

# Nomenclature of an Assassination Cabal

by William Torbitt

## About the Author (written in 1970)

The author is a lawyer in the southwestern part of the United States with twenty years trial experience. For two years he served as a prosecuting attorney in criminal cases during 1949, 1950 and part of 1951. He has engaged in both civil and criminal practices and is licensed in all state and federal courts in his area and the Court of Tax Appeals.

The author is a typically conservative and successful attorney belonging to the American Trial Lawyers Association, all of his area bar associations, Kiwanis and local civic clubs. He is a family man and is highly respected in the courts before which he practices. He is not critical of the Warren Commission or of any other national agency in connection with the assassination.

The author has participated in cases in the southwest where professional Mexican assassins have been used to commit political murder. He has also participated in the trial of cases in the southwest involving gun-running activities through Mexico to Cuba, both before Castro was successful and after Castro succeeded and became the subject of overthrow by gunrunners from the southwest.

Close relatives of the gambling syndicate members have used the legal services of Torbitt in complicated cases involving tracing of financial dealings of organized crime in Texas and their foreign connecting links.

More important, William Torbitt has been a member of the strong supporters of Lyndon Johnson since 1948. He supported John Connally in the gubernatorial race of 1962 and earlier was closely associated in the successful race of Lloyd Bentsen in the Texas Valley adjacent to

the Mexican border. Torbitt was also a key political backer of Texas Governor, Allen Shivers.

The author remained close to the conservative Connally-Johnson political organization and was personally acquainted with most of the people he writes about until he left them in 1963.

Torbitt remains active in Texas Valley-Mexico border politics, but at a subdued pace. During his term as prosecutor, he was deeply involved in the investigations and prosecutions of the gambling syndicate and Mafia operations in Texas.

Except for five years foreign service in the U.S. Navy during World War II, Torbitt is a life-long resident of Texas. He holds his law degree from the University of Texas at Austin.

The author says, "The fascist cabal who assassinated John Kennedy planned to lay the blame on honest right-wing conservatives if their first ploy, to lay the blame on Oswald and the Communists was not bought."

The author set out in this work simply to analyze, bring together and present his personal knowledge and the evidence which has been gathered by the Warren Commission, Jim Garrison and all other investigative agencies connected with the case. As is the office of a lawyer, he makes legal deductions from the evidence gathered but consistently refuses to speculate on the evidence even when some speculation is warranted. He says that speculation is a close kin to rumor and, consequently, he resorts only to those legal deductions which courts allow a lawyer to make from the court-approved and documented evidence.

This work is an enlargement of a working paper furnished to Torbitt by two agents — one with the Customs Department and the other with the

Narcotics Bureau. For obvious reasons, their identities must be protected, but the author gives highest credit to the investigative work of the two well-informed officers.

The author especially credits the working paper of the two agents with revealing the heretofore highly secret Defense Industrial Security Command and its intelligence assignments on behalf of the munitions and aerospace manufacturers.

The fascistic totalitarian secret police agency is even stronger and more devious in 1970 and threatens our democracy, he says.

## Chapter I

When Jim Garrison, the New Orleans District Attorney began to investigate the assassination of President Kennedy, he took the position that regardless of who was behind the assassination, the American people could take the truth, should have the facts and that the right of the American people to know superceded any damage that might be done to the image of the United States by the revelation of respected government leaders' involvement in the crime.

Chief Justice Earl Warren and other members of the Commission charged to investigate the assassination took another position; that is, to reveal the assassination scheme would do great harm and damage to the image of the United States in the eyes of the world and therefore, it would be to the best interests of the nation that their findings be as were reported by them.

Enough evidence has now been uncovered by the Warren Commission, other investigative agencies here and in Europe, and Jim Garrison to reveal an almost total working knowledge of how the assassination was carried out and by whom.

The killing of President Kennedy was planned and supervised by Division Five of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, a relatively small department within the FBI whose usual duties are espionage and counter-espionage activities.

Actually, Division Five acted dually with the Defense Intelligence Agency which was acting on behalf of the Joint Chiefs of Staff in the Pentagon. Directly under the two-pronged lead-

ership of Division Five and the DIA was the control group, their highly secret police agency: the Defense Industrial Security Command (Defense Industrial Security Command).

The Defense Industrial Security Command has always been kept secret because it acts, in addition to its two official control organizations, on behalf of NASA, the Atomic Energy Commission, U.S. Information Agency and the arms, equipment, ammunition, munitions and related miscellaneous supply manufacturing corporations, contracting with NASA, the AEC, USIA, and the Pentagon.

One can readily observe the Defense Industrial Security Command is not compatible with an open democracy and the U.S. Constitution. Consequently, the top secret arms manufacturers' police agency has been kept from the knowledge of even most U.S. officials and congressmen.

The Defense Industrial Security Command (Defense Industrial Security Command) had its beginnings when J. Edgar Hoover in the early 1930's organized the police force of the fledgling Tennessee Valley Authority at the request of David Lillienthal. The police force covered the entire Tennessee Valley Authority from Knoxville, Tennessee through Huntsville and Florence, Alabama and into Kentucky and back through the eastern portion of Tennessee into southern Kentucky. This was one of the first federal agencies with a separate federal police force. This force grew and Lillienthal took it forward to cover the Atomic Energy Commission, thus tying it into the army intelligence service.

L.M. Bloomfield, a Montreal, Canada lawyer bearing the reputation as a sex deviate, the direct supervisor of all contractual agents with J. Edgar Hoover's Division Five, was the top coordinator for the network planning the execution. A Swiss corporation, Permindex, was used to head five front organizations responsible for furnishing personnel and supervisors to carry out assigned duties.

The five groups under Permindex and their supervisors were:

1. The Czarist Russian, Eastern European and Middle East exile organization called Solidar-

ists, headed by Ferenc Nagy, ex-Hungarian premier and John (or Jean) De Menil, Russian exile from Houston, Texas — a close friend and supporter of Lyndon Johnson for over 30 years.

2. A section of the American Council of Christian Churches headed by H.L. Hunt of Dallas, Texas.

3. A Cuban exile group called Free Cuba Committee headed by Carlos Prio Socarras, ex-Cuban president.

4. An organization of the United States, Caribbean and Havana, Cuba gamblers called The Syndicate headed by Clifford Jones, ex-lieutenant governor of Nevada and National Democratic Committeeman and Bobby Baker of Washington, D.C. This group worked closely with a Mafia family headed by Joe Bonanno.

5. The Security Division of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) headed by Werner Von Braun, head of the German Nazis rocket program from 1932 through 1945. Headquarters for this group was the Defense Industrial Security Command at Muscle Shoals Redstone Arsenal in Alabama and on East Broad Street in Columbus, Ohio.

The Defense Industrial Security Command is the police and espionage agency for the U.S. munitions makers. Defense Industrial Security Command was organized by J. Edgar Hoover and William Sullivan, his chief assistant, is in direct command. We shall later examine the involvement of a large number of the Defense Industrial Security Command agents including Clay Shaw, Guy Bannister, David Ferrie, Lee Harvey Oswald, Jack Ruby and others, with Permindex's Louis Mortimer Bloomfield of Montreal, Canada in charge.

As it must be, all of the preceding facts are established and documented by overwhelming evidence beyond a reasonable doubt on the following pages.

Gordon Novel obtained the aid of the Columbus office in 1967, when Jim Garrison was attempting to get him back to Louisiana from Ohio. Personnel of the Defense Intelligence Agency were subject to assignment with the Defense Industrial Security Command.

The Director of the FBI was in charge of NASA's Security Division and Defense Industrial Security Command in his position as head of counter espionage activities in the United States. His agents investigated every employee of the space agency as well as the employees of the pertinent contractors doing business with NASA and also, prospective employees of every arms and munitions manufacturer.

The Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA) is headed by Lt. Gen. Joseph F. Carroll, a former assistant director of the FBI. Carroll worked closely with Sullivan, Hoover and L.M. Bloomfield in directing activities of the munitions makers' police agency, Defense Industrial Security Command. Walter Sheridan, whose activities are covered later, was the direct liaison man between Carroll and Robert F. Kennedy during the pertinent period.

The address for Defense Industrial Security Command is 3990 East Broad Street, Columbus, Ohio. The field office for the Command was located at the old Redstone Arsenal in Huntsville and Muscle Shoals, Alabama.

Von Braun had been decorated more than any other Nazis during World War II. Hoover had worked directly with Von Braun in connection with NASA's security since his arrival in the United States in December, 1945.

Lyndon Johnson, as vice president, was Chairman of NASA and Johnson, Von Braun, Bobby Baker and Fred Black had worked diligently to obtain the \$9 billion Apollo contract for North American Aviation in 1961. NASA awarded this contract to North American despite the fact that it went against the recommendation of its own source evaluation board (*Appointment on the Moon, 377 et seq.*, Richard S. Lewis, Viking Press, 1969; New Orleans District Attorney Records).

Each of the NASA security personnel who were assigned duties in connection with the assassination were employees or contractees for Division Five of the FBI and many were connected with the other four groups. It must be borne in mind that this was a relatively small group within all of these agencies and it was not official and it was not an American operation but

was simply the independent action taken by these men, some of whom happened to hold official positions.

J. Edgar Hoover was named first Director of the FBI in 1924 and he immediately organized the anti-communist Division Five for espionage and counter-espionage work which President Roosevelt made official in 1936. Actually, Division Five was in existence as General Intelligence Division (GID) of the Justice Department since 1919. Hoover, an assistant Attorney General and head of GID, had used the Czarist Russians in tracing the Bolsheviks during the Red scares and Palmer raids of that period. (*The FBI Nobody Knows*, Fred Cook).

1924 was the year the Communists finally took complete control of Russia after five years of resistance by the imperial Czarists. From 1918 to 1923, the leaders of the Czarists were leaving Russia with vast fortunes by the tens of thousands. One of these escaping Russians was John De Menil, presently of Houston, Texas, who fled to France, married into the Schlumberger family, moved to Caracas, Venezuela, and then to Houston, Texas, before World War II. He is presently the Chairman of the Board of Schlumberger Corporation, a worldwide oil well service company.

The forerunners of the Solidarists have been described by James Wechsler of the New York *Post* and other writers, before and during World War II, as the Ukrainian fascists. The Solidarists expanded this group to include all East European exiles, including those of various religious denominations.

Of course, these Russian exiles in all countries of the world were violently anti-communist and considered themselves as a government in exile. They looked on the new Russian government as an occupying force in their beloved Mother Russia and they formed the secret Solidarist group as the intelligence arm of their government in exile with headquarters in Munich, Germany. (IX, 266; *Encyclopedia of Organizations*, Tolstoy Foundation, Gale). One has only to glance at Czarist Russian history to learn these people are the most proficient dealers in assassination the world has ever known.

George De Mohrenschildt, a Russian emigré who refused to join the Solidarists and who was familiar with the workings of espionage groups and had worked with them in the past, testified that J. Edgar Hoover, using Division Five of the FBI, was the planner of the assassination of President Kennedy. Through De Mohrenschildt's testimony before the Commission and his documentation, the connection of the espionage section of the FBI with the assassination had been established (IX, 47 *et seq*, 77 *et seq*, Russian exiles testimony to Commission).

The public records of the corporate records departments of Italy and Switzerland; *Who's Who in the South and Southwest*, 1963 and 1964; *Invisible Government and Espionage Establishment* by Wise and Ross; Buddy Floyd murder files, Alice, Texas; Warren Commission 26 volumes, the Grand Jury records of New Orleans Parish, New Orleans, Louisiana; and the District Attorney Records of New Orleans Parish, New Orleans, Louisiana, all further substantiate, bolster and corroborate the testimony of De Mohrenschildt concerning the FBI's Division Five's involvement.

Many examiners of the case have concluded that George De Mohrenschildt was a part of the conspiracy because of his close association with Oswald during the fall of 1962, winter and early spring of 1963, but a close reading of the Russian exile's testimony before the Warren Commission shows that De Mohrenschildt was being used by the Solidarists the same as Oswald was being used and was to have been tied in with Oswald in connection with the assassination. However, De Mohrenschildt, a highly polished professional geologist, saved himself by moving to Haiti in April of 1963 in connection with a contract with the government of Haiti where he still resided on the day of the assassination of President Kennedy.

De Mohrenschildt, in retrospect, knew that Division Five of the FBI and the Solidarists had intended to use him as a scapegoat along with Oswald and he did not hesitate to name the small group within the FBI as the instigators of the assassination of President Kennedy. (New Orleans District Attorney Records).

Concerning the Solidarists, Jack Ruby was a second-generation immigrant from the White Russian area of Poland and his brother, Hyman Rubenstein was born there. Ralph Paul, Ruby's Dallas partner in the *Carousel Club*, was a Russian immigrant having been born in Kiev, Russia. (Ralph Paul and Hyman Rubenstein exhibits, XXI).

While in confinement, Jack Ruby said in letters later authenticated by Hamilton Autographs, New York City, that pogroms against the Jews in this country were a real threat. He repeated over and over the words "pogroms against the Jews" in these letters and in a number of *habeas corpus* hearings in federal district court in Dallas and at the same time, he testified that Lyndon Johnson was the head of the organization carrying out the assassination plans. Ruby's testimony is acceptable in every court as an accomplice witness needing only corroboration insofar as his naming Lyndon Johnson as one of his accomplices. This has been done.

Ruby's constant use of the words "pogroms against the Jews" reveal his close affiliation with and his deeply ingrained awareness of his family's Russian Czarist background. Everyone even slightly conversant with Russian history knows that the words "pogroms against the Jews" are exclusively descriptive of the Czarist Russian Cossacks pillaging and killing of Jews in their villages and neighborhoods in Russia during the centuries under the Czars.

But to return to J. Edgar Hoover's connection with the Czarist Russians in exile.

With the Solidarists' vast number of agents within Russia and the common anti-communist objectives with J. Edgar Hoover, these two groups immediately merged and have continually worked almost as one since that time. In 1960, when it was determined that Castro was a Communist, he too was considered an occupying force and the Cuban exiles with the common cause worked quite naturally into the Solidarist and Division Five organizations.

Another organization participating with Division Five was a religious group called the American Council of Christian Churches. American Council of Christian Churches's West Coast rep-

resentative, E.E. Bradley, was indicted by the New Orleans grand jury for complicity in the assassination. American Council of Christian Churches launched a campaign in 1964, at J. Edgar Hoover's request, to elect him President of the United States. (1964 Campaign Records; American Council of Christian Churches records, N.Y.C.).

In 1941, J. Edgar Hoover had his good friend and agent, Carl McIntire, organize the espionage and intelligence unit under the cover name "American Council of Christian Churches" with the headquarters in New York City. This group was able to take in many innocent religious groups who did not know they were connected with a spy and propaganda agency. However, Hoover and McIntire, through this guise, were able to place agents posing as ministers and missionaries throughout the United States and most Latin-American countries. We will examine the involvement of this group's agents later. (Religious Bodies of America, 1961, Revised; New Orleans District Attorney Records).

Hoover was joined in the cabal to murder President Kennedy by Lyndon Johnson, Walter Jenkins, Johnson's assistant, Fred Korth, whom Kennedy had fired as Secretary of the Navy some two weeks before November 22nd, H.L. Hunt of American Council of Christian Churches, Jean De Menil, Houston multi-millionaire, head of Schlumberger and a director of the Russian exile Solidarists, Carlos Prio Socarras, ex-Cuban president and long-time gambling partner of Jack Ruby and director of the anti-Castro Cubans, Bobby Baker, ex-Senate Secretary, Roy M. Cohn, New York attorney and head of the Jewish League Against Communism, Clifford Jones, ex-lieutenant governor of Nevada, Democratic National Committeeman and business partner with Bobby Baker and L.J. McWillie. L.J. McWillie of Las Vegas, Nevada, a partner in Havana gambling with Ruby and Jones, L.M. Bloomfield of Montreal, a long-time friend and agent of J. Edgar Hoover, Ferenc Nagy, ex-premier of Hungary, Werner Von Braun, German Nazis rocket engineer whom Hitler personally decorated for his work in slaughtering over 7,000 allies during World War II, John Connally

and Clint Murchison, Sr. (Jack Ruby's letters, Hamilton's Autographs, N.Y.C.; XXVI, 634; XXIII, 157 *et seq*; XXVI, 650; Basel Switzerland Publication A-Z, August, 1961; Canadian LeDevoir Publication, March, 1967; Rome Paesa Sera Publication, March, April, 1967, also 1959 through 1969 files; *Il Gornia* of Milan, Italy, 1967-1968 files; *Il Tempe*, Rome, 1967-1968 files; New Orleans District Attorney Records; Swiss Intelligence, J.F. Kennedy files).

L. J. McWillie, who earlier had been a partner in the Havana, Cuba gambling casino with Jack Ruby, Clifford Jones and ex-Cuban president Carlos Prio Socarras, in 1962 entered a new business arrangement with Clifford Jones and Bobby Baker at the Thunderbird Hotel Casino in Las Vegas. (XXIII, 36 *et seq*; XXIII, 161 *et seq*; New Orleans District Attorney Records). The Warren Commission uncovered incontrovertible evidence that Ruby and McWillie were the closest friends and business associates for over 15 years. Ruby and Ray Brandy of Dallas, the Warren Commission discovered, had sent a number of Cobra guns to McWillie in Havana in 1958, but Ruby and McWillie had been gun runners for years. (XIV, 542; XXVI, 499; V, 181 *et seq*).

The complicity of Carlos Prio Socarras, president of Cuba from 1948 to 1952, with the assassination group was documented and authenticated in the official volumes of the Warren Commission Hearings in Volume XXVI at page 634:

December 1, 1963

AT T-2 advised on November 29, 1963,....states that in the ...1950's, Jack Ruby held interest in the Colonial Inn, a nightclub and gambling house in Hollandale, Florida. He stated that Jack Ruby, known then as Rubenstein, was active in arranging illegal flights of weapons from Miami to the Castro organization in Cuba. According to T-2, Ruby was reportedly part owner of two planes used for these purposes.

T-2 further stated that Ruby subsequently left Miami and purchased a substantial share in a Havana gambling house in which one Carlos Prio ... was principal owner. T-2 stated that Carlos Prio was within favor of former Cuban leader Batista, but was instrumental in financing and managing accumulation of arms by pro-Castro forces...

On page 650 of the same volume, a revealing document is found connecting Prio, Ruby and Robert Ray McKeown, the gun-runner who was to work with Ruby in shipping the surplus jeeps to Cuba in 1959, with T. Gonzales who rode the bus into Mexico with Oswald and Ramos who stayed at the Hotel Commercica in Mexico City with Oswald. The document follows:

Information concerning reported contact between Jack L. Ruby and Robert Ray McKeown was furnished the President's Commission on March 2, 1964...

Files reveal that McKeown was one of the subjects in an extensive investigation ... concerning the activities of Carlos Prio.... Prio, a former president of Cuba ... was engaged with others, including McKeown, in attempting to assist Castro in his revolutionary action against the Batista régime in Cuba...

Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Unit, Bureau of Internal Revenue, continued the investigation in this matter and charged various individuals, including McKeown, with conspiracy to smuggle guns and related equipment to Cuba. The defendants in this action were as follows:

Dr. Carlos Prio Socarras, also known as Carlos Prio, age unknown, male, resident of Miami, Florida, citizen of Cuba...

Orlando Garcia, age unknown, male, resident of Miami, Florida, citizen of Cuba (Guest List Commercio, XXIV, 595).

Angel Banos, age unknown, male, resident of Miami, Florida, citizen of the United States

Robert R. McKeown, also known as Dick McKeown, Max, J.T. Brown, H.J. McAllister, age 47, male, resident of Galena Park, Texas, citizen of the United States...

Manuel Arques, also known as Manny, age 23, male resident of Miami, Florida, citizen of the United States

Evelyn Eleanor Archer, also known as Mrs. Manuel Arques, Ruby, age 36, female, resident of Keyport, New Jersey, citizen of the United States.

Pedro Luis Chaviano Reyes, also known as Luis Chaviano, F. Castillo, Gilbert Pawtoja, age 44, male, resident of Miami, Florida, citizen of Cuba.

Abelardo Pujol Barrera, also known as Joe Sanco, José Saucó, José Alouzo, age 42, male, resident of Miami, Florida, citizen of Cuba.

Francisco Gonzales Obregon, also known as T. Gonzales (bus list, XXV, 427).

Mrs. Ethel Jane McKeown, age unknown, female, resident of Galena Park, Texas, citizen of the United States.

The arms and ammunition being smuggled to Castro at the time and later to anti-Castro Cubans by McKeown, Ruby, Prio and their New Orleans associates were obtained principally from the Redstone Arsenal in the Florence, Muscle Shoals and Huntsville area of Alabama, and to a lesser extent from the Pine Bluff, Arkansas arsenal. The orders for these men and direction for their activities came from the office of the Defense Industrial Security Command, the munitions makers secret police agency at Redstone. (District Attorney Records, Southern District of Texas in U.S. vs. McKeown).

McKeown, Ruby, Prio and their New Orleans associates, David Ferrie, Clay Shaw, Maurice Brooks Gatlin, Guy Bannister, Sergio Arcacha Smith and the others all followed the orders of Jean De Menil in Houston and Werner Von Braun of Redstone.

Clay Shaw and Walter Jenkins, only two of the large number of sex deviates at command and lower levels in the cabal, were together almost constantly, pushing LBJ during the 1960 democratic convention in Los Angeles according to delegates present there. Shaw and Jenkins will be covered later and their close relationship established.

Prio had met with John De Menil and Fidel Castro in Houston, Texas in 1956 and furnished Castro with the funds to purchase the ship which transported Castro and his men back to Cuba after their Mexican stay. This is documented in all accounts of Castro's rise to power.

Prio, De Menil and their group all turned violently against Castro in 1960 when Castro made public his Communist connections. After this time, De Menil and Prio, through Schlumberger, furnished agents, arms, transportation and organization for the overthrow of Castro. As a matter of fact, Artime, who was in charge of the Bay of Pigs Cuban Revolutionary Council, had been Cuba's premier under Prio's rule.

Jack Ruby's complicity with ex-president Prio in the running of guns to Cuba, both before and after Castro took charge in January 1959, is documented by well over 150 creditable witnesses in the 26 volumes of evidence taken before the Warren Commission. A large group of

these witnesses testified concerning Jack Ruby's presence and gun running activities in Islamorada, Florida, in 1958.

Islamorada is located on the Florida Keys, which De Menil and Schlumberger have for a long time used as a shipping point for arms due to its proximity to Cuba.

We quote from the testimony of the Witnesses. Mrs. Mary Thompson, 1135 Dupont, Kalamazoo, Michigan, stated as follows:

On about May 30, 1958, she traveled to Islamorada, Florida, accompanied by her daughter and son-in-law, Dolores and Richard Rhoads. They visited her brother and sister-in-law, James and Mary Lou 'Butch' Woodard, who resided in a cottage, address not known, which was located behind the cottage of Ted Williams, well-known professional baseball player. While there, they met Jack and Isabel (last name unknown), acquaintances of the Woodards. There was no sufficient room in the Woodard cottage and Jack and Isabel suggested that Dolores and Richard spend the night at their home. The offer was accepted and it was determined that Jack and Isabel lived in a small motel situated on a white coral pier, which was reached by crossing an old bridge.

...Mary Lou said that Jack was originally from Chicago, Illinois, and reportedly had killed a couple of men. He later ran a drinking place in Dallas, Texas, where he became acquainted with James Woodard, who was a member of the Dallas, Texas Police Department for a short time about 1954...

Mary Lou said that Jack had a trunk full of guns and ... that Jack was going to supply them to the Cubans. Mrs. Thompson stated that she was told that there were supplies of guns hidden in the marshes... (XXVI, 644)

Mary Thompson and six members of her family identified Jack Ruby as being the person involved in the gun running in Florida in 1958. But the Warren Commission had already uncovered 150 unimpeached witnesses who put Jack Ruby in the Cuban gun running business for over 12 years preceding 1963.

Let us return to the involvement of Carlos Prio Socarras.

On November 20, 1963, Salvador Diaz Verson proceeded to Mexico City at the direction of Carlos Prio. In Mexico City, Diaz immediately after the assassination fed the following story to the world news media: [*Editor's Note: The ref-*

erenced article is missing in the manuscript. This is the only evident textual omission.]

Dr. Angel Fernandez Varela stated that then Diaz Verson returned to Miami from Mexico City in the latter part of November, 1963, Diaz Verson advised him that while in Mexico City he had had contact with other newspapermen there and had learned that the Mexican Federal Police had arrested a Mexican citizen, Sylvia Duran, an employee of the Cuban Embassy in Mexico City, because of her connection between Oswald and the Cuban Embassy (XXVI, 413).

Dr. Fernandez said Diaz Verson also told him that Oswald had stayed at the home of Duran, and subsequently met with the Cuban Ambassador in Mexico City at a restaurant called Caballo Bayo, accompanied by Sylvia Duran. Dr. Fernandez said he understood from Diaz Verson that Duran, the Cuban Ambassador to Mexico, whose name Fernandez did not know, and Oswald, reportedly went for a ride together in a car. Dr. Fernandez said that the federal police in Mexico City reportedly had turned over the information concerning these incidents involving Oswald to the United States Embassy in Mexico City. (Ibid).

Salvador Diaz Verson had been Prio's Chief of Military Intelligence Service during the Cuban presidency of Prio from 1948 through 1952. Diaz and Prio together had worked for the Defense Industrial Security Command since coming to the U.S. after Castro embraced Communism. (XXVI, 411).

The anti-Castro Cuban part of the plan was to tie the Castro régime into the murder of Kennedy and thus have the U.S. military give all service to the overthrow of Castro.

Another connection of Carlos Prio Socarras and the assassination unit as uncovered by the Warren Commission. This evidence concerned Dr. Julio Cesar Fernandez, Prio's Minister of Information during his presidency of Cuba. Prio and Fernandez in addition had been close lifetime friends and Prio obtained Fernandez employment with the Defense Industrial Security Command.

The following was confirmed by the daughter of the witness in all respects, she having been

shown the documents of Mrs. Hoover in October, 1963. Here is the story of Prio's friend, Fernandez.

On November 27, 1963, Corporal Theodore La Zar, Pennsylvania State Police, Holidaysburg, Pa., advised that at approximately 10:00 p.m. on November 27, 1963, Robert Steele, 316 Brayton Avenue, Altoona, Pa., stopped at the Pennsylvania State Police Barracks and advised that he was the brother of Margaret Kathryn Hoover, 105 S. Walnut St., Martinsburg, Pa., and had the following information to offer concerning the assassination of President Kennedy which he had received from her. (XXVI, 652).

During the third week in October, 1963, Mrs. Hoover who lives in a second-story apartment, 105 S. Walnut St., Martinsburg, Pa., located three items in the dry leaves immediately below her upstairs porch. This porch and Mrs. Hoover's residence are located at the rear of a lot containing two homes. The home at the rear is occupied by Mrs. Hoover and the home in the front of the lot, which was formerly occupied by Mrs. Hoover, is known as 400 E. Allegheny St., Martinsburg, Pa., and for the past two months has been occupied by Dr. Julio Fernandez, a Cuban refugee, who is presently teaching at the Morrison Cove Junior High School, Martinsburg. (Ibid).

These items consisted of an envelope used for tickets from the Seaboard Airline Railroad Company, Miami, Fla.; a used ticket which was enclosed therein indicating the holder had a coach reservation on the railroad, seat number 48, car number 3E, on a train leaving Miami, Fla., at 12:40 p.m. on September 25, 1963, an arriving in Washington, D.C. the following date. This ticket bore the number, D-214332. Also in the leaves was a throw-away advertisement, commonly used in advertising trailers, which was found by Mrs. Hoover. Pencilled on the back of this throw-away, which contained no handwriting, were the following notations:

The upper left hand corner contained the name of a club, unrecalled by Mrs. Hoover, and a six-digit number thereunder which contained either an address or a telephone number. (Ibid)

In the top middle of the page was the name, Lee Oswald. (Ibid).

On the right top of the page was the word, "Rubenstein." (Ibid)

In the middle of the page were the words "Jack Ruby." (Ibid).

On the bottom of the page, toward the center, were the words, Dallas, Texas. (Ibid).

## Chapter II

Clay Shaw, the defendant in the New Orleans assassination case and L.M. Bloomfield of Montreal, Canada, were the only North American members of both the Board of Directors of Permindex and Centro-Mondiale Commerciale. Shaw had been one of the incorporators of the Swiss corporation Permindex. (*Who's Who in the South and Southwest*, 1963 and 1964). The other members of the Board include a publisher of the fascist *National-Zeitung* in West Germany, an Italian industrialist who married into the family of Adolph Hitler's finance minister, and a Rome lawyer, the Secretary of the Fascist Party. (Public Corporation Records office, Berne, Switzerland).

Also on the Board of Permindex was Ferenc Nagy, a Solidarist and Prime Minister of Hungary from 1945 to 1946; George Mandel, alias Mantello, a Hungarian fascist who supervised attempts to purchase national monuments for real estate development in Italy, and Munir Chourbagi, an uncle of King Farouk. Chourbagi was the victim in a recent murder in Italy. (Public Corporation Records office, Berne, Switzerland).

The ruling clique of Permindex and its two subsidiaries, the Italo-American Hotel Corporation and Centro Mondiale Commerciale, in addition to the sophisticated Nazis and fascists heretofore named were Gutierrez di Spadafora, who was under-secretary of agriculture in Mussolini's fascist regime and who was also a ruling lord in the Mafia with Italy and Southern Europe as his land area, Enrico Mantello (Henry Mandel, brother of George Mandel), Giuseppe Zigotti, the head of the Italian political party, Fascist Nationalist Association for Militia Arms, and

Hungarian emigré and former nazi, M. Simonfay. (*The Kennedy Conspiracy*, Paris Flammonde, Meredith Press, 1969).

On December 1, 1962, the representative of the publication *Who's Who in the South and Southwest* was told by Clay Shaw in New Orleans that he was a director for the Swiss corporation, Permindex. Shaw was also one of the directors for Centro Mondiale Commerciale of Rome. As we shall see later, one purpose of Permindex was the funding of the 1961 and 1962 assassination attempts on DeGaulle.

Both firms being directed by the same man, the stated corporate purpose was to encourage trade between nations. Their actual purpose was four-fold:

1. To fund and direct assassinations of European, Mid-East and world leaders considered threats to the Western World and to petroleum interests of the backers.

2. To furnish couriers, agents and management in transporting, depositing and re-channeling funds through Swiss banks for Las Vegas, Miami, Havana and international gambling syndicates.

3. To coordinate the espionage activities of the Solidarists and Division Five of the FBI with groups in sympathy with their objectives and to receive and channel funds and arms from the financiers to the action groups.

4. To build, acquire and operate hotels and gambling casinos in the Caribbean, Italy, and at other tourist areas. (Basel Switzerland Publication A-Z, August, 1961; Canadian *Le Devoir* Publication, March, 1967; Rome *Paesa Sera* Publication, March, April, 1967, also 1959 thru 1969 files; *Il Gornia* of Milan, Italy, 1967-1968 files; *Il Tempe*, Rome, 1967-1968 files; New Orleans District Attorney Records; Swiss Intelligence, J.F. Kennedy files).

The principal financiers of Permindex were a number of U.S. oil companies, H.L. Hunt of Dallas, Clint Murchison of Dallas, John De Menil, Solidarist director of Houston, John Connally as executor of the Sid Richardson estate, Haliburton Oil Co., Senator Robert Kerr of Oklahoma, Troy Post of Dallas, Lloyd Cobb of New Orleans, Dr. Oechner of New Orleans, George

and Herman Brown of Brown & Root, Houston, Attorney Roy M. Cohn, Chairman of the Board for Lionel Corporation, New York City, Schenley Industries of New York City, Walter Dornberger, ex-nazi general and his company, Bell Aerospace, Pan American World Airways, its subsidiary, Intercontinental Hotel Corporation, Paul Raigorodsky of Dallas through his company, Claiborne Oil of New Orleans, Crédit Suisse of Canada, Heineken's Brewery of Canada and a host of other munition makers and NASA contractors directed by the Defense Industrial Security Command (Défense Industrial Security Command).

The gambling syndicate and Mafia contracting agents who handled the transactions with Permindex were ex-president Prio Socarras of Havana, Miami and Houston, Clifford Jones of Las Vegas, Morris "Mo" Dalitz of Las Vegas, Detroit, Cleveland and Havana, former head of the Cleveland mob and close friend of Hunt, Hoover and Roy Cohn, L. J. McWillie of Las Vegas, a gambling partner with Cliff Jones, Bobby Baker of Washington, D.C., Ed Levinson of Las Vegas, Benny Seigelbaum of Miami, Henry Crown of Chicago, associate of the Mafia, Patrick Hoy of the controlling clique in General Dynamics and Joe Bonanno of Lionel Corporation of New York. (Ibid).

It should be pointed out here that John Connally, Paul Raigorodsky, and Jean De Menil were close friends and business associates. They were members of an exclusive club in Northern Jamaica. The name of the club was "Tryall," located on Montego Bay. Bill Stephenson, former head of British Intelligence in the U.S., started the club in 1946. Connally, De Menil and Raigorodsky owned and still own palatial retreats within the tightly guarded Tryall compound. L.M. Bloomfield met with the three on numerous occasions at Tryall in Jamaica (IX, 3 and 4; New Orleans District Attorney Records).

Among Connally's assigned duties was the keeping of Texas police agencies in line after the murder. John Connally was an active participant in the assassination plans, but he was one of the agents whose over-all knowledge was limited by the "need to know" basis.

One of the banks through which the American backers channeled funds to Permindex was Asaldo Vaduz in Miami, Florida. As a matter of fact, the Miami bank was owned and controlled by the Permindex financiers and board members. The European banks handling the accounts were De Famaco Vaduz, Liechtenstein, Crédit Bank of Geneva, Switzerland (Crédit Bank and Crédit Suisse are one and the same), Banca Nazionale del Lavoro of Italy, De Famaco Asalde Vaduz, Switzerland and Seligman Bank of Basel, Switzerland. The attorney for the transaction through the Miami bank was Alex Carlson, Double-Chek's Miami Springs manager. (Basel Switzerland Publication A-Z, August, 1961; Canadian *Le Devoir* Publication, March, 1967; Rome *Paesa Sera* Publication, March, April 1967, also 1959 thru 1969 files; *Il Gornia* of Milan, Italy, 1967-1968 files; *Il Tempe*, Rome, 1967-1968 files; New Orleans District Attorney Records; Swiss Intelligence, J.F. Kennedy Files).

Alex Carlson turned the entire CIA Double-Chek organization and personnel over to Division Five of the FBI to work for Permindex in executing the assassination thus causing many astute observers to mistakenly believe the CIA carried out the affair.

L.M. Bloomfield, a lawyer of Montreal, Canada and a long time friend and confidant of J. Edgar Hoover, has been Hoover's contract supervisor of Division Five since his days in the OSS (OSS) before World War II. Bloomfield held one-half of the shares in Permindex and was in total command of its operation in Europe and Africa as well as the North and South American continents. He was the coordinator of all activities responsible only to Hoover and Johnson in carrying out the plans for John Kennedy's assassination. (Ibid).

Bloomfield ordered Permindex's Ferenc Nagy and George Mandel, alias Giorgio Mantello, to the United States in 1962 where they helped to supervise the plans. Mandel was assigned to the Los Angeles, California area. Ferenc Nagy, former premier of Hungary in 1946 and 1947, settled in Dallas, Texas, where he contacted H.L. Hunt, Igor Voshinin, George Bouhe, Peter Greg-

ory of Fort Worth, Paul Raigorodsky and other members of the Solidarists and took command of actual planning in the Southwest. It should be pointed out that although the White Russians were dominant in the Solidarists, it contained East Europeans, Jewish and Orthodox Christians and even Arabic nationals whose countries had been taken over by Communists. (Ibid).

Nagy in Dallas over the months before November 22, 1963, worked with Carlos Prio Socarras and Alex Carlson in Miami, Clay Shaw in New Orleans, Jean De Menil in Houston, Clifford Jones and L.J. McWillie in Las Vegas, Bobby Baker and Fred Korth in Washington, D.C., Albert Osborne, alias J. H. Bowen, of Laredo Texas and Mexico, Roy Cohn in New York City, and others all under the direction of L.M. Bloomfield in making the plans and preparations. (Ibid).

Albert Osborne, the missionary supervisor of the professional assassins, met Nagy in Laredo, Texas a short time before the November date. The details of the movement of the professionals were worked out and Osborne then traveled to Montreal where he conferred with his direct boss for over 20 years, L.M. Bloomfield. (Ibid; XXV, 74 *et seq.*)

On November 22nd, Osborne and about ten of his riflemen were living at 3126 Harlendale in Oak Cliff, a section of Dallas. Three of his professionals were at Tammie's house in Fort Worth and Leon Oswald, alias William Seymour, had been at the Oak Cliff address about four weeks. Before dark on November 23, 1963, Osborne, Seymour, Gonzales and the other riflemen were out of Dallas. (Ibid.)

This is the nomenclature of the assassination team. That is the way John F. Kennedy met his death in Dallas.

At the top was Johnson, Hoover, Bloomfield, Nagy, De Menil, Prio, Jenkins, Hunt, Baker, Jones, McWillie, Von Braun, Cohn, Korth, Connally and Murchison.

L.M. Bloomfield was in overall charge responsible only to Hoover and Johnson.

The second layer of participants with supervisory and working assignments under Bloomfield and the first group were Walter Dornberger, ex-nazi general, Guy Bannister, Albert Osborne

of American Council of Christian Churches, E.E. Bradley of American Council of Christian Churches, Morris Dalitz of Las Vegas, Major General John B. Medaris, Robert McKeown, Igor Voshinin, George Bouhe, Peter Gregory, Maurice Gatlin, Sergio Arcacha Smith, Lee Harvey Oswald, William Seymour, David Ferric, T. Gonzales, Manuel Garcia Gonzales, Layton Martens, Gordon Novel, Walter Sheridan, William Dalzell, Paul Raigorodsky, Joe Bonanno, Dimitri Royster of American Council of Christian Churches, Alex Carlson, George Mandel, Brock Wall, Clay Shaw, Joe Cody, Jake Kesloff, Mike McLaney, Ruth and Mike Paine, Igor Vagonov, Jack Bowen, Mike Ryan, Tammie True, Max Cherry, Patrick Hoy, David Hoy, James Powell, and a number of others with limited assignments informed only enough to carry out the assignments with dispatch.

There were others involved also, but the published evidence up to 1969 is such that it would be unfair to name them.

Substantially the same management under Bloomfield of Montreal and J. Edgar Hoover planned and carried out the execution of Martin Luther King and Robert F. Kennedy. Albert Osborne had his riflemen in Memphis and one of his professionals fired the fatal shot at King. Ray was used as Oswald had earlier been used.

The book, *The Strange Case of James Earl Ray*, reveals that Ray was a persistent visitor to the International Trade Mart in New Orleans just prior to the killing and that the real assassin of King entered the naval base near Memphis, Tennessee, where Division Five maintains a headquarters, only minutes after King's assassination. He was in the white Mustang involved in the mysterious chase described on police radio immediately after the killing.

On August 14, 1969, James Earl Ray confirmed that Division Five of the FBI was used in the slaying of Martin Luther King, Jr. He stated that Dr. King was killed by federal agents and that they used him to be a fall guy. (Associated Press Dispatch, August 14, 1969, St. Louis).

## Chapter III

Roy M. Cohn, using a representative of Intercontinental Company of Garland, Texas, a subsidiary of Lionel Corporation, provided a Dallas located agent to work with Ferenc Nagy. This agent was Ramon Buenrostro Cortez. Others with Cortez in Texas were Lorenzo Saunders and a Cuban exile, Ignacio Hernandez Garcia, alias Fernandez Feito. (XXVI, 407 *et seq.*; XXV, 102 *et seq.*)

In the September 5, 1969 issue of *LIFE* magazine, it was reported that J. Edgar Hoover punished three of his FBI agents in New York for cooperating with the United States District Attorney in New York, Robert Morgenthau, in his prosecution against Roy M. Cohn on a number of felony charges. The *LIFE* report had this to say:

During the McCarthy inquisitions of the early 1950's, Cohn, as Senator McCarthy's chief counsel, had worked closely with [Louis B.] Nichols and the FBI in developing cases against suspected Communists. Agents spent weeks screening FBI security files and extracting them in memos for Cohn during the prolonged hearings. Through these years Cohn's friendship with Director Hoover also developed, and this was further cemented by their mutual regard for the multi-millionaire boss of the huge Schenley distillery complex, Lewis Rosenstiel. (Cohn to this day addresses Rosenstiel variously as "commander in chief" or "supreme commander" and Rosenstiel refers to his younger friend as "field commander" or "sergeant-major").

When Nichols decided to retire from the FBI in 1967, Cohn set out to land him a job with Schenley. He had the willing support of another Rosenstiel friend, the late conservative columnist George Sokolsky, for whom Nichols represented 100% anti-communist Americanism. At a social evening in August, 1967, Cohn and Sokolsky agreed to try to sell Nichols to Rosenstiel as prime executive timber.

The next night they made their pitch to Rosenstiel. Nichols, Cohn contended, was a genius, truly "one of the greatest men in America," whereupon Rosenstiel dispatched the Schenley private plane to Washington to fly Nichols and his wife to a conference at Rosenstiel's Greenwich, Conn. estate. Under Cohn's continued urging, Rosenstiel agreed to give Nichols a 10-

year contract at \$100,000 a year, plus stock options, in addition to arranging for Schenley's to buy and furnish a Manhattan apartment for Nichols. The whole package had to be an impressive introduction to corporate business for a middle-aged FBI man who had spent most of his adult life as a modestly paid public servant. Nichols later became executive vice president in charge of corporate development and public affairs and was elected to the Schenley board.

...Hoover personally ordered the three agents transferred out of New York. On May 2, each received a letter of censure and was given 30 days to report to his new post. [Donald] Jones to go to St. Louis, [Russell] Sullivan to Louisville, and [Jack] Knox to Pittsburgh.

Bureau men are accustomed to being ordered around in a fairly peremptory way, but such disciplinary transfers usually have a gloss of logic. This time the men were being moved for doing what in essence they were paid to do — helping a U.S. Attorney protect his case. The ensuing rumble of protest was so loud that it could be heard even outside the Bureau, which virtually never happens. Morgenthau was furious. He confronted Asst. FBI Director John F. Malone, the top man in the New York field office, and Malone promptly reported the confrontation to Washington. The next day Hoover personally directed the New York field office to inform the three wayward agents that they now had until midnight the following day — 36 hours in all — to report to their new stations, which they did.

*LIFE* went on to say: "Cohn has cultivated a long friendship with Edwin Weisl, President Johnson's handpicked ambassador to New York's Democratic party. Weisl ... is a frequent Cohn luncheon companion."

Weisl was a long time friend of Johnson. As a matter of fact, during the 1950s, Weisl was the general counsel to the Senate Space Committee and he and Johnson were constantly together along with General John B. Medaris, then head of the Army Space Program. Among other groups, Medaris, during this program, had been in charge of Werner Von Braun and the other nazi space scientists at Huntsville, Alabama. (*Moody's Industrials*, 1960 through 1963).

From 1960 to 1963, the ruling hierarchy of Lionel Corporation was General John B. Medaris, Roy Cohn, and Joe Bonanno ("Joe Bananas"), a top Mafia man from New York, Las

Vegas, Tucson and Montreal, Canada. Lionel Corporation during this period did over 90 percent of their business with the space agency and army ordnance furnishing such items as electronic equipment, rocket parts, chemical warfare agents, and flame throwers. Also during this period, General Medaris, though having retired in 1960, remained on active duty as special advisor to army intelligence in the Pentagon. (*Encyclopedia of National Biography*, John B. Medaris).

The Lionel Corporation management was in direct contact with Louis Mortimer Bloomfield who, among other things, was a lawyer with offices in Tangiers, Morocco and Paris, France. Bloomfield was also the president of Heineken Brewers, Ltd., Canada). (Martindale Hubbell, 1963 and *Poors*, 1963).

General Medaris was a director of one of the land speculation companies of Bobby Baker and Senator George Smathers in Florida. Joe Bonanno (Joe Bananas) in his capacity as a Mafia leader, was associated in the Havana and Las Vegas gambling with L.J. McWillie, Clifford Jones, and others. (*The Valachi Papers*, 1968; *Theft of a Nation* by Donald Cressey, 1969).

In addition to J. Edgar Hoover's close association with Roy Cohn, he was also a long time friend of General Medaris. Joe Bonanno (Joe Bananas) had been a personal informer for J. Edgar Hoover for over a decade during 1963. (New Orleans District Attorney Records).

Grant Stockdale, ex-United States Ambassador to Ireland and former George Smathers administrative assistant and a stock holder and officer in Bobby Baker's vending machine and Florida land transactions, knew and was closely associated with almost all of the top figures in the cabal. (*The Nation*, George Smathers by Robert Sherrill, Dec. 4, 1964).

Shortly after President Kennedy's assassination on November 22, 1963, Grant Stockdale was pushed, shoved or fell from the 14th story of a Miami building and was killed immediately in the fall. As an officer in the Bobby Baker enterprises, Grant Stockdale had particular knowledge of a good part of the workings of the cabal and his death was one of a series made

necessary to protect the group from public exposure.

A number of the conspirators' connections in the early 1960's and the various connections, organizations and financial conduits were revealed in books published in 1969.

Donald R. Cressey revealed in his work, *Theft Of A Nation*, that a "Lelow" was the top guy of the Joseph L. Bonanno group in Montreal, Canada. The name was overheard on a telephone tape and it is believed to be Lazlo Nagy, a close relative of Ferenc Nagy. There, it is also revealed, "the Bonanno family has for decades had other interests in Montreal which is a bet taking lay-off center for U.S. bookmakers and lay-off men re-insure their bets."

All of the investigators looking into Louis Mortimer Bloomfield's activities in connection with Permindex, the Swiss corporation, reported him as a banker in Montreal, Canada. He is not a banker as such, but a bet lay-off man is always referred to as a banker and this is where the confusion came. In fact, Bloomfield, as has been shown before, was the contract agent in charge of Division Five, the espionage agency of J. Edgar Hoover, and was a Montreal lawyer with offices in Paris, France, Tangiers, Morocco. (Martindale-Hubbell, 1962).

Among the large number of suppressed Warren Commission documents were two which are of interest here. Their titles are: (1) *Allegation Oswald Was in Tangiers, Morocco* (Document Number 1188) and (2) *Allegation Oswald in Montreal, Summer 1963* (Document Number 729).

*Poor's Register* for 1963 lists the corporations and dummy corporations through which Bloomfield funneled the funds into and away from the Swiss banks. They are: (1) *Crédit Suisse (Canada), Ltd.* (a subsidiary of *Crédit Suisse of Berne, Switzerland*), (2) *Manoir Industries, Ltd.*, (3) *British Controlled Oil Fields, Ltd.*, (4) *Grimaldi Siosa Lines (Canada), Ltd.*, (5) *Berkeley Property Corp. Ltd.*, (6) *Canscot Realty Investments, Ltd.*, (7) *Canscot Building, Inc.*, (8) *Beaver Hall Investments, Inc.*, (9) *Israel Continental Oil Co., Inc.*, (10) *Lanzing Pulp & Paper Corp., Ltd.*, (11) *Leviton Mfg. of Canada, Ltd.*, (12)

Mirelis Investments, Ltd., (13) Progress Luminaire, Inc., (14) Protrade Commercial Devel., Ltd., and (15) Heineken's Breweries (Canada), Ltd.

Ed Reid, in *The Grim Reapers* reveals one of the other subsidiaries of Crédit Suisse and conduits through which funds were funneled. There the connection of Bobby Baker, Morris Dalitz, Cliff Jones and others in the conspiracy and their connections with the conduits are known. The principle funding agency for Permindex was the Crédit Bank of Geneva, also known as Crédit Suisse. (*The Kennedy Conspiracy*, Paris Flammonde).

The Syndicate's Caribbean money structure is partially represented by the Bank of World Commerce, Ltd., which was incorporated in 1961 under British law in Nassau, Bahamas. Nevada's Cliff Jones and Ed Levinson were listed as stockholders. Tied into the whole structure was a firm known in 1961 as Allied Empire, Inc., formerly Allied Television Films, Inc., of Beverly Hills, California. At that time Allied Empire was listed as a corporate stockholder with ten thousand shares of Bank of World Commerce stock, and was the holding company for the bank. (*The Grim Reapers*, Ed Reid).

The financial structure has myriad connections. A score of Las Vegas gamblers and state and federal politicians were involved in the setup through Anjon Savings and Loan, account number 804, and Merritt Savings & Loan of Baltimore, Md., which was bought out by Anjon Account Number 804. By means of a network of American and British corporate laws, Account Number 804's list of depositor-stockholders includes not only the Bank of World Commerce — \$23,000 — but also a number of Las Vegas. When all the records are put together, we find that the names of a number of individuals involved show up again and again in the complex web of gambling operations in various places on the North American continent and form compass points which chart a course to the truth of the operation.

Account Number 804 listed among its stockholders: Irving Devine, Las Vegas gambler whose wife was named by *LIFE* as a mob cour-

ier; Clifford Jones; Edward Levinson; John Pullman, one time president, Bank of World Commerce; M.A. Riddle, B.E. Seigelbaum and Sav-Way Investment Company.

The persons holding office and stock in the Bank of World Commerce at the time of its inception were: John Pullman, president and director; Edward Dawson Roberts, vice-president and director; Gerald Nelson Capps, secretary and treasurer; N. Roberts, director. Among the stockholders were: Leon C. Bloom, Jr., Clifford A. Jones, John Pullman, Irving Devine, Edward Levinson and Allied Empire, Inc.

On September 8, 1967, two of the individuals involved with the Bank of World Commerce and Anjon Savings and Loan, Account Number 804, were named by *LIFE* as "bagmen" for Meyer Lansky in the syndicate's far-flung gambling kingdom. A third, an alleged "bagwoman," is the wife of one of the Bank of World Commerce stockholders. Cash was carried by these people and others, the article stated, via the Bank of World Commerce into the financial arteries of an organization in the Bahamas known as the Atlas Bank, a working subsidiary of the Crédit Suisse in Berne, Switzerland. All three of the boards of directors and staffs of these money entities were what *LIFE* described as "studded with both skimmers and couriers" for the mob. (*The Grim Reapers*, Ed Reid).

Among the fund couriers listed was Ben Siegelbaum, 65 years old, political adviser and long time associate of Ed Levinson in many of his business endeavors. Siegelbaum was also a business associate and confidant of Bobby Baker when the latter was secretary of the Democratic majority in the U.S. Senate. Also named was John Pullman, 67 years old, original president of the Bank of World Commerce who once served a prison term for violating U.S. liquor laws and gave up his American citizenship in 1954 to become a Canadian. He now lives in Switzerland. Another courier was Sylvain Ferdmann, a 33 year old Swiss citizen described as an international banker and economist and, by U.S. authorities, as a fugitive accused of interfering with federal inquiries into the skimming racket in Las Vegas and elsewhere. (*The Grim Reapers*, Ed Reid).

Ida Devine, wife of Las Vegas gambler Irving ("Niggy") Devine, traveled with Siegelbaum from Las Vegas to Miami with skimmed money for Lansky; Ferdmann is said to have carried the

skim from the Bahamas to Lansky; and Lansky counted the money in Miami, took his own cut and dispensed other sums, via different couriers, to a few syndicate chieftains in the United States. At that point, the story went on, Ferdmann and Pullman carried the remainder of the funds to the Crédit Suisse in Berne, Switzerland and deposited them in numbered accounts in the Swiss haven for secret-money banking. (*The Grim Reapers*, Ed Reid).

An active part in the whole affair was carried out by Ferdmann, who organized the Atlas Bank as the Bahamas subsidiary of the Crédit Suisse of Berne, Switzerland.

The foregoing further confirms, Bloomfield, Permindex, Double-Chek and the connections with the same group as was connected earlier in Crédit Bank of Geneva which is one and the same as Crédit Suisse, Miami Astaldo Vaduz, Double-Chek, Alex Carlson and the other Swiss and Liechtenstein banks.

Fred Black of Washington, D.C. was a lobbyist for North American Aircraft and business associate with Bobby Baker and Cliff Jones. Black has confirmed the connection between Jones, McWillie, Baker, Ruby and ex-Cuban president, Prio. (Senate Rules Comm., Transcript of Testimony, Bobby Baker case, 1964; U.S. v. Black; New Orleans Dist. Atty. Records).

After November 22, 1963, Black publicly told many people in Washington, D.C. he had informed J. Edgar Hoover that an income tax conviction against him must be reversed or he would blow the lid off Washington with revelations of the assassination conspirators. (*The New Republic*, Dec. 24, 1966; New Orleans District Attorney Records).

Lobbyist Black prevailed upon J. Edgar Hoover to admit error before the Supreme Court where his case was reversed in 1966. (Black v. U.S., U.S. Supreme Court Records).

Hoover did well to rescue Black from the conviction. Fred Black, while socially drinking with acquaintances in Washington has, on numerous occasions, been reported to have told of J. Edgar Hoover's and Bobby Baker's involvement in the assassination through Las Vegas, Miami and Havana gamblers. He named some of these as

the Fox Brothers of Miami, McLaney of Las Vegas, New Orleans, Havana and Bahamas, Cliff Jones of Las Vegas, Carlos Prio Socarras of Havana, Bobby Baker, and others. He stated there was also a connection in that some of the gamblers were Russian emigrés. (New Orleans District Attorney Records; Jack Ruby's Testimony, V).

Don Reynolds, Washington D.C. businessman and associate of Bobby Baker and who had a number of questionable business transactions with Walter Jenkins on behalf of Lyndon Johnson, also gave testimony concerning Bobby Baker's involvement with the principals and he has stated on numerous public occasions that this group was behind the assassination of President Kennedy. (Senate Rules Committee, Transcript of Testimony, Bobby Baker case, 1964; New Orleans District Attorney Records).

Black was a stockholder with Baker in the Waikiki Savings & Loan Association in Honolulu. The other members were Clifford Jones and his partner, Louis Weiner. There was the Farmers and Merchants State Bank in Tulsa where Jones joined Baker and Black in a stock deal and brought in a Miami pal by the name of Benny Siegelbaum, a courier of funds and documents to the Swiss banks for Permindex and the Syndicates. (*The Green Felt Jungle*, Reid and Demaris).

Of all the enterprises, none could compare with the controversial Serv-U Corp., a Baker-Black controlled vending-machine firm. Ed Levinson, president of the Fremont Hotel, Las Vegas, Nevada, was also a partner. (Grant Stockdale, president of Serv-U is covered elsewhere.) (*The Green Felt Jungle*, Reid and Demaris).

Formed late in 1961, Serv-U Corporation provided vending machines for the automatic dispensing of food and drink in companies working on government contracts. In the next two years, Serv-U was awarded the lion's share of the vending business at three major aerospace firms — North American Aviation, Northrop Corporation, and Thompson Ramo Wooldridge's Space Technology Laboratories. (*The Green Felt Jungle*, Reid & Demaris).

Baker and Black each bought stock in the company for \$1 a share, while the others paid approximately \$16 a share. Early in 1963 when Baker's *Carousel Motel* in Ocean City, Md., ran into financial difficulties, it was bought by Serv-U for \$1 million. (*The Green Felt Jungle*, Reid and Demaris).

McWillie, Baker and Jones were involved in numerous transactions together, one of which was the incorporation of Greatamerica, the conglomerate company. The incorporating papers in Carson City, Nevada dated April 27, 1962 lists Abe Fortas as vice-president, general counsel and director. There is not sufficient evidence made public yet to connect Fortas with the assassination conspiracy.

One of the incorporators of Greatamerica was Clifford A. Jones, Nevada lieutenant governor from 1945-54 and a part owner and officer of the Thunderbird Hotel in Las Vegas. The gambling license issued to Jones and a partner in the hotel was revoked by the Nevada Tax Commission in 1955 on grounds that underworld figures had interests in the hotel. The decision was later overturned by the Nevada Supreme Court. (*Dallas News*, May 16, 1969).

Clifford Jones was named a co-conspirator in that indictment. Baker was later convicted of failing to pay tax on the \$100,000. Jones' case had not come to trial as of the summer of 1969 (*Dallas News*, May 16, 1969).

Abe Fortas was Baker's attorney until Johnson became President in 1963. At that time he withdrew from the case. (*Dallas News*, May 16, 1969).

The two other incorporators of Greatamerica were Helen Irving and Katherine Waldman, both of Las Vegas, and both also listed as directors of a Las Vegas concern which got a gambling license in June, 1964. The same three incorporators — Jones and the two women — were listed as incorporators when Greatamerica filed to do business in Texas on January 29, 1963, records in the Texas secretary of state's office in Austin showed. (*Dallas News*, May 16, 1969). Troy Post of Dallas, Texas was the originator of Greatamerica. It was Troy Post working with Bobby Baker and Clifford Jones who put the conglomerate together.

Edward Levinson of the Fremont Hotel in Las Vegas was associated with Bobby Baker, Clifford Jones and L.J. McWillie in the plans for the assassination of President Kennedy. Levinson refused to answer any questions before the Senate Committee investigating the Bobby Baker case in 1964. He took the Fifth Amendment 75 times.

Levinson and Morris Dalitz of the *Desert Inn* and *Stardust* in Las Vegas were also connected with Carlos Prio Socarras and Cliff Jones in all Havana gambling before and after Castro took control. Morris Dalitz, Roy M. Cohn, H.L. Hunt and J. Edgar Hoover had worked together for years in the anti-communist movement. They had been active as a group for the Joe McCarthy investigations during the early 1950's. (*The Green Felt Jungle*, Reid and Demaris; *The Enemy Within*, Bobby Kennedy; *Farewell America*, published only in Europe).

Morris Dalitz, for years had been the head of the Cleveland, Ohio underworld and as such had been a business partner of Joe Bonanno of the Mafia and Lionel Corporation. Dalitz and Bonanno had been a constant target of Robert Kennedy in his organized crime fight. We shall later look into Bonanno's activities and connections.

Ed Reid in his 1969 book, *The Grim Reapers*, published a picture of Lyndon Johnson at Morris Dalitz's *Stardust* Hotel in Las Vegas, Nevada, taken when Johnson and Bobby Baker met with Dalitz prior to the assassination. Johnson and Dalitz were photographed together a number of times during the important Las Vegas meeting. Also at the meeting with Johnson, Baker and Dalitz, the host, were Ed Levinson, Clifford Jones and Roy Cohn.

The great majority of FBI agents knew nothing about Hoover's actions and capable agents made a conspiracy case against Clifford Jones along with Bobby Baker in connection with their various financial transactions. Jones was indicted in 1964 for the conspiracy and a second indictment was made against him for perjury, that is for lying under oath when testifying for Baker.

J. Edgar Hoover pressured the Justice Department and Jones has not been brought to trial more than five years after the charges. Hoover

and Jones were personally close friends as well as members of the assassination cabal.

Because of the wide publicity and public pressure, Hoover could not quash the Baker case without a trial. However, he worked through Abe Fortas on the Supreme Court and Baker's appeals were handled in such a way as to block any final decree and to bring questions on the case lasting into late 1969. Hoover's adroit handling of the Baker case has made it questionable whether Baker will ever serve a day of his sentence.

History has recorded at least as early as World War II the definite working together of the Mafia and J. Edgar Hoover through his espionage department. From 1943 to 1946, Lucky Luciano and selected Mafia members throughout the United States worked on the docks of the various ports in the United States and in other areas with J. Edgar Hoover and the military intelligence agencies in preventing sabotage. Lucky Luciano's prison sentence was suspended in 1946 and he was allowed to leave the country to take up residence in Sicily. (*The Mafia*, 1952, Ed Reid).

Vito Genovese and his select Mafia group worked with Mussolini in Italy before and during World War II and were a part of Mussolini's fascist governing regime. However, in 1943, as the American Forces worked their way up the Italian Peninsula, the same Vito Genovese and his group became active agents for the United States intelligence agencies and a number of American officials wrote flowery recommendations for Mr. Genovese citing his American patriotism, intelligence and ingenuity in carrying out his assigned duties for the U.S. espionage agencies. (*The Mafia*, op cit; Theft of a Nation, op cit.).

## Chapter IV

A group of fascist French generals dedicated to keeping Algeria as a French colony were the middle group in the 1961 and 1962 assassination attempts on French General DeGaulle.

A French colonel, Bastien Thiry, commanded the 1962 group of professional assassins who made the actual assassination attempt on De-

Gaulle. Colonel Thiry set his group of assassins up at an intersection in the suburbs of Paris in this final attempt in 1962 to kill DeGaulle. The gunmen fired more than 100 rounds in the 1962 Colonel Thiry assassination attempt. But General DeGaulle, traveling in his bulletproof car, evaded being hit, although all of his tires were shot out. The driver increased his speed and the general was saved.

Colonel Bastien Thiry was arrested, tried and executed for the attempt on DeGaulle's life, but he was the breaking point between the operating level of that assassination attempt and the people financing and planning it and he went to his death without revealing the connection. General DeGaulle's intelligence, however, traced the financing of his attempted assassination into the FBI's Permindex in Switzerland and Centro Mondiale Commerciale in Rome and he complained to both the governments of Switzerland and Italy causing Permindex to lose its charter and Centro Mondiale Commerciale to be forced to move to Johannesburg, South Africa.

General DeGaulle was furious at the assassination plots and attempted assassination upon himself. He called in his most trusted officers with the French intelligence agency and they advised him that they were already working on the investigation to ferret out who was behind DeGaulle's attempted assassination.

The French intelligence agency in a very short while completely traced the assassination attempt through Permindex, the Swiss corporation, to the Solidarists, the fascist White Russians emigré intelligence organization and Division Five, the espionage section of the FBI, into the headquarters of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) in Brussels, Belgium.

French intelligence thus determined that the attempts on General DeGaulle's life were being directed from NATO in Brussels through its various intelligence organizations and specifically, Permindex in Switzerland, basically a NATO intelligence front using the remnants of Adolph Hitler's intelligence units in West Germany and also, the intelligence unit of the Solidarists' headquarters in Munich, Germany. The

overall command of the DeGaulle assassination unit was directed by Division Five of the FBI.

Upon learning that the intelligence groups controlled by Division Five of the FBI in the headquarters of the NATO organization had planned all of the attempts on his life, DeGaulle was inflamed and ordered all NATO units off of French soil. Under the contract between France and NATO, General DeGaulle could not force them to move for a period of time somewhat exceeding one year; yet, he told NATO to get off the soil of France and put the machinery in operation to remove them within the treaty agreements with the organization.

The Defense Intelligence Agency, the intelligence arm of all armed forces in the United States and Division Five, the counter-espionage agency for the FBI, were both found to have been the controlling agencies in NATO directing the assassination attempts on DeGaulle's life. DIA and Division Five of the FBI were working hand in glove with the White Russians emigré intelligence arm, the Solidarists, and many of the Western European intelligence agencies were not aware of the assassination plan worked directly through NATO headquarters. Even the high echelons of the United States CIA were not aware of the DIA, FBI and Solidarist-directed activities.

Jerry Milton Brooks, a close associate of Maurice Brooks Gatlin, Sr., testified in New Orleans that Gatlin was a transporter for the CIA and Division Five of the FBI. Gatlin in 1962 left New Orleans on behalf of Permindex with \$100,000 in cash of the FBI's money and delivered the cash on behalf of Division Five and Permindex to the group of fascist French generals planning the assassination of General DeGaulle. Gatlin flew from New Orleans directly to Paris, France and made the delivery. (New Orleans District Attorney Records).

Gatlin was the general counsel to the Anti-communist League of the Caribbean, and he worked directly under Guy Bannister. In 1964 Gatlin was thrown, pushed, or fell from the sixth floor of the *El Panama Hotel* in Panama during the middle of the night and was killed instantly.

Guy Bannister had been in charge of the mid-western FBI Division Five operation with headquarters in Chicago up until 1955. At this time, J. Edgar Hoover shifted Bannister from an official basis with Division Five to a retainer and contractual basis with the espionage section of the agency and moved him to New Orleans where Bannister worked with the New Orleans police department and later from a private office at 544 Camp Street.

In his contractual capacity with Division Five, Bannister had close contacts with all of the armed service intelligence agencies and worked closely with them on the espionage section of the FBI's various projects. Bannister was the officer in charge who dispatched Gatlin with the \$100,000 in cash to Paris for the DeGaulle assassination group. (New Orleans District Attorney Records).

We outline the DeGaulle assassination attempt with President Kennedy's assassination because basically the same organization carried out both operations.

Before the attempted assassination on DeGaulle by Thiry of Permindex and even before Maurice Gatlin, the New Orleans business associate of Guy Bannister, had acted as courier of assassination funds for Permindex between New Orleans and Europe, a large hassle had developed publicly over the Pentagon and the Defense Intelligence Agency acting in concert with the revolting French generals in Algeria. These were the same French generals who were working with the DIA and Division Five of the FBI through Permindex, Centro Mondiale Commerciale (World Trade Center) and Italo-American Hotel Corporation in the attempted assassination of DeGaulle in March of 1962. At the time these facts were put into general circulation, neither Permindex, Centro Mondiale Commerciale (World Trade Center) nor Italo-American Hotel Corporation had been brought to public light, although we now know their operations, connections and purposes.

The story was considered important enough in May, 1961, to be the subject of the lead editorial in *Le Monde*, the most respected and influential newspaper in France.

It now seems established that some American agents more or less encouraged Maurice Challe, whose experience in NATO should have put him on guard against the dealings of these irresponsible people and their Spanish and German colleagues. Kennedy had nothing to do with this affair. To make this plain he considered it necessary to offer aid to General DeGaulle, well intentioned certainly, but inopportune.

Columnist Marquis Childs noted that some people at the top were aware of the DIA's involvement. Childs wrote: "As one of the highest officials of France put it: 'Of course your government, neither your State Department nor your President, had anything to do with this. But when you have so many hundreds of agents in every part of the world it is not to be wondered at that some of them should have got in touch with the generals in Algiers.'"

And *L'Express* devoted two full pages to Challe and the DIA in a report the content of which obviously bore the imprint of high officialdom. Among other things, *L'Express* affirmed that "Knowing the sobriety, the prudence and ambition of General Challe, all of his close friends are convinced today that he was encouraged by his companions (at NATO). In the course of the final conversations which he had in Paris, certain American agents have told him 'succeed quickly — in less than 48 hours — in a technical *coup d'etat* and we will support you.'"

When the first stories of DIA and NATO involvement in the revolt were being published on April 22, 1961, some of them were launched cautiously "by officials at the Elysée Palace itself," according to Crosby S. Noyes in the *Washington Star*. "At least a half dozen foreign newsmen were given privately to understand that the generals' plot was backed by strongly anti-communist elements in the U.S. Government and military services. The leader of the revolt, General Maurice Challe, was reported to have received assurances that any move to keep Algeria under permanent French domination and out of Algerian hands would be in the interests of the United States. There also was a strong implication that a change in the NATO policies of General DeGaulle would be welcome as one of the results of a successful *coup d'etat*."

Paul Ghali of the *Chicago Daily News* reported that "French army circles in the French capital made it known that they had 'irrefutable' documents proving that Pentagon agents in Paris and Algiers promised General Challe full U.S. support if the coup succeeded. Simultaneously, the Polish Ambassador in Paris, Stanislaw Gajewski, volunteered the same information with even more precision to colleagues and social acquaintances."

Said *Il Paese* in Rome: "It is not by chance that some people in Paris are accusing the American secret service headed by Allen Dulles of having participated in the plot of the four 'ultra' generals ... Franco, Salazar, Allen Dulles are the figures who hide themselves behind the *pronunciamentos* of the 'ultras'; they are the pillars of an international conspiracy that, basing itself on the Iberian dictatorships, on the residue of the most fierce and blind colonialism, on the intrigues of the CIA ... reacts furiously to the advance of progress and democracy...."

*Pravda* reported that "Taking part in the war against the Algerian people is not only the France of the arms manufacturers. The war in Algeria is a war of NATO. This was openly and cynically stated by American General Norstad, Commander in Chief of the Armed Forces of the Atlantic Bloc. U.S. reactionary quarters are helping the French colonialists ... The traces of the plotters lead to Madrid and Lisbon, these hotbeds of fascism preserved intact with the money of American reactionaries and with direct assistance of top NATO circles. The traces from Spain and Portugal lead across the ocean to the Pentagon and the Central Intelligence Agency of the U.S...."

A version with a new twist appeared in a non-Communist Paris newspaper. It was written by Genevieve Tabouis. Madame Tabouis assured her readers that "the fact that the effort of Challe was encouraged, if not supported, by the most Atlantic of American services, is from now on a secret everyone knows."

About this time, General James M. Gavin, United States Ambassador to France, attended a luncheon of the French-American Press Association. Also on hand was Pierre Baraduc. Am-

bassador Gavin stood up to answer questions from the guests. One of the guests was Sam White, an Australian and Paris correspondent for the irreverent *London Evening Standard*. White, a man of blunt and simple Anglo-Saxon words, handed Ambassador Gavin a bombshell of a question: "Now that the story that the Pentagon played a part in the Algerian mutiny has received the blessing of the Quai d'Orsay, what steps does the American Ambassador propose to take to kill it?"

By this time, the DIA, Division Five of the FBI and the NATO general's involvement with the French Algerian generals was so well established that General Gavin declined to make any form of denial.

Digressing somewhat, but expanding further, it is desirable to document further the connection between the Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA), Division Five of the FBI, the Defense Industrial Security Command, the members of the Kennedy assassination cabal, its employees and their common, connecting links and objectives.

The Defense Industrial Security Command is a direct subsidiary of the Defense Intelligence Agency under the command of Lt. Gen. Joseph Carroll, who was a long-time friend of Hoover and former assistant director of the FBI. The Defense Industrial Security Command was in operation before the Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA) was formed in early 1961. However, before that time, it had worked with the separate armed forces intelligence agencies which were all brought together under General Carroll.

The Defense Industrial Security Command was a police, security, investigative, intelligence and employee clearance arm of the sprawling military-industrial complex consisting of the Atomic Energy Commission, NASA, the munitions makers and suppliers of the Army, Air Force, Navy and Marine Corps and the employees of all of these agencies and those companies who held contracts with them.

It is not in the least surprising that the syndicate and the Mafia worked well into the Defense Industrial Security Command because of their members' ownership in many of the huge cor-

porations manufacturing munitions and supplies for the Pentagon, Atomic Energy Commission and NASA.

Henry Crown's and Patrick Hoy's ownership of the controlling bloc in General Dynamics between 1960 and 1966 is well known by the few who bother to keep up with such things. Henry Crown's close association with the Chicago Mafia figures has been well documented in *Captive City* by Demaris.

Joe Bonanno, the New York, Tucson and Montreal Mafia head, connection with the munition manufacturing corporation, Lionel, is also well known. Roy Cohn of Lionel, Ed Levinson, Clifford Jones and Cleveland mobster, Morris Dalitz, and their business connections are also totally established.

Joe Bonanno keeps his personal lawyer on retainer (and has for years) in order to handle the intricate high financial legal moves in connection with his ownership of munitions, aerospace and other corporations registered on Wall Street. Bonanno's attorney is William Power Maloney who is also General Counsel for the Securities and Exchange Commission, the regulatory agency over the stock exchanges with headquarters in New York City. And, J. Edgar Hoover, until 1959, vehemently denied that the Mafia even existed. He said there was no such organization as the Mafia.

The Nazi rocket scientists are on management level also in the munitions and aerospace industry. Walter Dornberger, the Nazi general, left the space agency in the 1950's to become a high official in Bell Aerospace Corporation and he was followed by over 30 of the Nazi scientists to control level in the corporations manufacturing munitions and aerospace material. This still left well over 60 of the scientists at command level in NASA (*Appointment on the Moon*, Lewis).

The Nazis, Mafia and gambling syndicate members were all brought together under the large umbrella of the Defense Industrial Security Command and the even larger joint umbrella of the DIA and Division Five of the FBI. Of course, General Joseph Carroll of DIA could not possibly participate in any venture without the ap-

proval of the Joint Chiefs of Staff sitting over him in the Pentagon.

The host of munitions and aerospace manufacturing companies with Mafia members in the leadership positions began to surface during the 1960s and one of such connections surfaced as is shown in a Associated Press dispatch of October 28, 1969, which reads as follows:

A Pennsylvania manufacturing firm linked to the Mafia by a Senate subcommittee has won millions of dollars in defense contracts from the Pentagon.

Medico Industries Inc., of Pittston, Pa., currently is working on a \$4 million contract to produce parts for rocket warheads used extensively in Vietnam.

Since 1966, the firm has received about \$12 million in Army, Navy and Air Force contracts. Pentagon records indicate it has performed well on all its defense work.

Medico Industries' present contracts do not involve classified material. However, a Pentagon spokesman said the firm and its principal officers had a security clearance from Jan. 28, 1968 to June 20, 1968. It was terminated at the company's request — a request which Pentagon sources said came after security officials asked for additional information about its officers.

The company's name has cropped up in the organized crime investigations of a Senate subcommittee headed by Sen. John L. McClellan, D.-Ark.

In 1964, McClellan's subcommittee listed Medico Electric Motor Co., later to become known as Medico Industries, as a principal hang-out of Russell A. Bufalino, whom it described as "one of the most ruthless and powerful leaders of the Mafia in the United States."

William Medico, former president and now general manager of Medico Industries, was listed in the same report as among the "criminal associates" of Bufalino.

James A. Osticco, the firm's traffic manager, was present in 1957 when New York State Police broke up the Apalachin Conference — a meeting of top Mafia figures from throughout the United States. The participants also included Bufalino and Vito Genovese. Genovese, Vito, once described as "king of the rackets."

Bufalino has been battling deportation since 1952. According to the McClellan Committee's 1964 report, the Sicilian-born Mafia leader has been active in narcotics trafficking, labor racketeering, and dealing in stolen jewels and furs. Last year, Bufalino was charged with transporting stolen television sets across state lines.

Investigators say Bufalino and Medico have been friends since Bufalino moved to Pittston from Buffalo, N.Y. in 1938.

A confidential report in the files of state and federal law enforcement officials refers to a company listed in the Senate report as being owned by Bufalino and says: "One of the silent partners in this enterprise is said to be William Medico ... who is believed to have money invested in a number of places where the subject (Bufalino) acts as front man."

In a telephone interview, Medico said he has no business interests with Bufalino. He said he has known Bufalino all his life.

As for the McClellan committee report that Bufalino frequents the Medico plant, Medico said, "Sure he comes to see us. We're selling him equipment; he's a customer. I can't tell him to get the hell out."

The firm's record of getting government contracts goes back to the 1950s. It has produced such items as maintenance platforms for the Air Force and Navy, rebuilt generators for the Signal Corps, rebuilt machine tools and hydraulic wing jacks for the Army, Navy and Air Force. It also has had contracts from the cities of New York and Detroit.

In 1963, it competed with eight other firms to take over management of a government-owned ammunition plant in Scranton, Pa., but lost out to a lower bidder.

In 1968 Medico Industries was one of 166 companies from which the Army sought bids to produce parts for 2.75-inch rocket warheads. Ten firms, including Medico, responded and six got contracts. Medico was not among them.

But in the summer of 1968, the Army announced it needed still more warheads to fill Vietnam requirements. The four unsuccessful bidders on the earlier round were invited to bid again. All four, including Medico, got contracts. The Medico contract, awarded September 19, 1968, called for supply of 510,000 parts for \$3,090,500.

Then, in December 1968, Medico was among the producers invited to submit proposals for shifting to production of a different and costlier type 2.75 inch warhead. The firm received a contract on Dec. 31 to supply 380,000 parts at a cost of \$4,012,800. That contract is still in effect.

Under Defense Department regulations, a company can not be cleared for work on classified projects until its key personnel are given a National Agency check. This includes a search of FBI name and fingerprint files.

If any derogatory information is found, it is up to the Defense Industrial Security Command at

Columbus, Ohio, to determine if it is serious enough to warrant further investigation. If such a determination is made the case is referred to a higher level for review. No such reference was made when Medico's application was processed.

In addition to security checks, all prospective defense contractors also undergo a pre-award review to determine their ability to produce. The personal background of company officials is not a factor in such reviews.

Medico Industries' success in obtaining government contracts has helped it expand from a small electrical company housed in a former mule barn to a large modern plant on the outskirts of Pittston. With a work force of about 400 during peak contract periods, the firm is one of the largest employers in the coal mining area.

William Medico and his four brothers, all officers in the family firm, are often in the news as participants in civic affairs, charity drives and occasionally politics, in the city of 13,000 midway between Scranton and Wilkes-Barre.

To return momentarily to some of the employees of the DIA and Defense Industrial Security Command involved in the DeGaulle assassination attempt, it needs to be pointed out that Jerry Brooks and a number of other witnesses confirmed to District Attorney Jim Garrison that Maurice Gatlin had carried funds to Europe to finance the DeGaulle assassination attempt. It was also confirmed that Jack Ruby was a close associate of Maurice Gatlin and that Gatlin, Robert Ray McKeown of Baycliff, Texas (adjacent to the Houston NASA headquarters), and Jack Ruby were all very closely associated over a period of at least ten years. As a matter of fact, Jerry Brooks told Garrison that Gatlin was the one who called Jack Ruby and Robert Ray McKeown in and ordered them to drop their plans to ship surplus army jeeps to Fidel Castro in spring of 1959.

Ruby, of course, was also very closely connected with L.J. McWillie of Havana and Las Vegas, the business partner of Clifford Jones, Ed Levinson, Morris Dalitz, Bobby Baker and Roy Cohn. When questioned by the Warren Commission, Jack Ruby had this to say about L.J. McWillie:

Mr. Ruby: ...As a matter of fact, on the plane, if I recall, I had an article he sent me, and I

wanted to get it published because I idolized McWillie...

Mr. Ruby: A fellow whom I sort of idolized is of the Catholic faith, and a gambler. Naturally in my business you meet people of various backgrounds. And the thought came, we were very close, and I always thought a lot of him, and I knew that Kennedy, being Catholic, I knew how heartbroken he was, and even his picture — of this Mr. McWillie — flashed across me, because I have a great fondness for him. (V, 200-201).

Also buried deep in the 26 volumes of the Warren Commission report are the following statements which, of course, show that Ruby had contact with McWillie, Jones, Dalitz, and others in Las Vegas about two-and-one-half weeks before the assassination time.

Gilbert Coskey, Casino Cashier, Stardust Hotel, advised that about four weeks ago an individual from Dallas, Texas, believed by the name of Ruby approached the casino credit department and attempted to have a check cashed. Coskey recalled that the man talked about owning the Vegas Club and another night club in Dallas. Coskey stated he took the check to John Tihista, Credit Manager, for approval informing Tihista that the customer reportedly was from Dallas and owned night clubs in that city. Coskey stated that if he recalls correctly, Tihista refused to cash this check since the customer had no previous credit with the hotel. He could recall nothing more concerning this incident, but after seeing a photo of Ruby in the paper and reading about his background, he was certain that Ruby and the person attempting to cash a check at the Stardust were one and the same. (XXIII, 83).

John Tihista, Credit Manager, Stardust Hotel, advised that about one month ago, Gilbert Coskey, Cashier in the hotel casino cage, came to Tihista with a check from a customer to determine whether or not it should be cashed. According to Coskey, the customer wanting to cash the check had no previous credit; however, Coskey stated that the man was from Dallas and owned a night club in that city. He believed Coskey had stated the man's name was Ruby. Tihista stated that apparently this incident occurred on a weekend since they were unable to contact the customer's bank, and therefore, did not accept the check.

Tihista stated there was no credit application for the name Ruby or Rubinstein at the Stardust. (XXIII, 82)

Joseph Stefan, Caddymaster, Tropicana Golf Club,....advised that when the news of Ruby's

killing of Oswald first appeared on television, he had the impression that at one time Ruby might have played golf at that course, since he is sure that at some time during the past year, a player from Texas had given him a card from the Carousel Club in Dallas and told him to look him up if he ever got to Dallas.... (XXIII, 76).

Ruby was simply being guided and advised by his superiors in the gambling syndicate and Mafia section within the Defense Industrial Security Command.

Defense Industrial Security Command also has within its group the secondary command level of the U.S. Information Agency whose duties are propaganda. Fred Korth, in addition to his close connection with nazi Walter Dornberger as fellow board member on Bell Aerospace Corporation, has been active director of USIA and its subsidiary, Radio Free Europe.

In any event, one may well rest assured that in the fall of 1969 and in 1970, the Defense Industrial Security Command was continuing its activities on East Broad Street in Columbus, Ohio and at the George Marshall Space Center and Old Redstone Arsenal along the Tennessee River in Northern Alabama.

When F. Lee Bailey was called to represent Captain Ernest L. Medina in December of 1969, he was employed by Defense Industrial Security Command and he had never seen Medina until both were flown to Columbus, Ohio. After being together in Columbus a few days and after a number of propaganda stories were ground out from there, Medina and Bailey were flown to the Pentagon where they met the national press.

After Ross Perot had flown around the world with food for North Vietnam prisoners of war as a propaganda venture, he flew to Columbus, Ohio where new and effective news releases were issued after several days there in January, 1970. The Columbus group had earlier secured lawyers for James Earl Ray, Sirhan Sirhan, and others.

The Defense Industrial Security Command, the police agency of the munitions manufacturers, successors to the German cartels, has many and varied functions.

## Chapter V

Double-Chek, a Florida corporation organized and operated by the CIA as the American counterpart to Permindex and Centro Mondiale Commerciale, was taken over by Division Five of the FBI and was used as one of the principal funding agencies for President Kennedy's death planners. Another was the Tolstoy Foundation, the Russian Solidarist funding source with its principal offices in New York City and Munich in Germany, and the Kentfield Fund in Dallas. (Russian exiles testimony, II, VIII, IX, X, XI and XIV).

The Solidarist world network is connected through the old Orthodox Catholic Church of North America and Synod of Bishops of the Russian Orthodox Church outside Russia which church connected organization used one of its priests, David Ferrie, in New Orleans as an agent in the planning of the Kennedy assassination.

Ferrie became a priest and agent for the Solidarists when he dropped out of the Roman Catholic Seminary in Ohio and joined the Byelorussian Liberation Front at 3308 West 43rd St., Cleveland, Ohio in 1946. (Membership records, B.L.F., Cleveland Ohio; *Encyclopedia of Associations*, Gale).

Donald F. Norton told Jim Garrison he was impressed into the agency's service in 1957 under threat of exposure as a homosexual. In September, 1962, Norton was dispatched from Atlanta to Mexico with \$50,000 for an anti-Castro group. He said he registered in the Yamajel Hotel in Monterrey, Mexico, per instructions, when he was contacted by one Harvey Lee, an exact duplicate of Oswald except that his hair seemed slightly thicker. (New Orleans District Attorney Records).

In exchange for the money, Lee gave him a briefcase containing documents in manila envelopes. According to plan, Norton delivered the briefcase to an employee of an American oil firm in Calgary, Alberta, who repeated the pass phrase, "The weather is very warm in Tulsa." (Ibid). Brock Wall and Joe Peterson were in

close contact with a person who called himself Atchison, and Jack Wohl from Calgary.

Norton also told of how he met David Ferrie earlier in his career. In early 1958, he was assigned a courier trip to Cuba and told to meet his contact at the Eastern Air Lines counter at the Atlanta airport. The contact was a man who called himself Hugh Ferrie. "Here are your samples," Ferrie remarked, handing Norton a phonograph record. "It is in the jacket." The jacket contained \$150,000, which Norton duly delivered to a Cuban television performer in Havana. Norton asserts he went to Freeport, Grand Bahamas, on an Agency assignment late in 1966, and upon his return to Miami his contact instructed that "something was happening in New Orleans and that Norton should take a long, quiet vacation." (Ibid).

He did, and began to worry about the "people who have died in recent months — like Ferrie." Then he contacted Garrison. Norton was given a lie detector test, the result of which was that he was telling the truth. (Ibid).

Jules Rocco Kimble said that on the day after David Ferrie died, he drove a top KKK official, Jack Helm, to Ferrie's apartment. Helm came out with a satchel of papers which he placed in a bank safe deposit box. Kimble said that in 1962, he had flown to Montreal, Canada with Ferrie on business. He promised the District Attorney's investigators that he would gather more information and report back to them. (New Orleans District Attorney Records).

Shortly afterward, he phoned his wife from Atlanta, saying he had met an Intelligence contact. "They'll never get me back to New Orleans," he said. A few days after that, he called from Montreal, Canada. Kimble came back to Tampa, Florida, where he was arrested by the city police. Interviewed by Garrison's men, he said that he had once worked special assignments for U.S. Intelligence agencies, and in verification named his Agency contacts and the box number at the Lafayette Street station they assigned him. (Ibid).

He averred he had recontacted the Intelligence agency after Walter Sheridan had counseled him to say nothing to the District Attorney and go to

Montreal where he named some contacts. Sheridan was the liaison man with Bobby Kennedy for Joe Carroll of the DIA. Sheridan was subsequently indicted by a New Orleans grand jury for public bribery for attempting to induce witnesses to make false statements against Garrison. (Ibid).

David Ferrie was in Dallas, Texas on the night of November 24, 1963. Ferrie talked to Bob Mulholland, an NBC newsman from the Chicago office, in Dallas the night of the 24th and admitted that he was connected with Jack Ruby's *Carousel Club*. Ferrie even knew the emcee at the club and spoke freely exhibiting a friendship with Jack Ruby and a knowledge of a number of Jack Ruby's associates in Dallas. (XXIV, 454).

We shall return to Ruby, Ferrie and their activities, but now is as good a time as any to add one more piece of evidence to the mountain of such imculpating the Defense Industrial Security Command.

Gary Underhill, a CIA agent connected with Walter Rostow and Harold R. Isaacs at the Center for International Studies at M.I.T., told friends in early 1964 in New York that a group within the U.S. Intelligence agencies had planned and brought about the death of John Kennedy and that he was going to expose them. A few days later he was found dead in his apartment in Washington, D.C., a bullet in his head behind his left ear — but Underhill was right-handed.

Harold R. Isaacs, ex-*Newsweek* magazine editor, was the subject of a suppressed Warren Commission document.

David Ferrie, Maurice Brooks Gatlin, Guy Bannister and Mike McLaney of New Orleans, Robert Ray McKeown of Houston, Jack Ruby of Dallas and L.J. McWillie of Las Vegas began a partnership in 1953 with Carlos Prio Socarras, Cuba's president from 1948 to 1952, before Batista. Prio and his group were working well with Batista in operating all of the Cuban gambling houses until about 1957 when Batista began to shake Prio's group down for more than they felt was reasonable. (XXVI, 650 *et seq.*)

XXIII, 157; XXVI, 634 *et seq.*; New Orleans District Attorney Records).

Ex-president Prio, Ruby, McWillie, McKeown and the gambling partnership in 1957 contacted Castro who was then in the mountains and secretly began supporting him on Castro's promise of a more reasonable government tax on the gambling profits. Prio's partner, Jack Ruby, spent a good part of 1958 directing the smuggling of arms to Cuba from the Keys in Florida with James Woodard, an ex-Dallas policeman. (XVI, 644 *et seq.*) The arms, ammunition and supplies were furnished until the Castro takeover of Cuba in January, 1959. As had been promised, Prio, McWillie, Ruby, McKeown and the other partners continued to run the Havana gambling casinos until 1961 when Castro evicted McWillie, the last one to leave. (XXIII, 161 *et seq.*)

McKeown, McWillie, Ruby, Prio, McLaney, Gatlin, Bannister and Ferrie immediately began working with other anti-Castro exiles, Division Five of the FBI and the CIA to overthrow Castro. (XXIII, 37 *et seq.*; XXIII, 157 *et seq.*; New Orleans District Attorney Records).

After the Bay of Pigs disaster, the Prio-Ruby group under Bannister's direction continued to work with the Cuban exiles toward an invasion of the Cuban mainland. Bannister, as a free agent, worked with Warren DeBrueys, the FBI's Division Five resident agent in New Orleans. DeBrueys was also a White Russian and a member of the Solidarists.

DeBrueys' chief assignment in the summer and fall of 1963 was to maintain close vigil over Lee Harvey Oswald in New Orleans and Dallas. This he did, and after Oswald's death, DeBrueys gathered all of Oswald's personal belongings and carried them to J. Edgar Hoover in Washington, D.C. (New Orleans District Attorney Records).

On November 22nd, before it was known that Kennedy was dead, Warren DeBrueys walked into Parkland Hospital and tried to force his way into the room where President Kennedy was being attended. Two Secret Service agents had a terrible fight with DeBrueys before he was subdued in the room just outside of Kennedy's. He

was held down by Secret Service agents until help arrived. (XXI, 351; XVIII, 796, 798).

L.J. McWillie, one of Jack Ruby's partners in the ex-president Prio-Bannister-Ruby group, was a conservative dressing, highly polished, international socialite who traveled with the professional golfers in the U.S., Britain and Western Europe. McWillie entered the partnership with Clifford Jones and Bobby Baker in the Thunderbird gambling casino in Las Vegas, Nevada in 1962. The Dallas and Oklahoma City police who knew McWillie thoroughly had him officially designated as a "murderer and gambler" on his many-page arrest records. (XXIII, 166). As all people of this sort do, McWillie used a number of aliases. Some of these were Lewis J. Martin, L.J. Chapman, Lewis Olney, and others. (XXIII, 166).

Robert Ray McKeown of Bacliff, Texas, near Houston, another of Ruby's partners in the Prio-Bannister association, also had a many-paged criminal record. McKeown's aliases included J.T. Brown, H.J. McAllister, Max, Dick McKeown, and others. (XXVI, 651). Jerry Brooks further confirmed the close relation between McKeown, David Ferrie, L.J. McWillie and Ruby when he reported Maurice Gatlin put a stop to their plan to sell jeeps to Castro in 1959.

Lee Harvey Oswald was recruited into Division Five of the FBI by David Ferrie in 1956 before joining the USMC. (Jack Martin testimony to the Warren Commission; New Orleans District Attorney Records; XXIII, 455 [or possibly 435, the xerox is unclear]).

Oswald was taken to Memphis, Tennessee, by Division Five of the FBI while in the Marine Corps. There he received the highest level of covert espionage activities training during June, July and August of 1957 at the Naval intelligence school located on the Memphis Naval Base. The school is of such a highly secret nature that Oswald's official Marine Corps records were doctored so as not to reflect his training there. (XXIII, 787 *et seq.*; XXIII, 795 *et seq.*)

Lee Harvey Oswald was paid by J. Edgar Hoover through a subterfuge account with the Department of Immigration and Naturalization, a Division of the Justice Department, and con-

sequently, he could testify before the Warren Commission without being technically guilty of perjury that Oswald was not on the FBI payroll. Fred Cook in *The FBI Nobody Knows* reveals this device which Hoover uses in paying covert agents through the Department of Immigration and Naturalization. Oswald's pay slip number, which was revealed by the Dallas Sheriff's office, was the number assigned him out of the San Antonio office of the Department. Oswald was paid at the Dallas office of the Immigration Department and their address in the Rio Grande Building was found in Oswald's notebook.

Oswald was tutored by the Solidarists on the Russian language and his duties as an FBI espionage agent. The Russian newspapers and literature which Oswald received were of Solidarist origin. Just prior to going to Russia in 1959, Oswald received a Solidarist agent in a long visit at Santa Ana, California. In 1959 Oswald admitted his connections were "White Russians." (VIII, 315; VIII, 242).

The agent came from the San Francisco office of the Solidarists. The San Francisco office went under the cover name "Federation of Russian Charitable Organizations," 376 Twentieth Ave. (VIII, 315 *et seq*; New Orleans District Attorney Records). Oswald had always been a Solidarist and FBI-Division Five agent. He had never been employed by the CIA (*Encyclopedia of Associations*, Gale).

Dallas Chief Deputy Allan Sweatt said in a Secret Service document that Oswald was being paid \$200 per month by the FBI and he even furnished Oswald's informant number, S-172. (National Archives Commission Control No. 767). Dallas District Attorney, Henry Wade, and Texas Attorney General, Waggoner Carr, in a secret meeting with the Commission on January 24, 1964, gave absolute confirmation of this. (*Portrait of the Assassin*, Ford & Stiles, p. 14).

George De Mohrenschildt with his long years of experience in intelligence roles, testified to facts connecting Lee Oswald and Max Clark and his wife, Gali, to Division Five of the FBI and the Defense Industrial Security Command through the Henry Crown-Patrick Hoy dominated General Dynamics. He further re-

vealed the name of the Division Five agent in charge in the Dallas-Fort Worth area. Here is what De Mohrenschildt said:

Mr. De Mohrenschildt: ...in my mind Max Clark was in some way connected with the FBI, because he was chief of security at Convair (General Dynamics) he had been a chief of security. And either George Bouhe or someone else told me that he is with the FBI to some extent...

Mr. Jenner: Who is Walter Moore?

Mr. De Mohrenschildt: Walter Moore is the man who interviewed me on behalf of the government after I came back from Yugoslavia — G. Walter Moore. He is a government man — FBI ... A very nice fellow, exceedingly intelligent who is, as far as I know — was some sort of an FBI man in Dallas. Many people consider him head of FBI in Dallas...

It should be pointed out here that Albert Jenner, one of the top lawyers on the Warren Commission staff, had been the personal and corporate lawyer for Henry Crown, Mafia-connected head of General Dynamics, for a long number of years. Both live in Chicago. (*Captive City*, Demaris).

Gali Clark is a White Russian who was born of royal blood in exile in France. She was Princess Sherbatov. She and her husband, Max, both Solidarists and close friends of John Connally, were the first Defense Industrial Security Command contacts with Lee and Marina Oswald when they got back from Russia in 1962. They visited in each other's homes and were very closely connected until after the assassination.

The Director of Security at General Dynamics, Max Clark and his wife were also members of the Tryall Compound in Jamaica.

## Chapter VI

The actual assassination was done by a team of highly trained professional assassins from Mexico. These men blended in well with some of the anti-Castro Cubans under the direction of the Free Cuba Committee with members in Mexico City, Dallas, New Orleans, Montreal, Miami, Chicago, Kansas City and Los Angeles. (New Orleans District Attorney Records).

The highly trained expert professional riflemen from Mexico were selected from 25 or 30 of the most proficient firing experts in the world. The group of 25 to 30 professional executioners have been based in Mexico and have been used by espionage agencies of the U.S. and various countries all over the world for political killings for the past 25 years. (New Orleans District Attorney Records; Private files of Bill Allcorn, Buddy Floyd assassination case, Alice, Texas, 1952).

The Free Cuba Committee, anti-communist Russian Solidarists, American Council of Christian Churches, and Division Five of the FBI obtained the team of world's best Mexican riflemen through the offices of Double-Chek Corporation, an American based subsidiary of Perminex, the FBI and CIA-funded Swiss corporation, and Centro Mondiale Commerciale, also known as World Trade Center Corporation, another FBI and CIA-funded corporation which moved from Rome to Johannesburg, South Africa in 1962. Both of these corporations had been used by J. Edgar Hoover to fund the 1961 and 1962 assassination attempts on General De-Gaulle.

The existence of the espionage section of the FBI's nest of professional assassins in Mexico began under the supervision of Albert Osborne in 1943. It was Hoover's brain child and he has kept a close management on the unit of 25 to 30 expert riflemen and continues to do so in 1969. He has allowed the Defense Intelligence Agency to use these men but they remain as his charge. (Buddy Floyd case file).

In 1952 two of the professionals, Mario ("El Turko") Sapet and Alfredo Cervantes, took a private contract to assassinate Jake Floyd, a District Judge in Alice, Texas, and a bitter enemy of George Parr of Duval County. These men were allowed to take such private employment, but Division Five never knew anything concerning such unauthorized killings. (Sapet v. Sate, 266 SW2nd 154).

At about dusk on September 8, 1952, Sapet and Cervantes positioned themselves in a field adjacent to the rear of Floyd's house and when Buddy Floyd, Jake's 19-year-old son who re-

sembled his father, started out of the house to the garage, Cervantes mistakenly shot Buddy through the head, killing him.

Cervantes, Sapet and Nago Alaniz, George Parr's personal lawyer, were indicted for the assassination and for conspiracy to murder. Sapet was caught before he could cross the Mexican border and was given a 99-year sentence.

Cervantes crossed back into Mexico where he found his Division Five assassination group and although Mexican authorities arrested him, political pressure was brought to bear and Alfredo has remained a free man in Mexico despite 16 years of constant effort to extradite him by Sam Burris, the Alice District Attorney.

Burris and Bill Allcorn, special assistant Attorney General of Texas, were unable to convict Nago Alaniz, but one of the conspirators gave Bill Allcorn pertinent information.

The accomplice told Allcorn that there were 25 to 30 professional assassins kept in Mexico by the espionage section of the U.S. Federal Bureau of Investigation; that these men were used to commit political assassinations all over North, South and Central America, the East European countries and in Russia; that these men were the absolute world's most accurate riflemen; that they sometimes took private contracts to kill in the United States; that the contact man for employment of the riflemen was a man named Bowen posing as an American Council of Christian Churches missionary in Mexico; that you could reach Bowen through the owner of the St. Anthony Hotel in Laredo, Texas. (Bill Allcorn private file on Buddy Floyd assassination case, Alice, Texas, 1952).

Albert Alexander Osborne, alias John Howard Bowen, alias J. H. Owen, a charter member and employee of the American Council of Christian Churches, met Lee Harvey Oswald and accompanied him to Mexico City in late September of 1963.

Osborne or Bowen in 1942 organized and operated a nazi black shirt group called the "Campfire Council" in the country next to Knoxville, Tennessee. The "Campfire Council" was sponsored by the espionage cover group, the "American Council of Christian Churches." Osborne

so vehemently opposed the United States' war with Nazi Germany that during 1942, he tore down an American flag and stomped it into the ground. The neighbors complained of the pro-Nazi activities of Bowen and his young fascists even though the rural area in Tennessee where they were located was very sparsely populated. (XXV, 24 et seq)

More than six witnesses on the bus trip from Laredo to Mexico City placed Osborne with Lee Oswald in his company as a definite traveling companion. The two stayed together during the entire trip and sat together on the bus. (XXV, 24 et seq)

On February 8, 1964, Osborne was interviewed by the FBI and lied to them about his name among other things. He gave them the name John Howard Bowen and gave them the following statement:

Bowen advised that he has been in the Russellville, Alabama area, speaking at various rural Baptist Churches, and has been residing at the residence of Wylie Uptain, Rural Route, Russellville, Alabama. He stated that he intended leaving the Russellville, Alabama area, February 11, 1964, en route back to Laredo, Texas by way of New Orleans, Louisiana.

Bowen stated to the best of his knowledge he was born at Chester, Pennsylvania on January 12, 1885, and his father's name was James A. Bowen, and his mother was Emily Bowen. He did not know his parents, but he was reared in an orphanage in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. His grandmother, Sarah Hall, participated to a limited extent in giving him guidance and shelter during the early years of his life. His grandmother and relatives are all deceased, and he has no known relatives of any kind...

Bowen stated he considers himself an itinerant gardener and preacher. He was formerly a member of the First Baptist Church at Knoxville, Tennessee, and more recently was a member of the First Baptist Church at Laredo, Texas. He has visited and worshipped at the latter church intermittently for the past 20 years...

...He considers his home to be the St. Anthony Hotel, Laredo, Texas, and he is well known there by the manager, Oscar Ferrina. He has been residing at the hotel intermittently for the past 20 years, and has made trips to Mexico for the past 20 years as an itinerant preacher... (XXV, 35 et seq).

On February 20, 1964, Osborne was interviewed by FBI agents in Laredo, Texas, and repeated the falsehoods told in the earlier statement. Then, on March 5, 1964, he told FBI agents at Nashville, Tennessee the amazing story which follows. Please remember that this is the man who was such a dedicated Nazi that during World War II, he tore down the American flag and stomped it into the ground in protest against the United States' war with Hitler's Nazi Germany. A part of the amazing statement follows:

Albert Osborne, whose permanent address is 920 Salinas, Box 308, Laredo, Texas, was interviewed at his temporary place of residence at the Central YMCA, Nashville, Tennessee, where he is registered under the name of John H. Bowen. (Box 308 is the address of the St. Anthony Hotel in Laredo).

At the outset of the interview, Osborne denied his true identity and claimed that his name was John H. Bowen; however, he later admitted that his correct name is Albert Osborne and he furnished the following background information concerning himself.

Osborne indicated that he was born November 12, 1888 at Grimsby, England, to James Osborne and Emily Cole Osborne, both of whom are deceased. He identified his brothers as Walter Osborne, Grimsby, England; Arthur Osborne, Grimsby, England; William Osborne, deceased; and Frank Osborne, deceased...

...Osborne admitted he had been untruthful in three previous interviews concerning his own identity and had furnished false information concerning John H. Bowen, whom he had previously indicated was an acquaintance for whom he, Osborne, had been frequently mistaken...

Osborne was advised that his photograph had been positively identified by other English-speaking people on the Red Arrow Bus from Laredo, Texas to Mexico City on September 26, 27, 1963. Osborne again denied that he was on a bus with any other English-speaking people and that he himself spoke no English to anyone on the bus." (XXV, 45 et seq)

Osborne's associates said he had lived in Central Mexico since about 1942. One close associate said Osborne had a mission in Texualucan, State of Puebla, Mexico, and "his mission consisted of a large home where he gathered in young men who appeared to have no home or ties." (XXV, 51).

Rev. Walter Laddie Hulchan of Eagle Pass, Texas, said, "Osborne has for many years given religious instruction to Mexican boys who resided at his residence." (XV, 53).

Oscar Ferrino, owner of the St. Anthony Hotel, Laredo, Texas, said Osborne "is operating a school for approximately 25 to 30 boys" in Pueblo, Mexico. Ferrino has known and taken mail and messages for Osborne since 1942. (XXV, 48 *et seq.*)

When not in Mexico supervising his "missionaries," Osborne traveled regularly to Austin, Dallas, and Tyler, Texas. In Dallas he visited one Cortez and H.L. Hunt. Cortez was reported to be one of the assassins in the 26 volumes published by the Warren Commission. (XXV, 45 *et seq.*; XXIV, 650 *et seq.*; XXVI, 407 *et seq.*) The same volumes connect a Saunders from Tyler, Texas in the plot with Cortez.

Albert Osborne was in Clay Shaw's office at 124 Camp Street, New Orleans on October 10, 1963. Later the same day he was in the office of Maurice Brooks Gatlin, the FBI transporter and Guy Bannister, the FBI Division Five Southern Manager, at their office at 644 Camp Street, New Orleans. From there, Osborne went directly into Mexico City where on the 17th or 18th of September, 1963, he was seen by a Mexican detective with the man posing as Oswald and a Cuban Negro delivered a large sum of money to the man posing as Oswald as a partial payment for his part in the assassination operation. (XXVI, 857; New Orleans District Attorney Records.)

Osborne, alias John Howard Bowen, was discovered to have another person working with him who also used the alias John Howard Bowen. This second person also travelling as Bowen was Fred Lee Chrismon, another agent for the munitions makers' police agency, the Defense Industrial Security Command. Chrismon also posed as a missionary and also used other aliases. Among the cognomens for Chrismon were Fred Lee, Jon Gould and Jon Gold.

Osborne and Chrismon also bore a marked resemblance and appeared to be about the same age. Chrismon was a Syrian immigrant and had been closely associated with Osborne since the 1920's.

Chrismon, Osborne and their riflemen charges in Mexico were based at Clint Murchison's huge ranch when not posing as missionaries in other areas of Mexico.

Murchison and J. Edgar Hoover were closer than twin brothers at Del Charro Hotel Charro Hotel, adjacent to Murchison's horse race tracks at La Jolla, California over the 10 years preceding the 1963 murder. Hoover fraudulently charged over \$40,000 of his personal bills at Del Charro to Del Hi Taylor Oil Company, a Murchison corporation. (Del Charro Hotel Records, 1953-1963, La Jolla, California).

Penn Jones reports in *Forgive My Grief, Vol. III* that Clint Murchison, J. Edgar Hoover, Paul Raigorodsky and other top members of the Cabal, met at Clint Murchison's house in Dallas the night of November 21, 1963 to go over the final plans for the murder.

But back to Del Charro and the race tracks in California. From 1953 through 1963, J. Edgar Hoover and Clint Murchison met constantly at Del Charro with Johnny Drew, John Connally, Joe Bonanno, Carlos Marcello and other Mafia officers. As a matter of fact, the Mafia was in partnership with Murchison, John Connally and Hoover in Boys, Inc., the front organized to avoid taxes in operating Del Mar horse race tracks. (Ibid). (Connally, as governor of Texas in 1967, refused to extradite Sergio Arcacha Smith to New Orleans and was thus carrying out his principal role in the plan.)

Carlos Marcello, Mafia boss of Louisiana and Texas, worked with his fellow Mafia commissioner, Joe Bonanno, in carrying out the assassination. Bonanno and Marcello met at Del Charro and other points to personally discuss and make decisions of middle responsibility. David Ferric was an employee of Carlos Marcello before and after the assassination.

Carlos Marcello gave David Ferric final instructions at about 1:00 p.m., November 22, 1963 at the New Orleans Federal Court House. Marcello had just been discharged from a deportation order issued by Bobby Kennedy. Ferric, Alvin Beauboeuf and Melvin Coffey immediately went to the Alamotel in Houston. The

motel was owned by Marcello and the Mafia. (The Kennedy Conspiracy, Paris Flammonde).

Beauboeuf and Ferrie made at least three phone calls from the Texas gulf coast on November 22nd and 23rd to the Town House Motel in New Orleans. The Town House is also owned by Marcello and the mob. (Ibid).

Bonanno, Marcello and the Mafia were all working directly under the Defense Industrial Security Command through their ownership of controlling interests in the large number of companies engaged in manufacturing munitions, hardware and supplies for the Pentagon, Space Agency, AEC, and USIA. (*The Grim Reapers*, Ed Reid).

Jack Ruby was one of Marcello's men in Dallas for a number of years. In June of 1963, Ruby spent about a week in New Orleans conferring with Marcello and other members of Defense Industrial Security Command. The Warren Commission investigators uncovered the Ruby New Orleans trip and revealed his constant visits to the Sho Bar in the French Quarter. The Sho Bar was owned by Marcello and the Mafia. (New Orleans District Attorney Records).

Jada Conforto, a stripper at the Sho Bar, was sent by Marcello to Jack Ruby's place in Dallas about one month before the assassination. Jada left Dallas on November 23, 1963, but returned after Jack Ruby killed Lee Harvey Oswald. (XVI, 119 *et seq.*).

Joe Bonanno and Carlos Marcello were both on the ruling commission of the Mafia and were in constant business contact. They were very close friends as well. However, their actions covered here were in relationship to their connection with the Defense Industrial Security Command.

Joining Hoover, Carroll, Murchison, the Chiefs of Staff and the Mafioso, along with others, on the ruling committee of Defense Industrial Security Command, was the nazi, Werner Von Braun, in his capacity as head of Army Ordnance and Intelligence in rocketry and later as chief of the space agency. John Connally had served with the ruling group of the munition makers' police agency during his term as Secretary of the Navy ending in 1962. As Secretary of the Navy, Con-

nally had been over the office of Navy Intelligence.

If one feels the need for further proof of Carlos Marcello and Joe Bonanno's close association with the assassination group, it is a simple matter to trace their membership in the international Mafia to a Swiss corporation, Permindex, and Rome's Centro Mondiale Commerciale and its Italian Mafia director, Gutierrez di Spadafora. Spadafora, Marcello, and Bonanno were long-time associates as well as ruling members of the international Mafia.

Through Permindex and Centro Mondiale Commerciale and its functions, Marcello and Bonanno are easily connected with Clay Shaw, J. Edgar Hoover, the DIA, the Defense Industrial Security Command, the gambling syndicate and its Miami, Bahama and Swiss financial conduits, the assassination attempt on DeGaulle and the entire personnel of the Kennedy death planners.

From the evidence gathered by the Warren Commission, it is reasonable to believe that one of these highly trained Mexican professional assassins fired the fatal head shot from behind the fence at Dealey Plaza. This was the last bullet fired at the time of the assassination of President Kennedy and it is the one which struck him from the right front blowing off a large portion of his right front temple and constituting the *coup de grace*.

However, at least seven of the Mexican professionals were in firing position in Dallas on November 22nd. Three of the Mexican assassins stayed at Tammie True's house in Fort Worth while waiting their assignment. Tammie, one of Jack Ruby's strippers, allowed them to stay at Ruby's request and they left for the return trip to Mexico on Saturday, November 23rd. (XV, 417 *et seq.*).

Early during the New Orleans investigation, Jim Garrison questioned one of Osborne's professionals who was one of the three who had stayed with Tammie True. Emilion Santana was the assassin firing from the Dal-Tex Building across Houston Street from the Depository and behind the President's car. Santana confirmed many of the facts herein. He went on to admit his close acquaintance with Jack Ruby, Clay

Shaw, Gordon Novel, William Seymour and the others. As a matter of fact, Santana told of a close relationship between Ruby and Shaw. This and other facts gathered by Garrison were corroborated by a host of other witnesses closely associated with the principals.

Santana confirmed that he had been employed by Clay Shaw. He further related that Jack Ruby and Shaw made a number of long trips together and one of these trips took the traveling companions to Cuba in 1959 where they visited McWillie and the gambling casinos to work out details in their arms smuggling assignment.

Santana admitted that while he was an employee of Double-Chek, he was an agent for the Central Intelligence Agency. This was the professional assassin and burglar who spent the nights of November 21st and 22nd, 1963, with Jack Ruby's most loyal, long-term stripper, Tammie True.

While Oswald was entering Mexico at Laredo on September 26, two persons going under the names George DeMen and Florence Parson DeMen, as did a person using the name Anthony W. Oswald, were entering Mexico 100 miles to the south of Laredo at Ciudad Miguel Aleman. Also entering at Ciudad Miguel Aleman with the above three were Samuel Thomas North and Judith Marie Muth North. All five of the people were Russian exile Solidarists and entered by auto at Ciudad Miguel Aleman. They applied for and were issued their tourist cards in New Orleans on September 17, 1963, simultaneously with Lee Harvey Oswald, their card numbers from New Orleans being for the six people, 24082, 24083, 24084, 24085, 24086 and 24087. (XXV, 15; XXIV, 737 et seq). On October 3rd, when Lee Harvey Oswald was re-entering the United States at Laredo, Texas, Anthony W. Oswald made his re-entry at Ciudad Miguel Aleman, 100 miles to the south. (XXV, 737).

The various Solidarists and American Council of Christian Churches' agents were moving in and out of Mexico, Texas and New Orleans as the date of their most important assignment approached.

On the bus to Mexico City with Oswald and Bowen, the agent for American Council of

Christian Churches's cover name for the espionage and propaganda unit, was T. Gonzales. (XXV, 527). T. Gonzales was an active agent with the Jack Ruby-Prio-McKeown-Ferrie-McWillie anti-Castro group which had originally run guns to Castro. Gonzales, Prio and McKeown were indicted for conspiracy to violate Neutrality Laws in Houston, Texas, in 1958. (XXV, 627; XXIV, 574; XXVI, 651).

Fred Korth, Lyndon Johnson's protege from Fort Worth, Texas, was revealed by the Warren Commission to have been sending money orders and instructions to one of the men impersonating Oswald in Dallas over a period of a few weeks immediately prior to the assassination. The manager of the Western Union office in Dallas and one of the assistant managers definitely tied Korth to the cabal. (XXI, 735 et seq; XI, 318 et seq).

There was another and compelling testimony implicating Korth in the planning cabal with Hoover, Prio Socarras, H.L. Hunt, Jean De Menil, Walter Jenkins, Lyndon Johnson, Clifford Jones, Bobby Baker, L.J. McWillie, L.M. Bloomfield, Roy M. Cohn, Werner Von Braun, Ferenc Nagy, John Connally and Clint Murchison, Sr. Korth's wife remained in Fort Worth after the assassination and divorced him later, never returning to Washington, D.C. (I, 178, 251-252 et seq; VII, 475 et seq). There were at least three other members of the cabal but documentation is difficult and it would not be fair to attempt to name them without further proof.

It is fair to point out that Lyndon Johnson, with a compelling motive, was in contact with Hoover, De Menil, Prio, Jenkins, Cohn, Hunt, Baker, Jones, McWillie, Korth, Bloomfield, Von Braun, Connally, Nagy and Murchison for the year immediately before the act and it was Johnson who insisted that Kennedy come to Texas, thus placing him directly under the rifles of the cabal.

Another planning member of the cabal working for Lyndon Johnson was H.L. Hunt, the Dallas oilman and functioning director of the American Council of Christian Churches. Hoover had his agents take H.L. Hunt and his family to New York City at 12:30 p.m., November 22, 1963.

For protective reasons, the Division Five FBI men kept the Hunts at a hotel in New York three weeks until it was determined Hunt's part in the assassination could be kept from public knowledge. (New Orleans District Attorney Records; Warren Commission testimony).

## Chapter VII

Jean De Menil, the Russian Czarist exile and president of Schlumberger, had used the company organization in 1960 and 1961 to smuggle the rifle grenades, land mines, missiles and other arms for Double-Chek to the forces invading Cuba. (New Orleans *States-Item*, 4-25-67).

De Menil had these arms boxed and transported by Schlumberger with the company name and false labeling on the huge number of containers. Gordon Novel, a Double-Chek agent, Guy Bannister, David Ferrie, Sergio Arcacha Smith and others worked closely with Schlumberger in transporting and distributing these arms and ammunition. (New Orleans *States-Item*, 4-25-67 through 5-23-67; New Orleans District Attorney Records).

Some of the others working for De Menil on the arms smuggling were Layton Martens, a second generation Russian exile Solidarist agent, Alvin Beauboeuf, and William Dalzell, a New Orleans based geologist, Russian exile Solidarist and direct associate of Jean De Menil. (New Orleans District Attorney Records).

Jean De Menil worked with the same group in New Orleans in planning the assassination using Dalzell as his liaison in New Orleans. However, W. Guy Bannister was in overall command of the New Orleans phase of the operation since he was area man for Division Five of the FBI. De Menil brought Sergio Arcacha Smith to Houston in March of 1963 to work with ex-president Carlos Prio Socarras, Robert Ray McKeown, and the Free Cuba Committee there. (New Orleans District Attorney Records).

In Dallas, De Menil had Paul Raigorodsky, a multi-millionaire geologist and Russian exile Solidarist director who oversaw the assignments of George Alexandrovitch Bouhe, Dimitri Royster and Peter Paul Gregory. These people, like

De Menil, were popularly called White Russians. They were exiled from Russia after the Communist revolution, but many were East Europeans whose countries became Communist controlled some 25 years after Russia. (IX, 23 *et seq*). This conglomerate kept tight control and contact through the intelligence and espionage arms, the Solidarists and the Orthodox Eastern Church.

Gregory and Bouhe picked Lee Harvey Oswald and his Russian wife up when they arrived in Fort Worth and Dallas, Texas, in June of 1962 from Minsk, the capital of White Russia. Bouhe furnished money and other necessities to the Oswalds until they moved from Dallas to New Orleans in April and May of 1963. (VIII, 355 *et seq*). George Bouhe met with Robert Ray McKeown and other participants in Bacliff, Texas, for several weeks after the assassination. (XXIII, 159, 627). Warren DeBrueys took over George Bouhe's assignment with Oswald when he arrived in New Orleans and continued as Oswald's contact until November 22, 1963.

In the meantime, Guy Bannister, FBI Division Five's Southern Director, employed a long-term employee of Double-Chek by the name of William Seymour from Phoenix, Arizona. Seymour was the same size and weight as Lee Harvey Oswald and, more important, his resemblance to Oswald was like that of an identical twin. Seymour was given the name Leon Oswald and false identification papers in such name as well as the name Lee Harvey Oswald and others. (XXVI, 834 *et seq*; New Orleans District Attorney Records).

David L. Lewis, a New Orleans private investigator, was employed by Guy Bannister in 1962 and 1963. In late 1962 or early 1963, Lewis first met Leon Oswald. Lewis was in Manchuso's Restaurant drinking coffee with Bannister's secretary when Carlos Quirega, an anti-Castro Cuban, came into the restaurant and introduced a person resembling Lee Harvey Oswald as Leon Oswald to Lewis and Bannister's secretary. The secretary confirms this meeting and says that Leon, Carlos, Lewis and she all had coffee together. (New Orleans District Attorney Records).

About a week later when Lewis was leaving Bannister's office on assignment, he saw Leon Oswald, alias William Seymour, a second time as he passed Quirega, David Ferrie and Leon Oswald in the hall of Bannister's building. The three men were proceeding to Bannister's office. (New Orleans District Attorney Records).

On a third occasion, about ten days later, Lewis entered Bannister's office and there was a meeting taking place between Bannister, Quirega, David Ferrie, Leon Oswald and Robert Ray McKeown of Bacliff, Texas. Lewis was not sure who the fourth person was but McKeown was identified by another source. (New Orleans District Attorney Records).

At about the same time as the Leon Oswald appearances as related by Lewis, Sergio Arcacha Smith, leader of the anti-Castro Cuban Democratic revolutionary front in New Orleans, was closely associated with David Ferrie and Ferrie was in Arcacha's office and they were seen together on numerous occasions in New Orleans. Arcacha admitted that David Ferrie often came to his office in New Orleans to offer him help in recruiting and training men and to use Ferrie's plane in the anti-Castro work. Arcacha returned to Houston with McKeown after the meetings and worked there with McKeown until the assassination date. (New Orleans District Attorney Records).

William Seymour, alias Leon Oswald, then proceeded to impersonate Lee Oswald at a number of places in New Orleans, Florida, Austin, Alice, Fort Worth and Dallas, Texas right down to November 22, 1963. As per his assignment through Bannister from the cabal, Seymour made incriminating statements on behalf of Oswald which were to be used as evidence against Oswald after the murder. Seymour also went to Florida posing as Oswald and carried the Fair Play for Cuba part down there in the summer of 1963. (New Orleans District Attorney Records; Warren Commission, 26 volumes).

Seymour, in his masquerade, bought ammunition in Fort Worth, made pro-Castro remarks in an Irving barber shop and other shops around Dallas and fired a rifle similar to the Italian one a large number of times and at a number of rifle

ranges in the Dallas area over a month's period immediately before the cabal's murder occurred. Two weeks before the assassination, Seymour, alias Lee Harvey Oswald, alias Leon Oswald, told a car salesman he would soon come into a large sum of money. (Warren Commission, 26 volumes).

As Leon Oswald, Seymour in September, 1963, discussed the planned assassination of Kennedy in New Orleans with Clay Shaw, David Ferrie and two Mexican-appearing men. (State v. Shaw, New Orleans District Court). Seymour was introduced to Mrs. Sylvia Odio by two Mexican-appearing men in Dallas on September 25th as Leon Oswald. At this time, he was said to have made remarks which would incriminate Oswald in the murder two months away. (XI, 367 *et seq*)

But Seymour was not the only one impersonating and incriminating Oswald with statements and acts prior to the assassination. Gordon Novel's wife testified to Jim Garrison that Novel was the close-shaved person impersonating Oswald and fabricating evidence against him in advance of the murder. Novel was an absolute dead ringer for Lee Harvey Oswald and was in Dallas, Texas, as well as in Mexico and Fort Worth, in the six weeks prior to November 22nd, doing his part in the conspiracy. (New Orleans District Attorney Records).

Oswald himself, Novel and Seymour, impersonating him, were following instructions from the cabal of professional anti-Communists which would blame the killing on pro-Communists and offset the détente Kennedy was reaching between the two political worlds.

On November 22nd, William Seymour fired a rifle from the sixth floor of the School Book Depository Building at President Kennedy, striking him only once in the back. Two of his shots missed and the one that hit John Connally came from the building across Houston Street from the Depository Building. Seymour left the building and was picked up by a Nash Rambler. The driver took Seymour to the vicinity of the Abundant Life Temple and let him out to walk the balance of about two blocks to the Temple, an affiliate of the American Council of Christian

Churches which was provided as a safehouse for Seymour. He killed Police Officer J. D. Tippet and then proceeded to his safehouse, the Abundant Life Temple, about a block from the Tippet murder scene. There he remained until it was safe to leave town. (XXIII, 925; New Orleans District Attorney Records).

Meanwhile, the Dallas Police were arresting a goodly number of Permindex agents at the assassination site. An important figure, James Powell of Army Intelligence on assignment through the DIA to the Defense Industrial Security Command of Columbus, Ohio and Muscle Shoals, Alabama, was trapped and arrested in the School Book Depository Building shortly after 12:30 p.m. He was later released along with the others by Captain Will Fritz in charge of homicide for the Dallas Police Department. (National Archives, Commission Document #364 [or 334 or 354 — xerox copy is unclear]; New Orleans District Attorney Records).

Immediately across Houston Street, Jim Braden of Los Angeles was arrested in the Dal-Tex Building. Braden was also an agent of the Defense Industrial Security Command.

The chain of evidence connecting Albert Osborne, Fred Lee Chrismon, alias John H. Bowen, Permindex, and his co-workers became ironclad when a Black Star photographer snapped a picture a few minutes after the assassination of Chrismon, alias Bowen, and two of his charges in the process of being arrested by two young Dallas police officers at Dealey Plaza. Fritz later released all three. The Chrismon, alias Bowen, arrest picture received limited public distribution in 1969 when it was published in the *Midlothian Mirror* by Penn Jones, the Texas editor.

One of Chrismon's Mexican professionals, Manuel Gonzales, firing from the fence to Kennedy's right side struck the President in the right temple killing him instantly. Gonzales, and his aides returned to Fort Worth after the assassination where they remained at Tammy Truc's house until Saturday, November 23rd, when they met Joe Cody, a Dallas detective who flew them to Houston. (New Orleans District Attorney Records; XV, 417 et seq).

David Ferrie and Ray McKeown met Cody and the professionals at Houston International Airport and Ferrie, using a second airplane, flew them to Matamoros, Mexico. On Sunday, November 24th, Ferrie flew to Dallas where he was interviewed by newsmen. (XXIV, 454). Late that night, Ferrie flew to Alexandria, Louisiana, where he was met by Coffey and Beau-boeuf and they drove back to New Orleans where they were arrested by the District Attorney's office.

Two homosexuals, Brock Wall and Joe Peterson, on Saturday, November 23, 1963, at about 6:00 p.m., left their rooms at the Adolphus, picked William Seymour up at the Abundant Life Temple and drove him to the Driftwood Motel in Galveston where they turned him over to David Ferrie, Robert Ray McKeown and others at about 11:00 p.m. Seymour then hid out at McKeown's house in Bacliff, Texas until a few days later when he returned to his sister's home in Phoenix, Arizona. Jack Ruby called Wall in Galveston around midnight of the 23rd to check on Seymour's, alias Leon Oswald, delivery. (XIV, 615 et seq and 599 et seq; New Orleans District Attorney Records).

Clifford Jones, Ed Levinson and L.J. McWillie later brought Wall and Peterson to Las Vegas where they took up residence at the Castaway Club. (XIV, 615 et seq and 599 et seq; New Orleans District Attorney Records).

Gordon Novel, a Double-Chek employee and Bannister agent, when called before a New Orleans Grand Jury in 1967, decided to write the man who succeeded Guy Bannister after his death in 1964, Seymour Weiss. Novel told Weiss of Division Five of the FBI that Garrison was on to Double-Chek's involvement, warned Division Five not to kill him and suggested the DIA be used to subdue Garrison. (*New Orleans States Item*, May 25, 1967.)

The suggestion in Gordon Novel's letter to Seymour Weiss of the FBI Division Five that the DIA (Defense Intelligence Agency) be used to stop Garrison's investigation was immediately followed by furious activity on the part of a former DIA liaison man in the Attorney General's office.

Walter Sheridan, who had served the DIA as liaison man in the Attorney General's office, immediately contacted Novel and took him to a Division Five, FBI polygraph operator in McLean, Virginia, and Sheridan prepared news releases to the effect that Novel had passed the lie detector test. The gist of the Sheridan news releases was that Jim Garrison's investigation in New Orleans was a fraud and amounted to nothing. (New Orleans District Attorney Records).

Then Sheridan, the DIA liaison man, was employed by the National Broadcasting Company at the behest of the DIA office where he traveled the length and breadth of the United States interviewing Garrison witnesses and attempting to get them to change their testimony, offering them money and other inducements to appear on the NBC program which was broadcast in June of 1967. (New Orleans District Attorney Records).

Walter Sheridan himself appeared on the program as an investigator and correspondent for NBC. The program was so designed as to attempt to show that Jim Garrison had absolutely no evidence of a conspiracy and it, in fact, was a completely one-sided attempt to libel and defame Jim Garrison personally. Jim Garrison continued his investigation.

After the June, 1967 appearance on the one-hour NBC documentary, Walter Sheridan was not heard or seen by the viewers of NBC's programs which proves that Walter Sheridan was on special assignment from his DIA position to pursue the suggestions made in the letter from Gordon Novel to Hoover's Mr. Weiss that the DIA be used to get Mr. Garrison off the track. (New Orleans District Attorney Records).

The Warren Commission did *not* find that Lee Harvey Oswald killed President Kennedy. They simply found there was not enough evidence to find a conspiracy in the murder and the evidence was weighed against Oswald. Consequently, the Commission left open the question with an implied instruction to J. Edgar Hoover and the other agencies to continue the search for a conspiracy.

Hoover not only failed to continue in the investigation, he has blocked every effort to uncover

the assassins and has ridiculed and harassed everyone who dares question the subject. He has purposely protected his unsavory secret. Hoover's very actions in covering the evidence of the crime constitute admissible evidence corroborating the other evidence of his guilt. This is a correct rule of evidence recognized in every State and Federal Court in the land.

The night dispatcher for the New Orleans FBI office revealed that a warning of the assassination plan was wired to J. Edgar Hoover five days before November 22, 1963. (New Orleans District Attorney Records). The iron-clad evidence of the warning to Hoover was widely published and Hoover, of course, never denied it because of his involvement.

The Division Five agent who reported the pending November 22nd Dallas assassination attempt on November 17, 1963, was Lee Harvey Oswald. (New Orleans *States-Item* files). What clearer evidence of J. Edgar Hoover's part in the assassination scheme would any reasonable person need?

Well, there is much more. FBI agent Hosty's name, office address, car license and telephone number were in Oswald's notebook in Oswald's handwriting. Hoover furnished the Warren Commission with what he told them was a true copy of the notebook. The staff discovered that Hoover had left the page out with Hosty's name. They had to call this to Hoover's attention twice before he corrected the fraudulent exhibit. Called upon to explain, Hoover could, of course, make no legitimate excuse.

And more. Richard Case Nagell, a Central Intelligence Agency agent who in connection with an official assignment learned of the plan, sent a registered letter to Hoover advising of the assassination plans against Kennedy. Although this was mailed in August, 1963, Hoover never acted on the warning, but instead *arrested* Nagell on another charge. (*Ex Parte* Nagell, Missouri District Court).

Still more. Frames 313 through 319 of the Zapruder film depict Kennedy in the process of being slammed violently backward and against the back of the seat at the time of the fatal shot. Kennedy's body is rapidly driven about three

feet to the rear and left and the blood and brain is clearly shown flying to the left rear and onto the motorcycle policeman to the rear of Kennedy's car. The result is clear and unequivocal proof that Kennedy was shot from the front and to the right. Oswald was to the rear. Result: a conspiracy.

The Commission and Harold Weisberg discovered, after the Warren group dissolved, that Hoover had reversed frames 313 and 314. Hoover admitted this. He said it was a printing error. The result reversed the violent backward movement of Kennedy, fabricated a forward movement and further proved Hoover's inculpatory action (*Photographic Whitewash*, Harold Weisberg).

In *Esquire* magazine in December, 1966, Don Reynolds was quoted as revealing that Lyndon Johnson and John Connally were two of the people involved in the assassination cabal. Reynolds detailed a telephone call that John Connally made from Washington, D.C. to someone posing as Lee Harvey Oswald in Dallas, Texas about two weeks before November 22, 1963. Reynolds got more specific and said the call was to the YMCA in Dallas and that John Connally initiated the call.

In the same publication, J. Edgar Hoover was quoted as the only source who specifically investigated and cleared both Johnson and Connally.

## Chapter VIII

1. June, 1946. As Hungarian Prime Minister, Nagy visits the United States and receives permission for the U.S. Army in Germany to return \$52 million in gold reserves (taken from Hungary by Hitler) to Hungary. At the same time, Nagy spends one full week in Knoxville, Tennessee, Huntsville and Muscle Shoals, Alabama, where he meets and visits with nazi scientists working at American Redstone Arsenal and Tennessee Valley Authority management and security agents under direction of the FBI at Knoxville, Tennessee and Muscle Shoals, Alabama. Albert Osborne, the American Council of Christian Churches missionary from Mississippi,

worked for the security division of the Tennessee Valley Authority since 1933 and he constantly reported to the Muscle Shoals, Huntsville and Knoxville offices of Tennessee Valley Authority since 1942, the time he moved to Mexico. (*In Silence I Speak*, George N. Shuster, Cudahy Publishing Co.)

2. May 28, 1947. Prime Minister Nagy resigns his post from Basel, Switzerland, on the Hungarian-Swiss border. (*Saturday Evening Post*, Aug. 23, 30, Sept. 6, 1947).

3. Fall of 1947. Ex-Prime Minister Nagy and family settle on 120 acre farm on outskirts of Herndon, Virginia, 25 miles from Washington, D.C., and Nagy becomes agent for any anti-communist speaking engagements for Division Five of the FBI (Ibid; Neighbors testimony, Herndon, Va.).

4. Fall of 1947 to 1951. Nagy covers United States and becomes closely associated with H.L. Hunt of Dallas, Texas. (Dallas Rotary, Kiwanis and Lion Clubs Records, Dallas Texas; *Colliers Encyclopedia*).

5. 1951. Nagy becomes president of Central Eastern European Committee of Refugee Exiles. (*Colliers Encyclopedia*).

6. 1956 to 1962. Nagy is president and on the Board of Directors of Permindex, a Swiss corporation, and CMC, Rome, Italy, and commutes between Dallas, Washington, D.C., Herndon, Virginia, Switzerland, and Italy. (Op cit.)

7. Spring, 1963. Nagy settles in Dallas, Texas, with offices in the 600 block of Fort Worth Avenue, ten blocks west of the Dallas School Book Depository Building. He is associated in the 600 block of Fort Worth Avenue in Dallas with Ralph Paul, C.A. "Pappy" Dolsen, Jack Ruby and Sergio Arcacha Smith, the first two named being close business associates of Jack Ruby. Nagy's relatives make their residence at 1024 Magellan Circle, Apt. D, right next door to Sylvio Odio's abode, who was visited by the two Cubans and William Seymour on or about September 28, 1963. The 600 block address of Fercnc Nagy is three blocks from the Fort Worth Avenue address of Dal-Land Memorials, where Penn Jones reports the person impersonating Lee Oswald left clothing shortly prior to the

assassination. The 600 block of Fort Worth Avenue is seven blocks west of the City Lincoln-Mercury plant where a person impersonating as Oswald tried to buy an automobile and made statements which could later be used to incriminate Oswald some few days before November 22, 1963. (Dallas City Directory, 1962 through 1968; Dallas Telephone Book, 1962 through 1968; Recollections, business and residential neighbors surrounding the vicinity of 600 block of Fort Worth Avenue, Dallas; *Forgive My Grief II*, Penn Jones, Jr., p. 36). —

Then on November 22, 1963, Ferenc Nagy appears in more than 35 photographs at the site of the assassination. He is shown with an open umbrella at a point to the right of President Kennedy's car at Dealey Plaza. After the President's car passed within a few feet of Nagy, he suddenly closed his umbrella and the last and fatal shots were fired. He is depicted in pictures after the shots with his umbrella folded and then departing the area. (Six Seconds in Dallas, Josiah Thompson).

Nagy is easily recognizable in a number of the photos taken by bystanders. Nagy's forward area of cranium is fully bald while the back one-fourth portion is covered and the hair is combed across the back section of his head.

Nagy, the former Prime Minister of Hungary, President of Perminindex and upper echelon boss of Division Five of the FBI, along with Clay Shaw of New Orleans and L.M. Bloomfield of Montreal, Canada carried out his assignment in Dallas with dispatch, but he had his picture taken in the process.

From 1932 until 1945 Werner Von Braun was Adolf Hitler's most dedicated nazi rocket scientist. As a matter of fact, given a few more months time, Von Braun's "Buzz Bomb" and V-2 rocket in 1945 could have turned the tide and forced the allies to seek something less than total victory over the Third Reich. The enthusiastic nazi, Von Braun's V-2 rocket had killed thousands and thousands of British Isle residents and the sound of the approach of the V-2 was terrorizing the entire English countryside.

In 1945, as the Russians were approaching Von Braun's rocket headquarters, he and 115 other of

his nazi rocket scientists escaped with valuable papers and traveled west in Germany until they could turn themselves in to the Allied armies on the west. Later the same year, Von Braun and the 115 other German scientists were removed to Fort Bliss, Texas, where they remained until 1950. In 1950, Von Braun and the others were moved on to the old Redstone Arsenal in Huntsville, Alabama, where they remain to this date.

Von Braun, immediately upon arriving in the United States, made close personal friends with J. Edgar Hoover and Lyndon B. Johnson, and the relationship remained close with Von Braun working with Hoover in security in the Tennessee Valley Authority and the Redstone Arsenal and later, beginning in 1958, they worked together in the security of the National Space Agency. 1958 was the year that Lyndon Johnson, as majority leader of the Senate, helped to push through the National Space Act and later, when he became vice president, he was made Chairman of the National Space Committee.

Ferenc Nagy and Albert Alexander Osborne, alias John H. Bowen, the overseer of the assassins in Mexico, both reported consistently to the Muscle Shoals, Huntsville, Alabama area and there is substantial evidence their contact in this area was Werner Von Braun. (New Orleans District Attorney Records; XXV, 35 *et seq*; *Colliers Encyclopedia*, Statements of A. D. Mueller, Memphis, Tennessee).

Another of the nazi space scientists who worked with the cabal was Walter Dornberger. He had been the commanding officer of Werner Von Braun while both were working for Adolf Hitler's rocket program. During the time period involved, Walter Dornberger was a directing officer in the Bell Aerospace Corporation along with Fred Korth. The former Nazi rocket officer was directly in charge of the assignment to Michael Paine of Bell Helicopter Corporation, a subsidiary in Fort Worth Texas. Paine's assignment was to provide a place for Marina Oswald during the approximate eight months prior to November 22, 1963. He provided for Marina to live with his wife, Ruth, in Irving, Texas. Ray Krystinik testified to the Warren Commission

that Michael Paine, immediately after Lee Oswald was captured at the theater, said "the stupid [expletives deleted]! He was not even supposed to have a gun."

Von Braun first met Clay Shaw in 1945 when he, Walter Dornberger and about 150 other nazi rocket scientists abandoned Peenemunde and traveled south to join the American force in Germany close to the French border. The Nazis were brought to the Deputy Chief of Staff's headquarters where Major Clay Shaw was *aide-de-camp* to General Charles O. Thrasher, Deputy Chief, European Theater of Operations. Von Braun, Dornberger and Shaw maintained the relationship over the years through their mutual connection with the Defense Industrial Security Command, an operational arm of the counter-espionage division of the FBI (*Appointment on the Moon*, Richard Lewis; *Who's Who in the South and Southwest*, 1963 and 1964; New Orleans District Attorney Records; General Staff Files, U.S. Army European Command, OUISE Section).

Ordinance Colonel Holgar N. Toftoy was in charge of the nazi scientists and Clay Shaw in the European command section gave firm assistance to the transfer of 127 of them to the United States after they had spent about five months with the command in Europe. (Ibid).

In the transfer of the Nazi rocket scientists, the services of Adolf Hitler's intelligence agency was used extensively and Shaw, Von Braun, Dornberger and the others began a very close association with the nazi agency and its commander.

The *Bundesnachrichtendienst*, better known as the Federal Intelligence Agency or FIA, is largely dependent on the CIA, which subsidizes and controls it. The director in 1963 was Reinhard Gehlen, a former ex-nazi colonel "recuperated" in August, 1945 by Allen Dulles, who at the time headed the OSS in Switzerland and was in charge of American intelligence activities in occupied Germany.

The Solidarists and Gehlen had conceived the idea of the *Vlassov Army*, which were Russian anti-communist troops, and he was given the responsibility for the underground that contin-

ued to operate behind Communist lines until 1950. In Poland, Gehlen's guerillas on March 28, 1947 murdered General Karol Swierczenski, Vice-Minister of Defense who, under the name of Walter, had commanded the 14th International Brigade in Spain, and who served as the model for one of the characters in Hemingway's *For Whom The Bell Tolls*.

Gehlen developed his network under the cover of a firm known as the Economic Association for the Development of South Germany. He employed former members of the Gestapo such as Boemel-Burg, his intelligence chief in Berlin, and Franz Alfred Six, former SS General and one of Eichmann's subordinates, who was put in charge of Gehlen's contacts in Western Europe.

With the aid of other highly-qualified specialists, Gehlen successfully infiltrated East Germany and the Eastern European states, uncovered Soviet intelligence rings, planted agents among groups of expatriate workers and took charge of the refugee organizations. He worked for the CIA, Solidarists, and J. Edgar Hoover.

After two years of intense and extensive investigation, Jim Garrison made a well-recorded public statement showing beyond doubt that he had traced the nazi rocket scientists, the World Trade Center and Permindex, Free Cuba Committee, the gambling syndicate and Mafia, and NASA's Security Division into its umbrella controlling organization, the Defense Industrial Security Command of Columbus, Ohio and Redstone, Alabama.

Garrison had traced Defense Industrial Security Command into its larger umbrella, Division Five of the FBI and Defense Intelligence Agency supervised by the Joint Chiefs of Staff in the Pentagon.

Here is how Garrison's statement came about. On October 31, 1968, Jim Garrison subpoenaed a Tacoma, Washington man for questioning in his continuing investigation of the John F. Kennedy assassination.

Fred Lee Chrismon, a "bishop" of the Universal Life Church, was called to appear before the Orleans Parish Grand Jury on November 21, 1968. Garrison's office said that Chrismon, "has been engaged in undercover activity for a part of

the industrial warfare complex for years. His cover is that of a 'preacher' and a person 'engaged in work to help the gypsies.'"

Garrison's statement continued. "Our information indicates that since the early 1960's, Chrismon has made many trips to the New Orleans and Dallas areas in connection with his undercover work. He is a 'former' employee of the Boeing Aircraft Company in the sense that one defendant in the case is a 'former' employee of the Lockheed Aircraft Company in Los Angeles. (In intelligence terminology, this ordinarily means that the connection still exists, but that the 'former employee' has moved into an underground operation.")

Garrison said that evidence has been developed indicating a relationship between Chrismon and "persons involved in the assassination of President John F. Kennedy."

Garrison further reiterated the general findings of his controversial investigation. "President Kennedy was murdered by elements of the industrial warfare complex working in concert with individuals in the United States Government. At the time of his murder, President Kennedy was working to end the Cold War. The annual income of the defense industry was well over \$20 billion a year and there were forces in that industry in the U.S. Government which opposed the ending of the Cold War."

As had been pointed out earlier, Fred Lee Chrismon used the alias John Howard Bowen and travelled and worked with the Mexico-based assassins, Albert Osborne, Thomas Beckham and others. Bowen, alias Chrismon and Beckham are shown in a photograph taken November 22, 1963 being arrested by Dallas police at Dealey Plaza immediately after the President's murder.

Fred Lee Chrismon, alias John H. Bowen, alias Dr. Jon Gold, and his partner, Thomas Edward Beckham and Albert Osborne, were all working for the Defense Industrial Security Command through the American Council of Christian Churches.

Garrison also revealed the Grand Jury records confirmed Johnson's part when he said, "Who

had the most to gain from the murder? Answer — Lyndon Johnson."

Chrismon, alias John H. Bowen, and Beckham played only small roles in the big picture, but not Jack Ruby and Ferenc Nagy. Jack Ruby, agent for Defense Industrial Security Command through the Mafia and syndicate, had to be in the basement of Dallas City Hall two days after the assassination to dispose of a dangerous witness.

Ferenc Nagy, fellow director of Permindex and World Trade Center with Clay Shaw under L.M. Bloomfield was also in the Dallas City Hall basement the morning of November 24, 1963.

Buford Lee Beaty, a City Detective, said Captain Tabbert "requested him to watch a man of obvious Hungarian origin who allegedly was in the basement to secure the release of two of his employees." (XIX, 152). Beaty and other policemen have confided to friends the Hungarian was a former high official and was highly suspect on the morning of the 24th.

About five years after that memorable morning, a few American publications uncovered the fact that the Defense Industrial Security Command was employing "agents provocateurs". These are the historic agents used over the centuries by despots to foment division among the population in order to give the government the people's support in suppressing an unpopular segment of the country involved. Provoking agents are also used effectively in creating a munitions market.

The New York Times reported in 1968 that Stokely Carmichael and Rap Brown were federal agents provocateurs. Other media named Eldridge Cleaver and a number of other trouble-makers as provocative agents of the FBI. Such reports are not confirmed, but they do make interesting food for thought.

The genesis of the munitions cartels is found in the following quotation from H. Montgomery Hyde's book, *Room 3603*. Hyde's book is a biography of the experiences of Sir William Stephenson during and after World War II. Stephenson was head of British Intelligence in the United States during World War II. Here is what Hyde had to say.

[In 1946] Stephenson had gone to live in Jamaica, where he had bought a property at Hillowton, overlooking Montego Bay — 'the finest house in the island,' he called it. His example was followed by several of his friends, including Lord Beaverbrook, Sir William Wiseman, Noel Coward, and Ian Fleming, all of whom acquired estates on Jamaica's beautiful north shore at this time. For a year or so he showed little interest in the outside world and was content to enjoy life on this island in the sun. Only gradually did he recover his interest in commerce and industry. With some of his war-time associates, such as financiers Sir Rex Benson in London, General Donovan in Washington, and a number of Canadian and American industrialists like Edward Stettinius, former chairman of the U.S. Steel Corporation, he formed the British-American-Canadian Corporation (BAC) World Commerce Corporation, originally designed to fill the void left by the break-up of the big German cartels which Stephenson himself had done much to destroy. Thus, he and his colleagues on the board raised an initial \$1,000,000 to help "bridge over the breakdown in foreign exchange and provide the tools, machinery and 'know-how' to develop untapped resources in different parts of the world."

The World Commerce Corporation also played a useful part in the development and rehabilitation of economically backward countries. As one American newspaper editorial put it at the time, "if there were several World Commerce Corporations, there would be no need for a Marshall Plan." Barter trade was facilitated on a massive scale. A typical transaction took place in the Balkans in 1951. Yugoslavia and Bulgaria were short of dollars and also short of medicinal drugs. But each country had about \$300,000 worth of paprika on its farms. World Commerce accordingly exchanged a year's supply of penicillin and sulfa for the paprika, which they then sold on other markets. While normally working on a commission basis, the corporation would sometimes forego its profit if it felt it could help an impoverished or economically backward country by giving it the facilities of its international "connections."

The North Jamaican Hillowton property was later transformed to Tryall, the exclusive club of John Connally, Paul Raigorodsky and many others of the cabal.

World Commerce Corporation received funds from the U.S. International Cooperation Agency (ICA) and worked closely with Clay Shaw's World Trade Development Commission and Permindex's various World Trade Centers.

George De Mohrenschildt, William Daltzell, and a number of the White Russians had worked for ICA for a number of years. This increased De Mohrenschildt's knowledge of the subject of who was behind the conspiracy.

The following from Volume XXIV, page 642 of the official Commission evidence is especially interesting since Albert Osborne and Gordon Novel had been reported at Tryall, Jamaica, on a number of occasions.

Ylario Rojas continued as follows:

The latter part of December, 1962, the Cuban visited him in Guadalajara, gave him 900 pesos (\$72 U.S.) and on the instructions of the Cuban, he proceeded to Cozumel by bus, arriving there shortly after Christmas, 1962. In Cozumel, Rojas was met by two Cubans, whose names he could not recall, and also by a Cuban woman whose first name was Cristina. Although he could not recall the names of the Cubans, he claimed to have them written in a notebook which he left with Daniel Solis, a municipal policeman in Cozumel, and he affirmed Solis would not deliver the notebook to anyone but him.

About December 20, 1962, Oswald arrived in Cozumel, having proceeded there from Jamaica via Compania Mexicana de Aviation (CMA) Airlines. Oswald, the three Cubans and Rojas discussed the introduction of Cuban propaganda into Mexico. During the time of these discussions, Oswald and the three Cubans stayed at the Hotel Playa in Cozumel and Rojas resided at the home of Daniel Solis. Oswald remained in Cozumel for two or three days and returned to Jamaica by air, and Rojas and the three Cubans remained in Cozumel until about February 15, 1963, when Oswald again appeared in Cozumel from Jamaica and on this occasion stayed three days. The day following Oswald's arrival, an American by the name of Albert arrived from Jamaica.

Rojas claimed the Cuban woman, Cristina, told him that she, the other two Cubans, Oswald and Albert had discussed the elimination of President Kennedy. According to Rojas, she stated Oswald was in favor of killing President Kennedy, but Albert and the Cubans did not agree with Oswald. Rojas was told by Cristina that

Oswald had stated to the Cubans that he and Albert had laid plans to eliminate the President. Albert had stayed at the Hotel Islano in Cozumel and returned to the United States via Jamaica the day after his arrival in Cozumel.

Rojas claimed to have stayed in Cozumel until early March, 1963, when he returned by bus to Guadalajara.

The officials investigating for the Commission pressured Rojas until he recanted his story. However, this action on the part of the investigators is not reliable in that a large amount of hanky-panky was going on in the Mexican part of the inquiry. Some of this is reflected in Volume XIV beginning at page 621.

On March 31, 1964, Gilberto Lozano Guizar, manager of the Mexico City terminal of the Transportes Frontera bus company, Calle Buenavista No. 7, Mexico, D.F., emphatically advised that the original passenger list or manifest relating to departure no. 2 of bus no. 340 on October 2, 1963, of the Transportes Frontera bus company, is an authentic record of data pertaining to that particular trip...

He advised that officers of the Presidential Staff appeared at the bus terminal shortly after the assassination of President Kennedy, seeking to review passenger lists of the bus company for early October, 1963, and it was found at that time that the completed block of forms for most of the month of October, 1963, which included the above-described passenger list, was still in the baggage room at the terminal prior to being discarded. He stated he had torn the October 2, 1963 manifest from the block of forms and furnished it to one of the officers. Lozano advised that one Lieutenant Arturo Bosch, an investigator of the Presidential Staff, had reviewed the above-described manifest.

Lozano expressed the opinion that Arturo Bosch had filled in the blanks in ink at the top of the form as to the time, destination, trip number, bus number, and date, and had crossed out the date 'November 1,' replacing it with the notation 'October 2' which appeared on the manifest.

Lozano stated the handprinted notation appearing at the bottom of the manifest, 'Driver, Dionisio Reyna, FCO. Saucedo,' was also filled in by Bosch.

Lozano advised that there definitely was only one section of bus no. 340 which departed Mexico City at 1:00 p.m. on October 2, 1963, en route to Monterrey, Mexico, and Nuevo Laredo, Mexico. He explained that the notation "Departure 2" appearing on the top of the manifest, which he believed Bosch had filled out, merely

indicates the second departure of a Transportes Frontera bus on that particular day, October 2, 1963. The first departure of one of their buses on that day from the Mexico City terminal occurred at 9:00 a.m. with the terminal point being Monterrey, Mexico. He stated the second departure of a Transportes Frontera bus from the Mexico City terminal on October 2, 1963, was the departure at 1:00 p.m. with the terminal point being Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, and the passengers on this bus were recorded on the above-mentioned manifest of October 2, 1963. He stated there were three other departures on that day from the Mexico City terminal, the third departure having occurred at 2:30 p.m. with the terminal point being Matamoros, Tamaulipas, Mexico; the fourth departure having occurred at 9:00 p.m. with terminal point at Nuevo Laredo; and the fifth departure at 10:00 p.m. with terminal point being Ciudad Juarez, Chihuahua, Mexico. Lozano advised the only bus operating on their line which would have arrived at Nuevo Laredo between the hours of 12:00 a.m. and 8:00 a.m. on October 3, 1963, is bus no. 340, which departed from the Mexico City terminal at 1:00 p.m. on October 2, 1963.

At another point the report goes on:

He (Alajandro Saucedo) recalled that shortly after the assassination of President John F. Kennedy two investigators, whom he described as being with the 'Policia Federal Judicial' (Federal Judicial Police), appeared at the Flecha Roja terminal, Mexico, D.F., and requested the original passenger list of bus no. 516 of September 26, 1963, for review. Saucedo remembered that the two investigators examined the passenger lists, filed by dates, in a storeroom at the offices of the Flecha Roja bus terminal and found the original copy for the pertinent date and borrowed same. He could not recall the names of the investigators or the exact date they appeared at the office.

Saucedo now recalled clearly that these two investigators, whom he could only describe as being "in their thirties," had the duplicate copy of the passenger list which apparently had been at the Flecha Roja bus terminal office in Nuevo Laredo when the trip for September 26, 1963, began. The investigators stated they wanted the original list because the duplicate copy was not completely legible. Saucedo stated they had the original and duplicate copy of the passenger manifest for Flecha Roja bus no. 516 for Sept. 26, 1963, when they left.

Saucedo stated the investigators did exhibit to him government credentials, agency not recalled, and advised they were interested only in

finding the passenger list for the incoming trip of bus no. 516 on September 26, 1963. When Saucedo asked them if they were interested in locating a departure trip, they stated they were not, explaining they had just been at the bus terminal of Transportes Frontera in Mexico, D.F., where they had located the passenger list for Oswald's departure from Mexico...

During this search and review, an untied, loose bundle dated October 5, 1963, was located thrown aside in a cardboard box on the floor of the storage from outside the bin area. This bundle was reviewed and found to include passenger lists for dates September 31, 1963 to October 5, 1963, but no passenger list for bus no. 516 for September 26, 1963, was found.

The information hereinafter was furnished by T-13:

On March 24, 1963, Captain Fernando Gutierrez Barrios, Assistant Director of the Mexican Federal Security Police (DFS), advised that his agency had conducted no investigation in connection with the travel in Mexico of Lee Harvey Oswald and did not have in its possession any passenger lists from any bus lines... (XXIV, 623-624).

## Chapter IX

Clay Shaw, under the name of Clay or Clem Bertrand, was overheard planning the assassination of President Kennedy with David Ferrie and Bettit, alias Leon Oswald, during the middle of September, 1963, in New Orleans.

New Orleans District Attorney, Jim Garrison, produced a witness who told the three-judge criminal district court panel March 14, 1967, he heard Lee Harvey Oswald, Clay Shaw and David Ferrie plotting to assassinate President John F. Kennedy. (State vs. Shaw, New Orleans District Court Records).

Perry Raymond Russo, 25, an insurance salesman from Baton Rouge, testified he was in Ferrie's apartment in New Orleans in September, 1963 and listened to a discussion of how to kill Kennedy and make a getaway. Russo said the plot involved "triangulation of crossfire," diversionary shooting and the sacrificing of one man as a scapegoat to allow the others to escape. (Ibid).

Russo, a part-time college student who lives with a younger cousin near the campus of Louis-

iana State University in Baton Rouge, was described as "a nice young kid" by a neighbor. A fellow student at LSU said he was "a quiet type who is interested in politics."

Under questioning by Garrison, Russo said Oswald was introduced to him as "Leon Oswald" and Shaw as "Clem Bertrand." Shown a photograph by Garrison, Russo identified Leon as Lee Harvey Oswald. Asked if Clem Bertrand was in the courtroom, Russo pointed at Shaw. At Garrison's direction, he stepped from the witness chair, walked around the defense table and held his hand over Shaw's silvery white hair. Shaw, 54, calmly smoking a cigarette, didn't move.

Russo said he first met Oswald at a party and the next time he saw him was in Ferrie's apartment where Oswald was "wiping or cleaning a bolt action rifle. It had a sight on it for hunting." Garrison showed Russo a rifle and asked if it had similarities to the one Oswald held in Ferrie's apartment. Russo said: "The difference to my mind is that this end (front) was not nearly so bubble shaped." He said the weapon had the same bolt action, but a shinier stock, and its telescopic sight was larger than the one on the rifle Oswald had. (Ibid).

Russo said he had seen Clay Shaw, alias Bertrand, in May, 1963, when Kennedy dedicated a new wharf in New Orleans. "I was in school," Russo said. "The President was coming down to make a speech. At that time I saw Bertrand. While the President was speaking, I was looking around. Bertrand was one of the few not looking at the President." Police estimated 20,000 persons attended the dedication. (Ibid).

Russo said that after he contacted Garrison following Ferrie's death, the district attorney took him to "a house on Dauphine Street." Shaw lives at 1313 Dauphine Street. "He stuck his head out the door and I said, 'That's the man,'" Russo said, referring to Bertrand.

Garrison asked, "Do you recall anything unusual happening at Ferrie's apartment in 1963?" Russo replied, "Sometime around the middle of September I went to the house and at that time there was some sort of party in progress. There were eight or nine people there. As the party

dissipated, it narrowed down to three people besides myself because I had no ride home." (Ibid).

Russo testified that Ferrie, 49, a free-lance pilot who was under investigation by Garrison at the time of his death, did most of the talking about the proposed assassination. Ferrie, pacing the floor, said the attempt should have three gunners in order to provide a "triangulation of cross-fire," Russo testified. He quoted Ferrie as saying that one man would have to be sacrificed as a scapegoat. Ferrie, Russo added, was to be the get-away pilot flying into Mexico to refuel for a flight to Brazil. (Ibid).

Objections were raised by Bertrand, Russo said. He said Bertrand argued that as soon as the shots were fired, "the world would know about it" and once the plane landed in Mexico there would be no way to get out. (Ibid).

Under cross-examination by Shaw's attorneys, Russo said that when he saw Oswald in news pictures and on television after the assassination, he "could not be sure" he was Leon Oswald, the man he knew as one of the conspirators. (Ibid).

Russo was asked if he thought Oswald was "Leon Oswald" when he first saw the assassin's picture. "I gave it thought, but I couldn't be positive of the man," he said. "I was not definite. It was probably the same man. It crossed my mind they were one and the same, but I could not be definite." (Ibid).

"I knew Leon Oswald, who had whiskers," Russo said. "He was dirty. His hair was ruffled up."

A second witness said he saw two men — whom he now can identify as Oswald and Shaw — in conversation near Lake Pontchartrain in New Orleans in 1963. Vernon Bundy, 29, who said he was a former heroin addict, walked over to Shaw in court, put his hand over Shaw's head, and identified him as the man he saw with Oswald at the lakefront. Bundy said one of the men he saw was young, the other much older. He said he heard the "young guy" ask the older man, "What am I going to tell her?" (Ibid).

The witness then said the older man handed over "a roll of money or it appeared to be. The

young guy put his hand in his right pocket where he had a bunch of pamphlets." (Ibid).

District Attorney Garrison asked Bundy to identify two pictures. Bundy said one was of Lee Harvey Oswald, the other of "the Shaw who has been in the papers lately." Bundy said the pictures were of the same men he saw at the lakefront in 1963. Then he pointed out Shaw in the courtroom as one of them. Under questioning by Garrison, Bundy described the "older man" he saw as "about 6-foot-1 or 6-foot-2 but I'm not sure because I'm squatting down. He was distinguished dress, gray hair." He said the younger man was "a junkie or beatnik guy. He was nasty. He needed a haircut and a shave. In fact, he needed everything." (Ibid).

Asked if a man named Layton Martens was Ferrie's roommate at the time, Russo answered, "No sir." Asked what was the name of the roommate, Russo replied, "The roommate at the Louisiana Avenue Parkway apartment was Leon Oswald." (Ibid).

Layton Martens' name as David Ferrie's roommate was supplied by Clay Shaw, alias Clay Bertrand, through his attorneys at the hearing. Layton Martens bore a resemblance to Lee Harvey Oswald according to the evidence developed in the Clay Shaw proceedings. (Ibid).

Russo said he saw Oswald at the apartment three or four times. Asked the last time he saw him there, Russo said, "In the middle of October or late September, 1963." (Ibid).

There are two compelling reasons to believe that Seymour and not Lee Harvey Oswald was the participant in the conspiracy conversation overheard by Russo. First, Russo testified that the Leon Oswald involved in the conversation with Ferrie and Bertrand was the roommate of David Ferrie. It is unquestionable at the time in question, Lee Harvey Oswald was living with his wife and daughter on Magazine Street in New Orleans. Secondly, Lee Harvey Oswald was rather neat and usually clean and clean-shaven, whereas the Leon Oswald at Ferrie's apartment was dirty, unshaven, and at least, poorly groomed.

The State of Louisiana during Shaw's trial produced over 14 witnesses who said that in the

latter part of August or the early part of September, 1963, Lee Harvey Oswald, Clay Shaw and David Ferrie went to Jackson, Louisiana, a small town located not far from Baton Rouge, Louisiana. While in Jackson, he talked to witnesses in reference to his getting a job at the East Louisiana State Hospital in Jackson, Louisiana, and registering to vote in that parish so as to get the job.

Witnesses were produced who talked to Lee Harvey Oswald or someone masquerading as him.

The state proved that shortly thereafter, still in late August or early September, 1963, the defendant, Clay L. Shaw, Lee Harvey Oswald and David W. Ferrie drove into Clinton, Louisiana, which is very close to Jackson, in a black Cadillac, parking the Cadillac near the voter registrar's office on St. Helena Street. While the defendant, Clay L. Shaw and David W. Ferrie remained in the car, Lee Harvey Oswald got out of the car and got in line with a group of people who were waiting to register. (Ibid).

The witnesses testified that they saw the black Cadillac parked in front of the registrar's office and identified the defendant, Clay L. Shaw, Lee Harvey Oswald and David W. Ferrie as the individuals in that car.

Garrison introduced documentary evidence that during the year 1966, the U.S. Post Office letter carrier for that route delivered at least five letters to Clay Shaw's address which were addressed to "Clem Bertrand," the name used by the defendant at the meeting between himself, David Ferrie and William Seymour in Ferrie's apartment in mid-September, 1963. None of the letters addressed to "Clem Bertrand" were ever returned to the postal authorities for any reason. (Ibid).

On cross-examination, testimony of Clay Shaw at his trial in New Orleans on February 27, 1969 connected Walter Jenkins and tied the Rome and Swiss corporations into American subsidiaries and showed them active during the murder. The pertinent testimony follows:

Q: Do you know Tommy Cox of Dallas, Texas?

A: Yes. I met him in New Orleans around Mardi Gras some 10 years ago. He was an occasional visitor here and we corresponded.

Q: Have you ever lived in Dallas?

A: Yes. The last time in 1966...

(Tommy Cox had previously told investigators that Clay Shaw and Walter Jenkins were close personal friends and he furnished pictures of the two of them together.)

The witness, Clay Shaw, said he decided to take a two-week vacation at that time and was scheduled to speak at the San Francisco World Trade Building and "needless to say, on the morning of Nov. 22, no speech was given."

Q: How were these arrangements made, Mr. Shaw?

A: By telephone.

Q: Who did you make the arrangements with?

A: A Mr. J. Monroe Sullivan. May I refresh my memory? It was Mr. J. Monroe Sullivan, managing director of the San Francisco World Trade Center.

The World Trade Center is the English language translation of Centro Mondiale Commerciale, the Rome alter-ego of Permindex, and of course, the World Trade Centers visited by Shaw on the dates of and surrounding the assassination were subsidiaries of the Centro Mondiale Commerciale and Permindex. Shaw also testified that he met World Trade Center official, Fred Vanderhurst in Los Angeles, Jim Dondson and Charles Walton in San Francisco, and a few days later, Mr. and Mrs. Patrick O'Rourke in Chicago.

During the two years in which the Shaw case was pending and at the ancillary proceedings and final trial, J. Edgar Hoover furnished Shaw's defense with witnesses, investigators and propaganda. Without the immense effort by J. Edgar Hoover on Shaw's behalf, there is little question that the prosecution would have succeeded. History has recorded the first instance of the head of a major Federal law enforcement agency manning the defense in a State criminal case.

Hoover's actions in providing the Shaw defense is cogent evidence of his own guilt and this evidence is recognized in all courts of law as proof.

William Seymour came out of the rear of the Depository Building about 15 minutes after the assassination, ran around the building and across Dealey Plaza to enter a car and take flight. Gordon Novel, the other fabricated Oswald, has been shown to have been elsewhere at the times in question. All of the following is taken from the Warren Commission evidence.

A witness, J. R. Worrel, at the time of the shooting was in the general area across Elm Street from the Depository Building. He saw the gun being fired from the 6th floor window but did not get a look at him while he was firing.

After the shooting, Worrel remained in the vicinity for a while and then proceeded across Elm Street, continuing straight ahead and traversed the east side of the Depository Building along Houston Street. Shortly after he arrived at the rear of the Depository Building, a man Worrel identified as Lee Harvey Oswald hurried out the rear door to the first floor of the Depository Building, ran to the west corner of the building and turned to the south, disappearing behind the west side of the Depository Building in the direction of the Dealey Plaza lawn and Elm Street.

Dallas County Officer, Roger Craig, saw Seymour coming from the west side of the Depository and across the Dealey Plaza lawn to enter a car on Elm Street. Officer Craig heard Seymour whistle loudly as he came across the lawn. Officer Craig was the last person to see Seymour and he testified before the Commission as follows:

Mr. Belin: Now about how many minutes was this after the time that you had turned that young couple over to Lummie Lewis that you heard this whistle?

Deputy Sheriff Roger D. Craig: Fourteen or fifteen minutes.

Belin: Was this you mean after the shooting?

Craig: After the — from the time I heard the first shot.

Belin: All right.

Craig: Yes. So I turned and ... uh ... saw a man start to run down the hill on the north side of Elm Street, running down toward Elm Street.

Belin: And, about where was he with relation to the School Book Depository Building?

Craig: Uh — directly across that little side street that runs in front of it. He was on the south side of it.

Belin: And he was on the south side of what would be an extension of Elm Street, if Elm Street didn't curve down into the underpass?

Craig: Right, right.

Belin: And where was he with relation to the west side of the School Book Depository Building?

Craig: Right by the ... uh ... well, actually, directly in line with the west corner — the southwest corner.

Belin: He was directly in line with the southwest corner of the building?

Craig: Yes.

Belin: And he was on the south curve of that street that runs right in front of the building there?

Craig: Yes.

Belin: And he started to run toward Elm Street as it curves under the underpass?

Craig: Yes, directly down the grassy portion of the park.

Belin: All right. And then what did you see happen?

Craig: I saw a light-colored station wagon driving real slow, coming west on Elm Street from Houston. Uh ... actually, it was nearly in line with him. And the driver was leaning to his right looking up the hill at the man running down.

Belin: Uh-huh.

Craig: And the station wagon stopped almost directly across from me. And ... uh ... the man continued down the hill and got in the station wagon. And I attempted to cross the street. I wanted to talk to both of them. But the ... uh ... traffic was so heavy I couldn't get across the street. And ... uh ... they were gone before I could...

Belin: Where did the station wagon head?

Craig: West on Elm Street.

Belin: Under the triple underpass?

Craig: Yes.

Belin: Could you describe the man you saw running down toward the station wagon?

Craig: Oh, he was a white male in his twenties, five nine, five eight, something like that; about 140 to 150; had kind of medium brown sandy hair — you know, it was like it's been blown — you know, he'd been in the wind or something — it was all wild looking; had on — ju — blue trousers.

Belin: What shade of blue? Dark blue, medium or light?

Craig: No; medium, probably; I'd say medium. And, a ... uh ... light tan shirt, as I remember it.

Belin: Anything else about him?

Craig: No, nothing except that he looked like he was in an awful hurry.

Belin: What about the man who was driving the car?

Craig: Now, he struck me, as being a colored male. He was very dark complected, had real dark short hair, and was wearing a thin white-looking jacket — uh, it looked like the short windbreaker type, you know, because it was real thin and had the collar that came out over the shoulder (indicating with his hands) like that — just a short jacket.

Belin: You say that he first struck you that way. Do you think he was a Negro?

Craig: Well, I don't ... I didn't get a real good look at him. But my first glance at him I was more interested in the man coming down the hill — but my first glance at him he struck me as a Negro.

Belin: Is that what your opinion is today?

Craig: Well, I ... I couldn't say, because I didn't get a good enough look at him.

Belin: What kind and what color station wagon was it?

Craig: It was light colored ... almost ... uh ... it looked white to me.

Belin: What model or make was it?

Craig: I thought it was a Nash.

Belin: Why would you think it was a Nash?

Craig: Because it had a built-in luggage rack on the top. And ... uh ... at that time, this was the only type car I could fit with that type luggage rack.

Belin: A Nash Rambler — is that what you're referring to?

Craig: Yes; with a rack on the back portion of the car, you know.

Belin: Did it have a Texas license plate or not?

Craig: It had the same color. I couldn't see the ... uh ... name with the numbers on it. I could just barely make them out. They were at an angle where I couldn't make the numbers of the ... uh ... any of the writing on it. But ... uh ... I'm sure it was a Texas plate.

Belin: Anything else about the assassination that you think might be important that we haven't discussed here?

Craig: No; except ... uh ... except for the fact that it came out later that Mrs. Paine does own a station wagon and ... uh ... it has a luggage rack on top. And this came out, of course, later, after I got back to the office. I didn't know about this. Buddy Walthers brought it up. I believe they went by the house and the car was parked in the driveway.

Seymour and the dark-complected driver vanished under the same underpass the stricken President passed through and Seymour remains at large.

At 5:30 p.m. the same day, Craig went to City Hall where Lee Harvey Oswald was being questioned and identified Oswald as the man running across the lawn and who entered the Nash automobile.

While at City Hall, Craig or Fritz asked Oswald who owned the Nash (which Seymour had entered). Oswald inadvertently revealed that he was aware of Seymour's impersonation when Oswald replied, "That station wagon belongs to Mrs. Paine. Don't try to tie her into this. She had nothing to do with it."

At the time Craig saw the person whom he thought to be Oswald and who, in fact, was Seymour, leaving the scene of the assassination, Oswald was taking a bus and cab to his room in Oak Cliff. The Commission found this to be so and the evidence sustaining the whereabouts of Lee Harvey Oswald at this time is substantial.

Seymour and the dark-complected driver had gone to his rendezvous as had Emilio Santana and Manuel Gonzales, the other gunmen who had fired from the stockade fence on Dealey Plaza and the Dal-Tex Building.

Oswald, himself, was calm and unhurried in his trip from the Depository Building to his room, but after a police car honked in front of his rooming house, his actions changed to indicate some type of involvement.

After knowing of the assassination, Oswald was calm and unhurried. According to the reconstruction of time and events which the Commission found most credible, Lee Harvey Oswald left the building approximately three minutes after the assassination. He walked east on Elm Street for seven blocks to the corner of Elm and Murphy where he boarded a bus which was heading back in the direction of the Depository Building, on its way to the Oak Cliff section of Dallas.

When Oswald was apprehended, a bus transfer marked for the Lakewood-Marsalis route was found in his shirt pocket. The transfer was dated "Fri. Nov. 22, '63" and was punched in two places by the bus driver. McWatters, a bus driver, was able to testify that the transfer had been issued by him on a trip which passed a checkpoint at St. Paul and Elm Streets at 12:36 p.m.

McWatters was sure that he left the checkpoint on time and he estimated that it took him three to four minutes to drive three blocks west from the checkpoint to Field Street, which he reached at about 12:40 p.m. McWatters' recollection is that he issued this transfer to a man who entered his bus just beyond Field Street. About two blocks later, he got off the bus. The man was on the bus approximately four minutes.

Riding on the bus was an elderly woman, Mary Bledsoe, who confirmed the evidence of the transfer. Oswald had rented a room from Mrs. Bledsoe about six weeks before, on October 7th. On November 22nd, Mrs. Bledsoe came downtown to watch the presidential motorcade. She boarded the Marsalis bus at St. Paul and Elm Streets to return home. Mrs. Bledsoe stated that she was certain it was Oswald who boarded the bus.

William Whaley, a taxicab driver, told his employer on Saturday morning, November 23rd, that he recognized Oswald from a newspaper photograph as a man whom he had driven to the Oak Cliff area the day before. The man asked,

"May I have the cab?" and got into the front seat. Whaley described the ensuing events as follows: "And about that time, an old lady, I think she was an old lady, I don't remember nothing but her sticking her head down past him in the door and said, 'Driver, will you call me a cab down here?' She had seen him get this cab and she wanted one too, and he opened the door a little bit like he was going to get out and he said, 'I will let you have this one,' and she said, 'No, the driver can call me one.'"

On November 22nd, Oswald told Captain Fritz that he rode a bus to a stop near his home and then walked to his rooming house. When queried the following morning concerning a bus transfer found in his possession at the time of his arrest, he admitted receiving it. And when interrogated about a cab ride, Oswald also admitted that he left the slow-moving bus and took a cab to his rooming house.

The Greyhound Bus Station at Lamar and Jackson Streets, where Oswald entered Whaley's cab, is three to four blocks south of Lamar and Elm. If he was discharged at Neely and Beckley and walked directly to his rooming house, he would have arrived there about 12:50 to 1 p.m. From the 500 block of North Beckley, the walk would be a few minutes longer, but in either event he would have been in the rooming house at about 1 p.m. This is the approximate time he entered the rooming house, according to Earlene Roberts, the housekeeper there.

While Oswald was in the house, Mrs. Earlene Roberts, his housekeeper, testified that a police car containing two men drove up and honked.

Ball: When was that? (The police car honking)

Mrs. Roberts: He came in the house. (Oswald)

Ball: When he came in the house?

Mrs. Roberts: When he came in the house and went to his room...

Ball: Yes.

Mrs. Roberts: Right direct in front of that door — there was a police car stopped and honked....

Ball: You mean, it was not the car of the policemen you knew?

Mrs. Roberts: It wasn't the police car I knew, because their number was 170 and it wasn't 170.

Ball: Where was it parked?

Mrs. Roberts: It was parked in front of the house...

Dr. Goldberg: Which way was the car facing?

Mrs. Roberts: It was facing north.

Goldberg: Towards Zangs?

Mrs. Roberts: Towards Zangs.

Ball: Did this police car stop directly in front of your house?

Mrs. Roberts: Yes, it stopped directly in front of my house.

Ball: Where was Oswald when this happened?

Mrs. Roberts: In his room.

Ball: You remembered the number of the car?

Mrs. Roberts: I think it was 106, it seems to me like it was 106...

Ball: Did you report that number to anyone, did you report this incident to anyone?

Mrs. Roberts: Yes, I told the FBI and the Secret Service both when they was out there...

Ball: And you say that there were two uniformed policemen in the car?

Mrs. Roberts: Yes, and it was in a black car. It wasn't an accident squad car at all.

Ball: Were there two uniformed policemen in the car?

Mrs. Roberts: Oh, yes.

Ball: And one of the officers sounded the horn?

Oswald then left the house and the Commission found he killed Dallas Police Officer Tippit about a mile from the room. Although there is compelling evidence that someone else killed Tippit, the Commission cited sufficient evidence to sustain their conclusion.

At approximately 1:15 p.m., Tippit, who was cruising east on 10th Street, passed the intersection of 10th and Patton about eight blocks from where he had reported at 12:54 p.m. About 100 feet past the intersection, Tippit stopped a man walking east along the south side of Patton. The man was bushy-headed and stocky built. Tippit stopped the man and called him to his car. The bushy-headed and stocky man approached the car and apparently exchanged words with Tippit through the right front or vent window.

Tippit got out and started to walk around the front of the car. As Tippit reached the left front wheel, the man pulled out a revolver and fired several shots. The bullets hit Tippit and killed

him instantly. The gunman started back toward Patton Avenue, ejecting the empty cartridge cases and leaving them to later inculpate Oswald.

About 12 persons saw the man with the revolver in the vicinity of the Tippit crime scene at or immediately after the shooting. By the evening of November 22nd, seven of them had refused to identify Lee Harvey Oswald in police lineups as the man they saw.

Several said the murderer was short and squat — Oswald was thin and medium height — and another said that two men were involved. The Warren Commission's own chronology of Oswald's movements fails to allow him sufficient time to reach the scene of Tippit's murder from the Book Depository Building.

Four cartridges were found at the scene of the slaying. Revolvers do not eject cartridges, so when someone is shot, you don't later find gratuitous cartridges strewn over the sidewalk — unless the murderer deliberately takes the trouble to eject them.

Of the four cartridges found at the scene, two were Winchesters and two were Remingtons — but of the four bullets found in Officer Tippit's body, three were Winchesters and one was a Remington.

The real killer of Tippit hid in a cavernous building at the corner of Tenth and Crawford which, in 1963, was known as the Abundant Life Temple. In an aerial view of the area, the Commission traced the killer's escape path from the scene near Tenth and Patton to Jefferson Boulevard one block south, then to the Texaco service station one block west at Jefferson and Crawford.

A "white jacket" was found at the rear of the station, which the Commission said was Oswald's. Consequently, it had to have the killer reverse his path so as to bring him back onto Jefferson.

The killer proceeded straight ahead from the rear of the Texaco station, across an alley and into the rear door of the Abundant Life Temple.

Shortly after 1:40 p.m., Sergeant Hill came on the air: "A witness reports that he last was seen in the Abundant Life Temple about the 400

block. We are fixing to go in and shake it down." On an alternate channel, Car 95 ordered, "Send me another squad over here to Tenth and Crawford to check out this church basement."

The Texas Theater is on the north side of Jefferson Boulevard, approximately 14 blocks from the scene of the Tippit shooting and 12 blocks from where several witnesses last saw Tippit's killer running toward the Abundant Life Church one block north of Jefferson.

At 1:45 p.m., patrol cars bearing at least 15 officers converged on the Texas Theater. Patrolman M.N. McDonald, with Patrolmen R. Hawkins, T.A. Hutson and C.T. Walker, entered the theater from the rear. Other policemen entered the front door and searched the balcony. The man arrested was Oswald. He was sitting alone in the rear of the main floor of the theater near the right center aisle. About six or seven people were seated on the theater's main floor and an equal number in the balcony.

McDonald gave the binding proof that Oswald could not have murdered Tippit. Oswald snapped the trigger and his gun could not fire because the firing pin was broken. Oswald's pistol could not fire so he could not have killed Tippit a few minutes before his arrest in possession of the useless pistol which could not be fired under any circumstances.

There is a rule of evidence in American jurisprudence concerning a pattern of events showing a design or plan. "A design, plan or intention may be evidenced circumstantially by conduct showing it. The kinds of conduct usable for this purpose are infinite in variety. In general, however, it may be said that any act which under the circumstances and in light of experience would indicate a probable design is admissible."

Every experienced trial lawyer and criminal investigator is well versed on the doctrine of "the Red Herring." The oldest and most common of tactics is the employment of a device or artifice in leading the minds of pursuers of the true facts, whoever they might be, from the trail of logic leading to the perpetrator of an unlawful act. Such arts and wiles have been with the human race since there has been one. The devices may vary, but their pattern never does.

It appears that the first and principal red herring in the present case was Lee Harvey Oswald. The various actions of Oswald, Seymour and Novel were designed to lead anyone looking at them to take the actions as all being the actions of Oswald and thus, lead the investigators to believe Oswald was the perpetrator in the assassination of President Kennedy and that he was acting alone.

It further appears that the second and substitute red herring was to go into effect only in the event it should be discovered that a conspiracy existed. The various connections of Oswald with the pro-Castro organization and Seymour with the anti-Castro Cubans and others was likely designed to lead a false trail of evidence to suspects other than the person or persons responsible.

In any event, it is not necessary that the theory of the secondary red herring be correct in order to convict Seymour for the murder of President Kennedy. Seymour was weaving a web of culpatory evidence tying Oswald to the assassination for at least five months before it occurred.

Seymour first appeared in the evidence of Atomey Dean Andrews in New Orleans during June and July of 1963. On June 5th, President Kennedy at a meeting with the Vice President and the Governor of Texas agreed to come to Texas during the latter part of November, 1963. After June 5th, the planned trip became known in many quarters.

Andrews said Seymour was asking about getting his wife's citizenship papers and changing Marine Corps discharge papers. He was accompanied by two Mexican-Americans who were apparent homosexuals. Andrews said Seymour was the "real guy" who killed the President. Seymour visited Pena's bar in New Orleans in company with a Latin man and became ill after drinking too much. This occurred around the middle of August, 1963.

On September 17th or 18th, he appeared in Mexico City in the company of a Negro and Latin man and the discussed killing of someone was heard and a large sum of money was passed to Seymour.

On September 25th, he was seen in Austin, Texas by three witnesses and Seymour told one

of them he had been to Governor John Connally's office. On the night of the same day, a man impersonating Oswald called the leader of the Labor Socialist Party in Houston.

On the night of September 26th or 27th, Seymour was a visitor under the name Leon Oswald to anti-Castroite, Mrs. Sylvia Odio and her sister in Dallas. He was accompanied by Leopoldo again and a third man named Angelo. Leopoldo told the two women "Leon Oswald" had spoken of the possibility of assassinating Kennedy and that Leon had been in the Marine Corps and was a crack shot. This evidence standing alone is sufficient enough to convict all three of a conspiracy.

Seymour and Novel were seen with Jack Ruby in the Carousel Club and other places in Dallas in October and November by such a large number of witnesses, the investigators could not locate and list them all. However, a large number testified to seeing them together and a Dallas attorney overheard them discussing Seymour's assassination of another person.

Seymour impersonated Oswald in an attempt to connect Oswald to a rifle by using his name at a gun shop in Irving. He tried to show Oswald was expecting a large sum of money by saying he was while trying out a car in Dallas. He appeared at a grocery store as Oswald and at a barber shop he made leftist remarks. During the barber shop, furniture store and grocery store appearances in Irving, Texas, he was accompanied by Marina or a woman impersonating her. Seymour gave the name Oswald and attempted to cash a large check at the grocery store.

Seymour, as was necessary, kept his rifle practice dates to sharpen his precision for the assignment. As the date for President Kennedy's visit drew near, Seymour's rifle practice sessions increased and two a day were not unusual. The number of disinterested witnesses to his practice sessions were overwhelming. A "sporterized mauser" was used by Seymour in many of the target practice appearances.

A mauser was brought to the School Book Depository Building and Truly and two employees were seen with it two days before the

assassination. The five police officers who first discovered the rifle on the sixth floor of the Depository Building after the murder described it as a 7.65 mauser.

Eyewitnesses described an assassin firing from the sixth floor of the Depository Building at the moment President Kennedy was killed as resembling Lee Harvey Oswald. Lee Harvey Oswald was shown in a picture taken as the shots were being fired to be standing at the entrance to the Depository Building. Witnesses further prove that Oswald did not come downstairs past the fifth floor before Baker and Truly met him on the second floor.

Then the cheek and hand paraffin test was given Oswald and it proved he had not fired a rifle. The cheek test was negative.

After the assassination, a witness sees a man resembling Oswald come out the rear of the Depository Building and run around the building towards Dealey Plaza. Deputy sheriff Craig sees the man coming from behind the building, crossing Dealey Plaza and entering an automobile which drove under the triple underpass and disappeared from view. Craig identified the person as Lee Harvey Oswald, but Oswald was definitely established to have been well into his bus trip to the room on Beckley and away from the scene of the assassination at the time.

There are many rules of evidentiary law which apply, especially to the facts in Seymour's case.

First, the rule which provides that if a party fabricates evidence, the act of fabrication may be used against him to show a consciousness of guilt. Next, the guilty actions or conduct of a party may be shown as evidence of guilty knowledge. Then, when a party takes flight or avoids detection, this too may be shown as evidence of a guilty conscience and of guilty knowledge. Also, when circumstances are shown which lead to no other conclusion but the guilt of the party, no direct evidence is necessary.

However, in Seymour's case the direct evidence of eyewitnesses who saw him in the act of shooting the President of the United States had been documented.

## Chapter X

Suppressed in the Archives are two Commission Documents which corroborate the large portion of facts contained herein. They are: (1) *Fascists and Nazis Today*, Albin Michel, Paris, Document No. 1096 and (2) *Bundesnachrichtendienst file, Document No. 597*.

In letters smuggled from jail, Jack Ruby constantly said the Nazis and fascists were behind the Kennedy murder. Ruby was much more knowledgeable about the conspiracy than most.

On September 9, 1965, in Judge Louis Holland's court, Ruby disregarded his lawyers who were telling him to be quiet and declared that there was a conspiracy in high places behind Kennedy's assassination. Various news reports related that he said "people in high places" had suppressed information about Oswald and about Ruby; said, as his lawyers tried to push TV microphones away from his face, "The world has the right to hear the truth"; said that Oswald knew Kennedy was coming to Dallas even before Kennedy knew it and that newsmen should search "in the high sources of our political government" to find out how Oswald got a job at the Depository on the motorcade route; said that the full story of the assassination would not come out because "unfortunately some people in high places had so much to gain by putting me in this position," and when asked to elaborate on this, said that the results of the lie detector test had not been divulged, and said that there was a "terrible conspiracy" behind Kennedy's death and he, Ruby, "happened to be a scapegoat to walk into a trap and make that possible."

Ruby's lawyer, Sam Houston Clinton, says that during a routine hearing he believes was on March 31, 1966, he was seated beside Ruby, and that a reporter stuck a mike in front of Ruby, whereupon Ruby said that people just didn't understand and that if he ever got a chance to tell his story, they would know that "if Adlai Stevenson had been vice president, Kennedy would still be alive today."

After Ruby died, the Associated Press' Bernard Bayzer reported his accusations against the

Nazis and fascists and added, "Jack Ruby also complained that his cancer was induced secretly in jail....[He] was certain it had been injected into him." New fragments of the story were published elsewhere. The St. Paul (Minn.) *Dispatch* reported that one of its columnists, Bill Diehl, had bought a letter Ruby had written from his jail cell. The seller: Charles Hamilton Auto-graphs, Inc., in New York, which in turn reportedly bought it and four or five others like it, from a jail trusty, Thomas E. Miller. In Diehl's letter, the paper said, Ruby wrote that Johnson "found me as the perfect setup for a frame. Remember they had the President killed, and now with me in the picture, they'll make it look as though Castro or the Russians had it done. Remember the only one who had all to gain was Johnson himself. Figure that out."

This report is not to criticize actions on the part of anyone. It is simply a report of the facts with full documentation. The actions of the participants stand as criticism enough for their various roles in the illegal and immoral affair, and James Earl Ray's report that federal agents killed Dr. King is compelling evidence that the organization was still going about its objective in 1969 in the same ruthless manner and using the same modus operandi as is revealed in this document.

It should be pointed out that during a few years following John Kennedy's murder, the crime rate in the United States had more than doubled. Public opinion surveys during the time reflected about 80% of the people did not believe the Warren Commission Report. The general public felt someone or some group had been behind the murder of John F. Kennedy and the guilty ones had not been punished. Such an attitude on the part of the public leads to a gradual breakdown of law, order and morals of the society.

All Penal Codes in the history of nations have set out a twofold purpose. The number one and cardinal purpose of a Penal Code is to *deter crime*. The secondary purpose is to *reform the offender*. There is a basic reason for deterrence of crime to be the principal purpose of a criminal code. That is, those who are inclined to commit crime view the prosecution of all criminal acts

of others and they are not willing to face the consequences when their own prosecution seems certain. Therefore, crime is reduced and thus deterred.

However, when the head of the National Police Agency joins with a handful of other government leaders and they both in turn throw in with crime to murder a president and the people have an uneasy feeling that something of this nature has taken place, it is only natural that crime and violence increase. The basic deterrent to crime has broken down.

Also, the national morals, by way of osmosis, are gradually lowered and a hardness and cynicism develops among the people which allows lower and lower moral standards in the society affected. Thus the United States has had reports of murder by the Southeastern Asian command of the Green Berets of hundreds of agents employed by them. These murders were carried out in violation of all codes of moral conduct only on the whims or suspicions of the Green Berets that the murdered Beret agents did not measure up to what the command felt was proper behavior. The reports included that Mafia type weighting of the murdered bodies and dumping them into the South China Sea occurred. No punishment was afforded the guilty U.S. personnel for their acts.

The reports on the regular news media of a Mafia-type operation by the Generals and Master Sergeants in the Pentagon on a world-wide basis involving millions of dollars in kickbacks and rake-offs drew very little interest or criticism.

During the last years of the Johnson administration, crime after crime among officials were reported across the land.

Jack Kennedy's last executive order stated that 1,000 troops would be brought home from Viet Nam by Christmas, 1963. The dispatch reported this would leave 11,000 non-combatants in Viet Nam, all of which would be removed by the end of 1964. Thus, in his last official act, the slain president evidenced his opposition to involving ourselves in the Southeastern Asia civil wars. (AP Dispatch, Nov. 20, 1963).

Less than one year after Kennedy's death, responsible senators reported the Johnson Administration staged a false incident in the Tonkin Gulf. The U.S. went to war. The munitions makers and their police force, the Defense Industrial Security Command, were well paid.

Then, in 1969, there came to light that, during the last year of Johnson's Commander-in-Chief status, in March of 1968 to be exact, a Viet Nam order to destroy certain villages and to kill the inhabitants. An Army photographer who observed one of the massacres was Sergeant Ronald L. Haerberle. He said:

At about 6:30 in the morning of March 16, I left where I was stationed, Duc Pho, by helicopter for Task Force Barker. That is an outlying area from the base camp. I was supposed to hook up here with C Company. I hooked up with C Company at 6 or 6:30...around sunrise.

No one really explained the mission, but from what I heard from the men, it was suspected that these villagers were Viet Cong sympathizers and it was thought there were Viet Cong there ... I was going in with the second group of men...

We landed in the rice paddies and I heard gunfire from the village itself, but we were still on the outside of the village.

There were some South Vietnamese people, maybe 15 of them, women and children included, walking on a dirt road maybe 100 yards away. All of a sudden the GI's just opened up with M-16s. Besides the M-16 fire, they were shooting at the people with M-79 grenade launchers. I couldn't believe what I was seeing.

As they moved in, closer to the village, they just kept shooting at people. I remember this man distinctly, holding a small child in one arm and another child in the other, walking toward us. They saw us and were pleading. The little girl was saying, "No no" in English. Then all of a sudden a burst of fire and they were cut down. They were about 20 feet away. One machine gunner did it. He'd opened up ...

I had been on the ground maybe 45 minutes at this point. Off to the left, a group of people, women, children and babies, were standing around. The machine gunner was standing in front of them with the ammo bearer and all of a sudden I heard this fire and here the machine gunner had opened up on all these people in the big circle and they were trying to run. I don't know how many got out...

Then some GI's went over to a pile where there were four people and one GI leaned over a guy who was still alive and finished him.

There were two small children, a very young boy and a smaller boy, maybe 4 or 5 years old. A guy with an M-16 fired at them, at the first boy, and the older boy fell over to protect the smaller boy ... Then they fired six more shots and just let them lie.

I left the village around 11 o'clock that morning. I saw clumps of bodies and I just have seen as many as 100 killed. It was done very businesslike.

Haerberle said he later saw a news story of Company's operation in the hamlet, listing a large number of Viet Cong killed.

Horrible pictures kept coming: of American boys with belching machine guns killing over 560 human beings in just one village; of burning homes in Viet Nam; of a five-year-old putting his arm around his little brother as the bullets struck; of innocent dead babies and small children and more dead babies held by their dead mothers; the grotesque stacks of human bodies of civilians, and children totally reminiscent of the nazi massacres and atrocities of World War II; and of a mother beginning for the lives of her five children and in the next instant, the bullets slamming into the entire family group; and of

U.S. soldiers dropping prisoners of war from airplanes to their deaths in order to obtain confessions from their fellow prisoners. (AP News Dispatch, Nov. 20, 1969).

Reports kept coming in of one atrocity after another being committed by American boys under command level orders. The Pentagon had brutalized our young men, but the Pentagon would try a scapegoat or two and salve the American conscience. This was not sufficient.

A purgative from within will be needed to restore moral balance to the nation. The arrest, trial and punishment of the individuals guilty of the assassination of President John F. Kennedy are the only steps which would provide the purgative.

Aristotle the Greek said, "Tragedy moves from pity, to terror, to cleansing catharsis." Terror in the late 1960's followed. Only cleansing catharsis by application of the criminal laws to the high and low alike in the cabal will restore the former high collective national conscience.

Law and order return after the catharsis.

\* \* \*

**In the pages which follow, we have  
provided an Index to the Torbitt  
Document to make more accessible to  
researchers.**

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