

NEWSREAL

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Tracking Down **Kennedy's Killers**

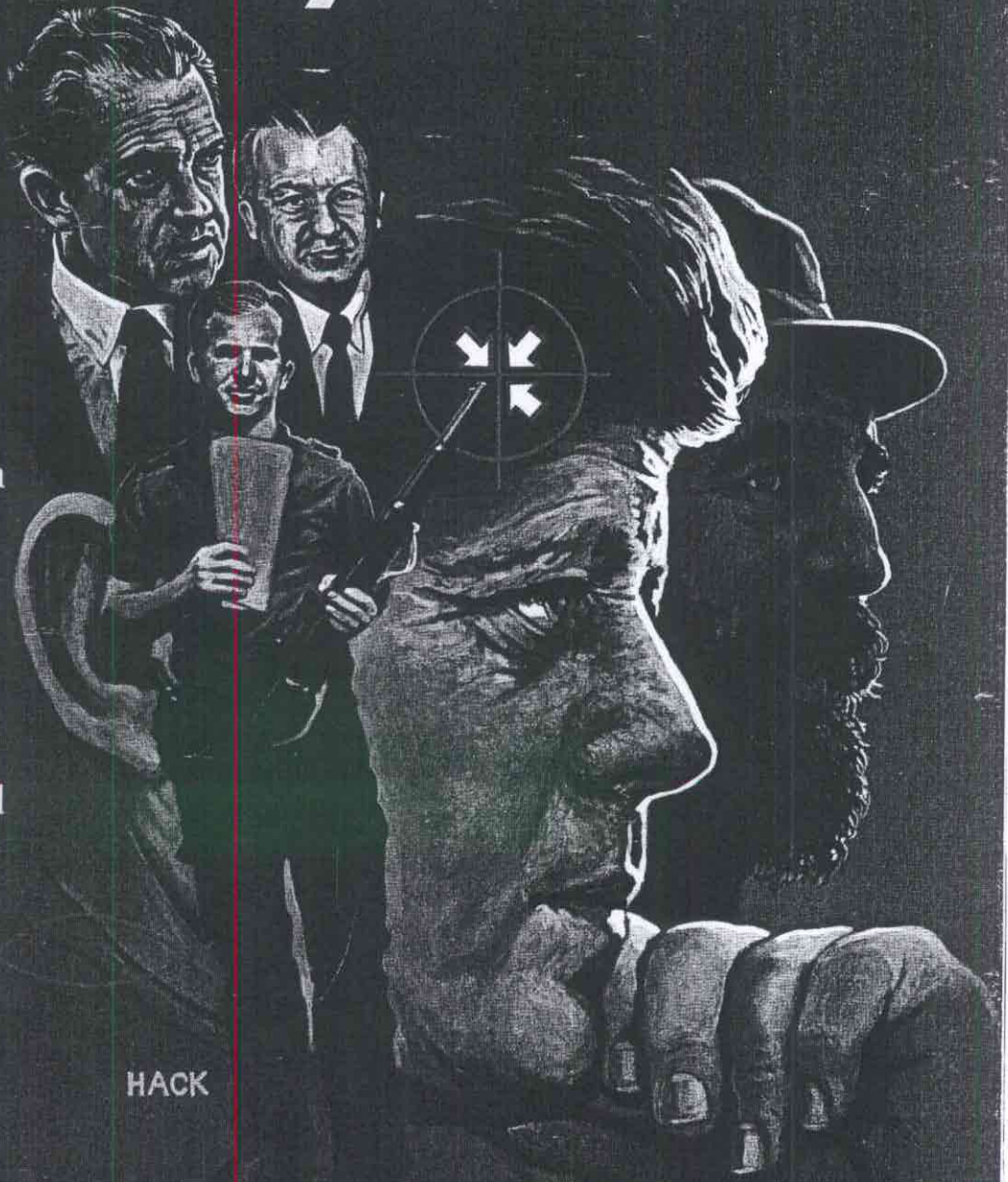
NEW EVIDENCE

CIA Man
Who Knew
Oswald
Tells How
Castro Paid
For The
Assassination

How The
CIA Could
Have
Stopped It

Details Of
Ruby-Oswald
Meetings

JFK Murder
Is Linked To
Watergate



HACK

Using Secrets of Numerology...

Sydney Omarr, World Famous Astrologer, Changed His Name—Altered His Destiny!

By Carter Newfield

Sydney Omarr, world famous astrologer, columnist, and author of over one hundred books on the stars and their influence on human events, was actually born Sidney Kimmelman, on August 5, 1926. He changed his name to make it conform to the principles of numerology.

Omarr is quoted in Norma L. Browning's book, *Omarr—Astrology and the Man*.*

"The letters in your name have certain numbers and... your name has a sound or vibration which reduces to a number. You can go in disharmony throughout your life if you don't respond to your name. That's why so many people change their names."

What Omarr was doing was bringing his "expression number"—the numbers signified by his name—into harmony with his "destiny number"—the number signified by the date and year of his birth.

Omarr, who later became a famous astrologer, was a budding Numerologist before he knew anything about astrology; and his talent showed itself long before he knew the scientific reasons behind his gifts.

"I began to see from my reading that certain numbers are accentuated, giving an indication to universal meanings and answers. As Carl Jung said, man didn't invent numbers, he discovered them. It's kind of a cosmic knowledge."

Famous pop vocalist Dionne Warwick, added the final letter to her last name seven years ago, after talking to a numerology expert who told her of the personal and professional rewards to be reaped.

Now, thanks to modern computer technology and the Numeroscope™ numerological report, numerology is regaining its rightful place beside astrology as an important system of insight and foresight.

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- Your Ruling Tendency - what you enjoy and do most easily.
- Your Subconscious Self - the secret pattern of your life.
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- Your Destiny Number - that determines the whole direction of your life.
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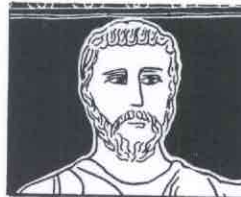
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T. Fukuta, 1977

NEWSREAL SERIES

Publisher's Notes

THIS month's NEWSREAL Series topic is undoubtedly the single most important piece of unfinished business before the federal government.

Three of our national leaders have been gunned down and it is no longer possible to continue the sham that they were killed by "lone nut gunmen."

For more than 13 years now, our government has been controlled by people other than those we elected to office.

In the name of national security, our Central Intelligence Agency has been turned into a Murder Incorporated, starting its private wars all over the world and executing people like Mafia hit men.

Our Federal Bureau of Investigation has lied to us repeatedly and spied on law abiding citizens instead of the criminals they are suppose to be watching.

We want no more of it!

If the House Assassinations Committee can't do the job its carved out for itself, then, by all means, the President should appoint a Special Assassinations Prosecutor.

The truth should out, NOW.

This issue was the work of Tom Lutz, who has spent the better part of the last three years probing the death of John Kennedy.

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Coming Up Next Month

CANCER **The Medical** **Ripoff**

Cancer is serious business -- and it is also big business. Frankly, there's something rotten about the whole "cancer industry." NEWSREAL will delve into the deadly controversy of cancer treatment, cancer research, cancer cost, cancer propaganda, and cancer cures in the next issue.

EXPLANATION

SHORTLY before the 1976 presidential election, both President Gerald Ford, who had served on the Warren Commission, and Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, whose brother was murdered in Dallas, were asked if they would favor a new investigation of John F. Kennedy's assassination. Both men replied that they would favor a new investigation "if there is new evidence to warrant it."

It was a curious comment, especially considering the sources. For more than a dozen years, critics of the Warren Commission conclusion had dug up untold amounts of "new evidence" that indicated a new investigation was needed. In fact, the "old evidence," ignored by the Warren Commission, seemed adequate grounds upon which a new probe could be based.

The editors of NEWSREAL, when they decided to devote this issue to the assassination, made a concerted effort to avoid the "old evidence." Every attempt possible was made to shed new light on the events in Dallas on Nov. 22, 1963.

This was done for two reasons: First we wanted to present the most exclusive material possible for our readers, and, secondly, we wanted to see if it were possible to come up with the "new evidence" both Gerald Ford and Ted Kennedy wanted. We are pleased and satisfied with the results we are presenting in these pages.

However, highly important pieces of evidence have been excluded.

No where in this issue will the reader find discussion about the autopsy of John Kennedy's body. Through ballistics and medical examinations, many dead men have told authorities who killed them. Certainly, it is the belief of the NEWSREAL editors that a re-examination of the autopsy findings in the JFK case will show that Oswald could not, acting alone, have killed President Kennedy. Unfortunately, that autopsy evidence is sealed in the National Archives until 2039. The experts who have been allowed to view the evidence since the Warren Commission issued its report differ sharply on how the President was killed. In the end, the only way the autopsy question will be finally

resolved is if the President's body is exhumed and re-examined. (It is shocking to note that Dr. Cyril H. Wecht, a noted pathologist who contends more than one gunman killed the President, reported that a portion of the President's brain, supposedly stored in the Archives, is missing!)

Moreover, no attempt was made to review the testimony given by eyewitnesses to the assassination. Readers are suggested to consult such works as Mark Lane's *Rush to Judgment* (recently reissued in paperback), the four volumes by Texas newsman Penn Jones (called *Forgive My Grief I, II, III, and IV*) as well as Sylvia Meagher's *Accessories After the Fact* (which was also reissued in soft cover last year by Vintage Books).

Lastly, readers will observe that this issue is without a critical review of the famous Zapruder film, which, to many critics, destroys the contentions that Oswald, firing from behind the President, inflicted the fatal wound. Such a review was excluded from this issue because other writers have covered those points so well (see especially, for example, Robert Groden's "A New Look at the Zapruder Film, *Government by Gunplay*, Signet, 1976).

In all, then, what is presented here is by no means all inclusive. At the same time, most of what is found in this issue of NEWSREAL has never been presented before.



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COMMENT

By TOM LUTZ

PEOPLE I meet who learn that I've been investigating the assassination of President Kennedy universally have one question to ask me.

Despite the horror stories that came out of Watergate and the subsequent probe of the CIA, people ask me this:

Do you really believe the CIA, the FBI and other intelligence agencies could have been involved in the assassination? When I begin to explain that it is very likely that both the CIA and the FBI were involved in at least the cover up of the conspiracy that murdered President Kennedy, I am usually confronted with looks of dismay. People simply don't want to know the truth about their government, I've learned. They know what I'm saying is probably true, but they would just as soon not know about it. (By the same token, however, people still want to hear about a conspiracy in JFK's death. I attribute this to the American fascination with mystery. People view the JFK case much like they do a segment of "Kojak" or "Charlie's Angels." Sadly, the JFK assassination is not fiction.)

It is equally true that people believe

that while the CIA and the FBI may have done many wrong things in connection with the Kennedy assassination, they want to believe that things are better now, that the CIA and the FBI have been cleaned up.

The sad truth is that the CIA and the FBI are no better today than they were in 1963. Maybe they are worse.

Early in April of this year, the *Washington Post* reported that a former CIA explosive expert, Edward P. Wilson, and three Miami-based anti-Castro Cubans were being sought in connection with the bomb-murder of Chilean Ambassador Orlando Letelier.

Letelier was killed in 1976, our bicentennial year.

Wilson's name popped up in the Letelier hit after it was learned that Libyan sources contacted him about acquiring a remote-control detonation device similar to the one used in Letelier's murder. The source in Libya wanted a Libyan living in Egypt assassinated.

Later in April *Newsday*, the Long Island, N.Y., tabloid newspaper reported that the CIA was recruiting mercenaries to fight in Zaire.

Can anyone believe that the CIA is under control when it's operatives may be setting up assassinations and the leaders of the CIA are arranging private wars?

I submit that the investigation of the CIA and the FBI by the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence was a white wash that barely touched the tip of the ice berg.

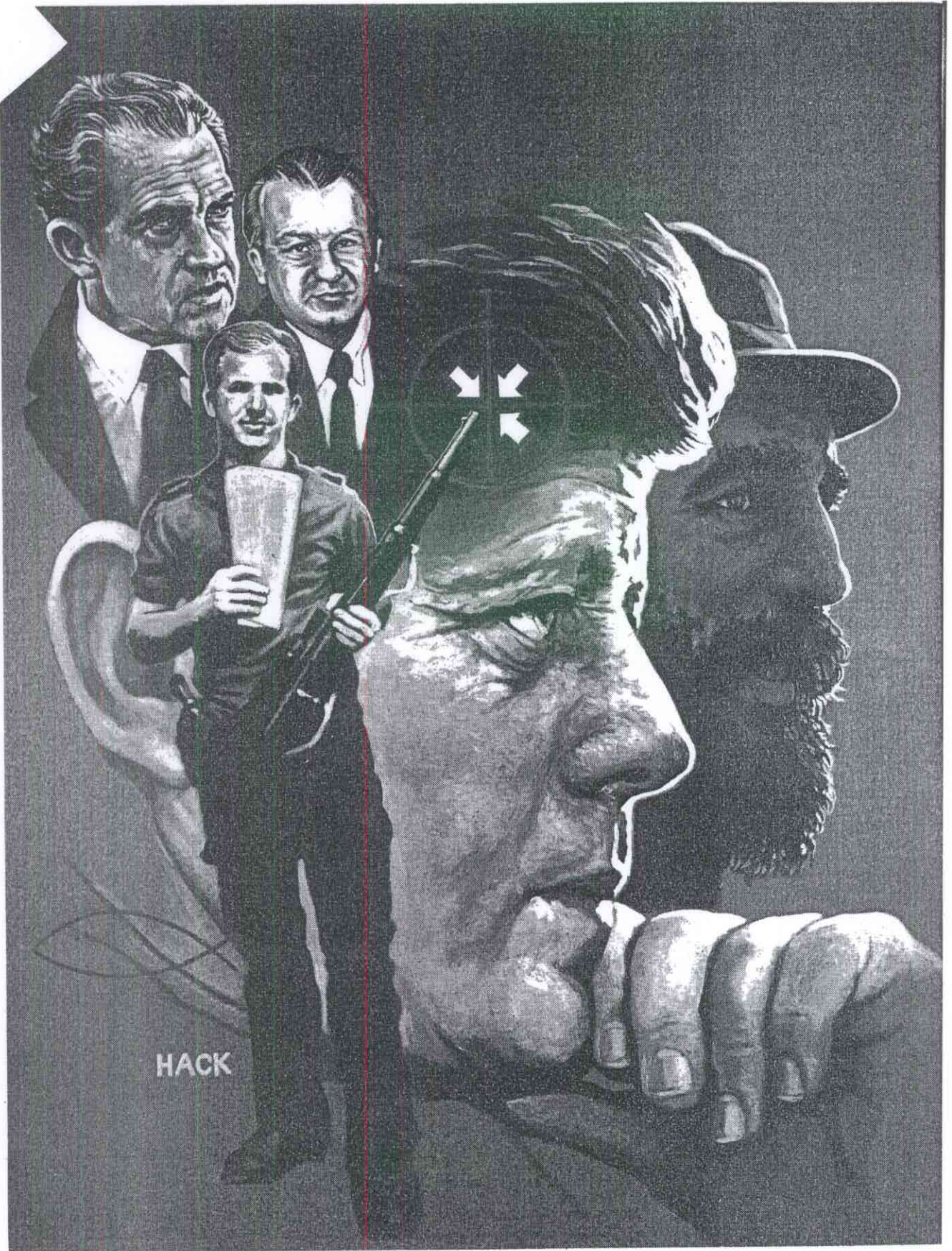
I would like to believe that President Carter did not approve the CIA plans to have mercenaries fight in Zaire, and I don't believe he gave such approval. Yet the CIA is out building its own private army for a war Congress hasn't approved.

I would like to believe that former President Ford didn't approve plans to have the Chilean Ambassador murdered, and I don't believe he did, but he was murdered nonetheless.

The inescapable fact is that intelligence agencies of this country are uncontrollable monsters that have run amuck. They make up their own rules, do as they please and are accountable to no one.

Is the price we must pay for our freedom the total loss of it?





HACK

OPERATIVE A's STORY

Castro Paid For Kennedy's Death And The CIA Could Have Stopped It

By TOM LUTZ

PRESIDENT John F. Kennedy was murdered by teams of assassins led by a double agent working for Castro's Cuba, but the assassination could have been prevented had the Central Intelligence Agency acted on warnings from Lee Harvey Oswald.

That and a multitude of other shocking revelations came in an interview with a man who worked for the CIA and knew Oswald well. This source did not testify before the Warren Commission nor has he ever told a reporter what he knows. He consented to the interview only if I would not reveal his name. Much of his story matches known or suspected facts about the assassination, and some of it is entirely new but more plausible than the official Warren Commission Report. All of it is documentable. His code name for this article is operative "A."

Operative "A" insists that to understand why John Kennedy was killed, one must disregard "official" history beginning before the Bay of Pigs. Then, once you understand the full circumstances leading to JFK's murder, you will also see how the same forces were behind the deaths of Robert Kennedy, Dr. Martin Luther King and the Watergate Affair.

Operative "A" met the real Lee Harvey Oswald when he was a CIA-connected guerrilla officer training Cuban exile troops in the Everglades of Florida. Supposedly, according to the Warren Commission, Oswald was in Russia at that time. He was not. An Oswald double, working for the CIA and called "Gibraltar," was in Russia.

Those Cuban exiles, called Alpha 66, were responsible for considerable secret combat action throughout

South America and Africa. They also carried out many covert operations in the United States.

Prior to President Kennedy's election victory over Richard Nixon, Fidel Castro overthrew the Cuban government with considerable assistance from the CIA. Were it not for people like Captain William Morgan and Frank Sturgis, who became one of the Watergate burglars, Castro's revolution would have failed. Morgan and Sturgis and other Americans molded together Castro's fighting force.

However, after the Cuban revolution, Castro declared his government communistic. It was at that point that the CIA switched to backing Cuban exiles in their fight against Castro.

Alpha 66 originally was to be named First Brigade American Volunteers, then it had no name and was therefore called "No Name," then it became known as the 30th November Group and finally Alpha 66, operative "A" said.

Following the declaration by Castro that Cuba was to be communistic, the Eisenhower White House, in the form of Special Group 54/12, which was headed by Vice President Richard M. Nixon, decided that assistance should be given to the Cuban exiles.

That assistance led toward what the White House hoped would be a successful invasion of Cuba and the overthrow of the Castro government. Through the CIA alone, more than \$50 million a year was being spent on JM WAVE, an operation set up outside the University of Miami to fund and coordinate the Cuban exiles training in Florida and outside New Orleans.

After the election, President Kennedy continued to support JM WAVE, and thus the CIA-backed Alpha 66. Operative "A" said that he was a lieutenant who trained volunteers in

the Everglades and also operated out of a CIA "safe house" south of downtown Miami.

The CIA support of Alpha 66 and the other Cuban exile forces included payments of \$1,000 a month to a private in the exile army, \$1,100 to a Cuban sergeant, \$1,200 to a Cuban lieutenant and \$1,500 or much more to a Cuban major, depending upon the major's potential role in the planned invasion.

At the same time that the Cuban exiles were in training, Cuban exiled leaders established various organizations to which those Cuban soldiers belonged and paid tribute.

Operative "A" said that the Cuban soldiers were forced to pay up to 80 per cent of their monthly payments from the CIA to the various Cuban organizations.

Some of the organizations to which the Cubans were forced to pay their tribute were the Cuban Revolutionary Council (a confederation of many other anti-Castro groups), Cuban Exile Orphanages, relief funds, etc. According to operative "A," the Cuban exile leaders then skimmed those funds, banking the money in secret accounts in Mexico and around the world.

When President Kennedy learned where the CIA money was going, he cut off all further payments. This left the Cuban exile leaders high and dry, operative "A" said, and they, therefore, became more and more eager to bring about an invasion. They felt, operative "A" said, that if they could establish a beachhead on Cuba that Kennedy would recognize a government in exile and then reestablish support payments, which they could then continue to skim.

The result was the so-called "Bay of Pigs Invasion."

This invasion was carried out with-



Capt. Manuel Artime, a close friend of E. Howard Hunt, was captured in Cuba during an unsuccessful invasion. Artime later raised funds for the Watergate burglars.

out sanction of the CIA or anyone else in the U.S. government. It was led by the Cuban Revolutionary Council's 2506 division, probably the worse rag-tag bunch among the Cuban exile forces, according to operative "A."

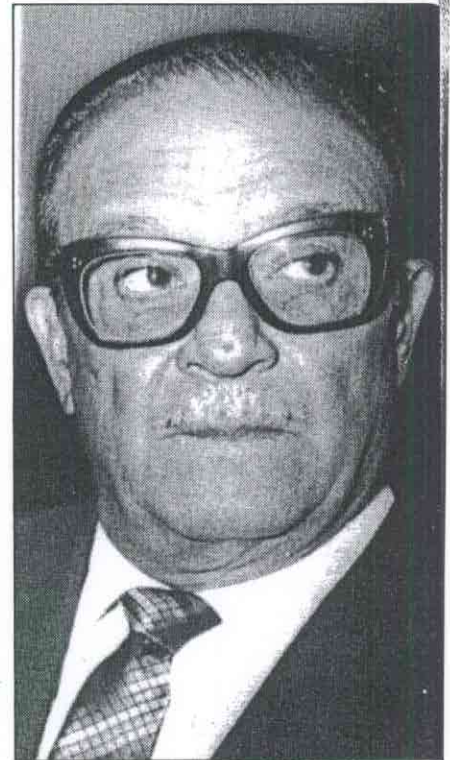
However, three days prior to the so-called Bay of Pigs invasion, Castro instituted "Operation Pedro." Operation Pedro involved Cuban agents arresting the complete CIA spy network operating in Cuba. This meant that no one would be able to assist the 2506 division when it landed in Cuba.

"Operation Pedro" had far greater implications for the United States government and particularly the CIA. Castro agents were able to round up every CIA operative on the island. That meant that Castro agents had penetrated the CIA at a very high level. And because of that "leak," Castro knew every move the CIA made, inside and outside the United States. Moreover, it was because of that CIA "leak" that plans to kill President Kennedy were allowed to go forth, according to operative "A." Operative "A" contends that many, many people in the Cuban exile combat groups were aware of the CIA "leak," despite the fact that it was supposedly classified. Operative "A" would like others to confirm this by contacting this magazine.

When the 2506 division did invade, it did not depart from the United States. The U.S., therefore, could not stop the invasion. By the same token, the U.S. could not officially assist the invasion either. If Castro could have proved that the U.S. directly aided the 2506 division, it might have meant a world war with Russia coming to Castro's assistance.

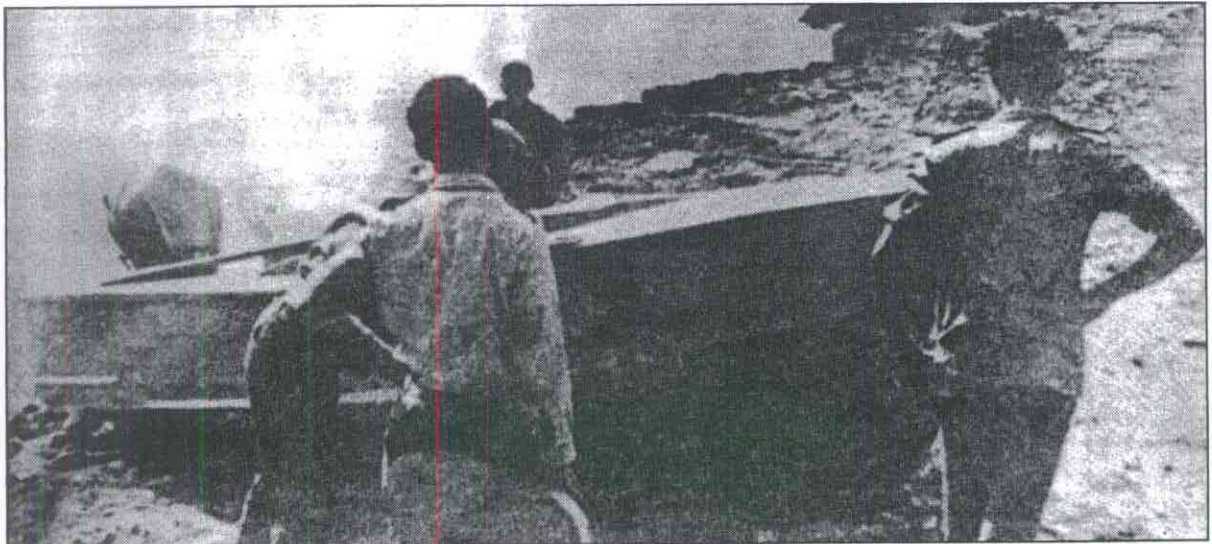
The tension was electrifyingly high for the drama that unfolded. Operative "A" was directed to attend meetings with uniformed men from the various branches of the United States armed forces. The officers explained what President Kennedy's position on the invasion was and why. They then asked for suggestions from Operative "A" and the other American leaders of the Cuban exiles who were not a part of the 2506 division.

Operative "A" explained that



Anti-Castro leader Dr. Jose Cardona, whose son led the 2506 division in the Bay of Pigs invasion.

Castro was in a unique position. While he might have wanted to crush the invading forces -- he had more than 5,000 men and 80 tanks awaiting the rag-tag 2506 division, which was composed of roughly 1,100 men -- he could not. Many of the invading men



Anti-Castro landing craft used in the Bay of Pigs invasion. Castro published this picture as proof that the CIA backed the Bay of Pigs invasion.



Antonio de Varona, another 2506 division political leader.

had relatives living in Cuba and Castro was afraid that if he had to kill all the anti-Castro Cuban invaders, it might backfire on him with an internal revolution.

But Castro actually was unconcerned about this. When the invaders

landed, a high ranking officer of the 2506 division radioed Castro the positions of the invaders. That high ranking officer was a Castro agent, and the entire Bay of Pigs invasion might very well have been staged by Castro himself.

As a consequence, operative "A" and the Americans were faced with this situation:

- Castro had the 2506 division surrounded and could capture every man without firing a shot. Castro could then declare to the world that he had defeated a CIA-led invasion force. He had, he could say, beaten the United States.

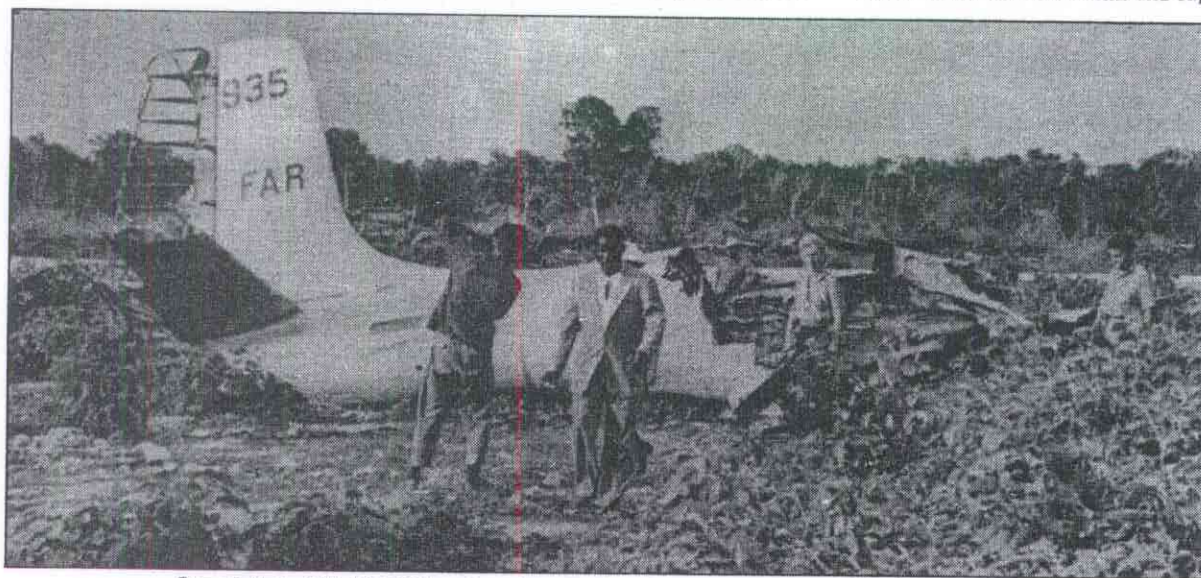
- The 2506 division was a mess. Even if many of the men would have gladly given their lives just to fight Castro, they were so poorly organized (probably because the high-ranking officer who was a Castro agent made them that way) that when they landed, they did not even have their equipment. They had to wait until that was put ashore. Moreover, they had loaded at least one tank aboard the invasion ship, but they had no means of getting it ashore.

It was in this setting that operative "A" suggested to the American armed forces officers that additional Cuban exiles could be airlifted and dropped by parachute to force Castro to fight. The American officers agreed with the idea but said that U.S. air force planes could not be used. It was then that operative "A" said that his Cuban exiles had their own planes - 16 B26s. This revelation shocked the American officers, but they quickly agreed to the plan and 176 men from operative "A's" forces were dropped between

Castro and the so-called invading 2506 division. It was the 176 men who parachuted onto Cuban soil who brought about the fighting. Nevertheless, the Castro forces had little difficulty capturing more than 1,100 men, so Castro got exactly what he wanted - if not what he planned: The ability to embarrass the United States and President Kennedy in the eyes of the world.

Because of that embarrassment, President Kennedy was furious. He ordered a total shut down of all the activities of the Cuban exiles. Contrary to his orders, however, the CIA continued to use the Cuban exiles all over the world. All attempts to stop the CIA-backed exiles failed, including the U.S. Marines and Special Forces that were sent into the Everglades to capture operative "A's" men. Instead of capturing and disarming the exiles, the exiles captured one team of Special Forces.

Since the CIA could no longer fund the Cuban exiles with President Kennedy's approval, it put the Cubans into the illegal drug smuggling business or paid them with counterfeit money, operative "A" said. The Cubans hated the idea of being involved in illegal drug smuggling operations, but they did so anyway to support their guerrilla forces. If any of the Cubans were caught with the illegal drugs or the counterfeit money, the CIA denied any knowledge of illegal activities, and the Cubans and those Americans involved went to jail. Operative "A" said he once buried more than \$300,000 that was given to him by the CIA because he knew it was counterfeit. The Cuban exiles also stole arms and sup-



One of Alpha 66's 16 B-26 bombers that was shot down over Cuba in the Bay of Pigs invasion.

plies when the CIA would provide them with plans of bases from which they took the arms and supplies. The FBI knew nothing about the illegal activities prompted by the CIA. The FBI, therefore, chased the Cuban exiles all over the country. Worse yet, the CIA then used the Cuban exiles for its "private wars" all over the world, trumping up reasons why the Cubans should be fighting in Africa "against Castro." The Cubans wanted only one thing: to overthrow Castro. Yet the CIA used them where ever it wanted to use them.

After the Bay of Pigs, Castro agreed to exchange his prisoners for U.S. medical supplies. According to operative "A," the man who arranged the exchange with Castro was none other than Jack Ruby, a lowly stripjoint owner who later shot and killed Lee Harvey Oswald after the assassination of President Kennedy. Operative "A" was never in direct contact with Ruby, but he believes he probably operated for Clay Shaw, the New Orleans businessman District Attorney Jim Garrison tried for conspiracy to assassinate the President. Shaw was a "freelancer" in the intelligence community who would work for the highest bidder -- be that the CIA, the KGB or Castro. Ruby knew Castro from the days he ran guns to him and ran drugs out of Cuba. Ruby's connections will be detailed in other articles in this magazine.

ALPHA 66

To understand what happened in Dealey Plaza November 22, 1963, it is necessary to understand the world of Alpha 66 -- the world into which Lee Harvey Oswald was sent.

Operative "A" first saw Lee Harvey Oswald at the CIA "safe house" in Miami. This was shortly before General Edwin A. Walker took over the

command of the safe house and operative "A" was appointed his executive officer. "That was a crazy time," operative "A" recalled. Walker was of the "old school" and he could not comprehend the concept of building a guerrilla army. "Gen. Walker showed up wearing his general's stars," operative "A" said. "He announced that he was in command by authority of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency. There's no question about it: He was a little bananas. I think if he would have walked in in his T-shirt, he still would have been wearing those stars."

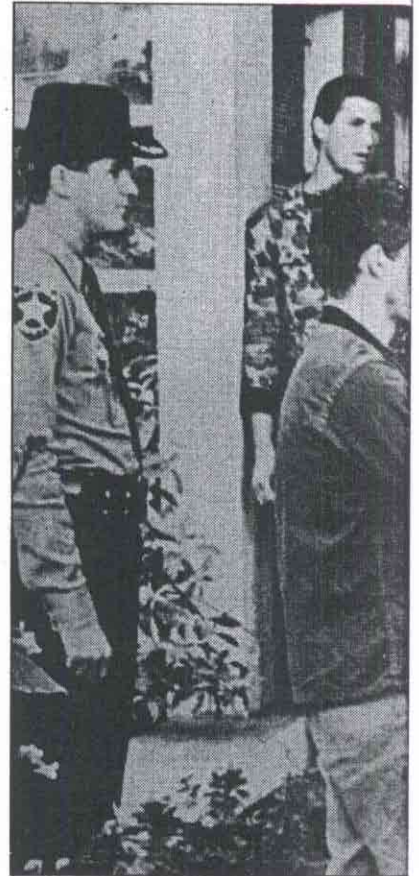
Gen. Walker, who lasted only a short time at the Miami safe house, did institute many reforms in Alpha 66. He discontinued the practice of simply letting sick or injured guerrilla trainees die in the Everglades. He wanted to change the practice of shooting injured personnel who were unable to make their own escapes during a covert operation. On that count, he failed. Walker got the Alpha 66 forces better supplies, water, food and uniforms. He was even able to secure medical supplies to treat "jungle rot," which was very bothersome to the exiles. He also arranged to have many of the Cubans trained at regular army training centers, such as Ft. Benning.

Immediately upon Walker's arrival, operative "A" and Oswald, who had just finished his third week of training in the Everglades, were ordered back to the safe house. Operative "A" had taken Oswald into the Everglades for guerrilla training. Back at the safe house Oswald went to classes and operative "A" did Walker's bidding. Among those chores were reviewing all the CIA-connected people in Alpha 66. Oswald's file was among those.

According to operative "A," the Oswald file clearly indicated that a "second Oswald" was in Russia. He was code named "Gibraltor." It was

unclear what his assignment was. However, the file showed that Oswald was recruited into CIA work (Note: neither he nor operative "A" were CIA agents; they were operatives) when Oswald was with the Marines at Atsugi in Japan. He worked with a security clearance on the U-2 recon flights over Russia.

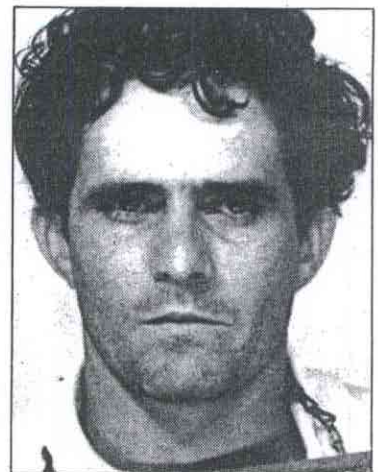
The CIA "washed" Oswald out of the Marines just as they had operative



PAGE 8



KENNEDY



NEWSREAL SERIES

"A" -- with less than honorable discharges. While the Warren Commission contends that Oswald almost immediately went to Russia, the Oswald who was arrested in Dallas and the Oswald operative "A" knew in Miami and the Everglades did not. (While the file said that the real Oswald was in Miami, operative "A" is willing to admit that he may have been handling the Oswald double.)

Operative "A" recalls having taken Oswald into the Everglades before Gen. Walker took over the Miami safe house. Like everyone else, Oswald was issued fatigues, boots, a first aid kit, a knife and a canteen with water purification pills.

During the journey into the Everglades at night (they traveled at night for cover and because it made the experience that much more scary), Os-

wald was "wired, up tight, nervous." However, he wasn't in much different shape than the rest of the recruits.

When they arrived, according to operative "A," Oswald was allowed to rest briefly with the rest of the men. Then, as was the ritual with all new recruits, Oswald was given "black bag" routine. The "black bag" routine involved having the new recruits stand in front of black bags. Inside the bags were nonpoisonous snakes, generally Anacondas. The instructor would then ask each recruit if he was afraid of snakes. When each recruit would answer "no," the instructor would pull the snake out of the bag and let the snake bite the recruit. How the recruit reacted would be a good indication of what he knew about snakes. Oswald's reaction was typical. He tried to administer first aid to himself. (Obviously, Oswald had to be taught about snakes. Operative "A" taught him, although he said that Oswald was always afraid of any snake.) Then the recruits were forced to eat the snakes -- raw.

After Oswald was in training only three weeks, both operative "A" and Oswald were ordered back to the safe house in Miami. However, Oswald had presented himself well during the training. Normally only about one-third of the recruits made it through the first three weeks. The others were washed out.

Oswald and operative "A" walked out of the Everglades to a predetermined point, at which they were picked up and given a ride the rest of the way in a truck. The men laid on the floor of the bed of the truck with the flaps on the back of the truck drawn closed.

Back at the safe house, operative "A" became Gen. Walker's executive officer. "The old man even promoted me," operative "A" said. "He made me a captain, and that was funny be-



Alpha 66

Above is a group of Americans and anti-Castro Cubans who were arrested in the Florida Everglades. At the left and moving right are: Gary Patrick Hemming, Lawrence John Howard, Emilio ("Sun Tan") Santana, Loran Eugene Hall, and William Syemour. All were involved in the guerrilla forces of Alpha 66.



cause he didn't know it but the CIA didn't have such a rank for those connected with the Cuban exiles." (One other man was promoted to captain, Capt. Pina. Pina lost his left eye when a P.T. boat he commanded was strafed by Communist Cuban aircraft, and he now wears a patch over that eye and works intelligence.) Oswald was told to report for classes. From time to time from then until they left Miami, Oswald and operative "A" met and socialized.

From a man code named "Charlie Novak," Oswald learned Russian phrases. Oswald -- at least this one -- didn't speak Russian. "Charlie Novak" was an ex-Russian air force pilot who had defected to the U.S.

Another man Oswald saw a lot of at the safe house was his roommate, a former amateur wrestler from Bowling Green, Ky., who washed out of the program at the training camp.

Life at the safe house, according to operative "A," was far better than what Oswald experienced in the Everglades. Out there, recruits were awakened each morning and put before a "firing squad" that fired blank bullets -- which was training for the recruits in how to die well.

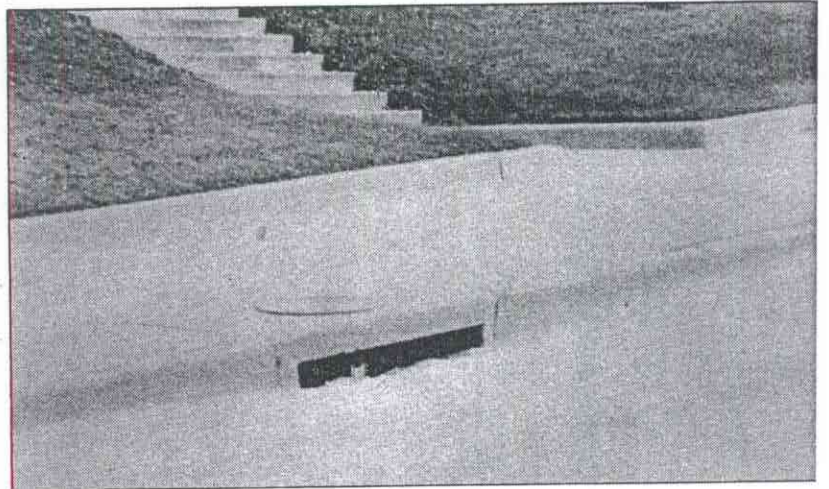
At the safe house, the food was excellent, operative "A" said, and it was available around the clock. The house was owned by an American woman who worked in the kitchen. "I am convinced that she didn't know it was a CIA operation," operative "A" said. "For all I know, she thought she was running an orphanage. These were 'her boys,' and she treated them like that. One day, she came to me and said that her money was late. She said that she hated to complain but that the food was expensive. I got her the money. I'm sure this woman is still alive. She liked Oswald a lot and called him her 'pet.'"

Operative "A" and Oswald became close enough friends that the two traveled by car to visit operative "A's" mother. Oswald drove the car, although the Warren Commission determined that Lee Harvey Oswald didn't know how to drive.

"That's bull," said operative "A." "Oswald drove all over the place. He was a crazy driver, too. In the CIA, we were always renting cars and Oswald was always bringing them back all banged up."

I told operative "A" that a police chief in Ohio swears that he gave Oswald a speeding ticket. That jogged operative "A's" memory: "I think I remember that. We got pinched someplace in the Mid-west."

Operative "A" explained that in Oswald's file -- he called it a 201 -- there were two sets of identification. One



Reenactment of the assassination as described by operative "A." At the top above is the view from the drainage port or sewer where "Tony" fired. The photo below shows how a man could fit into that sewer. At the left is how the Cuban may have escaped from his position behind the fence. That sewer port links with the one on the street where the President's car passed. The assassins could have simply walked out of the sewer, which surfaces miles away from Dealey Plaza.

was issued to "Leon H. Oswald," and that one included both a driver's license and a pilot's license. To operative "A's" knowledge, Oswald could not fly -- although operative "A" knows that his pilot's license and identification were used any number of other times by those connected with the CIA Miami safe house. The second set of identification in Oswald's file was for "Lee Harvey Oswald," and that identification included a driver's license also. Many other people used that ID, too.

THE PLOT

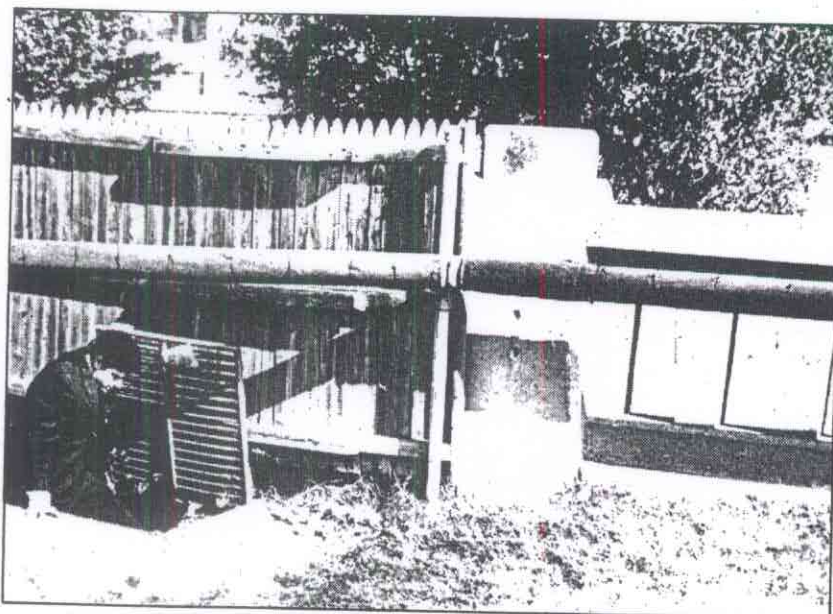
Following the disaster of the Bay of Pigs, the Cuban exiles became more

and more aware that they were being used by the CIA. Operative "A" said that the Cubans actually hated the CIA, and had they known that he was working for the CIA, they might have killed him.

"The Cubans had good cause to be angry," operative "A" said. "The CIA used the Cubans for whatever they wanted." Among those "uses" were:

- The assassinations of Rafael Truillo of the Dominican Republic and Patrice Lumumbo of the Congo, and the attempted assassination of Papa Doc Francois Duvalier of Haiti.

- The "phony" war in Dominican Republic, in which Cuban exiles dressed up like Castro guerrillas and



invaded that island country. The Cuban exiles were told that if Trujillo were convinced that Castro had invaded his country, he might call for U.S. assistance and then allow the anti-Castro Cuban exiles to use the Dominican Republic as a staging area from which they could invade Cuba. Once the Cuban exiles, disguised as Castroites, were on the Dominican Republic, the CIA double-crossed them by sending in six CIA P-51 Mustangs to strafe, wound and kill the Cuban exiles and U.S. Airborne Forces on the island. In other words, the CIA had a private war with itself -- and the victims were both Cuban and American. Operative "A" wonders if ex-CIA man Lee Echols would like to comment

on these charges, including Trujillo's assassination.

• The same type of "phony" invasion was also tried in Haiti. Among other things, Cuban exile B-26s, disguised to look like Castro planes, strafed and bombed that island country. They also dressed up dead Cuban exiles in Castro guerrilla uniforms and threw them out of airplanes onto the island of Haiti, making it convenient for the Haitian government to find the evidence, and thus again making it appear that Castro forces were on the island. Operative "A" is very familiar with the operation the CIA was running in Haiti. He was in an airplane that was shot down over Haiti. He was scheduled to be ex-

ecuted when CIA-man Robert St. Clair arranged for the Haitian government to execute a British M-16 agent in operative "A's" place. The British agent was in Haiti on a vacation. Naturally, the British government registered a strong protest.

After the Dominican Republic disaster, the Cuban exile guerrilla forces began to split up and be highly distrustful of anything that smelled of the CIA.

It was in the Spring of 1962 when operative "A" was first approached about the plot that was already in motion to assassinate John F. Kennedy.

Oswald was present at the Miami safe house with operative "A" when two other men made appearances.

One was known to operative "A" as "Tony." According to the informant operative "A" had at that time, "Tony" was one individual to avoid. He had fought originally for Castro and acted as a double agent for the CIA. The Cubans nicknamed him "The Butcher" because of his blood thirsty tactics. At the time he showed up at the Miami safe house, he had a red beard and red hair. Operative "A" believes "Tony" was wearing a disguise. "Tony," operative "A" later learned, was acting as a Castro agent, and he organized and led the assassination squad that murdered President Kennedy. Operative "A" did not learn the true identity of "Tony" until after the full developments of Watergate. "Tony" is still alive. In fact, he is now a full CIA agent.

Another man who appeared at the Miami safe house was "Tom K--," whose real name was known to operative "A" at the time. "Tom K--" is still alive. Today he runs his own private "army-for-hire," and he has pulled off several daring raids into Mexico. "Tom K--" also became one of the assassins.

In fact, it was "Tom K--" who originally approached operative "A" to become part of the assassination squad. He invited operative "A" to join him for coffee. Once they were in the restaurant, "Tom K--" told operative "A," "We are really going places now. I'm on my way to New York. We are going to kill the president."

Naturally, operative "A" could not believe what he heard. He declined to join the others who shortly thereafter left for New York in a Nash Rambler.

As soon as he could, operative "A" reported back to his CIA superior, who instructed operative "A" to go to New York and penetrate the assassination group. It was the hope of that CIA superior that in penetrating the group, the CIA might learn where their CIA "leak" was that allowed

Castro to know every move the CIA had been making since before the Bay of Pigs invasion. Operative "A" stressed that it was because the CIA wanted to plug up its "leak" that it allowed the plan to move forward.

Operative "A" went to New York. After much difficulty, he located the apartment in which the group was meeting and plotting the assassination.

That apartment was on the second floor and had a ledge running around the outside. Operative "A" got some window washer equipment and got out on that ledge. There he overheard the men discussing the fact that the "second Oswald" was coming back to New York from Russia and that they were going to switch Oswalds -- in other words, replace Lee Harvey Oswald with his double.

Learning that Oswald might be involved in the plot, operative "A" traced him down and eventually found him at the bus station in New York.

"When I saw him, I asked him, 'Lee, what the hell is going on?'" operative "A" said. Oswald was visibly shaken and told operative "A" that, yes, the group was planning to assassinate the president. Oswald said, however, that he penetrated the group and would report back all developments. Operative "A" then called his CIA superior and he was ordered not to attempt a penetration himself. His CIA superior said that Oswald could be trusted and that operative "A" should maintain contact with Oswald to keep abreast of the assassination plot and attempt to learn about the CIA "leak" that went to Castro.

At that point, it was June of 1962. Seventeen months later, the President of the United States was dead.

(Operative "A" does not know from first-hand knowledge, but he assumes that Marina Oswald had to be told something in order to have the "switch" come off without complications. It is reasonable to assume that the location of the switch was Atlanta where the "Gibraltar" Oswald and his wife changed planes and spent some time. When the "Oswald couple" boarded a plane for the flight to Dallas, they had less luggage than when they got off the plane in Atlanta.)

From that point on, operative "A" had only debriefing contacts with Oswald. These were arranged when Oswald went to New Orleans and Mexico City. Operative "A" would schedule a trip for Oswald by bus or car. Someone else with either the "Leon H. Oswald" ID or the "Lee Harvey Oswald" ID that the CIA possessed in Oswald's file would take Oswald's place in the car or bus, Oswald would be debriefed and then flown ahead, at

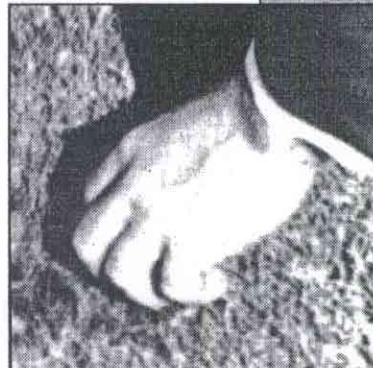
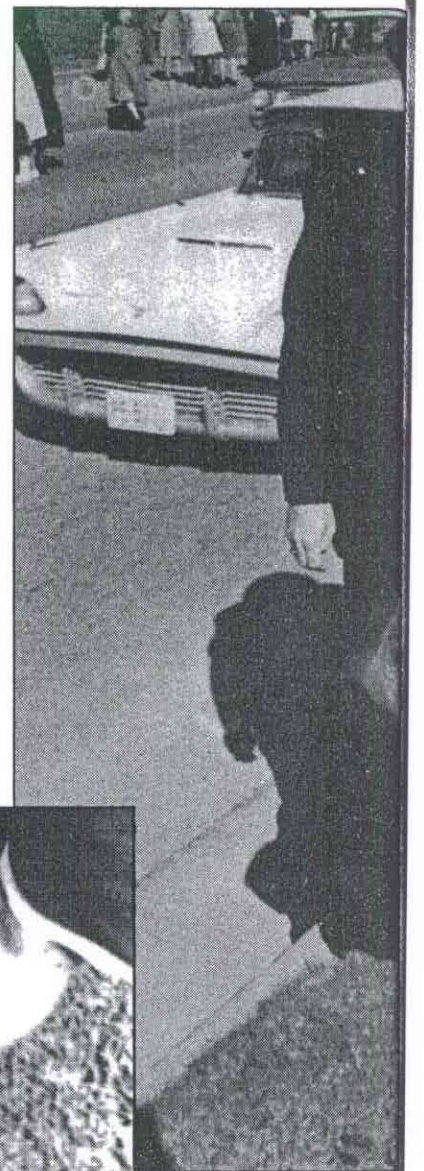
which point the identities would be switched back.

Because the assassination plot was based on a "need to know" intelligence operation, Oswald was never told the exact location of the assassination until only a short time before the assassination.

While the plans for the assassination developed, operative "A" learned that two other people had penetrated the assassination group for the CIA. One was probably J.D. Tippit, operative "A" believes. He was the policeman who was murdered after the assassination. Oswald was blamed for his death, although operative "A" does not think Oswald killed him.

The other penetration was made by a woman, whom operative "A" believes was either "Mary" or "Gloria Hope," a woman who taught at a university in Mexico City and was believed to be a girlfriend of Jack Ruby. "The FBI knows about her," operative "A" said. "As incredible as this sounds, she was on loan to the CIA from the FBI. That was the only time I ever heard about the FBI loaning the CIA someone. It was very unusual."

Operative "A" explained that it was a standard intelligence practice to



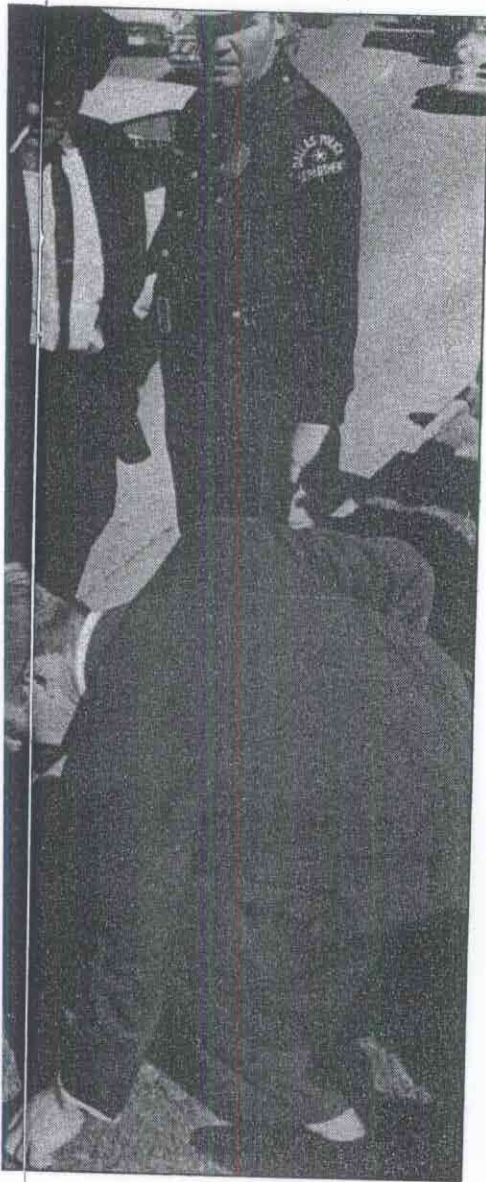
This photo was taken just moments after the assassination. The uniformed policeman is J.W. Foster. The man smoking the cigarette is E.R. ("Buddy") Walthers, a Dallas sheriff's deputy. The man bending over and apparently picking something up identified himself as from the Secret Service, although the Secret Service has not been able to identify him. At first Walthers said the man was picking up .45 shell casings or bullets, but then he quickly changed his story. Walthers is now dead.

make three penetrations of an organization. Each of the other two had "back ups" who operated with their penetrated people the same way operative "A" did with Oswald. The CIA would get three reports back from the three penetrations and then match them up. Apparently, operative "A" believes, the other two penetrations were given the same misinformation because their reports differed from Oswald's, but Oswald was getting the correct information.

Oswald also had another Dallas "back up" man whom operative "A" believes now lives in California. Operative "A" never learned the identity of the man, but he feels confident that he would recognize him if he saw him.

At one of the debriefing sessions, Oswald told operative "A": "These people are organized and they've got money. They are going to kill the President of the United States."

Oswald did provide operative "A" the only clue the CIA got as to the



exact location of the assassination. It was an "overlay," which was a map. Oswald used lip balm extensively as a spy tool. He would cake the lip balm onto his lips and then wipe it off with a handkerchief. When the handkerchief was soaked with grease, he could then lay it on a document and the grease on the cloth would pick up the ink from the document. It was sort of a crude copying idea that CIA people used in the field, and it is commonly referred to as an "overlay."

The overlay Oswald presented to operative "A" was of a complicated street map. While they didn't know it at the time, it was of Dealey Plaza.

On that map were three letters - A, B, and C. Position A became the

grassy knoll; B was the drainage port or sewer; and C was a building, which became the County Records Building. Oswald's position, in what became the Book Depository, was also indicated. The map also contained other important information, including weather temperature ranges and wind speed ranges. On the street, the map was marked off in meters. ("I remember that because I had a helluva time figuring out the meters," operative "A" said.)

With the diagram, the CIA was able to establish that the assassination was going to take place someplace in the southwest. That was the only area of the country that would have such temperatures and wind for that period of the year. The CIA then reviewed street maps for hundreds of towns until they settled on Austin and Dallas, both of which had locations that matched the map. At that point, operative "A" said, "we were pretty certain it was going to be Dallas."

Oswald told operative "A" that the man firing from point A would be a Cuban who had been convinced by the others that this would help the anti-Castro cause. The man firing from B, in the sewer, would be "Tony." And the man firing from point C was to be "Tom K--."

Oswald said that his role was to detonate an explosive in the building he was to occupy. This was to be a diversionary maneuver that would bring the building down on the people below. The firing was to come principally from points B and A with C as a back up. Point C, Oswald told operative "A," was going to have an automatic weapon that would allow a burst of up to 30 rounds in seconds if the other two failed to kill the President.

Oswald also reported that the assassins had converted an abandoned air field in Mexico into a practice range for the assassination. They even plowed a road into the field at the precise measurements of Dealey Plaza. Oswald reported that point C on the map was a tower of the abandoned air strip, and that the assassins were very concerned about that since the tower wasn't high enough.

Whether or not those plans changed, operative "A" does not know. It doesn't surprise operative "A" that Oswald didn't set off the explosive and that none was found in the Book Depository. "Oswald wasn't there to cooperate with them," operative "A" said.

Operative "A" is unable to explain why the assassination wasn't stopped. "There must have been 20 intelligence agencies that were in on it," he said. (He identified one of the "tramps"

picked up behind Dealey Plaza in the railyard as a man he had met who was with Naval Intelligence. That "tramp" was released and there is no record of his arrest other than photos taken by newsmen.)

From the debriefing sessions operative "A" had with Oswald, he learned that the assassins were highly sophisticated. Each of A and C had backup gunmen to help them escape and each team had different escape routes. The assassins knew the train schedules and had metered the kill zone down to within inches. Oswald also reported that they had the potential to throw up a blockade on the parade route. (It's known from photographs that one motorcycle policeman who was in front of the President's car was in the way of the car. That might be one explanation as to why the President's car did not exceed 11 miles per hour until after all shots were fired.)

Operative "A" believes that "Tom K--" made his getaway in the Nash Rambler. Sheriff Deputy Roger Craig told the Warren Commission he saw a man about the build of Oswald get into such a car and speed away. "Tom K--" resembled Oswald in stature, operative "A" said. "In fact, we used to kid him and Oswald that they both walked alike."

Operative "A" contends that the assassins probably knew who had penetrated them and they probably also knew that Oswald wasn't going to perform his role. That's why Oswald was probably set up as the patsy.

Operative "A" said that the morning of the assassination he received a desperate phone call from Oswald in which Oswald said that he was right all along and that they were going to kill the president that day. By this time, there was very little that operative "A" could do. He told Oswald to stay by the phone and that he would call him back. "I made a few calls," operative "A" said, "but no one would listen to me. Finally, I called Oswald back and someone else was on the line. That guy told me that Oswald had instructed him to take my message. I hung up."

After the assassination, operative "A" believes, Oswald tried to get arrested. "He knew he was a dead man. The best he could hope for is getting into jail and getting protection. He needed to buy time."

Operative "A" said that, like everyone else who worked for the CIA in the capacity that he and Oswald did, Oswald was given a very high FBI cover code number. Operative "A" theorizes that the reason no tape recordings or notes were kept of the interrogation of Oswald was that Oswald gave them his FBI number,

which would have checked out, and the Dallas police, the FBI and the Secret Service were at a total loss as to what to do about Oswald. This would fit with a conversation Oswald had with his brother Robert, Saturday after his Friday night arrest. Robert Oswald described his brother this way: "He wasn't somewhere out in left field. He was aware of what was happening. He was not at all nervous. We talked about some family things -- shoes for the baby -- and then I cut in and said, 'Lee, they've got your gun. They've got your pistol. What the Sam Hill is it all about? And he just said, 'Don't believe all that so-called evidence.'"

Operative "A" readily admits that he doesn't know all there is to know about Ruby. He is certain that Oswald

did know Ruby because he mentioned him during one of the debriefings.

Operative "A" does believe that many, many people must have known almost immediately after the assassination who was responsible. "Hoover had to know," he said. He noted that there were several reports of an assassination plot, including a bulletin out of Miami. "This plot was known throughout the police-intelligence community," he said.

Sadly, the reason the plot was allowed to continue was that the CIA wanted to trace the important "leak" in its intelligence network that was going to Castro. Even with the president dead, the CIA still didn't know who was responsible for the leak.

"This much is certain," operative "A" said: "It (the assassination) was

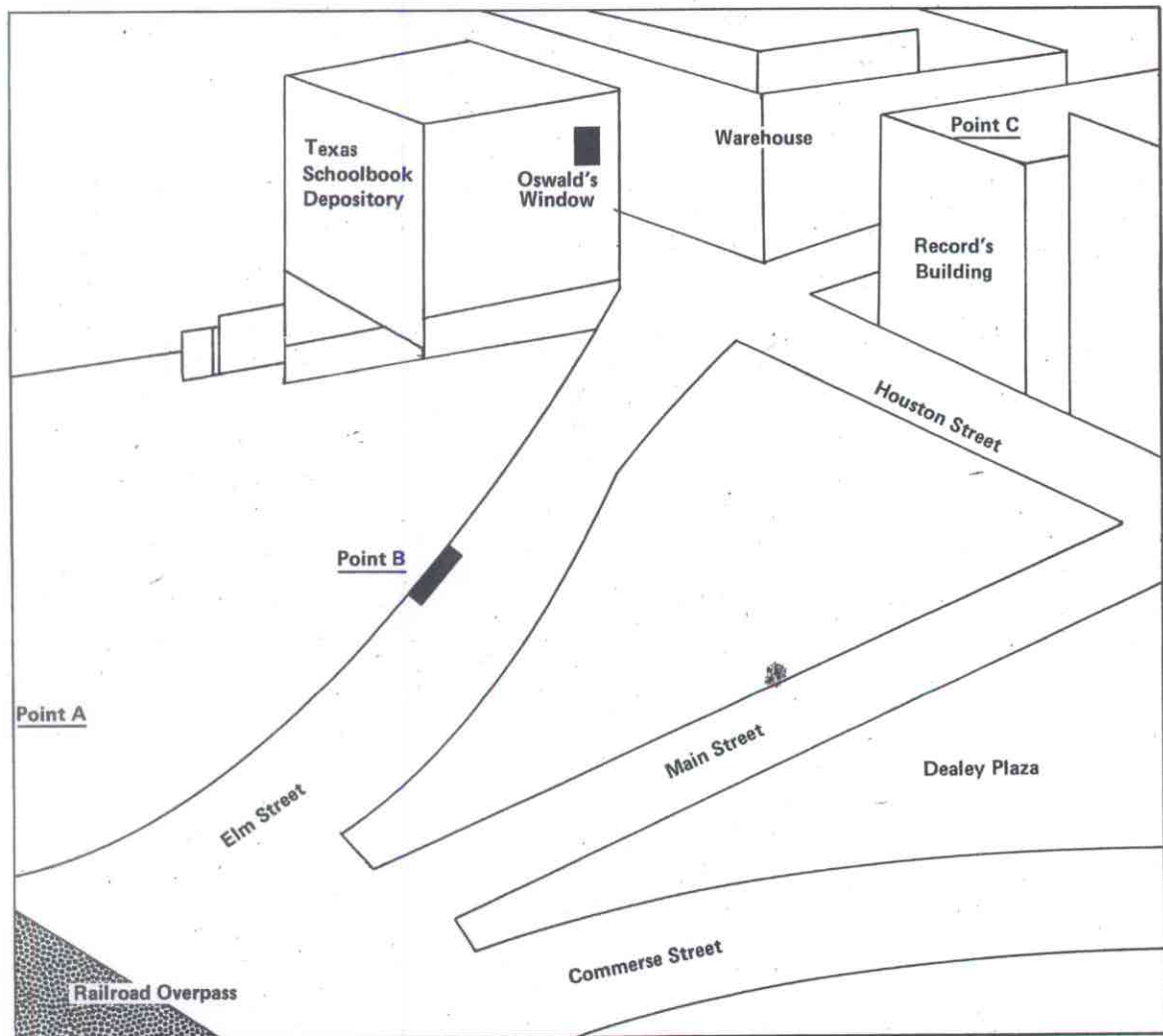
paid for by Castro and he picked CIA-tied men to perform it."

Operative "A" said that the Warren Commission had no other alternative but to cover up the real plot. It would have destroyed our intelligence network and probably started World War III, he theorized.

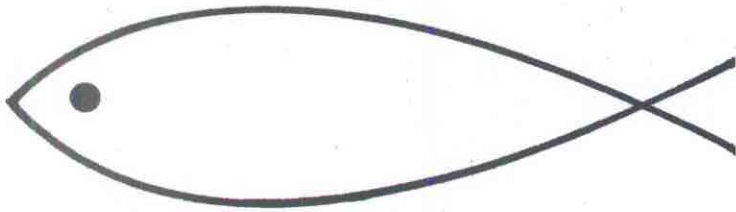
Castro couldn't take "credit" for the "hit" either, operative "A" said. That would have closed the CIA and cut off his intelligence "leak." Castro would also have "awaken the sleeping bear" (the American public) and his banana Republic would have been smashed in a second.

After it was over, one of operative "A's" superiors summed up the feeling of the CIA on the assassination:

"We only lost one man."



This is an artist's rendition of a map Oswald gave to Operative "A." At that time, neither Oswald nor operative "A" realized that the buildings would be Dealey Plaza. Point A is where one assassin shot, Point B is where "Tony" fired and Point C is where "Tom K--" would have fired an automatic weapon had not "Tony" and the Cuban, who fired from Point A, killed the President.



Ardnas Says:

The Fish Swims Shallow. The Shark Swims Deep. Go North-South Or East.

If the mystery of who murdered John F. Kennedy is ever to be solved, many people who know operative "A's" story is true will have to step forward to confirm the details.

Among those are certain to be people who are now a part of Fish Intelligence -- or know of it.

"Officially, everyone denies the existence of Fish Intelligence," says operative "A," "but that is what came out of the assassination. Fish is feeding the CIA intelligence from all over the world -- basically free of charge. There are hundreds and hundreds of thousands of Cubans all over the world working for us."

Following the assassination, the Fish Intelligence network came into being as a

means of survival for the Cuban exiles. It operates in every community in which Cubans reside. It is strongly anti-communist and hopes one day to overthrow Fidel Castro.

Operative "A" says there are those in Fish Intelligence who know what he knows about the assassination and how the Cuban exiles have been used by the CIA in covert operations around the world.

Above is the symbol of the Fish Intelligence network. Below that is a message, in code, from operative "A" to anyone in the Fish Intelligence who can help. According to operative "A," this is the first time that the existence of Fish Intelligence has ever been made public.

Operative "A" also believes that there are many Cubans and their families who can provide information about the activities of the Cuban exiles that will confirm his story. The Cuban exiles who worked for the CIA were allowed to send letters and photos to their loved ones.

This magazine will pursue all leads readers send about the assassination and the activities of the Cuban exiles. The majority of those Cubans who died in combat for the CIA received no benefits from the United States government. Their families are, we believe, entitled to normal GI benefits, just like any other man fighting for the United States. If through this magazine and whatever sources that can be brought to bear the whole story can be told, then perhaps those benefits will be given to the Cuban exile families.

If you have a loved one who fought with the Cuban exiles, if you yourself were with the Cuban exiles, or if you have information relative to this story, contact this magazine with whatever evidence you have. Write NEWS-REAL, P.O. Box 147, Morton Grove, Ill. 60053.

Operative A's Story Checks Out With Existing Facts

By TOM LUTZ

I believe much of the story of operative "A" because it supplies something the Warren Commission could not: why Lee Harvey Oswald was involved in the assassination of John F. Kennedy and the real motive for the slaying.

The Warren Commission, appointed by President Kennedy's successor, Lyndon Johnson, to investigate the murder, concluded it "could not make any definitive determination of Oswald's motives."

Operative "A's" story also fits well with information dug up by critics of the Warren Commission.

And operative "A" presented me with physical evidence that solves the mystery of Commission Exhibit (CE) 237.

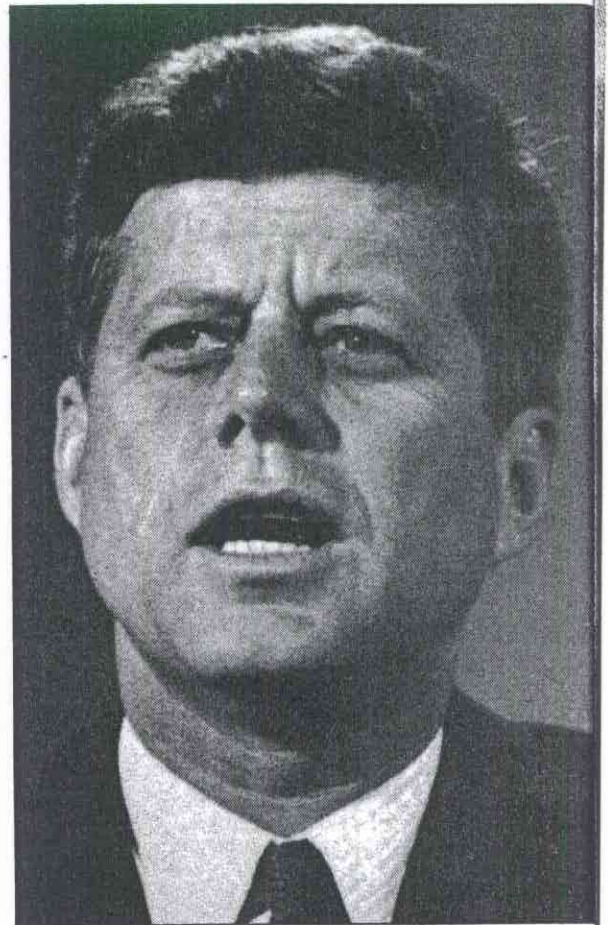
CE 237 is a photograph of a man that was taken by the CIA outside the Cuban Embassy in Mexico City. The CIA identified the man as Lee Harvey Oswald, although anyone who has seen this photograph knows immediately that it is not of Lee Harvey Oswald. The darkest of suspicions have been swirling around CE 237 and last year,

a self-alleged CIA contract employee, Hugh C. McDonald, accused the man who appears in CE 237 as being the actual assassin of President Kennedy. McDonald referred to him in his book as "Saul."

Operative "A" introduced me to Saul when we met at an airport early in April of this year. The hairline, nose and ears of this man matched the man in CE 237. After we shook hands, this "Saul" offered to carry one of my bags. Some assassin you got here, Mr. McDonald, I thought to myself.

In our discussions, I learned the real reason "Saul's" photo appears in the Warren Commission Report. It would be laughable except for McDonald's wild charge and the worry it must have given the man since the Warren Commission Report was published.

Operative "A" said that *seven months before* Lee Harvey Oswald arrived in Mexico City on Sept. 26, 1963, he received a CIA assignment to check out the wild rumor that the Cuban Embassy was in such financial distress that it was cutting up its diplomatic cables and using them for toilet paper. "I thought they were nuts, but I'd received assignments that were



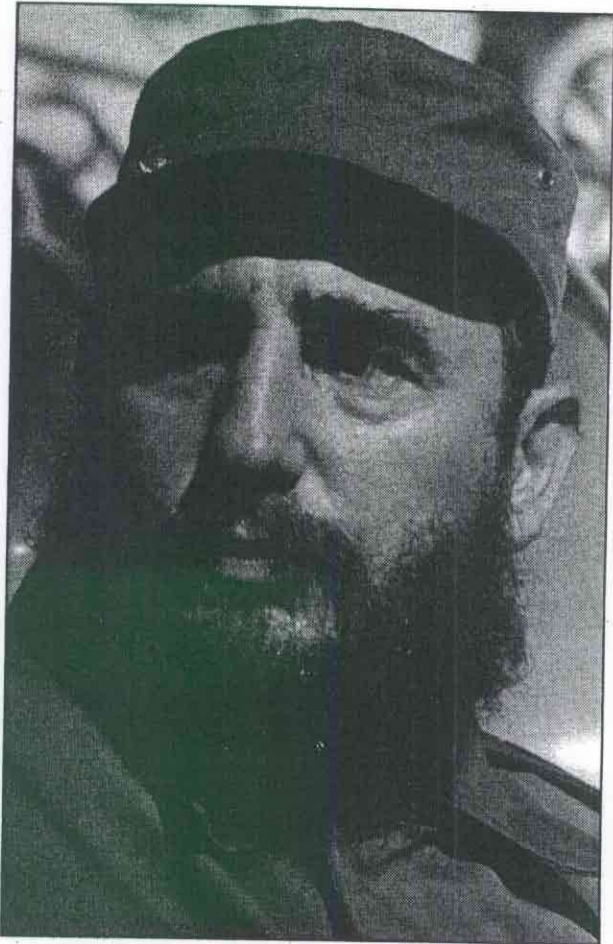
goofier than that," operative "A" said.

So, operative "A" went to the CIA 201 files and pulled the ID of a man he had never met: Lee Harvey Oswald. He then called a friend of his and asked him if he wanted to go to Mexico City all-expenses paid. He outlined the assignment, and the friend laughingly said, "Of course." That friend is the man I met, the man who eventually found his picture published in the Warren Commission Report as CE 237.

Both his friend and operative "A" flew to Mexico City. The friend made two trips to the Cuban Embassy, stopped for the "pause that refreshes," and came home.

Unbeknown to operative "A" and his friend, the CIA had the Cuban Embassy (the only such embassy in the Western hemisphere at that time) under photographic surveillance. The friend's picture was taken a total of four times, he was identified as Lee Harvey Oswald, and the photos were filed until the assassination of the President.

Because Oswald's trip to Mexico City was so suspicious -- coming as it



did just a little more than a month before the assassination - the Warren Commission was hard pressed to ignore the inconsistencies presented by the photos when they were turned over by the CIA. Originally, the CIA said they were photos of Lee Harvey Oswald; then the Agency admitted that it didn't know who was in the pictures. It remained a mystery until I met the man in CE 237 early in April of this year.

Many critics and defenders of the Warren Commission report will attempt to ignore operative "A's" story because he says he met Oswald in Miami sometime in 1960. It is not a new allegation. Reporters Jerry and James Buchanan published a series of articles shortly after the assassination quoting sources that said they saw Oswald in Miami. The Buchanan brothers were discredited by liberal critics who claimed they were members of the International Anti-Communist Brigade (which doesn't have anything to do with whether or not

their facts were correct). The Brigade was run by one Frank Fiorini, who is better known as Frank Sturgis, the Watergate burglar. His group, it was charged, was financed by gambling joint operators tossed out of Cuba by Castro with the overthrow of Batista.

Politics have played no small part in the feelings of the critics and defenders of the Warren Commission. Kennedy was a liberal and the liberal critics couldn't stomach it when the Warren Commission implied that Lee Harvey Oswald was a commie sympathizer. Conservatives - if they didn't dogmatically defend the Warren Commission -- wanted to lay the blame of the assassination directly on Castro or even a larger international communist plot. As a result, the political glasses worn by a critic of the Warren Commission have often determined what facts he or she will recognize.

Oddly, while many liberal critics have been unable to accept the notion that perhaps Oswald might have been in Miami, they embraced the idea, first developed by Richard Popkin in his book *The Second Oswald*, that perhaps there was a double for Os-

wald -- if not a triple.

More specifically, the liberal critics have zeroed in on the period in Oswald's life when he was supposedly in Russia to document the Oswald double theory. The record speaks for itself: When Oswald entered the Marines on Oct. 24, 1956, his medical examination records show that he was five feet eight inches, weighed 131 pounds and had blue eyes. A medical examination administered when he was discharged from the Marines on Sept. 3, 1959, indicates he grew three inches, gained 19 pounds and his eyes had changed from blue to grey. His passport, dated the next day -- Sept. 4, 1959 -- lists him at the same height and with the same color eyes as his discharge records show. However, when Oswald was arrested in New Orleans on Aug. 9, 1963, he had shrunk two inches, lost 14 pounds and now had brown eyes. His autopsy report, dated Nov. 24, 1963, states he had gained four pounds since his New Orleans arrest, was the same height, but now had grey-blue colored eyes.

There is more evidence that an

Oswald double went to Russia. In his so-called diary, the Oswald who went to Russia made this illiterate entry for the day of his marriage:

After an evening of eating and drinking in which started a fright and the fuse blow on an overloaded circite we take our leave and walk the 15 minutes to our home. We lived near each other, at midnight we were home.

The Oswald who it is agreed was in New Orleans wrote this to the president of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee:

Dear Mr. Lee:

I was glad to receive your advice concerning my try at starting a New Orleans F.P.C.C. chapter. I hope you won't be too disappointed at my innovations but I do think they are necessary for this area.

The Oswald in Russia was described by an American journalist who interviewed him as "resembling a college boy with a southern drawl." The New Orleans Oswald and the one arrested in Dallas is described as a slob. Moreover, the photos of Oswald in Russia differ from those taken in New Orleans and Dallas.

It could be argued almost endlessly - given the evidence available - that the Oswald in Russia and the Oswald in New Orleans and Dallas were not the same man. The Oswald in Russia refused telephone calls from his family and returned their letters unopened. The Oswald arrested in Dallas gladly received his brother Robert who came to visit him. So, if it is possible that a double for Oswald went to Russia, where then was the real Oswald? Why couldn't he have been in Miami - and if not Miami, where?

Another aspect of operative "A's" story that conflicts with the Warren Commission Report and the accepted criticism is that Oswald could drive. Operative "A" says that Oswald had two driver's licenses in his CIA 201 file, that Oswald like to drive and that Oswald was a bad driver. Assassination critic John Moulder dug up two pieces of evidence that would indicate that operative "A" is right. The first was an Ohio policeman who swears he issued Oswald a speeding ticket at about the time Oswald would have been in Miami with operative "A." Operative "A" contends he recalls Oswald receiving such a ticket. He was with Oswald; they were on their way to operative "A's" mother's home in another state.

Moulder also turned up an employ-

ment application signed by Lee Harvey Oswald on which he indicated that he owned an automobile.

Moulder's evidence and operative "A's" story about Oswald's ability explains one of the inconsistencies the Warren Commission could not; the story of Albert Guy Bogard, a car salesman at a Lincoln-Mercury dealership in Dallas. Bogard claimed that on November 9, 1963, a Lee Oswald walked into his show room and said he was interested in buying a used car. They went to the lot, selected a model, and went for a test drive, during which Oswald drove at speeds up to 70 miles per hour. Other employees of the dealership backed Bogard's story and Bogard passed a lie detector test. Yet the Warren Commission determined he was mistaken, that Oswald was at home.

On balance, it is safe to say that the issue of Oswald's lack of ability to drive is still open to serious question.

Beyond that, I'm convinced that operative "A" would do well as a witness in a court of law. He readily admits he doesn't know all the answers. But he has details - remarkable details. Yet he is admittedly weak on dates, which fits with the fact that operative "A" is not an assassination buff - he has not kept up with what the Warren Report critics have been saying and writing. He recalls incidents. He can't always put a date on when they happened, but he remembers what happened. (To illustrate how bad he is on dates, he consistently refers to the assassination as having taken place "15 years ago," although it's only been 14 years.)

Operative "A" has evidence. He has a story that is consistent with the known facts. He has believability.

This much is certain: Operative "A" believes his story, and he has some further scary tales that add to it.

Realizing the knowledge he has concerning the assassination, operative "A" was more than concerned for his own life after the president was killed. And for good reason. One day he received a phone call from one of his CIA superiors and was told to be at a mail box at an appointed hour. He immediately became suspicious. As a result, he hired a bum to stand there in his place. At the appointed time, an explosion went off, killing the bum.

Soon thereafter, operative "A" was instructed to meet another CIA man in an apartment house. Again, he hired a bum to walk upstairs before him. Someone beat the bum to death.

Since then, he has let all concerned know that he has hard, physical evidence to support his story. If anything happens to him, that evidence will be turned over to the right people.

* On Oct. 10, 1963 - six weeks before the assassination - the CIA teletyped the FBI, the Departments of State and Navy that a "Lee Henry (sic.) Oswald" contacted the Soviet Embassy in Mexico City on Oct. 1, 1963. The teletype described Oswald as an American "approximately 35 years old, with an athletic build, about six feet tall, with a receding hairline," a description that fits CE 237 far better than the five-foot, nine-inch, 135-pound Oswald, who was 23 years old at the time.

(In March of 1964, then chief of CIA's Clandestine Services, Richard Helms corrected the error in that teletype concerning Oswald's middle name in a memorandum Helms wrote the Warren Commission.)

On Oct. 23, 1963, the CIA once again teletyped the Navy, this time requesting the most recent photographs of Oswald. The Agency asked the Navy because Oswald had been a Marine and the Marines are under the Navy. Apparently, the CIA knew that Oswald wasn't "approximately 35 years old, with an athletic build, about six feet tall, with a receding hairline."

The Oct. 10, 1963, teletype said that the source of the information about Oswald visiting the Soviet Embassy in Mexico City was "reliable and sensitive." Most likely, it appears now, that source was a wiretap the CIA had on the Soviet Embassy - information that may have been withheld from the Warren Commission. In all likelihood, Oswald did visit the Soviet Embassy about Oct. 1, 1963. He was in Mexico City at the time.

The more important question is this: Why is the CIA telling the FBI and the Departments of State and Navy *six weeks before the assassination* that it is onto the shenanigans of Oswald? How did it mistake his middle name? How did it so badly mistake his description? (It should be noted also that the same teletype misspelled the maiden surname of Mrs. Oswald as "Pusakova," instead of Prusakova.)

One can only speculate about those answers, although one thing is certain: The CIA won't win spelling bees with the Oct. 10, 1963, teletype. But assume the following:

i) The CIA wiretap on the Soviet Embassy picks up a phone conversation Oct. 1, 1963, between the embassy and a man who identifies himself as "Lee Oswald."

ii) In its files, the CIA station in Mexico City has four photographs of a man who was photographed outside the Cuban Embassy several months before, and that man had identified himself as "Lee Oswald." Assume there is no date on those photos, nor any

CE 237



location. Assume that man is "approximately 35 years old, with an athletic build, about six feet tall, with a receding hairline," which aptly describes CE 237, the man to whom I was introduced by operative "A."

iii) When the four photos of the man who identified himself as "Lee Oswald" were taken several months before outside the Cuban Embassy, it would be likely that the CIA would gather a little basic information to go along with those photos. Thus, it can be assumed, that is how the CIA knew Oswald was a Marine and was married to a native Russian.

iv) Putting apples and oranges together (so it would appear as though

the CIA was right on top of matters), the CIA made a mistake on the spelling of Oswald's middle name, the spelling of his wife's maiden surname, and the photos it had previously identified as Lee Harvey Oswald.

Those are all fair assumptions. Mistakes were obviously made. The problem then became how the CIA would cover them up.

The day after the assassination -- with all agencies alerted to scramble for information on Lee Harvey Oswald -- the photos were hand-carried out of Mexico City to Dallas. But the CIA required that the background of those photos be cut away or cropped

out. (That may have been done for one of two reasons: The CIA might have realized that the photos were not of Lee Harvey Oswald outside the Soviet Embassy; rather they were of a "Lee Harvey Oswald" outside the Cuban Embassy. If that were the case, then they might have realized that the teletype of Oct. 1, 1963, was in error and they were trying to cover up that error. Secondly, the CIA might not have wanted the Cuban or Soviet Embassies to be aware that the CIA had photographic surveillance on those embassies; it might have had diplomatic repercussions.)

In any event, the photos were turned over to Special FBI Agent Bardwell Odum, who showed them to Mrs. Marguerite Oswald, who originally said she did not recognize the man. Yet, the next day, after her son was gunned down by Jack Ruby, Mrs. Oswald told the press that the FBI had shown her pictures of her son's assassin the day before, which was an understandable mistake by an overwrought mother.

The Warren Commission was thus left with another loose end it could tie into its lone assassins theory. Interestingly, it was the commission that, in trying to clear the matter up, added the most mystery. It said the CIA gave the FBI photos of "a man who, it was thought at that time, might have been associated with Oswald." (Emphasis added.) Associated? That single word had sinister implications in a report that said there was no conspiracy. Moreover, the Report quoted Richard Helms of the CIA as saying that "the original photograph had been taken by the CIA outside of the United States sometime between July 1, 1963 and November 22, 1963."

Thus, the CIA is suddenly put in the position of backing as far as possible from its Oct. 10, 1963, badly botched up teletype to the FBI and the Departments of State and Navy. The Agency is flatly not saying that the photos were taken Oct. 1, 1963, outside the Cuban Embassy. Apparently, realizing its mistake, it is coming somewhat clean and saying that the photos could have been taken long before Lee Harvey Oswald was in Mexico City on Oct. 1; moreover, it has backed off the implication that the photos were taken outside the Soviet Embassy.

Two assassination researchers -- attorney Bernard Fensterwald and former CIA man George O'Toole as well as writer Paul Hoch -- have endeavored to imply that CIA was switching its story about the photos to obscure the facts. They noted that a statement by CIA man Richard Helms



These are two different views of CE 237. They were turned over to the Warren Commission marked classified and placed in the National Archives. A freedom of information law suit made them public. The photos are of the same man who appears in CE 237 only they were taken the day after CE 237 was photographed.

-- which said "the original photograph had been taken by the CIA outside of the United States sometime between July 1, 1963 and November 22, 1963" -- was given to the Commission on August 7, 1964. They imply there is a cover-up afoot in the fact that on July 22, 1964, Helms gave the Commission an earlier affidavit that stated "the original photograph was taken in Mexico City on October 4, 1963." I submit that the earlier affidavit, which is just as misleading as the August 7, 1964, statement, probably caused the Commission to require a new statement from Helms (the one in which he says the photos were "taken by the CIA outside of the United States sometime between July 1, 1963, and November 22, 1963.") The reason the Commission probably required the August 7, 1964, statement is that if the Commission went by the earlier Helms affidavit, it would have had to conclude that whoever was impersonating Oswald did so the day after Oswald had left Mexico City. That could only have compounded the mystery that the man in the photos "might have been associated with Oswald." It would have been very difficult for a man to be "associated with Oswald" after Oswald had left Mexico City.

More likely, it seems reasonable to

assume now, Helms' August 7, 1964, statement was the best way the CIA could "come clean" on the mystery photos that became CE 237. The fact is the CIA didn't know when those photos were taken. It also didn't know the identity of the man in the photos, or it didn't want to say it had photographed a man working on assignment from the CIA doing something that had no relationship to the assassination other than the fact that the man was using CIA identification of Lee Harvey Oswald.

Thus, Richard Helms and the CIA were placed in a very embarrassing position. Neither Helms nor anyone else in the CIA could say who CE 237 was without letting the Commission know that the CIA used Oswald's identification, and that Oswald worked for the CIA.

As a footnote to this footnote, it should be noted that on Sept. 21, 1975, the New York Times reported that the CIA had secretly tape-recorded two telephone conversations Lee Harvey Oswald had with both the Soviet and Cuban Embassies about eight weeks before the President was assassinated. "The call to the Soviet Embassy," reported the Times, "... alerted the CIA to the presence of Oswald in Mexico City, and on Oct. 10 the agency warned the Federal Bureau

of Investigation. There is no indication that the FBI, which was investigating Oswald for his pro-Castro activities, ever followed up on the information."

The Times further reported that:

"In response to inquiries about the matter from The New York Times, the CIA issued an unusual public statement on the matter. It would not confirm that there were any tape-recorded conversations but said:

"On October 9, 1963, Central Intelligence Agency headquarters received information that a person named Lee Oswald contacted the Soviet Embassy in Mexico City in late September or early October 1963. In transmitting the information on 10 October 1963 Central Intelligence Agency headquarters said Lee Oswald was probably identical to Lee Henry (sic.) Oswald, a former radar operator in the United States Marine Corps, born 18 October 1939 in New Orleans who defected to the Soviet Union in 1959 and who subsequently made arrangements to return to the United States with a Russian wife.

"This biographical data was based upon Federal Bureau of Investigation reports provided to the Central Intelligence Agency following Oswald's defection to the Soviet Union.

"This information was also provided to the Immigration and Naturalization Service, the Department of Navy; the United States Ambassador and his staff in Mexico and to the Representative of the FBI in Mexico.

"Following the assassination of President Kennedy, Central Intelligence Agency records revealed that a person believed to be Oswald was in contact with the Cuban Embassy on 27 September 1963 for purpose of receiving a transit visa for use enroute to the USSR.

"In addition a number of photographs of individuals believed to be in contact with the Cuban and Soviet Embassies in Mexico City were received from the Central Intelligence Agency station in Mexico and were compared with pictures of Lee Harvey Oswald by the CIA officers in Mexico City and CIA headquarters and by United States authorities in Dallas, Texas.

"It was determined that none of these photographs was the photograph of Lee Harvey Oswald. Their determination, and the raw data upon which they were based, along with the reports of his visit to the Soviet Embassy, were made to the Warren and Rockefeller Commissions as were all other materials relevant to the investigation of President Kennedy's death."

In the case of CE 237, the CIA ought to learn how to shut its mouth.

From Operative A...

By TOM LUTZ

DURING the course of the extended interview I had with operative "A," he revealed other surprising -- if not shocking -- details. Among those were:

• *The death of W. Guy Banister.*

Bannister, a former FBI agent-in-charge of the Chicago office, operated a private detective agency out of 531 Lafayette Place in New Orleans when Oswald was there. The building had another entrance, 544 Camp St. Lee Harvey Oswald distributed pro-Castro literature that carried the address 544 Camp St.

David Ferrie, the pilot District Attorney Jim Garrison said might have flown a getaway plane for the assassins, worked for Banister as an investigator. Ferrie also worked for Mafia boss Carlos Marcello. Ferrie, Clay Shaw and Oswald were accused by a Garrison witness as having plotted

the Kennedy assassination in that witness' presence. Shaw, according to former executive assistant CIA Director Victor Marchetti, worked with Ferrie for the CIA.

Ferrie, one of Banister's investigators, helped train anti-Castro Cuban guerrillas at Lake Ponchartrain. Those guerrillas were part of the Cuban Revolutionary Council, which was formed in 1961 by E. Howard Hunt, the Watergate burglar.

According to the official report, W. Guy Banister died the summer of 1964 of an "apparent" heart attack.

But according to operative "A," Banister was murdered. Operative "A" says that Banister "snitched" to the FBI on a CIA planned theft of guns from an armory by Cuban exiles.

• *The attempted assassination of Gen. Edwin A. Walker.*

The Warren Commission concluded that on April 10, 1963, Lee Harvey

Oswald attempted an assassination of Gen. Walker.

"That wasn't Oswald," operative "A" said. "And they weren't trying to kill Gen. Walker. It was the Cuban exiles, trying to get publicity for their cause." Walker openly supported an overthrow of Castro.

"That was a fake assassination to help gain sympathy for Walker and help him raise more money for the Cuban exile cause," operative "A" said.

• *The movies of Castro raping a hotel maid.*

The CIA sponsored a fake movie of Castro raping a hotel maid, which was widely reported in the U.S. as authentic.

• *CIA-sponsored assassinations, break-ins, illegal activity.*

Asked if the U.S. Intelligence community can be run morally without assassinations, break-ins and other

More Shocking Details



Clay Shaw



David Ferrie

illegal activities, operative "A" said it could not. He predicted that such practices will continue on both sides, and therefore we have no choice.

"But you have to realize that American intelligence is unlike intelligence organizations anywhere else in the world. We don't care about people's lives. The others do. Blow away a CIA agent, and the CIA feels, 'So what? He knew what it was all about.' The other countries investigate the deaths of their agents and when they find out who's responsible, the 'pay-back' is a bitch."

• *The success of the CIA and the Cubans.*

Asked about the failure of the CIA and the use of the Cuban exiles, operative "A" admitted that the CIA has a knack for picking the wrong side in guerrilla wars. "But we did okay in the Six-Day Israeli War, didn't we?"

• *CIA plots against Castro.*

Asked if Castro was stretching the

truth when he told Sen. George McGovern that there have been 24 separate plots on his life, operative "A" laughed. "What did he mean? Twenty-four plots a day? The CIA tried everything but a kamakazee pilot on him - and believe me, they would have tried that if they could have found one," operative "A" said.

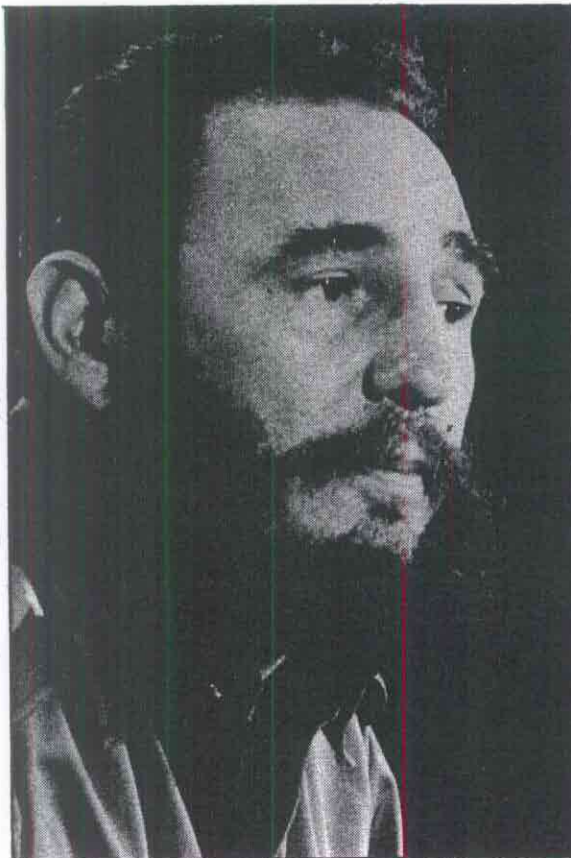
• *Kennedy-approved Castro assassination plots.*

Operative "A" related that one day while on duty at the Miami safe house he received a presidential offer of \$1 million in gold, a new identity and the chance to live anywhere in the world for the man who could kill both Fidel and Raul Castro. "I thought it was crazy - one of them, okay, but both of them? So I said, 'What the hell. I'll call the White House.' And I did. If President Kennedy wanted to blow away both of them, I wanted to know directly," operative "A" said. When

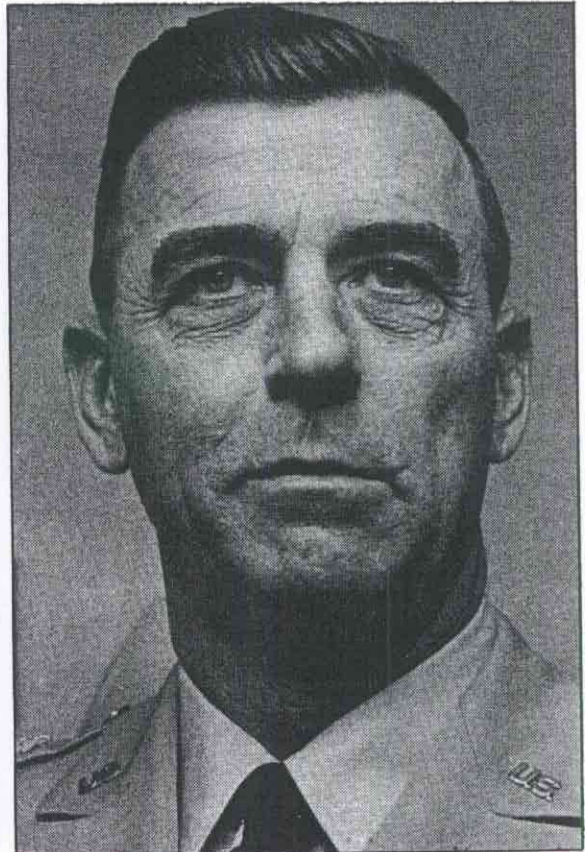
he called the White House, he got one of the President's secretaries. She said she would check and call him back. The call was returned and operative "A" was instructed to go to a pay telephone and await a second call. He did. The second caller confirmed the offer and told operative "A" to go through channels from then on.

• *CIA operative pay.*

When I mentioned to operative "A" that the CIA JM WAVE operation in Miami had a budget of \$50 million a year before the Bay of Pigs cut-off of funds by President Kennedy, he said, "I wish they would have given some of that money to me. I was earning about \$450 a month. Nobody would work for the CIA like I did for the money. You couldn't get people to do what we did for any amount of money. We did it out of loyalty. You can't buy the stuff we did. We did it for our country."



Fidel Castro



Gen. Edwin A. Walker



Oswald Knew Jack Ruby

IT would have been typical of Jack Ruby - friend of the underworld, police buff, FBI snitch and smuggler of guns and drugs. According to investigators of the House Committee to Investigate Assassinations, Ruby introduced one of his strippers and others to "Lee Harvey Oswald of the CIA."

The Warren Commission concluded that Ruby and Oswald had never met. Yet there is more and more evidence - like that dug up by the Committee to Investigate Assassinations - that Ruby and Oswald met on several different occasions. And, if that evidence is to be believed, they weren't just passing the time of day when they met.

Buried in the Warren Commission Report itself is a startling statement by an attorney who claims to have represented one of Ruby's strippers. The attorney, Carroll Jarnagin, wrote to the FBI on December 4, 1963, that "I heard Jack Ruby talking to a man using the name of H.L. Lee. These men were talking about plans to kill

the Governor of Texas. This information was passed on to the Texas Department of Public Safety on Oct. 5, 1963 by telephone. On Sunday, Nov. 24, 1963 I definitely realized that the picture in the Nov. 23, 1963 Dallas Times Herald of Lee Harvey Oswald was a picture of the man using the name of H.L. Lee whose conversation with Jack Ruby I had overheard back on Oct. 4, 1963."

Oct. 4, 1963, was the day after Lee Harvey Oswald had returned from his mysterious trip to Mexico City.

According to attorney Jarnagin, Oswald came to Ruby because he wanted money. He quotes Oswald as saying to Ruby: "I need a place to stay and a job." The attorney further quotes Oswald as asking Ruby this: "What about half now, and half after the job?" The attorney then quotes Ruby as saying: "Are you sure you can do the job without hitting anybody but the Governor?" to which, the lawyer says, Oswald replied:

"I'm sure, I've got the equipment ready." After considerable discussion about the money and the proposed assassination of the governor, the lawyer quotes Oswald as asking Ruby: "Not that it makes me any difference, but what have you got against the governor?" to which Ruby replied: "He won't work with us on paroles; with a few of the right boys out we could really open up this State, with a little cooperation from the Governor. The boys in Chicago have no place to go, no place to really operate; they've clamped down the lid in Chicago; Cuba is closed; everything is dead, look at this place, half empty; if we can open up this State we could pack this place every night, those boys will spend, if they have the money; and remember, we're right next to Mexico; there'd be money for everybody, if we can open up this State."

Oswald: "How do you know that the Governor won't work with you?"

Ruby: "It's no use, he's been in Washington too long, they're too

straight up there; after they've been there awhile they get to thinking like the Attorney General. The Attorney General, now there's a guy the boys would like to get, but it's no use, he stays in Washington too much."

Oswald: "A rifle shoots as far in Washington as it does here, doesn't it?"

Ruby: "Forget it, that would bring the heat on everywhere, and the Feds would get into everything, no, forget about the Attorney General."

Oswald: "Killing the Governor of Texas will put the heat on too, won't it?"

Ruby: "Not really, they'll think some crack-pot or communist did it, and it will be written off as an unsolved crime."

Oswald: "That is if I get away."

Ruby: "You'll get away, all you have to do is run out the back door."

Oswald: "What kind of door is back there, it won't accidentally lock on me will it?"

Ruby: "No, you can get out that way without any trouble."

Oswald: "It doesn't open onto an open fire escape, does it? I don't want to run out onto an open fire escape with a rifle in my hand right after the shooting."

Ruby: "No, it's a safe way out, I'll show you, but not now."

Oswald: "There's really only one building to do it from, one that covers Main, Elm and Commerce."

Ruby: "Which one is that?"

Oswald: "The School Book Building, close to the triple underpass."

Many who have read Jarnagin's statement have wondered how anyone could recall the conversation with as much accuracy as he did. Penn Jones, the Texas newspaperman who followed the assassination from the moment Kennedy was killed, did some checking on Jarnagin and finally interviewed him. Jones came away believing that the man had almost total recall ability. For one thing, Jones discovered that Jarnagin was a crack chess player, which requires a good memory, and also was an excellent student, scoring in the top 20 per cent of his class from SMU. Jarnagin had no trouble getting into the University of Chicago law school. In all, Jones was convinced, but the Warren Commission apparently wasn't. The Commission didn't even bother to call Jarnagin as a witness.

There has been considerable speculation why this was never revealed by those involved in the investigation

New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison conducted, but Garrison was totally aware that Oswald met Ruby outside New Orleans and the two talked for some period of time.

On December 24, 1967, Garrison answered a phone call from organized crime expert Ed Reid, author of the bestselling "The Green Felt Jungle." Reid told Garrison he had information that would link New Orleans Mafia boss Carlos Marcello to the assassination. "I told him," Garrison wrote in a memo for his archives, "that, while there had appeared to be some indications of this -- especially with regard to Ruby -- they had never quite flowered into any kinds of evidence. I told him we were interested in any new information concerning this aspect and that I would have a representative of the office contact him very soon. I also advised him that we would consider it without being influenced by what we have been forced to regard as a rather insistent probability (namely, the involvement of individuals of militant and extreme right wing orientation)."

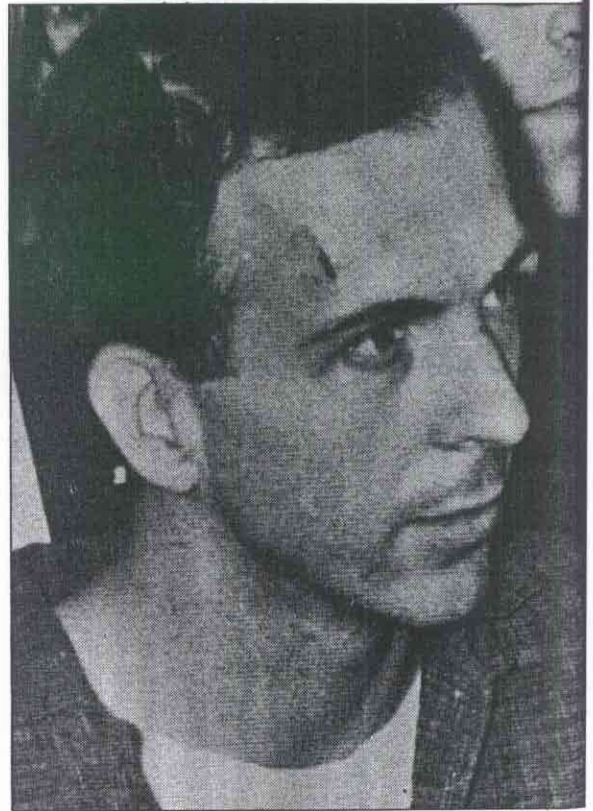
Garrison then detailed 13 leads his office had uncovered concerning the links of organized crime to the assassination. The eighth point put Ruby and Oswald into the same room together. It reads:

"8. In 1962, Jack Ruby, while in Oswald's company, appeared at a motel in Morgan City (La.) operated by Pete Guarisco, and asked for Pete. Guarisco is known as being connected with Carlos Marcello."

The background to that point of Garrison's memo is interesting. According to sources connected with Garrison's investigation, Garrison paid dearly to find out that Ruby and Oswald met at Pete Guarisco's motel. At the time of Garrison's investigation, word of the Ruby-Oswald meeting in Morgan City came to the district attorney's office. Investigators were dispatched to the motel to question the lead. At first, they hit a stonewall -- nobody remembered anything, including what day it was. Then word came back to the DA's office that, if he would let a "certain person" free, he would get cooperation from the Guarisco's motel employees. That "certain person" was a known organized crime figure at a lower level. He was charged with armed robbery and this was his third offense -- in effect, if convicted, he was going down the chute for a long stretch in the pen.

What Jim Garrison knows about what next transpired is unknown, but that "certain person" was freed -- "cut loose" without a trial. In exchange, the employees of Pete Gua-

Oswald met with Ruby outside New Orleans in a mob-owned motel.



risco's motel suddenly remembered everything about Ruby and Oswald meeting at the Morgan City motel.

If Oswald had met with Ruby, Oswald wouldn't have been the man the Warren Commission portrayed him to be.

Ruby was, according to the Warren Commission, a stripjoint owner who was fond of the police and reporters. (At the time of the assassination, he supposedly was in the offices of the Dallas Morning News.) According to the Warren Commission, Ruby was a harmless enough lone nut, no real threat to society - no one authorities should have suspected of being a potential assassin of the man alleged to have assassinated the President of the United States.

But was Ruby such a man?

Independent research shows he was not.

After Ruby shot Oswald, he told the cops: "You know me. I'm Jack Ruby."

Indeed, the cops knew Ruby. Tons of them frequented his stripjoint, including, evidence shows, J.D. Trippit, the cop Oswald supposedly shot after he allegedly killed President Kennedy.

Ruby knew a lot of other people, too - including those who make cement overcoats for people who cross

them. As New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison noted in his private memo to his archives, "Jack Ruby appears to have had mob connections to some degree. He was connected back in Chicago (where he was born and suspected of being connected with a mob-hit of a union leader) with men in the narcotics business and his arrival in Dallas in the late forties followed this imbroglio. He appears to have been involved in running guns to Cuba through Mexico. Several individuals have specifically named Ruby as being active in the narcotics business in Dallas."

Is there any support to such charges by Garrison, and could they lead back to Lee Harvey Oswald?

Indeed there are, and it could.

After the Castro overthrow of Batista in 1959, Ruby visited Lewis J. McWillie, a mob-connected gambler, in Havana, Cuba. McWillie said he paid for the trip, according to the Warren Commission. The month was August, and in October Castro declared that Cuba would be communist. In August, the mob knew it was in trouble. It desperately needed to maintain control of the gambling operations in Cuba. Suddenly, Ruby shows up in Cuba. According to the Warren Commission, the purpose of Ruby's trip was pleasure and, according to Ruby,

selling "war surplus material" to the new Cuban government. Ruby said he tried to sell Castro surplus jeeps.

The man from whom Ruby was going to buy those jeeps was Robert McKeown. McKeown, however, remembers the deal much differently. McKeown claims that Ruby wanted to buy guns from him. And McKeown ought to know: In 1958, McKeown was arrested for running guns to his friend, Cuban President Prio Socarras, a Batista underling.

In 1976, Robert McKeown told CBS-TV that he was approached by Lee Harvey Oswald. McKeown said that, shortly before the assassination of President Kennedy, Oswald wanted to buy three rifles. To this date, no one has connected the Robert McKeown who was going to sell arms to Jack Ruby to the Robert McKeown who was approached by Lee Harvey Oswald for the purchase of arms.

McKeown is important to the investigation of President Kennedy's death. He admits he was a gun dealer. Even Fidel Castro came to visit him during his April, 1959, tour of the United States. Castro even offered McKeown a position in his new government. But McKeown was strongly anti-communist. When McKeown ran guns to Castro, he thought he was supporting someone who would aid the anti-communist cause.

Oddly enough, three weeks after Castro visited McKeown, a man came to McKeown with an offer of \$25,000 for an introduction to Castro. McKeown said that he wanted \$5,000 up front. Apparently, the man could not produce that and the deal fell through. On November 24, the day Ruby shot Oswald, McKeown was reading the newspaper and saw a picture of Jack Ruby. It was then that he realized that the man who had offered him \$25,000 for an introduction to Fidel Castro was none other than Jack Ruby, the man who killed Lee Harvey Oswald.

In 1968, newspaperman Penn Jones reported that he could "confirm all the rumors about Jack Ruby's money after he killed Lee Oswald. Ruby had \$2,000 on his person, and the authorities found \$10,000 in their search of his apartment. The statement by the authorities concerning money in Ruby's car was: 'The trunk was full of money.'"

Interestingly, several M-16 rifles, hand grenades, a Browning automatic rifle and several thousand rounds of ammunition were found in the storeroom of Ruby's apartment, following his arrest for shooting Oswald.

Was Ruby simply a "hired hit-man?"



Ruby introduced Oswald to his strip-joints as "Lee Harvey Oswald of the CIA."

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Oswald's Letter To a 'Mr. Hunt'

LEE Harvey Oswald held "a position" with a "Mr. Hunt" and as late as November 8, 1963, just 14 days before he allegedly assassinated the President of the United States, he wrote a note to "Mr. Hunt" asking for "information concerning my position."

That shocking revelation came to light March 2, 1977, when *Newsweek* reported the existence of Oswald's note, which was unknown to the Warren Commission but has been on the desk of the FBI since 1974. *Newsweek*, which does not advocate reopening the investigation into the murder of John F. Kennedy, made very light of the existence of the note and its potential importance. *Newsweek* also reported that the "Mr. Hunt" to whom the note was addressed was H.L. Hunt, the late Texas oil billionaire. The magazine gave no source for that assumption.

The following day, the *New York Daily News* reported that a federal authority had confirmed that the note does exist. The source quoted the "Oswald-Mr. Hunt" note to the *Daily News* as follows:

"Dear Mr. Hunt:

"I would like information concerning my position. I am asking only for information. I am suggesting that we discuss the matter fully before any steps are taken by me or anyone else. Thank you.

"[Signed] Lee Harvey Oswald."

Paul Meskil, the reporter for the Oswald-note story in the *Daily News*, repeated the claim that the "Mr. Hunt" to whom Oswald wrote was H.L. Hunt, but told NEWSREAL that that aspect of the story was picked up from *Newsweek*.

"After the story was printed," Meskil said, "I decided to check back with my federal source about that H.L. Hunt business. My source didn't know where *Newsweek* had gotten that. He said he thought it might be E. Howard Hunt, but he was just guessing."

Meskil, a nationally known authority on organized crime and the author of several books, said that his federal source thought the note was either written by Lee Harvey Oswald or someone did a very good copy of his handwriting.

The story behind the note is nearly

as interesting as the fact that Lee Harvey Oswald might have held a position with some "Mr. Hunt."

In July of 1975, veteran assassination newsman Penn Jones received a copy of the Oswald note from someone in Mexico City who signed a cover letter "P.S." That cover letter, written in Spanish, said:

"At the end of last year (meaning 1975), I gave Mr. Kelley, director of the FBI, a letter from Lee Oswald. It is my understanding it could have brought out circumstances to the assassination of President Kennedy. Since Mr. Kelley hasn't responded to that letter, I've got the right to believe something bad might happen to me, and that is why I see myself obligated to keep myself away for a short time.

"Convinced of the importance of that letter mentioned and knowing that you have been doing some investigation independently of the assassination, I am sending you a copy of the same letter."

While not a handwriting expert, Jones has probably reviewed as much of Lee Harvey Oswald's handwritten material as anyone, and Jones is convinced that the note is authentic.

"I consider this to be an extremely important piece of evidence. My only question is this: How many times, in how many ways, do we have to prove there was a conspiracy?" Jones told NEWSREAL.

When asked about the identity of "Mr. Hunt" being H.L. Hunt, the Texas

oil billionaire, Jones said: "I never told them it was H.L. Hunt. *Newsweek* must have assumed that. There are thousands and thousands of Hunts around. Only thing I know is that H.L. Hunt is dead, and dead people don't sue for libel. For all I know, it could have been [former CIA agent and Watergate break-in figure] E. Howard Hunt, who had an office at 544 Camp St. in New Orleans, which is the address that was stamped on literature Oswald distributed when he was in New Orleans. (It should be noted that W. Guy Banister, a former FBI agent who is said to have been working for the CIA at that time, also had an office in the 544 Camp St. building in New Orleans. Banister, now dead, was one target of New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison's grand jury investigation into the conspiracy that killed President Kennedy. Since then, he has been accused by Robert D. Morrow, a self-admitted CIA-contract employee, as having been the foreman who supervised assassination teams in Dealey Plaza. Morrow made this charge in a book published in hardcover in 1976 called *Betrayal*. Morrow names more than a dozen people who were involved in the conspiracy to assassinate the President. All of them are dead. He gives pseudonyms to another half dozen or so people he says were in-

involved in the plot, and they are supposedly all alive.)

Newsman Jones was at a total loss as to why *Newsweek* would have named H.L. Hunt as the "Mr. Hunt" to whom Lee Harvey Oswald might have been writing his note on November 8, 1963.

Jones said that he had mailed a letter back to Mexico City to the man who sent him a copy of the Oswald note. "I never got the letter back, so I can only assume that it was delivered," Jones said.

This much is known about the "Mr. Hunt-Oswald" connection:

- Federal authorities, probably the FBI, have apparently been aware of the existence of a note allegedly written by Lee Harvey Oswald to a "Mr. Hunt" since some time in 1974.

- Those federal authorities believe the note was either written by Oswald, or it is a good copy of his handwriting.

- No one knows what, if anything, the federal authorities have done about the "Hunt-Oswald" note.

- According to the information Penn Jones received in July of 1975, the person who sent the note to the federal authorities (namely FBI Director Clarence Kelley) is in fear of his or her life.

- If someone in Mexico City were to have sent what he or she believed was

an authentic note from Oswald to a "Mr. Hunt" to FBI director Kelley and he (Kelley) had not acted upon it in a public way by July of 1975, it would be very logical for that person in Mexico City to send a copy of that note to Penn Jones. Jones was "the" original critic of the Warren Report and has been a paragon of integrity among those people who have been dubbed "assassination buffs."

- That *Newsweek* would "break" the story the way it did is totally understandable. That magazine's position is well established on the question of who killed John Kennedy. Long ago, *Newsweek* determined that the Warren Commission was right, that Lee Harvey Oswald, acting alone, killed President Kennedy.

- Paul Meskil, who wrote the "Oswald-Mr. Hunt" connection story for the *New York Daily News* knows a lot of feds. He is not a Kennedy "assassination buff." When he picked up on the *Newsweek* story about the "Oswald-Mr. Hunt note," he was looking for two things: (1) verification of the existence of the "Oswald-Mr. Hunt" story that appeared in *Newsweek*, and (2) confirmation that the note was real, that it might have been written by Lee Harvey Oswald. Meskil did his job in spades.

To Mr. Hunt

Did Oswald Write To Billionaire H.L. Hunt?

THE richest man in the world - worth nearly \$5 billion when President Kennedy was assassinated - watched the presidential limousine wind its way toward Dealey Plaza.

At age 74, Haroldson Lafayette Hunt peered out of his office window on the seventh floor of the Mercantile Building. The moment "Lancer" (the code name the Secret Service had chosen for Kennedy's open-top Lincoln) passed out of H.L. Hunt's view, Kennedy had only seven minutes to live.

After the deadly shots rang out in Dealey Plaza, H.L. Hunt left the Mercantile Building with six men, all of whom got into two cars.

Accounts vary after that as to exactly where the Hunt party went.

According to *Farewell America* (a book published in Liechtenstein, which has no libel laws), the two cars carrying the Hunt party drove directly south from Dallas across the Mexican border to a hideaway where Hunt was joined

by right-winger General Edwin A. Walker.

The other account is that both Hunt and his wife were spirited out of Dallas



Gen. Edwin A. Walker

in Delta flight 44 by the FBI.

If they drove, the Hunt party stayed down in Mexico until Christmas day, 1963, at which time they returned to Dallas.

Anti-Castro Cuban Sergio Arcaha Smith was wanted badly by District Attorney Jim Garrison.

Garrison wanted to drag Smith before a grand jury and probably indict him for conspiring to assassinate President Kennedy.

By the time Garrison got his investigation underway, Smith was living in Texas.

Gov. John Connally blocked Garrison's efforts to have Smith extradited.

Smith was a former employee of H.L. Hunt.

Paul Rothermel had an interesting job.

A FBI agent until 1959, Rothermel became H.L. Hunt's "chief of security." But Paul Rothermel did much more than check the locks on H.L. Hunt's doors. Rothermel ran a right-wing intelligence network for Hunt. There are solid indications that, as in the case of

Howard Hughes, H.L. Hunt allowed some of his vast holdings to be used by the CIA as fronts for foreign operations. Rothermel would have been Hunt's tie to the CIA. But, just as Hunt's chief of security, Rothermel knew who was doing what to whom in Dallas -- and much of the rest of the country and the world.

In the course of his investigation, New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison discovered a post office box number in the personal effects of Clay Shaw, a prominent New Orleans businessman who performed jobs for the CIA and was acquitted of charges by Garrison that he conspired to kill the president. That post office box matched a number in Lee Harvey Oswald's telephone book. The number was 19106. Shaw's note read: "Lee Odom, P.O. Box 19106."

At first Garrison's investigators suspect that "Lee Odom" might have been another name Oswald used to conduct his "business." It was not. Lee Odom, it turned out, was a promoter, and he came to New Orleans to meet and do business with Andy Anderson, a man well known to Paul Rothermel, H. L. Hunt's chief of security.

Anderson had been the manager of the Adolphus Hotel in Dallas, which is located just a stone's throw away from where Jack Ruby's stripjoint was located. He later became the manager of the Roosevelt Hotel in New Orleans, which is where Lee Odom came to see Anderson.

Odom needed an introduction to Andy Anderson, apparently, so he went to Clay Shaw to get one. How Odom knew Shaw is an unanswered question.

Anderson was a close friend of Jack Ruby. In fact, after Ruby shot Oswald, Anderson showed friends a photo of himself with his buddy, Jack Ruby, apparently to prove that he knew a man who was in the eye of this historic tornado. (Eva Grant, Ruby's sister, confirmed that Anderson and Ruby were extremely close.)

Rothermel also knew Andy Anderson. He knew, in fact, that Anderson lived at 3116 Harlandale in Dallas -- just a few doors away from 3128 Harlandale, where Oswald met with anti-Castro Cubans.

Rothermel knew a lot about Anderson, but H.L. Hunt didn't want Rothermel to tell.

Asked about Anderson one day in his office, Rothermel said he knew Anderson used to manage the Adolphus Hotel. Rothermel was about to elaborate when H.L. Hunt walked into the office. Hunt asked Rothermel if he could speak to him in private and the

two men left the room. When Rothermel returned, he looked perplexed. All he could remember about Andy Anderson, Rothermel said, was that he used to manage the Adolphus Hotel.

Why didn't H.L. Hunt want Rothermel to tell what he knew about Andy Anderson and Anderson's connections with Clay Shaw, Jack Ruby, Lee Odom -- and maybe even Lee Harvey Oswald?

A slanderous ad appeared in the *Dallas Morning News* November 22, 1963, aimed at President Kennedy. It was a right-wing hate ad.

According to a man who placed the ad, Nelson Bunker Hunt contributed between \$300 and \$400 to have the ad published.



Jack Ruby

On November 21, 1963, Jack Ruby volunteered to drive one of his strippers, Connie Trammell, to the Merchantile Building. Connie was going for a job interview with Hunt's operation in that building.

According to Ruby, while Connie was going through the interview, he attended to other "business" in the same building.

On the same morning that Jack Ruby was attending to "business" in H.L. Hunt's building, Eugene Hale Brading (a.k.a., "Jim Braden") and his partner showed up for a meeting with one of Hunt's sons on "an oil deal."

The next day, Brading was arrested in Dealey Plaza following the assassination. He was questioned and released.

Estimates are that H.L. Hunt earned \$150,000 income every day. The largest part of that money came from

his oil interests. And no small amount of that money received special tax breaks through oil depletion allowances, which President Kennedy wanted to abolish.

Doing away with the oil depletion allowance was strongly opposed by H.L. Hunt. He called the idea "a criminal offense" against "the American system."

It was not until relatively late in life that H.L. Hunt, a registered Democrat, became politically active. When he did, he explored new boundaries of the political right. Spending more than \$2 million, he funded a radio and TV show called "Facts Forum," and another radio show called "Life Line."

He also supported the champions of the right, including Roy Cohn, counsel to the McCarthy committee, and Sen. Joe McCarthy himself, as well as Robert A. Surrey, Gen. Edwin A. Walker's right hand man.

H.L. Hunt once said: "We should do everything our generals tell us to." This made him popular among military hawks, such as Gen. George C. Kenney, Bircherite Gen. Albert C. Wedemeyer, and Adm. James Van Fleet. President Kennedy planned to pull out of Viet Nam.

Before he died, H.L. Hunt was this nation's biggest farmer -- both in terms of land to plow and his understanding of the 20th century.

He believed, for example, that income taxes should be limited to 25 per cent of a person's income and be levied on a "straight" instead of "graduated" basis. But, in his philosophy, money should mean power, and he therefore, advocated that individuals should be allotted votes on election day according to the amount of taxes paid. Statistically, that would mean the Hunt could have picked the man who would serve as President of the United States.

In 1973, two of H.L. Hunt's sons were indicted on federal charges of wiretapping and obstruction of justice. Bunker and Herbert Hunt were accused of wiretapping top employees at Hunt Oil Co. The brothers' admitted they ordered the taps; they contended they did so to catch an embezzler. They also said they were being prosecuted because they refused to cooperate with the "government" (read: CIA).

They were acquitted.

By the way, one of the people who was wiretapped was Paul Rothermel, the former FBI agent who became H.L. Hunt's chief of security and Hunt's tie to the CIA.

Was E. Howard Hunt The 'Mr. Hunt' To Whom Oswald Wrote Before The Murder?

IF you are more than 25 years old, you remember where you were when President John F. Kennedy was shot. Right?

Wrong, if you are E. Howard Hunt.

E. Howard Hunt -- the mystery writer, the former CIA Agent and Watergate figure -- has a lot more miles on him than just 25 years. Yet E. Howard Hunt has trouble remembering where he was when the President of the United States was shot. E. Howard Hunt has to scratch his head and rack his brain.

Called before the Rockefeller Commission, which supposedly investigated the potential of the Central Intelligence Agency involvement in the assassination of John Kennedy, E. Howard Hunt had to do some thinking: He scratched his head and racked his brain. He couldn't remember.

At first, E. Howard Hunt told the Rockefeller Commission that he surely wasn't in Dallas the day President Kennedy was shot. That probably would have been fine for the milk-toast Rockefeller Commission except for three things:

- First, it had been widely speculated that E. Howard Hunt, following his infamy as one of the Watergate burglars, had been identified as one of the men in the mystery photos called "The Tramps." These photos show three men who were arrested in Dealey Plaza shortly after President Kennedy was shot. The photos are of three men who are handcuffed and led by police-

men. All three, according to the Warren Commission and all records kept by the Dallas Police Department, were questioned and immediately released. No record was kept on their names. The speculation was that E. Howard Hunt was the eldest of the bunch. (See accompanying photos.)

- Second, it was speculated that Hunt acted as a Secret Service agent and picked up what appeared to be some bullet fragments on the day of the assassination. (See accompanying photos.)

- Third, it was reported that E. Howard Hunt met with Richard Nixon, Charles Colson, John Ehrlichman and others the day of the assassination at Love Field, an airport in Dallas. A woman from an upper-middle-class suburb of Dallas swore that she saw Hunt, Nixon, Colson and Ehrlichman meet at the airport after all four had become household names because of Watergate.

Because of those three things, the Rockefeller Commission pressed Hunt as to exactly where he was the day Kennedy was shot.

E. Howard Hunt scratched his head and racked his brain.

Since he wasn't in Dallas, Hunt told the Rockefeller Commission, then he must have been having lunch with friends in the CIA and the Pentagon.

The Rockefeller Commission checked with E. Howard Hunt's CIA and Pentagon friends and they all

knew where they were when President Kennedy was shot: They weren't with E. Howard Hunt.

Faced with that reality, E. Howard Hunt told the Rockefeller Commission that he must have been at home with his wife and family.

The Rockefeller Commission then asked the CIA, E. Howard Hunt's employer at that time, where E. Howard Hunt had been the day John Kennedy was shot. The CIA checked its files and reported that E. Howard Hunt was "absent" the day John Kennedy was killed, apparently on "sick leave." The Rockefeller Commission must have been relieved. It concluded that, apparently, E. Howard Hunt was home with his wife and family the day John Kennedy was shot.

E. Howard Hunt had a very bad memory about where he was on November 22, 1963, the day President Kennedy was shot.

So did Richard Nixon.

Richard Nixon, when first questioned by the FBI about where he was the day President Kennedy was killed, said he was in New York City.

But, by golly, wouldn't you know it: Nixon wasn't exactly in New York City. He was in Dallas the morning of the day Kennedy was shot. A reporter from the *Dallas Times Herald* alleges that he woke Nixon on November 22, 1963 (the day Kennedy was shot), to

interview him about world affairs. Nixon was, after all, the former Vice President of the United States.

And, yes sir, Richard Milhouse Nixon later admitted to the FBI he was in Dallas the day John Kennedy was shot. He flew out of Love Field (that Dallas airport) about 10:00 to 10:30 A.M.

By golly, Richard Milhouse Nixon later admitted that (to make it "perfectly clear") he had been in Dallas the night before the assassination to attend a convention of the Pepsi Cola company, the producer of soft drinks. (That checks out: Nixon, a partner

was shot. Nixon reportedly learned of the killing from a portable radio that he heard while at a stop light in the cab. He then, reportedly, went to his New York apartment where he invited friends over to have drinks while they watched the developments concerning the assassination on television. Reportedly, one of the guests that Nixon had in was John Mitchell, the man he later named as his attorney general and then his campaign manager for the Committee To Re-Elect The President, during the period that E. Howard Hunt and his cohorts broke into the watergate complex that then-

Vice President Richard Nixon. He was the White House "Action Office" on the invasion.

When Kennedy took over as President, he wasn't exactly pleased with the Cuban invasion plans. But he approved them, with important reservations: He would not approve air support coverage of the Bay of Pigs invasion. That sealed the fate of the invaders, an odd lot to be sure: CIA agents, right-wing Cubans, soldiers of fortune, criminals who had Mafia connections and right-wing Minute-men-types. (In 1974, former CIA agent Victor Marchetti revealed that Clay Shaw -- the man New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison tried to convict for the conspiracy to kill President Kennedy -- David Ferrie -- also a target of the Garrison investigation -- E. Howard Hunt, and Watergate burglars Frank Sturgis and Bernard Baker were all working on the Bay of Pigs invasion. Marchetti confirmed what Garrison could not: that Clay Shaw worked for the CIA.)

There is ample reason to believe that E. Howard Hunt knows a lot more about the intrigues of the Bay of Pigs than he has admitted so far. Horace Sutton, writing in the *Saturday Review/World*, quotes an anti-Castro Cuban leader recalling that "Eduardo," which was one of Hunt's code names, "was well known and very popular. He was the link with the power force (read: CIA) that represented victory over Castro. When Eduardo called somebody, it was important, and it was reliable."

President Kennedy told Tad Szulc, a reporter then working for the *New York Times*, that he opposed any attempt to assassinate Castro. Despite the president's position, assassination plots went forward. The man who first suggested that Castro should be assassinated was E. Howard Hunt. And Hunt was active in pushing for Castro's murder.

One of the men who has admitted he worked for the CIA plan to assassinate Castro was Frank Sturgis, another figure in the Watergate caper. Sturgis claimed that he was associated with a hit squad called "Operation 40." According to Jack Anderson, the first attempt to kill Castro took place about the last of February or the first of March in 1963. The assassination squad was arrested on a rooftop before they could shoot Castro. This being the case, it is obvious that the CIA, in plotting or approving the assassination of Castro, was operating in directly the opposite manner that President Kennedy expressly wanted. And, of course, the man behind the suggestion that Castro be killed was none other than E. Howard Hunt.



E. Howard Hunt: He couldn't remember where he was the day John Kennedy was shot.

in a New York law firm at the time of the assassination, represented the cola bottler, and he was in Dallas for the convention so that the soft drink people could say that Richard Nixon was their "lawyer, and, by the way, the former Vice President of the United States.")

(The accepted story is that Nixon did leave Dallas from Love Field about 10:20 A.M. (prior to the assassination) and flew to New York City, where he learned, during his cab ride from the airport to his apartment, that Kennedy

housed the National Democratic Committee.)

It should be assumed that President Kennedy was in full control of the activities of the Central Intelligence Agency, but if one makes that assumption, he or she is dead wrong.

Shortly before President Kennedy came to office, the Eisenhower Administration decided to invade Cuba. The main advocate of the invasion was

PRESIDENT John F. Kennedy and Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. -- both of whose deaths are the target of a House of Representatives committee probe -- were murdered by members of an organized crime cartel, according to a signed statement by a convicted narcotics dealer.

Lee Harvey Oswald, said by the Warren Commission to have assassinated Kennedy alone, and James Earl Ray, who confessed to having murdered Dr. King, were framed for the killings, the narcotics dealer charges.

The statement, which is replete with names, dates and places, partially checks out.

The ringleader of the alleged plot against Dr. King, according to the narcotics dealer's statement, is quoted as saying "in a very clear voice that he was going to shoot that damn nigger bastard King in the head and frame a jailbird just as they had Kennedy."

Sources in the Federal Bureau of Investigation have indicated that the ringleader named in the narcotics dealer's statement is a known mobster who deals in drugs, guns and other illegal activities.

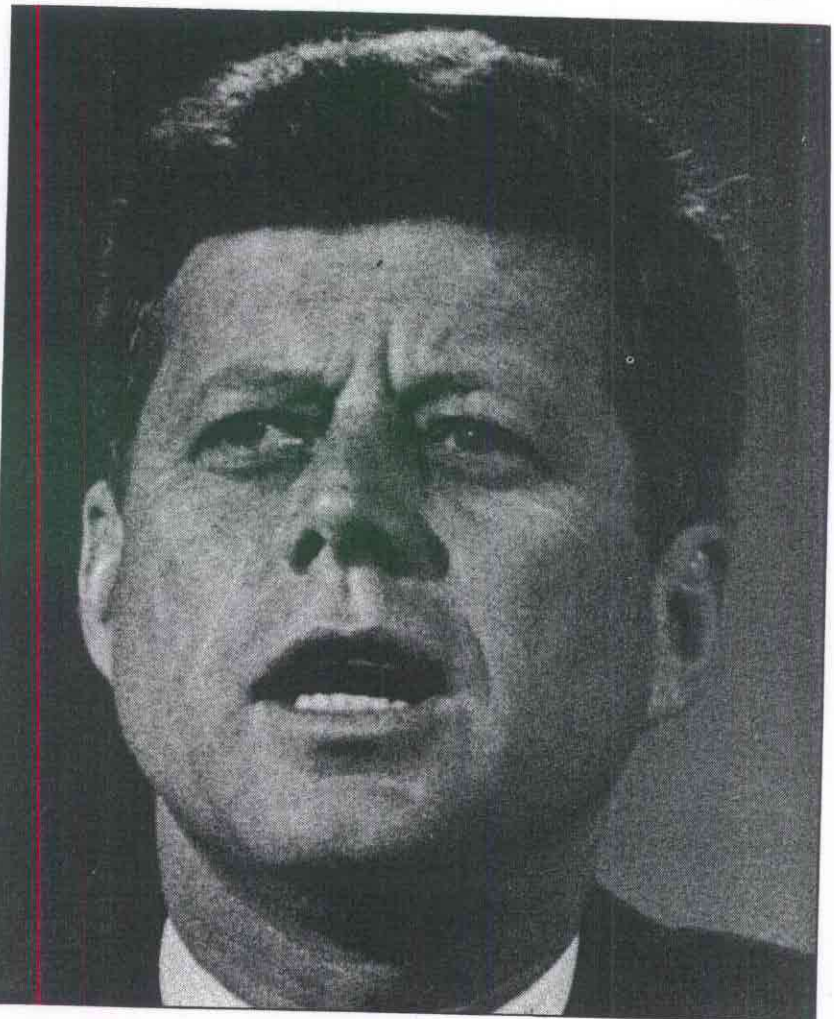
The statement, written by Robert Byron Watson and his mother and signed by Watson, has been in the hands of federal and police authorities since 1971, but it has been roundly "ignored" as without foundation, with no explanation why.

Civil rights leader Dr. Ralph Abernathy, Dr. King's successor, and black activist Dick Gregory have joined Georgia state legislator Hosea Williams in telling former President Gerald Ford of the existence of the Watson statement last year. The three black leaders contend that a man named C.H. Andrews is willing to support Watson's statement and tell of his role in the assassination of Dr. King if he is granted immunity from prosecution.

After Coretta King, widow of the slain civil rights leader, and the Rev. Jesse Jackson, head of Operation PUSH in Chicago, joined Abernathy, Gregory and Williams in their call for a new investigation into Dr. King's murder, U.S. Attorney General Edward Levi ordered a review of the FBI evidence in the case. No results concerning the Watson statement or C.H. Andrews were disclosed as a part of that FBI review; however, the Attorney General did reveal that the FBI conducted an illegal seven-year campaign to discredit Dr. King prior to his assassination. Shortly before the 1976 presidential election, the House of Representatives voted to reopen the Kennedy and King assassination investigations.

The statement by Robert Byron Watson is admittedly highly self-serving in that it "explains" how young Watson

Kennedy and King's



became involved in the traffic of drugs.

His father, Robert Willard Watson, worked for the Fulton (Georgia) County Sheriff's Department for nearly 20 years and was killed in the line of duty on the last day of 1966. In 1967, a year before Dr. King's death, Watson became associated with the men he says plotted and killed Dr. King. At that time, Watson was only 14 years old.

"Being a severe asthmatic," the Watson statement begins, "thus spending all my time indoors as a child, I devoted most of my time to the study of archaeology, anthropology, paleontology, history, art history and geology." This interest, he claims, brought him into contact with a group of men who ran an art and coin gallery in Buchhead,

Ga., and it was at that art gallery that Watson claims he overheard the plot being hatched to assassinate Dr. King.

Watson contends that the owners of the art gallery approached him because "I was so knowledgeable on ancient art ... They said they knew very little about ancient coins compared to my knowledge ... and that I would be needed rather badly to grade and price the coins as well as identify them. They offered to pay me in either money, coins, relics or whatever the business had for sale. Since I was so young, my mother took me to (the art gallery) two or three times a week after school to work there. I was paid very well for my services and usually desired to be paid in either coins or artifacts since I had money."

Deaths Linked



Watson says that the business began to hit some troubled waters by Christmas of 1967, and that the mobster then threw out the legitimate partner he had. That partner, according to Watson, became upset "over the tremendously large amount of valuables which had been stolen or 'lost.'"

In any event, Watson says that he observed the mobster and several associates "cleaning or otherwise working on their guns. On another occasion when I was at (the art gallery), just about two weeks prior to the murder of Dr. Martin Luther King, (the mobster) was examining the site on another rifle. He oftentimes would brag about being an expert marksman.

"On Thursday, the week just prior to

the assassination of Dr. Martin Luther King on April 4, 1968, I was going to work (at the art gallery) after school. My mother dropped me off there and left as she usually did ...

"As I walked into the foyer I could hear the TV on and men talking in the room which was adjacent to the small foyer. (The mobster) came out of this room and met me before I could walk in, almost immediately after I first walked into the front door. He seemed overly nervous for some reason, almost as if he didn't want me to be there. (Mr. X, Mr. Y, Mr. Z and the mobster) and several other men whom I didn't know were in the room which was the den to the right of the foyer. I only glanced upon them once before (the

ringleader) closed the door, though he left it cracked as he stood there and asked me to go get him some cigarettes and gave me extra money to buy something for myself to eat.

"I didn't want anything to eat so I bought the cigarettes and went back. The front door was ajar so I went in. Since the foyer was carpeted and the TV was still on, no one seemed to hear me. I stopped suddenly (as I was just about to enter the den to the right where the men were). I heard (the ringleader) saying in a very clear voice that he was going to shoot that damn nigger bastard King in the head and frame a jailbird just as they had Kennedy. The TV was on the news at that time which was telling of Dr. King's leading the strike by the garbage workers in Memphis that day. (Mr. Z's) voice said that they would kill Dr. King exactly one week from then to the day and about the same time of day.

"After hearing that I decided it was best if I went and had something to eat as (the ringleader) had suggested earlier. This I did and in about a couple of hours I returned to the (art gallery) and attempted to appear as normal as possible. About this time, my mother picked me up. No one appeared to suspect that I knew anything about what was said in the den by them.

"When I got into the car with my mother, I told her that Dr. King was going to be killed. She asked me how I knew but I would not tell her until Dr. King had been murdered. She told me that I didn't know that, but I told her that I did. I told her the place, day and time Dr. King would be murdered as well as how he would be murdered. Just as I had said, he was shot in the head."

Immediately after the assassination of Dr. King, the mobster and his associates "left the country," telling Watson that they might "never come back."

They did return to Georgia after James Earl Ray was apprehended in London. According to Watson's statement, "My mother and I believed that if they knew that I had overheard the conspiracy, they would have killed us. We decided that the best thing for us to do if they came back was to go back to (the art gallery) and act as if we knew nothing.

"When (the gangster and his associates) returned, we went back to visit them at (the art gallery). (Mr. Y) came to the front door which they always kept locked and took us down to the basement where (the other men) and a man they referred to as 'Bannister' (were). They told me they had just gotten back into town ...

"(The mobster) was acting as if he was re-arranging some Pre-Columbian

relics as soon as I stepped into the room. I believe that they had been doing something else in the basement as all conversation stopped as soon as I entered the room as there was nothing there but a few pieces of worthless broken pottery.

"(Mr. Y) asked me if I would come upstairs for a few minutes. Later, after we left, my mother asked me what (Mr. Y) had wanted. I told her that he said that 'bad things happen to people who overhear the wrong things and tell the authorities.' He said their car could be blown up, they could get shot, their house could catch on fire. He said that they could even get into trouble with the authorities and all sorts of accidents could happen to people. We didn't go back out there after that."

For approximately a year, Watson and his mother made no attempt to contact anyone concerning their information about the Kennedy and King murders.

"We later decided that the only right and proper thing for us to do was to get this information to the proper people in spite of the risk to our life. In June, 1970, we flew to Washington, D.C. at our own expense to try to see President Nixon. We were unable to see him, and we spent several hours being interrogated by Secret Service agents. During my questioning by Secret Service agents, I was asked if I had seen a psychologist as I must be crazy."

Watson claims that he was likewise threatened by the Secret Service and told that if he didn't take their advice and "forget the whole thing, I would probably end up in an institution of some sort. The Secret Service agents had been sent to the guard station of the White House by President Nixon, whom the guard said he had called.

"After being treated very rudely by Secret Service agents, one guard at the guard house there suggested we, perhaps, should see the FBI in Atlanta. Upon our return to Atlanta, we did just that. We went over our story with the FBI in Atlanta and while doing so one FBI agent said, 'Oh (the mobster previously mentioned), the gangster, yes, we know him.' Well, if they knew him and they knew he's a gangster, why isn't he in prison? Neither Washington or the FBI here accepted our story."

From there, Watson turned to an attorney, who eventually got Watson in contact with attorney Bernard Fensterwald, the lawyer who defended and advised Watergate figure James McCord and has long been interested in the Kennedy and King assassinations.

"Mr. Fensterwald," Watson's statement continues, "has done extensive investigation on these people and has substantiated evidence to support my story."

Shortly after that Watson claims that he was threatened and blackmailed into working on a heroin smuggling operation out of Southeast Asia.

"After we turned the information in, it evidently got back to the wrong people as 'the syndicate' approached me and told me that it had been decided that my mother and I would be killed. The people who contacted me were (the mobster and two associates). These people told me that it would do no good for me to inform on them to the government as they had people in the government -- high in the government. They told me that if I would cooperate with them they would not kill my mother and me. (Mr. W) said that since I could not harm them by informing on them, they would allow us to live if we would maintain close contact with them so they could keep an eye on us. He said that we should do this by opening another art gallery with them and that I should go overseas with

Robert Watson: 'The Secret Service Told Us To Forget The Whole Thing.'

(Mr. W2) who would be going around the world very shortly."

According to Watson's statement, the mobster and his associates used the art gallery as a front for their drug running operation out of Asia. Watson was sent on a buying trip to Asia, where the mobsters forced him to spend \$25,000 of his father's life insurance money, and they used the goods he purchased in which to hide the heroin.

"Before leaving for the U.S. from Asia, I did learn one valuable piece of information from (Mr. W2) as he told me that President Kennedy was killed because he was conspiring with the Communists."

Upon his return, Watson said that four armed masked men broke into his mother's home and threatened to murder Watson if he informed on the "syndicate operation" that was running heroin out of Asia. Watson and his mother were saved, he said, because a high school friend knocked on the back door and scared away the masked men. "We reported this to the police, but the men were never caught," Watson says in the statement.

Shortly after that, a package arrived from Thailand for Watson. It contained a magazine wrapped in brown paper from Bangkok, in which a shipment of heroin was placed.

Watson lived in Chamblee, Ga., at

the time that the package came to him "trying to hide out from the gangsters as I was completely unnerved by everything at this point."

His mother phoned him when the package arrived, but Watson says in his statement that he did not go to her home to pick it up. Both he and his mother claim they knew nothing of the contents of the package.

With the heroin package at his mother's house, "dozens of narcotic agents surrounded our home and came in on her ... with drawn guns ... The agents later raided the apartment where I was staying and took me to jail for importation of heroin from Bangkok, Thailand, through the mails."

From that point on, Watson claims, he was involved in gun running, witnessed a machine-gun assassination of a man by one of the gangsters and was further involved in the traffic of drugs.

One of the gangsters, according to the statement, "was flying from Atlanta with Thompson 45 submachine guns that the syndicate was getting from the military here in the States and flying through the Southern United States, through Mexico and down to Columbia where he would land at Carta Hoena, (sic.) Columbia. He would leave the machine guns there and pick up a load of cocaine or pot."

Watson says that he left the U.S. in 1974 and travelled to Chile, where he was befriended by a high official in the Chilean government who arranged for the cocaine shipment that were picked up in Cara Hoena, (sic.) Columbia.

According to Watson, this Chilean government official was paid through his New York lawyer, who was a personal friend of Richard Helms, the former director of the Central Intelligence Agency during the Watergate period. The CIA helped overthrow Salvador Allende's democratic government in Chile.

When he returned to Georgia from Chile, Watson claims he worked as a paid informant for the Federal Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA), but that he was "set up" and busted for selling dope to agents of the DEA.

To date, no one has confirmed or denied Robert Byron Watson's statement.

The only statement from federal authorities came from James B. O'Keefe, assistant to the special agent in charge of the Atlanta office of the FBI. Said O'Keefe: "It (the statement) was referred to the Justice Department, and we have not been advised to investigate it further since that time (1971)."

The position of the Atlanta police department is that they had "not been able to verify that there was a conspiracy, nor to prove that there wasn't one."

Watson's Story Can Be Checked Out

BESIDES writing a feature news story about Robert Byron Watson's statement concerning the assassinations of President Kennedy and Martin Luther King Jr., I feel I owe NEWSREAL readers a little explanation.

I secured a copy of Watson's statement from a man who told me that if Oswald hadn't shot Kennedy he would have.

I never had the opportunity to talk to Watson myself, although Ma Bell and I gave it a college try.

I talked to several people whose names are mentioned in Watson's statement, and through FBI and CIA sources, checked out other names.

My FBI sources confirmed - but only off the record and not for attribution to anyone in the bureau directly - that the ringleader Watson mentioned in his statement is indeed a member of organized crime.

Oddly, the official explanation I got about Watson's statement was that it had been around a long time (since 1971 and kept alive largely by his mother's efforts). It was also felt that the statement would be extremely difficult to check out and then develop into a case that could be brought before a grand jury. (I'm not sure I buy that. I was able to learn quite a bit by phoning various people mentioned in the statement, and I certainly don't have any power to force people to answer my questions.)

Watson's attorneys, interestingly

enough, don't seem to put much faith in his statement. I got the distinct impression that they thought the statement was a smoke screen to cover his guilt in the drug busts.

The statement - which is 37 pages of single-spaced copy - contained some very interesting names of people from Detroit. As a native of Motown, I was able to connect with a couple of extremely "heavy" names mentioned and I can only say that I would have been more welcomed if I had been a carrier of swine flu. The mere mention of the name Robert Byron Watson closed doors faster than Lee Harvey Oswald supposedly fired his rifle at JFK.

So, going largely on the theory that smoke can lead to fire, I think the Watson statement is worthy of more investigation, particularly by the House of Representatives committee now probing the Kennedy and King assassinations.

The other issue that requires some explanation is the strange world of drug dealing. It is, I think, as incredible as Robert Watson claims it is, and to prove that point, one need only examine the record of the acquittal of another Atlantan, Mitchell WerBell III, and four of his associates.

WerBell, 56, a known arms dealer, is the son of a colonel in the Russian cavalry. Testimony indicates that he worked with Federal Drug Enforcement Administration intelligence officials, including former CIA agent

Lucian Conien, with whom WerBell helped design assassination devices to use against marijuana importers.

WerBell was charged with having masterminded a 1975 Colombia-to-Florida pot shipment in which he and his friends hoped to bank \$100,000 each.

Besides WerBell, those named in the indictment include Cleveland Teamster Union official John Nardi, 61; North Carolina businessman William Bell, 52; Cleveland insurance man Morton Franklin, 49; and Florida weapons designer Gerald Cunningham, 49.

The case against the five centered largely on the testimony of undercover agent Kenneth Gordon Burnstine. Burnstine, unfortunately, met with an untimely death before he could testify - his P-51 plane crashed in the Mojave Desert.

Yet WerBell provided a unique defense, contending that he was actually working for the Nixon White House on a super secret war to wipe out marijuana traffic.

Subpoenas were issued for former President Nixon and his aides John Ehrlichman and Egil Krogh, but only Krogh took the stand. He denied any knowledge of WerBell's activities on behalf of the White House or any so-called war against pot dealers.

Maybe - just maybe - Robert Byron Watson and his mother aren't half crazy at all.

- Tom Lutz

A Strange Confession

ONE lead the House Committee to Investigate Assassinations should look into involves Luis Angel Castillo.

About three years after the assassination of President Kennedy, the Philippine National Bureau of Investigation said that it had arrested an American who claimed under truth serum that he took part in the assassination of the President.

The Philippine NBI identified the man as 24-year-old Luis Angel Castillo, a native of Puerto Rico. The NBI said Castillo was a Cuban-trained communist spy sent to the Philippines to work with other communists.

The NBI further said that Castillo admitted while under truth serum and during hypnotic questioning that he was in Dallas on Nov. 22, 1963, and that he had been given a rifle by an unidentified man and told to shoot

"a man in an open car during a motorcade."

The NBI said that Castillo told them he did not use the rifle because "he heard that someone else had already shot the man in the open car ... (and that) he tried to remember the man who shot the President and he knew him just as Joe."

The NBI said that Castillo claimed that 15 men were involved in the assassination scheme, stationed at various locations along the motorcade route.

Questioned by newsmen about his role in the assassination, Castillo was evasive. He said, "I don't want to answer that question."

He did, however, say that he did not know anyone named Lee Harvey Oswald but that he was in Dallas the day of the assassination.



Luis Angel Castillo

Conspiracy Looms In JFK, MLK, RFK and the Wallace Shootings

FOLLOWING the murder of President Kennedy, two other major Americans were assassinated and an attempt was made on the life of yet a third. It has been the official position that, as in the case of President Kennedy, lone assassins were involved in all three crimes.

James Earl Ray, the accused assassin of Dr. Martin Luther King, with no apparent motive, no violent record and no visible means of support (other than that of a part-time dishwasher) spent nearly \$12,000 in three countries just prior to the murder of Dr. King and then spent thousands more with false identifications fleeing to Europe after the assassination. Apprehended in London's Heathrow Airport, Ray contended until the moment he pleaded guilty to the murder that he did not kill Dr. King. He said that he had been funded by and was following the instructions of a



President Kennedy

mysterious man he called "Raoul." Moments after his guilty plea, Ray repeated that he was innocent and that he was merely a dupe controlled by "Raoul."

Ballistics evidence shows that Sirhan Bishara Sirhan was never close enough to Sen. Robert F. Kennedy to inflict the fatal wound. Last year, an official inquiry into that ballistics evidence failed to dispell the charges that a "second gun" actually killed Senator Kennedy.

Governor George Wallace, supposedly the victim of another lone assassin, exploded the case against conspiracy in the attempted murder of himself when he said: "You think one fellow can follow you around all over the country, hardly ever made \$30 a week in his life? How can he buy an automobile, buy two guns? Stay at the Waldorf-Astoria, go to massage parlors, rent limousines, go to Canada, went all over Michigan, followed me around?"

It is difficult to judge which of the four cases most strongly suggests a conspiracy; evidence exists in each case that is persuasive.

In each case, however, some common threads run:

- In all four, the accused assassins are inept people who are officially painted as loners.

- In all four, there are the trappings of an intelligence operation, complete with phony names, drop boxes, shadowy characters and the use of "doubles."

- In three of the four cases, the accused assassins conveniently kept "diaries"; in the fourth case, the case against James Earl Ray, one was quickly constructed by author William Bradford Huie, who bought Ray's exclusive 20,000-word story detailing his 13½-month journey from his 1967 prison escape to his capture in London in 1968. All of those "diaries" have been

critically questioned, including their authorships.

- In all four cases, the accused assassins were highly mobile individuals who travelled far beyond their known means of support.

- In all four cases, the investigating agencies involved in the murders have been called into serious question, both concerning the assassinations and other unrelated matters that could reflect on their investigative integrity.

- In all four, the political motivations of the accused assassins are extremely weak, at best, if not (as is suggested in the case of Lee Harvey Oswald) trumped up.

- In all four, the politics of the victims were anything but "safe" for the "establishment," and none of the four victims could be counted upon to act in an accepted "establishment" manner. Likewise, all four men had widespread



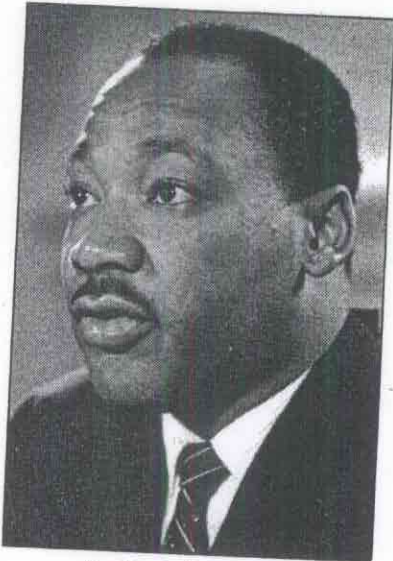
Lee Harvey Oswald

followings: They had the potential, if they had not been assassinated or badly injured, of changing the direction of this country.

The King Killing

Less than a month before he was murdered, Dr. King was labeled "the most dangerous man in America" and "a national security threat" by the *Reader's Digest*, easily the most powerful monthly magazine in America and the voice of conservatism.

The Senate select committee on intelligence (the Church Committee) revealed last year that the FBI, under the direct supervision of J. Edgar Hoover, conducted one of the vilest and most illegal and unrelenting campaigns to discredit Dr. King in the Bureau's



Dr. Martin Luther King

history. One of the most outrageous acts of the campaign was an anonymous note sent to Dr. King just 34 days before he received the Nobel Peace Prize. It suggested that King should kill himself, or at least that is what the Church committee interpreted it to say.

Thus, perhaps even more so than in the cases of assassination, the climate was right in this country for the murder of Dr. King by some conspiracy. (The question must be asked: If the FBI was willing to suggest Dr. King kill himself, why then wouldn't the same bureau be willing to murder him?)

Dr. King was in Memphis leading a garbage pickers strike. Originally, he had stayed at the all-white owned Holiday

Inn-Riverrmont. When violence erupted during the March 28th march, Dr. King and his aides sought safety at the Riverrmont; they had not planned to register at that hotel, although it is believed that one of the reasons the King party may have shifted from the Riverrmont to the Lorraine motel is that the FBI planned to "leak" the story to the press that King was patronizing an all-white hotel while the blacks he lead stayed in the Memphis ghetto. U.N. Ambassador sador Andrew Young, however, denied that the FBI potential "leak" was the reason for the switch in accomodations. Young, then an aide to Dr. King, says that it was "natural" for the King party to pick the Lorraine motel because Dr. King normally stayed in black owned motels or with friends in the black community.

Clearly, however, the FBI had maintained a constant surveillance of Dr. King up to April 4, 1968, when he was murdered. Where the FBI was that fateful day is unknown.

According to the official account, Ray arrived in Memphis only a few short hours before the assassination. Judge W. Preston Battle, who accepted Ray's guilty plea, was bothered by that. Judge Battle told Associated Press reporters: "I would surely like to know how Ray actually found the spot from which to fire. How did Ray know where Rev. King would be? How did he determine the type of weapon to be used? Was he alone in surveillance of the Lorraine Hotel? Most puzzling of all is his escape from Memphis. To me, it seems miraculous that he was able to flee to Atlanta despite the all-points bulletins, without his white Mustang being spotted on the highway."

The State of Tennessee and the FBI contend that Ray fired a 30.06 rifle from the bathroom window of the rooming house across the street from the Lorraine motel, went to a room he had rented under the alias of "John Willard" where he threw the gun, which he had replaced in its box, onto a bedspread, and then fled the rooming house with the bedspread bundle. While running to his car, Ray then threw the bundle into the doorway of the Canipe Amusement Company, which was one door down from the rooming house. He got into his white Mustang and sped out of town. In the following two months, Ray, supposedly acting alone, travelled through the U.S., to Canada, on to Portugal and then landed in England, where he was captured.

A convict who had escaped from the

Missouri State Prison (where he was serving time for armed robbery), Ray acquired, supposedly on his own, four aliases that corresponded with men who lived near Toronto: Eric Starvo Galt, John Willard, Paul Bridgman and Raymond Sneyd. (According to Jeff Cohen and David S. Lifton, investigative reporters, three of those four men actually looked like Ray.)

Ray, who earned no more than \$94 a week following his escape from prison, was able to travel the country from Los Angeles to New Orleans to Chicago to Atlanta to Canada to Alabama to Memphis without the slightest problem. (Even Attorney General Griffin Bell, was perplexed by Ray's travel and expenses. The FBI was unable to find any unsolved robberies along the way that Ray might have committed to support his sometimes lavish living.)

Because Ray pleaded guilty, there was no case presented with normal examination and cross examination. But, what evidence the state did have against Ray is worth looking at:

- They had his rifle with his finger prints on it and the box in which the gun came. Ray has never disputed that he bought that gun.

- They had Charles Q. Stephens, supposedly an eyewitness who changed his story several times, making it fit Ray only after he was a suspect. Stephens said he saw Ray fleeing from the rooming house, and the state spent \$31,000 keeping him a star witness. However, James McCraw, a cab driver, said that Stephens was drunk the day of the assassination and could not have properly identified Ray. Grace Walden, who was living with Stephens, disagreed with Stephens' potential testimony; she said that the man she and Stephens saw running from the rooming house was younger, balding, dark-complexioned with a long pointed nose. (On the basis of that description, the FBI released a police sketch of the alleged assassin. That sketch, many people have felt, looks remarkably like "Frenchie," one of the tramps picked up in the railroad cars near Dealey Plaza the day President Kennedy was shot. Only after Ray's prints were lifted from his rifle did he become suspected.)

And that's it.

Ray's Defense

If Ray were ever granted a new trial and his guilty plea thrown out, this is some of the evidence that the defense might present:

• Proper testing of the bullet recovered from Dr. King's body could have matched the bullet with Ray's gun (if indeed it had come from that gun). The FBI was unable to make such a match up because, according to FBI firearms expert Robert Fraizer, the bullet was mutilated. Ballistics expert Herbert McDonnell disagreed with Fraizer. McDonnell also points out that



James Earl Ray

"to get the proper angle, the rifle would have stuck six inches into the wall" of the rooming house bathroom, from which window Ray supposedly fired.

• On April 4, 1968 - the day Dr. King was assassinated - the view from that bathroom window was blocked by trees - which, for no explainable reason, were cut down a few days later.

• Solomon Jones, Dr. King's chauffeur, was on the ground below Dr. King when he was struck. Jones has told reporters that he saw a man with a white sheet over his head and a rifle in his hands located in the bushes behind the rooming house moments after the fatal bullet was fired. Three other witnesses are known who will testify to the same location of the assassin.

• Ray's "Raoul" story. Ray claims he met Raoul (whom he has never physically described in any detail) in 1967 in a bar in Montreal. Raoul, according to Ray, engaged Ray's services in smuggling schemes and instructed him to move South, buy a gun and lay low. Raoul, says Ray, was the source of his finances. Then, on Raoul's instructions, Ray took his weapon to Memphis

the day Dr. King was assassinated. The moment of the shooting, Ray says, he was waiting in his car outside the rooming house, and once he heard the shot, Raoul emerged, tossing the gun into the doorway of the Canipe Amusement Company before getting into the car. William Bradford Huie, the author to whom Ray sold his story, spent many months investigating the Raoul story. In testimony before a Memphis grand jury, Huie said: "It is my opinion that Jerry Ray (James Earl's brother) had foreknowledge of the crime and was in contact with his brother at every strategic moment before and after the crime." *New Times* recently revealed that James Earl Ray said he was going hunting with his brother when he bought the 30.06 rifle. The Justice Department task force, which recently reviewed the Ray case, had this to say about Jerry Ray: "He confirmed the fact that he had lied to the Bureau and had seen his brother on several occasions. Jerry denied knowing anything about James' travels or his source of funds. However, the task force found the credibility of Jerry's denials to be suspect ... we concluded that the FBI abandoned a significant opportunity to obtain answers from family members concerning some of the important questions about James Earl Ray which still remain."

• When the white Mustang in which Ray made his getaway was recovered, clothes were found in the car that were too small to fit Ray. Also found in the car were cigarette and cigar butts. James Earl Ray does not smoke, but he contended that Raoul did. Jerry Ray does smoke. Cigarette butts were also found in the room that "John Willard" - the name Ray supposedly used - rented across the street from the Lorraine motel.

• Guy Canipe, the owner of the Canipe Amusement Company, told one of Ray's attorneys that the bundle containing the rifle Ray supposedly used to kill Dr. King was thrown in the doorway of the Canipe business at least five minutes before the police arrived to retrieve it. The problem there is that the police had been watching Dr. King from a fire house with binoculars. When the shot was fired, one of the policemen ran immediately toward the rooming house and discovered the bundle along the way. Seemingly, it would have been impossible for Ray to have left the bathroom of the rooming house, put his gun in its box, put the box and other belongings in the bedspread and then left the rooming house without having been

beaten to the front door of the Canipe Amusement Company by that policeman.

• Someone appeared at the Lorraine motel the day before Dr. King was scheduled to return to Memphis from Atlanta. The owners of the Lorraine motel, great admirers of Dr. King, had made the best suite available to him on the first floor. The man who visited the motel the day before said he was an "advance man" for Dr. King and demanded that the King room be switched to the second floor overlooking the swimming pool in the rear. Dr. King's people were unaware of any "advance man."

• Harry Locke. Locke told authorities that he saw three men in the room Ray supposedly rented in the rooming house under the name "John Willard" just two hours before Dr. King was shot. Locke did not identify any of them as being James Earl Ray. (This, and the last three items, while widely reported in the assassination literature, were most recently printed in *Rolling Stone*.)

• The strange story of "the eggs and sausage man" and Jack Youngblood. Largely because of the work of investigative reporter Wayne Chastain and Robert Livingston, one of James Earl Ray's attorneys, Jack Youngblood has been accused of being a possible conspirator in the death of Dr. King.

An hour and a half before the assassination, a sharply dressed man appeared at Jim's Cafe, a greasy spoon near the Lorraine motel. The sharply dressed man ordered "eggs and sausage" and left a half hour later. Lloyd Jowers and his black waitress recalled the appearance of the sharply dressed man and reported it to the police after the assassination. The police told Jowers to report immediately if the sharply dressed man came back. He did, and Jowers called the cops. The police arrested the "eggs and sausage" man who made one phone call and was released. There is no record of his arrest.

Five days after the assassination, a man of similar appearance called and then visited Russell X. Thompson, a Memphis attorney. The man identified himself as "Tony Benavides," and said he wanted Thompson to represent him in the event he was charged in connection with the assassination. He said that he had been picked up for questioning the day the police arrested the "eggs and sausage" man and that he knew who did shoot Dr. King - his Denver roommate named "Pete." Pete according to Benavides, shot from the bushes

behind the rooming house and escaped by motorcycle. When "Benavides" left the lawyer's office, he said that he was going to visit the Grand Dragon of the Ku Klux Klan, who lived in Brownsville, Tenn.

Shortly after that rather strange visit, two Presbyterian ministers met a man who said he wanted "spiritual" assistance or he might just kill himself. This man called himself "J. Christ Bonnevecche" and said he, too, was on his way to Brownsville, where a convict friend of his was going to provide him with assistance. "Bonnevecche" said he knew who killed Dr. King, a motorcycle riding man of Spanish decent who disguised himself as a black. "Bonnevecche" volunteered that the next important public figure to be killed would be Sen. Robert F. Kennedy.

Now, both Jowers, the owner of the greasy spoon where the "eggs and sausage" man was arrested, and one of the ministers have tentatively identified the man in question as Jack Youngblood. Moreover, according to investigative reporter Chastain, James Earl Ray has identified Youngblood as a man who was following him in two Memphis bars. Further, according to the *Village Voice*, assassination researcher and author Donald Freed has placed Youngblood, Ray and a black man in the Los Angeles area roughly two weeks after the King assassination.

Youngblood's past is a murky one, and therein hangs a tale that leads back to the assassination of President John F. Kennedy.



Jerry Ray

A gunrunner soldier of fortune who claims to have fought in many banana republic revolutions, including Castro's overthrow of Batista, Youngblood has been closely associated with the CIA and the FBI or some part of the Defense Intelligence Agency. His name appears in the Warren Report.

Within the last year or so, Youngblood met with a New York publisher to sell his story about his knowledge of the JFK and King killings. The publisher said that he turned Youngblood down because he wanted "way too much money." But the publisher recalled that it was a wild meeting in a New York hotel. Originally, they were to meet at one hotel, but Youngblood phoned and made the publisher rent a room at another hotel. Youngblood came armed with his pistol holder in the small of his back, which is where the man who met lawyer Thompson and the two ministers carried his gun.

Many people consider Youngblood a prime suspect in the series of assassinations, but just as many others consider him a con artist who is spreading "misinformation." Getting to the bottom of the Youngblood story would, it seems certain, be one thing a new trial for James Earl Ray would accomplish.

Sen. Kennedy's Killing

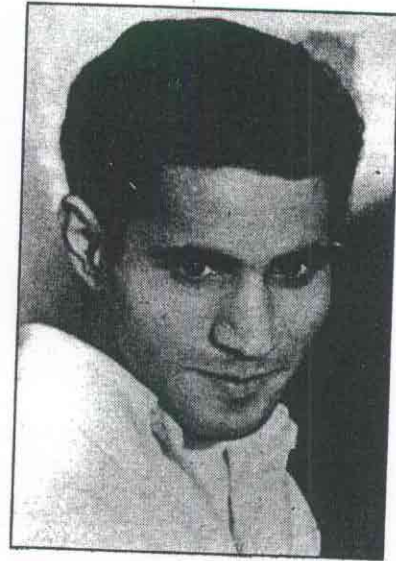
Largely through the efforts of freelance journalist Theodore Charach, there is strong evidence that a "second gun" may have been involved in the murder of Bobby Kennedy.

In a film entitled "The Second Gun," Charach traces the shots that supposedly came from Sirhan Sirhan's .22-caliber Iver Johnson pistol. Among the many things that documentary shows are:

- According to witnesses, Sirhan's gun was no closer than 1½ feet to Sen. Kennedy when he opened fire. However, Los Angeles County coroner Dr. Thomas Noguchi testified that the fatal bullet that struck the senator came from the rear and was fired no further than 3 inches away from his head.

- Forensic experts indicate that the fatal bullets that struck the senator and injured five others could not have come from the same gun.

- There was a security guard named Thane Eugene Caesar in back of Sen. Kennedy the moment Sirhan began to fire who owned a .22 pistol similar to Sirhan's. Although Caesar has changed his story in various interviews, he told investigator Charach that he drew his gun but did not fire. He also



Sirhan Sirhan

claims that he was carrying a .38 and not his .22. However, other witnesses claim that a security guard did fire a pistol.

Since making his documentary, Charach has traced the .22-caliber gun that Caesar owned all over the country and believes that he now knows its location.

It was largely because of Charach's work that Superior Court Judge Robert A. Wenke ordered Sirhan's gun to be refired to see if the bullets from that gun could be matched up with those taken from Sen. Kennedy's body. Contrary to widely published reports, the experts who performed the test firing were unable to say conclusively that the bullets matched.

The Wallace Shooting

The shooting of Gov. George Wallace, like that of Sen. Kennedy, seems, on the face of the evidence, to be the work of a single gunman. The question here, though, is whether or not that gunman could have been involved in a conspiracy.

The best investigation of the shooting of George Wallace was conducted by William W. Turner, a former FBI agent, and published last year in *Government By Gunplay: Assassination Conspiracy Theories from Dallas to Today* (Signet, pages 57-67).

Turner set about to determine if Gov. Wallace's suspicions about Arthur Bremer's finances, diary and his status



Gov. George Wallace

as a loner were correct.

Turner learned that instructors and classmates at the Milwaukee Area Technical College, which Bremer attended, said Bremer was a Vietnam War hawk, a position that is the opposite of the political views he expressed to a woman hitchhiker he picked up, who said he "had a peace symbol inked on his right hand." Bremer is also supposed to have written to Congressman Henry Reuss that the congress should "cut the goddam military spending."

On the issue of the probable authorship of Bremer's diary, Turner notes that it is filled with misspelled words. Bremer had sent a letter perfect letter to Congressman Reuss and received an "A" on a 1968 composition.

According to that diary, Bremer originally wanted to shoot Richard Nixon but was thwarted at that attempt because of the tight security around Nixon. It was then that Bremer switched to Wallace, or so says his diary. Actually, Bremer bought his first gun

the day Wallace announced for the race, and subsequent to that purchased another when his first gun was taken from him by police outside the Congregation Shalom, a Jewish synagogue.

Bremer worked for Wallace's campaign in Wisconsin and attended a primary celebration party the night of the primary.

The next day, Bremer's strange odyssey began, an odyssey for which, according to Turner's calculations, Bremer couldn't possibly afford without some



Arthur Bremer

outside assistance. Turner estimates that Bremer had \$500 in a savings account and earned roughly \$3,100 during 1971. Turner found that late in 1971, Bremer lost money in a scheme to make campaign buttons, and that he owed \$500 in bills from that venture. He was living at home during that period and his mother took his pay checks and gave him spending money. Then in October of 1971, he moved to an apartment that his mother thought he couldn't afford to live in.

However, Turner conservatively

estimates that Bremer's travels could have cost no less than \$4,200. "Considering that Bremer lost money in the failed button business and that his mother withheld part of his income, it appears that he received at least \$1,500 and perhaps substantially more from some mysterious source. The Milwaukee police checked on the possibility that he committed a robbery or burglary, but found no indication of it," Turner writes.

Turner notes that, far from being a loner, Bremer met with a large man the day he took a ferry across Lake Michigan from Milwaukee to Michigan. In Bremer's car, at that time, was yet a third person.

Moreover, Bremer, according to Turner's investigation, was involved with rightwing Jesus freaks.

Turner feels there are still many unanswered questions concerning Arthur Bremer, not the least of which involves rumors that Republican Congressman William O. Mills of Maryland, who committed suicide in 1973, is rumored to have had illegal Nixon campaign contributions in his war chest and that \$15,000 of it was paid to Bremer to spy on Wallace.

Conclusion

Thus, when the assassinations of John Kennedy, Martin Luther King and Robert Kennedy along with the attempted assassination of George Wallace are put together, there appears to be much that we do not know.

Worse yet, there are nagging implications that, somehow, all four could be tied together. They have that much in common.

Portions of "The Shooting of George Wallace" by William Turner from *Government By Gunplay: Assassination Conspiracy Theories from Dallas to Today* (Signet: New American Library, 1976) were condensed here with the permission of the publisher.

**WHAT SHOULD
WE CALL IT?**

**A MAGAZOID?
A TABAZINE?
A MAGATAB?**

THE NATIONAL
Exchange **TM**
NOT ALL ITS
CRACKED UP
TO BE -- Page 6



*Whatever you call Tom Valentine's National Exchange,
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How Ruby Shot Oswald

PERHAPS the most blatant aspect of the conspiracy in the murder of President Kennedy came the morning Jack Ruby supposedly slipped past scores of policemen and shot Lee Harvey Oswald.

Millions of TV viewers saw Ruby acting alone, but it stretched the imagination of all to believe Ruby didn't have help in getting into the basement of the Dallas Police and Courts building.

Last year, Warren Commission critic Mark Lane, in an introduction to the reissue of his book, *Rush to Judgment*, confirmed a charge previously made by Penn Jones. Lane said that in 1975 he located witnesses, alive today in Dallas, who can testify that the late Charles Batchelor, then Assistant Chief of the Dallas Police, escorted Jack Ruby into the basement by way of an elevator.

"It is an open secret in Dallas,"

Lane has said. "Ruby knew he was brought into the Dallas Police Station to kill someone."

Lane charges that Ruby's entrance into the basement where Oswald was being transferred was timed so that the killing would go off smoothly.

Lane adds that the Federal Bureau of Investigation learned that Ruby was told by a city policeman the night before he shot Oswald that "Oswald should be cut to ribbons and nothing would happen to the killer."

Batchelor, who was later promoted to Chief of Police, was the local authority in charge of determining the parade route the day the President was killed. It was Batchelor, in fact, who testified to the commission that there was no police stationed around the grassy knoll or behind the picket fence, just as it was Batchelor who testified that Jack Ruby did not associate with known criminals, which was contrary to the FBI reports.

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Former House Speaker Carl Albert and Majority Leader Thomas "Tip" O'Neill were forced to approve the House Assassinations Committee.

How The Assassinations Committee Came To Be

FROM all outward signs, it appeared that the House Assassinations Committee -- established just two weeks before the 1976 election to probe the killings of John F. Kennedy and Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. -- was trying to commit suicide. It was either that or someone or something was murdering it in full public view.

The performance of the committee to date has been miserable with members seeking more headlines than conspirators, and the prospects for the future aren't much better. But to understand why the committee has acted the way it has, it is first necessary to understand why it came into being in the first place.

The timing of the committee's creation is a telling element. It seemed most unlikely that the Democratically controlled congress would have picked up such a political hot potato just

two weeks before the election, but it was precisely because of the election that the congressional leadership choose to act.

For nearly two years now, Texas Congressman Henry Gonzalez (D.), the first Mexican-American elected to congress from the lone star state, had a bill in the hopper that called for a new investigation of not only the John Kennedy and Dr. King slayings, but also Bobby Kennedy's and the attempted murder of Gov. George Wallace. More than 40 congressmen cosponsored the bill. Cosponsoring it was politically smart since opinion polls have shown that nearly 80 per cent of the American public disagreed with the findings of the Warren Commission. Doing something about passing the bill, however, was quite something different. (For example, Congressman Morris Udall (D., Ariz.) was a cosponsor of the bill. He also

put in a bid for the Democratic presidential nomination. When his office was contacted about whether or not he would make the Gonzalez bill an issue in his campaign, a spokesman for Udall said that he would not. Asked why, the spokesman said that any new investigation into the Kennedy and King killings was a nonpartisan issue, which doesn't make a lot of sense. If Udall was willing to cosponsor the bill, why wasn't he willing to push for its passage?)

Favoring "some action" on the assassinations was rather like being for motherhood. No politician could afford not to have some positive stance on the issue. Even Sen. Edward Kennedy, whose family opposes re-opening the emotionally charged issue, and President Ford, who once sat on the Warren Commission, came down on the side of the angels: Both said they would favor a new investigation if "new evidence" could be produced to warrant a new probe. (Warren Commission critics answered them by asking: What's the matter with all the old evidence that indicates there was a conspiracy?)

The issue came to a head when conservative Virginia Democratic Congressman Thomas Downing came into the picture. An unlikely do-gooder, Downing became convinced that something was amiss in the Warren Commission conclusion when his son, a University of Virginia student, arranged to have his father see the famous Zapruder film, a home movie taken by Abraham Zapruder, a Dallas dress maker, showing the actual killing of Kennedy. (The film was bought by Time-Life in 1963, and Time-Life executives decided not to make it public until last year, when it was shown on ABC and CBS TV.) The movie shows that the president's head snaps *backward* at the instant of the fatal wounding, seemingly in total contradiction of the Warren Commission findings, which were that Lee Harvey Oswald, acting alone, killed the president by firing three shots in no more than 5.6 seconds from a rusty 6.5 mm rifle, shooting from *behind* the president. Even a cautious Downing could reason that a man firing a gun from behind would not likely cause the president's head to snap backward. The congressman from Virginia got assassination religion and was off and running to save the country -- 12 years after the fact.

Downing submitted his own bill on assassination investigation and had it moved to the House Rules Committee in March of last year. There it was blocked by liberal Democrats who, while citing a multitude of other reasons, basically desired to comply

with the Kennedy family's wishes that the issue, like the fallen president, be allowed to rest in peace.

With Downing in check, the Black Caucus entered the arena. A roundly ignored group of congressmen, the Black Caucus brought pressure to bear at the right time on the right people. With the election a matter of weeks away -- and with the Democratic leadership out to get every black vote it could to recapture the White House -- the Black Caucus invited Dr. King's widow, Coretta King, to visit House Speaker Carl Albert and Majority Leader Tip O'Neill. Mrs. King asked for a new investigation of her husband's murder.

Albert and O'Neill were opposed to a new investigation, particularly in congress. But they were politically "muddled." On one side they had Congressman Thomas Downing's conservatives pushing for a new probe of the JFK slaying. On the other side, the Black Caucus was pushing them up against the wall to probe Dr. King's death. If they didn't go along with the program, it was likely that both the conservatives and the blacks would make the new assassinations probes a presidential campaign issue.

Albert and O'Neill, perhaps winking, gave their approval. The House Assassinations Committee was born.

(Viewing the Albert-O'Neill position with a healthy amount of distrust, it is safe to say they either knew something they didn't want others to know, or they simply wanted to avoid political hot potatoes. O'Neill, who represents an area in Boston, took the Kennedy family position: Let the dead rest in peace. Albert apparently opposed a new investigation on the same grounds: Let sleeping dogs be. Albert retired in 1977 and O'Neill took his slot as House Speaker. But to placate the conservatives and the Black Caucus, the out-going Speaker and the Majority Leader made a deal with the Republicans: The Democrats wouldn't let the assassinations investigation become an issue in the presidential campaign -- and thus embarrass President Ford, who served on the Warren Commission -- if the Republicans voted for the bill.)

On September 15, 1976, the House Rules Committee approved a measure to investigate the Kennedy and King killings. On Sept. 17, the House voted 280 to 65 to establish the House Assassinations Committee (formally called the House Committee to Investigate Assassinations).

That's when the trouble started.

With the committee created on paper, Congressman Henry Gonzalez wanted to be chairman. It was his "baby," his cause, and he was the

prime mover. Everyone else was a "me too Charlie." The House leadership appointed, instead, Congressman Downing. Gonzalez was miffed. But Congressman Downing was retiring, Gonzalez was assured, and he would be the new chairman once Downing was gone.

Little is known about the interplay that took place next, but apparently Downing was persuaded to pick Richard Sprague as the chief investigator of the committee.

Sprague came to the committee with excellent credentials. With more than 15 years experience in the Philadelphia district attorney's office, Sprague, at 51, looked like a winner: He had 60 first degree murder cases in which he got death penalty 20 times. He lost only one of those trials, and, in all, he had more than 20,000 cases on his record. To boot, Sprague was the man who sent United Mine Worker President W.A. "Tony" Boyle to the joint for the murder of UMW presidential challenger Jock Yablonski, his wife and daughter. It took Sprague more than four years to complete that case.

In many ways, Sprague was an ideal choice as an "independent" chief investigator. He immediately pronounced that he had no ax to grind and he would pursue all possible leads. Yet Sprague was no politician. He knew little of the realities of Washington, or what he faced with the new committee. With the out-going Downing as his boss, Sprague set about to do his job, which, at first, amounted to coming up with a budget.

During the Christmas recess of congress, Sprague announced that he wanted \$6,530,050 to do the job for one year. He knew that the Warren Commission had a staff of 83 people, and used 150 FBI agents and 60 Secret Service men as well as 12 CIA agents. He determined that he would need about 170 people working full time to do the job today. None of those people would come from the existing federal agencies -- because those agencies were suspect in both the murders and their potential cover ups.

Sprague's announcement put congress in a tailspin. He was asking for the largest sum ever to be budgeted to a committee of congress, and even Chairman Downing gulped. "It blew off my hat," he told newsmen.

That was just what those opposed to the committee needed. The hue and cry was outrageous. Suddenly, though, the new Speaker of the House, Thomas "Tip" O'Neill backed Sprague. It was a neat bit of maneuvering. O'Neill knew full well that the committee was headed to the showers, so he joined them. Better to be on the

side of the losers when everyone is cheering for the underdog.

The committee's new chairman didn't help matters. Congressman Gonzalez decided not to go along with Downing's promises to Sprague. (Downing had agreed to let Sprague hire and fire staff, take whatever time he needed in the probe, and not back down if he got into a fight with the FBI or the CIA.) The new chairman, Gonzalez, demanded some of the pie back. But Sprague would not budge. As a result, an open conflict developed.

Ultimately, that led to an unprecedented resignation by Gonzalez as chairman, and in his departure, he called his chief investigator "a rattlesnake."

At that point, the committee was in deep trouble. House Republican leader John Rhodes passed the word that the boys in the GOP would vote against continuing the committee, and O'Neill turned on Sprague.

To breathe some life back into the committee, the remaining 11 members met and decided that the best way to rally support was to go "public." As a result, the committee called organized crime boss Santa Trafficante, who promptly took the Fifth Amendment to every question he was asked.

Next, the committee leaked testimony that one of Jack Ruby's strippers said that Ruby introduced her to "Lee Oswald from the CIA."

Then, in a move that actually backfired, Dutch journalist Willen Oltmans, told whirling TV cameras that a friend of Lee Harvey Oswald, George De-Mohrenschildt, told him that he told Oswald to shoot the President and that oil billionaire H.L. Hunt paid for the assassination.

In the end, though, the committee got new life only by cutting Sprague from the probe. And its new life is limited -- it can't sue other federal agencies (such as the FBI or the CIA) without permission of the entire House. It's budget is about one third of what Sprague proposed.

Is there any hope for the House Assassinations Committee?

There is always hope, but Richard Sprague -- wiser from the experience -- doesn't think so. "If the Congress was the responsible agency for investigating crime in this country, we'd never get any crimes solved," he declared. "I hope they prove me wrong, that they will keep political influences out of this and get the job done ... In a criminal investigation, you need somebody in command. It can't be politicians who are thinking of what headlines and votes they may garner."

Sprague now favors having President Carter appoint a special prosecutor to find the truth.

How Jim Brading Got Arrested & Released

By TOM LUTZ

EUGENE Hale Brading tells me he had nothing to do with the assassination of President John F. Kennedy or his brother, Sen. Robert F. Kennedy.

Brading, who also goes by the name Jim Braden, told me he has alibis for his whereabouts the moment both John and Robert Kennedy were gunned down.

Brading says that the moment John Kennedy was shot in Dealey Plaza, he was in the office of his federal probation officer, Roger Carroll, in Dallas, Tex.

Brading says that at the moment Robert Kennedy was shot in the kitchen of the Ambassador Hotel in Los Angeles, he was in bed with his wife at the Century Plaza in the same city.

The problem is that neither of Brading's alibis hold any water.

Roger Carroll, still a probation officer in Dallas, said he could not deny or confirm Brading's story to me:

"He (Brading) reported to our office some time during the day of the assassination," Carroll said. "Our report shows that. As for the exact time he was here, I can't confirm or deny that."

However, pressed to be more specific, Carroll did recall that employees at the Federal Building in

Dallas, which housed Carroll's office, were released from their work to watch President Kennedy's motorcade pass by the building, which is some 12 blocks or so from the location in Dealey Plaza where the President was shot.

Carroll said that the probation offices were closed about 15 or 20 minutes before Kennedy's car passed.

Carroll himself boarded a bus after Kennedy's car passed the Federal building and the bus moved toward the scene of the assassination. It was on that bus that Carroll learned that the President had been shot. A passenger who boarded the bus told Carroll and the other riders.

While Carroll was firm in his conviction that he could not recall the exact time Brading visited the probation office, he said, "I think it would have been in the morning. If I were to guess, I'd say it was a short time before the assassination." Carroll said he did not believe Brading showed up at his office after the assassination because "everyone in Dallas was all upset then." Brading was arrested in Dealey Plaza after the assassination. He was questioned by police and released.

Brading reported to Carroll in a "casual visit" that was required of someone on probation or parole who had travelled from one state (California, in this case) to another (Texas).

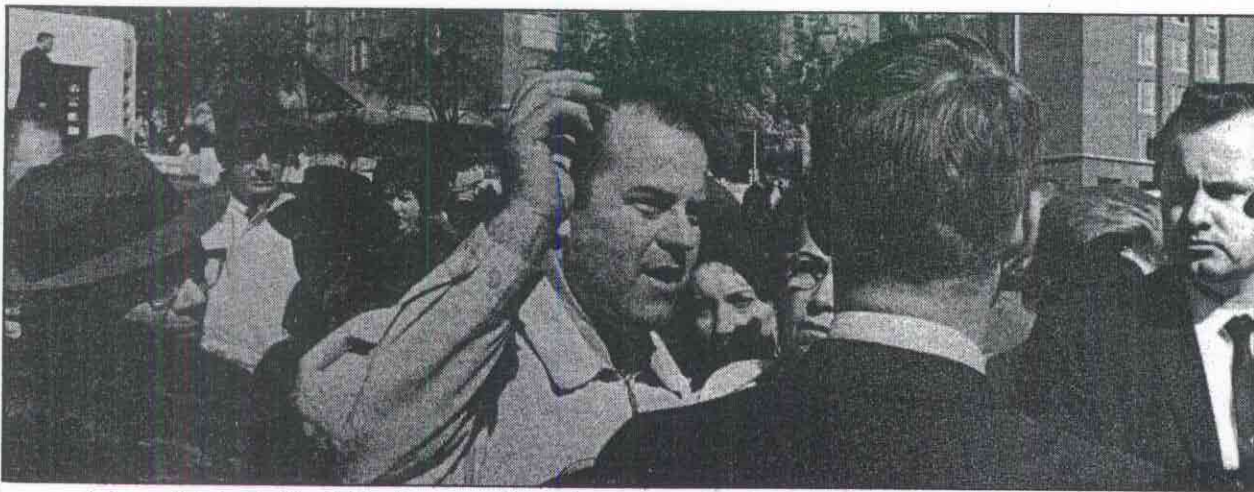
Carroll could not recall specifically

who Brading came to Texas to visit, but he believes that Brading's stay was connected with some "oil business." Logic would require that Brading visited Carroll sometime before the assassination.

Brading's ex-wife, with whom he was supposedly in bed at the Century Plaza Hotel the night Bobby Kennedy was assassinated, said she could not have been with him at the Century Plaza. She said she separated from him in February of 1968 and was either in New York or Dallas in June of that year, at the time Bobby Kennedy was killed. Brading has been accused by reporters and writers as having been somehow involved in the assassination of Robert Kennedy.



Brading police mug shot.



Arrow points to Brading. This photo was taken only moments after the assassination and conflicts with a statement Brading gave to police after he was arrested.



Brading and one of his many wives.

Whenever Brading visited Carroll's office, it is clear from the report that Carroll made that Brading told the probation officer he was in Dallas to see Lemar Hunt, one of oil billionaire H.L. Hunt's sons.

On Nov. 21 -- the day before the assassination -- Brading, Morgan Brown and two other men went to Lemar Hunt's office. According to Dallas newsman Earl Gotz, a former Hunt Oil Co. official recalls seeing Brading and the other men in the receptionist's office, waiting to see Nelson Bunker Hunt, one of Lemar's brothers. A spokesman for the Hunt Oil Co. contends that neither Brading nor the men who accompanied him actually got an audience with either of the Hunt brothers because their (the Hunt brothers') calendars indicate that they didn't. However, Brading indicated that the sole purpose for his trip to Dallas was to see one of the Hunt

brothers, and if he didn't visit with one of them, what was he really doing in Dallas?

Coincidental to Brading's visit to the Hunt Oil Co. was a visit that same morning to the same building by Jack Ruby. Ruby shot and killed Lee Harvey Oswald, who allegedly killed John Kennedy. Ruby said that he gave one of his girls a ride to the building because she had a job interview with the Hunt company. Ruby owned a Dallas stripjoint. Ruby contended that while the young woman underwent her job interview, he attended to some tax matters with his attorney in the same building. Moreover, that night -- the night before the assassination -- Ruby had dinner with friends from Chicago at the Bon Vivant Club, which was located in the Cabana Hotel, the hotel in which Brading and Morgan Brown stayed. Brading and Brown had a suite facing the Stemmons Freeway,

which was the route the Kennedy motorcade would have traveled the next day had Kennedy not been assassinated.

The next day, Brading was picked up in Dealey Plaza after he entered the Dal-Tex Building, which was across the street from the Texas Book Depository, and took a freight elevator to the third floor, ostensibly to make a phone call to his "family" back in California. He said that he wanted to tell his family about the shooting of the President.

When he was picked up, Brading gave as his name "Jim Braden," a name he had switched on his California driver's license just two months previously. The Dallas Sheriff's police did not connect Jim Braden with Jim Brading, and three months later, when Brading was interviewed by the FBI, he again used the name Jim Braden and no connection was made to Jim Brading.

The day of the assassination, Brading-Braden signed the following statement for Chief Deputy Sheriff Allan Sweatt:

"Police cars were passing me coming down toward the triple underpass and I walked up among many other people and this building was surrounded by police officers with guns and we were all watching them.

"I moved on up to the building (meaning the Dal-Tex Building) that was surrounded and asked one of the girls if there was a telephone that I could use and she said, 'Yes, there is one on the third floor of the building where I work.

"I walked through a passage to the elevator they were all getting on (freight elevator) and I got on the third floor with all the other people and there was a lady using the pay telephone and I asked her if I could use it when she said it was out of order and I tried to use it with no success ...

"I got on the elevator and returned to the ground floor and the colored man who ran the elevator said you are a stranger in this building and I was not supposed to let you up and he ran outside to an officer and said to the officer that he had just taken me up and down the elevator and the officer said for me to identify myself and I presented him with a credit card and he said well we have to check out everything and took me to his superior and said for me to wait and we will check it out. I was then taken to the sheriff's office and interrogated."

According to Brading's statement, he did not move further West than the Dal-Tex building. However, a photo taken about 10 minutes after the assassination shows Brading having

passed the Dal-Tex and Book Depository buildings.

Brading was released.

Oddly, Brading's partner, Morgan Brown, checked out of their hotel at 2:01 P.M. on the day of the assassination and left the city. He did not wait for Brading to be released.

Years later, the FBI told newsman Earl Gotz: "We found absolutely nothing whatsoever that connects this guy (Brading) with the assassination." The last time he was interviewed by the FBI Brading said that he was "not familiar with Dallas," although the Dallas County Sheriffs Office would disagree. While on appeal in the early 1950's for a 12-year sentence for swindling a wealthy widow, Brading was arrested in Dallas as a vagrant. His partner at that time, Victor Periera, paid his \$50 fine but the Sheriff gave them both 48 hours to get out of town.

Brading's brushes with the law began in 1934 when he was sentenced at the age of 19 to jail in Kansas for burglary. Paroled in 1938, he was arrested three times during World War II for

selling gas rationing stamps on the black market, the last of which arrests cost him a year's jail sentence. He was also arrested in 1941 in Miami for running a gambling joint.

In 1948, Brading was arrested in Camden, N.J., as a material witness in a felony case.

In 1951, together with Victor Periera, he was sentenced to 12 years in jail for swindling a wealthy Roswell, N.M., widow of \$50,000. Both men appealed that conviction to the U.S. Supreme Court, which upheld the conviction in 1954.

In 1959, after serving five of that 12-year sentence, Brading was again paroled.

In 1960, he married the widow of a Teamster Union official who had accidentally shot himself twice with a .45. She dissolved the marriage when she learned Brading was also married to another woman at the same time.

Two months after the assassination, Brading became a charter member of the alleged mob-and-Teamster connected La Costa Country Club, which is where John Ehrlichman, John Dean

and Robert Haldeman met to plot part of the Watergate cover up.

Three months after the assassination, Brading pleaded guilty to a shoplifting charge in California. He was fined.

In the late 1960's, Brading returned to Dallas and married the widow of a man who founded a Cadillac car dealership. That marriage lasted as long as her pocketbook had money and Brading then married a wealthy Mexico City woman, who gifted him a Lear Jet in which to visit California, Spain and Mexico. Most recently, federal authorities were watching Brading as a possible courier who was laundering mob money in Holland and Switzerland. Brading denies having any connection with organized crime.

Dallas newsman Earl Gotz, who interviewed associates of Brading, says that friends describe him as completely without morals.

Gotz quotes one associate as saying: "He'd be a perfect courier ... He's a perfect cover man."

George DeMohrenschildt: Did He Control Oswald?

PERHAPS the most electrifying news to come from the gasping House Assassinations Committee before it was revived was that a close friend of Lee Harvey Oswald, George DeMohrenschildt, planned the John F. Kennedy assassination and the late oil billionaire H.L. Hunt funded it.

That charge came from a Dutch journalist named Willem Oltsmans, who said that he befriended DeMohrenschildt over a period of years and gained his confidence.

Oltsmans testified before the House Assassinations Committee just before the entire House decided whether the committee would have new life or go the way of the Edsel.

The house voted to extend the committee's life, and the Oltsmans revelations no doubt played some role in the outcome of the vote.

Yet the important question is whether or not Oltsmans' charges are correct. Unfortunately, DeMohrenschildt committed suicide the day he learned the House Assassinations Committee planned to call him as a witness.

Actually, for those who have followed the developments of the assas-

ination investigation, Oltsmans' charges were no shock at all.

Even the Warren Commission was highly suspect of George DeMohrenschildt during its so-called probe of John Kennedy's death.

DeMohrenschildt, a petroleum engineer who traveled the world, was born Count Sergei DeMohrenschildt in Russia and came to this country following the rise of Hitler in Germany.

A friend of the Bouviers, Jackie Kennedy's parents, DeMohrenschildt was hardly the type of individual one would expect to befriend Lee Harvey Oswald, a high school drop-out who defected to the U.S.S.R. and brought back a Russian wife.

In his extended testimony before the Warren Commission, DeMohrenschildt said that Lawrence Orlov, an American of Russian descent, first told him about Oswald and his wife. At that time, the Oswalds were living in Ft. Worth. DeMohrenschildt and Orlov went to meet the Oswalds. "... The two of us drove to this slum area in Fort Worth and knocked at the door," DeMohrenschildt told the commission, "and here was Marina and the baby. Oswald was not there."

Later in his testimony, DeMohrenschildt said that he had actually learned about the existence of the Oswalds through George Bouhe, and that he had asked Bouhe if it was "safe for us to help Oswald."

DeMohrenschildt said that he thought Bouhe had checked the matter out with the FBI and that the FBI had given him (Bouhe) assurances that Oswald was of sound enough character with which to associate.

Bouhe, DeMohrenschildt said, was in some way connected with the FBI and he (DeMohrenschildt) might also have checked out Oswald with Walter Moore, whom DeMohrenschildt believed worked for the Central Intelligence Agency. In any case, Os-



George DeMohrenschildt

wald was given a clean bill of health, and he and Oswald became close friends -- so close, in fact, that DeMohrenschildt's former son-in-law, Larry Taylor, told the Commission that "Whatever his (DeMohrenschildt's) suggestions were Lee grabbed them and took them, whether it was what time to go to bed or where to stay." The same son-in-law also told the commission: "Well, the only thing that occurred to me was that -- uh -- and I guess it was from the beginning -- that if there was any assistance or plotters in the assassination that it was, in my opinion, most probably the DeMohrenschildts."

DeMohrenschildt himself told another daughter and son-in-law that he believed that the FBI was responsible for the assassination of President Kennedy and that his friend, Oswald, was the patsy.

Critics of the Warren Commission have long suspected that DeMohrenschildt was some type of government operative, probably working for the CIA. He admitted to the commission that he had worked for the French underground during World War II, was suspected of being a German spy by the Americans and was also suspected by the Yugoslavian government of being a U.S. spy.

Dutch journalist Oltsmans charges that DeMohrenschildt worked for many governments, including the U.S. Department of State and the CIA. He gave the new House Assassinations Committee the names of several CIA and FBI agents who DeMohrenschildt said were a part of the assassination plot.

Clearly, as a world traveler, DeMohrenschildt was in an ideal position to do spy work. For example, he and his wife just happened to be in Guatemala City when the Cuban exile 2506 division launched its attack on the Bay of Pigs in Cuba.

DeMohrenschildt, however -- despite the admission that he worked for the French underground and was debriefed by the CIA from time to time on his return from foreign travel -- flatly denied that he was ever an agent for the U.S. or any other government.

One area that has puzzled both the Commission and its critics concerning DeMohrenschildt's testimony was his travel to Houston just prior to the assassination.

Apparently, according to testimony given by many of DeMohrenschildt's friends, he was visiting some politically "unsavory character" in Houston. Igor Vladimir Voshinin noted that Houston was an unlikely place for DeMohrenschildt to visit since most of his business was of a foreign nature. Yet,

according to Voshinin, DeMohrenschildt repeatedly mentioned that he had to make some trip to Houston.

One person, it is known, that DeMohrenschildt visited in Houston profited well by the death of President Kennedy. That man was George Brown of Brown and Root Construction.

Kennedy, it is believed, planned to pull out the advisor troops the U.S. had in Viet Nam.

President Johnson -- without telling his attorney general, Robert Kennedy -- reversed President Kennedy's decision and built up American troops in Viet Nam.

In conjunction with that build up, Brown and Root Construction built airstrips and docks all over Viet Nam for the U.S. government.

Because DeMohrenschildt committed suicide, it will now be difficult to confirm Oltsmans' charges about him. DeMohrenschildt, it is known, suffered severe mental problems just before he allegedly shot himself with a shotgun, and his daughter says that Oltsmans intimidated DeMohrenschildt. Moreover, more than one witness who testified before the Warren Commission said that DeMohrenschildt was not above telling tall tales.

This much is certain: A spokesman for H.L. Hunt's estate flatly denied that the late billionaire knew DeMohrenschildt in any way. "Records of the Hunt family bear evidence to this fact. His name never appeared on any of the records. It has been publicly reported that DeMohrenschildt had a history of mental problems. If in fact DeMohrenschildt ever claimed to have had any relationship with H.L. Hunt, those claims must be viewed accordingly."

According to DeMohrenschildt's attorney, DeMohrenschildt was writing a book about the assassination prior to his suicide. Oltsmans contends that he was going to collaborate with DeMohrenschildt on the book. According to Oltsmans, the strongest material of that book is in the hands of his attorney, Dallas lawyer Pat Russell. Oltsmans has other parts of the book and plans to turn those parts over to the DeMohrenschildt estate.

Oltsmans also charged that:

• DeMohrenschildt did not work directly for the CIA but "he told me that in this manuscript he mentioned names of CIA and FBI officials who, according to him, are connected to the Kennedy assassination." Those names he did know, from his discussions with DeMohrenschildt, Oltsmans turned

over to the House Assassinations Committee.

• Jack Ruby, the strip joint owner in Dallas who shot Oswald after the assassination, was "very much" involved in the plot to kill the president, Oltsmans said that DeMohrenschildt told him.

• An anti-Castro Cuban from Florida "supposedly took part" in the actual assassination, Oltsmans said, and Oltsmans turned over to the committee a picture of the man.

• According to Oltsmans, a "trucking executive" was in some way involved in the assassination.

• On Feb. 23, 1977, DeMohrenschildt told Oltsmans that Oswald had worked for him and that the two had "discussed the assassination from A to Z, and they knew they would kill Kennedy."

Another charge made by Oltsmans concerns Loran Eugene Hall, a man who briefly was involved with Alpha 66 and for a more extended period of time the entire anti-Castro Cuban exile cause.

According to Oltsmans, Hall told him in a taped interview that he was offered \$50,000 to assassinate the president when he was in the office of oilman Lester Logue. Hall, according to Oltsmans, said five or six other people were also present.

Logue immediately responded, calling the allegation "ridiculous" and said that he would consult his attorney about suing Oltsmans for libel.

However, the Hall story was hardly a new one. While he had not previously identified anyone who had made the offer, Hall has been telling the same story since shortly after the assassination, and, in fact, sold the story to the National *Enquirer*, which, in typical tabloid style, bannered a headline: "I Was Offered \$50,000 to Kill Kennedy." (See accompanying article concerning Hall.)

Oltsmans is now in the process of turning his material into a book.

Understandably, the reaction to Oltsmans' charges by the media was a vicious attack. ABC-TV sent a camera crew to the Netherlands to find someone who would say that Oltsmans was a publicity seeker, and they found one. However, Oltsmans is a respected journalist and works for the largest TV network in the Netherlands.

Time said Oltsmans charges were "just another series of rumors that could not be corroborated." And *Newsweek* called it "more tantalizing than substantial."

No news organization to date has made any attempt to check out what DeMohrenschildt is supposed to have said.

Where The House Assassinations Committee Will Investigate

WITH leaks as large as the springs that feed the Great Lakes, the House Assassinations Committee has let it be known it definitely has new leads in both the Kennedy and King assassinations.

According to Richard Sprague, the ex-chief investigator of that body, the committee will probe whether or not a memo from the late FBI director, J. Edgar Hoover, is correct when it implies that the CIA lied to the Warren Commission about contacts it had with Lee Harvey Oswald.

Specifically, Sprague has said since he resigned his post that Hoover wrote in a memo that the CIA asked FBI agents who knew Oswald's voice to listen to a tapped phone conversation Oswald supposedly had with officials at the Soviet Embassy in Mexico City between Sept. 26 and Oct. 3, 1963, when Oswald visited Mexico City. Hoover's memo says that the FBI agents determined that it was not Oswald's voice. According to the memo, the FBI agents were requested to listen to the tape *after* the assassination; however, the CIA has contended that it destroyed that tape *before* the assassination.

No mention of the phone bugs the CIA had on the Soviet Embassy is made in the Warren Commission report. Apparently, the commission determined that such information would compromise U.S. national security. The commission therefore apparently classified the information and stuck it in the National Archives. Classified material is not to be revealed until 2039. However, shortly after the Warren Commission issued its report, there was immediate press speculation that if Oswald visited and telephoned the Soviet Embassy, as the Warren Commission said he had, then the CIA obviously had tapped the Russian's phones. (All of which goes to prove that the Warren Commission, like so many government organizations, certainly had a low opinion of the intelligence of the American public.)

Sprague contends that if the Hoover memo is correct, then the CIA lied twice about the telephone recording it has (or had) of Oswald contact-

ing the Soviet Embassy. The CIA lied first when it said that the tape was destroyed *before* the assassination (when it supposedly, according to the Hoover memo, asked the FBI to verify Oswald's voice *after* the assassination). Secondly, the CIA lied to the Warren Commission when it told the members that the phone conversation it had of Oswald and the Soviet Embassy, which the CIA said it destroyed before the assassination, was actually the voice of the Lee Harvey Oswald who was arrested for shooting the President of the United States (when, if the Hoover memo is correct, the CIA knew it was not the voice of the Lee Harvey Oswald charged with Kennedy's murder).

Sprague has made the small jump in logic, which is that if the CIA was willing to lie to the Warren Commission twice on a critical matter concerning the assassination of the President, then the CIA was lying for a purpose, which Sprague feels must have been that the CIA had contact with Oswald that the CIA didn't want the Warren Commission and the American people to know.

Sprague also contends that the House Assassinations Committee is eager to investigate a lead supplied by a nurse who was in the emergency room in Parland Memorial Hospital in

Dallas the day President Kennedy was brought there. That nurse, whose name has not been revealed yet, has given testimony to the committee that indicates that Warren Commission Exhibit 399, a bullet, could not have done what the Warren Commission said it did.

Commission Exhibit 399, commonly called CE 399 or the "magic bullet," was supposedly taken from the stretcher upon which Texas Gov. John Connally, who was riding with Kennedy and was badly wounded that day, was wheeled into the Parkland Memorial Hospital. The Warren Commission determined that "the magic bullet" - a slug that could have been fired from a rifle Oswald owned and was found where he supposedly fired it in the Book Depository building but *was in near perfect condition* - went through approximately 10 inches of flesh and five inches of bone. Supposedly, according to the Warren Commission, this bullet was fired by Oswald from the sixth floor of the Book Depository, hit John Kennedy in the back, exited through his throat and then struck Gov. Connally, going through his back and exiting his front, then going through his wrist bone and finally lodging in his thigh. This "magic bullet" - called that for good reason by Warren Commission critics -



President Kennedy shortly after the fatal bullet struck his head.

wound up on Connally's stretcher. (Tests show that firing the same slug into cotton produces more damage to the bullet than the condition in which CE 399 - "the magic bullet" - can be found today at the National Archives.) According to the "mystery nurse" who testified before the House Assassinations Committee, doctors at Parkland Memorial Hospital found "too much lead" in Connally's body to match up with "the magic bullet." (Incidentally, Connally has always contended that he was not struck by "the magic bullet." He has not openly disagreed with the conclusions of the Warren Commission report as a whole, but, according to commission testimony, the moment he was struck, Gov. Connally said, "They are going to kill us all!" Coincidentally, Jackie Kennedy, who was sitting next to the President, supposedly exclaimed, the second she realized that her husband was shot, "They've killed my husband!" Abraham Zapruder, who filmed the assassination on a home movie camera, is reported to have said, at the time of the filming, "They've killed the President!" Apparently, instantaneously, the immediate observers of the assassination felt that a conspiracy was involved in the killing.)

Another lead that House Assassinations Committee will be following up concerns the allegations made by Dutch journalist Willem Oltmans. (See accompanying article.) Oltmans claims that a friend of Oswald, George DeMohrenschildt, was a go-between for Oswald and the late Texas oil billionaire H.L. Hunt. According to Oltmans, DeMohrenschildt supplied him with the names of FBI and CIA agents and a trucking executive who were involved in the plot shortly before DeMohrenschildt committed suicide in March of this year.

The committee will also investigate possible connections with the CIA ordered assassination plots against Fidel Castro, particularly those involving mob figures John Rosselli, Sam (Momo) and Santos Trafficante. Trafficante was called before the committee and took the fifth on all questions asked of him. Trafficante, according to a Cuban exile, is quoted as saying "that Kennedy was going to be hit."

According to testimony that Rosselli gave to the Senate Intelligence Committee last year, the mob ordered Ruby to kill Oswald to prevent disclosure of the connection Trafficante had with the assassination. After his testimony, Rosselli was found floating in an oil drum off the coast of Florida.

The same Senate Intelligence Com-

mittee also uncovered evidence that shortly before the assassination, Oswald wrote a threatening letter to FBI agent James Hosty, who had twice attempted to interview Marina Oswald. According to a former FBI agent, Joseph L. Schoot, Oswald "threatened to kill Hosty if Hosty tried to talk to his wife Marina again." When Oswald was arrested, he had both Hosty's telephone number and his car license plate number in his telephone book.

The House Assassinations Committee will also probe whether or not J. Edgar Hoover might have lied to the Warren Commission about any relationship that Oswald had with the bureau. On Jan. 27, 1964, the Warren Commission met in executive session to discuss reports that Oswald was supposedly on a \$200-monthly FBI retainer. Allen Dulles, the former head of the CIA and member of the Warren Commission, told the members that it would be impossible to determine if Oswald worked for either the FBI or the CIA and that bureau and the agency would lie outright even if Oswald had worked for either group. The commission's chief counsel, J. Lee Rankin, asked Hoover about the rumor and Hoover flatly denied Oswald worked in any way with the FBI. (Hoover said the same about Jack Ruby, and since then it has been discovered that Ruby was a paid snitch for the FBI on four different occasions.)

Another probe target for the House Assassinations Committee will be the account of Cuban exile Sylvia Odio, whose father was imprisoned in Castro's Cuba for plotting to assassinate the dictator. Ms. Odio told the Warren Commission that Oswald and two other men came to her home shortly before the assassination and discussed assassinating President Kennedy. According to information uncovered by the House Assassinations Committee, the FBI misrepresented Ms. Odio's story to the Warren Commission.


The committee will also try to determine just who Oswald wrote to on Nov. 8, 1963, requesting "information concerning my position." The note was addressed to "Mr. Hunt," and



Lyndon Johnson is sworn in as Kennedy's successor.

WANTED BY THE FBI

**CIVIL RIGHTS - CONSPIRACY
INTERSTATE FLIGHT - ROBBERY
JAMES EARL RAY** FBI No. 405,342-G



Photographs taken 1969

Photograph taken 1968
1969a drawn by artist

Aliases: Eric Starvo Galt, W. C. Herron, Harvey Lowmeyer, James Earl Ray, James Earl Ray, James Earl Ray, John Willard, "Jim."

DESCRIPTION

Age: 36, born March 10, 1928, at Oquonok, Okla. (Ray was registered by birth records)	Eyes: Blue
Height: 5' 10"	Complexion: Medium
Weight: 152 to 174 pounds	Race: White
Hair: Shagreen	Nationality: American

Occupational History: Salesman, painter, laborer
Scars and Marks: Small scar on center of forehead and small scar on palm of right hand
Remarks: Nationally posturing left ear; reportedly is a loose tooth; allegedly attended dance instruction school; has reportedly completed course in bartending.
Fingerprint Classification: 30 M V 2 CMO 12

CRIMINAL RECORD

Ray has been convicted of burglary, robbery, forging U. S. Postal Money Orders, armed robbery, and operating motor vehicle without owner's consent.

CAUTION

RAY IS SOUGHT IN CONNECTION WITH A MURDER WHEREIN THE VICTIM WAS SHOT. CONSIDER ARMED AND EXTREMELY DANGEROUS.

A Federal warrant was issued on April 17, 1969, at Birmingham, Alabama, charging Ray as Eric Starvo Galt with conspiring to interfere with a Constitutional right of a citizen (Title 18, U. S. Code, Section 241). A Federal warrant was also issued on July 20, 1967, at Jefferson City, Missouri, charging Ray with Interstate Flight to Avoid Deportation for the crime of Robbery (Title 18, U. S. Code, Section 1073).

IF YOU HAVE ANY INFORMATION CONCERNING THIS PERSON, PLEASE NOTIFY ME OR CONTACT YOUR LOCAL FBI OFFICE. TELEPHONE NUMBERS AND ADDRESSES OF ALL FBI OFFICES LISTED ON BACK.

DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20535
TELEPHONE, NATIONAL 8-3111

Wanted Flyer 112-A
April 16, 1969

Above the wanted poster of James Earl Ray, wanted "in connection with a murder wherein the victim was shot." Below, Lee Harvey Oswald tells reporters: "I didn't shoot anybody. No, sir."



NEWSREAL SERIES

KENNEDY

committee sources indicate that that Mr. Hunt may be E. Howard Hunt, the former CIA agent who was caught in the Watergate break-in. E. Howard Hunt was closely associated with the anti-Castro forces, and the committee has obtained photos of Oswald training with a group called the "No Name Key Group," which became Alpha 66. Members of that group were traced to Dallas before Kennedy was killed.

On the new probe of Dr. Martin Luther King's assassination, the committee has an equal number of solid leads. Among them are:

- Charges by the late journalist William Sartor that the mob accepted a \$300,000 contract to kill Dr. King from a right-wing group from the West Coast. According to Sartor, the mob brought James Earl Ray into the picture through a New Orleans contact.

- A witness has told the committee that Frank Liberto, a man with mob connections, was overheard on the telephone the day Dr. King was killed shouting: "Shoot the bastard. Do it this afternoon. Shoot him, even if you have to do it on the balcony, just do it." Another witness told investigators that a gunshop owner in Birmingham, Ala. said, pointing to a rifle, "This gun is the gun that is going to kill Martin Luther King." The witness said that he later saw the gunshop owner in the company of Ray and Liberto.

- Sprague, the former chief investigator for the committee, has said that his interviews with James Earl Ray were producing information that would indicate that Ray had significant help between the time he escaped from prison and the time he was arrested in London at Heathrow airport.

- Ray opened a safe deposit box in a Birmingham bank in August of 1967 and it was closed four months later when Ray was living in Los Angeles. Allegedly, someone living in Baton Rouge closed the box and the committee is seeking that person.

- The Memphis police had Dr. King under surveillance from a firehouse that overlooked the motel where King was shot. Mysteriously, that surveillance was called off shortly before the assassination. The committee will be seeking reasons why that was done.

- Ray estimates that he spent \$9,500 between the time he escaped from his Missouri penitentiary and the time he was captured. The committee wants to know the sources of those funds.

In all, the House Assassinations Committee has abundant leads in both cases. But as ex-chief investigator Richard Sprague cautioned, these are only leads -- but they must be pursued.

J. Edgar Hoover Picked Loran Hall To Explain Away An Obvious Conspiracy

LORAN Eugene Hall, who claims he was offered \$150,000 to assassinate President Kennedy, is living proof that the late J. Edgar Hoover lied to the Warren Commission.

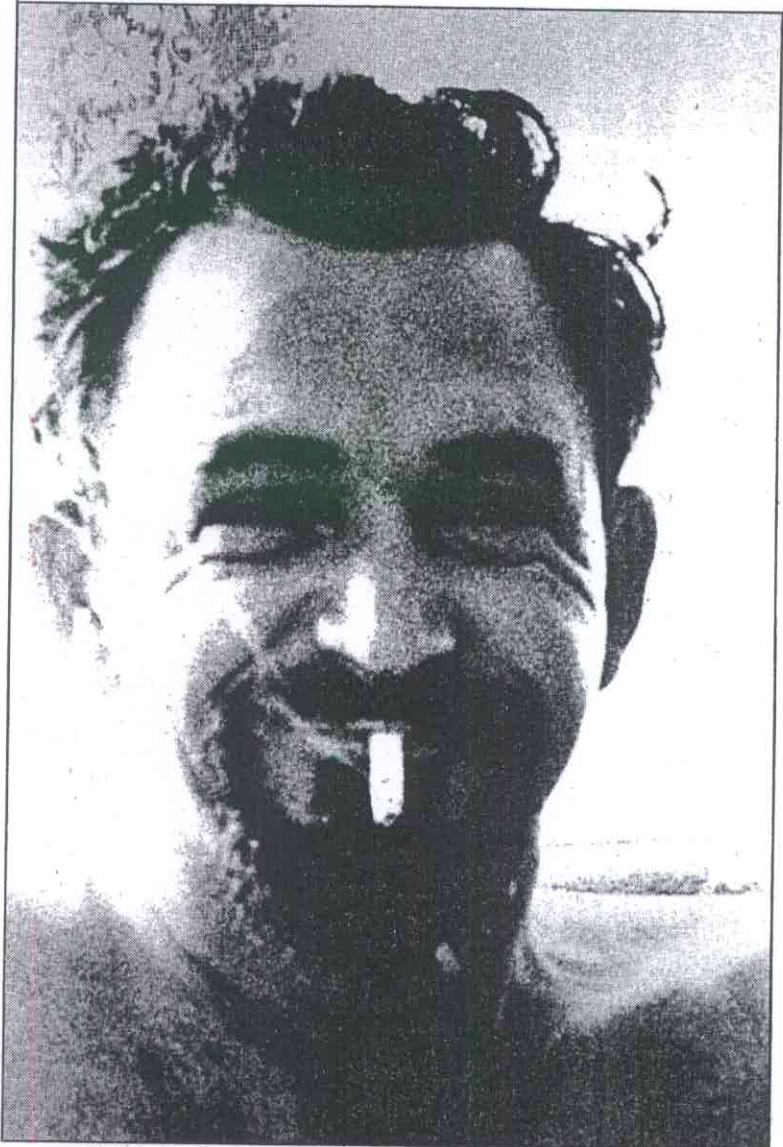
Hall's name surfaced in the Warren Commission investigation in connection with testimony from Sylvia Odio, who claimed she was visited by two Latin-looking men and Lee Harvey Oswald. During that visit, one of the Latin-looking men bragged that Oswald was capable of assassinating the President.

The Warren Commission was troubled by Ms. Odio's claim. They did what they could to discredit her, but her story held up. With her at the time of the visit was her sister, who told the same story. The Warren Commission thus asked the FBI to trace down the two men who might have been with Oswald at the Odio home in Dallas.

On Sept. 21, 1964, J. Edgar Hoover wrote to the Commission:

"Reference is made to your letter dated August 28, 1964, dealing with the claim of Sylvia Odio that Lee Harvey Oswald and two other individuals visited at her apartment in Dallas, Texas, on September 26 or 27, 1963. Sylvia Odio in testifying before the commission stated that the man believed by her to be Lee Harvey Oswald was introduced to her as 'Leon Oswald' ...

"... On September 16, 1964, we located one Loran Eugene Hall at Johnsondale, California. Hall has been identified as a participant in numerous anti-Castro activities. He advised that in September, 1963, he was at Dallas, Texas, soliciting aid in connection with an anti-Castro cause. He recalled meeting a Cuban woman, Mrs. Odio, who was living in a garden-type apartment at 1080 Magellan Circle, Dallas, Texas. He said that at the time of his visit he was accompanied by Lawrence Howard, a Mexican American from



J. Edgar Hoover intentionally misrepresented what this man, Loran Eugene Hall, said about his meeting Sylvia Odio.

East Los Angeles and William Seymour from Arizona. He denied that Lee Harvey Oswald was with him during his visit to Mrs. Odio's apartment in September, 1963.

"Hall stated that William Seymour is similar in appearance to Lee Harvey Oswald and that Seymour speaks only a few words of Spanish. In connection with the revelations of Hall, you will note that the name Loran Hall bears some phonetic resemblance to the name Leon Oswald ..."

At the time Hoover wrote to the Commission, the FBI had a second report from agents who interviewed Hall, and in that second report, Hall flatly stated that he did not visit Sylvia Odio. In addition, the FBI had interviewed William Seymour and Seymour said he did not know Sylvia Odio. The bureau had also interviewed Lawrence John Howard, the Mexican-American, and Howard denied that he had visited the Cuban woman's apartment. (Since then, Ms. Odio has been shown pictures of Hall, Seymour and Howard and she has denied that any of the three men were the ones who visited her in September of 1963.)

The second FBI report states:

"... During a second interview on September 20, 1964, HALL stated that during his visit in Dallas in September, 1963, he was accompanied by Lawrence HOWARD and a Cuban whom he knew as 'Wahito,' and was not accompanied at that time by William SEYMOUR. He also said he re-

Hall made two trips to Dallas during the fall of 1963, the last of which resulted in his arrest. According to the FBI, someone posted \$5,000 bail for him. He knew nothing of it.

called no contact with ODIO.

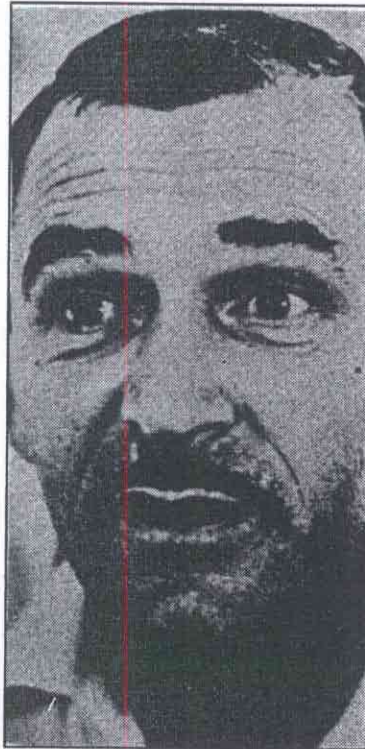
"Upon interview at Los Angeles, California, on September 20, 1964, Lawrence John HOWARD advised that he accompanied HALL to Dallas, Texas, in September, 1963, with a Cuban refugee named CELLIOS ALBAS who was also known by the name 'Quarito.' HOWARD recalled no contact with a Cuban woman named ODIO at an apartment on Magellan Circle in Dallas.

"WILLIAM SEYMOUR of Phoenix, Arizona, during an interview on September 18, 1964, stated he and LAWRENCE HALL were in Dallas, Texas in October, 1963, rather than September, 1963, and SYLVIA ODIO was unknown to him.

"Review of record of Beach

Welding and Supplies Company, Miami Beach, Florida, on September 22, 1964, confirmed WILLIAM SEYMOUR's employment with that company throughout the period September 5 to October 10, 1963.

"On September 24, 1964, CELIO SERGIO CASTRO ALBA, employed at the South Florida Surgan Company, Belle Glade, Florida, stated he had traveled with LORAN HALL and LAWRENCE HOWARD from California to Dallas, Texas to Miami, Florida in September, 1963, but he had not met any person at Dallas named ODIO, nor had he heard the name ODIO mentioned by HALL or



HOWARD in Dallas ..."

Hoover must have had that second report on Hall, Howard, Seymour and Alba at the time he wrote to the Warren Commission. Hoover wrote to the commission with one purpose in mind: Putting to rest any rumor that Oswald could have conspired with anyone in plotting the assassination.

Even if Hoover did not have that second FBI report when he wrote to the commission, he received it later and could have notified the commission of the new developments in the Odio incident. Rather, Hoover waited until the Warren Commission had published its report and then quietly sent the second FBI report to the National Archives.

What's worse, Hall has contended

all along that the original report by the FBI about his possible contact with Sylvia Odio was "inaccurate." It was that report, dated September 23, 1964, that Hoover used as the basis of his letter to the commission.

Loran Hall was an unlikely man to be assisting J. Edgar Hoover.

For a time, Hall fought with Castro and the 26th July Movement in the overthrow of Batista. He was a captain in the Cuban revolutionary government. Then, in June of 1959, Castro had Hall arrested "in connection with an attempted armed expedition to Nicaragua." In jail, Hall met Santo Trafficante, Jr., and Henry Savaarda, a former employee of the mob-controlled Capri Hotel. On June 8, 1959, all three men were expelled from Cuba and Hall became a convert to the goals of the anti-Castro movement in the United States.

Twice during the fall of 1963, Hall made fund raising trips to Dallas (probably for Frank Sturgis' International Anti-Communist Brigade). During the second trip, he and William Seymour were arrested on either a drug or gun-running charge.

Of that arrest, the FBI reported that \$5,000 was given to Hall by a Dallas resident for him to post bail. In 1968, however, Hall told investigators that he knew nothing of any bail money at the time of his release. Hall merely thought that the charges against himself and Seymour had been dropped. After their release, they were taken to the office of a young Dallas attorney, whom Hall claimed he had never met before. The attorney told them to go directly to the YMCA where Lester Logue had arranged a room for them.

Lester Logue is a Texas oilman of considerable wealth. According to Willem Oltsmans, the Dutch journalist who testified before the House Assassinations Committee, Lester Logue offered Hall \$150,000 to kill Kennedy. Logue has denied the charge and threatened to sue Oltsmans.

During the investigation conducted by New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison, Hall accused Edgar Eugene Bradley of being involved in the assassination. Hall said he was at a meeting with Bradley when the murder was discussed. Garrison apparently believed Hall and absolved him of any responsibility in the assassination.

Since then the National *Tattler* (now defunct) named Hall as being a participant, and Hall filed suit against the *Tattler* for \$100 million.

To date, Hall has not been called by the House Assassinations Committee.

Protective Research Section

AT the time of the assassination of President Kennedy, the Protective Research Section of the Secret Service had some 32,000 items it had collected that year about people who either threatened the President or were otherwise abusive in communicating with him.

Also at the time of the assassination, the PRS was actively checking out 34 cases of people who lived in Texas. In all, 100 persons around the country were considered a "significant danger" to the President.

A month before the murder, Ambassador Adlai Stevenson had been assaulted by pickets in Dallas. Stevenson sent word to the President urging him not to go to Dallas. However, there was no one in the entire Fort Worth-Dallas area that PRS was suspect of being any threat to Kennedy.

Twice before Dallas, assassins had stalked the young chief executive. One man, Richard P. Pavlick, waited outside the Kennedys' Palm Beach home with seven sticks of dynamite. When Jackie and Caroline came out of the home on their way to Sunday mass, Pavlick decided he would not murder the entire family. It was not until five days later that the Secret Service caught up with Pavlick and apprehended him.

In October of 1962, Vince Morelli was arrested in Chicago after having aimed a pistol at the President. A policeman disarmed Morelli.

No further information was ever released as to what fate Pavlick and Morelli met.

On Nov. 15, 1963, Joseph A. Milteer was tape recorded making threats to kill the President in Miami.

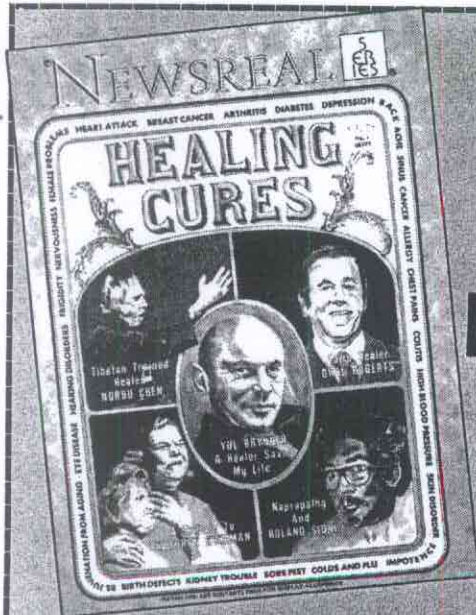
On Nov. 17, 1963, the FBI TWX from Washington notified all bureaus that an attempt would be made on the President in Dallas. That TWX was destroyed and never revealed to the Warren Commission.

On Nov. 21, 1963, Secret Service agents, in violation of regulation, went drinking in Ft. Worth.

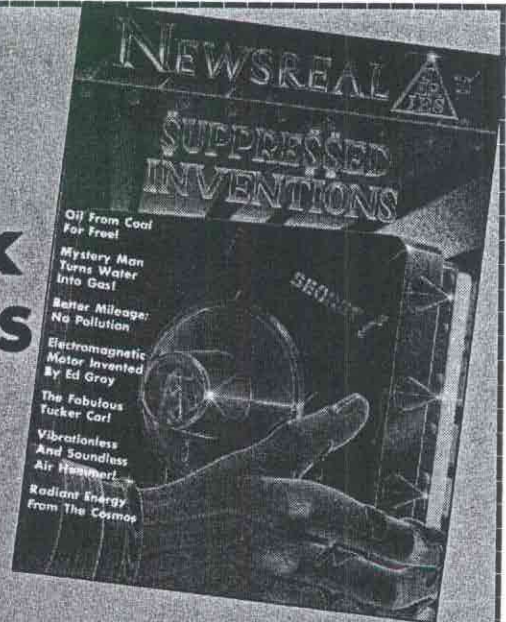
On the morning of the assassination, Dallas County Sheriff Bill Decker instructed his man to "take no part whatsoever in the security of the Presidential motorcade."

With the Miami warning still fresh in their memory, the Secret Service approved an open-car motorcade, eliminated bodyguards on the running boards of the car, failed to secure potential ambush sites, and approved a route that called for the President's car to come to a near stop before traveling beneath three office buildings and under an over pass.

Shortly after 12:30 P.M., John Kennedy was dead.



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ANALYSIS: Did Watergate Grow Out Of The Kennedy Assassination?

WHILE far from an official conclusion, doubts about Lee Harvey Oswald having been the lone assassin of John F. Kennedy have long since turned into hard evidence.

The case is not "solved" by any stretch of the imagination, yet we are far closer to tracking down Kennedy's killers than we were 13 years ago.

Presently a U.S. House of Representatives Select Committee has completed nearly half a year's work on a new JFK probe and it has many solid leads it will be following over the course of the next two years. We hope that some of the new information contained in this issue of NEWSREAL will benefit that effort.

So while it may appear premature, consider the implications of what it will mean if some official body once decides - as most rational people have - that there was a conspiracy in the killing of the President. Those implications are staggering, yet they may also help clear the way to solving the case in total.

One obvious implication is that the conspiracy would have had to have been massive, as would the cover-up that followed it. The Watergate affair is instructive illustration on that point. Everyone from "third rate burglars" to the President of the United States was involved in either the criminal act or its cover up - although, contrary to popular opinion, many were not prosecuted. Or consider the claims of "Mr. X," who recently appeared on Tom Snyder's "Tomorrow Show." Mr. X claimed that through mobsters and people connected with the U.S. intelligence community, he was offered \$100,000 to coordinate a CIA-approved assassination attempt of President Ferdinand Marcos of the Phillipines in 1972. Mr. X said that *hundreds* of people were involved in the assassination plot, including the Vice President and a senator of the Phillipines. The plot was uncovered, and Mr. X is now being tried in *absentia* for the conspiracy.

In all likelihood, any plot to assassinate President Kennedy would involve any number of people. Worse, since the plot succeeded, its cover-up would have been equally large, if not larger. And it continues yet today.

Again, given what we know about Watergate, it seems safe to say that the conspiracy that killed President Kennedy would involve government, and, most probably, government intelligence. Today, we know that Richard Helms, head of the CIA's covert operations at the time of the Kennedy assassination, lied to the Warren Commission, just as Helms, later the director of the CIA, lied to the Senate Watergate Committee. We know the consequences of the Watergate probe; there is no way to tell where a complete JFK investigation will lead.

The second implication of eventu-

ality of the discovery of a conspiracy behind the JFK murder is what else that conspiracy might have been involved in since the assassination.

According to the intelligence operative who is the source of the main story in this issue, that conspiracy has also been responsible for the deaths of Martin Luther King, Jr. and Robert Kennedy as well as the entire Watergate Affair.

Suppose he's right. Suppose this is what happened at the Watergate complex June 17, 1972:

Elements of the intelligence community wanted to eliminate Richard



E. Howard Hunt testifying before the Senate Watergate Committee.

M. Nixon as President. Say, for example, those elements were angry that Nixon broke the ice with the Chinese communists, created an atmosphere of detente with the Russians -- angry at him for "selling out" in Viet Nam. Pick whatever reason you want. But then suppose those elements within the intelligence community decided to act.

Suppose even further that the goal of the Watergate plot was not the total elimination of Nixon. Suppose, for example, it was simply blackmail.

Such a series of suppositions tend to explain more rationally what we know are the facts. On June 23, 1970, President Nixon approved the creation of the Houston Plan, the illegal intelligence agency operating out of the White House. From then and until the Watergate break-in, it is estimated that the White House burglars performed as many as 100 break-ins and countless other illegal acts in the United States. This question begs to be answered: If they were able to pull off as many as 100 other jobs, why did they get caught at the Watergate complex?

Testimony before the Senate Watergate Committee clearly indicates that the break-in at the Watergate complex would not have qualified the burglars for comic roles in a Walt Disney production. It was totally "unprofessional." For one thing, no one needed to enter the building if the goal was merely to bug two telephones. (And why was only Larry O'Brien's and Spencer Oliver's phones tapped?) That could have been done much more easily with taps on the outside wires. It is also unknown why so many burglars were needed in the break-in. There were enough people in on the job that they could have carried off all the records of the Democratic National Committee and read them at home and then returned them.

The fact is, despite all the official inquiry, no one really knows why the Watergate burglars were in the Democratic National Committee headquarters -- except those who were involved in the conspiracy.

Consider this, though: What if the burglars were suppose to be caught? If that was the goal of the Watergate burglars, then they did their job -- they taped the doors of the building, got enough people involved in the break-in to play basketball while waiting around for the cops to show up, and used walkie talkies, just to make sure the cops could find them. Then, once caught, whoever was in control of the conspiracy was in a position to blackmail the White House -- and not merely for money, as has been suggested officially.

That, too, would fit with what is

presently known about the Watergate affair.

Many, many people have wondered why the Nixon White House did not immediately recognize the Watergate burglars as having connections with the Nixon re-election campaign, and then cut off the losses that were involved. The President and his top officials has "deniability," at that time, but the longer they waited, and the more they paid off the burglars, the more they involved themselves in the plot and the cover up.

Watergate Buglar Sturgis Says Ruby Plotted Kennedy's Death With Castro

Is the reason Nixon didn't immediately act that he feared the Watergate burglars more for what they knew about covert operations other than the Watergate break-in? Certainly there are matters of the other break-ins performed by the burglars for the White House, yet there, too, Nixon and his top aides had "deniability" if they acted immediately. Seemingly, there was something much deeper, much darker.

That the much deeper, much darker fear might have led right back to the events that preceded and caused the assassination of President Kennedy. On June 23, 1972, Nixon ordered the FBI to curtail its investigation into the Watergate break-in, noting, according to the Watergate transcripts:

... Just say (unintelligible) very bad to have this fellow Hunt, ah, he knows too damned much, if he was involved -- you happen to know that? If it gets out that this is all involved, the Cuban thing, it would be a fiasco. It would make the CIA look bad, it's going to make Hunt look bad, and it is likely to blow the whole Bay of Pigs thing which we think would be very unfortunate -- both for the CIA and for the country, at this time, and for American foreign policy. Just tell him (L.Patrick Gray, FBI director) to lay off.

At first it was felt that Nixon on June 23, 1972, was fishing without sinkers for reasons to cut off the FBI Watergate probe. Yet further examination of what might have been "the Cuban thing" and "the whole Bay of Pigs thing" and how they, once revealed, would harm the CIA and American foreign policy shows that Nixon might have been sincere, albeit misdirected, in his desire to get the FBI off the Watergate case. And is it unreasonable to suggest that during

the 18½-minute discussion Nixon had with H.R. Haldeman that was erased from the White House tapes "five to nine times," Nixon might have been explaining in depth "the Cuban thing" and "the whole Bay of Pigs thing?"

Consider the backgrounds of those caught in the Watergate break-in:

• **G. Gordon Liddy.** Liddy was a man who had reason to dislike the FBI. After five years with the bureau, he was drummed out in 1962. An attorney, he became a prosecutor for

Dutchess County, New York, where he acquired a record as reckless and flamboyant. In 1968, he was defeated as a Republican for congress in the primary, and then decided to enter the general election as an independent. His wild charges and unorthodox campaign so troubled the Republicans of Poughkeepsie that Gerald Ford, then House Minority Leader, came to Poughkeepsie and helped Liddy get a job with the Treasury Department. The Poughkeepsie Republicans feared that Liddy's campaign might cause the election to go to a Democrat.

• **E. Howard Hunt.** Hunt was an employee of the CIA from 1949 to 1970. During World War II -- at least according to *Who's Who 1972 - 73* -- he was a correspondent for *Life* magazine. A writer of cheap mystery novels, he was deeply involved with the anti-Castro Cuban campaigns, having several times suggested that Castro be assassinated. He was the CIA political action officer for the Bay of Pigs invasion, and the CIA's liaison man with the Cuban Revolutionary Council, helping, it is said, to form that group, which was the main mover in the Bay of Pigs invasion. To the Cuban exiles, Hunt was known and respected as "Eduardo." Among those in the Cuban community who was close to Hunt was Cuban Revolutionary Council leader Manuel F. Artime, who was smuggled out of Castro's Cuba by Bernard Barker, another Cuban Watergate burglar. Hunt and Artime shared an apartment in Miami in 1960, and Artime became a godfather to one of Hunt's children. Artime also created a Watergate Defense Fund. Hunt introduced Artime to G. Gordon Liddy before the break-in. While Hunt has denied it, his biographer claims that he was the Mexico City station chief for the CIA during late September and early October

of 1963 when Oswald made a visit to Mexico City. (While there, the CIA reportedly taped a conversation between an "Oswald" and the Russian Embassy in Mexico City. According to former chief investigator of the House Assassinations Committee Richard Sprague, that tape has since been destroyed. Sprague says that the voice identifying itself as Oswald was not the Lee Harvey Oswald arrested for the assassination of President Kennedy.) According to newspaperman Penn Jones, Hunt operated some of his Cuban Revolutionary Council activities out of 544 Camp St. in New Orleans at the same time Oswald distributed pro-Castro literature in New Orleans. That literature was stamped with the address of 544 Camp St. Both Hunt and Frank Sturgis, another of the Watergate burglars, used the alias Edward Hamilton. Elsewhere on Nixon's June 23, 1972, taped discussion with H.R. Haldeman, Nixon says: "Of course, this Hunt, that will uncover a lot of things. You open that scab, there's a hell of a lot of things and we just feel that it would be very detrimental to have this thing go any further. This involves these Cubans, Hunt and a lot of hanky-panky that we have nothing to do with ourselves."

• **Bernard Barker.** Cuban exile leader Reinaldo Pico told the Miami *Herald*: "Barker was our contact for CIA work for Cuba (meaning anti-Castro activity) - and every time I would see him on the street I would ask if something was working, and for a few years he would say no. Suddenly, last year (just before Watergate), he said that Eduardo (E. Howard Hunt) was in touch, and that at last we could

Sturgis admitted that he worked as a CIA double agent for Castro. After the revolution, Sturgis held two positions with the Castro government: one as air force security chief and the other as Castro's czar of the gambling joints. When the CIA became disenchanted with Castro's communism, Sturgis switched sides and joined the anti-Castro forces. He has admitted to having been involved in plots to assassinate Castro and was a member of "Operation 40," the assassination squad of the anti-Castro Cuban's Alpha 66. Sturgis now claims that documents exist within American "intelligence service" which he admits is CIA detailing the assassination of President Kennedy. Sturgis says the documents indicate that the plot was hatched by Castro. He claims that there were calls placed to the Soviet Embassy in Mexico City about the time Oswald was there in Sept.-Oct., 1963, which were billed to Oswald and Jack Ruby's room (apparently alleging that Ruby was also in Mexico City at the time with Oswald), and that Ruby and Oswald had met at a New Orleans motel (which is confirmed by information that was collected during the investigation into the assassination conducted by New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison). Sturgis further claims that both Ruby and Oswald were working for Castro and that, a few months before the assassination, Ruby met in Havana with Castro, Ramiro Valdez, Raul (Castro's brother), Che Guevara, Tanya (Guevara's secretary) and an American called "El Mexicano." At that meeting, Ruby sold Castro arms, Sturgis says, and that Ruby continued to deal with Castro through an Ameri-

tro, including attacks on Castro in 1965 and 1968, the Second Naval Guerrilla and the Secret Army Organization respectively. During the first of those, there was another attempt on the life of Castro, which was suggested by E. Howard Hunt.

Bernard Barker recruited Sturgis for the Watergate caper.

• **Eugenio Martinez.** On a CIA retainer when arrested in the Watergate complex, Martinez was a vice president of Keyes Realty until 1971, at which time he joined Bernard Barker in another real estate venture. Keyes Realty, said to have underground connections, sold both Richard Nixon and his buddy, Bebe Rebozo, land in the Florida Keys. Among those connected with Keyes Realty by federal authorities have been "Lucky" Luciana, Meyer Lansky, Jimmy Hoffa and the Teamsters' Pension Fund and Agustin Batista (no relation to the former Cuban dictator). With his brother Laureano, Agustin employed Hans Tanner in "Project 26," which was another attempted assassination of Castro. "Project 26" was the brainchild of the Cuban Christian Democratic Movement, of which Mario Garcia Kohly was the leader. Shortly before the assassination of President Kennedy, Kohly was arrested for printing counterfeit Cuban currency. In 1965, one Richard M. Nixon, the lawyer, came to Kohly's aid.

• **James W. McCord.** A former CIA agent suspected of having been involved in the agency's LSD experiments on civilians and other agents, McCord was associated with the Bay of Pigs invasion and also the use of the CIA dummy company called CARAMAR, which was what the Cubans used in their B-26 invasion of the Congo in 1964. McCord, if anyone, seems to be the one who botched up the Watergate caper more than the rest.

• **Virgilio Gonzalez.** Gonzalez was the Watergate lock expert who was also Cuban.

On the surface, anyway, it would seem that everyone involved in the Watergate break-in, with the possible exception of G. Gordon Liddy, was Nixon's "Cuban thing." And if that "the Cuban thing" meant information concerning the assassination of President Kennedy - and if Nixon knew that is what "the Cuban thing" meant - then it is reasonable to assume that Nixon could have been forced into the cover-up that cost him the presidency. It could even account for the fact that Nixon did not destroy the tapes, for the threat, the blackmail, that hung over his head was not the tapes, but rather "the Cuban thing" and what that really meant.

The White House Tapes Show Nixon Was Troubled By "The Cuban Thing"

work for Cuba." Barker worked for Batista's secret police before Castro overthrew the dictator, and when Castro came to power, Barker moved to Miami, where he became involved in the Cuban underground fight against Castro. Just prior to the Watergate affair, Barker joined another Watergate burglar, Eugenio Martinez, in a real estate business. Barker's daughter recalls having known Frank Sturgis since she was a child.

• **Frank Sturgis.** Sturgis, who was also known as Frank Fiorini, joined Castro in the Sierra Maestra and, with other Americans, molded Castro's forces into a fighting army. At that time, the CIA supported Castro, and

can named Samuel Pratt. Ruby got both drugs and money in return for his arms. However, according to Sturgis, it was at the meeting in Havana that Castro broached the subject of killing Kennedy to Ruby. From then on, Sturgis gets vague. He says that Cuban intelligence then actually arranged for the assassination. Moreover, Sturgis claims that the information he has seen was turned over to the FBI and Dallas District Attorney Henry Wade, who tried Ruby for shooting Oswald.

Beyond Sturgis' "theory" or information about the assassination, he has been closely associated with Cuban guerrilla operations since he left Cas-

They Knew About JFK Murder Before It Happened

HAVING written a letter to J. Edgar Hoover warning of the impending assassination of the President, Captain Richard Case Nagell (ret.) walked into an El Paso, Texas, bank, pulled a .45 and fired two shots into the ceiling of the bank.

Nagell then calmly walked out of the bank and waited for the police. The FBI nabbed him and he was prosecuted. In his defense, he said that he shot up the bank so he would be in the hands of the feds when the President was shot.

Presently, Nagell is allegedly living on a government stipend said to amount to \$25,000 a year. Writer Richard Russell is suppose to be working with him on a book about the Kennedy killing.

Nagell's background is interesting. He worked for Army Intelligence during the Korean War and also took assignments from the Central Intelligence Agency.

According to Nagell, he worked for Army Intelligence during the late 1950s and early 1960s infiltrating dissident groups supporting Castro. It was in the course of that work that Nagell said he met Oswald.

However, many assassination writers and investigators have been bothered by one aspect of Nagell's past: In 1954, he was in a plane crash and is said to have suffered organic brain damage. After his arrest for the El Paso bank shoot up, he was sent to a federal mental institute. He was not released until 1967.

One assassination writer who found and interviewed Nagell in 1975 came away completely convinced that Nagell had solved the assassination mystery "on the lower level," meaning the gunmen who shot the President.

Richard Case Nagell wasn't the only man who claimed he had foreknowledge of the assassination.

Abraham Bolden, the first black to be appointed to the Secret Service, had been keeping a young lithographer supposedly named Thomas Vallee under surveillance in October and November of 1963 because it was believed that Vallee might pose a threat to President Kennedy. The

President was to attend the Army-Air Force football game at Soldiers Field in Chicago on Nov. 2.

Vallee was arrested that day on the corner of Wilson and Damen in Chicago. He was driving a 1962 automobile with a New York license, the number of which was 311-ORF.

Vallee was charged with a traffic violation and with carrying a concealed weapon and ammunition. He was taken to the 20th District lock up. At first it was reported that Vallee had an M-1 rifle, but mysteriously that report was changed to indicate the weapon was a hunting knife.

After Kennedy was killed in Dallas, WMAQ-TV, the NBC station in Chicago, asked its New York sister station to check out the New York

license plate number on the off chance that Thomas Vallee might have been Lee Harvey Oswald using another phony name. WNBC-TV reported back that the FBI had restricted all information concerning 1963 New York license number 311-ORF.

Once the Warren Commission was formed, Secret Service Agent Abraham Bolden made repeated attempts to give testimony. The commission gave him the cold shoulder, and in 1964, Bolden was arrested and charged with accepting a bribe. Since then it has been proven that the testimony that convicted Bolden was perjured. The information he apparently had is in the National Archives, "classified" until 2039.



Humphrey



Fulbright

Five leading Democrats advised President Kennedy not to make his fatal trip to Dallas in November, 1963.



Thanks to the heroic efforts of assassination investigator and writer Harold Weisberg, we know that one Joseph Adams Milteer also had foreknowledge of the assassination.

About two weeks before the assassination, Milteer told an undercover cop that he was aware of plans to assassinate the President. Milteer was the organizer of the right-wing States Rights party.

The exchange between Milteer and the undercover informant William A. Somersett rambles until the undercover informant suggest that Kennedy is coming to Miami. The informant says to Milteer: "I think Kennedy is coming here on the 18th or something like that to make some kind of speech, I don't know what it is, but I imagine it will be on the TV, and you can be on the look out for that, I think it is the 18th that he is suppose to be here. I don't know what it is suppose to be about."

MILTEER: You can bet your bottom dollar he is going to have a lot to say about Cuba, there are so many of them here.

INFORMANT: Yeah, well he will have a thousand bodyguards, don't



New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison had an investigator listen to the story of James Mays, who said his buddy received \$70,000 for shooting the President.

worry about that.

MILTEER: The more bodyguards he has, the easier it is to get him.

INFORMANT: What?

MILTEER: The more bodyguards he has the more easier it is to get him.

INFORMANT: Well how in the hell do you figure would be the best way to get him?

MILTEER: From an office building with a high powered rifle, how many people (distortions in the tape) does he have going around who look just like him? Do you know about that?

INFORMANT: No, I never heard that he had anybody.

MILTEER: He has got them.

INFORMANT: He has?

MILTEER: He has about fifteen. Whenever he goes any place they (more distortion) he knows he is a marked man.

INFORMANT: You think he knows he is a marked man?

MILTEER: Sure he does.

INFORMANT: They are really going to try to kill him?

MILTEER: Oh, yeah, it is in the working. Brown himself, Brown is just as likely to get him as anybody. He hasn't said so but he tried to get Martin Luther King. (The Brown Milteer refers to is believed to be Jack H. Brown, a man highly active during the early 1960s in ultra right-wing political affairs.)

Later in the discussion, the informant asks Milteer: "I don't know how them Secret Service agents cover all them office buildings, or anywhere he is going, do you know whether they do that or not?"

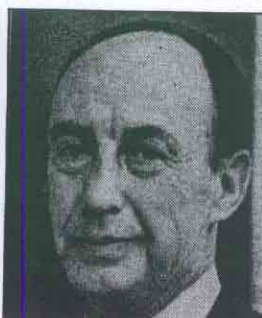
MILTEER: Well, if they have any suspicion they do that of course. But without suspicion chances are they wouldn't. You take there in Washington, of course it is the wrong time of the year, but you take pleasant



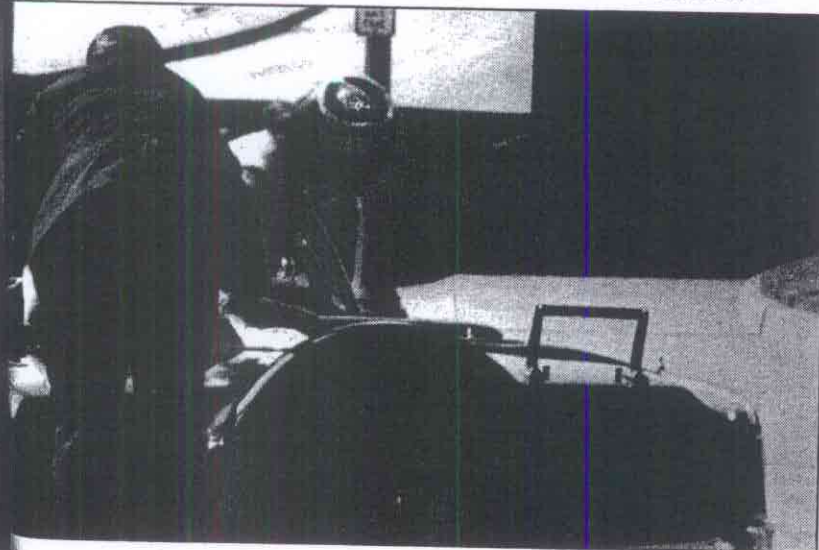
Skelton



Boggs



Stevenson





James Mays

weather, he comes out on the veranda, and somebody could be in a hotel room across the way there, and pick him off just like (distortion).

Because of the Milteer discussion, the President's motorcade through Miami was cancelled. After the assassination, Milteer told the informant: "Everything ran true to form. I guess you thought I was kidding you when I said he would be killed from a window with a high-powered rifle." Asked if he had only been guessing about the Kennedy assassination, Milteer replied: "I don't do any guessing."

So, what, you might ask, did the FBI do about this one? On December 1, 1963, the bureau got around to questioning Milteer, and this is what the FBI learned:

"He (Mildeer) stated during this meeting neither he nor anyone in his presence discussed the assassination of President KENNEDY ... MILTEER emphatically denies ever making threats to assassinate President KENNEDY or participating in any such assassination. He stated he has never heard anyone make such threats. He also denied making threats against anyone subsequent to the assassination of President KENNEDY. He stated he does not know, nor has he ever been in the presence of LEE HARVEY OSWALD or JACK RUBY to his

knowledge."

And for the FBI, that meant the case against Joseph Adams Milteer was closed. Permanently. Period. Milteer died in 1974.

James T. Mays says he was offered \$25,000 to assassinate President Kennedy, he turned the offer down, but his buddy picked up \$30,000 and was the main gunman in the murder. After the assassination, his buddy picked up another \$40,000.

Mays revealed his story in 1968 when he was subpoenaed by the Miami States Attorney as an eye witness to the gangland slaying of Mafia enforcer Thomas Altamura.

At that time, New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison was conducting his own investigation of the Kennedy murder and Mays offered to sell his story and testimony to Garrison for \$25,000.

An investigator for Garrison, Bill ("Boxley") Wood met twice with Mays and Bill Barry of the *Miami News*. This is the story Mays told the two men:

A couple of weeks before the assassination, Mays' buddy claimed he met Oswald in a Dallas bar called It'll Do.

Oswald, Mays' buddy told him, offered the buddy \$75,000 to help kill Kennedy.

According to the buddy, Oswald was also looking for a back up gunman to shoot the President from behind the picket fence on top of the grassy knoll in Dealey Plaza. That job paid \$25,000, and the buddy offered Mays the job. Mays was told that he would be given a .357 magnum fitted with a sniperscope. He would fire only if Kennedy's car got to a predetermined point without the President having been killed.

Mays considered the offer, but decided to turn it down. "The whole thing," Mays told the Garrison investigator, "looked like a bunch of junk to me. I couldn't figure anyone trying to knock off the President with such lousy plans. It didn't sound workable to me. I was supposed to shoot and then just run through the cars in the parking lot there, around the back of the Book Depository. My buddy was supposed to park his car on Commerce Street and I would just walk over there and meet him and we would drive back to Denton (Texas, where they lived) together as if nothing had happened ... That place there (atop the grassy knoll) was so open, anyone

Controversial photo shows a man (circled) who resembles Lee Harvey Oswald in the doorway of Book Depository. The official interpretation is that the man is Billy Lovelady, who bore some resemblances to Oswald.



could have seen me. I didn't know how many people would be standing around there. And then just running ... it scared me. I told my buddy I didn't want to do it.

According to Mays, Oswald hired a Cuban to shoot from the picket fence.

The day of the assassination, Mays' buddy returned to their apartment and was highly nervous. When Ruby killed Oswald, his buddy told Mays: "See, I told you it would be okay. You could have been in on it. You missed out. Now there's nobody to tie me to it. I'm in the clear. There's nobody left around to tell about it."

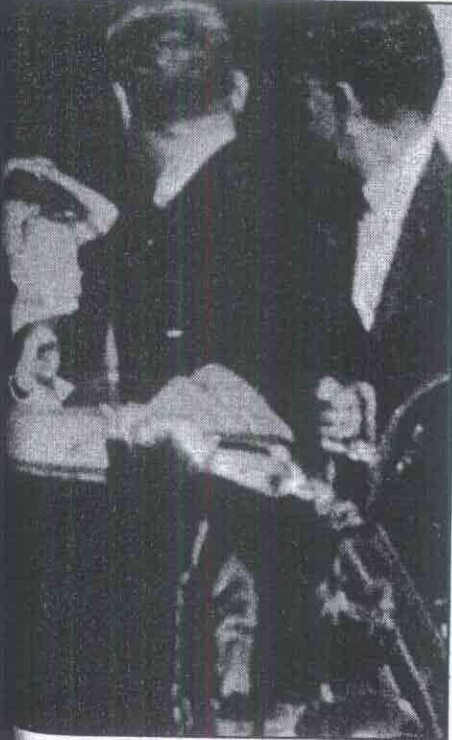
Mays said that neither he nor his buddy knew Ruby and what connection Ruby had with the assassination.

On November 24, Mays said, his buddy left the country.

Asked why he was willing to turn his buddy in, Mays said that he wanted the money. "I think I ought to be paid the money I missed out on if what I say can do somebody else some good," Mays told investigator Boxley.

The next day, when Mays was scheduled to testify against Tony Esperti, Mays skipped town.

Garrison determined that he would not pay Mays the \$25,000 he was demanding.



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Two 'Tramps' Identified

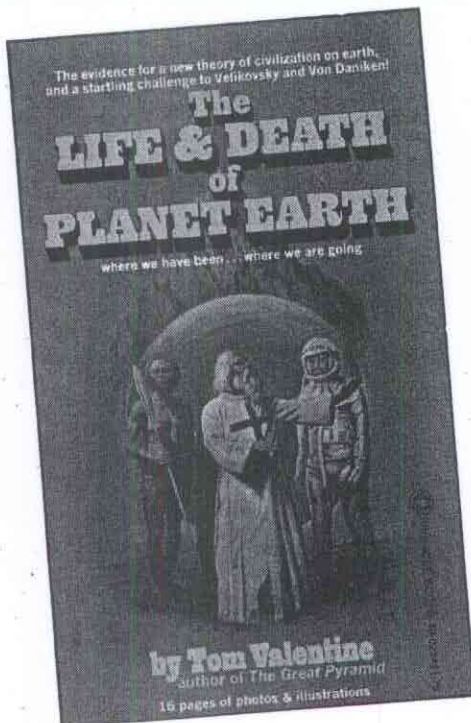
ONE of the biggest mysteries concerning the assassination of President Kennedy has been the identity of three men, commonly called "the tramps," who were picked up in the railroad yard in back of the Book Depository the day of the murder.

The men were taken to the Sheriff's office, questioned and released. No record was kept of their names.

Two assassination writers identified two of the men as E. Howard Hunt and Frank Sturgis. They were, of course, wrong.

Three CIA sources have now told this magazine that the lead man in the group often called "Frenchie" (because of the European cut of his suitcoat), was a full-time Naval Intelligence officer who was assigned to the Miami area at the time Alpha 66 Cuban exiles were training in the Everglades for an invasion of Cuba. That man's name is believed to be Ted Slack. The man immediately behind him has been identified as a St. Louis Minuteman named John Bloomer.

According to one CIA source, it is not surprising that a man from Naval Intelligence was on the scene. "There had to be 20 different intelligence organizations that were in on the deal," he said.



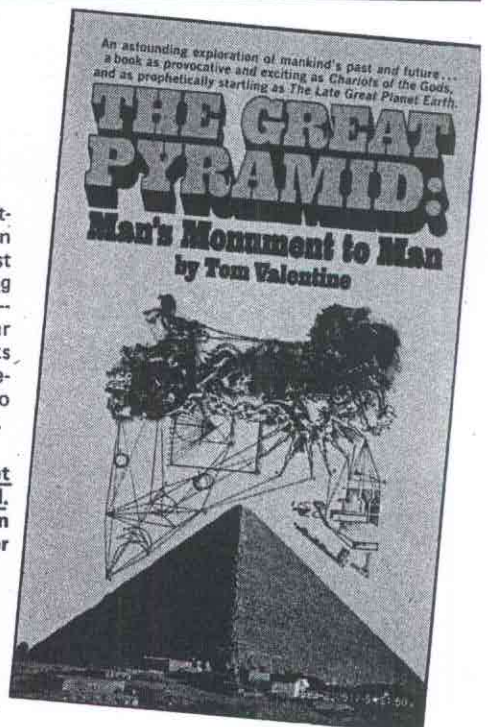
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UPDATE

NEWSREAL number 2 we featured suppressed inventions that could well solve much of our national energy woes. Not only did the NEWSREAL staff make the facts available in the publication, but editor Tom Valentine personally appeared before the President's Energy Policy Advisors at the Region 5 (Midwest) "Citizen's Town Meeting on Energy Policy," sponsored by the Federal Energy Administration.

Valentine was speaker number 113 at the day-long hearing held on the campus of Illinois Institute of Technology in Chicago.

On behalf of NEWSREAL and all its readers, Valentine introduced into evidence the article by Harlan Trott, formerly with the *Christian Science Monitor*, which told how certain government officials and major oil company interests suppressed the Lewis Karrick "low temperature carbonization" methods, which produced oil and natural gas from coal as a by-product with a smokeless coal the main product.

The panel from the Federal Energy Administration appeared to be listening intently to the presentation, which was in fact an indictment of the big oil interests and certain government officials. The audience greeted Valentine's presentation enthusiastically and it was generally acknowledged that for the first time in the lengthy meeting, someone had presented specifics rather than vague charges that the big oil interests have suppressed means of overcoming energy problems.

The panel was handed copies of the article and Valentine was informed that a written summary of the meeting would be mailed to him.

Just prior to the NEWSREAL presentation, a young black man (speaker number 112) charged the panel with being a waste of time.

"You people are in the pocket of the oil companies, and I don't see why I should be forced to bust my back to conserve fuel, when the oil interests could make gasoline from coal damn cheaply if they really wanted to."

Though he offered no support for his charges that oil interests could solve the fuel shortage with a little effort, the young man remained emphatic that the panel would not really pay attention to what was being said by the people at the hearing, nor would anything of merit come from such a sham operation.

It was ironic that Valentine followed the irate citizen and presented detailed, specific charges to the panel, totally supporting what the young man charged.

The written summary of that meeting was received by NEWSREAL on the 15th of April. Although the summary included several irrational notions put forth by a number of crank inventors, it made no mention whatsoever of the NEWSREAL presentation.

The young black man was correct! The hearing had been a waste of time. If the written summary held no mention of the suppressed methods of converting coal to oil at minimal expense, we may be sure it has not been passed along seriously to the President or his advisors.

The NEWSREAL staff had anticipated the total inaction, but we are not about to let it pass unnoticed. Shortly after receiving the summary, NEWSREAL prepared a letter to the hearing panel and carbon copies were distributed to the various news media.

In addition to the article already featured in the earlier NEWSREAL, the following evidence of suppression is offered:

Lewis Karrick authored a total of 17 scientific papers on his process; and was granted a total of 16 patents. In 1948 the U.S. Bureau of Mines, for whom Karrick had worked when he developed the processes, struck all his writings from the record. The list of Karrick authored papers were actually purged from the official bibliography of the government agency in an attempt to make him and his work disappear.

This kind of suppressive tactic is reminiscent of Nazism and cannot be tolerated by a free people.

NEWSREAL, on behalf of all its readers, calls for a full-scale Congressional investigation into this matter with all hearings open to the public.

For those who are interested in detailed information concerning the Karrick process, his papers are available from the U.S. Bureau of Mines. What follows is a list of those articles:

1. Bulletin 249 - Manual of Testing Methods for Oil Shale and Shale Oil by L.C. Karrick, 1926.

2. Report of Investigation 2229 - A Convenient and Reliable Retort for Assaying Oil Shales for Oil Field, by L.C. Karrick, 1921.

3. Report of Investigation 2324 -

Some Factors Affecting Products from Destructive Distillation of Oil Shales, by L.C. Karrick, 1922.

4. Report of Investigation 2456 - Effects of Temperature and Time of Reaction in Distilling Oil Shales on the Yields and Properties of the Crude Oils, by L.C. Karrick, 1923.

5. Report of Investigation 2254 - Nature of Shale Oil Obtained from Oil-Shale Assay Retort Used by the Bureau of Mines, by L.C. Karrick and H.J. Gavin, 1921.

6. Report of Investigation 2588 - Fractional Education of Oil from Oil Shale, by L.C. Karrick and M.J. Gavin, 1924.

7. Extraction Method for Bitumens, with Extract-recovery and Solvent-Regeneration, Jour. Franklin Institute, by L.C. Karrick and Douglas Gould, 1923.

8. Melting Point method for Waxes, Petrolatums, Shale Oils and Shale Oil Distillates, Ind. and Eng. Chem. 1924, by L.C. Karrick and V.F. Parry.

9. Production of Shale Oil, Salt Lake Mining Review, 1921, by L.C. Karrick and J.J. Jakoski.

10. Properties of Domestic Smokeless Fuel, American Gas Association, 20-494, 1925, by L.C. Karrick and J.D. Davis.

11. Analysis and Evaluation of Oil Shales, American Chemical Society Monograph "Shale Oil," 1925, by L.C. Karrick and others.

12. The Thermal Relations in the Scottish Oil Shale Retort, Chemical and Metallurgical Engineering, December 1926. By, L.C. Karrick.

13. Hearing before subcommittee of the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys, U.S. Senate, 77 Congress, 1st Session. Synthetic Liquid Fuels, Aug 9, 1943, by L.C. Karrick.

15. Four publications in Ind. and Eng. Chem., by Brown and Cooper, Brown and Branting, Brown and Pollock, and David and Dray, appeared in 1926 - 29 on the oils and gases produced in the studies of L.C. Karrick on the "Economic Factors Relating to the Production of Smokeless Fuels, Oils and Gases from Utah Coals." 1924 - 26.

16. Nine student theses on the production of oils, gases and smokeless fuels from Utah coals were completed in 1931 - 37, by research students at the University of Utah, in the Civil, Mechanical, Chemical Engineering and Economics Departments, all under supervision of L.C. Karrick.

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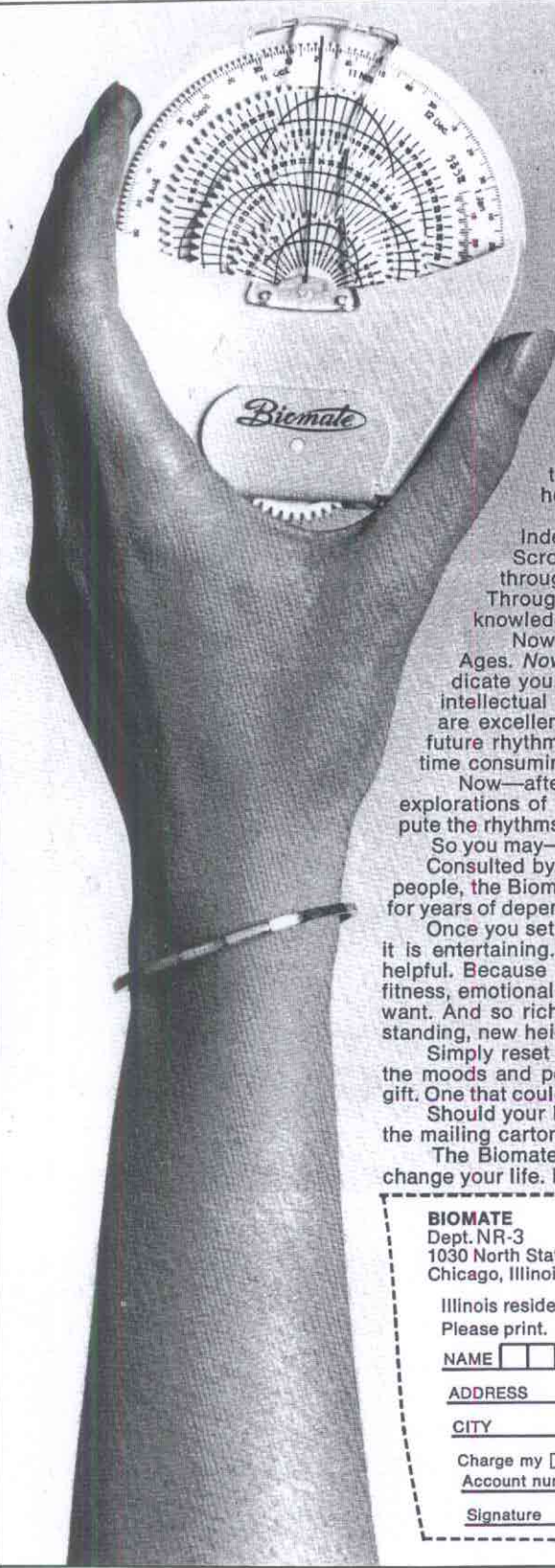
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