

THE CONTINUING INQUIRY

VOLUME I NUMBER 2

SEPTEMBER 22, 1976

DILIGENT PUBLIC SERVANTS

Over in deep East Texas where this writer grew up, I knew a man named "Pleasant Nutt". Pleasant never hurt anybody. There are some nuts in Washington who are not that harmless.

It is hard to believe some of the statements our public servants will make about crimes of murder by criminal organizations. When Senator Frank Church was called about the John Roselli murder, the Senator replied: "It makes me wonder ... One murder could have been unrelated, but with two, I'm given some pause. I have to confess there is now reason to wonder."

Wow, that is the statement of a brave public servant. Or does Church really believe there is no Crime Syndicate in this country? Rather than go after the Crime Syndicate, it seems more likely from Church's statement that Congress, if it does anything, will levy a fine on Roselli for going to sea in an unlicensed vessel.

Church's nickname should be from this day forward, "The Marshmallow Senator."

More dangerous to democracy, if that is possible, was the reply given to a similar question by United States Attorney General Edward Levi. With a smile plastered and frozen on his face, the Attorney General of the United States, with at least 15,000 police officers under his command, sneeringly replied to a similar question by a reporter about Roselli. "If you find out, you let me know."

The arrogance of these people! These are not public servants. We are not sure who they work for, but certainly it is not the ordinary taxpayer.

It seems these people do not believe in the Crime Syndicate, while there is overwhelming evidence to the contrary. There used to be a Crime Syndicate killer in Dallas who specialized in killing his victims by shooting them in both armpits. The police knew who he was, but he went unpunished.

Here is what Assistant Attorney General Richard L. Thornburgh wrote Senator Church on February 17 of this year: "All the information we have received through the present date concerning this matter [Giancana's slaying] indicates that this was a gangland slaying intended to settle problems within the syndicate." Well, that settles it-- It seems the Justice Department first determines whether or not the SOB needed killing. If so, no crime was committed.

It takes unbelievable gall for an Attorney General to make such a statement to a citizen.

Well, Levi, a small band of private citizens, "Buffs" as you like to call us, have found out who killed President John Kennedy.

All you have to do is lean back in your soft government chair and invite some of us to your plush office. Or if you have any concern for the welfare of this democracy, call a grand jury with broad subpoena powers, or bring the murder case of John F. Kennedy to trial before a petit jury.

Here are just a few of the points we would prove to a jury:

1. The Warren Commission knew President Kennedy was hit from the front.
2. The President's car was hastily destroyed after the Dallas trip. (In case you don't know it, Levi, destruction of material evidence is a crime.)
3. Connally's clothes (coat, shirt and undershirt) were taken to Washington and cleaned and pressed before being presented to the Warren Commission. Another crime committed either by Cliff Carter or the Secret Service. All worked for Lyndon Johnson at the time of the crime.
4. The one block detour in Dealy Plaza was not published and was not necessary, and I believe even you would admit the detour was not safe.
5. We can prove there were guns at President Kennedy's right front.
6. The Military autopsy given the President in Washington was a total fraud.
7. Certain people who saw or heard too much have been and are still being silenced by murder.
8. Jack Ruby was escorted to the kill scene in the Dallas Jail by an Assistant Police Chief, and this was stated to the Warren Commission under oath and was printed by the Warren Commission, but then ignored in their findings.
9. Clear copies of the Abraham Zapruder film of the assassination which were not seen until stolen from the files of *Life Magazine* prove most of the above statements.
10. The copy of the Zapruder film delivered to District Attorney Jim Garrison in compliance with a court order was deliberately made fuzzy or out of focus by *Life Magazine* in order to hide some of the evidence of a conspiracy.

These are just a few of the many points the assassination buffs have made available to the American public. The ominous silence of the American Bar Association and the American Press speaks volumes.

ROCKEFELLER SPEAKS - Continued from THE CONTINUING INQUIRY NUMBER 1
New Times of September 17, 1976:

POLITICS ON THE ROCKS

"... Several prominent Washingtonians are whispering about a recent dinner party performance by the lame-duck Vice-President that might have been a scene from *Night at Camp David* - the novel in which a fictional president goes off the deep end. Rocky seemed dangerously unstable (as well as in his cups) one evening not long before the Republican Convention as he dined with members of a Washington think-tank, including former Governor Raymond P. Shafer of Pennsylvania and former HEW Undersecretary John G. Veneman, both now on Rockefeller's staff.

"Rocky startled the dinner party by his absolute certainty that 'Castro killed Kennedy. It must have been an awful thing for poor Bobby to know that it was his assassination attempts on Castro that got Jack killed'...

"Afterwards, the incredulous guests agreed not to say anything about the evening though a few have described it to friends. They also agreed they were relieved Rockefeller would be out of office by January and no longer a heartbeat away from the presidency." ...

CRYPTOGRAPHY & THE OSWALD PAPERS

By Donald R. Beggs

Among the hundreds of documents alleged to have been in the possession of Lee Harvey Oswald was a small book with the intriguing title, *Eyes Which Are Inquiring*, a literal translation of the Russian *Glaza Kotoriye Sprashivayut*. As if the title were not suggestive enough, it was eventually discovered that the book had undergone a rather curious type of mutilation, presumably at the hands of Lee Oswald himself. Page number 152 of this otherwise-innocuous little book had suffered the almost surgical removal of eight (8) letters of the Cyrillic (Russian) alphabet from the printed text. (See Commission Exhibit 111) The eight letters, transliterated into English, were: M, F, S, I, YA, I, K, V. (The Russian letter *Я* can only be rendered in English by the two letters YA).

Incredibly, the skilled cryptologists of the National Security Agency (which specializes in this sort of thing) examined this material and found no indication of any kind of cryptography therein. (CE 2768) "The sample is considered too small for any valid conclusions to be reached as to the purpose for which the above noted letters were removed. It is considered most unlikely that this process of letter removal has any cryptographic implication."

TOO SMALL? MOST UNLIKELY? Would the sleuths of NSA have us believe that the security of this nation's communications systems is in the hands of people who have never heard of microdots?? Too small, indeed! Was NSA further unaware that Oswald had written that very word in his notebook, conveniently on the same page where the Jagers-Chiles-Stovall company was listed, where he was employed in photo enlargement-reduction work? (CE 18, page 45 of his notebook). WHY would book-lover Oswald deliberately mutilate one of his cherished Russian publications if not for crypto purposes?

That Paragon of Truthfulness, Marina Oswald, puts all our minds at ease in CE 1840: "She said she could now remember (3/13/64) that LEE HARVEY OSWALD had cut certain letters from a book to form her name, MARINA NIKOLAEVNA OSWALD". Isn't that reassuring? One cannot help wondering if Marina came up with that quaint explanation all on her own, or was it in collaboration with FBI Special Agent Anatole Boguslav? (His Russian name means "Praise God"). If Marina was telling the truth, all the cryptologic linguists at NSA must be contemplating mass resignation in utter disgrace. Furthermore, Oswald would have faced an impossible task if he had planned to do as Marina claimed. Of the eight letters excised, two of them, F and YA, occur nowhere in his wife's name, nor in his for that matter. The remaining six letters could not even make up her initials since they include no N or O. If he had intended to do as she said, Oswald would have needed a great many more letters, no less than 5 A's, 1 R, 3 N's, 2 O's, 1 E, 2 L's, 1 D, and another V. Even Oswald's spelling was not so bad that he would leave out 16 letters of his wife's name! It is obvious that he never considered any such use for the eight letters he removed from the book.

Only an infantile naiveté or abysmal ignorance of cryptographic techniques would allow anyone to accept such utter nonsense as presented in CE's 1840 and 2768. Even my eight-year-old daughter is familiar with secret code rings and decoder cards, sometimes found in her favorite breakfast cereal. She has also seen her teacher in school use a score-key, a plastic or cardboard sheet with holes punched in it, which is placed over an examination answer sheet to simplify the grading of multiple-choice type tests. In more crypto-oriented circles, this device might be called a Decipher Matrix, or Decipher Key. That is exactly what page 152 in Oswald's book looks like! It might work something like this: Having excised predetermined letters from that specific page, our hero is now ready to receive Enciphered Messages. These could arrive as letters, certain pages of publications, magazines, newspapers, handbills, pamphlets,

leaflets, etc. The innocent-looking newspaper, or whatever, is carefully placed behind the "mutilated" page sideways, upside-down, right-side up, or in any number of prearranged positions. VOILA! The secret message is no longer secret. This variant of a Position Code is not infallible, but can be extremely effective if no one but the sender and receiver know which materials are decipherable. Of course the process just described might simply be Step 1 in a 3-step process. In such a case, the cryptanalyst is confronted with an enciphered message which is then encoded, the very toughest kind of cryptography to break down into meaningful intelligence. The Enciphered/Encoded message is, or may be, unbreakable within any reasonable time limit, particularly so if the system is used on a one-time basis only. Did Oswald ever give the impression that he knew anything about this type of thing other than his reference to microdots? Perhaps he did. Let's pick up the testimony where Michael Paine was discussing Oswald's subscription to various periodicals:

Liebeler: Did you ever have any discussion with Oswald about these periodicals?
 Paine: *Yes. He said in regard to, I think, the Worker or at least it was the Worker he gave me to look at as a result of his conversation, he told me if you knew how to read the thing and read between the lines a little bit you could see what they wanted you to do.*
 Liebeler: He said that?
 Paine: Yes.
 Liebeler: When did he say that?
 Paine: *I think that was a week or two after he came, pretty soon after coming back. I talked to him rather less and less as the weeks rolled by.*
 Liebeler: Did you ask him what he meant by that remark?
 Paine: *Well, I certainly wish I had, no; I didn't. I took the issue he gave me just to make my eye go over it. I thought to myself instead here is a person who is pretty, well, out of it again if this is the way he gets his communications from headquarters.*
 Liebeler: Tell me everything you remember about that conversation. (IX, 455)

Unfortunately, Paine could not recall anything of further significance, but it is fairly apparent that Liebeler may have suspected Oswald's remark went a little deeper than the simple expression of a trite colloquialism. Oswald had said, "If you knew how to read the thing...you could see what they wanted you to do."

But, wait. Before we get bogged down in the myriad complexities of the code-breaker's catalog, let's not ignore the simplest, most direct approaches to the problem. Simple, uncomplicated codes (the shorter, the better!) are most desirable for one superb reason--they are fast! and speed of communications is of incalculable importance in clandestine operations. One of the simplest codes ever devised is also a fun game. Letters of known words are simply rearranged to form non-words. (sdwor...words) Technically, we have a Transposition Code. There are dozens of practical methods for working out such a code; for example, the Rail-Fence technique scrambles letters of words by alternating letters on two lines or planes:

$$\begin{array}{cccccc} R & I & F & N & E \\ \wedge & \wedge & \wedge & \wedge & \wedge \\ A & L & E & C & X \end{array}$$

The word RAILFENCE then becomes RIFNE ALECX. (X is used as a "null" simply to maintain 5 letter groups).

Okay, so what about the eight letters out of Oswald's book? Do they form any words when arranged a certain way? YES! But you must know a little Russian, thereby eliminating the average American in one fell swoop. Many Americans know a smattering of French, Spanish, maybe German and some Latin, but VERY FEW know anything about Russian, the language of our most formidable adversary. (Ignorance is not bliss, no matter what you've heard!) The Russian or Cyrillic alphabet contains 32 letters or characters, a few of which are not directly translatable into English. So, in spite of that, let's forge ahead. Of the eight excised letters, three of

them leap out immediately: I, F, K. These letters are the Russian initials of John Fitzgerald Kennedy! Ah, but the first Russian letter is I, not J. In the Russian language, the name John is always rendered "Ivan", except when transliteration is used out of courtesy to a foreign name. *Pravda* might print Kennedy's first name as "Dzhon" out of courtesy to him, whereas the man on the street in Moscow would automatically say "Ivan". Confused? No need to be. A Russian would simply feel more comfortable saying "Ivan Fitzgerald Kennedy", because the name "John" does not exist in the Russian language as such, and there is no letter J in the Russian alphabet. Okay? IFK...JFK.

The remaining five letters M, S, I, YA, V are not quite so obvious. Four of them fall into place in one instance--SMYAI, but the V is left over. (Remember YA counts as one letter in Russian) Let's assume for the moment that the letter V might be a signature initial or possibly the Roman numeral five which is used in Russian the same as it is in English.

The Russian word "SMYAI" is the imperative form of the verb SMYAT' which means "to rumple, crumple, crush, trample, or over-run". (*Smirnitsky's Russian-English Dictionary, 3rd Edition*) In military terminology, the word, as given, is a command such as would be given by a superior to a subordinate. With that understanding, our message might read "Crush JFK! (signed) V." Or "V(five) Crumple JFK!" In this case, the "Five" might refer to a group or cell of that many members. (Remember the "Chicago Seven?")

Let's consider another, less volatile, possibility. The letters M, I, S, YA might be an abbreviated or misspelled form of the Russian word MISSIYA, or MISSION. Before we ridicule Oswald's spelling habits, it should be noted here that abbreviated words are a definite asset in cryptography and some very effective codes have used deliberately-misspelled or phonetically spelled codewords. Thus we now have "Mission V JFK" or "JFK Mission V" or "Fifth Mission JFK" or some such combination.

But before we get carried away with all this, allow me to emphasize that these are merely possibilities, extremely remote possibilities at that. It would be foolhardy to seriously attempt a definitive analysis of this material without access to the original documents. It would be sheer fantasy to propose that Oswald reduced the eight letters to microdot size, concealed the microdot beneath a postage stamp, and forwarded the message to his accomplice(s) unknown. It is far more probable that he threw the eight letters away and made use of the "mutilated" page in deciphering messages sent to him by an unknown (to Us) source of control. It is very doubtful that Lee Oswald was ever in a position of sufficient authority to originate a cryptogram. His status was more likely that of one who is accustomed to hearing the words "Don't call us, we'll call you."

I do not pretend to know the full significance of CE 111 (Oswald's book), but I am thoroughly convinced that NSA, CIA, FBI, and perhaps certain members of the Warren Commission itself discovered far more cryptographic indications in Oswald's papers and personal effects than the American people will EVER know. How degrading it must have been for the truly brilliant cryptographers of NSA to hear of the weak excuses put forth in CE 2768, defaming their skills, robbing them of their professional pride! I cannot believe for one second that the NSA is as blind and incompetent as CE 2768 would have us believe. The codeword is COVER-UP.

In this summary appreciation of codes, I would like to point out an interesting little code used by our State Department at the time of the Oswald Epoch, one which I suggest was used when Oswald applied to the New Orleans Passport Office to go to Mexico. You may recall that CE 952 is a list of names of persons applying for passports on June 24, 1963. Oswald's name is 20th on this list of 25 names, and to the right of

his name we find the letters NO penned in. Of course the passport people racked their brains and came up with the explanation, the brilliant explanation, that NO stands for New Orleans. (Will wonders never cease! Why didn't I think of that?) Isn't that gratifying? It might be if there were any such abbreviation next to any of the other 24 names on the list. What happened? Did they apply at some office where that great secret code was unknown? There were no "NO's" anywhere else on that sheet. I find it infinitely more gratifying and far more plausible to refer to the preceding exhibit (CE 951) which explains the Lookout File Code List, page 2, item 2 headed "Source Codes". The letter N - National Security Agency, the letter O - Office of Naval Intelligence. Isn't that interesting? If you think that's curious, wait until we consider the possibility that the letter N refers to Reasons Code on this same code list: N - Not a U.S. citizen and it is not clear individual ever possessed U.S. citizenship. Jumping Jehosaphat!!! Could J. Edgar Hoover's abiding fear have materialized in that a foreign secret agent had taken over Oswald's identity for an undisclosed period of time?

Such a possibility is not so far-fetched as one might imagine, but is open to extensive speculation and (hopefully) further investigation. The mysteries surrounding Lee Harvey Oswald and his role in the assassination of JFK are in so many areas just as deep, dark and foreboding as they were on November 22, 1963. And that is a deplorable fact! Will we ever know who this man Oswald really was, what he did or did not do, and why he did or did not do it? There is yet much to be learned, and the quest for truth goes on...and on...and on.

GALLOPING CANCER

By Larry R. Harris

From New York comes the revelation that Martha Mitchell was convinced members of the Nixon Administration arranged for her to be injected with the bone marrow cancer that eventually killed her.

According to Dr. Klaus Mayer, a blood specialist who treated her, "She never gave up the lingering idea that 'those guys' had induced her illness." He said the outspoken wife of former Attorney General John Mitchell suspected her disease had been brought on by tranquilizers she claimed were injected into her in California in 1972, to insure her silence at the outbreak of the Watergate scandal.

Some might consider Mrs. Mitchell's suspicions to be those of a bitter, broken, dying woman. However, in view of recent revelations concerning experiments by the CIA and Military Intelligence (involving mind control, behavior modification through drugs, and sophisticated methods of inflicting death), this story should be taken most seriously - especially when one considers the CIA's involvement in Watergate.

To researchers of the John Kennedy assassination, this disclosure immediately brings to mind the case of Jack Ruby. Shortly before his death on January 3, 1967, the assassin of the accused assassin complained to members of his family that authorities in the Dallas County Jail had injected him with cancer cells. Indeed, the circumstances surrounding his death suggest what some researchers have long believed: that cancer was induced into Ruby to insure his silence at his upcoming retrial in Wichita Falls, Texas.

Shortly after the Texas Court of Criminal Appeals reversed his conviction and ordered a new trial, Ruby caught cold. Two days later he had pneumonia. And four weeks later he was dead of what some have sardonically dubbed "galloping cancer".

Knowing of Ruby's desperate pleas to Earl Warren and Gerald Ford to be taken to Washington ("I want to tell the truth and I can't tell it here"), certain Dallas officials with vested interests could not afford to let Ruby out of their custody lest he divulge what it was he tried unsuccessfully to tell the Warren Commission duo.

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- Adams, Richard Lloyd, President of Plastelite, Fort Worth, Texas. Residence - 3521 Dorothy Lane, Ft. Worth. CE 3019; Vol. 25, pp. 237, 239, 243; Vol. 26, pp. 556, 557.
- Adams, Robert - Vol. 24, p. 645
- Adams, Mrs. Victor - 1121 Lindy Lane, Irving, Texas. CD 7, p. 266
- Adams, Victoria Elizabeth (Mrs. Joseph A. Adams) - Scott-Foresman (TSBD) employee - Vol. 6, p. 388; Vol. 17, p. 199; Vol. 22, p. 632; CE 1381, pp. 2, 90; CE 2003, pp. 445-446
- Adema, John - Partner and operator of S & A Plumbing & Heating Shop, Princeton, Minnesota - CD 302, pp. 47-57
- Admiral Alloy Steel Corp., 2802 Rector, Dallas, Texas, WH 8-7101. Vol. 19, 64; Vol. 22, p. 504; Vol. 23, p. 96
- Agafonava, Rosa - Intourist in Minsk - teaches Lee Harvey Oswald Russian January to May, 1960 - Vol. 16, p. 340; CIA Release of July 1976, No. 624-823
- Agee, Donna Fulton - Ex-Carousel Club employee. Vol. 25, p. 714
- Aguero, Dr. Luis Conte, 4365 S.W. 2nd Street, Miami, Florida. Cuban refugee broadcaster. Leader of Anti-Castro organization. Vol. 26, p. 420
- Aguilar Pinto, Jose Augusto - Protestant Minister on bus with Lee Harvey Oswald on Oct. 2, 1963 - Vol. 25, pp. 744-745; CD 842, p. 1
- Ahler, Robert - Came to Dallas from New York via New Orleans in June 1963 - CD 205, pp. 257-258
- Aiken, Hadden Spurgeon - Texas School Book Depository employee - CE 1381; CE 2121, p. 168; CE 2454, p. 3
- Akers, Frank C., 4740 Richard, Fort Worth, Texas - CD 1060, pp. 1-3
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- Aksenovich, (first name unknown) - CIA Release of July 1976, No. 624-823
- Alaniz, Juana Maria - Vol. 25, p. 647
- Alba, Adrian Thomas - Owner and operator of Crescent City Garage, 618 Magazine St., New Orleans. Residence: 624 Focis Street, Metairie, La. Vol. 10, p. 226; Vol. 23, pp. 727-729; Vol. 26, pp. 764, 769, 772; CD 7, pp. 198-204; CD 75, pp. 264-266, 324

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- Alejos, Robert - Brother of Carlos Alejos. He donated Guatemalan acreage for CIA training base - CIA - The Inside Story, by Tully, p. 200; Bay of Pigs, Haynes Johnson, p. 32
- Aleksin, A. I. - Minsk - Telephone No. 31890 - CIA Release of July 1976, No. 624-823
- Alentado Leon, Antonio - CPA who was member of Dallas anti-Castro JURE. Worked for Colombo's Italian Pizza Bakery, Inc., 2415 N. Haskell, Dallas. Vol. 11, pp. 371,375; Vol. 26, p. 403; CD 1546, pp. 185-186
- Alex, Gus - CD 4, p. 278
- Alexander, Officer _____ - Forgive My Grief, Vol. I, pp. 172,174,183
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- Alexander, Olen - Forgive My Grief, Vol. I, by Penn Jones, Jr., p. 95; Vol. 22, p. 499; Vol. 23, p. 96; CD 104, p. 38
- Alexander, Ruel W., 3701 Torre Street, Amarillo, Texas - A principal defendant in the Billy Sol Estes case. Convicted. Considered buying part of Carousel Club at one time. Vol. 22, p. 883
- Alexander, William F., Assistant District Attorney, Dallas, Texas. Vol. 14, pp. 504-579; CE 1322, pp. 502-503; CE 1571; CE 1628; CE 1686; CE 1788; CE 2003, pp. 225, 299, 323; CE 2245; CE 2405-2413; Forgive My Grief I, pp. 12, 14, 16-17, 19-20, 51-53, 77, 175-182; Whitewash, Harold Weisberg, p. 156; Rush to Judgment, by Mark Lane, p. 261; CD 7, p. 318

- Alfaro, Jose R., 2204 Olive, Dallas, Texas. Divorced Dallas resident going to Mexico City Sept. 26, 1963. Age 55. CD 963, p. 21 (indicates Alfano, but gives 2204 Olive). Dallas City Directory: Jose Alfaro, Manager, Flower of Mexico Cafe, 2204 Olive.
- Alferiev, Ivan Gavrilovich - Apparently is a Pravda correspondent in Mexico. Kostikov traveled with him in September 1963. CIA Release of April 1976, Nos. 15, 24, 150 p. 2
- Alfred - Anita Ziger's friend. On Sept. 21, 1961, Anita wrote to the Oswalds mentioning "Alfred, from Cuba" who had been sent to Moscow to study. CIA Release of April 1976, No. 227, p. 2
- Alice, John, John Alice Export Company, Room 308, International Trade Mart, 124 Camp Street, New Orleans, Louisiana. Recognized himself and J. E'Hara in pictures of Lee Harvey Oswald handing out literature. CD 75, p. 693
- Alkana, Irving - Sold one-third interest in Vegas Club to Jack Ruby. Vol. 22, p. 336
- Alkon, David - Architect in Mexico City who appeared voluntarily at U. S. Embassy on 12/9/63 to tell of relation between his business associate Horacio Duran, Sylvia Duran and Lee Harvey Oswald. Volume 24, pp. 630, 641.
- Allegretti, James - reputed to be organized crime figure in Chicago. When interviewed, he didn't know Ruby but knew he "wasn't connected with the Capone mob, etc." Vol. 22, p. 323
- Allen, Bill Steve - Age 25 (Wife - Elaine Esterman Allen, 24) They entered Mexico at Nuevo Laredo on September 26, 1963. CD 6, p. 319
- Allen, Jim - Former Assistant District Attorney in Dallas. CE 2003, p. 266
- Allen, Julian B. - Dallas Police Officer - Middle of Houston, south side of Main. Vol. 19, p. 127; Vol. 22, pp. 596, 601
- Allen, Robert Bruce - CD 301, pp. 4-12
- Allen, Robert S. - Former associate of Drew Pearson's. Co-author of Allen and Scott column. CIA Release of July 1976, Nos. 609-786 and 610-263.
- Allen, Rosemary - Forgive My Grief, Vol. I, p. 26
- Allen, William - Dallas Times Herald photographer. In Ruby apartment on 11/24/63. CE 2292
- Allison, Dr. _____ - Rents 4156 Hawthorne, Dallas, with Jack Ruby in 1957. Vol. 25, p. 165; Vol. 26, pp. 234, 560; CD 4, p. 612
- Allison, Lod C. - CPA, Exchange Bank, Dallas. Kept books for Ruby in 1956 and 1957. He was questioned about a "dinner party." CD 105, p. 188
- Allred, James D., Jr. - CD 71, p. 30

- Almeida, Clemencia - Employee of M. L. Queen, Room 338, International Trade Mart, New Orleans, La. CD 126, p. 24
- Almeida, Juan - Took Diaz Lanz's place as "supervisor" of Air Corps in Cuba. Fortress Cuba, by Jay Mallin, p. 26.
- Alonso, Felix - CD 598-A, p. 29
- Alonso, Luis Alonso - Cuban Ambassador in Lima, Peru, in 1961. Fortress Cuba, by Jay Mallin, p. 97.
- Alonso, Pereguina - Cuban Embassy Personnel in Mexico City. CIA Release of April 1976, No. 69.
- Alonzo, Aurelia - 4011 Travis, Dallas, Texas. Reporter for Dallas Morning News. Witness to assassination. Dallas Morning News, Nov. 23, 1963, 4-star edition, p. 3, col. 5; Vol. 24, p. 520; Oswald: Assassin or Fall Guy, by Joesten, p. 175; CD 7, p. 19.
- Alonzo, Felix - Age 37, San Antonio man with his 9-year-old child, going to Monterrey Sept. 26, 1963. Vol. 24, p. 550; CD 965, p. 6. (Probably same as Felix Alonso)
- Alonzo, Jose - Refugee from Castro's Cuba. Obtained a lease to operate a laundry from Buttari and Rebozo with a \$25,000.00 loan from OEO. Assassinations: Dallas & Beyond, Hoch, Scott, etc. pp. 404-405.
- Altgens, James W. - Associated Press Photographer in Dealey Plaza 11/22/63. Witness to assassination. Residence: 6441 Pemberton, Dallas, Texas. CE 203; CE 369; CE 900; CE 1407; CE 1408; Vol. 7, p. 517; Vol. 22, p. 790
- Altman, Sam - New York City cab driver. Told story of passenger who said he was going to kill John F. Kennedy. CD 1167.
- Altschuller, Gregory - Father of Catherine (Katia) Jacobs. Born in Russia Dec. 27, 1895. Resident of United States since 1938. Citizen of U. S. Residence: 456 Riverside Drive, New York City. CD 867
- Altshul, Jack - Oswald: Assassin or Fall Guy, by Joesten, p. 57 With Long Island News Day.
- Alvarado Ugarte, Gilberto Nolasco - Born Jan. 31, 1940, in Ciudad Rama- Departamento Zelaya, Nicaragua. CD 1000; CIA Releases of July 1976, Nos. 145-56, 159-64, 161-66, 164-69, 171-613, 104-40, 105-44, 112-47, 117-583, 124-54, 125-52, 136-55, 202-633, 207-84, 209-85, 216-88, 217-87, 261-99, 264-100, 335-134, 343-138, 349-717, 351-141, 399-747, 663-278A
- Alvarado, Mario - CD 1107, pp. 42-44
- Alvareda, Jorge Rodriguez - Dallas delegate of anti-Castro JURE. Vol. 11, pp. 372, 375; Vol. 26, pp. 349, 401

EDITOR'S NOTE: We tried to reprint parts of the story below and make comments. We decided however to reprint the story in full and you can do your editorial commenting. To us this means one of our agencies is completely out of control. Ten years ago we heard stories by reliable truck drivers of truck loads of marijuana with government seals crossing the Mexican border into the United States headed, untouched, to the other states of the Union. The stories were too wild for us to print, now we know they were true, and we wish we could apologize to these truckdrivers and would if we could find them.

DALLAS TIMES HERALD, Wednesday, August 4, 1976

....A-21

Documents reveal CIA drug experiments on informants, criminal suspects

WASHINGTON (AP)—The CIA used federal narcotics agents to administer experimental drugs to unwitting informants and criminal suspects in a program aimed at finding chemicals that could alter human behavior, according to newly reclassified government documents.

The documents released today give previously undisclosed details of a program initially outlined by both the Rockefeller Commission and the Senate intelligence committee.

Both investigations of the CIA program, which began in 1955 and was known as MKULTRA and MEDELTA, suffered from a lack of information because the CIA destroyed most files on the program in 1973.

The new documents were obtained under the Freedom of Information Act by the Center for National Security Studies, a liberal research and lobbying group concerned with foreign policy and national security.

According to the newly released documents, the technical service division of the CIA contracted with officials of what was then known as the U.S. Bureau of Narcotics to have mind-influencing drugs tested on unwitting subjects.

In one document, a CIA inspector general noted that the CIA felt the drugs needed to be tested in "normal life settings."

That would allow a complete study of the drugs' full capabilities "to produce disabling or discrediting effects or to increase the effectiveness of interrogation of hostile subjects."

The inspector general's report said that under the deal with the narcotics bureau, the CIA financed the operation and established "safehouses" where the narcotics agents could dispense the drugs and record reactions by those who took them. No CIA men were present when the drugs were administered, the report said.

Some subjects were "informers or members of suspect criminal elements from whom the (narcotics) bureau has obtained results of operational value through the tests," according to the report by the inspector general, an internal agency watchdog.

"On the other hand, the effectiveness of the substances on individuals at all social levels, high and low, native American and foreign, is of great significance and testing has been performed on a variety of individuals within these categories," it said.

The CIA was troubled by a problem in gathering results because after narcotics agents dispensed the drugs, there was no guarantee that an agent would get a first-hand look at the subject under the influence, the report said. But, it said, the tests did give the agency valuable experience in perfecting techniques for covertly delivering drugs and in identifying effects of different drugs.

Although working records of the program have been destroyed, the CIA has said the drug research program was completely phased out by 1967.

The 1963 inspector general's report said some researchers felt the work to

be "professionally unethical" and that some parts of the MKULTRA testing "places the rights and interests of U.S. citizens in jeopardy."

"The concepts involved in manipulating human behavior are found by many people, both within and outside the agency to be distasteful and unethical," the report said. But it said there had been "major accomplishments both in research and operational employment" from the program. The "major accomplishments" remained classified and were not listed. The operations aspect presumably was overseas.

The same CIA officials involved in the MKULTRA program also were part of an experiment in which Frank R. Olson, a civilian Army scientist, was given LSD without his knowledge. Olson shortly thereafter leaped to his death from a New York hotel window.

Despite worries about rights of citizens, the 1963 report, in recommending discontinuing the program of testing drugs on unsuspecting human subjects, appeared most concerned about protecting the CIA image and its top administrators.

The report expressed fear that the federal narcotics agents or others might disclose the CIA's involvement in the drug tests.

While noting that ending the tests on unwitting subjects would hurt the MKULTRA program, the report said, "of more critical significance, however, is the risk of serious damage to the (CIA) in the event of compromise of the true nature of this activity."

JFK ASSASSINATION - Was There a Tampa Connection?

By Joan I. Newcomb

How far do the arms of the assassination reach? In Octopus-like style the tentacles of suspicion reach out to many cities, among them Tampa, Florida.

From recently declassified files of the FBI and CIA; transcripts of the U.S. Senate and House hearings published last June; and material from the Warren Commission, researchers of the John F. Kennedy assassination might well ask, "Was there a Tampa connection?"

Questions arise concerning four men: (1) Why did ex-Tampa man Gilberto Policarpo Lopez leave for Cuba the day after President Kennedy was assassinated? (2) Was there a link between Tampa-based Santo Trafficante, Jr., the Mafia, CIA, Cuba, and the JFK assassination? (3) Did Lee Harvey Oswald meet with Vincent T. Lee in Tampa? (4) What was the relationship between Vincent T. Lee, founding father of the FPCC in Tampa, and Lee Harvey Oswald?

GILBERTO POLICARPO LOPEZ

A shroud of mystery surrounds the ex-Tampa resident Gilberto Policarpo Lopez. Little is known about Lopez, but the sequence of his activities in November 1963 leads researchers of the Kennedy assassination on the trail of suspicion.

Born in Cuba in 1940, the pro-Castroite first came to the United States in 1960. In July 1962 Lopez returned to Cuba, stayed two weeks, and then came back to the U.S. It was in June 1963 that Lopez moved to Tampa where was a member of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee.

From recently declassified CIA files the following chronology emerges:

Nov. 17, 1963. Lopez attends a FPCC meeting with Vincent T. Lee, founder of the organization. Paid informants report Lee Harvey Oswald also attended this meeting.

Nov. 30, 1963. Lopez obtains a Mexican tourist card, indicating Mexico as the final destination, from the Honorary Consulate of Mexico in Tampa.

Nov. 22, 1963. An unconfirmed report identifies Lopez in Dallas.

Nov. 23, 1963. Lopez enters Mexico at Nuevo Laredo in a passenger car.

Nov. 25, 1963. Lopez checks into Room 203 of the Roosevelt Hotel in Mexico City.

Nov. 27, 1963. At 7:00 p.m. Lopez checks out of the Roosevelt Hotel, goes to Mexico City's international airport, and boards a Cubana Airlines plane for Cuba. With a passport that had expired almost a year before, Lopez manages to board without going through Mexican customs. Lopez boards the plane as the only passenger with the nine man crew.

Early December. Approximately two weeks after the President's assassination, the FBI reports a woman member of the Tampa FPCC called Cuba and received confirmation of Lopez's safe arrival in Cuba "via Texas and Mexico."

CD 205 pp. 750-51 (Released Dec. 1971)

CIA 118 (Released April 1976)

CIA 308-114 (Released July 1976)

See pp. 30 and 61 of Final Report Book V of Church Committee Report (Schweiker Report)

SANTO TRAFFICANTE, JR.

Why is Santo Trafficante still alive? Of the five Mafia men linked to CIA plots to assassinate Cuba's Premier Fidel Castro, only Tampa's Trafficante is still alive. Syndicate figures Sam Giancana, John Roselli, Salvatore Granello, and James Pumeri have been slain. Only Roselli made it before the Senate CIA investigating committee where he testified the CIA offered Giancana and him \$100,000 to kill Castro. How has Trafficante survived?

George Crile III writing in the *Washington Post* states, "It was his (Trafficante's) men, both in Miami and Havana who were supposed to carry out the murder." Perhaps the survival of both Castro and Trafficante is found in the possibility that Trafficante was a secret agent for Fidel Castro. Crile cites two reports by the Federal Bureau of Narcotics which tie Castro and Trafficante in cooperative activities. One report states Castro, "has operatives in Tampa and Miami making heavy bets with Sant Trafficante, Jr.'s organization." Another states, "Trafficante is allegedly Castro's outlet for illegal contraband in the country."

From a recently declassified Warren Commission file a CIA agent reports his conversation with John Wilson-Hudson, a British journalist. Wilson, in a Cuban prison in 1959, states that he met and talked with an American gangster named Santos. Supposedly, Santo was imprisoned (in luxurious quarters) for awhile by Castro to provide the south Florida don with a cover. Wilson further reports, "While Santos was in prison, Santos was visited by an American gangster type named Ruby."*

A third link between Trafficante and the assassination of JFK indicates Trafficante may have known about the assassination in advance. Crile reports an interview with Jose Aleman, a Miami Cuban exile. According to Aleman, Trafficante told him, "Mark my words, this man Kennedy is in trouble, and he will get what is coming to him...he is going to be hit."

*CIA 59 (Released April 1976)

CIA 206-83 (Released July 1976)

CIA 233-95 (Released July 1976)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Joe Burton, a Tampa man formerly associated with the FBI, reports Lee Harvey Oswald met with Vincent T. Lee in Tampa in mid 1963. It was at this meeting that Oswald received instructions on FPCC activities in New Orleans and received his membership card from the founder of the organization, Lee. An FBI agent formerly stationed in Florida supports Burton's report.

Paid informants of the FBI reported Lee Harvey Oswald in Tampa again on Nov. 17, 1963. That was only one day before President Kennedy visited the city of Tampa and five days before his assassination in Dallas.

According to *Tampa Tribune* reporters Tony Durr and Skip Johnson, a meeting on the 17th did take place in Tampa between Vincent T. Lee, Gilberto Lopez, and at least two other persons. Was Oswald one of the "two other persons?"

Did Vincent Lee plan a trip to Cuba for Lee Harvey Oswald? Lee Oswald was a professed pro-Castroite. Oswald was known to have visited Mexico City shortly before the assassination. One whole day of Oswald's Mexico trip is virtually unaccounted for. Vincent Lee was a noted master of arranging trips to Cuba, via Mexico City, both for himself and for others. Did Lee arrange a Cuban visit for Oswald? And if so, for what purpose? To what end?

Sentinel Star, Orlando, Florida, Sunday, July 4, 1976, p. 3-B

VINCENT T. LEE

In early 1960 Tampa was a hot-bed for both pro and anti-Castro activities. Most vociferous of the pro-Castroites was Vincent T. Lee, now 49. Lee regularly made headlines in the local papers for the demonstrations and fund-raising activities he engineered on behalf of Fidel Castro. It was in Tampa in 1960 that Lee formed the Fair Play for Cuba Committee. In mid-1962 Lee disappeared from the Tampa scene and re-emerged a couple of months later in New York City as the national director of the FPCC, by then a national organization. Lee, a former merchant marine, was an acknowledged master of illegal travel to and from Cuba. While in Tampa, Lee was also associated with the Communist Red Star Cadre.

During the Tampa years of Lee's pro-Communism, personal travel to Cuba, and sponsorship of Cuban travel for others, Rep. William Cramer of St. Petersburg sought unsuccessfully to have the FPCC placed on the subversive organizations list of the Justice Department. In February 1963 Lee was called before the Senate Internal Securities Subcommittee concerning FPCC activities. To all questions Lee invoked the Fifth Amendment. Then in May 1963 Lee was called before the House Unamerican Activities Committee. Again the Fifth Amendment was invoked 75 times by Lee.

When Oswald was arrested in Dallas the FBI confiscated his personal belongings. Among them were nine letters from Vincent T. Lee and a membership card in the FPCC signed by Lee. Arriving at Lee's New York offices, the FBI lacked a search warrant. Thus, Lee was granted twenty-four hours to produce any correspondence with Oswald. Lee's testimony before the Warren Commission was brief, cursory, and uninformative. Questioned by J. Lee Rankin, counsel for the Commission, Lee stated he was associated with the FPCC from 1963-64, that he never knew Oswald, and that because of the volume of his correspondence he didn't remember writing to Oswald.

The facts show: the FPCC was founded in 1960 not 1963; there were nine letters from Lee to Oswald; that Oswald's membership card was signed by Lee; and that one or two meetings may have taken place between Lee and Oswald in Tampa. Both the FBI and the Warren Commission's questioning of Lee seem inadequate in establishing the nature of the relationship between Vincent T. Lee and Lee Harvey Oswald.

A net of intrigue is cast over the former Tampa man, Lee. In fact, very little research has been done on the activities of Lopez, Trafficante, Oswald, or Lee in Tampa. Yet, there is enough information for one to ask, "Was there a Tampa connection?"

THE FBI AND THE MURDER OF MARTIN LUTHER KING

By Mark Lane - Published in *Washington Newsworks* August 26-September 1

Steps to King's Assassination

1. Witness Stripping

On April 3, 1968, an observer could have safely, although as it turned out, erroneously, predicted that during the following day four black men, employed by the city of Memphis, would have been present near the Lorraine Motel.

Floyd Newsom, a Memphis fireman, had been assigned to a fire company at Fire Station Two, just a few yards from the Lorraine Motel balcony on which Dr. King was murdered. Newsom was a vigorous and consistent supporter of the struggle of the sanitation-workers on whose behalf Dr. King had returned to Memphis. Newsom attended the meeting at the Mason Temple on the evening of April 3, heard Dr. King's famous and prophetic last speech, and returned home at approximately eleven o'clock that night to learn that an urgent call from the Fire Department to his home demanded an immediate response. When he called back, he was ordered not to report to Fire Station Two, but to report to another station many miles away. He asked why, but was given no reason for the "temporary transfer."

The only other black fireman assigned to Fire Station Two, at the scene of the murder, was also transferred out the night before the murder. Both men were surplus employees at their new assignments and both men left their companies at Fire Station Two so undermanned that the fire equipment could not be dispatched until white firemen were sent in to fill the vacancies. The two firemen, Newsom and N.E. Wallace, had been the only blacks at Fire Station Two. After Dr. King was killed, Newsom, who suspected that his transfer may have been related to the murder, resigned in protest.

The Deputy Chief of the Fire Department told Newsom that his anger should not be directed at the Fire Department because the order to transfer him had originated with the Police Department. This latest information did little to allay Newsom's suspicions that the transfer of the two black firemen was a deliberate effort at "witness stripping."

The Fire Station was used on April 3 and April 4 as the command post for the Memphis police stationary security for Dr. King. Dr. King had returned to Memphis because a non-violent march that he had previously led had become violent. Those who precipitated the violence were evidently FBI-related provocateurs playing the role of militant activists within the ranks of the support group. A lengthy and cruel attack upon the demonstration by the police had followed the window-breaking violence of the provocateurs.

Dr. King's return to Memphis was greeted with numerous threats, including death threats. The Memphis police responded to this volatile situation by reducing Dr. King's stationary security (as distinguished from police officers driving around in vehicles) from ten to two officers.

The two police officers who took up positions at the fire station were Detective Ed Redditt and Patrolman W.B. Richmond. Rev. Billy Kyles, a black Memphis minister at whose home Dr. King was to have dinner that night, had called the police and asked that Redditt be assigned to provide security. Redditt was known to the movement in Memphis and trusted as a competent and thorough officer. Redditt was surprised that his entire detail consisted of one assistant, and frankly suspicious that Richmond had been assigned more to spy on him for the police than to assist him in protecting Dr. King.

2. Security Stripping

At approximately four o'clock in the afternoon, Lt. Arkin, the head of the Memphis intelligence office, arrived at the firehouse and told Redditt to accompany him to the office of Frank Holloman, the Director of the Police and Fire Departments in Memphis. Redditt explained that he could not leave his post, but did so when Arkin told him that Holloman had ordered him to his office. When Redditt arrived, Holloman introduced him to a man he described as a "Secret Service agent who has just flown in here from Washington." Holloman explained that the United States Secret Service had learned through the Mississippi State Highway Patrol that a group in Mississippi had decided to kill Redditt and that in furtherance of that objective, the Mississippi group had let out a contract to a hit man in St. Louis, Missouri, to travel to Memphis, Tennessee, to kill him—a previously unknown local Memphis police officer.

Redditt was incredulous. Was the Secret Service extending its excellent security beyond the President and the Vice-President and their families to encompass local detectives everywhere? If the hit man was even at that moment tracking Redditt down, why did the Secret Service agent spend hours to fly in from Washington with the news, when a telephone call might have saved Redditt's life?

The story appeared on its face to be flawed. Holloman was adamant. Redditt was to report at once with his family to the Holiday Inn and to remain there in hiding until Holloman told him he could leave. Redditt protested that he had an important assignment at the Lorraine Motel and that his wife's mother lived with him and was too ill to be moved. Holloman then ordered Redditt to go home and remain there with his family.

Redditt explained that if a hit man was intent upon killing him, then he would rather be on the street than at home jeopardizing his family. At that point Holloman called in two armed police officers who, in a sense, took Redditt in custody by car to his home. Redditt recalled the scene of their arrival at his house. "We were sitting there in the car with the radio on. Sitting right in front of my house. I was wondering what this was all about and what was happening at the Lorraine Motel in my absence when an announcer interrupted the broadcast to announce that Dr. King had just been shot."

The police officers remained in Redditt's house for two days. "They were watching me," he said. "They provided no surveillance, no stakeouts outside the house. If someone threw a bomb in the window, they would have been two more casualties."

Two days later, said Redditt, "I got the word to go back to work. What about the contract on my life? . . . I never heard another word about that during the last eight years."

This strange series of events presumably left only Patrolman Richmond on the scene. However, he told me recently that he was in the police station, far from the scene, when Dr. King was shot. Richmond, who still works for the police, refused to tell me under what circumstances he was removed from his post just before the shot was fired.

Having secured this and other information directly from the participants, I met with Frank Holloman, the only man in the history of Memphis to have been the director of the Police and Fire Departments, a position he had occupied for just a few weeks before the assassination. Holloman said that he was concerned about threats against Dr. King but agreed that he had reduced the stationary security to two men. He did call Redditt off and he did not even consider replacing him with another officer. He never thought it odd that a Federal agency sent an agent by plane to Memphis from Washington to warn him of a threat. He never even considered the possibility that the effort to remove Redditt, the head of the security for Dr. King, might have been part of an effort to assault or kill Dr. King. If one gets the impression that Holloman was an unschooled and inexperienced local boy promoted to a position too exacting and too demanding for his abilities, one gets an incorrect impression.

3. FBI's Illegal Tactics

To understand Mr. Holloman, one should understand the attitude of the FBI, particularly the attitude of its director, *J. Edgar Hoover*, toward Dr. King. During Hoover's reign, his office was officially designated by the FBI as the S.O.G.—the Seat of Government. Hoover viewed American Presidents as transients who passed through his administration and he was inclined to easy outrage when criticized even mildly, and especially when the criticism was justifiable. When Dr. King dared to criticize the FBI, Hoover reacted with alacrity.

The Senate Intelligence Committee chaired by Sen. Frank Church found earlier this year that the "substantial use" of illegal tactics "by the FBI in an attempt to destroy Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., violated the law and fundamental human decency." Hoover, when learning that Dr. King had been named *Time* magazine's "Man of the Year," wrote, "They had to dig deep in the garbage to come up with this one." Hoover branded Dr. King "the most notorious liar in the country" and even

arranged for a "sterilized" tape to be sent to Dr. King just before he received the Nobel Peace Prize with an unsigned letter urging Dr. King to commit suicide because "your end is approaching. . . you are finished."

4. Holloman and the FBI

Frank Holloman had served in high places with the FBI for 25 years before becoming Director of the Police and Fire Departments in Memphis. He had been the Special Agent in Charge (SAC) of the FBI office in Jackson, Mississippi, during the trouble there. He had operated as the SAC in the Atlanta FBI office—the city where Dr. King lived with his family and where his church was located. Holloman had also been the SAC for the FBI in Memphis.

For eight years Holloman served J. Edgar Hoover in a more personal manner. Holloman was the FBI Inspector in charge of Hoover's personal office in Washington. Holloman told me that he had met with Hoover every day during that eight-year period.

Holloman told me, "I have absolutely nothing to apologize for regarding anything the FBI and Mr. Hoover did for all the years that I was there." Yet it was during those years that Hoover developed and demonstrated the pathological obsession to destroy Dr. King that led the US Senate to conclude that Hoover's methods "violated the law and fundamental human decency."

5. The Destroy-King Squad

In an effort to learn about the men who operated the squad to destroy Dr. King, I interviewed *Arthur Murtagh*, a former FBI agent who had served with the Bureau for more than 20 years. He retired in good standing and is now practicing law in New York State. For many of those years he served in the Atlanta office of the FBI. He told me that the number-two desk in that office, the intelligence squad, was charged with the responsibility of destroying Dr. King. There were eight men on that squad and their "total objective in life was to somehow or other get King, to bring him down, break him or destroy him," he told me. It was the Atlanta-based intelligence squad that arranged for the illegal wiretaps, that "sterilized" tapes so that they could not be traced to the bureau, and that suggested Dr. King should kill himself. According to Murtagh, the intelligence squad "viewed King as much an enemy of the country as they viewed Khrushchev." He added, "this group in the bureau was out to get King and there was great camaraderie among them. They said to me many, many, many times that they would get King."

Late in the afternoon on April 4, 1968, Murtagh was checking out of the office for the day. With him was an FBI Special Agent who was the assistant supervisor for the Intelligence Squad. Together they heard the radio announcement that Dr. King had been shot. The agent told me that the FBI Intelligence Squad officer said, "I hope the son of a bitch dies." While they were still putting in their salmon-colored cards to check out, the radio announcement was made that Dr. King had died. The Intelligence Squad agent "literally jumped for joy" and then said, "They got Zorro, the son of a bitch. They finally got the bastard." *Zorro* was the code name that the FBI intelligence squad had assigned to Dr. King.

6. The Suspects Investigate

Later that day, while they walked to the free FBI parking lot approximately two blocks away, the intelligence squad assistant supervisor defended all of the methods employed to destroy Dr. King and explained, "You had to stop the commie son of a bitch."

Following the murder of Dr. King and the widespread response to that murder, there were demands that the Department of Justice investigate the crime. Hoover was given that responsibility. Hoover assigned the Atlanta-based FBI intelligence squad to conduct the investigation. Thus the men who had expressed the hope that Dr. King would die, who had actively sought to convince him to kill himself, who considered him to be as much an enemy of the country as they considered Khrushchev to be, were given the entire responsibility for finding out who killed him.

They never did crack the case, and they were able until now to suppress the essential evidence that one of their own, Frank Holloman, had been engaged in stripping black witnesses and police security from the scene just before the killing.

7. James Earl Ray

When James Earl Ray was captured, he insisted that he was innocent of the murder, and he has steadfastly maintained that position since. He was coerced into pleading guilty by his attorney upon promise of almost certain death if he did not. His attorney offered him huge sums of money to enter that plea and to create no embarrassing situation in court. Nevertheless, when Ray pleaded guilty, he said in open court that there had been a conspiracy to kill Dr. King.

The bullet taken from Dr. King's body could not be matched to Ray's rifle, the FBI conceded, and the witnesses at the rooming house from which the shot was allegedly fired could not identify Ray as having been there.

Ray asked the court for permission to withdraw the plea of guilty, to enter the plea of *not guilty* and to be tried for the crime. The trial judge, Judge Battle, died before he could rule on that application. His family has said that the pressure he was under caused his death. Under the laws of Tennessee, an application for a new trial is automatically granted if the trial judge should die while the application is pending before him. But not in this case, the new judge ruled, in announcing new law.

Ray's witting or unwitting participation in the crime is of less moment to most than the discovery of all the facts, but through an examination of Ray's role one may reach the essentials. The Warren Report, widely disbelieved, was at least the result of an investigation, however flawed. But in the case of the murder of Dr. King we are presented with no facts by the government. All that is offered in this case is a coerced plea, entered by a man who insisted at the time and insists still that there was a conspiracy; a plea which was quickly withdrawn, followed by an "investigation" by members of the intelligence squad who in any other circumstances would have been viewed by honest investigators as the possible prime suspects. They wanted Dr. King dead, and, following the unexplained clearing of witnesses and security, he was dead.

Conclusion

I had until recently held to the belief that the long night which began for Americans in the bright sunlight of a Dallas street more than a decade ago would end only when the Congress held open and public hearings about the murder of President Kennedy. That the night would end only when we realized that an examination of the tip of the Watergate iceberg was valuable if we understood what it said about what remained beneath the surface, subverting our democratic pretensions, rendering hopeless our democratic aspirations.

The still-unexplained death of the President troubles us, rankles our spirit, makes us uneasy. For we all remember where we were

that day, even those of us who have forgotten where we spent our first wedding anniversary or our twenty-first birthday. To remember that moment on November 22, 1963 is an American national characteristic. We are unified in the incompleteness of that horror, never having determined why the President was killed or who killed him.

I think now that the road back to morality may begin with an effort by the good men and women in government to restore some of the trust of the people in some of the institutions of government by examining in the open the circumstances under which Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., was murdered. The circumstances have conspired to bring us to this moment in history, when the members of the Black

Caucus in the House of Representatives, led by Yvonne Burke, together with their colleagues of good will, can illuminate the dark corners of this mystery. Among the members of the caucus are some of those who served valiantly and selflessly with Dr. King, including Andrew Young and Walter Fauntroy. It is fitting that the commitment to morality, truth and fundamental human decency that Dr. King shared with his colleagues may yet bring us from the night of horrors into the land of which Dr. King dreamed. NW

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Dallas Morning News staffer Earl Golz has been interested in the JFK assassination for a long time. Recently Golz hired a crew to core out the bullet mark on the Elm Street sidewalk in Dealy Plaza. This concret slug from the pavement is safe awaiting the required \$1,500 for a neutron activation test. This test might determine if it really is a bullet mark and might tell us from what direction the bullet was traveling. So far only \$300 has been pledged. Anyone want to volunteer a hundred?

NOTICE: We have been given notice by the legal department of the Dallas Times Herald that we must stop distribution of the booklet *The Assassination Story*. Sorry about that.

If you want to read a well-written, gripping, true murder thriller, we recommend *Blood and Money* by Thomas Thompson.

THE CONTINUING INQUIRY
Editor: Penn Jones
Box 1140
Midlothian, Texas 76065

