



Sherman Skolnick, Chicago legal researcher who charges that documents in the National Archives will prove Lee Harvey Oswald didn't act alone in killing Kennedy.

**By EVART ALIMINE**

A black former Secret Service agent was railroaded to jail because he tried to tell the Warren Commission some uncomfortable truths about the assassination of President Kennedy.

The agent was Abraham Bolden, now on parole after serving 39 months in prison on apparently trumped-up charges involving the selling of information to counterfeiters.

Bolden had wanted to tell the Warren Commission in 1964 that he knew of a plot to kill the President not in Dallas on Nov. 22, 1963, but in Chicago during a football game on Nov. 2 of that year.

The story surfaced recently when Sherman Skolnick, a private legal researcher whose investigations of corruption already have led to the resignation of two Illinois judges, sued the National Archives in Washington, charging it with withholding documents pointing to the Chicago plot on JFK's life.

Except for ever-so-brief mention, the story has not appeared in the daily press.

Skolnick, a cripple confined to a wheelchair, says he has evidence leading to a Chicago plot against Kennedy which goes unmentioned in the now-battered Warren Report



Legal whiz Skolnick is trying to get Lyndon Johnson to testify about certain misgivings the ex-president harbors about the Warren Report, hoping to throw more light on the possibility of Oswald having one or more accomplices.

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

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

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

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

leaders Fred Hampton and Mark Clark in Chicago.

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

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

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

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

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

# LINK '2nd OSWALD' TO JFK MURDER



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



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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Attempts by a Chicago TV station to trace the plates turned up an FBI "freeze" on this vital information. Others who have tried to learn about these license plates have had sudden threatening visits from the FBI, according to Skolnick.

Bolden has cropped up in the JFK murder saga before. News stories shortly after the assassination carried his charges that certain Secret Service men in charge of Kennedy's safety were drunk in Chicago.

But what he evidently wanted to tell the Warren Commission was that some agents were racists who hated the President because of his strong stand in favor of civil rights.

The fact that the same controversial office holders were involved in the official gagging of Agent Bolden, and the raid which six years later took the lives of two Black Panther leaders, suggests to Skolnick that strong racism in high places is in the

saddle.

The full story is not yet out, and may never be. Many other attempts to pry some of the truth out of government officials and the National Archives have proved futile.

But with even Lyndon Johnson now saying that the Warren Commission didn't do a complete job investigating his predecessor's death, maybe the truth about the assassination will finally leak out a little at a time.

OVER

[The news story on the other side of this sheet refers to the case of Skolnick vs. National Archives No. 70 C 790, filed in U.S. District Court, Northern District of Illinois, Eastern Div., (Chicago), Clerk's office of which is on 20th floor, Federal Building, 219 So. Dearborn, Chicago. The story is very accurate about the suit with the minor exception that Daniel Groth is called David.] Information brought out in Court in case No. 70 C 790:

(1) Another Secret Service agent, Harvey Henderson, had a part in planning the assassination of President Kennedy. Henderson was quietly sacked from the Secret Service about the time of the assassination, Nov. 22, 1963.

(2) A document attached to the suit, shows that the day after the assassination, Lee Harvey Oswald, the alleged sole assassin according to the Warren Report, made a collect call from the Dallas Jail to what appears to be his boss or contact, John David Hurt, of Raleigh, North Carolina, who had been a special agent in the U.S. Army Counter Intelligence Corps. Oswald's mother has been saying publicly that her son was with the government as being, she thought, with Naval Intelligence.

(3) Daniel Groth (who helped assassinate Illinois Black Panther Leader Fred Hampton), the suit points out, is not a policeman as the news media tells the public, but is some kind of a federal operative higher than U.S. Secret Service, i.e., C.I.A. The suit sets forth the circumstances supported by attached documentation, showing Groth, not acting as a policeman, helped abort the Chicago plot against Kennedy (because something went wrong), so that the assassins could escape and do their thing in Dallas three weeks later.

(4) According to one National Archives document attached to the suit, the then executive editor of the Chicago Daily News (Nov., 1963), knew about the plot to kill President Kennedy in Chicago, three weeks before Dallas, involving Oswald in Chicago and accomplices. The Chicago Daily News did not run a story about the arrest of Vallee (related to the Chicago plot), until after Kennedy was on the cemetery. When the Skolnick suit was filed in Chicago, April 6, 1970, the Chicago newspapers, uptight about the document Skolnick attached to the suit implicating the Chicago Daily News, blocked out the news of the suit. The story ran, however, worldwide, including on the Associated Press national wire. Worldwide, that is, but not in Chicago newspapers. WCFL Radio had an in-depth story.

(5) The released National Archives documents, attached to the suit, mentioning Oswald and his Chicago possible look alike, Vallee, both in Chicago three weeks before Dallas, are regarded as one of the greatest blunders in the history of the Archives. Supposedly, all mention of the Chicago plot against Kennedy was to have been suppressed for 75 years. Skolnick insisted in court that the Archives should be compelled to now release the rest of the Chicago plot documents since part of those documents somehow slipped out of the Archives and into his possession.

(6) Chicago Federal District Judge J. Sam Perry (who is responsible for the false imprisonment of Abraham Bolden) is, according to other undisputed court-filed documents, "owned" by the Chicago crime cartel. Two pages of the suppressed Blakey Report are now part of the federal court record (Case #16615, U.S. Court of Appeals, 7th Circuit, Chicago, clerk's office, 27th floor, Federal Bldg.).

(7) The National Archives suit contends that the Warren Report is void (it says there was no plot), since there now is shown documented links to a plot or conspiracy to assassinate Kennedy in Chicago, three weeks before Dallas.

(8) Strange as it may seem to the uninformed, news coverage after the filing of the suit and subsequent court events in the suit, was interfered with by a barrage of letters and phone calls from one or more Warren Report critics, threatening lawsuits and other reprisals against various people in the news media, if they continue to publicize Skolnick's suit. Some of the Warren Report critics assert, oddly enough, that Skolnick had no right to ask the court to hold the Warren Report void. (As long as the Warren Report is not invalidated by court order, they can go on writing books and articles criticizing and lint-picking it.) Some absolutely mind-blowing data has been compiled about the Warren Report critics as a result of the National Archives suit. By a highly detailed factual analysis, Skolnick and fellow researchers can show that some of the Warren Report critics are, of all things, part of a "clean up" squad, purporting to lint-pick the Warren Report, but, in fact, stifling any outside efforts to get news coverage of such situations like the Chicago plot against Kennedy. It can be shown, for example, that one or more Warren Report book-writing critics stifled news coverage of another suit against the National Archives (a suit involving the Kennedy x-rays).

(9) Skolnick has been waging battle in the higher courts to remove the federal court judge, Hubert L. Will, from hearing the case. Reasons: (a) according to the book banned in the U.S., Judge Will is or has been a pillar of the C.I.A. [Who's Who in the C.I.A., by Dr. Julius Mader]; (b) fellow Judge J. Sam Perry, stands to be prosecuted for falsely imprisoning Bolden if Skolnick is given a chance to bring out the Bolden matter in the case. To get the Archives documents into the court record before they had a chance to cover their tracks, Skolnick side-stepped an administrative technicality. On that loop-hole, Judge Will put the suit out of court, 1/7/71, but with permission for Skolnick to re-file the suit later when the technicality is corrected.

Copies of the lawsuit involving the National Archives, 70 C 790, and the 11 documents related thereto, are available as follows: send \$2.00 to cover cost of copying and mailing to --  
Citizens' Committee to Clean Up the Courts, c/o Sherman H. Skolnick, chairman,  
9800 South Oglesby St., Chicago, Ill. 60617.