

THE NATIONAL **TOTTLE**

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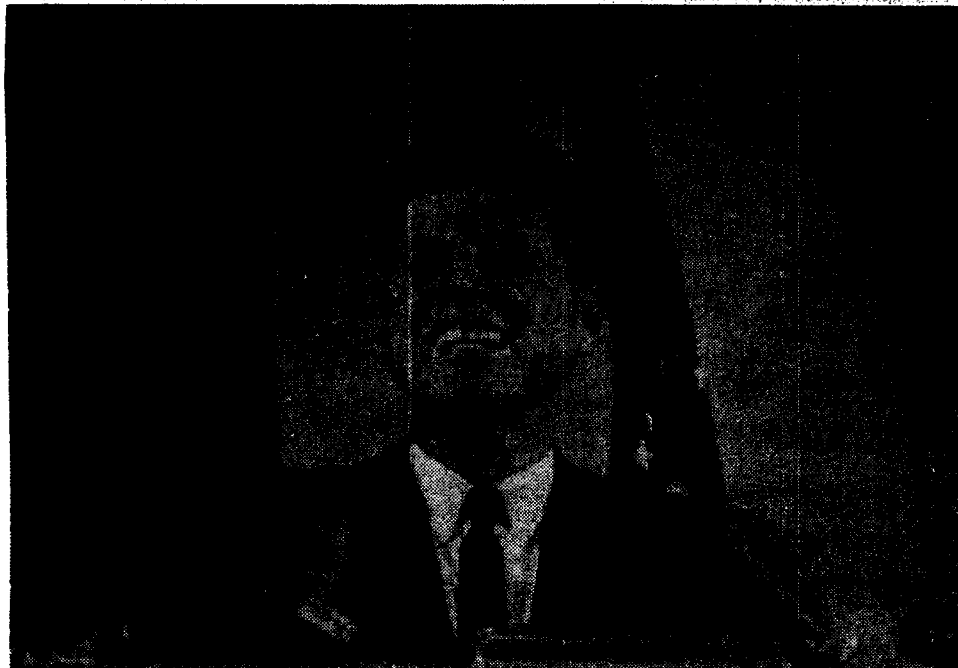
**Regular Issue Plus Exclusive
Bonus Pullout Section on JFK**

The Most Respected Name in People-To-People Journalism

VOL. 22, NO. 23, JUNE 9, 1975

Special Bonus Section
NEW EVIDENCE
CROSSFIRE KILLED
KENNEDY IN DALLAS





- Mafia Man Who Was Caught, Let Go, and Never Questioned Again
- Warren Commission Covered Up Links With Intelligence Agencies
- JFK Investigation, Watergate, CIA Spying Probe Have the Same Cast
- Oswalds Everywhere: How People Were Impersonating Lee Harvey
- Louisiana Private Eye Who Saved V.P.'s Life, Killed Probing JFK

Blockbuster Investigation: Oswald Was Gov't. Agent



After More Than a
***The Cover-Up of the
Assassinated JFK Is***

Decade of Doubt

***Conspiracy That
About to End***



THE NATIONAL
TOTTLEER
A SPECIAL REPORT

"Everywhere else in Texas, they
gave us yellow roses. In Dallas, they
gave us red. I wonder why."

--Jacqueline Kennedy, at
Love Field, Nov. 22, 1963

At noon that day a beaming President and Mrs. John F. Kennedy stepped from Air Force One and into an open bubble-top limousine.

Even though she didn't want to make the trip to Texas, Jackie was enjoying herself. The President masked a moodiness behind his boyish smile. Minutes before he had darkly reflected how easy it would be to kill a President with a high-powered rifle from the window of a building.

A few smiles, waves, cheers and treacherer-like "pops" later and tragedy would plummet America's most important, most glamorous couple into a new era in history.

In a new life, the beautiful

Jacqueline Bouvier Kennedy would marry one of the world's richest men and be admired and scorned by millions in her jet set adventures around the world.

IN DEATH, John Fitzgerald Kennedy's name would also still be appearing in the news columns almost a dozen years after the end of Camelot.

JFK's murder signaled the beginning of a decade of gunsmoke politics. Gunshots have decided the makeup of the administration since Nov. 22, 1963.

Lyndon Johnson became President because of JFK's murder. Robert Kennedy's assassination assured Richard

Nixon's first presidential victory. The gunshot crippling of George Wallace re-elected Nixon.

All acts, plus other domestic political assassinations, were officially declared to be the acts of single deranged men, acting alone.

Two-thirds of the American public, according to national polls, were skeptical of the Warren Commission's lone-assassin conclusion in the JFK murder — even before history was altered by the deaths of the other national leaders.

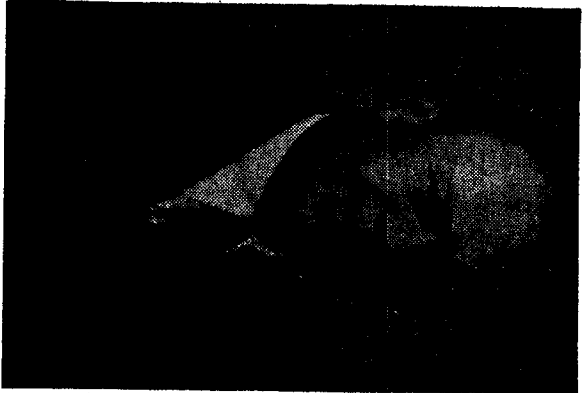
THE QUICK, PAT conclusions of the Justice Dept., in the other cases strained the public's faith in

the government versions even more.

Watergate, the resultant domino toppling of the key figures in the Nixon Administration, the new revelations of both domestic and foreign intrigue by the government's 19 intelligence agencies — all have led to an almost universal public demand for the full story of who and what was behind the momentous events of the past 12 years.

In the pages that follow, the NATIONAL TATTLER presents new evidence, information and analysis of who and what changed the course of events that will affect you and all your descendants.

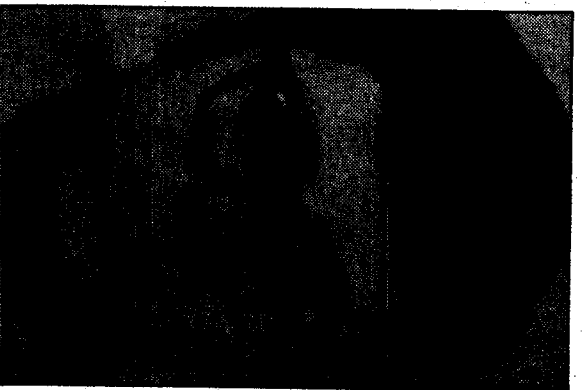
-THE EDITOR



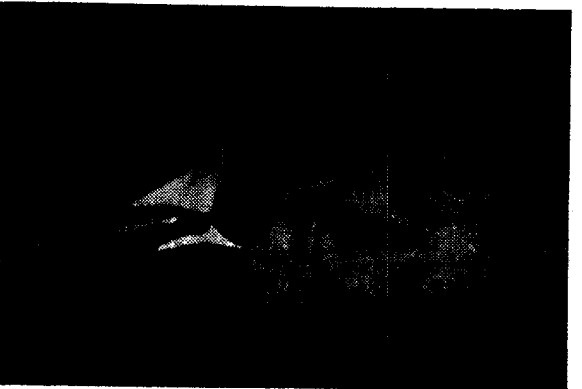
GERALD R. FORD, Warren Commission member who trumped up secret transcript for his book.



HAROLD WEISBERG, author who obtained "top secret" transcript of commission meeting.



ATTORNEY JIM LESAR, who worked with Weisberg to declassify the "top secret" transcript.



LATE SEN. RICHARD RUSSELL, commission member who disagreed with commission final report.

Gerald Ford Edited Transcript of Secret Session

How Warren Commission Discussed Oswald's FBI Ties But Ignored Them

President Gerald Ford played a key role in hushing the truth about the assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

For his book, "Portrait of an Assassin," Ford faked damaging material to disprove connections of accused assassin Lee Harvey Oswald and the Federal Bureau of

Investigation and the Central Intelligence Agency.

Working from a transcript of a "Top Secret" closed door session of the Warren Commission, Ford, a member of the panel, "edited" out controversial material that discussed links between Oswald and the intelligence community.

This would never have been known had not government lawyers lost their decade-long battle to block declassification of the Jan. 27, 1964, session. Author-researcher Harold Weisberg, after years of courtroom maneuvering, finally gained access to the document in the National Archives. He analyzes his findings in his new book, "Whitewash IV, JFK Assassination Transcript." He also charges that a senator on the Warren Commission disagreed with its lone-assassin theory, but documents were faked to show the decision of the seven commission members as being unanimous.

Weisberg also reveals in his fourth book challenging the commission findings that:

By JOHN MOULDER
Of the Tattler Staff

COMMISSION MEMBERS expressed considerable reservations about pursuing an investigation of reports accused assassin Lee Harvey Oswald was an intelligence agent or informer. They obviously were afraid FBI director J. Edgar Hoover might get angry at them.

Former CIA director Allen Dulles, a member of the commission, said it would be impossible for an intelligence agent to disprove Oswald was an informer. Dulles said in effect Oswald could have been a CIA

Warren Commission material the government sold to the public. But it took Weisberg years of legal maneuvering, assisted by Washington attorney Jim Lesar, before the National Archives would declassify and surrender the transcript. President Ford quoted from his book published in 1965.

WEISBERG, AN indefatigable investigator, used all of his skills as an investigative reporter, former Senate investigator and onetime OSS man, in his 16-year effort to prove a conspiracy in the shooting of Kennedy on the streets of Dallas on Nov. 22, 1963. (The OSS stands for Office of Strategic Services, which was the World War II forerunner of the CIA.)

In "Whitewash IV," Weisberg discloses for the first time the relationship he had with Sen. Richard Bissell Russell, the late Georgia Democrat and conservative leader who served on the Warren Commission.

Weisberg learned from private sources that Russell had disagreed with the basic conclusions of the commission's report. The author said he obtained "irrefutable proof" that the record of Russell's objections had been destroyed. He wrote the senator and began a series of meetings with him.

Weisberg writes that Russell "was satisfied there had been a conspiracy, that no one man could have done the known shooting and that we have not been told the truth about Oswald by the federal agencies."

"He was shaken by the proof that he had been imposed upon and history perverted," Weisberg said. "He asked me to conduct a further investigation to prove whether or not

there still existed a transcript of the executive session Russell had forced on Sept. 18, 1964, just before publication of the (Warren) Report, which went to press less than a week later and then was in page proof."

AFTER WEISBERG gave Russell proof a transcript of the meeting didn't exist, that the commission had destroyed records of the senator's dispatch, Russell resigned his chairmanship of the Military Affairs Committee, divesting himself of "oversight" responsibilities over the CIA.

Only short daily press notices referred to the severed friendship of Russell to President Lyndon B. Johnson, who succeeded Kennedy and appointed Russell to the commission.

"What did not appear is that to his dying day Russell, the most conservative of the commissioners, continued to urge me to disprove the report he had been tricked into agreeing to sign."

According to Weisberg, Russell had told Chief Justice Earl Warren: "Just put a little footnote in there at the bottom of the page saying 'Senator Russell dissents.'"

Warren declined, insisting all seven members sign the report. A change was agreed on to entice Russell to sign, Weisberg said. "...but the specific language and the thrust of the Report remained unchanged. It says exactly what Russell would not agree to, what Russell did not believe about the shooting and the wounds."

THE MAIN POINT Russell objected to about the report was its contention that Lee Harvey Oswald fired shots that killed President Kennedy and wounded Gov. John Connally.

The declassified transcript of the Jan. 27, 1964, executive session, opens with commission general counsel J. Lee Rankin explaining he had received a call from the Texas attorney general who "was quite excited." Carr said he had received information that "the FBI had an undercover agent who was Oswald..."

This was apparently based on never-confirmed reports sweeping Dallas at the time that Oswald was FBI informant No. 179 and had been employed by the FBI at \$200 per month from September of 1962 until the assassination 14 months later.

After the briefing by Rankin on the reports Oswald was an intelligence agent, Rankin suggested he should personally confront Hoover and ask for proof the reports were not true.

Then Rep. Hale Boggs, a commission member who died in an Alaskan airplane crash in 1972, asked: "What other alternatives are there?"

COMMISSION MEMBERS then discussed interviewing Lonnie Hudkins, a Houston newspaper reporter who wrote a story speculating Oswald might be an intelligence agent; a Dallas deputy sheriff Hudkins attributed as source of the information, and Dallas FBI agent James Hosty.

Hosty's name, address, telephone number and license number of his auto were found in Oswald's notebook after his arrest in the Kennedy death probe.

But in a report furnished by the Warren Commission, the Hosty listing in Oswald's notebook had been omitted.

During the Jan. 27 meeting, considerable discussion is given to

(Continued from page 26)

Chicago FBI agent and ex-deputy New Orleans police commissioner, was a CIA agent and may have been a contact for other military intelligence agencies.

Bannister also knew Oswald - or at least was in a position to.

Three months before the assassination, Oswald was arrested in New Orleans following a disturbance with anti-Castro Cubans. Police were upset because Oswald was distributing pro-Castro leaflets. The leaflets bore the address - 544 Camp St. The office at that address was used by the Cuban Democratic Revolutionary Front, a CIA-funded front organization.

That office at 544 Camp St. was next to Bannister, a government contact with Cuban revolutionaries. Witnesses recalled seeing arsenals of guns and ammunition in Bannister's office.

GEORGE de MOHRENSCHILDT - deMohrenschildt, a Russian-born petroleum engineer who trots around the world on oil deals, befriended Oswald and Marina even when they were living as paupers in a Fort Worth slum.

It was months before the Warren Commission could take testimony from deMohrenschildt because he was on business in Haiti, which was being run by Papa Doc, whom the CIA wanted assassinated.

The Warren Commission in effect ruled that deMohrenschildt, now living in Dallas, had no connection with the assassination. But they did not rule out CIA connections.

DeMohrenschildt, after his return from a Communist country where he was working on an oil deal, was interviewed by a CIA agent and the agent and the Russian became good friends, deMohrenschildt testified before the commission.

DeMohrenschildt happened to be in Guatemala when the CIA launched the Bay of Pigs invasion from the Latin American country.

DeMohrenschildt has denied that he is an agent for the intelligence agencies of any country.

GARRISON, WHO IS NOW in a position of saying I-told-you-so after being ridiculed by the world's press a few years ago, still maintains elements within the CIA - not the CIA as a structure - were involved in the John Kennedy assassination.

He also links government intelligence operations to all the assassinations of the 1960s.

"The murder of John Kennedy, the murder of Robert Kennedy, the murder of Martin Luther King. Each of them bears consistent earmarks of the involvement of government intelligence operations of men somehow associated with government intelligence activities," Garrison told the Washington Star recently.

About the three assassinations, Garrison said they contained "an intelligence scenario, replete with false sponsors, obstacles, red herrings and scapegoats. There is always the well-established scapegoat whom the public is allowed to have only a brief view of before he's snatched away forever."

Dismissed as outrageous that the government could have been involved in an assassination conspiracy a few years ago, now the idea is being taken seriously as new assassination evidence and intelligence disclosures keep turning up almost daily.

FORMER DALLAS POLICE CHIEF Jesse Curry, in a recent interview, conceded there are still many unanswered questions.

Curry, whose Police Department has been internationally chastised for letting Jack Ruby slip past a police cordon to slay Oswald, said:

"I'm relatively sure Oswald shot (Officer J.D.) Tippitt

because there were witnesses who saw him and I feel sure Oswald was involved in the assassination. But I always felt that there might have been a possibility that Kennedy was shot from the front."

Curry said the Secret Service should not have removed Kennedy's body - in violation of state law - before an autopsy could be performed at Parkland Hospital. And too many officers were involved in questioning Oswald, the former chief said.

CURRY CHARGED that George O'Toole of Gaithersburg, Md., is wrong in contending that Dallas policemen lied about the investigation.

"I don't believe Dallas police were lying and I don't believe they're involved in a conspiracy," said Curry. "There wouldn't be any reasons for them to lie."

O'Toole, a former CIA operative, made scientific tests of tape recordings of the voices of Oswald and others on a relatively unknown type of lie detector called a Psychological Stress Evaluator.

O'TOOLE, WHO HAS written about the tests in a new book, "The Assassination Tapes," says the tests show Oswald was telling the truth when he told newsmen after the assassination:

"I didn't shoot anyone, no sir."

Strangely enough, the U.S. Justice Department did reopen the investigation into the John Kennedy assassination recently - confirmed the new probe, then denied it.

KENNEDY MIGHELL, assistant U.S. attorney in Dallas, told newsmen the Justice Department was accepting and examining new information about the assassination.

But a Justice Department spokesman in Washington denied later it had asked the U.S. Attorney's office to look into the matter.

The spokesman said the Justice Department is advising congressmen - who are being deluged with inquiries from constituents wanting a new investigation - that no significant new evidence has turned up in the Kennedy case.

Nelson Rockefeller, in the early stages of his commission's probe of the CIA, ruled out the possibility the commission would reopen the Warren Commission's investigation of the JFK tragedy, saying "that would be entirely outside of our problems."

But later, in secret sessions, the Rockefeller panel began questioning witnesses about the assassination. Two witnesses - Watergaters E. Howard Hunt and Frank Sturgis - while admitting engaging in other assassination plots, denied they were involved in the Kennedy death.

Moreover, one TATTLER source received an official request from Rockefeller commission senior counsel Robert B. Olsen for an affidavit concerning Oswald's alleged links to the CIA.

OSWALD'S MURDERER JACK RUBY, believed by many to have ties with organized crime, Dallas police and government intelligence, had hinted more than once that a conspiracy was involved in the assassination. He begged to be taken from Dallas to Washington to present his statement, but the Warren Commission turned him down.

Not long before Ruby's death, he told a TATTLER correspondent he believed a conspiracy was involved.

Scoffing at Oswald's left-wing leanings as an ideological motive for the assassination, Ruby snapped:

"The louse did it for money. He got his orders when he made that trip to Mexico. If he had carried it off just right - which almost happened - he'd be living like a king somewhere in the world right now."

In a letter smuggled out of the Dallas County jail in 1965 and purchased at an auction by Penn Jones Jr., Ruby again hints at his conspiracy beliefs. He said he "walked into a

trap" when he walked down the basement ramp to shoot Oswald.

"THIS WAS THE spot where they could frame the Jew, and that way, all of his people will be blamed as being Communists, this is what they were waiting for," Ruby wrote.

"They alone had planned the killing, by they I mean Johnson and others. I guess that is why Oswald was able to escape the building as he did, because they wanted him to escape. That is why there has been so much contradiction and confusion as to the identity of the rifle used, etc."

The track record of the seven members of the Warren Commission indicates they were relying heavily on the research and advice of the commission's lawyers, including several who later turned up playing key roles in the Watergate investigation during the Nixon Administration.

The late Earl Warren himself was the only commission member who sat in on parts of the testimony of all 94 witnesses who appeared before the commission.

GERALD FORD HEARD testimony from 70 witnesses, but

THE NATION

he used the transcripts of all the commission interviews when he and his staff aide wrote the book, "Portrait of an Assassin," based on the commission investigation.

CIA chief Allen Dulles was present to hear 60 witnesses, but the interest of the other four commission members appeared to be considerably less.

Senator Cooper heard 50 witnesses -- a little more than half those who testified. John J. McCloy heard 35 witnesses. Rep. Hale Boggs was there for the testimony of 20 witnesses. Senator Russell was present to hear only six witnesses.

The commission gave only fleeting glances to documentation that there were advance warnings that Kennedy would be killed.

IN MIAMI, ONLY TWO WEEKS before Kennedy was assassinated, a member of a right-wing faction described to a police informer how Kennedy would be killed from the window of an office building with a high-powered rifle.

The man told the police informer:

"They will pick up somebody within hours afterward -- just to throw the public off." Oswald was arrested an hour after the assassination, was charged, and promptly murdered by Jack Ruby.

Miami police gave this information to the Secret Service, but still Kennedy was permitted to ride in the limousine "Lancer" with the bubble top down during the motorcade ride through Dealey Plaza. Despite the warning, Kennedy's motorcade route was changed just before the assassination -- requiring the presidential car to make an awkward, illegal turn from Houston St. onto Elm St. into Dealey Plaza, bringing the vehicle to almost a crawl as the assassin or assassins prepared to fire the fatal shots.

ON NOV. 23, the day after the assassination, the man told the police source in Jacksonville, Fla., train station:

"Everything ran true to form. I guess you thought I was kidding you when I said he would be killed from a window with a high-powered rifle."

When the police informer asked him if he was "guessing" when he made the original threat, the man replied:

"I don't do any guessing."

This was far from being the only advance threats made against President Kennedy's life.

ONE OF THE MORE exotic occurred in Oxnard, Calif., when a woman's voice apparently accidentally cut into an operator's line and proclaimed excitedly that the President was going to be killed.

This occurred 20 minutes before the time Kennedy was

shot.

Eight days before Robert Kennedy was shot he was in Oxnard on the campaign trail. He disappeared from his entourage for a few hours and some Kennedy intimates believe he may have been trying to trace the source of the mysterious telephone threat. If Bobby Kennedy learned anything, he took the information to the grave.

The intelligence community strangely has ended up involved in almost every major event changing the course of America's history during the "gun barrel politics" of the 1960s.

The FBI, it has been revealed, conducted a reign of harrassment against Dr. King before the Nobel Prize winner's death. If nothing else, government intelligence contributed to ill-feeling against the civil rights leader

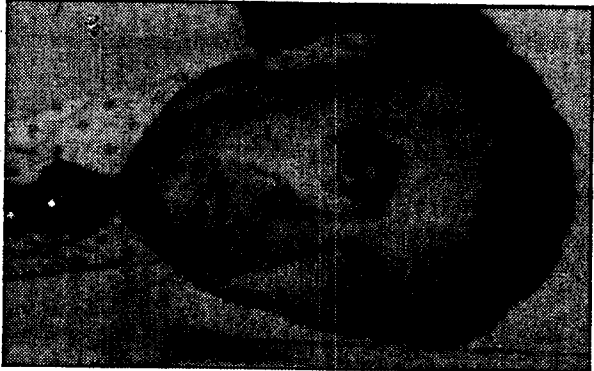
NOW JAMES EARL RAY, who pleaded guilty to King's assassination and later demanded a full trial, claims a conspiracy was involved. He claims he was duped by the actual assassin -- a man he knew as "Raoul" and himself was just a "fall guy."

His lawyers have claimed, but have not established concrete evidence, that King's slaying was linked to the John Kennedy assassination.

Robert I. Livingston, Memphis attorney and member of Ray's team, has said he has "very, very strong suspicions" that the killers of King fired the weapon that killed JFK.

Livingston believes the King gunman was part of a team of professional assassins hired by four "wealthy, socially prominent Americans."

With all these facts, is it any wonder that people everywhere are questioning that simple statement of the Warren Commission: "We have found no evidence of a conspiracy, foreign or domestic..."



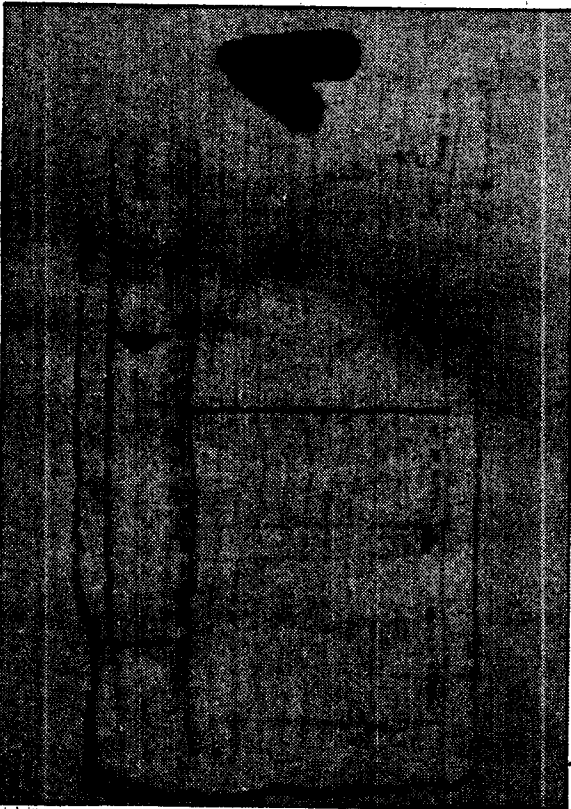
ASSASSINATION researcher Al Chapman is probing the second mystery cartridge.

TO OUR READERS: Al Chapman, the author of this article, is a minister who became a hard-nosed investigator immediately after President John F. Kennedy was assassinated in Dallas on Nov. 22, 1963. He was one of the first of what became legions of private probes who doubted the official findings of the Warren Commission that Lee Harvey Oswald alone was responsible for the death of President Kennedy. A part of a loose-knit group of researchers calling themselves the "Dealey Plaza Irregulars," Chapman has again and again uncovered significant new evidence that indicates the official version was wrong. He has contributed evidence appearing in a number of best-selling books and has been repeatedly recognized on a national level. In this article, written exclusively

MYSTERY CARTRIDGE Found at Murder Scene, Given to TV Newsmen, Ignored by Officials IT EXPLAINS MUCH



TV PERSONALITY Bert Shipp...mystery cartridge was turned over to him.



THE MYSTERY 30.6 shell and the postal receipt in which it was wrapped.

By for TATTLER, Chapman reveals for the first time the finding of a second cartridge at the assassination site, a cartridge that could not have been fired from the rifle the Warren Commission claim Oswald used to kill Kennedy and wound Gov. Connally.—
The Editors.

By AL CHAPMAN

Special to the National Tattler

A mystery cartridge ... one that would not fit the weapon the Warren Commission says was used to kill President John F. Kennedy ... turned up just after the assassination.

It was never officially and seriously checked out by those responsible for seeking the answer to the President's death on the streets of Dallas on Nov. 22, 1963.

During the bustle and chaos that followed during the first days after Kennedy was shot by one or more snipers, the throngs of newsmen and lawmen that converged on Dallas were concerned with the sweating in of Lyndon Johnson, the arrest of Lee Harvey Oswald, his murder by Jack Ruby.

The second cartridge was ignored.

NOT LONG AGO, when I learned of the existence of the second cartridge from someone who had been close to Oswald, I began investigating it.

What I learned firmly convinced me that cartridge should be investigated further by officials with the authority and the power to get at the full truth.

The Warren Commission says the bullets that killed President Kennedy and wounded

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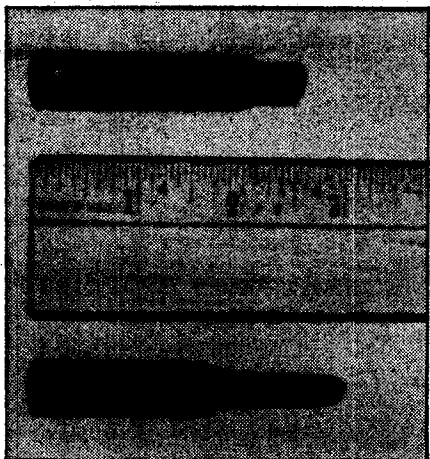
June 8, 1975

Gov. John Connally were fired by Oswald from a sixth floor window in the Texas School Book Depository Building.

They found Oswald's rifle, a 6.5 caliber weapon, inside a window on the sixth floor and determined it to be the death weapon.

The second cartridge, which still remains a mystery, is a 30.5 caliber

SPENT SHELL, 30.6 caliber, at left was found outside Book Depository. Such a shell could not have been fired from a 6.5 caliber (bullet at right) weapon owned by Lee Harvey Oswald.



THE CARTRIDGE ended up in the hands of Bert Shipp, a newsmen at the time for the ABC television station in Dallas, WFAA-TV — Channel 8, which ironically is owned by the wealthy family for which Dealey Plaza, where Kennedy was killed, is named.

A postman walked up to a WFAA cameraman on the street and handed him the cartridge. It was wrapped in a postal

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receipt.

"Give this to Bert Shipp," the postman said. "He will know what to do with it." Shipp was a well-known television personality and perhaps that's why the postman thought of him.

"Where did you get it?" the cameraman asked.

"I found it in bushes outside the School Book Depository Building," said the postman.

This was about noon, Nov. 23, 1963 — the day after Kennedy was killed, the day before Oswald's lips were silenced forever by Jack Ruby's gun.

Shipp at first didn't take it seriously. "I thought somebody was playing a little

joke on me," Shipp told me in a tape-recorded interview.

THE CARTRIDGE shell lay on Shipp's desk for months. Many people walking in and out of the television newsroom had a look at it, perhaps speculated on it.

Some law enforcement people heard about and had a look at the shell.

Finally, a member of the Dallas Police Department went by the television station and picked up the cartridge. The police kept the cartridge for awhile and then Patrolman George Butler gave it back to Shipp, who still

has it.

Police told Shipp that as far as they were concerned, he had one of the shells that had come out of Oswald's rifle. It must have flicked out the sixth floor window and landed in the bushes below.

The only problem with that is there is no logical way the shell could have flicked out the window. And there were no bushes below the window — only cement.

If the postman indeed found the shell in the grass or bushes, it had to have been at another area — most probably the grassy knoll where many sources report hearing shots and seeing puffs of smoke when Kennedy was shot — reports brushed aside by the investigation's officials.

ENGRAVED ON THE mystery bullet is "F A 41." I checked this out and found this meant the bullet was manufactured in 1941 at Frankfort Arsenal in Illinois. It was part of 1941 military ammunition.

Firearms experts will tell you such a bullet manufactured during World War II would be just as potent two decades later and could have been fired at the President.

A corner was torn off the postal receipt in which the cartridge was wrapped. That corner would have shown the date and month of the receipt.

The receipt was blank except for a telephone number. Checking out the telephone number, I found that in 1963, it was the number of a North Dallas lounge that, according to police sources, was a hangout for underworld figures.

At the time I interviewed Shipp, the number belonged to a loading ramp at Dallas Love Field.

I have never been able to locate the postman who found the shell. It could have been one of many postmen who served the various office buildings in the area.

WHAT THE authorities should do — if an official reopening of the assassination is conducted — is to locate the missing person.

The information he could provide might be a vital link in determining the truth about the President's death more than 10 years later.

UPDATE

TO OUR READERS: In this era of fast-breaking news there is a tendency in the media to report a story and forget it. The purpose of this column is to remember — to bring our readers up to date on previously published stories. If you have a story you would like to see updated, send your request to: Update, The National TATTLER, 2717 N. Pulaski Road, Chicago, Ill. 60639. Be sure to include the date of the issue in which the story appeared. — The Editor

"I think it is a shame that Frank Willis, the security guard who discovered the Watergate break in, cannot get a job. This man should be a hero. Can't someone help him?" — Gerald Hensley, Harrisburg, Pa.

There have been times during the past three years when Frank Willis wished he had never become a national hero.

His discovery of tape on the door of the Democratic Headquarters in Watergate Towers early one morning led to the arrest of the Watergate burglars. It also touched off a scandal that shook the very foundations of the nation's capital.

For his diligence, Willis was promptly fired. For two years, nobody would hire him.

Watergate Hero Not Forgotten

TATTLER'S REPORT on Willis' plight brought indignant response from hundreds of readers.

Those readers will be happy to learn that Willis now has a job.

He has been hired as security supervisor at Georgetown University in Washington at a salary five times higher than what he was making at Watergate.

"It's great," he said in a recent interview. "But for a while I was collecting \$99 a week in unemployment and wondering if it was all worth it. I guess you can say I've made some progress."

Reflecting Willis' "progress" is the fact that he recently earned a place in Encyclopedia Britannica for his role in uncovering America's worst political scandal.

"Last year TATTLER ran a story about a girl from

Philadelphia who was shocked into a coma by the ringing of a clock alarm. What has happened to her. Did she ever recover?" Mrs. Hazel Morrison, Philadelphia, Pa.

On a humid July morning two years ago, a radio clock-alarm went off beside the bed of 18-year-old Karen Vikingsstad of Philadelphia, Pa.

Incredibly, the shock sent her into a deep coma. Doctors have identified her condition as "cardia arrhythmia" — one-in-a-million occurrence when the heart's rhythm is disrupted by a shocking experience.

UNTIL THAT MORNING, Karen Vikingsstad was just another average teenager with all the hopes, aspirations and problems of others her age. Today, she lies in a bed, her only activity being preparations

for an occasional transfer between home and hospital.

Her condition has improved slightly.

Now she is able to smile and cry. But she is still unable to speak or indicate if she knows what is happening around her.

Recently, she had to enter Einstein Medical Center because the tendons in her legs were stiffening. The condition was causing her legs to bend and she could not straighten them.

While Karen languishes in her shadowy world between life and death, doctors are seeking a solution to the medical mystery that has made her a prisoner of her own subconscious. They have not found the solution.

Meanwhile, the Immanuel Lutheran Church in Philadelphia has formed a "Karen for Karen Committee." The address is P.O. Box 9854, Philadelphia, Pa. 19111.