

ON TARGET

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WORDS WON'T WIN — ACTION WILL

August 1, 1965

**ALL OUT EFFORT TO DESTROY
MINUTEMEN HAS STARTED**

**NATIONAL COORDINATOR AND
TWO ASSISTANTS ARRESTED**

ILLEGAL SEARCH AND SEIZURE

SUBPOENA DEMANDS MEMBERSHIP LISTS

HOW TO IMPLEMENT REUTHER MEMORANDUM

On January 20, 1934, Walter and Victor Reuther wrote a letter from Russia where they were studying the Soviet Labor Movement. This letter referred to the Soviet system as a "daily inspiration" and closed with the words, "Carry on the fight for a Soviet America". In December of 1961 these same two men submitted to the U.S. Justice Department a 24 page blueprint recommending steps for the destruction of the patriotic movement in America. Excerpts of this memorandum are shown below. A complete copy can be obtained from the Borger, Texas News Herald. 25 cents.

THE RADICAL RIGHT IN AMERICA TODAY REUTHER MEMORANDUM

EXTENT OF PROBLEM

The radical right or extreme right-wing, or however it may be designated, includes an unknown number of millions of Americans of viewpoints bounded on the left by Senator Goldwater and on the right by Robert Welch. The active component of these radical right millions would, of course, be only a small fraction of the total. But, whatever may be the difficulty of ascertaining their numbers, these radical right groups are probably stronger and are almost certainly better organized than at any time in recent history. More significant yet, they are growing in strength and there is no reason to expect a turning of the tide in this regard during the foreseeable Cold War period ahead. And, possibly most significant of all, their relationship to and infiltration of the Armed Services adds a new dimension to the seriousness with which they must be viewed.

New radical right organizations have sprung up like weeds in the last few years; it is estimated by the Anti-Defamation League that almost a hundred such organizations have been organized in 1961 alone.

But there are some steps which can and should be taken now to halt the growth of the radical right and possibly to turn the tide against it. There are other steps of a more long-range nature. Among the programs and policies of both types which the Administration might consider are the following:

1. The radical right inside the Armed Services presents an immediate and special problem requiring immediate and special measures.

The problem of radical right influences inside the Armed Services is an immediate one and made all the more so by the up-coming hearings of the Senate Armed Services Subcommittee. But even if there were no hearings, this challenge to the basic American concept of separating military personnel from partisan politics must be met now. Toler-

2. The radical right and the Attorney General's subversive list.

The Attorney General's list of subversive organizations is lending aid and comfort to the radical right. Although the radical right poses a far greater danger to the success of this country in its battle against international Communism than does the domestic Communist movement, the latter have been branded subversive by the Government and the former have not. No one loses his job or is subjected to public

It might therefore be advisable for the Attorney General to announce at this time that he is going to investigate one or more of these organizations with a view to determining whether charges will be filed and hearings held on the question of listing one or more of these organizations.

The mere act of indicating that an investigation will be made will certainly bring home to many people something they have never considered — the subversive character of these organizations and their similarity to the listed groups on the left.

3. The flow of big money to the radical right should be dammed to the extent possible.

The growing power of radical right propagandists and groups is directly related to their expanding ability to secure large sums of money. As funds are a source of power to the radical right, action to dam up these funds may be the quickest way to turn the tide now running in their favor.

4. The Administration should take steps to end the Minutemen.

It is not known whether the Minutemen will grow or whether they will fade out of the picture. They do, however, represent a dangerous precedent in our democracy. Consideration should be given to the question whether they are presently violating any federal laws and, if not, to the Federal Government calling a conference of States where the Minutemen exist to see what action could be taken under state laws. There is, of course, the additional possibility, as indicated earlier, that the Minutemen might fall within the terms of the Attorney General's list of subversive organizations.

5. The domestic Communist problem should be put in proper perspective for the American people, thus exposing the basic fallacy of the radical right.

The radical right feeds upon charges of treason, traitors, and treachery. It has its roots in a very real sense in the belief of the American people that domestic Communism has succeeded in betraying America and threatens its very survival. Putting the domestic Communist problem in proper perspective would do much to expose the basic fallacy of the radical right.

The Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Mr. Hoover, although he made an admirable recent statement concerning the radical right, exaggerates the domestic Communist menace at every turn and thus contributes to the public's frame of mind upon which the radical right feeds.

There is no need for a further effort to dramatize the domestic Communist issue; the need now is to rein in those who have created the unreasoned fear of the domestic Communist movement in the minds of the American people and slowly to develop a more rational attitude toward the strength of this movement.

Efforts to deal with radical right Generals and Admirals and Minutemen, investigation to determine whether to list radical right organizations, efforts to dam the illegal flow of money in their direction, efforts to set the domestic Communist problem in perspective — all will evoke immediate charges of softness on Communism. But this is not a problem that can be swept under the rug. The Administration can no more combat the radical right by being "tough on domestic Communism" or appeasing radical right Generals than the Republican Administration was able to fight McCarthyism by its own excesses in this area.

INGREDIENTS OF A FRAME-UP

Take two frightened young ladies, one who had run away from home and the other arrested for vagrancy.

Add one chief of police with announced antagonism against the Minuteman.

Add one Prosecuting Attorney with political ambitions.

Mix well to produce unfounded charges of kidnapping, nationwide smear, arrest and harassment of loyal Americans, seizure and damage of private property.

Linda Judd, 16 years old had once displayed bruises around her neck and shoulders and said, "This is what I got the last time I went home". After finding herself in police custody it would seem like a natural thing for a girl her age to cook up a story of kidnapping to explain her absence and try to avoid further punishment. In fact, subsequent investigation has disclosed that she came up with a similar story two years ago when she charged another man with abducting her and holding her captive at a service station. Those charges were dropped when the story was presumed to be a hoax.

Pat Beal, a 21 year old divorcee, had been accused a few weeks earlier of contributing to the delinquency of a minor. Finding herself in jail for vagrancy it can be surmised that only a modest amount of persuasion was necessary for her to go along with the kidnapping story so that she would be released.

Independence Police Chief, Orson F. Myers, one time told Robert DePugh, "We have no common ground for discussion. Your beliefs and mine are as opposite as they can get". On another occasion, Chief Myers had called members of the Independence Police Department together and told them that if he could prove any members of his force belonged to the Minutemen, they would have five minutes to either resign their positions or be fired.

Jackson County Missouri Prosecutor, Lawrence F. Gepford is a man of obvious political ambitions. It is reported that he wanted to run for the office of Missouri Attorney General at the last election but was turned down by the political bosses as being unknown throughout the state. What a wonderful opportunity to become widely known as the crusading prosecutor of the Minuteman.

After their arrest the girls were questioned and their story rehearsed for several days before any charges were filed. With time they were able to answer selected questions correctly for a polygraph test. Repeated conferences were held between Chief Myers, Prosecutor Gepford and others as to if and how a charge of kidnapping could be made to stick.

We had been warned of this conspiracy several days before a warrant was issued but considered the story so improbable that the warning was ignored.

Nationwide Search

for DePugh

THE FIRST RAID

Jack Cannon and his family had been away from home so that he could be with his father during his last days and attend his funeral.

Scarcely an hour after he and his family returned, Jack was a captive of the Independence Police Department, his hands going numb in handcuffs roughly pressed on his wrists. His wife, children and a volunteer secretary had been herded into the kitchen and placed under guard. On the shelf lay several JBS stickers to "SUPPORT YOUR LOCAL POLICE".

A few minutes earlier several heavily armed members of the Independence Police Department had entered the building under false pretenses, first by saying that their purpose was to question residents of the building in regards to a felony, "committed by someone" and later by stating they were to investigate a "tip" about a cache of weapons.

While the occupants of the building were held in the kitchen of Cannon's apartment the remainder of the building was searched and a de-activated machine gun seized without warrant.

Jack was handcuffed when he attempted to walk from the kitchen into an adjoining room. Shortly afterwards he was taken to the Independence Police Department to be interrogated most of that night and the following day. At approximately 4:00 the next afternoon he was finally arraigned as a material witness to the charge of kidnapping and released on bond.

After leaving the Independence Headquarters, several members of the Independence Police Department proceeded to Norborne, Missouri where they raided Bob DePugh's home while armed with shotguns and other weapons.

These officers were stopped at the door by Bob's 15 year old son John who held a 22 rifle in his hands while demanding that they produce a proper warrant. After determining that the warrant was for the arrest of Robert DePugh the officers were allowed to enter. They were prevented from searching and seizing correspondence and files only by the insistence of other armed members of the organization that happened to be present.

The Independence Police Officers wanted to break down the door of Biolab Corporation but were prevented from doing so by a local marshal and deputy sheriff who insisted that they wait until an employee could be telephoned and the door properly opened with a key.

After returning to the Independence Police station one officer was overheard to remark: "I'd have killed that DePugh kid if the town marshal hadn't been there".



UPI Telephoto
Robert Bolivar de Pugh

Head of Minutemen Seized As Kidnaper of 2 Girls

guerilla tactics. They would become activated whenever Communists took over the government, he said.

Say They Escaped

Lawrence F. Gepford, prosecuting attorney, said the two girls charged that de Pugh and a few of his followers held them captive for two weeks. The girls said they escaped.

They were identified as Linda Frances Judd, 16, Independence, and Patricia Lucille Beal, 21, Lake Lotawana.

Asked by reporters if he knew them, de Pugh replied:

"I don't know anybody by the names given."

De Pugh, accompanied by his attorney, was released on \$5,000 bond. Preliminary hearing was set for July 20.

'Sex as a Weapon'

The two girls signed statements supported by polygraph tests, Gepford said, that de Pugh attempted to get them to join the Minutemen and "use sex as a weapon to blackmail Communists."

Gepford quoted Miss Judd as saying: "De Pugh told us he wanted us to seduce men in the high government. He told us he would take pictures and tape recordings and use them as blackmail to infiltrate the government."

Gepford said Miss Beal related this story:

De Pugh entered her apartment June 4, "pulled a gun out from under his coat and started putting it in one hand and then the other hand." Then he per-

suaded her and Miss Judd to leave with him and a woman companion by telling them that police would be along to pick up Miss Judd as a runaway and Miss Beal for harboring men.

The two girls were taken to a home in Richmond, Mo., where they were watched constantly, told about the dangers of communism and taught judo.

A man who helped guard them in the home "showed Linda and I a machine gun and told us what would happen to informers."

Later they were returned to Independence, where they were put to work in a printing plant folding Minutemen literature. It was from there that they escaped, Miss Beal said.

Two Arrested

The two girls were arrested by police a few days later. Miss Beal was charged with vagrancy and Miss Judd with being a runaway from home.

It was while being booked they reported they had been held prisoners.

Miss Beal was found guilty of vagrancy and given two days in jail while Miss Judd was freed and returned to her mother.

Kansas City, Mo., July 10—(AP)—Robert Bolivar de Pugh, head of the Minutemen, surrendered late yesterday on state charges of kidnaping.

De Pugh, 42, is accused of abducting two girls and attempting to enlist them in his militant, anti-Communist organization for the purpose of blackmail. He had been sought by police.

Before he surrendered, a search of de Pugh's office and home at Norborne, Mo., and an office at Independence, Mo., uncovered arms, ammunition, a submachine gun, a mine and field equipment.

De Pugh termed the charges against him an attempt to discredit the Minutemen, which he claims has a secret force of 25,000 members, all trained in

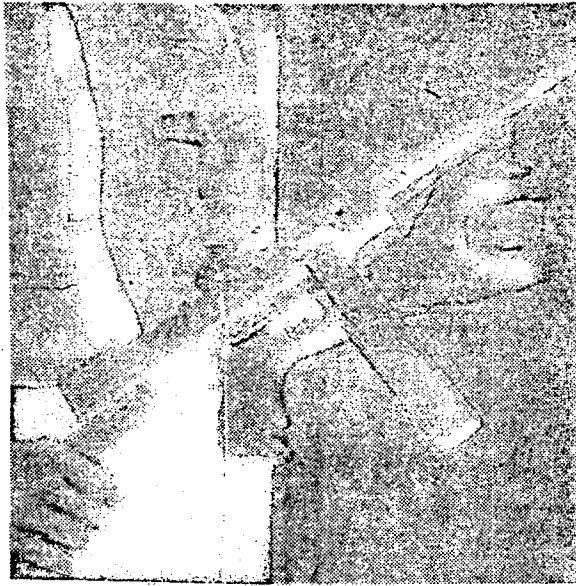
SMEAR

SMEAR

SMEAR

The article above and headlines shown on page 4 are typical of the publicity which has appeared in hundreds of newspapers from coast to coast. If Robert DePugh is given anything like a fair trial he is certain to be found innocent. This, however, will not begin to correct the damage. If past experience is any gauge we can assume that such an announcement will appear on page 14C of some papers and not at all in others.

Regardless of the outcome of this case our enemies will have achieved their primary purpose-- to destroy the reputation of the organization and its National Coordinator.



The picture above is typical of hundreds that were published throughout the United States showing the "machine gun" seized without warrant during the search for Robert DePugh. These same newspapers gave little if any mention to the fact that the gun was later found to be properly de-activated.

TOP MINUTEMAN YIELDS

Robert DePugh, Leader of Right-Wing Organization, Surrenders Quietly and Pleads Not Guilty to Kidnaping Charge

A relaxed and confident Robert Bolivar DePugh, national leader of the militant, right-wing Minutemen, surrendered late yesterday to Jackson County authorities.

At his arraignment, DePugh entered a plea of not guilty to the charge of kidnaping

One of the very few articles giving "the other side of the story" was written by Bob Collins of the St. Louis Post Dispatch which is reprinted below.

Enemies Trying to 'Frame' Him In Kidnaping Case, DePugh Says

By ROBERT H. COLLINS
Of the Post-Dispatch Staff

Robert B. DePugh, national leader of the Minutemen, said today in an interview with the Post-Dispatch that enemies of his organization have attempted to "frame" him by having two young women accuse him of kidnaping them.

DePugh said that both women were at all times completely free to come and go when they were receiving basic indoctrination in the Minutemen and working in the organization's office in Independence, Mo.

Mrs. Patricia Lucille Beal, a divorcee, 21 years old, of Lake Lotawana, Mo., Jackson county, and Miss Linda Frances Judd, 16, Independence, accused DePugh in signed statements of holding them prisoner for about two weeks in June. They said he tried to enlist them to seduce Communists and government officials.

DePugh Gives Version

"Mrs. Beal rented an apartment about two and a half or three months ago, and the man who owned the apartment house had become displeased with her

as a tenant," DePugh said.

"She hadn't paid her rent in two months, and there had been some disturbances on the parking lot at the apartment house that the owner thought she was responsible for," DePugh continued. He said the owner was "about to kick her out of the apartment."

A member of the Minutemen "halfway recruited" the two women about six weeks ago, DePugh related.

"They did not become members, but they were helping him fold pamphlets and put literature

of the Minutemen together," DePugh said. "I had not met either one of these women at that time.

"They were doing some useful clerical work for the Minutemen. The man who had more or less enlisted them in the Minutemen said they both basically were very patriotic and could be developed into good members of the organization."

Interview Arranged

DePugh said that after receiving this report on the two women, he called Mrs. Cyandra E. Melville, "confidential secretary

of the Minutemen for two years," and asked her to go with him to talk with the two women.

About 10 per cent of the Minutemen are women, DePugh said.

"Women are among our best workers because there are so many tasks they will do patiently day in and day out, such as research and analysis, and endlessly typing index cards. They will stick at tasks like these when men will hardly do such work. We are pretty selective in picking these women. They have to really believe in the cause of freedom," he said.

DePugh said that news reports have indicated that he went to the apartment alone and that he had a gun. "I never have a gun on my person under any circumstances," DePugh said. "This would give police a built-in excuse to arrest me on a concealed weapons charge. I was unarmed, and Mrs. Melville was with me when I talked to the two women.

"We learned that they had been reading the literature while they were folding it and that they thought the goals of the Minutemen are worthwhile and that they would like to help. I haven't even met the women until Mrs. Melville and I talked with them.

"We talked with the two women 15 or 20 minutes and then left. I asked Mrs. Melville her opinion, and we discussed what kind of members they would be. I wouldn't say we were enthusiastic about them as members, but a lot of people don't amount to much in life because they don't have a cause to work for, and many times we can give them the cause they need."

A short time later, DePugh related, the owner of the apartment house told Mrs. Beal in his office that she would have to move because of nonpayment of rent. DePugh said that he and Mrs. Melville then accompanied Mrs. Beal back to her apartment, where they again discussed the Minutemen.

Both women said they wanted to work for the organization, DePugh said. He said he informed them that a period of indoctrination would be required and that they would spend it in Richmond, Mo. The two women agreed and packed all their clothes, DePugh said.

"Mrs. Melville, the two women and I were met at Lexington, Mo., by a man and woman, both members of the Minutemen, and we all went into a restaurant there and had lunch," DePugh continued. "If two grown women were being kidnaped, they would hardly be taken into a busy restaurant where they could announce their plight."

"While we were having lunch, we discussed the Minutemen further, and I told the women the first thing I wanted them to do was become fully acquainted with the history of Communist expansion and learn why it was really important to do the work of the Minutemen. I told the two women that the woman we had just met at Lexington would be their instructor for this part of their training."

Life in Richmond Described
DePugh said the two women lived in a house in Richmond with the woman member of the Minutemen "for about six days, as I recall it, and they most emphatically lived there of their own free will." The house is rented by a member for the use

of the Minutemen, DePugh said.

"One evening while they were there, a man who is a member of the Minuteman took them out to dinner and a movie," DePugh said. "They seemed to have a pleasant evening. I believe that this same Minuteman left his car there one day so they would have transportation to go to the laundry and do some shopping."

Checks on Student Progress

DePugh said that he made four brief visits to check on the progress of Mrs. Beal and Miss Judd in their training.

"About the third time I was there, they were reading the curriculum of a Russian spy school, and one of the subjects was the art of seduction," DePugh said. "They asked me about this, and I said that the Communists use sex as a weapon for blackmail and control of important people who are non-Communist. They said very little more to me about it, and that is all I said about it, except to comment that the time might come when we might have to resort to such tactics."

"That's apparently where they got the idea of saying I wanted them to seduce certain Government officials and Communists," DePugh said. "I emphatically deny ever having made such a statement."

Soon after the two women returned to Independence for further training, they said they "wanted to make a trip, and we approved," DePugh related. "They were gone a day or two, so if they were being held against their will, they could have taken off and kept on going."

When they returned from the trip, they began working in the

Minutemen's printing shop in Independence, DePugh said. "They were completely free to come and go anywhere they wanted to, and they did leave the print shop frequently."

Angered by Reprimand

DePugh said that the two women became angry with him when he reprimanded them for sleeping late and not getting to work on time.

"I told them the situation was very simple, that either they were patriotic Americans or they were not," DePugh said. "I told them that if they believed in the organization and wanted to work for the Minutemen, I would try to get along with them, but I told them that if they thought they had just found a soft meal ticket, they could pack their suitcases and leave. About a day after they left, they were arrested by the Independence police department, Mrs. Beal for vagrancy and the other one as a runaway."

Ridiculous Accusations

DePugh described the charges made against him by the two women as "ridiculous." He said it was his belief that "someone or some group gave them the idea of making the statement. We have never recruited any women for seduction, and I don't believe there is any member of the Minutemen that would be stupid enough to hold anybody against his or her will."

"Various governmental agencies have been trying for three years to get something on me, and there are a lot of pro-Communists in and out of public office who would love to discredit the Minutemen."

THE SECOND RAID

At about 6:00 P.M. on July 9th, officers of the Independence Police Department appeared again at the Minutemen office at 613 East Alton, Independence, Missouri. They jerked the latch off a screen door and forced their way into the building without showing a warrant. When the warrant was finally presented it authorized the officers only to search for stolen or illegal weapons and explosives.

Once again occupants of the building were herded into the kitchen and placed under guard. The police then proceeded to fill a pick-up truck full of material that included directional microphones, tape recorders, cameras, training manuals and dozens of other perfectly legal items as well as some explosives found on the premises.

Jody McPhillips, a secretary of the organization, ignored threats that she would be arrested if she didn't stop interfering with the police officers. She rushed from room to room insisting that they leave correspondence and personal effects alone. On one occasion she stopped an officer just as he was carrying a large box of private papers out the front door. On another occasion an officer was stopped as he stuffed personal belongings of one of the residents into a large paper bag apparently ready to take these too.

Several items apparently disappeared into the personal pockets of the officers making the search including about \$200.00 in cash, a new .38 Chief Special and a nearly new .25 Browning Automatic.

As the police were getting ready to leave, Bob DePugh arrived at the building. He compared the list of material taken with what he could see in the back of the pick-up truck. He then told Chief Myers that the list did not cover one-third of what was being taken away. He asked Myers for a complete itemized receipt of material taken. Myers refused. Both the request and refusal were repeated again. Bob then said in a loud voice, "I want all of you people standing here to bear witness that I have asked Chief Myers twice for an itemized receipt for this material and he has refused to provide one."

ARREST OF CINDY MELVILLE

It was obvious that Chief Myers was furious at being called to task in this manner. Cindy walked up to the truck just as Bob went into the building to get a pencil and paper for the purpose of taking his own inventory. Myers vented his anger on the only person available.

He grabbed Cindy by one arm, Detective Bob Jackson the other. Without warning they dragged the girl down the sidewalk, threw her in a squad car and took her to police headquarters.

After being photographed and fingerprinted she was forced to strip naked and submit to an unnecessary search of her body and clothing.

Detective Bob Jackson exhibited behaviour typical of certain members of the Independence Police Department when he tried to arrange a date with Mrs. Melville in spite of her trying circumstances at the time. Later she was placed in a cell which she described as having garbage on the floor, a toilet that wouldn't flush, and old army blankets that were incredibly filthy.

By early the next morning our attorney had a writ of habeas corpus for her release. According to this writ the police were to produce her in court where she could make bond by 10:15 that morning. She was finally taken to the court house at 11:00 A.M. by Lt. Detective James R. Wingate.

After a sleepless and nerve wracking night it would have been only common decency to have informed Cindy that she was being released. Instead, Wingate told her she was being transferred to the County Jail where the sheriff could legally hold her an additional 20 hours. Finally about 1:00 P.M. she was released on \$3,000.00 bond.

Cindy Melville would have been very glad to appear before the Grand Jury voluntarily as did Bob DePugh or she could have been subpoenaed as were others. There was absolutely no reason to think that she would try to avoid such an appearance. Her arrest served no purpose except as an outlet for the venomous attitude of Police Chief Barney Myers. This entire episode was a prime example of needless police harassment.

Young Woman Arrested Here

By CLAY MCGINNIS
(Examiner Staff Writer)

Independence police Friday night arrested a young woman for investigation in connection with kidnaping charges against Robert DePugh, national leader of the Minutemen, a militant organization which describes itself as a foe of communism. Officers also confiscated "contraband" which included a large quantity of dynamite, at 613 E. Alton, a building used by the organization.

Chief Make Arrest

Orson F. Myers, Independence police chief, said he arrested Cyndra Ellen Melville, 20, alias "Cindy" at the Alton address when she appeared on the scene as police were searching the building.

The tall, attractive blonde woman was searched by a matron and jailed after she was booked about 9:10 p.m. for "investigation of accessory to the act of kidnaping."

Chief Myers said the police were seeking her in connection with the case on information from several sources.

The chief said that when officers were searching for DePugh Thursday night at the 613 E. Alton address they noticed a number of weapons, and other items which could be used as weapons.

He said that armed with a search warrant arranged by Jackson County Prosecuting Attorney Lawrence Gepford, police went back to the Alton address late this afternoon.

Myers directed operations and called some explosives experts from Richards-Gebauer when the dynamite was found.

The chief said they removed four and a half cases of dynamite, 50 sticks to the case, and also removed blasting caps, live hand grenades, a type of sub-machine gun with a folding stock known as a

"grease gun," and "something that appears to be a rocket launching device." Rifles were left there, he added.

Chief Myers said that while they were removing the articles, Robert DePugh, free on bail after surrendering himself to authorities earlier today, appeared at the scene.

He said DePugh demanded a receipt for the articles. When asked to declare his ownership in order to get a receipt, however, he said "you can talk to my lawyer," officers reported.

After a while, DePugh left, police said. Shortly after "Cindy" appeared and began checking over the articles, police reported.

Denies Kidnap Angle

Robert Bolivar DePugh, national leader and spokesman for the Minutemen organization, said yesterday that the kidnaping charge against him is a "deliberate frame-up."

"The real purpose," he said, "is to discredit the organization."

A woman, described as his confidential secretary, was put under bond as a material witness yesterday. A man associate of his also has been arrested and is on bond as a witness.

'Desperate' Arrests

"Now they are arresting people," DePugh said yesterday, "almost at random, trying desperately to find a charge they can make stick."

Those on bond are Mrs. Cyndra Ellen Melville, 20, of 408 West Forty-sixth street terrace, the secretary and Jack Cannon, 35, of 613 East Alton avenue, Independence, the associate.

DePugh surrendered Friday. DePugh has been accused of kidnaping Miss Linda Judd, 16, and Miss Patricia Beal, 21, holding them "captive" in a house in Richmond, Mo., for about two weeks and in a printing shop and apartment at the East Alton address for a short time afterwards.

REVEALS HER PART IN DE PUGH INCIDENT

Mrs. Melville Says She Acted
as Chauffeur in Alleged
Abduction

A KIDNAPING IS DENIED

Two Women Were Free to
Leave at Any Time,
Secretary States

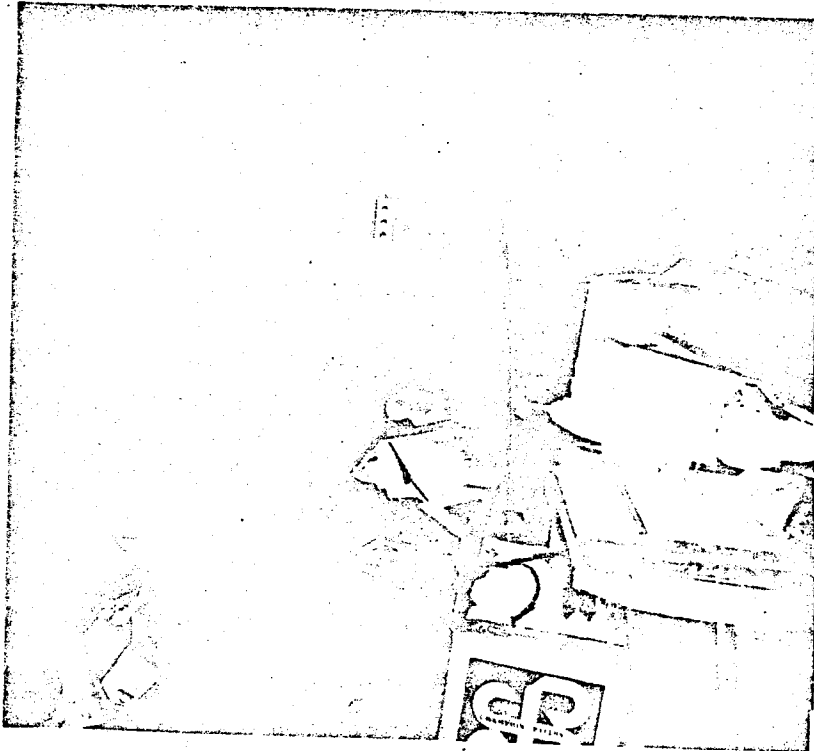
By Harry Jones, Jr.
(A Member of The Star's Staff)

Mrs. Cyndra Ellen Melville, at 20 a loyal worker in the ranks of the militant Minutemen organization, said in an interview last night that she played the role of chauffeur in an alleged abduction of two young women.

She denied the two were abducted, however.



THE NATIONAL LEADER OF THE MINUTEMEN, his confidential secretary and his attorney sat in Jackson County Magistrate court yesterday awaiting the arraignment of Mrs. Cyndra Ellen Melville, 20, who Robert Bolivar DePugh, the Minutemen leader (front), said had been his confidential secretary about three years. William Costello is DePugh's attorney in the state's case against him on a charge of kidnaping. Mrs. Melville was charged as a material witness.



results of search by
Independence Police
of Cannon's apart-
ment.

It was from this room
that \$200.00 was sto-
len.



Wanton destruction of
private property. At
right is shown part
of one bedroom after
search. Shelves of
a clothes closet were
smashed by police
officer stepping upon
them.

DE PUGH ORDER BY GRAND JURY

Minutemen Leader's At-
torney Moves to Quash
Records Subpoena

AMENDED WRIT FILED

Riederer Sets Hearing
for 1:30 Today on Clari-
fied Document

By Michael J. Kelley
(A Member of The Star's Staff)

Robert B. DePugh, Min-
utemen leader, was served
a subpoena yesterday or-
dering him to produce rec-
ords of the organization be-

fore the Jackson County
grand jury.

That fact was disclosed at a
brief hearing before Judge Hen-
ry A. Riederer of the circuit
court at which William H. Cos-
tello, DePugh's attorney, con-
tested a similar subpoena
served on DePugh last week.

Calls for Records

The subpoena orders DePugh
to produce ledger records of ex-
penses of the Minutemen organi-
zation, its monthly newsletter,
"On Target," and the Trader's
Gun Shop; lists of contributors
to the organization; all member-
ship application forms; mailing
lists and other income records
for the years 1961 through 1965.

It orders him to bring before
the grand jury at 1:30 o'clock
next Monday all such records in
his possession and in the posses-
sion of any of his agents or em-
ployees. It does not explain
what, or where, the Trader's
Gun Shop is.

Bulletin

Jefferson City—The Mis-
souri Supreme court today
blocked a Jackson County cir-
cuit judge from taking further
action at this time to obtain
the records of the Minutemen
organization headed by Robert
B. DePugh.

Further action against De-
Pugh and the Minutemen will
be held up until a quorum of
the Supreme court can act
next week on a request filed
earlier here today by William
H. Costello, Kansas City, at-
torney for DePugh.

YOUR HELP IS NEEDED NOW

When a communist is attacked every other communist and fellow traveler springs to his defense. Within hours committees are organized, picket lines are formed and letter writing campaigns are underway.

When a patriot is attacked it is all too easy for other patriots to look the other way. It is easy to shirk responsibility with such statements as, "I never did agree with his methods" or "I can't afford to get involved".

Here is a case where the battle lines are clearly drawn. A nationally known anti-communist has been charged with a major crime under circumstances of an obvious frame-up. Within the next few weeks the reputation of Bob DePugh will be either completely cleared or completely ruined. A major patriotic organization will either be destroyed or will emerge stronger than ever.

The outcome of this case will effect every American patriot more than we may now realize. If our enemies are successful in destroying the Minutemen, it will be only a matter of time until other anti-communists, both organizations and individuals, will be destroyed also.

Legal expenses, bonding fees and other costs connected with this fight are running about \$1,000.00 a week. Your immediate financial assistance is needed. Please send as large a contribution as possible to: On Target, P.O. Box 172, Independence, Missouri.

This is a psychological battle as well as a legal battle. We need your moral support. In the next few days there will be many other tasks that need done and many ways that you can help. Let us hear from you.'

EXTRA COPIES: 25¢ each -- 50 for \$10.00 -- 100 for \$15.00 -- 200 for \$25.00