

October 14, 1975

The Honorable Richard S. Schweiker, member  
Senate Select Committee on Intelligence  
Russell Senate Office Building  
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Schweiker:

I beg to respectfully inform you, Senator Schweiker, that the CIA has purposefully fabricated evidence to deceive you in your investigation of FBI and CIA input into the Warren Commission's report on the assassination of President Kennedy.

Mr. Maxwell, your representative on the subcommittee staff for your investigation has been intentionally deceived, advised and supervised by those under CIA influence within the main committee staff.

The FBI, in collaboration with the CIA and the Secret Service, has fed your staff man fabricated evidence replacing evidence on an informant's tape of a conversation with an organizer for a reactionary segregationist political party on November 9, 1963. In my complete report to you of September 23, 1975 I named the true assassins, collaborators and sponsors of the murder of President John F. Kennedy. I identified this organizer on page 43 as the head of the American Nazi Party.

I knew that my report would be delivered to the CIA by CIA infiltrators within the main committee staff. I knew the fabricated evidence was prepared by the CIA. I deliberately withheld from you the name of the organizer and corroborative details. I hoped the CIA would assume I had guessed the wrong organizer from reading the sparse details of the Miami News report. On February 2, 1967 the Miami News reported the tape revealed that Kennedy would be shot with a high powered rifle from an office building and that the gun would be disassembled and smuggled into the building for this purpose.

Now that government security agencies have given you the fabricated information that J. A. Milteer of the National States Rights Party was the organizer, I will now add some of the corroborative details I possess:

George Lincoln Rockwell, organizer of the American Nazi Party, is the man who relayed the prediction to government informant Roy Frankhouser. The Secret Service was and is custodian of the tape as it was on November 18, 1963 when Kennedy visited Miami. The police took extraordinary precautions to protect his life. The planned motorcade was abandoned and they put him on a helicopter instead.

(2)

To provide the evidence Senators Church and Tower have said is necessary, I am releasing this letter to you and to President Ford. This intelligence has been gathered at the expense of brave men and women. The report to you is the first presentation anywhere.

The intelligence includes a report of my decade of penetrating the secrets of a KGB-CIA double agent. He passed microdot messages from his Soviet sponsors to Lee Harvey Oswald prior to President Kennedy's assassination, principally in books Oswald checked out of the New Orleans public library.

#### IDENTIFICATION OF TRIGGERMEN AND SPONSORS

of

#### THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY.

Oswald was, indeed, the man with shirt open to his waist in the famous Associated Press photograph by James Altgens. Oswald was standing in the doorway of the Texas School Book Depository Building at the very moment President Kennedy was reacting to the non-fatal shot into his back. Secret Service Agent Ready, on the running board of the backup car, was looking back and up toward the apparent shot source within the building. The Federal Bureau of Investigation, with the cooperation of Billy Lovelady, Oswald's foreman, deliberately falsified evidence that it was Lovelady in the doorway. At that time Lovelady was outside the building watching the motorcade.

Oswald knew that his co-conspirators, Jack Ruby and James Givens, were firing two shots from the sixth floor. Immediately after the shots he rushed to the lunchroom adjoining the stairs on the second floor to observe their successful escapes down the stairs. He paused to buy a coke from the vending machine to cover his reason for being there. He was discovered there about a minute and a quarter after the shots by motorcycle Officer Marrison L. Baker and his boss, Roy J. Truly.

Oswald's position in the doorway was corroborated by Mrs. Carolyn Arnold, a co-worker. She told the FBI on November 26, 1963 that she saw Oswald standing in the hallway between the front door and the double doors to the warehouse. The FBI deliberately distorted this identification.

(3)

Oswald had smuggled two guns into the Book Depository. Neither was the Mannlicher-Carcano rifle that was used to incriminate Oswald for the shooting. Although only one of many conspirators, he was selected to be the "fall guy" or "patsy" for the assassination. Oswald was aware of this after he was jailed. He called out to newsmen, "I am just a patsy!" Jack Ruby, his killer, ordered the revolver by mail with which Oswald was incriminated for shooting police Officer J. D. Tippit.

Female witnesses going to work before the assassination saw an older man hand a rifle to a younger man who took it to his white compact car behind the Depository. Bernard Barker handed the German Mauser to Eugenio Martinez. Martinez put it in his white Mustang, a car that Martinez favored. Four years later he gave money to James Earl Ray to buy a white Mustang just like his own. Ray was Martinez' partner in the assassination of Dr. Martin Luther King.

Neither gun that Oswald smuggled into the building was brought from the garage of the Paine home where Marina Oswald, his wife, was staying. The brown paper bag he had the morning of November 22nd when he was driven to work by Wesley Frazier contained curtain rods. The package was discovered in the Depository and disposed of to make way for fabricated evidence. The bag that allegedly carried the knocked-down Mannlicher-Carcano rifle was constructed from paper containing an Oswald palm print that Dallas fingerprint expert Lieutenant Day had discovered.

Eugenio Martinez gave Oswald the Mauser to smuggle into the building. The other gun was a specially developed air powered rifle that silently fires a short range missile. Jack Ruby used this gun. Oswald's co-worker, James Givens, used the Mauser. Givens worked with Oswald on the sixth floor that morning. He was the only witness who placed Oswald on the sixth floor after the other workers had left for lunch.

Givens was a black man with a white bald spot on his head. He was also a narcotics violator in trouble with the police narcotics squad. Jack Ruby controlled these men with payoffs. He also supervised importation of heroin for the crime syndicate through Mexico.

Ruby's assignment in the Book Depository was not to kill the President, but to set up Oswald. He was also assigned to arrange the

(4)

killing of Oswald by narcotics squad officers in the Texas Theater. Officer J. D. Tippit, a narcotics squad officer himself, was to be killed to provide the occasion for elimination of Oswald.

The conspirators knew that any high powered rifle bullet fired at the descending angle from the sixth floor would be smashed through the floor of the President's limousine or into the Elm Street pavement. Yet, the planning called for a pristine bullet, undeformed by contact, ballistically marked with the signature of the planted Mauser rifle. The bullet was to be placed upon the President's stretcher by Jack Ruby himself to incriminate Oswald as the lone assassin.

Jack Ruby did, indeed, plant a bullet in Parkland Hospital -- what turned out to be the wrong bullet on the wrong stretcher. Although the Warren Commission denied the evidence, witness Seth Kantor, a reporter, saw and spoke to Ruby at the hospital. Witness Wilma Tice also observed Ruby there.

A simulated misfire of old Mauser ammunition was planned to account for a shallow wound in the President's back containing no bullet. This in turn would account for the pristine condition of the planted bullet. Jack Ruby fired the silent air rifle which did, indeed, create the shallow wound. James Givens fired the Mauser with a short powder charge to simulate a misfire. The air rifle missile of adequate length was sophisticatedly designed with a powerful spring device in its nose that was released with impact to "bounce" the missile back out of the shallow wound.

The first shot, from which the President was reacting in the Altgens photograph, came from the rear and from a height. The autopsy surgeons, in a November 26, 1963 FBI report, asserted the wound penetrated his back to the first or second joint of the examining surgeon's finger. The surgeons reported a descending angle of entry of  $45^{\circ}$  to  $60^{\circ}$  into the wound. The west end of the sixth floor provided this high angle of declination for Ruby's shot. By mistake, this early FBI report, which demolished the Commission's one bullet theory for all the President's and Connally's wounds, was not classified for 75 years as other critical evidence was. It was discovered by Vincent Salandria, a Philadelphia lawyer, in the National Archives.

Researchers who did not enjoy counterintelligence from within the assassination organization could not explain a bullet hitting the pavement behind and south of the President's limousine after the first shot.

(5)

The Altgens photo shows the high descending angle available from the west end of the sixth floor. A shot bounced from this high location behind and to the right of the limousine would hit the street behind and to the left of the limousine. Mrs. Donald Baker, a bookkeeper at the Depository, informed the Commission that she saw this missile hit Elm Street:

"Mrs. Baker. Well, after he passed us, then we heard a noise and I thought it was firecrackers √a typical reaction to the sound of the short charge of powder in the Mauser shell ] because I saw a shot or something hit the pavement . . .

No; I couldn't see the sign √at the side of the road ] because I was angled -- we were stepping out in the street then and it was approximately along in here, I presume, the first sign -- I don't know which one it is, but I saw the bullet hit on down this way, I guess, right at the sign, angling out . . .

It was approximately in the middle of the lane -- . . .

Mr. Liebeler. Of the left-hand lane going toward the underpass; is that correct?

Mrs. Baker. Yes.

Mr. Liebeler. Where was the thing that you saw hit the street in relation to the President's car?

Mrs. Baker. I thought it was -- well -- behind it."

Obviously, Mrs. Baker had difficulty reconciling a shot from behind the President that wounded him -- with her own eyes that saw it hit the street behind him!

E. Howard Hunt was an assassination team chief in charge of the crossfire. He is shown near the first sign Mrs. Baker referred to in Josiah Thompson's excellent book, "Six Seconds in Dallas." He extended his umbrella to signal Jack Ruby and James Givens when to shoot simultaneously.

In the second picture in the book Hunt has folded the umbrella and is noting the nick in the second sign. The nick was made by the .42 caliber bullet fired by the other team chief, G. Gordon

Liddy from the second floor of the Gal-Tex Building. He recovered Jack Ruby's bounced bullet that Mrs. Baker had observed. He also recovered the spent short-charge bullet Charles Givens had fired. It hit bystander James Tague after ricocheting off Elm Street and the Main Street curb near which he was standing.

Apparently there exists no photographic record of Hunt recovering the sophisticated air powered spring missile. However, in the National Tattler of March 31, 1974, Howard Hunt is pictured picking up Givens' spent bullet.

Givens fired before frame 210 of Abraham Zapruder's eight millimeter movie film of the assassination. This was before the President's back was visible to him in the east window. As Givens' purpose was only to sound a "misfire" to cover Ruby's silent shot, he aimed over the limousine onto Elm Street ahead of the vehicle. In spite of Hunt's umbrella signal, Ruby fired his air gun from the west window after Givens shot. This is why witnesses photographed in the Zapruder film reacted to the sound before the President reacted to the wound in his back.

Howard L. Brennan, the Warren Commission's star witness of the shot from the window turned his face 90° away from the President toward the Book Depository at frame 207. Secret Service Agent Ready on the right front running board of the President's follow-up car looked sharply behind him and up at the Book Depository windows at frame 207. Allowing approximately one-third of a second for reaction time, Givens fired at about frame 200.

The President did not react to the shot in his back from Ruby's gun until after he went behind the Stemmons Freeway sign. The hit was after frame 210 and before frame 225. The Warren Commission agrees with this. The President emerged from behind the sign clenching his fist in front of his chest at frame 225. Governor Connally involuntarily reacted to the hit through his chest at frame 238 as evidenced by his cheeks puffing out as his lung collapsed and by a lock of his hair that was disturbed. The Commission does not agree with the latter because it indicates one shot for the President's and the Governor's body wounds.

The Altgens photo and the Zapruder film show the President clenching fists in front of his chest at the point where Ruby's spring missile entered his right back 5 1/2 inches below the collar line. This wound location is positively established by the holes in the President's shirt and coat.

(7)

The Warren Commission's rationalization of one bullet for both the President's and the Governor's wounds is unsupported by wounds evidence. There was no wound in the back of the President's neck.

The small slit in the front of the President's shirt and the small clean hole below the President's larynx at the front of his neck was caused by the rifle rocket missile that exploded within the President's skull at frames 312 and 313. Like a miniature anti-tank shell with its own powder charge, it exploded his cranium like a chick coming out of its egg. The suppressed xrays of his head show cracks radiating from a massive five by seven inch hole in his head with several smaller fragment holes.

One of the fragments drove down through the floor of his cranium and out the hole near his larynx. The suppressed FBI reports by Silbert and O'Neill of November 26, 1963 and December 9, 1963 established by the size of the fragments found that the missile broke up into about forty pieces. One hit Governor Connally in his thigh, another in his wrist. Others were found in the limousine.

Although there were only the two on the sixth floor when Givens and Ruby fired, another conspirator purposely exhibited himself in the sixth floor windows before the President's limousine emerged from Main onto Houston Street enroute to the Elm Street sharp turn in front of the Book Depository. This was Gordon Novel, New Orleans nightclub and advertising agency owner. He was a CIA agent. Some of the compensation the CIA paid him was for alleged coded radio broadcasts to the Cuban anti-Castro underground on commercial stations.

Novel was Oswald's look-alike, better known to assassination researchers as the "second Oswald." Although two inches taller than Oswald's 5' 9", and having a fuller hair line, Novel was an excellent double. The conspirators used him to fire at others' targets on a rifle range, to order a scope put on a rifle and to have a car demonstrated to him, all aimed at establishing Oswald's premeditation of the crime.

Warren Commission witness Carolyn Walther saw Gordon Novel and Jack Ruby side by side in the sixth story east window that the Warren Commission has found contained only Oswald. She did not recognize either of them or Oswald. She did accurately describe the unusual air-powered weapon that requires a large gunstock for its air compression chamber:

"The rifle had a short barrel and seemed large around the stock or end of the rifle. Her impression was that the gun was a machine gun. /A machine gun is large where the barrel joins the stock to accommodate clip or rotary feed, not in the stock itself.7

She noticed nothing like a telescopic sight on the rifle or a leather strap or sling on the rifle. /These are characteristics of both the Mauser and the Mannlicher-Carcano rifles.7

She said she knows nothing about rifles or guns of any type, but thought that the rifle was different from any she had ever seen." --Warren Commission Hearings 24H522.

Carolyn Walther was a very observant witness who correctly testified to four shot sounds, not the Warren Commission's official version of three. She correctly described the air powered rifle that does not look like any other rifle.

Ms. Walther asserted the man "was wearing a white shirt." Oswald was wearing a brown shirt open to the waist a few minutes later in the Altgens photo and when he was arrested at the Texas Theater. If this had been Oswald, instead of Gordon Novel setting Oswald up, obviously the rifle and the man would not have been displayed outside the window in full view of spectators:

"This man had the window open and was standing up leaning out the window with both hands extended outside the window ledge. In his hands, this man was holding a rifle with the barrel pointed downward, and the man was looking south on Houston Street."

Jack Ruby, the only man who wore a brown suit coat on the sixth floor was the second man she saw in the window:

"This second man was apparently wearing a brown suit coat, and the only thing she could see was the right side of the man, from the waist to the shoulders."

When Jack Ruby and Charles Givens exited the sixth floor they left both rifles hidden. Deputy Constable Seymour Weitzman and Deputy Sheriff Eugene Boone discovered both of them. Both were reported their superiors. Their superiors arranged disposition of the unwanted air powered rifle evidence and, while in custody of the police the Mannlicher-Carcano was substituted for the German Mauser.



The reason for the substitution of guns is covered later. Neither officer found the Mannlicher-Carcano. Two well known news photos taken before the substitution are evidence of police falsification of evidence. The first showed police detective Lieutenant Day, the fingerprint expert, carrying the weapon to police headquarters. The second was the one in which Captain J. Will Fritz held the Mauser aloft during a news conference on the night of November 22nd.

Lieutenant Day also falsified the fingerprint evidence. After sending the Mannlicher-Carcano to the FBI laboratories he lifted a print of Oswald's palm from a bar in his jail cell. Day asserted he lifted the print on Friday, the day of the assassination. Yet he did not tell FBI Agent Vincent E. Drain who he released the rifle to and no print was sent with the gun. After Oswald was killed, Day came up with the print he claimed to have lifted from the underside of the Mannlicher-Carcano barrel that is concealed by the magazine and belatedly sent it to the FBI.

Sylvia Meagher, on pages 126-127 of her carefully documented work, "Accessories After the Fact," records how FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover certified that the print had been taken from the gun:

On September 4, 1964 J. Edgar Hoover replied, /To the Warren Commission/ stating that the palmprint lift had been compared with the assassination rifle in the FBI Laboratory, and that the laboratory examiners had positively identified the lift as having come from the assassination rifle on the basis of a comparison of irregularities on the surface of the metal of the barrel with the impressions of those irregularities as shown on the lift. (CE 2637)"

To avoid a direct visual comparison of the news photographs of the Mannlicher-Carcano with the official Warren Commission Exhibit #139, the Mannlicher-Carcano was photographed dismantled. The shoulder strap was partially concealed and the shoulder strap connection hardware fully concealed behind the rifle. The news photograph of the Mauser carried by Lieutenant Day is observed from the other side. The shoulder strap length, the connecting hardware, the connecting points on the rifle and the tip of the narrow Mauser clip are visible.

Exhibit #139 failed to show the rifle clip of the Mannlicher-Carcano. It is strikingly different from that of the Mauser. In fact, the width of the tip of the Mauser clip showing in the news photograph is enough to establish that it is not a Mannlicher-Carcano.

The conspirators should have disassembled the telescopic sight from the rifle barrel as well as the barrel from the gunstock. The front edge of the scope is over the rear edge of the rear sight on the Mauser carried by Lieutenant Day. The edge of the scope is half the scope diameter behind the sight on the Mannlicher-Carcano.

The Commission's case will not survive a direct examination by experts or amateurs of a photograph of the Mannlicher-Carcano held in exactly the same way as Lieutenant Day carried the Mauser. Adding the missing Mannlicher-Carcano clip will establish the substitution of rifles beyond question.

The alleged mail order by Oswald in the name of Alex Hidell to Klein's Sporting Goods in Chicago did not order a clip or ammunition. The FBI has failed to show how the clip or ammunition was obtained by Oswald. Lieutenant Day reported dusting all parts of the rifle for fingerprints except the clip. Captain Fritz acknowledged ejecting a live shell from the gun on the sixth floor, but mentioned no clip.

The conspirators had not anticipated the Zapruder movie film, consequently a clip was not necessary to set up Oswald until it became mandatory to conform to three shots in less than six seconds. The conspirators, especially the FBI that obtained the Mannlicher-Carcano from Klein's without the clip, only found it necessary to produce a clip later. When the last shell is fed into the Carcano from the clip it automatically kicks the clip away from the gun. No finding was made by the Warren Commission that Oswald retrieved a clip before escaping nor that the clip was found on the floor of the "sniper's nest" where the Dallas police allegedly found three empty shells.

Falsification of rifle evidence required and secured collusion among all four investigatory agencies, the Dallas police, the FBI, the CIA and the Warren Commission staff. The Commission compounded its collusion by declining to permit Seymour Weitzman, discoverer of the Mauser on the sixth floor, to examine the Mannlicher-Carcano for the purposes of identification. --Hearings 7H105-109.

The second sounded shot fired at the President was triggered by G. Gordon Liddy from a second story window of the Dal-Tex Building across Houston Street from the Texas School Book Depository. He used a heavy gauge .42 caliber rifle. The missile missed the President but entered the back of Governor Connally. The Governor had just quarter-turned toward the President in reaction to the sound of Givens' shot and possibly to the President's words, "My God, I am hit!" The massive bullet was intended to insure death.

The missile took out a rib and emerged from the Governor's chest through a huge 2" wound. Liddy's angle of declination was low -- from the second floor. It cleared the right side of the limousine. It hit the concrete sidewalk of Elm Street eight feet from the lamp post the Zapruder film had just shown the limousine passing. The flattened bullet left a broad long bullet scar estimated to be one inch by six inches. Only Liddy's .42 caliber slug among the bullets used was capable of such a massive scar.

The bullet ricocheted up and nicked the Stemmons Freeway sign that obstructed Zapruder's view of the President until frame 225. This evidence of a shot from other than the Book Depository was duly noted by Hunt, the supervising umbrella man.

Emmet Hudson, the greengkeeper of Dealey Plaza, was a Commission witness who was almost the closest spectator to Bernard Barker behind the stockade fence when he heard the third and fourth sounded shots:

"The shots I heard definitely came from behind and above me." Decker Exhibit No. 5323, Vol. XIX.

Hudson also almost incidentally reported that the Stemmons Freeway sign was removed and replaced to a different position and removed completely by early in 1965. (7H562-563) It was Hunt who arranged the removal and shifting of the sign. The bullet-damage metal was replaced with a new sign. Hunt was a CIA agent. Therefore this is a citation of CIA destruction of evidence.

The shifting of the sign's position had a special significance when linked with the "accidental" mutilation and destruction of frames 208 to 211 of Zapruder's film. This occurred when it was in possession of LIFE magazine that had purchased it for \$25,000. The hit of the spring missile on the President's back occurred at frame 209, the government experts determined. The President's reaction began at 210 and was more noticeable at 211. At 212 he was behind the sign. Suspicion of the validity of the "accident" caused replacement of the frames eventually, but not until air brushing had blurred the evidence being concealed. About one-half second or from about frames 200 to 209 was the interval between the shots of Givens and Ruby. The replaced sign was replanted forward in line of travel of the limousine to confuse any potential pinpointing of the first hit in separation from the second hit on the Governor.

The FBI was forced, months later, to take cognizance of the bullet scar on the sidewalk because it was shown on TV. The FBI identified it as a genuine bullet scar but dismissed it as irrelevant, inasmuch as it did not come from the direction of Oswald's "sniper's nest."

After hitting the sign the huge flattened bullet buried itself in the grassy knoll. Hugh William Betzner, Jr. reported that policemen and men in plain clothes were digging around in the dirt of the grassy knoll as if they were looking for a bullet. (Decker Exhibit No. 5323, Vol. XIX, pp. 467-468) The evidence of the second shot, therefore, was falsified and concealed by CIA agents Hunt and Liddy, by Dallas police, the FBI and the Warren Commission.

The third sounded shot was fired by Felipe De Diego from the roof of the Records Building diagonally across the corner of Elm and Houston Streets from the Texas School Book Depository. He missed the limousine, the bullet harmlessly hit the Elm Street pavement and bounced off to be lost. His shot was fired just ahead of the fourth shot that killed the President. Accurate earwitnesses heard two groups of two shots each.

The fourth shot that killed the President was fired by Bernard Barker from a point fourteen feet from the corner of the stockade fence that provided Barker's concealment. This was first revealed by Josiah Thompson in his book which is still the best summary of the physical and photographic evidence of the shots in print, "Six Seconds in Dallas." The Mary Moorman photo by Polaroid camera caught the inside of an approximately circular piece of the President's skull, about 3½ or 4" in diameter, three or four inches above his head. Only an explosion within his head could produce this phenomenon. Finally, the unretouched Zapruder film clearly shows the light blue powder smoke from his head drifting slowly away in the breeze to be picked up by nosewitnesses in following cars.

Barker fired a sophisticated rocket rifle designed by the Soviet KGB and manufactured in the Soviet Union. It fired a rifle bullet-size rocket missile designed to explode after penetrating the cranium, just as Soviet antitank shells are designed to explode after penetrating the tank hull. Unlike a conventional rifle the rocket weapon released a puff of white smoke that was observed by several witnesses. It emitted a low "poof" as it was fired.

(13)

The "shot" earwitnesses heard was the powder explosion within the President's head. At frame Z312 the biggest hole in the President's head was at the rear inasmuch as rocket energy was added to the explosion force behind the forward fragments of the explosive bullet. The expanding gases that had not yet blown open the cranium were rushing out the rear of his head rocket-propelling his head forward.

Consequently, the President's head nodded slightly forward at Frame Z312. This puzzled assassination researchers. Josiah Thompson, in his excellent pioneering research, concluded that another shot had hit the President from the rear a frame before the front shot.

At frame Z313 the explosion burst open a huge 5" x 7" hole from forward of the right temple where the missile entered to the rear of the right side of his skull. Radiating from this burst point were the cracks in his skull and points where fragments of metal left his head. If the government refuses to produce the xrays that reveal the huge hole and the radiating skull cracks, or if they have been destroyed, exhuming the body under the eternal flame can provide new xrays. The suppressed autopsy photographs constitute proof positive of an independent explosion within the President's head. The force of the explosion gases from the huge right front hole in his head, clearly shown in the Zapruder film, hurled the President's head and body to the rear left into his wife's arms.

Barker was assisted behind the fence by Eugenio Martinez, Virgilio Gonzales, Edgar Eugene Bradley and Frank Sturgis. As backup man Sturgis aimed a conventional rifle at the President in case Barker missed. He did not fire. Both weapons were tossed to Bradley after the shot. He was standing in the 3' x 3' storm drain opening behind the fence. The single case for carrying both weapons was already inside.

Bradley returned the two rifles to the case and escaped with them under Dealey Plaza. The others replaced the storm drain cover. Gonzales covered off rifleman Barker and Martinez covered off Sturgis. Their duties were to pick up empty shells and otherwise aid the operation in the limited time anticipated before their hiding place was searched.

A sixth conspirator behind the fence was Dallas police officer Harry Olsen, close friend of Jack Ruby. He was stationed as one of the two police officers guarding the railroad overpass.

(14)

Olson was at the overpass one and one-half hours earlier. At that time Jack Ruby, driving a panel truck, stopped beside the grassy knoll with his right wheels on the curb and left wheels in the street. He was careful not to block traffic and attract attention. Officer Olsen's presence assured that there would be no interference. The rifles in their case were taken from the truck. They were delivered into temporary storage under the storm drain cover by G. Gordon Liddy who had ridden to the scene with Ruby.

Witness Julia Ann Mercer observed Liddy, recognized Jack Ruby as the driver and reported her observations to the FBI. Ms. Mercer protested, as many key witnesses did, that the FBI statement distorted the facts of her statement. She asserted she identified Ruby before his name came into the newspapers and on television. This established her identification was not influenced by the saturation publicity after Ruby killed Oswald.

All five conspirators emerged from behind the stockade fence to walk single file across Dealey Plaza to the sheriff's office. In file order they were Frank Sturgis in police uniform, Virgilio Gonzales with hair and face made up to look like Edgar Eugene Bradley, Eugenio Martinez, Bernard Barker and Officer Harry Olsen.

Before they went far Black Star News Service photographer Allen caught them in a series of pictures. The police falsely maintained these were boxcar vagrants being escorted by two officers for routine questioning. The Rockefeller Commission was petitioned to reinvestigate these men. The Commission found that two of the vagrants were not E. Howard Hunt and Frank Sturgis. This was a clever ploy to dismiss the entire issue. E. Howard Hunt was not one of the group; he was the umbrella man. Frank Sturgis was not one of the vagrants; he was the man in police uniform that led the file.

The CIA, the FBI and the Dallas police have known all these years that the Allen photos were those of the assassins that snuffed out the President's life. They have withheld the information. The CIA, in control of the Rockefeller Commission hearings through staff director David Belin, deliberately acted to cover up this evidence. Belin, CIA agent of Domestic Intelligence Division, was a staff attorney and investigator for the Warren Commission. He is still a CIA agent. The CIA arranged for the plastic surgery to alter facial characteristics of the assassins caught by Allen's lens.

(15)

The undeformed Mannlicher-Carcano bullet allegedly caused all the President's and Governor's wounds prior to the President's head shot. The Warren Commission's proof of Oswald's sole guilt is this bullet, CE #399, with the ballistics signature of what is asserted to be Oswald's rifle. While the Mauser bullet was in FBI custody after having been picked up near Governor Connally's stretcher CE #399 was substituted for it.

The Warren Report alleges the bullet passed through Kennedy's neck, exiting through a wound below his larynx too small for a Carcano bullet's exit. The Report claimed it caused a wound in Governor Connally's back too large for a Carcano bullet to make. It says it caused a 2" wound in Connally's chest too large for any pristine bullet to make. It asserts the bullet then hit Connally's wrist. It made a wound too small for a bullet that had just caused a 2" chest exit wound, and left a fragment in the wrist. The Report finds that a piece of the bullet ended up in the Governor's thigh. Yet the bullet did not lose the weight of either fragment left behind. CE #399 is a pristine bullet!

The CIA, the FBI and the Warren Commission forced this ridiculous rationalization of the wounds' evidence to deceive America and the world. The purpose was to find no conspiracy.

The army established it was not possible to fire, aim, fire, aim and fire again in less than six seconds unless the shots were equally spaced to allow maximum time for each. The first two shots were fired with only 1 2/3 seconds spacing (29 frames). Three master riflemen failed to hit a head-size target in this time. Just to reload (with clip) and fire without aiming required the FBI 2.4 seconds.

The Commission had to account for the exit wound in the President's neck and the wounds in the Governor's wrist and thigh, all of which wounds had been caused by fragments from the explosion in the President's head. A deliberate distortion of the truth was fabricated by Arlen Specter, the Commission attorney covering this vital area. Specter was then and is now an agent of Domestic Intelligence Division, Central Intelligence Agency. The lie was a CIA decision. The lie of the single bullet cause for all of the President's wounds except his head wound and all the Governor's wounds was endorsed by all seven members of the Commission except for an objection as to language made by Senator Richard Russell.

(16)

Like the Mauser in the custody of the Dallas police, the Mauser bullet in the custody of the FBI was substituted for Commission Exhibit #399. Why? Careful penetration of the secrets of the government conspirators and the assassination teams has uncovered the reason for the substitution. At first glance substitution appears to be so irrational for sophisticated conspirators as to be unacceptable.

The government's chief assassination planner, William S. Wood, veteran of many assassinations, made an error. He thought he could get away with it when the Mauser had become untenable as a vehicle to incriminate Oswald. Although the killing of the President was accomplished as planned, the killing of Oswald to solve the case and protect the assassins and their sponsors did not go according to plan. Oswald should have been killed with his "own" gun while resisting arrest in the Texas Theater

Jack Ruby who botched the plan to kill Oswald in the theater, was ordered to redeem himself by killing him in the jail transfer or face the consequences -- the forfeit of his own life. The jail killing was successful. Then apparent disaster struck the conspiracy. The Mauser had been traced by FBI men and police who had not been clued in on the conspiracy -- to Jack Ruby's own gun dealer.

The dealer insisted he had sold the Mauser to Ruby. He also asserted he told Ruby where to purchase the cheap revolver by mail that Ruby used to set up Oswald for the murder of Officer Tippit. Tremendous publicity surrounding Ruby's killing of Oswald had made the dealer intractable, a danger to the conspiracy. The CIA eventually had the dealer killed. In the meantime, far too many people knew the Mauser was Jack Ruby's own gun.

The conspirators had to change horses in midstream -- inevitably left tracks. Those tracks were photographs of the Mauser being carried by Lieutenant Day and held overhead by Captain Fritz at his press conference. The tracks included the refusal of the hospital orderly who found the Mauser bullet to positively identify CE #399 as the bullet he picked off the floor. He commented that the bullet he picked up was more pointed at the nose. The nose of a Mauser bullet is pointed whereas the nose of CE #399 is blunt, as are all Carcano bullets.



## THE ESCAPE OF THE PRESIDENT'S ASSASSINS

and

## THE MURDER OF OFFICER TIPPIT

The counterintelligence task of penetrating the secrets of the escape of the President's assassins and those surrounding the killing of Officer J. D. Tippit was more difficult to accomplish than penetrating the secrets of the President's assassination. Nevertheless, it has been achieved.

Dallas police Officer Harry Olsen escorted the four assassins across Dealey Plaza. Then he used his police cruiser to pick up G. Gordon Liddy in black leather jacket in front of the Dal-Tex Building, as bystanders jeered. Then Olsen picked up Barker, Sturgis, Martinez and Gonzales at the sheriff's office. He took them to a rendezvous at Jack Ruby's apartment near the corner of Eighth and Lancaster in Oak Cliff.

At least five witnesses in sequence observed the escape of Jack Ruby from the Book Depository Building. He escaped with Lee Harvey Oswald. The first witness was Richard Randolph Carr, a steelworker who had climbed up the stairs of the courthouse building under construction across Dealey Plaza from the Depository. He saw Jack Ruby in the brown coat Carolyn Walther saw:

"This man, a heavy set individual, who was wearing a hat, a tan sport coat and horned rimmed glasses, was not in the end window next to Houston Street, but was, I believe, in the second window over from Houston Street. (Archives, CD 385)"

You will note that except for the horn rimmed glasses the description fits Jack Ruby. James Worrell, a young black man, testified a man ran out the back of the Book Depository immediately after the shots. He described him as a white man, 5' 8" to 5' 10", dark hair, average weight for height, dark shirt or jacket open down front flapping in the breeze, light pants, no hat, didn't have anything in his hands.

Worrell saw the man come out the rear entrance of the Book Depository and run down Houston Street toward Elm Street.

CIA agent David Belin, speaking for the Warren Commission, dismissed the report that Jack Ruby came around the corner from Houston onto Elm just after the shots:

"Mr. Belin. There is an FBI report that states you had heard hearsay statements that someone had seen Jack Ruby emerge from the rear of the Texas School Book Depository around that time. Did anyone ever tell you that?"

Mr. Couch. Yes, . . . Wes Wise, who works for KRLD--

Mr. Belin. TV?

Mr. Couch. Yes--saw him moments after the shooting . . . coming around the side of the building, coming around the east side going south, I presume." (6H160)

Malcolm Couch was a part time television news cameraman with KFAA-TV. This report establishes that neither the FBI nor David Belin, Warren Commission staff investigator, chose to interrogate Wes Wise, the eyewitness who saw Ruby, and James Worrell, the eyewitness who saw a similarly dressed man at the same time and place, to establish that it was, indeed, Jack Ruby who escaped the rear door immediately after the shots.

Fortunately, a picture that is more famous in Europe than it is here shows Jack Ruby mingling with the crowd, horned rim glasses and all, at the corner of Houston and Elm in front of the Book Depository. This is at the same time and place as the two witnesses placed Ruby and the man who exited the rear door. The FBI and the Warren Commission failed to accept the picture as that of Ruby. Independent counterintelligence determined that it was him.

Witness Richard Randolph Carr, whose description of the man in the Book Depository window agrees with that of Carolyn Walther, saw more. A minute or so after Carr heard the shots in Dealey Plaza he climbed down the steel stairs of the courthouse to see what happened. He observed the same tan-coated man he had seen looking out of the Book Depository window.

From his location near Houston and Commerce Carr saw the man walking rapidly toward him on Houston Street until he reached Commerce Street near where Carr was standing. This is two short blocks from the Book Depository at Houston and Elm where Ruby was located by Wes Wise and the photograph.

Carr saw the man from the window turn on Commerce Street east to Record Street, the next street parallel to Houston Street. There he got into a 1961 or 1962 gray Rambler station wagon driven by a young negro man. They drove north toward Elm Street.

Marvin C. Robinson reported he was driving west on Elm Street between 12:30 and 1:00 when a light colored Nash (Rambler) station wagon stopped in front of the Book Depository. A white male came down the grass covered incline between building and street and entered the station wagon. It then drove off in the direction of the Oak Cliff district. Oak Cliff is where Jack Ruby lived, Officer Tippit was killed, Oswald roomed and where Oswald was arrested in the Texas Theater.

Deputy Sheriff Roger Craig, fired for maintaining observations contrary to the lone assassin theory, observed a Rambler station wagon with luggage rack pull over to the curb in front of the Depository. A white male ran down the hill from the Depository. He entered the vehicle which thereupon drove off. Craig described him as a white male in his twenties, 5' 8" or 5' 9", 140 or 150 pounds, blue trousers and a light tan shirt.

The driver at first struck Craig as being a black man, but he finally identified him as a very dark complected white man with real dark short hair wearing a white-looking jacket. The station wagon was a light colored Nash Rambler with luggage rack and a Texas license plate. Craig's description of the man he saw running down the hill was right on the nose. After he made his written report he saw Oswald in custody that night and identified him as the man he had seen.

Craig did not see Jack Ruby in the station wagon because Ruby had crouched low in the back to avoid being observed. The driver was Felipe De Diego, a Cuban of negro extraction. He is the same man who fired the shot that missed from the roof of the Records Building.

Counterintelligence identified the Nash Rambler, mentioned in various parts of the Warren Commission Hearings as three different vehicles. The owner was Jack Ruby. His ownership was duly registered with the Texas motor vehicle authorities. The Dallas police, the FBI and the CIA were aware that the vehicle that picked up Oswald in front of the Depository was owned by Ruby.

The three security agencies knew this vehicle had been loaned by Ruby to Mrs. Ruth Paine. Ruby loaned it not only to serve the

needs of Oswald who was unable to drive, but to compensate Mrs. Paine, Marina Oswald's landlady, for maintaining surveillance over Marina and Lee. Dallas FBI Agent Hosty received frequent reports from Mrs. Paine and passed this information not only to the FBI and the CIA, but to Jack Ruby as well.

The third reference to the same Nash Rambler station wagon is found in the testimony of Nancy Perrin Rich. She testified that her husband was a hoodlum, pimp, and gun smuggler. She told of participating in three meetings for running guns to an anti-Castro underground in Cuba in which she and her husband were to operate the boat. The man who finally showed up as bagman for the operation was her former boss, Jack Ruby.

Nancy had gone out with mob figures from various parts of the country at the request of Ruby who owned a Dallas nightclub. She was so sure she recognized the son of Vito Genovese, boss of bosses of the Mafia, that their Nash Rambler station wagon was packed that very night. She and her husband left town for New Orleans. They left in Jack Ruby's Rambler that he had loaned to his henchman Robert Perrin. Perrin died of a mysterious case of arsenic poisoning in August, 1962, three months before the President's assassination.

There was unexpected fallout from the counterintelligence that established the identity of this Nash Rambler. The army colonel in uniform, a CIA agent then and now, is General Alexander Haig, Commander in Chief of NATO and acting President under two Presidents.

Michael Genovese, son and Mafia messenger of Vito Genevese when he commanded his Mafia empire from Atlanta federal prison in 1963, was traced to Saigon. He conducted a multibillion-dollar arms and supplies diversion and currency manipulation racket there with the full cooperation of the Central Intelligence Agency. Much of the arms and supplies diverted flowed to Cambodia and up the Ho Chi Minh Trail to North Vietnam. The "fence" that bought the loot was the Soviet KGB. This provided the funds for the currency manipulation operation. American international organized crime has worked closely with the KGB since the 1940s.

Nancy's courage in testifying to the Commission despite threats to her life and obviously to her reputation was above and beyond the call of duty. It led to these breakthroughs. Vito Genovese's Mafia enjoyed a contract with the CIA for the gun running to Cuba. Jack Ruby paid off Alexander Haig in CIA-supplied cash.

De Diego, Ruby and Oswald left the Book Depository for Oak Cliff about 12:44. At 12:44 Officer Jackson, police dispatcher and friend of Officer Tippit's sent a code message over the radio to Tippit. He was waiting for it at a Gluco gas station in Oak Cliff. The message was coded to indicate that the Ruby car had departed with its passengers and what route was taken. Jackson told Tippit to go to Oak Cliff and stand by for any emergency. Tippit, a co-conspirator, believed his function was to assure delivery of Oswald to the Texas Theater. Thereafter he was to rendezvous at the Ruby apartment near Eighth and Lancaster, the destination of the Ruby car after dropping off Oswald. Ten minutes after Jackson called him Tippit reported he was at Eighth and Lancaster. Thereafter Tippit believed his function was to rendezvous with some of the assassins at Tenth and Patton and transport them out of town.

Tippit, member of the narcotics squad, protected the Mafia's heroin monopoly in Dallas. Ruby, his payoff man, communicated secret instructions through Tippit's unlisted phone at home. Tippit's boss for his moonlighting job was Austin Cook, owner of Austin's Barbecue, and a prominent Birch Society member. Through Tippit, Ruby was in liaison with Bob Surrey, aide to General Edwin A. Walker who acted for Dallas oil billionaire H. L. Hunt. Big oil was in an alliance with the crime syndicate for the assassination of President Kennedy.

The oil money controlled the Dallas police at the top. Ruby penetrated the police at the bottom level. The oil complex and the crime syndicate were power structure sponsors of the CIA. They controlled CIA policy regardless of presidents. Tippit was Ruby's liaison man with the oil power structure. He became the logical patsy to be killed to destroy that link. He became the occasion for Oswald's quick capture and elimination in a struggle over a gun to be planted on him. Planning was complete even to assuring one bullet would result in death by manipulation of the wound to cause bleeding to death on the way to the hospital. When Oswald was hit with one bullet in the Dallas jail, this was accomplished.

Although Tippit was only two minutes away from Eighth and Lancaster when he received the 12:44 message it was ten minutes before he reported in. Tippit's code message meant he had completed the first part of his assignment and had made rendezvous with Jack Ruby at his apartment.

At this rendezvous the assassins arriving in Harry Olsen's cruiser regrouped. Olsen with Frank Sturgis, also in police uniform, departed in the cruiser to pick up Gordon Novel, the second Oswald, after he had completed his mission at Oswald's rooming house.

Gordon Novel's chore was to plant a holster as evidence that Oswald owned a revolver. He was to remove Oswald's gray jacket from his room. The jacket would be dropped by one of Tippit's assassins to establish it was Oswald who fled the scene. As Erlene Roberts, Oswald's landlady, was blind in one eye and nearsighted in the other, Novel accomplished his mission effectively.

Let us first trace Novel to Oswald's rooming house. You will remember he left the sixth floor of the Book Depository early after he had displayed himself as Oswald with both the air gun and the Mauser. He was the man that Commission witness Arnold Lewis Rowland saw in the west window. James Givens was the man Rowland saw in the east window: (2H169 and following pages)

"Mr. Rowland. I noticed on the sixth floor of the building that there was a man back from the window, not hanging out the window /as was Givens in the east window/. He was standing and holding a rifle. This appeared to be a fairly high-powered rifle because of the scope and the relative proportion of the scope to the rifle, you can tell about what type of rifle it is . . . This was on the west corner of the building, the sixth floor. . .

Mr. Specter. Describe as best you can, the appearance of the individual whom you saw?

Mr. Rowland. He was rather slender in proportion to his size. I couldn't tell for sure whether he was tall and maybe, you know heavy, say 200 pounds, but tall whether he would be slender or whether he was medium and slender, but in proportion to his size his build was slender. /Gordon Novel was about 5' 11" and about ~~190~~ pounds in contrast to Oswald, 5' 9" and about 145 pounds./ /65

Mr. Specter. Could you give us an estimate on his height?

Mr. Rowland. No; I couldn't. That is why I said I can't state what height he would be. He was just slender in build in proportion with his width. . .

Mr. Specter. Were you able to observe whether he had a full head of hair or any characteristic as to quantity of hair?

Mr. Rowland. It didn't appear as if he had a receding hair-line /Oswald did/ but I know he didn't have it hanging on his shoulders. Probably a close cut -- you know it appeared to me it was either well-combed or close cut.

"Mr. Specter. What, if anything did you observe as to the clothes he was wearing?

Mr. Rowland. He had on a light shirt, a very light-colored shirt, white or a light blue or a color such as that."

Rowland has described both the similarities of Novel to Oswald and the differences. Novel did not have as receding a hairline as Oswald. This was noticed by those automobile salesmen who observed the "second Oswald" shopping for a car in Oswald's name. Oswald was wearing a brown shirt sometimes described as tan. The white shirt on Novel was observed by Carolyn Walther. Novel's proportion of weight to height was similar to Oswald's, yet Rowland refused to identify the man he saw as Oswald.

"Specter: Were you able to form any opinion as to the age of that man?

Mr. Rowland. This is again just my estimation. He was -- I think I remember telling my wife that he appeared in his early thirties. . . . Novel was in his early thirties; Oswald was 24 and looked it."/

Representative /Gerald/ Ford. After you and your wife looked up and saw that there was no one in the window, did you ever again look at the window?

Mr. Rowland. No; not in that window, and I looked back every few seconds, 30 seconds, maybe twice a minute, occasionally trying to find him so I could point him out to my wife. Something I would like to note is that the window that I have been told the shots were actually fired from, I did not see that, there was someone hanging out the window at that time.

Representative Ford. At what time was that?

Mr. Rowland. At the time I saw the man in the other window, I saw the man hanging out the window first. It was a colored man, I think. . . .

Mr. Specter. Will you please describe with as much particularity as you can what the man looked like?

Mr. Rowland. It seemed to me an elderly negro, that is about all. I didn't pay very much attention to him. . . ."

(24)

Mr. Rowland saw Charles Givens in the east window, a black man with a white bald spot on his head that made him appear elderly. This man was accurately described by Amos Euins, a 15 year old black boy, as a black man with a white bald spot on his head. Euins observed him as he fired the Mauser rifle.

Euins told of a policeman "he was kind of an old policeman" /Inspector J. Herbert Sawyer/ taking his story and then hearing a construction worker describe the man he saw exit the rear door of the Depository:

"Mr. Specter. Do you know who that man was who said somebody ran out the back?

Mr. Euins. No, sir. He was a construction man working back there.

Mr. Specter. Were you there when the man talked about somebody running out the back?

Mr. Euins. Yes, sir. He said the man had -- he said he had kind of bald spot on his head. And he said the man come back there." (2H205, 206)

The construction man actually reported to Inspector Sawyer that a black man with a white spot on his head had exited the door. Inspector Sawyer withheld this evidence. Inspector Sawyer also interviewed Howard L. Brennan, the Warren Commission's star witness that allegedly identified Oswald at the east window although he failed earlier to identify Oswald in a lineup before making the identification the Warren Report relies on.

The Report says Inspector Sawyer entered the Depository and went to the fourth floor thinking it was the top floor, as the elevator went no further. Counterintelligence has established that he went to the sixth floor, determined that Jack Ruby and Charles Givens had made their escape and then sealed the building to prevent premature discovery of the weapons there. Two discreet officers, Deputy Sheriff Eugene Boone and Deputy Constable Seymour Weitzman, were sent to make the discovery when the time was right. Boone removed the unwanted evidence, the air powered rifle, and Weitzman "discovered" the Mauser.



It was Inspector Sawyer that broadcast a description of the assassination suspect. Yet he asserted to the Commission he was unable to identify who it was gave him the information. From Sawyer Exhibit No. A, Volume XXI of the Warren Commission Hearings. Code 531 is police headquarters; 9 is Sawyer:

"9-531 The wanted person in this is a slender white male about thirty, five feet ten, one sixty five, carrying what looked to be a 30-30 or some type of Winchester.

531-9 It was a rifle?

9-531 Yes, a rifle.

531-9 Any clothing description?

9-531 Current witness can't remember that.

531 Attention all squads, description was broadcast and no further information at this time.

G. Gordon Liddy, seeing Oswald preparing to depart in Jack Ruby's Nash Rambler as planned, walked over to Sawyer from the sheriff's office where the assassins had gathered. He gave the senior police official the above description to broadcast.

The description was cleverly designed to split the difference between Gordon Novel's age and Oswald's, Novel's height and Oswald's, Novel's weight and Oswald's, so that the description would sufficiently agree with what eyewitnesses saw, yet be adaptable to the description of Oswald.

As Novel's clothing was different from Oswald's, the clothing description was purposely left out. When on view on the sixth floor, Novel was in a white shirt. Oswald wore a brown shirt. Novel's trousers were khaki; Oswald's blue. As for the Winchester, Liddy described a different weapon of similar caliber to the Mauser so his "eyewitness" report would not be so accurate as to arouse suspicion.

Novel left the Depository early to board a bus and get a transfer that would be planted on Oswald by police to prove his mode of "escape." The early departure was confirmed by witness Arnold Rowland who kept looking for him about twice a minute until the motorcade arrived.

(26)

Gordon Novel was brought before a grand jury by District Attorney Jim Garrison of New Orleans in his excellent investigation of the assassination of President Kennedy. Novel was the man with the key that "burglarized" an arms bunker of the Schlumberger-Wells oil field equipment company. Together with others Novel accomplished the requisition for the CIA to make a clandestine shipment of ammunition and arms to the underground in Cuba. Garrison was trying to learn whether some of the people were involved in the President's assassination.

Some of the arms taken from the Schlumberger-Wells bunker were confiscated by the FBI on July 31, 1963 on the property of <sup>WILLIAM</sup> Julius McLaney, brother of Mike McLaney, henchman of Meyer Lansky, boss of American international organized crime. They were being used in the training of a team for the assassination of Premier Fidel Castro. The team was originally financed by leaders of organized crime called together for that purpose by Meyer Lansky. They put up \$1,000,000 for this purpose, to be administered by Carlos Marcello.

Meyer Lansky escaped from Cuba the same day as Fulgencio Batista, the Cuban dictator who had authorized and shared the proceeds of the Havana gambling casinos owned by organized crime. Lansky left his brother <sup>and</sup> two henchmen in Havana to try to negotiate the salvage of the casinos and pesos of the mob when Fidel Castro captured Havana on January 1, 1959. Castro confiscated the casinos and much of the pesos that could not be converted to dollars. Mike McLaney managed Lansky's casinos. The property north of Lake Ponchartrain adjoining New Orleans that the FBI raided really belonged to the mob. <sup>WILLIAM</sup> Julius McLaney, nominal owner, held it for Carlos Marcello and Meyer Lansky.

In January, 1959, Meyer Lansky, then in Las Vegas, contacted Jack Ruby through a Mr. <sup>Louis</sup> McWillie who had known Jack Ruby in Dallas. Ruby had once ordered some Cobra handguns for McWillie through the man from which he once bought the Mauser found on the sixth floor of the Depository. This was Ray Brantley of Ray's Hardware.

Jack Ruby contacted a Mr. <sup>NEAR HOUSTON</sup> McKeown and paid him \$25,000 for his good offices in arranging with the Castro government to release the three mob henchmen that had been jailed in Cuba. Ruby went to Cuba on another mission with McWillie that the Warren Commission has passed off as a social visit. Mr. McKeown enjoyed his rapport with the Castro government because he had smuggled guns to Castro for the mob during Castro's rise to power.

Although the team to assassinate Fidel Castro was originally an organized crime enterprise, it was "sold" to the Central Intelligence Agency to pick up the tab and continue the enterprise. This was accomplished through billionaire Howard Hughes, operating head of the oil-military-industrial complex, the most powerful of the power structure sponsors of the CIA.

Hughes instructed his aide Robert Maheu to arrange sponsorship. Maheu contacted mob assassin John Roselli. Roselli was being defended by attorney Grant Cooper for having swindled movie industry figures in crooked gin rummy games when Cooper was engaged to defend Sirhan Sirhan, alleged killer of Robert F. Kennedy. Roselli had been instrumental in obtaining Sirhan as a "patsy" for that assassination.

Roselli contacted his boss, Momo Giancana, successor to Al Capone as mob chief of Chicago. Giancana, who had, like Meyer Lansky, lost a gambling fortune in Castro's takeover of Cuba, was forced into exile by Attorney General Kennedy. Carlos Marcello had been deported to Guatemala by the Attorney General.

It is alleged that Attorney General Robert Kennedy approved the CIA project to assassinate Fidel Castro. On the contrary, it was Robert Kennedy, under the instructions of President John F. Kennedy, who ordered the FBI to break up the preparations and training of assassins north of Lake Pontchartrain. It is significant that the President did not just order the CIA to call off the enterprise. Having been initiated by the mob and having been supported by Howard Hughes' oil-military-industrial complex, the team was not under de facto control of the CIA. Yet the CIA had deployed them before for the Bay of Pigs invasion. Had the invasion succeeded they would have assassinated civilian leaders of Cuba opposed to a government installed by the CIA.

The following are the two assassination teams deployed for the Bay of Pigs, the assassination of Fidel Castro and, finally, the execution of the President of the United States:

E. Howard Hunt, leader	G. Gordon Liddy, leader
Eugenio Martinez	William S. Wood, instructor
Virgilio Gonzales	Edgar Eugene Bradley
Bernard Barker	Frank Sturgis
James McCord, instructor	Felipe De Diego

In addition, Dave Ferrie was involved in all three assassination enterprises. In the President's assassination, his duties were to.

meet a private plane load of assassins at Houston and take them to Mexico in a larger aircraft. However, these were only "patsy" assassins who were deployed as look-alike alibis for the whereabouts of the real assassins and who believed they were laying a false trail. Gordon Novel was in a small group that asked about renting a Cosmo 110 at Red Bird Airport in Dallas shortly before the assassination. It was another move to indicate Oswald's premeditation of escape. The real party of alibi assassins departed the same airport November 22nd in a single engine aircraft. Edgar Eugene Bradley planted a time bomb in the craft, told the pilot at the last moment it was too dangerous to stop at Houston and to fly offshore to Mexico.

Near Corpus Christi, Texas, the little airplane with four men aboard blew up. Amazingly, one man survived. He now heads a public relations firm in Washington, D. C. If the plot to write off the assassination as that of a lone kook had failed, the conspiracy would have been limited to the alibi assassins, none of whom were intended to survive.

District Attorney Jim Garrison had Dave Ferrie picked up immediately after the assassination. Ferrie's alibi was he had driven all night to Houston to go to a skating rink with companions linked to Carlos Marcello, but did not skate. He spent his time on the long distance phone, then drove to Galveston on the Gulf coast seeking information on the airplane reported down off Corpus Christi. Garrison questioned Ferrie, turned him over to the FBI for further questioning and dropped the matter until renewed suspicions caused him to begin his case investigation much later. A couple of days before Ferrie was to be indicted he died of a cerebral hemorrhage. Counterintelligence has established that Edgar Eugene Bradley induced the hemorrhage with a karate chop to his neck. Gordon Novel's deposit of important and revealing papers with attorneys was an insurance policy to avoid for himself what had happened to Ferrie.

"The Grim Reapers," a book by the noted researcher of organized crime, El Reid, quotes government investigative sources that places Carlos Marcello in the driver's seat for implementation of the assassination of the President:

"Indeed, an incident that occurred at Churchill Farms, the plantation Marcello owns on a soggy piece of land near New Orleans, suggests that Carlos Marcello is mixed up in some

(29)

"extremely murky activities. . . September, 1962: a great blue heron had just speared a frog. . .

In the air-conditioned car were four men. At the wheel was Carlos Marcello, 'the most powerful, most influential, most sinister racket boss in Louisiana.' . . .

Carlos braked the car to a halt at the farmhouse. He led his guests into the kitchen, sat them down on comfortable chairs next to a refrigerator and large freezer and poured Scotch all around.

The conversation began with the usual badinage of men of the underworld -- sex, money, sex, money. Later, as the Scotch brought more familiarity and relaxation, the dialogue turned to serious matters, including the pressure law-enforcement agencies were bringing to bear on the Mafia brotherhood. /Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy's organized crime drive.7

It was then that Carlos' voice lost its softness, and his words were bitten off and spit out when mention was made of U. S. Attorney General Robert Kennedy, who was still on the trail of Marcello.

'Livarsi na petra di la scarpa!' Carlos shrilled the Mafia cry of revenge: 'Take the stone out of my shoe!'

'Don't worry about that little Bobbie son of a bitch,' he shouted. 'He's going to be taken care of!'

Ever since Robert Kennedy had arranged for his deportation to Guatemala, Carlos had wanted revenge. But as the subsequent conversation, which was reported to two top government investigators by one of the participants /probably related this way to protect government electronic surveillance7 and later to the author, showed, he knew that to rid himself of Robert Kennedy he would first have to remove the President. Any killer of the Attorney General would be hunted down by his brother; the death of the President would seal the fate of his Attorney General.

No one at the meeting had any doubt about Marcello's intentions when he abruptly arose from the table. Marcello did not joke about such things. In any case, the matter had gone beyond being mere 'business'; it had become an affair of honor, a

"Sicilian vendetta. Moreover, the conversation at Churchill Farms also made clear that Marcello had begun to plan a move. He had, for example, already thought of using a 'nut' to do the job.

Roughly one year later President Kennedy was shot in Dallas -- two months after Attorney General Robert Kennedy had announced to the McClellan committee that he was going to expand his war on organized crime. And it is perhaps significant that privately Robert Kennedy had singled out James Riddle Hoffa, Sam Momo Giancana and Carlos Marcello as being among his chief targets."

Indeed, this was significant, because counterintelligence has determined that James Hoffa and Sam Giancana were two of the three guests Carlos Marcello entertained that day!

It is doubly significant because James Hoffa and Sam Giancana were recently assassinated by order of the CIA. Giancana was executed by John Roselli. Giancana let him into his barred home in the suburbs of Chicago after Roselli had displayed himself in shirt sleeves and slacks, showing himself to be without a weapon. Roselli was concealing a .22 caliber weapon specially developed by the technical services division of CIA. It was attached to the inside of a ring on Roselli's finger. The weapon, hardly more than a 3½" tube, is concealed in the open hand and fired from the open hand. It killed Giancana.

The CIA had used the same type weapon before. Thane Caesar, the armed guard that escorted Robert Kennedy into the kitchen of the Ambassador Hotel on June 6, 1968 held Kennedy's right arm with his left and passed his open right hand just behind the Senator's ear and fired. The hypnotized Sirhan Sirhan had just fired his first shot that hit Paul Schrade when Caesar fired. Then Caesar hit the floor, the first one to do so. His purpose was, first to get out of the line of fire of the compulsively shooting Sirhan, and second, to hide his weapon under the steam table in case he was searched. A Los Angeles policeman who was in on the plot retrieved the special weapon later.

James R. Hoffa was abducted and killed by John Roselli and a henchman. Charles L. (Chuckie) O'Brien, Hoffa's foster son, set him up for the abduction, by arranging for a false meeting with Tony Giacalone and Tony Provencano. Giacalone and Provencano were

in on the plot with the CIA, for it included the complete takeover of the Teamster's Union by organized crime. The CIA's subsidiary purpose was to establish a nationwide assassination capability within each Teamster's local. Organized crime's subsidiary purpose was to take over national leadership from Frank Fitzsimmons, union president. Hoffa had installed Fitzsimmons as president when he went to prison precisely because it kept power out of the hands of organized crime rivals. Hoffa reasoned it would be easier to regain power from Fitzsimmons than mob rivals.

The meeting place of Hoffa with the mob leaders was set for the parking lot, not the restaurant given as the meeting place. O'Brien in the car of Joe Giacalone and Hoffa in his own car talked while they waited for the mob's teamster leaders to show up. John Roselli and his henchman were close by but chose not to approach Hoffa in the car where he could draw a gun. When Hoffa went to a phone booth to call his wife, Roselli and his henchman approached Hoffa upon return with concealed guns. They explained they were really emissaries to arrange a "sitdown" with Frank Fitzsimmons and would go with Hoffa in the car driven by O'Brien to the meeting place. As Hoffa had no choice and he trusted O'Brien, he went.

O'Brien drove the three to Willow Run airport where they boarded a four-place single engine plane with the pilot and took off over the lake. The henchman sat in front with the pilot and Hoffa sat in the rear with Roselli. The airplane headed out over the lake. Far from land Roselli and the henchman overcame Hoffa. With a weight on his feet he was dropped, still alive, into the lake.

The primary purpose of the crime was to remove from the living two persons with the capability, if not the intention, of proving that the CIA team for the assassination of Fidel Castro had been turned to killing the President by order of Howard Hughes. In pursuing the subsidiary purposes the CIA has selected a special assassin to kill Frank Fitzsimmons.

The foregoing is not a diversion from the escape story but a tracing of the escape of sponsoring individuals and power structures from retribution for the assassination of President Kennedy. The Congress must still face its responsibility for permitting a non-adversary commission appointed by the executive branch to subvert constitutional government. The Case for Conspiracy has never been heard. Likewise, the American electorate must face

its responsibility. Although it is estimated that 85% disbelieve the Warren Report, no member of Congress has failed reelection for failure to support a congressional investigation.

Let us now return to Gordon Novel's escape from retribution. He skipped town while still under subpoena of a New Orleans grand jury. In a handwritten letter draft found later by the new tenants of his apartment Novel wrote a Mr. Weiss explaining why he had to leave. He warned Mr. Weiss he had protected himself by leaving information with attorneys and others that would blow the lid off if anything happened to him.

He had to leave town, he wrote, because Garrison was about to go into his relations with the Double-Chek Company of Miami Springs, Florida. The Double-Chek Company was a CIA funding front. It was used to recruit and pay pilots for the Bay of Pigs air strike, among many CIA projects. The four pilots of B-26s that were shot down over Cuba had their death benefits paid to their widows through this company. All four were employees of Hayes, International of Birmingham, Alabama. James Earl Ray received his first substantial payoff from Eugenio Martinez in Birmingham. Arthur Eanes, attorney for Hayes, became Ray's first attorney at Ray's request. The Double-Chek Company was originally formed by individuals of organized crime to be the vehicle to own a racehorse named Double-Chek.

Jim Garrison assumed Mr. Weiss was Novel's CIA superior. This may be true, but Mr. Weiss was also Novel's organized crime superior. The Mr. Weiss referred to was manager of the prestigious New Orleans Roosevelt Hotel, a property of Carlos Marcello. With apologies to Ed Reid who described Marcello as a Mafia boss of Louisiana, he was actually American international organized crime syndicate boss of about eleven southern states including Texas. He reported to Meyer Lansky, supreme syndicate boss, although he was nominally under Vito Genovese, in 1963 boss of bosses of the Italian-Sicilian Cosa Nostra or Mafia, a subsidiary of the American International organized crime syndicate.

Gordon Novel sought refuge from extradition to Louisiana through Governor Rhodes of Ohio who was in power when the Ohio National Guard killed the students at Kent State. Later he went to McLean, Virginia, and voluntarily submitted himself to CIA headquarters for a lie detector examination. Novel was shot at with a rifle while departing a Nashville, Tennessee, radio station where he had been interviewed. Novel was obviously more afraid of organized crime's retaliation than the CIA's.



Let us return to Novel's part in the setting up of Oswald for the murder of Officer Tippit. Officer Harry Olsen and Frank Sturgis in police uniform drove in Olsen's cruiser to Oswald's rooming house to meet Novel. Novel's mission was to plant Jack Ruby's pistol holster and secure Oswald's gray jacket. Taxi driver Richard Whalen dropped Novel off a distance from Oswald's rooming house. Novel did this for security purposes and walked back.

Erlene Roberts, Oswald's landlady, was deficient in vision. She caught only a glimpse of Novel as she was twisting the television dial for latest news of the assassination. After exclaiming, "My, you are in a hurry!" without receiving an answer with which she might have identified the voice as other than Oswald's, she went back to her news.

Although blind in one eye and nearsighted in the other, Erlene Roberts was an observant woman. She peered out the window and observed Olsen and Sturgis, but did not recognize them. Squinting, she tried to read the police car number -- and almost succeeded when she said it might be 107. Her obvious attempt at identification of officers and car spooked the driver. Beeping to warn slightly to alert Novel, he drove around the corner. Erlene Roberts saw Novel put on Oswald's jacket as he went out the door. She later peeked out to see him waiting at the bus stop on the side of the road to return toward town -- not toward 10th and Patton. Officer Tippit was shot.

Erlene Roberts stated positively that the pistol holster Novel had never before been in the house. She refused to identify the white or beige jacket that was later dropped by one of the killers as the garment Novel wore out the door. Like her boss Richard Whalen and James Worrell who met death in vehicle accidents, Erlene Roberts is no longer alive. She was found in her sleep. No autopsy was performed. Erlene was smothered to death with her pillow by Edgar Eugene

Whalen could have identified Gordon Novel as his passenger. Worrell could have identified Jack Ruby as the one he saw at the Book Depository at high speed. The element of fear as to honest witnesses could vanish with determined

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(34)

Covering up what happened at Oswald's rooming house cost another life. Hank Killam was husband of Wanda who worked for Jack Ruby at his Carousel Club. He was a housepainter who had a friend, John Carter, another housepainter, who lived at the same rooming house as Oswald. Time after time so-called "federal agents" visited him causing him to lose job after job. He left town for Tampa, Florida, but the "agents" found him there also. He received a phone call, left his mother's home and was found by a broken plate glass window with his jugular vein cut. Hank Killam was killed by Edgar Eugene Bradley. Killam had "cased" Oswald's room.

After departing Oswald's rooming house Harry Olsen and Frank Sturgis drove to a point near 10th and Patton. They spoke to G. Gordon Liddy, Felipe De Diego and William S. Wood in Wood's car. Olsen explained why he had to leave before Oswald's jacket could be obtained. Planner Wood made a quick decision. De Diego, the assassin selected to point the trail to the Texas Theater would use his own beige jacket. They would circumvent this problem with other identification of Oswald.

Olsen and Sturgis withdrew in their cruiser. From a distance they watched Tippit's cruiser approach his rendezvous with death. They looked on as he was shot to death by Liddy and De Diego. Wood waited around the corner and manned the getaway car for Liddy.

Two killers were seen. Dorothy Kilgallen was a newspaperwoman, famous on TV for being one of the panel on John Daly's "What's My Line?" She wangled an exclusive 30 minute interview alone with Jack Ruby from the judge at his trial, the only such private interview since the killing of Oswald. By then Ruby knew the Dallas right wing was preparing the death penalty for him. He warned Chief Justice Earl Warren, Chairman of the Warren Commission that these people were taking over the country. He asked for removal from the jurisdiction of Dallas authorities so he could tell Warren about a conspiracy.

Dorothy Kilgallen scooped the country with the transcript of Ruby's testimony before Earl Warren. She made public the existence of Aquilla Clemons, a nurse and witness to the Tippit killing. Clemons observed two men, neither of which was Oswald, leave the scene. Kilgallen was threatening to break the Jack Ruby story. She allegedly died of an overdose of tranquilizers and liquor in a parking lot. William S. Wood was the killer of Dorothy Kilgallen.

Don Benevides refused to identify Oswald as the man he observed  
shooting Officer Tippit. He was only 25 feet away from the killer and  
close to Tippit who was between them. Eddie Benevides was shot  
and mistaken for his brother Domingo.

A bar dealer witness also refused to identify Oswald as the  
killer he saw making his getaway. After Warren Reynolds was shot  
he passed the message and identified Oswald as the man he saw. A  
young gangster, Darrell Wayne Garner, did the shooting but Nancy  
Janney, who used to strip in Jack Ruby's Carousel Club, was  
Garner's all night alibi. She was picked up for fighting with a  
girl friend. The Dallas police said she hung herself with her  
torn pants in her jail cell alone. A Dallas policeman strangled  
her.

Three out of five of the persons present in a meeting in Jack Ruby's  
apartment on November 24, 1963, several hours after Ruby killed  
Oswald are dead. The CIA arranged the killings.

The Warren Report misrepresented the eyewitness reports as follows:

Two eyewitnesses saw the Tippit shooting and seven eyewit-  
nesses heard the shots and saw the gunman leave the scene  
with revolver in hand. These nine eyewitnesses positively  
identified Lee Harvey Oswald as the man they saw."

The witness who actually saw the shooting that the Warren  
Commission relied on was Mrs. Helen Louise Markham. Except for  
hearing three shots instead of four, her account of what happened  
was accurate. She said she saw a police car:

... slowly approach the man [on Tenth Street] from the rear and  
stop alongside of him. She saw the man come to the right  
window of the police car. As he talked, he leaned on the  
edge of the right window with his arms. The man appeared to  
step back as the policeman 'calmly opened the car door' and  
the man slowly got out and walked toward the front of the car.  
The man pulled a gun. Mrs. Markham heard three shots and  
saw the policeman fall to the ground near the left front  
wheel..."

Even Mrs. Markham's initial description of Felipe De Diego was  
accurate as she gave it to reporters:

... about 30 years old, with bushy hair, and wearing a white  
jacket."

... told the Dallas office of the Warren Commission that  
the police had not seen the man who shot Oswald.  
... was identified as the killer.

Mrs. Markham told the Dallas police of two men she saw at the scene. The police talked her out of the unwanted recollection of the second man. She, like many others, was intimidated by the police.

Police Captain W. R. Westbrook, like Inspector J. Herbert Sawyer, knew Hunt and Liddy as team leaders of the assassinations, their CIA affiliations and as much of their purpose as was desirable on a "need to know" basis. As high ranking police officers they were entrusted with confidential duties. It was Westbrook's duty to pick up Oswald's jacket where De Diego was to leave it in a parking lot behind a service station. The substitution of De Diego's jacket for Oswald's did not alter this plan.

The lot was at the corner of Jefferson and Crawford, diagonally across the rectangular block bounded by Tenth and Patton at one corner and Jefferson and Crawford at the other. De Diego had only to run the short block to Jefferson and the long block to Crawford to reach the lot to cache his jacket.

G. Gordon Liddy pumped three shots from his automatic into Tippit, De Diego one. Both assassins used automatics, the bullets of which were found in Tippit's body, one of one make and three of another. The automatic bullets found in the body were identifiably different from the revolver bullets used by the gun Oswald was set up with.

Having fired only one shot, De Diego had time to make a quick getaway on the other side of Patton Street from witness Scoggin's taxi and William S. Wood's getaway car. Scoggins saw G. Gordon Liddy, not De Diego, pass on his side of the street.

To protect De Diego's short flight to safety, Wood and Liddy did a 180° turn and monitored his short trip that took him three-quarters of the way around the block to the house at Tenth and Crawford. The house was occupied by police narcotics squad men. They watched Tippit from the window as he cruised past them to his rendezvous with death. Like Tippit, they were under Jack Ruby's payoffs. Wood and Liddy went inside the house. De Diego joined them as soon as he dropped off his jacket.

Wood, master assassination planner, took charge and issued orders. De Diego and Liddy had enough exposure for that day. They were assigned to leave in Wood's car. Wood then proceeded to walk down

(37)

Jefferson Boulevard to the Texas Theater. He carried concealed the pistol Ruby had tied to Oswald by mail order. He paid admission, walked in and selected a seat in the front of the theater by himself.

Wood was followed a few minutes later by a man from the house known to the narcotics squad. Pursuant to plan, this man deliberately attracted attention to himself. He shrank into a shoestore storefront as police sirens went by. Thereafter he sneaked into the theater without paying admission. He sat down beside Wood in the front.

Johnny Brewer, manager of the shoestore, according to the Warren Report followed the man and asked Julie Postal, the cashier at the ticket window, whether the fellow who had ducked in had bought a ticket. If we can believe the Report, Ms. Postal sent Brewer into the theater to find the man and check the exits while she called police.

Much of what was witnessed at the Texas Theater is contradictory. Used here is the statement of Officer M. W. McDonald, narcotics squad officer who had just taken his orders from Wood in the house at Tenth and Crawford. From McDonald's Associated Press article:

"I went in from the rear and came out through the curtains on the side of the screen. I noticed about 10 or 15 people sitting in the theater and they were spread out good. A man sitting near the front, and I don't know who it was, tipped me the man I wanted was sitting in the third row from the rear on the ground floor and not in the balcony.

I went up the aisle, and talked to two people sitting about in the middle. I was crouching low and holding my gun in case any trouble came. I walked up the aisle and turned in Oswald's row. We were no more than a foot from each other when he suddenly stood up and raised both hands. 'It's all over now,' he told me.

Then he hit me a pretty good one in the face with his fist. I saw him going for his gun and I grabbed him around the waist. We struggled and fell around the seats for a few seconds and I got my hand on the butt of his pistol. But he had his hand on the trigger. I was pulling the gun toward me and I heard the hammer click."

"The primer (which detonates the bullet) was dented and it didn't fire. This might have saved me. I got the pistol out of his hand and another officer, Bob Carroll, reached me and took the pistol from me. I held Oswald. As we took him out of the show, he calmed down. . ."

Bob Carroll, also of the narcotics squad, had come from the house with McDonald. What actually happened was Johnny Brewer let in Patrolman C. T. Walker through the theater rear door. He was followed by Officer McDonald and the rest. Brewer pointed out the man beside Wood in the front rows. He identified him as the man who passed his shoestore. He did not point out Oswald in the rear.

Johnny Brewer's identification of someone other than Oswald was not in the planning, but McDonald's fake shakedown of Wood and his companion was. McDonald kept his back to the audience to obstruct the view. Wood, in the seat row in front of McDonald, slipped him the "Oswald" gun. The gun McDonald related he was "crouching low" with was not his own but the gun he was to plant on Oswald.

In the hearings Senator Cooper questioned McDonald as to why he did not go directly to Oswald who, by his own statement, had been pointed out to him. The interchange that took place is no longer strange. McDonald had to get "Oswald's" gun to plant on him. Wood considered it safer for him to smuggle it into the theater than McDonald. The interchange follows:

"Senator Cooper. May I ask -- if the suspect was pointed out to you, why was it you did not go directly to him, but you searched other persons?"

Mr. McDonald. Well, usually on information of that sort, you have to weigh it a little bit to make sure you get the right person. He could have been mistaken. If a suspect was in that theater, I wanted to make sure I got him, and not overlook him.

Senator Cooper. You said, though, that before you went into the theater, where the seats were located, that a man pointed out to you a person who he claimed was the suspect.

Mr. McDonald. Yes, sir: he said that that was the man that had acted suspiciously in running into the theater.

Senator Cooper. That was the man that was identified to you?

"Mr. McDonald. Yes sir.

Senator Cooper. Then, if he was the man identified to you, why did you stop and search these two men before you got to the man you later arrested?

Mr. McDonald. Well, I wanted to make sure he was right."

The Warren Commission, while accepting the premise that McDonald drew his own gun before approaching Oswald, neglected the problem that McDonald had only two hands when he accosted Oswald. From the Warren Report:

"McDonald ordered the man to his feet and heard him say, 'Well, it's all over now.' The man drew a gun from his waist with one hand and struck the officer with the other. McDonald struck out with his right hand and grabbed the gun with his left hand. . ."

The Report attests to McDonald's tridextrous skill of holding his gun on Oswald with one hand, grabbing Oswald's gun with another, and answering Oswald's blow with his fist. Oswald's black eye was proof of the blow McDonald gave him. Oswald was photographed shortly after his arrest with his left eye swollen and his brown shirt still open to his waist as he was photographed by Altgens. He enjoyed no concealment for a gun.

The press raised the issue that perhaps only hand picked witnesses or policemen were used, even though there were about 15 patrons in the theater whose names had been taken by police. After investigation a new version of Oswald's resistance came out. He was yelling for all to hear, "I am not resisting arrest; I am not resisting arrest!"

The gun with which Oswald was framed for the murder of Officer Tippit was never in his hands. Officer McDonald had clicked the firing pin down onto the rim of the cartridge. He failed to kill Oswald. No one had tested the mail order gun. It had a defective firing pin. McDonald gave the gun to Detective Bob Carroll. Carroll gave the impression under questioning that he might have wrenched the gun from Oswald's grasp without saying so. From the Hearings on April 3, 1964:

"Mr. Carroll. When I got up close enough, I saw a pistol pointing at me so I reached and grabbed the pistol and jerked the pistol away from whoever had it and that's all, and by that time then the handcuffs were put on Oswald."

(40)

Captain W. R. Westbrook was the senior Dallas police officer at the Texas Theater. He affirmed to Commission lawyers Ball and Ely that it was he that ordered the names taken of everyone in the theater. The list of these names was never produced. The following is from Mr. Ely's questioning:

"Mr. Ely. Captain, you mentioned that you had left orders for somebody to take the names of everybody in the theater, and you also stated you did not have this list; do you know who has it?"

Mr. Westbrook. No, possibly Lieutenant Cunningham will know, but I don't know who has the list."

Captain Westbrook had selected an experienced man to cover for the list. Lieutenant Cunningham, together with Captain O. A. Jones, had investigated the alleged attempt to kill Major General Edwin A. Walker, the right wing aide to Dallas oil billionaire H. L. Hunt, on April 10, 1963.

Both Hunt and Walker departed for Mexico on November 22, 1963. They stayed there under the protection of a bodyguard of ex-FBI men until Christmas. The Commission traced the printing of the "Wanted for Treason" pamphlets showing mug shots of John F. Kennedy as a criminal to Bob Surrey, General Walker's assistant and bodyguard. General Walker flew the flags in front of his home on Turtle Boulevard upside down -- an international distress signal -- before the assassination. After the assassination he flew them right side up. The vehemently anti-Kennedy black bordered ad that appeared in the Dallas Morning News on the morning of the assassination was allegedly paid for by Nelson Bunker Hunt, son of H. L. Hunt, and others.

Lieutenant Cunningham knew G. Gordon Liddy and Frank Sturgis as CIA agents. He was aware that the attempt on Walker was a stratagem to build up Walker as a hero in the right wing, especially with his sponsor, H. L. Hunt. G. Gordon Liddy and Frank Sturgis fired Jack Ruby's German Mauser to miss Walker.

The original plans were to use the Mauser to set up Oswald for the assassination of the President, thereby making it possible to use ballistics evidence to establish that Oswald also shot at Walker. The 7.65 Mauser is the same caliber as the .30 caliber of the Winchester 30-30 that Liddy gave to Inspector Sawyer as an "eye-witness" account of the rifle seen in the Book Depository window.



(41)

Robert Allen Surrey, Walker's aide, was the principal contact, although by no means the only contact, between H. L. Hunt's oil complex with Officer J. D. Tippit. Tippit represented Jack Ruby and Carlos Marcello at this low level for arranging liaison between the two power structures for the assassination.

In the confusion surrounding the arrest of Oswald in the Texas Theater William S. Wood spoke to Westbrook. He advised him where he could pick up the jacket cached by Felipe De Diego. The Warren Report is less than candid in reporting the finding of the beige-colored jacket:

"Police Capt. W. R. Westbrook and several other officers concentrated their search along Jefferson Boulevard. Westbrook walked through the parking lot behind the service station and found a light-colored jacket lying under the rear of one of the cars."

Captain Westbrook was not a part of the so-called search party that surrounded a nearby house. This house was admittedly the suspected hiding place of the running killer of Officer Tippit. He had left Jefferson Boulevard at the service station and parking lot and had failed to return to Jefferson Boulevard. This house was the house at the corner of Tenth and Crawford where assassin Felipe De Diego obtained refuge with co-conspirators of the Dallas police narcotics squad.

Captain Westbrook did not search but drove directly to the service station, left his car and walked directly to the spot where the jacket was and picked it up. He was not aided by any other "searchers."

No "Case for Conspiracy" is complete without acid proof -- that knowledge of the assassination planning existed before the act. There are a great number of incidents that demonstrate preknowledge. I will cite only a few.

Jack Ruby watched the presidential motorcade in Houston to gain intelligence concerning the scope of the President's protection. Ruby is not accounted for the afternoon and early evening of November 21st, the day before the President was shot. He flew to Houston, observed the Secret Service precautions and lack of them and returned. Ruby had no plans then to kill Oswald in jail; he booked plane passage in his own name. The CIA, the FBI and Dallas police were aware of Ruby's trip and its purpose.

"Farewell America," a book by James Hepburn, was written with the collaboration of the Soviet KGB. It was published in Lichenstein. It concludes a chapter entitled "POLICE" with the following:

"There was one leak of the secret that the President was to be assassinated November 22, 1963. Rose Cheramie, whom Ruby dispatched to Miami on November 18, to conclude a heroin deal and to observe Secret Service precautions for the President on his Miami visit was the victim of an automobile accident near Eunice, Louisiana. She was taken to East Louisiana Hospital in Jackson. On November 19, as she was coming out of a coma, she revealed that the President was to be assassinated three days later. She repeated her story on November 20, but the doctors concluded that she was hysterical and put her under sedation. She recovered and returned to Texas, where she was killed in a hit-and-run accident in a Dallas suburb."

The driver of the other car in both accidents, the one that put Rose Cheramie in the hospital and the one that put her in her grave was Frank Sturgis. Rose had made her feelings clear; that handling heroin was one thing, but at killing the President she drew the line.

Sylvia Meagher, probably the one person who knows more about the contents of the 26 volumes of the Warren Commission Hearings than anyone else, in her book, "Accessories After the Fact" relates the incident that follows:

"A truly startling piece of new information came to light early in 1967 when the Miami Police Department released a tape-recorded conversation between a police informer and an unidentified man who was the organizer for a reactionary segregationist political party. On November 9, 1963, this 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. He said also, and this must sober any objective student of the Oswald case, 'They will pick up somebody within hours afterwards . . . just to throw the public off.'

The tape recording of this conversation was given to the Secret Service immediately, and was the spark that set off the investigation of the assassination. The Secret Service immediately dispatched a team of agents to Miami to investigate the man who had organized the plan to take a rifle to the airport on November 9, 1963. The man was identified as Frank Sturgis, and was arrested on November 10, 1963. He was held in the Dallas County Jail, Dallas, Texas, until November 11, 1963.

(43)

"The tape recording of this November 9, 1963 conversation was given to the Secret Service immediately, and when the President visited Miami on November 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.' (Bill Barry, 'Assassination Idea Taped Two Weeks Before JFK Was Killed,' Miami News, February 2, 1967, page 1A, cols. 1-6)"

The chief of the reactionary segregationist political party was the head of the American Nazi Party. In a much-publicized assassination, he was shot by a Nazi Party man recruited by CIA's assassination planner, William S. Wood.

The Warren Commission, with all of its key physical evidence planted, found it necessary to rely heavily upon Marina Oswald's perjured testimony. Her testimony was taken first and all later testimony built around her identifications of the Mannlicher-Carcano rifle, the pistol, the jacket, pictures of General Walker's house, and the pictures of Oswald wearing his assassination weapons.

The jacket, Commission Exhibit 162, is clearly marked, "Created in California by Maurice Holman (or Hofman), Los Angeles." CE-162 has laundry mark 30 030, dry cleaning mark B9738 and the manufacturer's tag. Although the FBI canvassed all the laundry and dry cleaning establishments in the Dallas-Fort Worth area, 424 firms, as well as 293 firms in the greater New Orleans area, no dry cleaning or laundry firm was found that had processed this piece or any piece of Oswald's clothing. The FBI still enjoys the capability of identifying this jacket as belonging to Felipe De Diego. The jacket was manufactured after Oswald left for the Soviet Union. Marina, herself, testified it went to the Soviet Union with Oswald and had never been laundered except at home.

Marina testified that the infamous pictures of Oswald with rifle, pistol, holster and a copy each of "The Worker" and "The Militant" newspapers were taken by her. One paper was the regular communist paper and the other a Trotskyite paper, the ideologies of which are bitterly opposed. The pictures were fakes and were denounced by Oswald as such.

The FBI testified they were genuine, carefully identifying the photos with the Imperial Reflex camera with which they were taken. The camera was one of those familiarly late pieces of evidence that finally showed up in an extra Dallas police search of the Paine garage and a trip to Robert Oswald's home. Like the ammunition clip, the camera showed up when the need for it was discovered.

(44)

The CIA and FBI, when they discovered the need for substituting a rifle for Jack Ruby's discredited Mauser, achieved an instant mail order replacement from Klein's Sporting Goods. The firm collaborated in back-dating the "mail order" to a date compatible with the CIA-FBI forged order and delivered the weapon.

If the Imperial Reflex camera was Oswald's as Marina claimed, then its sole purpose was to take incriminating photographs of Oswald and General Walker's home to be left for the police to find after two assassination missions. Marina could not show a single additional snapshot of her children, herself or Oswald taken with the snapshot camera. Indeed, the only picture the Oswald's possessed of their oldest child was taken in the self-service booth of a Dallas bus station on a trip to visit Oswald's brother Robert in Fort Worth.

The Imperial Reflex camera belonged to Dallas police Officer Harry Olsen, close friend of Frank Sturgis. Olsen loaned his spare uniform to Sturgis with which he appeared in the Allen pictures and before Oswald's rooming house with Olsen. Olsen loaned the camera to Sturgis who took both the pictures of General Walker's home and the pictures of a man carrying the guns with which Oswald was incriminated for two killings.

Oswald's head was superimposed upon the body of that man -- Gordon Novel. The picture of Oswald used was one he had taken himself at the same time as he took the picture of his oldest child in the coin-operated photographic booth of the Dallas bus station. The light that created the "Hitler mustache" effect was the light in the booth directly over his head.

This was the principle observation of amateur doubters of the authenticity of the infamous photos of Oswald with the weapons. It was that shadow of Oswald's nose, so perfectly vertical in the strong sunlight whereas the shadow of his body angled sharply to his right. This caused some misgivings within the Commission.

The FBI apparently felt that the charges of fake were no problem for their expertise to refute. They proceeded to duplicate the picture with a model. They had an FBI agent about Oswald's size pose on the roof of the Justice Building in Washington, D. C. with the rifle and the picture as in Oswald's picture, duplicating similar shadow conditions for his body. Nevertheless, even the FBI cannot put the sun in two places in the sky at the same time. Consequently, when the photo was shown to the Commissioners who had asked for it, the FBI agent's face was blanked out.

(45)

Photographic experts that examined the most famous photographic fraud in history found another reason to question the pictures. By careful measurements comparing the known length of the Carcano rifle with the relative corresponding lengths of the rifle and Oswald in the pictures, they found the body was at least two inches taller than Oswald's. They obtained these correct results even though they should have used the length of Jack Ruby's Mauser rifle, the one in the picture, in their calculations. A comparison of the height of Oswald's head in comparison with the height of Novel's body would have produced similar results. The principal reason for the air brush touch-up work LIFE magazine admittedly used for their famous cover picture was to disguise the identifying characteristics of the Mauser rifle.

No counterintelligence breakthrough to uncover the conspiracy surrounding the President's assassination would have been possible were it not for the outstanding pioneers of dissent who gave of their time, money and dedication to impose questioning of the Warren Report. They were motivated by their dedication to American constitutional government.

The most outstanding figure in this monumental work is Mark Lane. Overcoming the most formidable obstacles placed by government and the media he brought forth the first book in this country on evidence of conspiracy, "Rush to Judgement." To answer almost universal denunciation by government and media, he followed it with "A Citizen's Dissent -- Mark Lane Replies."

The following counterintelligence breakthrough is dedicated to Mark Lane and his Citizens' Commission of Inquiry. From the Warren Commission Hearings, interrogation of Jack Ruby:

"Mr. Rankin. Did you know Officer Tippit?

Mr. Ruby. I knew there was three Tippits on the force. The only one I knew used to work for the special services, and I am certain this wasn't the Tippit, this wasn't the man.

Mr. Rankin. The man that was murdered. There was a story that you were seen sitting in your Carousel Club with Mr. Weissman, Officer Tippit, and another who has been called a rich oil man, at one time shortly before the assassination. Can you tell us anything about that?

Mr. Ruby. Who was the rich oil man? . . .

(46)

"Mr. Rankin. This Weissman and the rich oil man, did you ever have a conversation with them?

Mr. Ruby. There was only a few. Bill Rudman from the YMCA, and I haven't seen him in years. . .

Chief Justice Warren. This story was given by a lawyer by the name of Mark Lane, who is representing Mrs. Marguerite Oswald, and it was in the paper, so we subpoenaed him, and he testified that someone had given him information to the effect that a week or two before President Kennedy was assassinated, /November 14, 1963/ that in your Carousel Club you and Weissman and Tippit, Officer Tippit, the one who was killed, and a rich oil man had an interview or conversation for an hour or two.

And we asked him who it was that told him, and he said it was confidential and he couldn't tell at the moment, but that he would find out for us if whether he could be released or not from his confidential relationship.

/Had Mark Lane exposed his source, not only his source's reputation, but his life would have been forfeit. My sources, except volunteers and hostile witnesses, will also remain unknown./

He has never done it, and we have written him several letters asking him to disclose the name of that person and he has never complied.

Mr. Ruby. Isn't that foolish? If a man is patriotic enough in the first place, who am I to be concerned if he wasn't an informer. I am incarcerated, nothing to be worried about anyone hurting me.

Chief Justice Warren. Mr. Ruby, I am not questioning your story at all. I wanted you to know the background of this thing, and to know that it was with us only hearsay. But I did feel that our record should show that we would ask you the question and that you would answer it, and you have answered it.

Mr. Ruby. How many days prior to the assassination was that?

Chief Justice Warren. My recollection is that it was a week or two. Is that correct?

(47)

"Mr. Ruby. Did anyone have any knowledge that their beloved President was going to visit here prior to that time, or what is the definite time that they knew he was coming to Dallas?"

Chief Justice Warren. Well, I don't know just what those dates are.

Mr. Ruby. I see.

Chief Justice Warren. I just don't know. Well, we wanted to ask you that question, because this man had so testified, and we have been trying ever since to get him to give the source of his information, but he will not do it, so we will leave that matter as it is.

Mr. Ruby. No; I am as innocent regarding any conspiracy as any of you gentlemen in the room, and I don't want anything to be run over lightly. . .

Representative Ford. It has been alleged that you went out to Parkland Hospital.

Mr. Ruby. No; I didn't go there. . . Everything that transpired during the tragedy, I was at the Morning News Building.

Congressman Ford. You didn't go out there subsequent to the assassination?

Mr. Ruby. No; in other words, like somebody is trying to make me something of a martyr in that case. No; I never did."

Jack Ruby had been instructed to "stonewall" it, to deny everything. The security agencies and the Warren Commission enjoyed adequate evidence that Ruby was lying. They knew that the meeting of the four had occurred on November 14, 1963 at the Carousel Club. Mark Lane's witness had observed this meeting. The Chief Justice, with all the investigative resources of the government at his disposal, chose to find Mark Lane untruthful without investigation. From the Commission's interrogation of Mark Lane:

"Mark Lane. . . . You have hundreds of agents of the FBI running all over the Dallas area -- agents of the Secret Service, Dallas policemen. Are you telling me that in one trip to Dallas where I spent something like 2 days, I uncovered information which the whole police force of this Nation has not yet in 6 months been able to secure? I cannot believe that is a valid assessment of this situation. I cannot, Mr. Rankin.

(48)

"Chief Justice Warren. Mr. Lane, may I say to you that until you give us the corroboration that you say you have, namely, that someone told you that that was a fact, we have every reason to doubt the truthfulness of what you have heretofore told us. And your refusal to answer at this time lends further strength to that belief. If you can tell us, and if you will tell us, who gave you that information, so that we may test their veracity, then you have performed a service to this Commission. But until you do, you have done nothing but handicap us.

Mr. Lane. I have handicapped you by working for 6 months and making all of the information which I have had available to you? I understand very fully your position, Mr. Chief Justice."

Stonewalling was impracticable for Bernard William Weissman and nonproductive for the conspiratorial power structure that he represented. Weissman's superiors chose the course of the "limited hangout" after securing agreement with the oil-military-industrial complex for a nonconspiratorial solution before the world.

Weissman's role was to admit the complicity of the Dallas right wing, headed by Dallas oil billionaire H. L. Hunt, in the placing of the anti-Kennedy full-page black-bordered ad in the Dallas Morning News the morning of the assassination. To do this he established himself as a credible witness, the rabid rightwinger of the H. L. Hunt camp who signed and paid for the ad in cash.

Weissman had been recruited into the Soviet KGB intelligence organization along with his buddy and senior KGB operative Larrie Schmidt, when they both served in Germany with General Edwin A. Walker's 24th Division. Their KGB assignment was to infiltrate the CIA and the Dallas right wing surrounding H. L. Hunt. To do this they were assigned to contact Carlos Marcello in Metairie, near both Minden and New Orleans and use his good offices in infiltrating the CIA and Hunt's organization.

American international organized crime has enjoyed close business relationships with the Soviet KGB since the 1940s under supreme boss Meyer Lansky and his successor, Santo Trafficante Jr. The Soviet Union's gold production and reserves have been a critical factor in the mob's currency manipulation rackets in disturbed areas of the world including Indochina. This meshed with the KGB's long range economic warfare goal of depreciating the American dollar against gold and igniting uncontrolled inflation in the western world.



(49)

Billionaire Hunt had gathered prominent retired and active duty military officers of general's and admiral's rank about him. They were promoting a preventive war against the Soviet Union. The KGB, knowing the greed of the oil-military-industrial complex could be satisfied with an alternative profitable war, sought diversion of United States' formidable military power against Indochina and eventually against mainland China in collaboration with the U.S.S.R.

As of September, 1962, when Carlos Marcello, James Hoffa and Sam Giancana made organized crime's decision to assassinate President Kennedy, the KGB and the oil-military-industrial complex were only potential allies. The KGB was recruited first. All ten of the "anti-Castro" assassination team that trained north of Lake Ponchartrain that I have named, excluding CIA liaison officer James McCord and including instructor Dave Ferrie, were KGB-CIA double agents. These KGB trained assassins were essential. The planning skills of William S. Wood, sent by the CIA to the Soviet Union in 1956 for training, were essential. The KGB-designed, Soviet manufactured rifle rocket weapon was helpful and may have insured the positive kill desired.

Bernard Weissman had learned his KGB infiltrator role well. Of twelve insulting questions propounded to President Kennedy in the full page ad, eleven implied Kennedy was supporting communism. Weissman, a "KGB" agent, outperformed the rightwingers in vitriolic denunciation of communism. As the FBI possessed the letters he wrote to Larrie Schmidt, there was no point in denying he placed the ad as an infiltrator of Hunt's organization. The KGB's objective, of exposing the oil-military-industrial complex assassination role if Oswald was framed as a KGB assassin, was secured. For a couple of days the rightwing conspirators tried to assert this solution, then yielded. The Commission's interrogation of Weissman follows:

"Mr. Jenner. Please call on your best recollection and tell us what he Larrie Schmidt said to you. . .

Mr. Weissman. . . . He told me what had happened with Adlai Stevenson. And he said, 'If we are going to take advantage of the situation, or if you are,' meaning me, 'you better hurry down here and take advantage of the publicity, surrounding pickets hitting and spitting upon U. S. United Nations Ambassador Adlai Stevenson and at least become known among these various rightwingers, because this is the chance we have

"been looking for -- to infiltrate some of these organizations and become known,' in other words go along with the philosophy we had developed in Munich. . .

Representative Boggs. It has been established, I presume, who paid for this newspaper advertisement.

Mr. Weissman. Well this is something else. I am still not sure who paid for it.

Mr. Jenner. The newspaper advertisement is Commission Exhibit No. 1031.

Representative Boggs. Did you bring the money in to pay for it?

Mr. Weissman. Yes, I did.

Representative Boggs. Do you know where you got it?

Mr. Weissman. I know where I got it. But I don't know where he got it from. I got it from Joe Grinnan.

Mr. Jenner. Joseph P. Grinnan, Room 811, Wilson Building, Dallas, Tex., independent oil operator in Dallas. . .

Representative Boggs. And how did he hand it to you -- in a check or cash.

Weissman. In cash.

Representative Boggs. How much was it?

Weissman. It was a total of \$1,462, I believe. We had 10 \$100 bills one day and the balance the following day. Joe didn't put up any of this money personally, because I know it took him 2 days to collect it. . .

Mr. Jenner. Did you hear of the name Jack Ruby or Jack Rubinstein up to -- at anytime prior to November 24, 1963?

Mr. Weissman. No; never. . .

Mr. Jenner. And you were never in the Carousel Club at all; and you never were with Officer Tippit.

"Mr. Weissman. Right.

Mr. Jenner. Mr. Weissman it has been asserted that a meeting took place on November 14, 1963, in the Carousel Club between Officer Tippit and yourself -- and I take it from your testimony that you vigorously deny that that ever took place.

Mr. Weissman. Very definitely. . ."

Weissman related that after the Adlai Stevenson incident Larrie Schmidt exulted "I have made it, I have done it for us." Larrie was referring to a successful penetration of the Dallas right wing and the H. L. Hunt organization. Commission Exhibit 1033, a handwritten letter Weissman wrote to "Dear Larry" in Dallas from Minden, Louisiana, established, however, that Weissman was giving the instructions and making the breakthroughs from his end. His end was the one in constant communication with their KGB-Carlos Marcello superiors in Louisiana. I quote from the exhibit dated and headed:

"Minden, La, 2 Nov. 1962 Dear Larry: . . . . .  
Also no liberal talk whatsoever. None. If one liberal word comes from the mouth of any one of us, we'll be all finished. That is no joke.

Also, down here a negro is nigger. No one -- and I mean no one -- is ever to say one kind word about niggers. Only liberals do that!

Here's another clincher John Birch Society now has a million members. Look for us to merger with them by 1964.

Arrangements are being made for me to meet the head of the Dallas J. B. S., also Gen. Walker, and C. L. Hunt, the texas oil millionaire. I have already met the top editors of the Dallas Morning News, the country's most conservative newspaper."

The meeting in the Carousel Club of Jack Ruby, Bernard Weissman, C. L. Hunt, son of H. L. Hunt, and Officer J. D. Tippet was an encapsulation of the assassination conspiracy, complete with sponsoring power structures and the inevitable doublecross and patsy.

Jack Ruby represented Carlos Marcello, Meyer Lansky and American international organized crime. Bernard Weissman represented the KGB. As he was also a CIA agent he represented the corruption

(52)

of government and American financial and political power structures by this foreign influence. C. L. Hunt represented his father, H. L. Hunt, Howard Hughes and the oil-military-industrial complex. Tippit represented the patsies of the three power structures who believed they owned a piece of the action, but in the end were doublecrossed and became victims.

The group of four met with the general understanding that Oswald was to be framed as a communist KGB conspirator to the exclusion of other power structure conspirators. As Weissman had to play his role as an H. L. Hunt activist within the CIA, the selection of the KGB as the patsy power structure for the assassination was unopposed. For C. L. Hunt, Weissman's presence for the final assassination planning was assurance of CIA support for the enterprise.

In the eight days available, Weissman received definitive instructions from the Soviet KGB in microdot messages. Controlling the KGB-CIA assassins, the KGB was in position to abort the mission to avert the consequences. Nikita Khrushchev and the Soviet government were not consulted. Alexander Shelepin made the decision and rode into the Soviet Politburo on the strength of it.

The KGB's own purposes were served by the assassination of Kennedy and the intended escalation of the war in Vietnam beyond the 14,000 military advisors authorized by President Kennedy. China would be contained by the American military power on its flank. This would free the Soviet Union for military threat and action in the Middle East. The new triumvirate of power structures could eventually carve up China for mutual profit. China, the ideological rival of the Soviet Union in the communist world, was an even greater menace to the power of the KGB. A world of peace would be a world in which the KGB was no longer necessary.

The KGB was only an influence within the CIA. With the blackmailing capabilities that the assassination would create for the KGB, it could become a full partner in the world's ruling triumvirate. This was accomplished.

Joseph Grinnel was the funding front through which Bernard Weissman received his CIA funds. Weissman got the money for the ad from Grinnel on the pretext it was to be used for paying off assassination conspirators. Neither the John Birch Society, for which Grinnel was a coordinator, nor the H. L. Hunt organization,

provided funds for the ad, paid for in \$100 bills. It would have been disastrously counterproductive for the H. L. Hunt organization to throw words at Kennedy within a black border on the same day they were going to kill him.

The Hunt organization and even Jack Ruby were appalled at the appearance of the ad that morning of the assassination. Nevertheless, with all assassins under the control of the KGB and its organized crime allies, there was no danger of an abortion of the project. When H. L. Hunt and General Walker realized their exposure, they left the country until the triumvirate deal was concluded and it was safe to return.

Wasserman even convinced the Hunt organization and the Dallas right wing that the ad was Jack Ruby's idea and he only implemented it as an aide to Ruby. Ruby's expressed fears of an anti-jewish program before Chief Justice Warren, a fear of the fascist right wing, only confirmed their convictions that he had ordered the ad to incriminate them. This is the reason the power structure that controlled Dallas demanded the death penalty for Ruby.

When Officer Tippit was temporarily away from the meeting of the group in the Carousel Club, C. L. Hunt demanded that the security link that Tippit represented be eliminated to protect the conspiracy. Ruby agreed.

The KGB assassins severed this human link with the oil-military-industrial complex conspirators. The KGB was too experienced in political assassinations to permit an amateur power structure, however powerful, to make it the patsy.

## THE BEARER OF MICRODOT MESSAGES

Lee Harvey Oswald was a CIA agent. He was sent to the Soviet Union with the mission of penetrating the Soviet spy school at Minsk. His CIA mission was to become a CIA-KGB double agent.

Soviet intelligence perceived this purpose of Oswald's. Dave Ferrie, a KGB agent in New Orleans who was later an instructor for the KGB-CIA assassination team training north of Lake Ponchartrain had recruited Oswald. He had Oswald join the U. S. Marine Corps in order to become a CIA agent under the sponsorship of the Bureau of Naval Intelligence.

The GRU, Soviet military intelligence, completed the job of indoctrination and recruited Oswald as a KGB-CIA double agent. The assignment of pretty Marina Prusakova, niece of the local GRU officer in Minsk, to meet and marry Oswald was most effective in accomplishing this objective.

The Bureau of Naval Intelligence intervened with the American embassy in Moscow to expedite Oswald's return when Oswald recanted his denunciation of American citizenship. Oswald accomplished his return under CIA, not KGB, orders. Oswald had infiltrated the Soviet Union equipped with a sophisticated miniature radio transmitter. This made it possible for him to beam coded intelligence upward on the overflight schedules of U-2 flights -- as much as several thousand words in a few seconds. After the shooting down of Lockheed pilot Francis Powers (under contract to the CIA) and the cancellation of U-2 flights the CIA recalled Oswald. The KGB gratefully went along as it desired Oswald's agent services in the U. S. A.

When Oswald returned to the United States the FBI, then responsible for anti-Soviet counterintelligence, registered him as their Informant No. S-179 and debriefed him from time to time. The FBI relinquished its counterintelligence role to the Internal Security Division of the Department of Justice in 1949. This was accomplished under the Tom Huston plan. The allegation that after the objections of J. Edgar Hoover the plan was not implemented, by orders of President Nixon, is not true.

Control of all domestic intelligence, not just anti-Soviet counterintelligence, was taken over by the Internal Security Division.

(55)

This Division is directly under the control of the CIA. Robert Mardian, Watergate defendant, was nominal head of the Division. D. E. Moore, CIA agent aide to Mardian, was the de facto head. He reported to James Angleton, head of CIA's counterintelligence for 20 years, including the entire period of the war in Vietnam. James Angleton, recently retired after a power struggle within CIA having nothing to do with his act of compiling 10,000 domestic intelligence dossiers, is a KGB agent. He is the Kim Philby of the United States. Therefore, all government counterintelligence and domestic intelligence have been under the control of the KGB. In spite of Angleton's retirement, this is still true.

The intelligence concerning Oswald's role as FBI Informant No. S-179 was first released to the country by Congressman Gerald Ford, member of the Warren Commission, in his book "Portrait of an Assassin. Oswald was receiving \$200 per month from the FBI for this informant service at the time of President Kennedy's assassination.

When Oswald was in New Orleans before the assassination a teletype on the FBI's night circuit from New Orleans to FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover warned of a plot to assassinate the President, but Oswald was not the person who supplied this information. It was Oswald's KGB "cutout." He sent the warning at great risk to his life. He felt loyalty to the U. S. A., his adopted country, not to the KGB that had imprisoned him, held his mother as hostage and forced him into its service. As "cutout" he did not know the assassination plan or details of implementation.

Oswald's cutout was known to me. The cutout is a security measure to prevent agents from knowing their superiors and vice-versa. The cutout is not supposed to know the recipient of his messages nor even the content of the messages, if possible. The procedure is to photographically reduce the message to the size of a period and pass the message through the cutout to the U. S. KGB agent.

In Oswald's case, the cutout had been trained at the Minsk spy school at the same time as Oswald. Oswald recognized him at the New Orleans public library. He received his KGB orders in the microdot messages affixed to the books he checked out of the library on his regular visits every Thursday. He transmitted his reports to the KGB in the same way.

The FBI was aware of this KGB communication to Oswald. It confiscated all library books that had been checked out by Oswald. This cutout also passed the critical messages to Bernard Weissman, including those during the critical 8 days before the assassination.

In a strange demonstration of double loyalty or secondary service to the CIA, Oswald reported to the FBI on his next debriefing his recognition of the Hungarian he had seen in the library as one he had met in Minsk. Apparently he was not even entirely aware that the man might be his cutout. Oswald may have been afraid that the CIA had positioned another agent that had been sent to Minsk as he had been -- to trap him. Oswald's failure to report him would have constituted evidence of his double agent status. Indeed, the cutout was also a double agent.

The cutout's name was Cornel Solyom. Solyom's father had been in Hungary's intelligence service. When Solyom served in the Hungarian army in World War II he was an intelligence officer. After the war he was engaged in a private enterprise trucking firm that had survived nationalization. He was sent to Soviet prisons as an anti-state deviationist. He spent seven years there under physical and mental coercion that finally caused him to accept KGB training and assignment.

His mother was held as hostage for his good behavior with the warning that she would be tortured if he deviated. He was assigned to "escape" Hungary after the uprising in 1956. His cover was that of a Hungarian freedom fighter. He claimed to have been the freedom fighters' chief of security for four days, but this was not true.

The CIA debriefed him and helped him secure a new identity and sponsorship in the U. S. A. Solyom leveled with the CIA in the debriefing in Austria, pointing out his prison coercion and jeopardy to his mother still under Soviet control. Job sponsors were secured for him. The CIA assigned him to return to the Soviet Union as a KGB agent to infiltrate and secure advanced spy training at Minsk. About October, 1962 he met Lee Harvey Oswald there.

In 1961, before receiving this assignment back to the Soviet Union, Robert F. Bennett assigned him to the west coast. Bennett was later head of the CIA's domestic intelligence front, the Robert R. Mullen Company of Washington, D. C. This CIA front directed the Watergate breakin and coverup. It was also in charge of agents and collaborators in the staffs of Congress, in the White House, in the Department of Defense, in the media and in the judiciary. Cornel Solyom in 1961 was assigned by Bennett to infiltrate my developing anti-CIA counterintelligence organization.



I had headed the Aircoach Transport Association, an organization of 35 independent air carriers in the early 1950s. Some of the major domestic scheduled air carriers enjoyed know-how and personnel in industrial intelligence to insure government support for themselves and elimination of their nonscheduled or irregular airline competitors whose trade association I headed.

In 1949 Congress passed the Central Intelligence Agency Act. This permitted the CIA to use the employees or the funds of any government agency without audit or accountability. The Act became the Magna Charta for the CIA's Domestic Intelligence Division. While Congress looked the other way, the CIA built its domestic intelligence empire for its oil-military-industrial complex and American international organized crime sponsors.

Many major domestic and international airlines are owned by oil and crime money. The government men formerly paid off by industry, after the Act of 1949, were paid off by the CIA with untraceable government funds. Their loyalties, however, continued to their power structure sponsors who assured their promotions and extra funds.

Among industry activists taken over by CIA were Robert F. Bennett of the Civil Aeronautics Board staff and Richard G. Danner. Danner precipitated the Watergate breakin by being caught by the Internal Revenue Service paying \$100,000 of Howard Hughes' money to Bebe Rebozo, President Nixon's close friend. This caused a CIA domestic intelligence tap to be placed on the phone of Lawrence O'Brien, Chairman, Democratic National Committee.

Robert Mahue, former manager of Howard Hughes' Nevada empire, had previously defected to another power structure. When Mahue was serving Hughes, Lawrence O'Brien was Hughes' man in the Kennedy White House. Hughes jumped to the conclusion that defector Mahue and O'Brien with inside knowledge of the purpose of the \$100,000 payment to Rebozo were in a conspiracy to blow up the election. Richard Nixon was set up to win. As agent of the oil-military-industrial complex power structure, Howard Hughes ordered Robert Bennett's Domestic Intelligence Division office of CIA to place the tap. The purpose was to intercept communications between O'Brien and Mahue, identify the nature of the conspiracy and counteract it.

On behalf of his scheduled airline sponsors, domestic CIA agent Robert W. Bennett made a Watergate-style breakin on my Boeing Field, Seattle, offices. He secured photostatic evidence of my association with and sponsorship of Air Cargo Express, an independent airline, after the Civil Aeronautics Board eliminated my previous airline, Air Transport Associates. This was accomplished by CIA infiltration of the Board's staff and the Board itself. The charge was "frequency and regularity" of ATA's flights to Alaska in competition with major airlines that enjoyed CIA's secret protection within the Board.

The evidence of my ownership interest in Air Cargo Express appeared in court and was used to put Air Cargo Express out of business as well. In 1953 when this occurred Robert Bennett was a minor employee of the Civil Aeronautics Board.

In 1961 when Bennett sought to infiltrate my little aircraft maintenance business with Cornel Solyom to learn more about me, I was already skilled enough in counterintelligence to recognize such a ploy. In the best counterintelligence tradition I employed Solyom in my government contract business with the Air Force, but watched him closely. His Air Force connections through CIA were excellent.

When the contract was over in June, 1962, I had to let him go, but we remained good friends. The last I heard of him in the summer or fall of 1963, before the assassination of President Kennedy, he was near Eglin Air Force Base, Florida. There he had a friend, an officer in the Air Force, who was formerly stationed at McChord Air Force Base, Washington.

Just prior to the Cuban missiles crisis that erupted in October, 1962, possibly August, 1962, I met with Solyom in Miami, Florida, while pursuing a potential Panama airline opportunity. I also obtained a job for Solyom with Ralph Cox, Jr., President of United States Overseas Airlines of Wildwood, New Jersey. He held this position only briefly at the end of 1962 or early 1963. Therefore, during the months from August to December, 1962 during the period of buildup to the Cuban missiles crisis and through this crisis I could not account for Solyom's presence in this country. In tracing him through counterintelligence years later, I learned he spent about eight weeks on a trip to the Soviet Union including six weeks in advanced communications training at Minsk.

The KGB had recalled him for further cutout training in anticipation of a missiles showdown with the United States when their missiles were in place in Cuba and armed with warheads. As a cutout

(59)

Solyom did not know this. While both Solyom and Oswald were in Minsk in October when the Cuban missiles crisis came to a head the KGB began its preparations for President Kennedy's assassination, the decision for which had been made by Carlos Marcello, James R. Hoffa and Sam Giancana the month before. Both Solyom and Oswald, being handy, were selected for and employed in the project, Solyom as a cutout for communications purposes and Oswald as an activist. It was the CIA, however, under the influence of the American power structures that made the decision to make Oswald a patsy.

The next time I heard from Solyom it was 1966. Although I suspected his CIA activity I had no idea he was also engaged in KGB activity. He was on his way to South Vietnam for a foundation allegedly interested in the welfare of Vietnamese civilians in refugee camps. I later determined this was a CIA funding front. When he asked me if I wanted him to do anything for him over there I asked him to investigate what happened to steel Conex freight containers in Vietnam. I had heard reports of large numbers of the containers with contents of small arms and ammunition disappearing in wholesale "pilferage." I was trying to sell a revolutionary system of knockdown plywood containers to the Department of Defense enjoying full returnability and accountability.

I received a letter from him from Pleasantville, New York, dated November 1, 1967, saying he had just returned from one year in Vietnam. On the way back he had married a German-French girl in West Germany. I later determined his wife was a West German intelligence agent. She had been assigned to maintain surveillance on (baby-sit) him for West German and CIA intelligence. Solyom never knew this and when I told him in 1971 he did not believe me and broke off relations. Nevertheless, the couple were deeply in love and devoted to each other.

In December, 1967, he telephoned me from Denver, Colorado. He was awaiting word from his American sponsor in New York on completion of arrangements for financing a TV documentary film on pilferage and corruption in Vietnam. Only then did I begin to suspect his CIA activities included a role in the assassination of President Kennedy. He told me H. L. Hunt, the Dallas billionaire who enjoyed pre-knowledge of the assassination, was the sponsor's financial angel. When this fell through Solyom told me he was coming to Seattle to look for a job.

(60)

He arrived in Seattle shortly after the assassination of Robert F. Kennedy in Los Angeles on June 6, 1968. It was a thoroughly shocked and, I detected, frightened man who met with me in my home. With genuine awe he told of being approached a year earlier by a Vietnamese, he said, who offered plenty of money for anyone who would get Robert F. Kennedy. Solyom had driven to Seattle via Los Angeles.

Actually, although I never learned this from him, he had been approached by the fabulous KGB agent Jacques Yang in Saigon to participate in the assassination. He turned it down flatly. His activity at Los Angeles was solely as a cutout. After the experience as cutout in the President's assassination he was aware that his message-passing was connected with Robert Kennedy's death. His fear came from this realization. He was trying to help me without admitting any complicity.

I helped him secure a management consultant job in an eastern Washington community. With the shock of Robert Kennedy's death the realization shook me that three national leaders, all actively opposed to escalation of the war in Vietnam, including Dr. Martin Luther King, had been done away with by three "lone kook" assassins with professional success. I dropped all activity for livelihood and dedicated my time, energy and resources to unravel the mystery that was destroying America.

In a probability analysis paper of 606 pages I surveyed all of the intelligence organizations and power structures capable of such monumental conspiracy. My purpose was to bait the intelligence service involved to investigate me. While this is like offering one's self as bait to fish for "Jaws", the great white shark, the important thing is that it was effective.

I sent my paper, "Assassinations of the Industrial State" to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, presidential candidates, President Lyndon B. Johnson and District Attorney Jim Garrison of New Orleans. Jim Garrison answered in a letter to me dated September 10, 1968:

"I was delighted to hear from you and to receive "Assassinations of the Industrial State." Your conclusions confirm what we have come to perceive in the course of taking a different route than yours. I cannot tell you how impressed I am with your analysis and how pleased I am to find someone who sees so clearly what happened. As you now know, once you eliminate the other alternatives and see the role of the Industrial Complex and the Central Intelligence Agency in the assassination of President Kennedy the mystery ends. . . .

(61)

"And if Congress has any awareness of the systematic murders of American leaders by the Central Intelligence Agency there is no indication of it. . .

"Although the Central Intelligence Agency is extremely effective in its clandestine operations -- apparently more effective than in its gathering of intelligence -- we were successful in developing the relationship of some individuals connected with Lee Oswald to this Agency. In the course of our inquiry it became clear that virtually all persons in Dallas and New Orleans either were actively engaged in intelligence work of some kind, or -- where this could not be confirmed -- occupied positions of such a nature that it was an imperative conclusion that the Central Intelligence Agency would have found them valuable in its operation. . .

"Once one understands the role of the Vietnam War in the murder of John F. Kennedy it is not at all difficult to recognize the motive behind the murders of Dr. King and Senator Kennedy. What was accomplished, of course, was the elimination of major national leaders -- who had a following throughout the country -- who were opposed to the Asian adventure. . .

"Frankly, you are more optimistic than I am. I believe that the America in which we used to live has gone. I believe that the operational fact is the total inability of the national news media to perceive that what happened on November 22, 1963, was a counter-revolution and that the subsequent assassinations were continuations of the counter-revolution."

A handwritten card was later received that ended with the following paragraph:

"All these bastards did was to take over the country. The problem is to get the American people to take their eyes off of the TV set long enough to see that. Let's keep in touch. JG"

By late October, 1968, Jim Garrison phoned me from New Orleans and asked me to come, as an ex-CIA man had defected to him and he had achieved a breakthrough. I had a strange feeling "Jaws" had struck at the bait -- and the bait was me!

I had my first meeting with Garrison in the Fontainbleu Motel in New Orleans. He was in the presence of his bodyguard and a half dozen of his staff. My first act was to walk up to one man in the room and say, "You are an ex-CIA man, are you not?" This was my introduction to Bill Boxley. Garrison, surprised, said, "This is the first time he admitted it in public." This began a battle of wits with the CIA assassination organization. Bill Boxley's real name was William S. Wood, chief assassination planner for the CIA and a KGB agent.

I returned to Seattle by way of Washington, D. C. where I accomplished some intelligence research. Just before Christmas, 1968, I found a news release from Garrison's office dated December 9 in my mail:

"The District Attorney's Office today announced the removal of William Boxley from the investigative staff. Boxley was fired after evidence recently developed by the District Attorney's staff indicated current activity by him as an operative of the Central Intelligence Agency. Boxley's initial service with the CIA was in Washington, D. C. where he served for years as an active agent for what was then termed the Department of Covert Activity."

An inadvertent slip or two William S. Wood made in conversation with me in New Orleans led me to believe he had participated in the assassination team for Robert F. Kennedy. It took two and one half years to confirm that he was the "W. J. Wood" that gave forth with the arab nationalist motivation for patsy Sirhan Sirhan to the news media. From page 113 of the Grove Press paperback edition of "RFK Must Die!" by Robert Blair Kaiser:

"W. J. Wood, a geologist who used to work in the Middle East, told police that he was doing some volunteer work at the Kennedy campaign headquarters at 5615 Wilshire Boulevard on Sunday night when he overheard a conversation in Arabic. 'There were three men,' said Wood, 'and they began speaking in a distinct Jordanese dialect. One of them said, "He won't be in the hotel tomorrow night, but we can get him the next night."'"

William S. Wood had traveled with the Kennedy party campaigning through Oregon. He was known to the campaign staff as an ex-CIA man who had volunteered to aid Senator Kennedy's campaign and oversee his security. He set up the Senator for assassination.

Before Christmas, 1968, Solyom had left his home for Hongkong and Madras, India, on a round the world trip to try to penetrate the secret behind the Indian money changing ring that bought up Military Payment Certificates and piasters in a currency manipulation operation. Although I did not know it then, the CIA had assigned him this operation, but not to uncover corruption. The KGB was interested in getting a report on the extensive currency manipulations of organized crime, its ally in worldwide operations depreciating the dollar against gold. The KGB enjoyed enough influence within the Domestic Intelligence Division to have this survey made at CIA expense. Solyom was truly devoted to exposing and ending the corruption.

The day he left, Angela, his wife, received a phone call from two men in Washington, D. C. claiming to be government men and demanding that Angela tell them specifically just where Solyom was overseas. I later determined that one was Carmine Bellino, investigator for the Senate Permanent Investigations Committee. He was a CIA agent with sponsorship by organized crime. The other was Jerome Adlerman, Committee counsel. Bellino later became Chief Investigator for the Senate Watergate Committee. He was greatly instrumental in covering up the CIA's sponsorship of the breakin and coverup, especially with regard to financial transactions.

Solyom returned from his trip on January 11, 1969. In Madras he had received a mysterious phone call threatening him with dire consequences if he did not leave town. Arriving in eastern Washington, he picked up his wife and car and headed over the Snoqualmie Pass to return to Vancouver, B. C. to pick up his luggage which had been sent on a later plane.

He first observed a tanker truck following him when he pulled out of a rest stop thirty miles from where it rammed him into an approaching truck. He drove slow, 35 to 40 miles per hour, but the truck had refused to pass him and rode his trunk closely until the opportunity occurred to kill him in a planned "accident."

Angela was killed instantly; Cornel survived, crippled for life. William S. Wood had reviewed "Assassinations of the Industrial State" and after meeting with me had made the decision for the KGB to destroy Solyom before he appeared before the Senate Committee. He jumped to the conclusion that Solyom was a defector that had given me most of the leads for my intelligence analysis of the President's assassination. Solyom offered me no leads except the heavily camouflaged story of the incident in Vietnam

(64)

I escaped assassination as Wood did not feel I knew enough to be a danger, was incapable of securing any meaningful action and would probably be intimidated by what happened to Angela and Cornel. The KGB "let a contract" on Cornel and Angela that was executed by the CIA.


Over the years the CIA's assassination and airplane sabotage rings have been penetrated. CIA contractor Duane Reck of last known address Box 424, Milton, Washington, took the contract on Solyom. My organization obtained documentary evidence of a payment made by CIA to Probe Systems, Inc. of Sunnyvale, California, a subsidiary of the Lockheed Company, that was used as a conduit to pay Duane Reck for a KGB operation in the United States.

This is a receipt for U. S. Treasury Check #94,303,531 in the amount of \$10,216.91, a payment on Contract No. XG-3852. The receipt was dated October 30, 1974. \$10,000 was passed on to Duane Reck, the \$216.91 was for conduit fee for Probe Systems for "laundering" the CIA funds paid to assassinate Reck. Reck's overt services are those of trucker for movements of plutonium from the Kerr-McGee Corporation plutonium processing plant near Crescent, Oklahoma, to the experimental liquid metal fast breeder reactor that was under construction for the Atomic Energy Commission near Richland, Washington.

Reck's covert operation was to steal 60 pounds of plutonium for the KGB. The heist was an organized crime-KGB inside job enjoying the collaboration of Kerr-McGee corporate management. The paperwork for the delivery order from Kerr-McGee to Richland AEC was prepared by Karen Silkwood, believing this was a legitimate delivery.

Karen was being set up as a patsy, in case the plutonium, which had never been ordered by Richland, was eventually discovered missing. Duane Reck, the truckdriver, dated Karen. With a lead-lined syringe, provided by the CIA, he injected a few specks of plutonium into a loaf of bread she was to eat. Upon returning to the plant the instrumentation showed she was contaminated. Her stools and even her kitchen were contaminated. Duane Reck killed Karen Silkwood as Angela Solyom was killed. With his truck following close behind her he boosted her small car into a concrete obstruction.

Respectfully submitted,

  
Amos E. Heacock, Box 2704, Wash., D.C.  
20013

cc:  
National Organization  
for Women  
Citizens' Committee of Inquiry