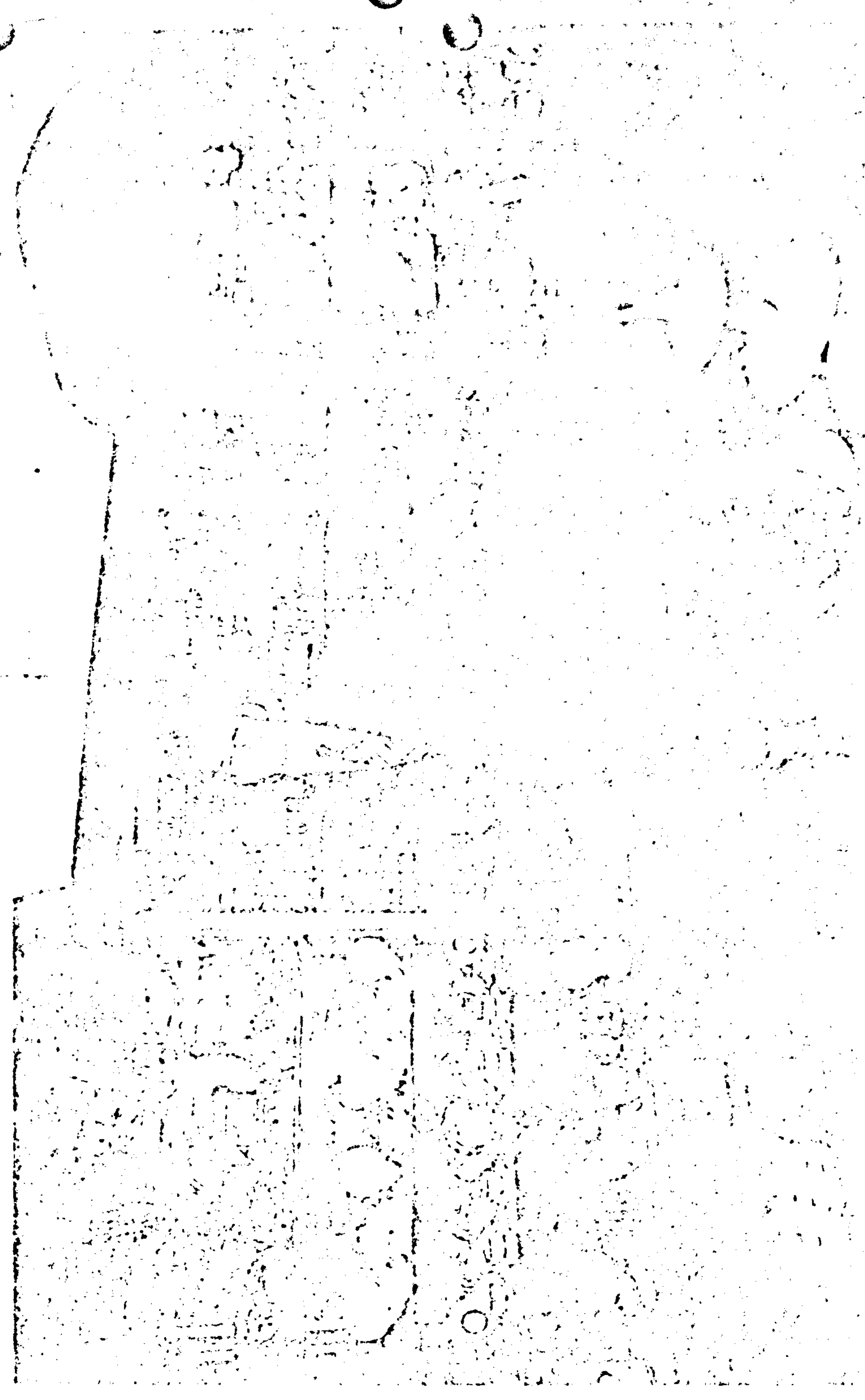
but quality, particularly when it talking about and which are one antique store he and his father th Ave. and 57th St. for 50 years.

w shop invariably contains such as the color of green silk, Jasper- handful of jeweled English seals.

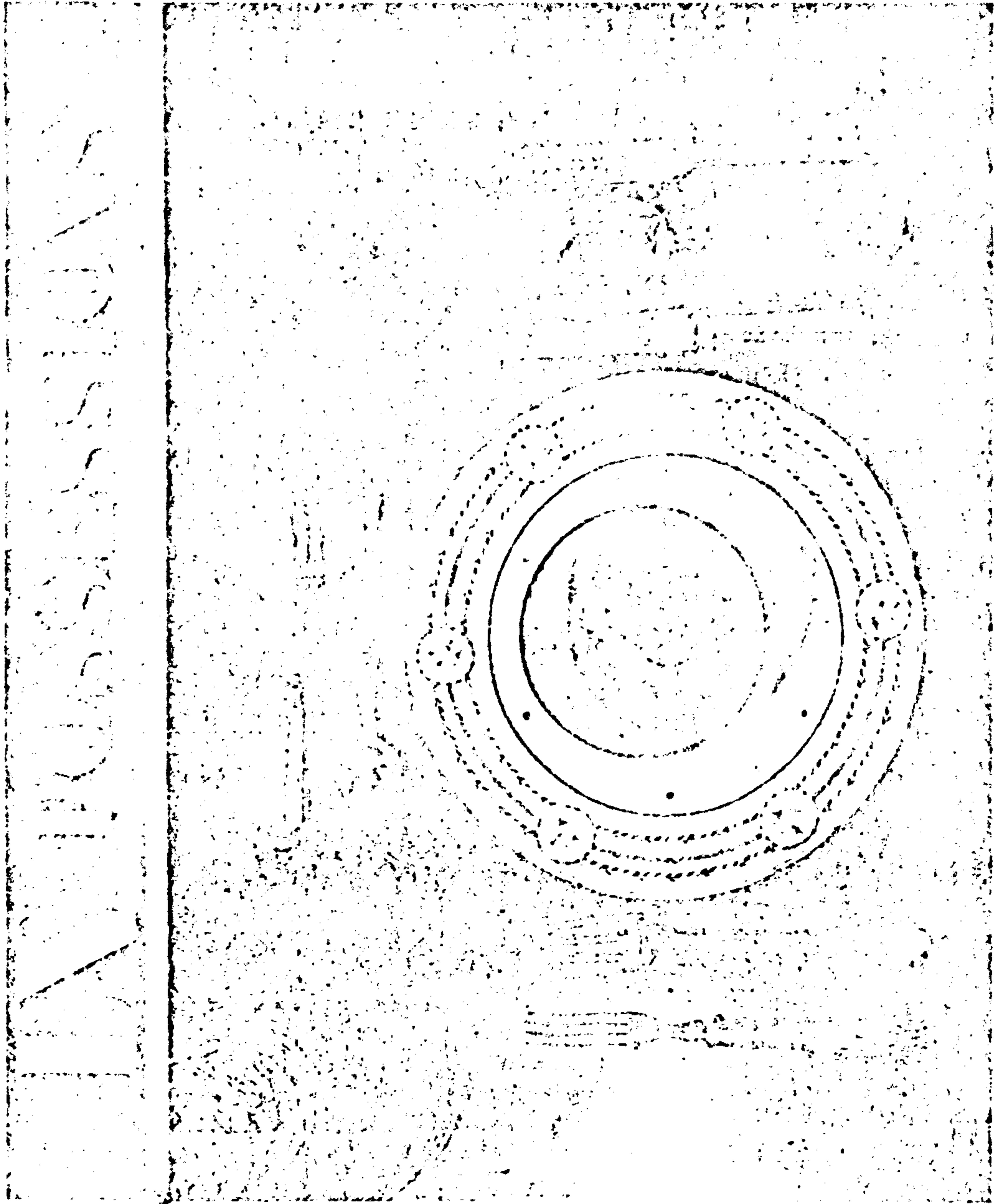
has lots of antique jewelry that butterflies encrusted with tiny red Maltese crosses. There are tois, topazes, garnets and am- Munves says, "the kind of thing the necklace itself is too easily have insufficient value."

"regard" rings and pins with the Garnet, Amethyst, Ruby, Dia- he antiques range from a mona- rial dining service to a lineup of out, are not, as is often thought, sets of wine glasses came in the would you have to rinse between "you can't wash glass in glass."

ers, including handmade repro- S different patterns, largely 18th England that went into business in



FRIDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1975



Left: Mixed Baroque  
look; sterling silver  
knife, fork and spoon  
in Trifid, a 17th Cen-  
tury pattern, \$169;  
Jasper-handled de-  
sert fork and spoon,  
\$525 each; Victorian  
13 1/2" knife and fork,  
\$25 a pair, all James  
Robinson.

Left and below: Compagnie des Indes 18th Century plate, which the French are using to eat on, not just for display, about \$500 each, de Regazzi and other Left Bank antique shops, Paris (photographed in Sheraton de Pochambert's dining room)



More  
important,  
it has to  
be quality.

from \$2,700 to \$3,400, while antique flatware goes for \$3,750 to \$9,500. Munves adds, "But we sell it piece by piece too and, in fact, like to. The person who buys one piece obviously must love it and is really giving up something to buy it."

Generally, prices at Robinson's range from \$20 to \$35,000. However, if you crave a matched eight-piece octagonal silver tea-and-coffee service from the Queen Anne-George I period — and Robinson's has one — it can add up to \$150,000.

Munves explains, "The octagonal is the most difficult to find, the rarest. It is the most sought-after because it is unique, and that's what collectors strive for."

Munves thinks a lovely, usable — and he stresses "usable" — piece of silver is a good way to start collecting things of quality. "I don't mean a lot of silver boxes. That's overdone," he says. "But a teapot or a tray, something you enjoy looking at and don't have to put away, becomes like a piece of sculpture."

"People tend to think of a coffee-pot as holding coffee instead of thinking of it as a thing of beauty. It hasn't been called fine art in the last century."

Munves, who says that the "18th Century was the century of the silversmith," believes that Georgian silver is a good buy today. "I would think that when we come out of this economic recession, there will be another swing upward in silver prices." But he stresses it should be a quality piece, "so that if you want to resell it, you're not on the defensive."

He continues, "You're getting more from Georgian silver than from any other form of art. It has a better track record — for centuries it has been considered the finest, and it will always be so."

—MARY MERRIS

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT  
memorandum

DATE: JULY 5, 1977

REPLY TO  
ATTN OF: SAC, HOUSTON (62-2115) (RUC)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT  
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY  
NOVEMBER 22, 1963  
TO: DALLAS, TEXAS  
OO: DALLAS

DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

Re Bureau airtel to Houston, 4/18/77 and  
Houston letter to Bureau, 6/17/77.

LEON DAY, Research Director, KPFT Radio,  
Houston, Texas, was contacted on 7/2/77 and was advised  
that photographs requested by him could not be furnished  
as set forth in referenced Bureau airtel. DAY stated  
he was unable to understand the objections of the National  
Archives in regard to furnishing test bullets to FBI for  
comparison with the suspect bullet and personally felt  
that the bullet discovered by LESTER is genuine based upon  
the location which it was reportedly located.

DAY thanked the FBI for interest in this matter  
and advised that he wished the Bureau luck in its efforts  
to compare the bullet located by LESTER with test bullets  
from the OSWALD rifle.

2 - Bureau  
1 - Houston

WKM/sas  
(3)

*Handwritten notes:*  
7/15/77  
[unclear]

REC-34

7787

JUL 11 1977

*Handwritten signature:*  
WKM



Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

JUL 20 1977

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10  
(REV. 7-76)  
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6  
5010-112



FBI

TRANSMIT VIA:

- Teletype
- Facsimile
- Airtel

PRECEDENCE:

- Immediate
- Priority
- Routine

CLASSIFICATION:

- TOP SECRET
- SECRET
- CONFIDENTIAL
- E F T O
- CLEAR

Date 6/28/77

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)  
(ATTN: CONGRESSIONAL INQUIRY UNIT)

FROM: SAC, MIAMI (89-35) (RUC)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT  
JOHN F. KENNEDY  
NOVEMBER 22, 1963  
DALLAS, TEXAS

(OO: DALLAS)

Re Miami airtel and LHM to the Bureau dated 4/29/77.

Enclosed for the Bureau are five copies of an LHM captioned as above.

Enclosed for Dallas is one copy of the LHM inasmuch as they are office of origin.

ADMINISTRATIVE

Mr. [redacted] requested protection in information furnished to the FBI in that he fears for his personal safety if it becomes known that he is supplying the FBI with information concerning events related to the assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY.

The Bureau is requested to note the following information regarding [redacted] which was furnished previously by Miami airtel to the Bureau dated 8/25/76, under same caption:

- 3 - Bureau (Enc. 5)
- 1 - Dallas (Enc. 1) (89-43) (Info)
- 3 - Miami (2 - 89-35)  
(1 - 62-6603)

DJD:jkc  
(7)

ENCLOSURE

REC-126

23 JUL 4 1977

7788

Approved: [Signature]

Transmitted \_\_\_\_\_

(Number)

(Time)

Per \_\_\_\_\_

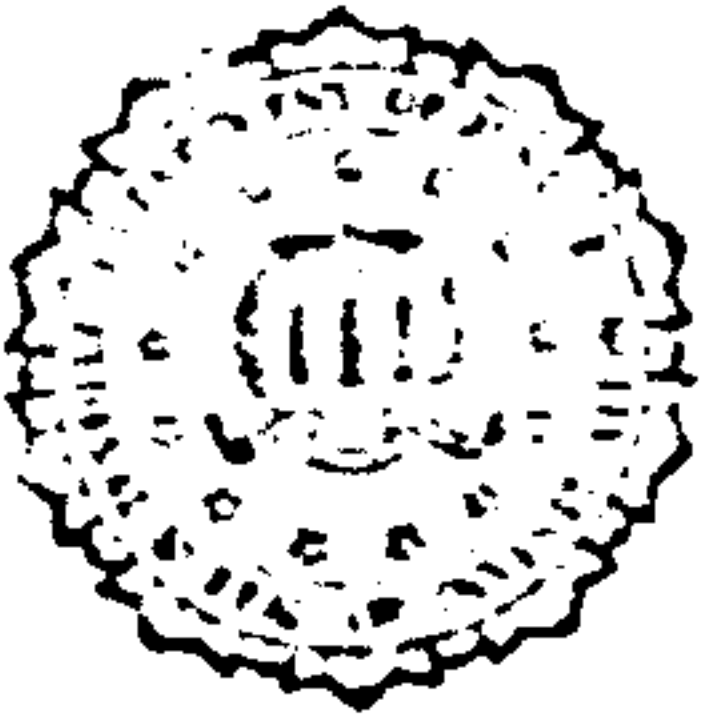
79 JUL 22 1977

On 8/19/76, [redacted] Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS), Key West, Florida, was contacted and advised he has known [redacted] for 20 years or more and considers him a close friend. [redacted] advised, however, that several years ago, [redacted] sustained a broken neck and is currently suffering from high blood pressure and a bad heart. [redacted] stated he feels that [redacted] is prone to exaggeration, and although not intentionally, [redacted] has been known to fabricate stories and tell them because he believes in his own mind that they are true. [redacted] was asked specifically if any Cuban Transport planes could have come into Key West to pick up passengers in late summer of 1962 or 1963 and he stated that to his knowledge, they did not as the United States had broken diplomatic relations by that time. [redacted] stated he would not accept any story put forth by [redacted] without hard evidence to substantiate it.

Also on 8/19/76, [redacted] Monroe County Sheriff's Office, Key West, Florida, advised in his opinion he has never known [redacted] to tell an outright lie, however, he does feel that [redacted] is prone to exaggeration and making more of an incident than there is to it.

In view of the fact that all logical investigation concerning this matter has been conducted by the Miami Division and Mr. [redacted] statement cannot be substantiated, no further action is being taken in this instance unless specifically requested.





UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No. 89-35

Miami, Florida  
June 28, 1977

RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT  
JOHN F. KENNEDY  
NOVEMBER 22, 1963  
DALLAS, TEXAS

The following is in reference to information as set forth below given by Mr. [REDACTED] [REDACTED] of the Key West International Airport, on April 12, 1977:

[REDACTED] stated that a roll of .35 millimeter film which he had taken of a group known as "Fair Play for Cuba", in the summer of 1962, was given to a National Airlines pilot. This pilot was told to forward the film to FBI, Miami, to be routed on to FBI Headquarters, Washington, D. C.

[REDACTED] further advised that during a recent business trip he had occasion to pass through Atlanta, Georgia, and during a layover in Atlanta, Georgia, on the weekend of April 2 and 3, 1977, he was approached by a National Airlines pilot whom he thought could possibly be the one to whom he gave the .35 millimeter film taken in 1962 of the "Fair Play for Cuba" group. [REDACTED] stated that this possibility came to mind after he had departed Atlanta, Georgia. The only information which [REDACTED] could provide which might help in locating the pilot, was that he did fly for National and had only seven years remaining before retirement, which would make him 53 years old. In addition on the weekend of April 2 and 3, 1977, this pilot was assigned to standby duty for Los Angeles and San Francisco, California, on flights utilizing a DC-10 aircraft.

On June 27, 1977, Ms. [REDACTED], [REDACTED], National Airlines, Miami International Airport, advised that extensive efforts on the part of

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

ENCLOSURE

7788

RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, NOVEMBER  
22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS

their company to identify the pilot Mr. [REDACTED] said he had seen at Atlanta, Georgia, were unproductive. Ms. [REDACTED] advised it is not possible, inasmuch as there are over 600 active National Airlines pilots and many others in a retired status, to identify the pilot described by Mr. [REDACTED] based on the information given by him.



FBI

Date: 7/7/77

Transmit the following in \_\_\_\_\_  
(Type in plaintext or code)

AIRTEL

Via \_\_\_\_\_  
(Precedence)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (89-43) (P)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT  
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,  
NOVEMBER 22, 1963,  
DALLAS, TEXAS  
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

OO: DALLAS

*[Handwritten signature/initials]*

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are five copies of an LHM, dated and captioned as above.

Dallas assassination indices could locate no identifiable references concerning [redacted] and [redacted] Dallas assassination file review located no identifiable information concerning allegations made by [redacted] concerning [redacted] and ADOLPH HITLER.

REC-126

7789

*[Handwritten notes and stamps]*

EX-104  
JUL 2 1977

2-Bureau (Enc. 5)  
2-Dallas  
UHS:dah  
(4)

Approved: \_\_\_\_\_  
Special Agent in Charge

Sent \_\_\_\_\_ M Per \_\_\_\_\_

79 JUL 22 1977