

Ferrie's ex-roommate reveals: Assassins died in a plane crash

By Stephen Lyle

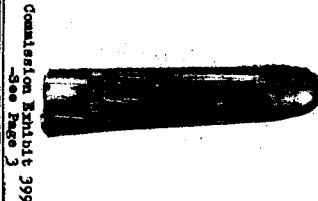
The New York Post has reported that the ex-roommate of James Earl Ray, the assassin of Dr. Martin Luther King, has revealed that the assassin died in a plane crash. The report, which is being widely quoted, states that the plane was flying from London to New York on the night of the assassination. The pilot, who was identified as a member of the Black Liberation Army, was reported to have been killed in the crash. The report also claims that the plane was carrying other members of the Black Liberation Army, including a man who was identified as a member of the Black Liberation Army. The report is being widely questioned by other sources, including the FBI and the British government. The British government has stated that it has no evidence to support the report. The FBI has also stated that it has no evidence to support the report. The report is being widely questioned by other sources, including the FBI and the British government.

Ferrie Confessed his involvement in Assassination Plot

The New York Post has reported that James Earl Ray, the assassin of Dr. Martin Luther King, has confessed to his involvement in the assassination plot. The report, which is being widely quoted, states that Ray told the newspaper that he was part of a group of men who were planning to assassinate Dr. King. Ray claimed that he was part of a group of men who were planning to assassinate Dr. King. The report is being widely questioned by other sources, including the FBI and the British government. The British government has stated that it has no evidence to support the report. The FBI has also stated that it has no evidence to support the report. The report is being widely questioned by other sources, including the FBI and the British government.

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POST OFFICE BOX 222
TACOMA, WASHINGTON 98401



Commission Exhibit 399
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FORUM

VOL. 1, No. 5
TACOMA, WASHINGTON
SEPTEMBER, 1968

TRIAL POSTPONED AGAIN

Shaw appeals to Supreme



QUESTION WITH LUCKY A SCRAMBLE
The five with the power to do more than talk.

Court to block prosecution
NEW ORLEANS (UPI) -- In an Aug. 13 decision a special three-judge federal panel halted the prosecution of Clay L. Shaw until the U.S. Supreme Court rules on an appeal from a lower court, ruling that the defendant can be tried in the New Orleans court.
Shaw, accused of conspiring with others to assassinate Sen. John F. Kennedy, had asked a federal court to dismiss the charges against him from trying him in New Orleans. The three-judge panel denied the request for an injunction against Garrison.
Also denied were other requests by Shaw's defense attorneys asking that the Warren Report "be declared valid and binding on all courts," and that assistants of Garrison be required to answer questions put to them by Shaw lawyers.
The court disagreed with Shaw's contention that prosecution of the case in state court had resulted in irreparable harm to him, noting that on the one hand, Shaw's attorneys pay the cost of getting a valid conviction and on the other, "that they fear their client may be convicted."
After the court's decision, Shaw's lawyers filed a notice with the court announcing their intention of appealing the ruling.
Meanwhile, Garrison's office had set Sept. 10 as the date for the long-delayed trial of Shaw, who was indicted on the conspiracy charge in March 1967 by the New Orleans Parish Grand Jury.
Since the Supreme Court is on summer vacation and does not return until October, the trial has been postponed indefinitely.
Meanwhile, J.A. Garrison has challenged the right of Chief Justice Earl Warren and Justice Abe Fortas to take part in hearing the appeal. Garrison said Warren should be barred because of his role in heading the president's commission which investigated the case. Fortas should not be allowed to take part, he said, because he is a longtime personal friend of President Johnson.

Will Shaw be tried?

LOS ANGELES (UPI) -- Jim Garrison has said he doesn't believe the trial of Clay Shaw ever will come to court, according to columnist Mark Lane.
Writing in the New Orleans Times-Picayune, Lane quoted the New Orleans Times-Picayune attorney as saying that Garrison would be much effort to enjoin the trial until the next election for district attorney.
Garrison was quoted as replying, "I don't think it will ever come to trial."
In the same column, Lane said Supreme Court intervention probably would keep the case out of court until November 1969. At that time, Garrison would be allowed to appeal the conviction. Lane said that the case is a powerful candidate to oppose Garrison.

Mintz Proposal

In the same issue of the LAMP, columnist Elliot Mintz, a student of the assassination, revealed that both Lane and Fortas had told him they didn't believe Shaw would come to trial. Adding that he would come to the growing list of passers-by, Mintz proposed that Garrison publish his evidence.

Fortas, Garrison reportedly said, "played an active role in helping to conceal the truth from the American people, for it was he who helped work out for the president the creation of the Warren Commission, whose findings have now been totally discredited."

FORUM is the monthly publication of the Washington State Citizens' Committee of Inquiry. Material in this newsletter may be published with or without the consent of the author. Subscriptions are available on request to CCI, P.O. Box 222, Tacoma, Wash., 98401.

EDD A. JEFFREYS, Editor

REFERENCES:

State Citizens' Committee of Inquiry, Washington State Citizens' Committee of Inquiry, 1964, 1965, 1966, 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983, 1984, 1985, 1986, 1987, 1988, 1989, 1990, 1991, 1992, 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025.



The opening shots of World War III ?

Pressing the Issue

David Crane, former news director and present program director of Los Angeles radio station KABC made a special appearance on the Joel Spivak program to denounce the treatment of a Garrison story by United Press International.

The story in question concerned the intervention of a federal court which temporarily halted prosecution of Clay Shaw. Crane, representing one of the nation's largest and most popular radio stations, said he thought the UPI treatment of the story was less than satisfactory, although he scolded no ulterior motives to the treatment.

and said the story originated in New Orleans and was transmitted to Los Angeles via New York and Chicago. In instances of a new development in a national news story, Crane said, the preceding word "urgent" is placed at the head of the copy and four teletype bells are rung to alert radio and newspaper editors.

The new development in the Shaw story was rumormongered as an ordinary wire story, without special treatment.

Director Crane suggested that a lack of understanding on the part of an individual wire service editor of the import of the court decision might be applicable. At the same time, however, he questioned the reliability of the UPI newsman Alan J. Saper, that he was distributed to read within the first two lines of copy an editorial interpretation that the court's decision would be of no particular value to Jim Garrison. Crane reportedly said the story had been slanted since the originating story from New Orleans carried no statement of comparative value.

Regardless of UPI's treatment of the story in question, that wire service has been much more free with news from New Orleans and California than has its rival, the Associated Press.

The AP transmitted less than six inches on the Shaw trial developments, but excluded by wire a defense of the Warren Commission Report which ran nearly 500 column inches.

New Shaw Evidence ?

NEW ORLEANS (UPI) - The New Orleans Police Department, through Police Supt. Joseph I. Giarrusso, has released a central looking booking sheet and a Bureau of Identification fingerprint card for Clay L. Shaw which lists his alias as Clay Bertrand.

The fingerprint card reportedly is signed by Shaw.

This information could have extremely important implications since Jim Garrison claimed that Shaw used the Bertrand alias in dealings with co-conspirators, while Shaw has denied any knowledge of a Kennedy assassination plot and flatly stated he never has used any alias.

Giarrusso said both records, released on Garrison's authorization, were compiled March 1, 1967, when Shaw was arrested on the conspiracy charge.

In a signed statement, police officer A. J. Rabigioro, who helped compile the card the night of Shaw's arrest, stated that Shaw freely admitted using the Bertrand alias and admitted to the accuracy of the presence of former policeman James Miloff. Shaw allegedly conspired with David Ferris and Lee Harvey Oswald while using the alias Clay Bertrand.

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BOOK REVIEW

Harvot, Raymond, *The Biggest Bullet*
Harvard Publications, P. O. Box 35363
90035, 772P., \$4.95.

The subtitle is, "A Search for Legitimacy for Commission Exhibit 399." You remember C.E. 399, don't you? The magic bullet? It was the one that hit the President in the back of the neck producing a wound 5 1/2 inches down with no point of exit, exited from the front of his neck, leaving a wound of entry, hung in mid air for 1.5 to 2 seconds before descending to attack the back of the President's ribcage and passed entirely through him, leaving several fragments behind, shattered his wrist and deposited more fragments, turned left and penetrated his thigh, from where it fell out when the President received cardiac massage. The bullet healed much faster than the Governor when it was found, it had not only miraculously regrown new metal to replace that left in Governor Connally, but was absolutely undamaged, looking surprisingly as if it had been fired into cotton wool.

If C.E. 399 did not do all that the Commission attributed to it, then the one had to be another assassin, since Oswald did not have time to fire another shot. And that is a main point of this book.

Marvot has analyzed thoroughly the evidence presented to the Commission regarding the worded, trajectory and discovery of C.E. 399, and ably demolishes this so crucial, but so absurd, portion of the official tale.

Marvot also outlines the path of the bullet from the rifle to the President's back, the wealth of information demolishing its thesis -- information it otherwise ignores or distorts.

Besides the Commission, innocents outlined at the beginning of this review, Marvot also scrutinizes the available material on the remarkable discovery of C.E. 399 at Parkland Hospital, including material tending to show that the bullet may have been planted on a stretcher at Parkland. Harvot again, on the Commission's words decided that the testimony of the only witness who saw the bullet, in its original state, was not reliable. He put away at it until they felt it fit their pre-existing conclusions. Marvot well highlights this aspect of the proceedings.

Final chapters set forth in detail forty-four hypotheses, possible explanations for the alleged action of C.E. 399, and analyze them. One by one, they are shown to be contrary to the evidence or otherwise inadequate. The surviving hypotheses are not very comforting.



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With increased distribution, costs of printing and mailing FORUM have climbed steadily. Since we must rely on contributions it sometimes is difficult to maintain a strict schedule of publishing.

Some persons on the mailing list may not be aware that it costs about \$75 per issue to distribute FORUM free to nearly 1,000 persons in more than 25 states. Every dollar counts, and, although its nice to receive large donations, we also are happy with the small ones. To spur contributions (we hope) we have a limited number of the posters reproduced above, of President Kennedy, which we are giving away. They are mailed to all the supply this year. Also, through the courtesy of Penn Jones, we have a few copies of "ROBERT W. GIBBS" which will be sent to the largest contributors.

Donations to CCI also are used to help with research, investigations, publicity and other activities.

We hope enough readers respond to keep CCI in operation and FORUM open as a line of communication. Speakers, incidentally, are available free by writing CCI.