





'Now Has Come the Time for Action'

On Oct. 30, 1963 -- some 22 days before he was assassinated -- President John F. Kennedy said:

"May I repeat the words with which I summarized my view of America three years ago:

"I believe in an America that is on the march, an America respected by all nations, friends and foe alike, an America that is moving, doing, working, trying, a strong America in a world of peace." That was my

credo then and that is my credo now...

"In the words which concluded a historic address to our party by the great American Claude Bowers, some 35 years ago, in the '28 campaign:"

"Now has come the time for action, Clear away all thought of faction Out from vacillating shame, every man no lie contain Let him answer to his name. Call the roll."

HALL, NAGELL, DEAN, AUGUSTINOVICH...

These Are the Keys To Unlock JFK Secret

Sen. Frank Church's Senate Intelligence Committee can now solve the John F. Kennedy murder mystery and put the nation's minds to rest by rounding up a half dozen former Central Intelligence Agency operatives and getting their testimony.

An extensive, comprehensive investigation by TATTLER makes this possible.

Their testimony will show that the CIA, in league with other government intelligence agencies, was involved in the assassination of America's 35th President.

The information they can supply under oath will implicate a former U.S. Senator and a former very high ranking Army officer as being in the upper echelon of the Kennedy murder conspiracy.

Irregardless, the Kennedy assassination has been solved "as to who did what on a lower level," as one prominent assassination investigator puts it. Or, as a former CIA officer says, "we were involved as part of a periphial intelligence operation."

TATTLER suggests the committee headed by Sen. Church (D-Idaho), if it is interested in getting to the bottom of the matter, subpoena, as starters, the following persons:

LORAN EUGENE HALL. Like E. Howard Hunt, Hall helped train the anti-Castro Cubans who were annihilated in the Bay of Pigs Invasion in 1961. Hall, an adventurer, fled the country after TATTLER identified him in the JFK conspiracy in a special edition July 13.

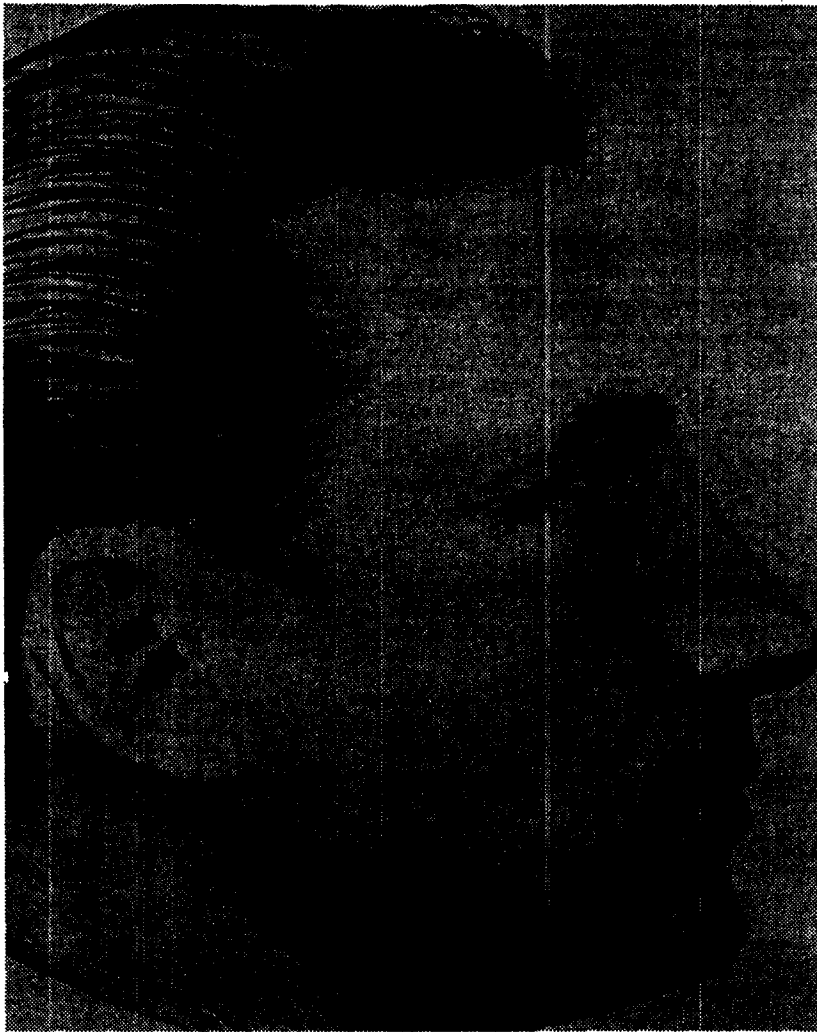
RICHARD CASE NAGELL. A former Korean War hero and former CIA agent, Nagell now lives in a Northwestern city, drawing a \$2,000 monthly CIA "pension" for his silence. Through an intermediary, he's offered, in return for immunity from

By JOHN MOULDER

Special to the National Tattler

prosecution, to reveal under oath details of what happened in Dealey Plaza on Nov. 22, 1963, when President Kennedy was shot to death.

HARRY DEAN, also known as Dean Fallon, now a private detective in Alhambra, Calif. A former Secretary of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee in Chicago, Dean says he was a CIA agent at the same time accused presidential assassin Lee Harvey Oswald was also a CIA agent and was, in fact, Oswald's partner. Dean feels Oswald was a "patsy" and has annually traveled to Fort Worth to



place flowers on Oswald's grave in Rose Hill Cemetery on the anniversary of his death.

RONALD LEE AUGUSTINOVICH, 37, now a private investigator in a Southwestern city. Augustinovich is a former CIA operative. Augustinovich has claimed that Oswald, as a CIA agent, was assigned to him and operated under the cover name of "Tom Kane."

Informants who have been connected in various ways to government intelligence, private or official investigations of the Kennedy assassination, or to individuals involved have provided **TATTLER** with data that could lead to a final public resolution of the most haunting issue of the second half of the 20th Century - Who is killing off the Kennedys, and why?

Nagell, one of the more interesting of the figures now making himself available for testimony, is working through Richard H.

Popkin, professor of philosophy at the Washington University at St. Louis, author of "The Second Oswald" and one of the nation's most respected of the Warren Commission critics.

Popkin notified **TATTLER** recently that Nagell is ready to testify before the Church Committee, which is investigating domestic and foreign wrongdoing by the CIA, in return for immunity.

NAGELL CAN, POPKIN told **TATTLER**, lay bare the entire details of the assassination of President Kennedy from the way it happened "on a lower level."

Popkin also has available, if the committee is interested, the transcript of a 90-hour interview under hypnosis, some 3,000 pages transcribed, with Luis Angel Castillo, a native of Puerto Rico who claims to have been one of the "Hit men" in Dealey Plaza when President Kennedy's head was blown away.

According to Popkin, Castillo made his

statement under hypnosis in 1968 when he was arrested in Manila in the Philippines as a suspect in a suspected CIA assassination plot against Filipino President Ferdinand Marcos.

However, the Philippine National Bureau of Investigation claims Castillo was under truth serum when he said he took part in an assassination plot against President Kennedy.

At the time, Castillo was 24 years old. According to Filipino authorities he was a Cuban-trained Communist agent sent to the Philippines to contact Communist guerillas.

According to authorities in the Philippines, Castillo said under truth serum and hypnotic grilling that he was in Dallas on Nov. 22, 1963, "and had been given a rifle by an unidentified man and told to shoot a man in an open car during a motorcade."

THE AUTHORITIES said Castillo said he actually didn't use the rifle because "he heard that somebody else had already shot the man in the open car."

Castillo said the man who actually had fired the shot was known to him as only

JIM BRADEN ... or Eugene Hale Brading - his name keeps cropping up in Kennedy conspiracy investigations, but he has denied to TATTLER any role in the assassination.

"Joe."

Castillo told authorities there were 15 other men stationed along Kennedy's route from Dallas' Love Field to the Trade Mart, ready to kill the president.

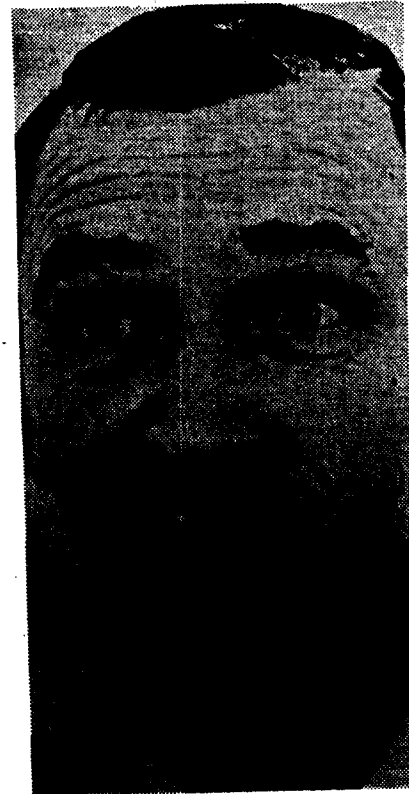
Popkin describes Castillo as "a Manchurian candidate" who is still working somewhere in the world, "walking around like a robot" and waiting for his next assignment.

The professor claims Nagell, the former CIA man, has insured himself against being murdered by the CIA through intricate cloak-and-dagger means.

Nagell, Popkin insists, was hoisted away and put into a federal mental institution for three years to get him out of the way and remove his credibility.

Nagell, as a CIA agent, had operated under the names of "Joseph Kramer" and "Robert Nolan," he has said. He said he had investigated an anti-Castro assassination plot to kill President Kennedy.

NAGELL SAID HE verified that the plot was authentic and that his instructions were to kill the "patsy," who turned out to



LORAN HALL ... when TATTLER identified him in the JFK conspiracy in its July 13 edition, Hall fled the country.

be Lee Harvey Oswald.

"I would rather be arrested than commit murder and treason," Nagell reportedly declared.

On Sept. 20, 1963, Nagell sent a registered letter to FBI director J. Edgar Hoover (now dead) and told him of the pending assassination plot. The plan then, according to Nagell, was to kill Kennedy on Sept. 26.

Miami and Mexico City had been discussed as possible sites to assassinate President Kennedy before the murder actually occurred.

After mailing the letter to Hoover, Nagell walked into an El Paso bank, pulled out a pistol and fired a shot into the ceiling.

He then walked outside and waited to be arrested.

AFTER HIS ARREST, he said he wanted to be in custody, under federal

protection, when the assassination took place. Under grilling by authorities in El Paso, Nagell conceded it was "a desperate alibi attempt."

The much-criticized Warren Commission does note that Nagell had met Oswald in Mexico.

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Oswald, whom the Warren Commission named as the lone assassin of President Kennedy, went to Mexico in September of 1963. While there he visited the Cuban and Russian embassies, presumably to arrange passage back to Russia to where he had defected in 1959.

The Church Committee gave no initial response to Popkin's telegram, similar to the reaction from previous communications.

On June 10, Popkin and Dick Gregory, comedian and civil rights activist, wired the White House that they were ready to hand over to President Ford or Attorney General Edward Levi "vital information documenting conspiracy in domestic political assassinations including documentation of CIA and FBI involvement."

GREGORY AND Popkin also claimed, "We have in hand information which in our view directly and unequivocally documents conspiracy in the assassinations of John F. Kennedy, Robert F. Kennedy and Martin Luther King, including documentation of CIA and FBI involvement."

This information, they said, "did not get into the findings of the Rockefeller Commission both because of an unresponsiveness on the part of the Commission staff members and the late hour in which some of the most alarming items were uncovered."

Loran Hall, one of the most colorful and shadowy figures involved in the Kennedy conspiracy investigation, has admitted at times making speeches against President Kennedy, but has denied taking part in Kennedy's murder.

Hall has taken part in many activities against Cuban rebel government dictator Fidel Castro. In 1963, Hall was an organizer for an anti-Castro commando group led by David Ferrie. Hall was arrested that year in Florida by authorities who confiscated a large cache of guns, ammunition and drugs.

BOTH HALL AND Ferrie were figures in former New Orleans Dist. Atty. Jim Garrison's controversial investigation of the John Kennedy murder case.

Ferrie, a former airlines pilot who had

worked as a private detective for Louisiana Mafia boss Carlos Marcello, was the first person accused by Garrison in the Kennedy conspiracy.

After Garrison's investigation was publicized, Ferrie was found dead in his apartment in New Orleans. After his death, ruled a suicide, Garrison called Ferrie "one of the most important individuals of the 20th Century." Medical authorities said a karate chop to the back of Ferrie's neck could have caused his death.

Hall in 1964 told the FBI he had been in Dallas in September 1963 in connection with his anti-Castro activities and had visited Mrs. Sylvia Odio. Mrs. Odio, a Cuban refugee, testified before the Warren Commission that a "Leon Oswald" had attended a meeting in her home. Later she identified the "Leon Oswald" as Lee Harvey Oswald, the man the Warren Commission eventually designated the lone assassin of President Kennedy.

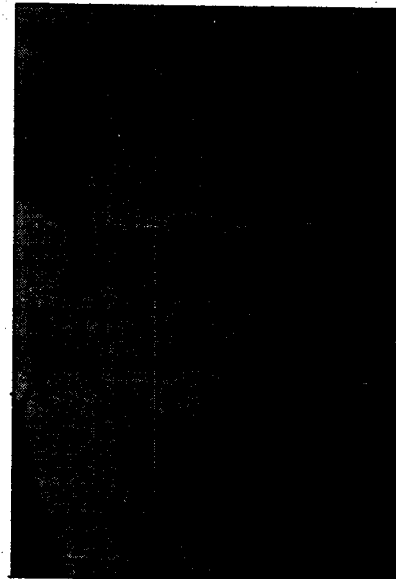
Oswald was slain by Jack Ruby two days after Kennedy was killed.

On Nov. 23, 1963, one day after the assassination, the FBI filed a report telling of an informant reporting Loran Hall had redeemed a 30.06 rifle from a Los Angeles pawn shop.

THE FBI REPORT concluded astonishingly, at least for the timing:

"No further investigation was conducted, as it is obvious that the rifle mentioned above was not used in connection with the assassination of President Kennedy."

In 1968 Garrison began efforts to get California judges to extradite Hall to New Orleans. At first, Hall successfully resisted the efforts.



Hall at first argued that he had been in Dallas, soliciting aid for anti-Castro activities and had visited a Mrs. Odio. He said he was accompanied by Lawrence Howard, a Mexican American from East Los Angeles, Calif. and William Seymour of Arizona.

Hall said Seymour is similar in appearance to Lee Harvey Oswald. Later Hall changed his story again, saying he had visited Mrs. Odio himself and not with Seymour and Lawrence.

HIS STORY ABOUT the Odio visit changed again on March 12, 1968, when Hall was interviewed at the Hollywood Hills Hotel in Hollywood, Calif., by Stephen Jaffe, a Garrison investigator.

Jaffe, in his report to Garrison, said:

"Hall stated that he knew he had never seen Sylvia Odio because he has seen a photograph of her with her four children ..."

While in Dallas in September 1963 Hall was arrested on a gun charge. Hall told the FBI that a Dallas resident had made available \$5,000 which Hall used to put up bail.

W.R. Morris, a prominent author from Lorretto, Tenn., who is working closely with ex-CIA agent Harry Dean (Dean Fallon) has told TATTLER he is trying to establish whether Hall's bail bond money was put up by a former high-ranking military officer who has been linked by Dean to the Kennedy conspiracy.

WHEN INTERVIEWED by investigator Jaffe in March 1968, a few weeks after Hall's discharge from the Veterans Administration Hospital in Los Angeles, he said he had a change of heart about cooperating in Garrison's investigation.

Jaffe, in his confidential report to Garrison, wrote:

"Hall stated in regard to his willingness to go to New Orleans to talk to ... Garrison, this was now, perfectly agreeable to him ... He said he wanted to testify, under oath, and that he would cooperate in any way possible."

It was at this meeting that Hall first told about a meeting in the Los Angeles home of Clinton Wheat in 1963 where, Hall said, several people with right-wing connections plotted the assassination of President Kennedy.

Two months later, in a dramatic appearance before Edwin Meese, California Gov. Ronald Reagan's legal affairs secretary, Hall made a dramatic reversal of his former position that he knew nothing of a Kennedy conspiracy.

HALL SAID HIS memory had been "jogged" by "certain individuals

reminding me of persons I was in contact with in 1963 before the assassination."

He supplied Meese with names, including that of Edgar Eugene Bradley, whom he had met while raising funds for anti-Castro activities in the Los Angeles area.

"On almost every occasion after I finished talking at one of these meetings,"

said Hall, "I'd overhear some people there discuss the possibility of assassinating Kennedy - and how it might be done.

"Not just Kennedy, but also Earl Warren and other government officials - how they could be gotten rid of."

Hall, who had once been a prisoner of Fidel Castro, claims to have spoken at more than 50 meetings in Southern California in the early 1960s seeking aid for anti-Castro guerrillas.

He acknowledged "expressing disappointment" at Kennedy's failure to add U.S. military backing to the Bay of Pigs invasion of Castro's Cuba, but denied he personally advocated harming the President.

BRADLEY, ONE OF those named by Hall, was charged by Garrison with conspiracy in the Kennedy assassination, but Bradley was never tried.

Since TATTLER's July 13 story in which Hall is again linked to the Kennedy assassination, Hall has left the country.

TATTLER learned that Hall first went to Mexico, then flew in a private plane to another country.

Ronald Lee Augustinovich's name surfaced briefly in Garrison's investigation and his possible role in events surrounding the assassination was apparently not pursued to great lengths, according to William Wood, (aka Bill Boxley) a former CIA agent and a special investigator for Jim Garrison for 19 months.

Augustinovich, like Nagell, reportedly had information about the Kennedy assassination before it happened.

AUGUSTINOVICH is discussed at length in an affidavit, witnessed by four persons, given in Garrison's investigation by Calvin Barton Bull, a witness in the Garrison probe.

Bull, in the affidavit, said it was based on a 160-page report that Augustinovich kept under his mattress until it was stolen and conversations among Bull, Augustinovich and Garrison investigator Gary Sanders.

Bull's affidavit tells of an allegiance among Communists, the CIA and the John Birch Society in plotting the death of President Kennedy.

"Three Communists agents, one CIA

undercover agent made contact with five men," Bull said in the notarized statement.

"The five men all belong to or support the John Birch Society. \$250,000 in \$20 bills exchanged hands as a retainer to kill President Kennedy in retaliation for his under-the-table payment of \$1 million to the CIA for anyone who could successfully kill both Raoul and Fidel Castro. This was also in retaliation for Kennedy's backing of the anti-Castro groups.

"Several close attempts against Castro failed. Contact was further established through an unknown Russian agent working at the Russian consulate in New York City."

Bull's statement goes on to say that, "They furnished the patsy Oswald, who they knew was working for the CIA, spying on them."

Without elaboration, Bull's affidavit lists as "an assassin" a "Thomas Kane (alias)" described as having been born in the U.S., having once lived in New York City, of medium height with black hair.

Other sources say that Oswald, while he worked for the CIA, was given the code name "Tom Kane."

THE OTHER "ASSASSIN" named in the

Bull affidavit was described as "Tony," American-born lieutenant under Castro who was known in Cuba as "The Butcher."

"Both of the above were picked up in Miami by persons driving a light blue or light green Rambler with Texas plates," Bull said in the affidavit. "The car proceeded to New Orleans and stayed two days."

It is interesting to note that after leaving the Texas School Book Depository in Dealey Plaza in Dallas a few minutes after the Kennedy assassination, Oswald was seen getting into a light green Rambler station wagon driven by another man, according to eye witnesses ignored by the Warren Commission. The Rambler pulled away toward Oak Cliff, where a few minutes later, Oswald was arrested at the Texas Theater after allegedly gunning down Dallas Policeman J.D. Tippitt.

THE WITNESS TO the Rambler in Dealey Plaza was former honors-winning Dallas County Sheriffs Deputy Roger Dean Craig, whose testimony was discounted by the Warren Commission. A decade later, a statement by another witness, who documented Craig's eye-witness testimony, turned up in the National Archives.

Craig was recently found shot to death in Dallas. His death ruled a suicide.

From New Orleans, according to Bull's

affidavit, the two assassins took a bus to New York City to brief Oswald with false information because they knew he worked for the CIA.

The CIA, according to the affidavit, allowed the assassination plot to continue.

According to Bull:

"Augustinovich said he was working for the CIA at the time of the Kennedy assassination. Augustinovich did some investigating for the CIA in connection with the Kennedy investigation and has told me that the results of his investigation did not jive with the results of the Warren Report."

That Oswald was a "patsy" and a CIA agent is dramatically backed up by Dean-Fallon, who is working closely with Morris, the Tennessee author who wrote "The Twelfth of August," the biography of Buford Pusser, the hero-sheriff of the movie "Walking Tall."

Dean-Fallon, who has had several telephone conversations with TATTLER, claims he was Oswald's partner in the CIA.

Dean has visited Oswald's grave in Fort Worth's Rose Hill Cemetery every year on the anniversary of the accused assassin's death.

MORRIS FIRST MET Dean in 1966 in Rose Hill Cemetery when the former CIA agent was placing a vase of large yellow mums on Oswald's grave.

Dean was interviewed anonymously for the Tom Snyder "Tomorrow" show at NBC headquarters in New York City recently, but the interview was never broadcast.

While in New York, registered under the name "Dean Fallon," his hotel room was burglarized and a suit of clothing was taken. Dean suspects the burglary was a cover for searching his room.

The former CIA agent flew to Chicago recently for an interview with TATTLER representatives, but while at O'Hare Airport, "was frightened by something" and immediately flew back to California.

Morris' own investigation, as well as the probes of other researchers, has shown involvement of Eugene Hale Brading, also known as Jim Braden, in the Kennedy conspiracy. Brading has denied this to TATTLER.

Brading, named by authorities as a member of a California Mafia family, was arrested in Dealey Plaza minutes after the assassination under the name "Jim Braden" and slipped through the hands of Dallas authorities without his underworld connections being known.

FIVE YEARS LATER, Brading turned
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To the CIA It's Called 'Executive Action' --But to Sen. Church It's Called Murder

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up in Los Angeles when Sen. Robert Kennedy was assassinated June 5, 1968, at the Ambassador Hotel.

After his arrest in Dallas, Braden-Brading said he was in Dallas on oil business and had gone into the Dal-Tex Building, across the street from the School Book Depository, to use a telephone to call his "family."

Several months after John Kennedy's death, FBI agents interviewed "Braden" in California, still without learning his true identity.

Years later, Braden-Brading was investigated as a courier for laundering Mafia money in Holland and Switzerland.

Braden-Brading, although he claimed in 1964 to be unfamiliar with Dallas, was actually well-known in Dallas and Texas.

He and his partner, Victor Emmanuel Perlera, had made headlines in scandals growing out of their trade of marrying and swindling wealthy widows. Brading had served a prison sentence in one of the "lovebird swindles."

Morris' investigation also shows involvement of Elialdo del Valle, a former Cuban congressman under Batista, as having been involved as one of the actual assassins in Dealey Plaza.

Del Valle was found dead on a street in Miami on the same day David Ferrie died in New Orleans. His skull had been crushed and he had been shot three times.

CIA CONNECTIONS to persons allegedly involved in the assassination of President Kennedy extend to both Ferrie and Clay Shaw, who was charged by Garrison in the conspiracy, tried and acquitted.

Shaw was found dead in New Orleans last year under mysterious circumstances.

Victor Marchetti, former CIA official and author of the government-censored "The CIA and the Cult of Intelligence," has revealed that both Shaw and Ferrie were contract employees of the CIA.

The connections of organized crime to the Kennedy assassination have been long explored by both public and private investigators.

Garrison received a telephone call Dec. 24, 1967, from Mafia watcher Ed Reid, author of "The Green Fell Jungle."

"(He [meaning Reid] advised me that he was convinced that Carlos Marcello was involved, that he had positive information indicating that prior to the assassination Marcello had told certain individuals what was going to happen," Garrison said in a report of what his staff had learned of possible organized crime connections with the assassination.

The CIA's connections with the Mafia are now common knowledge — the result of evidence that is coming out now before the Church Committee.

The CIA had contracted with the Mafia in assassination attempts against Fidel Castro, and some speculate that Kennedy's murder may have been a grim reprisal.

SAM GIANCANA, Chicago mobster who was to have been the "hitman" to kill Castro, was murdered recently, a few days

before he was to appear before the Church Committee.

A few years ago, it would have been unthinkable to believe a U.S. governmental agency was doing business with the Mafia.

But seven years ago, William Wood, who was Bill Bortley while an investigator for Jim Garrison, told a Miami newspaper reporter on March 5, 1968:

"There is a very strong tie between the Mafia and the CIA. People don't want to believe it but it is so. Running guns to Cuba, intrigues ... A very strong tie. But people say we are only paranoid about it."

There is a very strong reason why Wood-Bortley knew what he was talking about. He was a clandestine operative for the CIA in the 1950s.

THE CIA PREFERS the use of terms like "elimination with extreme prejudice" and "executive action" to describe murder plots against foreign leaders.

But Senator Church prefers to call it murder.

"Everyone understands 'murder,' " says Church.

To Our Readers: The story of William C. Wood - who was assigned a CIA code name at one time and called "Bill Boxley" by Jim Garrison - is at least as intriguing as his 19-month employment as Garrison's JF-K investigator.

Wood had been running Mafia characters into jail as a reporter for the Denver Post - just by exposing them and cooperating with authorities - when he was first approached by the Central Intelligence Agency to become a "spook."

After playing James Bond to secure the job, Wood was made an operations officer, assigned to train CIA agents to infiltrate foreign powers and perform certain programs. The more than two years he worked for the CIA are a dark period in his life, one that he is careful in making reference to "because many of those operations are still underway."

Wood described his job as teaching classes in what an upstanding citizen wouldn't want to know. For example, he taught foreign agents one course in "defense against police investigations." In a nutshell, that bit of educational up-lifting informed the spook students how to pull off a job and leave no traces for police to begin investigating.

MANY OF THE revelations concerning the CIA that have surfaced in recent months are what Wood lived with for those more than two years in the early 1950s.

At one of his foreign training locations, for example, Wood's chief interpreter fell ill.

The head of Wood's station called a meeting of the operations officers to discuss what should be done with the interpreter. It was the station chief's idea that the poor man should be told he was going to a hospital and then disposed of - i.e., thrown out of an airplane. The other operations officers tend-

ed to agree with the station chief. Wood didn't.

"You're not going to murder _____," Wood told his fellow officers. "Not while I'm here. I'll blow the whistle on you if you try it!"

Soon after Wood was shipped back to the states, never to learn what happened to his interpreter.

He was assigned to train case officers at the old CIA center near the Lincoln Memorial.

Arriving in Washington, Wood began to drink. All of his drinking, he said, took place in a bar called the "Keyhole Cafe," a hang out for CIA agents and other intelligence officers.

SOMETIME DURING December of 1952, after a day's work in a secured building, Wood was walking along the reflecting pool leading up to the Lincoln Memorial. He doesn't recall what happened; all he knows is that suddenly two men were at his side. His clothes were covered with blood, and the two men told Wood that he had fallen on his face.

He had bitten a hole through his tongue.

Wood needed a rest. He took a leave and returned to his family in Texas, whereupon he came down with pneumonia. His leave was extended and by the time he had returned to Washington, the CIA built a new training center in Virginia. The center was code named "isolation," although the men dubbed it "Desolation," primarily because it was so remote to civilization.

Wood balked at making the move. One morning in January of 1953 he was to travel with another officer to "isolation," but he remained in bed, more than a bit hung over.

While asleep, several CIA supervisory personnel came into his room, trying to find out what troubled him. One was a doctor - a shrink.

As the shrink examined him, Wood apologized for his condition. "It's not your fault - it's ours," the doctor responded.

From then on Wood experienced a series of blackouts, "something like a temporary but strange state of unconsciousness," he recalled.

"I thought it was my drinking," he said. "But I don't know now. Doctors could find nothing wrong with me. And believe me - I've got evidence that I sought medical help."

It was about this time that the CIA began to experiment on its personnel with LSD.

His blackouts led him from one problem to another. Finally, a security officer whom Wood believes was James McCord of Watergate fame came to his assistance and Wood off-handedly suggested: "For two cents, I'd get out of this mess."

McCord - OR WHOEVER he was - jumped at the remark, and in less than a week - "one of the fastest proceedings I've ever seen" - Wood was once again a citizen.

The night before he was scheduled to make his permanent parting with the CIA, Wood went to his hotel room and ordered a bottle of whiskey. Wood drank from the bottle and left it on his dresser. He then laid down in bed, only to do-

serve, by and by, a thin shaft of light strike the wall opposite his door. He turned and watched as a hand reached in the door, took the bottle and then moments later replaced it. What, if anything, was slipped into the bottle Wood doesn't know. He has no proof that he was drugged with LSD or any other chemical, and he has no regret about having served in the CIA. But he does recall not having touched that bottle again - and getting out of town as fast as he could.

About the CIA, Wood says, "They were good to me," only moments later detailing how the agency could have stuck him in a mental hospital to rot for the rest of his life.

As for his drinking, Wood proudly points out that by the time he came to the Garrison investigation, he had not had a drink in some ten years - and he didn't touch a drop all during the 19 months that he worked for Big Jim.

And the blackouts discontinued until today doctors now find his condition normal.

WOOD'S INTEREST in the Kennedy assassination was nearly an immediate one.

He recalls that he was being fitted for glasses in Florida when news of the killing was first broadcast by radio.

By the time Ruby murdered Oswald, he was convinced that something was awry. "It was a classic gangland execution, but with a twist. As more and more information came out about the assassination, I read 'intelligence,'" he said, meaning typical of the covert operators he taught while in CIA.

Wood believes that all of the operatives involved in the murder of JF-K are probably dead today.

"Taking Oswald out (killing him) was just the beginning. It was a casebook study in intelligence operations, and if I know those boys, they wouldn't have left anyone around to point fingers."

But he hasn't given up on the case. Something - some group - made it happen, he's convinced.

THE MORNING after he completed his bylined story below, he telephoned to say he just got a new lead. "If we can only get this guy to sit still for a polygraph test..."

---The Editor.

Ex-CIA Agent Tells His Role In Garrison's Conspiracy Probe

Aging newspaper reporters – even if they've worked for the CIA – usually carry two dreams with them into retirement.

One is they fantasize editing their own newspaper, able to write – within reason – whatever they'd like.

They also dream of uncovering the big one – “The Story of the Century” – the blockbuster that brings Pulitzer Prize fame and the bridesmaids of riches.

I lived one of those dreams – as editor and executive vice president of The Houston Tribune, a metropolitan weekly in a booming, seam-bursting city covering what seemed like half of southern Texas.

Then, “along came Jones” – the reporter's second big dream – in the person of Jim Garrison, who had just announced that he had solved the killing of John F. Kennedy and that arrests were imminent. The Story of the Century was waiting just across the border in New Orleans like a succulent Gulf oyster on the half shell.

I made contact with Garrison's office through a mutual acquaintance in the Louisiana State Police who had been to Houston to check out leads in a case. I likewise managed to disengage myself from a final four months of an employment contract with the Tribune (much to the relief of its more conservative stockholders, as it turned out) and by mid-April, 1967, I was undergoing a two-hour interview with the Jolly Green Giant himself.

GARRISON LISTENED to my here-and-there history like a cartoon character watching a table-tennis match – sports writer, infantry officer in World War II, investigative reporter on both daily newspapers in Denver, more than two

By WILLIAM WOOD

Special to the National Tattler

years as an operations officer for the Central Intelligence Agency (where I



WILLIAM WOOD, aka Bill Boxley, a former CIA agent, worked for 19 months as a chief aide to New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison in the latter's investigation of the JFK assassination conspiracy.

served overseas and in Washington as an instructor in covert operations), then private investigator, polygraph examiner, and newspaper editor.

"When can you start, and do you mind

using an alias for operational purposes?" Garrison asked.

"How about the first of May and what would you like to call me?"

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"May first will be fine. What name would you like to use?"

"How about 'Ward'? It's close enough to my true name that if I should run into an acquaintance in the field, his calling me 'Wood' might not blow it to womever I was interviewing at the time."

"WE HAVE A WARD already," Garrison mused (and later I learned that it was fortunate for the DA's office that he did for Charles R. Ward, Big Jim's chief assistant, knew how to tend to the store while Jim was trying to crack the big one). "Let's make it Boxley," he said as if struck by some special notion.

'For the next 19 months I whirled into the wildest ride of my life'

That's all there was to it - or so it seemed at the time. But, what I was hearing were the first low notes of the calliope as that merry-go-round began grinding into gear. For the next 19 months it whirled at an ever-increasing speed into the wildest ride of my life. (Better I should have tried to beat Evel Knievel to the Snake River jump—)

Fifteen months after he hired me, Jim Garrison was introducing me to Peter Kihass of the New York Times as a man he had found "while looking for someone who had been with the CIA, but still cared about the United States."

And four months after that, Jim Garrison was explaining to a national media press conference that he had fired me on charges of 'infiltrating' his office for the Central Intelligence Agency.

"HE WAS NOT ONLY A CIA agent," Garrison characteristically entoned to the throng of media representatives. "He was on a very high level!"

If Garrison possesses one trait greater than his tremendous sense of humor, it has to be his ego. He never could have stomached the thought of having been penetrated by a mere GS-11, which was the highest level I reached in the CIA.

It probably doesn't matter to the CIA one way or another; present CIA director Mr. Colby is having other problems at the moment. But, in fairness to truth, it should be stated for the record that I resigned from the agency in 1953, never to be re-employed, re-assigned, or re-contacted by

that organization or anyone on its behalf to this day - at least not to my knowledge.

To rehash the firing would be "counter-productive," to use one of Garrison's favorite expressions. It is the 19-month ride I had on the runaway merry-go-round that counts, and here are a few of the ups and downs:

GARRISON INITIALLY assigned me those volumes of the Warren Commission report testimony concerning the White Russian emigre circles in Dallas - the ethnic group into which Lee Harvey and Marina Oswald were almost immediately swept upon the arrival from Russia, to which Oswald had fled earlier, denouncing the United States.

From private investigation cases during the earlier sixties, I had a few contacts in Dallas with businessmen, including an acquaintance with Paul Rothermel, then security chief for the late billionaire H.L. Hunt and who, until 1957, worked for the FBI.

When the name "Lee Odom, P.O. Box 19106, Dallas, Tex." in a Clay Shaw notebook came to Garrison's attention after he had indicted Shaw for conspiring to kill President Kennedy, and he

(Garrison) remembered an identical number in Oswald's notebook (preceded by what some claimed were Russian language symbols, but also bore a strong resemblance to slightly altered English initials of P.O.), Garrison sent me off to Dallas like a Nike missile. Thereafter I criss-crossed the country from San Francisco to Miami, Los Angeles to New York on special investigations of leads, rumors, theories, and, upon occasion, rantings of lunatics.

From June or July of 1967 until Dec. 8, 1968, I averaged approximately 20 days per month on field investigation outside of New Orleans, returning every week or two for three- or four-day debriefings by Garrison and reassignment into the field again.

I began with liaison among two or three Dallas assassination researchers, developed covert informants for Garrison who were to "penetrate" various political, social and business circles in Dallas and a few other major cities across the nation, and conducted interviews.

Unlike the Nixon administration, which kept an "enemies" list, Garrison compiled a "friends" list, composed mainly of well-wishers around the country who had written his office and offered to assist his investigation. Many of them contributed worthwhile information and performed valuable services.

AFTER THE PERJURY conviction of

Dean Andrews (a colorful assistant district attorney of Jefferson Parish, Louisiana, charged with perjury in connection with his knowledge about Clay Shaw and "Clay Bertrand"), Garrison turned the normal district attorney's office functions over to his no-nonsense chief executive assistant, Charles Ward, and devoted himself wholeheartedly and almost exclusively to dismantling the Warren report.

He regularly spent 20-hour days, turning like a cougar pursued by hounds to snap back at his detractors and critics, while still lunging toward the safety of a solution to the assassination conspiracy.

Few men in American political history have drawn the firepower that bombarded Jim Garrison throughout his investigation — and since.

On the other hand, he seemed to have a proclivity for inviting more. He seldom missed an opportunity to insult, and whenever possible, subpoena or file charges against members of the nation's news media.

But, unlike the jury that acquitted the late Clay Shaw in less than an hour, history is more ponderous in rendering its verdicts. When historians finally agree on a conclusion to the assassination of President Kennedy, Jim Garrison may well be in its foreword instead of in a footnote.

DESPITE THE TOTAL cratering of his case against Clay Shaw, Garrison's assault upon the Warren Commission's report and its nonsupporting 26 volumes of testimony and exhibits may yet form the foundation upon which a joint congressional committee could begin.

'If Garrison has one trait greater than his sense of humor, it's his ego'

The task facing Garrison was humanly impossible. His "special investigation team" of only six assistant district attorneys compared with 6,000 federal agents who worked the case originally. When ordered to trial on the Shaw charges by the U.S. Supreme Court decision of Dec.

9, 1968, Garrison still held a top priority list of unworked or unfinished leads culled from the thousands that had poured into the office since the probe became public knowledge.

Die-hard supporters of the Warren Commission continue to sing the same old nine-word stanza: "No one has come up with any new evidence."

But evidence is like a prism. Its colors depend upon the angle from which it is viewed.

As surely as testimony constitutes evidence, the cross examination of witnesses in an adversary hearing would produce new evidence. Answers to questions left unasked would be new evidence.

GARRISON'S INVESTIGATION produced filing cabinets full of new evidence by reinterviewed witnesses who had testified or whose statements had been taken without their having been called before the commission. It also revealed an endless stream of contradictions between

'Garrison was like a cougar, snapping back at his critics and detractors...'

what their statements contained in the Warren Commission volumes and what they told Garrison investigators they actually had said to government agents. Witnesses were discovered from whom no statements had been taken.

None of this was procedurally admissible in the trial of Clay Shaw, because the statements concerned the murders of John Kennedy and J.D. Tippit, neither of which crimes were basically at issue in the Shaw trial.

But, between whirls to fight off attacks from government and media critics, Garrison sent me into new areas, some of which involved:

- LARRIE SCHMIDT and Bernard Weisman's ties to ultra-conservative Dallas political circles, which produced connections for them into anti-Castro Cuban exile areas of Dallas with elements of organized crime, which had an overall tie to the conspiracy and the assassination itself.

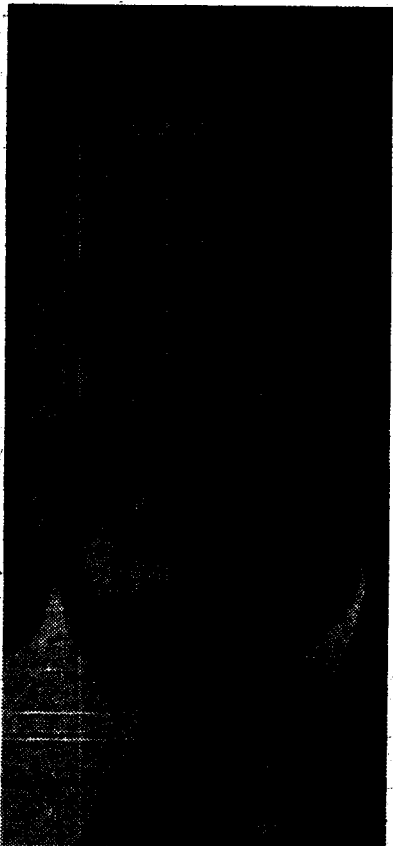
- Spin-off evidence from the Lee Odom

post office box that led to unanswered questions involving persons in the Hunt oil empire with Jack Ruby's close friend who managed the Adolphus Hotel at the time of the assassination and later the Roosevelt Hotel in New Orleans during the Garrison investigation.

- Close ties between right-wing political extremists and Mafia figures in Dallas, all "super patriots" in the words of the slain President, with mutual admiration for the American free enterprise system.

- An in-depth study of the "Winnipeg Airport Incident," in which a Canadian citizen reported to the Royal Canadian Mounted Police fragments of an early 1964 conversation at the Winnipeg terminal between two men - one of whom he repeatedly identified as the late David Ferrie. The fragmented conversation included fears of the two men as to how much Marina Oswald might know about the assassination and mention of a man named Isaacs, who had failed to dispose properly of an automobile after the JFK-Tippit slayings.

PURSUIT OF ISAACS took me into a darkened suburb of Houston, where a cooperative and somewhat inexperienced police chief located Isaacs through his municipal water meter registration. The chief went with me shortly before mid-



JIM GARRISON ... 'when historians finally agree on a conclusion to the assassination of President Kennedy, he (Garrison) may well be in its forefront instead of in a footnote.'

night to Isaacs home, where the door finally was opened and we found ourselves staring down the twin barrels of a sawed-off shotgun.

Isaacs was hospitable enough to ask us in, and to discuss his former residence in Dallas, as well as that of his cousin, whose name appeared in Jack Ruby's notebook. He told us much more than I'd hoped to learn and agreed to see me again with more specific information in 10 days.

"You know, I maybe should have said something to him about that sawed-off shotgun," the police chief reflected as we walked away.

Perhaps he should have, because, within a week, Isaacs had sold his business in Houston, abandoned the home where we talked, and vanished into the chemical fog that enshrouds Houston and its environs.

- DISCOVERY OF a Franklin-exchange telephone number recorded by Oswald twice in the last pages in his notebook, which had apparently been ignored by commission investigators and subsequent research critics. The number led to the home of a bus driver of 15 years service exclusively on the Dallas-to-Shreveport run, who shared his home and telephone during the fall of 1963 with a close relative - Detective Joe Cody of the Dallas police department.

Cody appeared to be the only Dallas policeman to file a gratuitous statement in the Commission exhibits explaining why he was away from Dallas at the time of the assassination: he had been detained in a no-injury light aircraft mishap near Shreveport.

Joe Cody also owned a marine and scuba-diving business in Dallas named "Aqualand," and we couldn't restrain a curiosity as to whether that might have been a place where Loran Hall could have left an oxygen tank and face mask with which he had once departed Los Angeles for Miami, but which never reached its Miami destination. (For more on Loran Hall, see several stories in this issue concerning him.)

The curiosity persists, as does that over why Oswald had made note of the number twice - particularly on successive pages.

- UNSUCCESSFUL EFFORTS to trace persons living at 1026 North Beckley with Oswald at the time of the assassination. A list supplied our office by the Dallas research underground identified the roomers as: Buddy Joe Palmer; C.C. Lehmann; Roy Samuel Cleghorn; Floyd Degraffenred or De Graffenred; Hugh

(Continued on Page 19)

(Continued from Page 5)

Slough; Jack Cody; George Gibboney; Donald Green; John Carter; James Watson; and Herbert Lee.

It's interesting to note that O.H. Lee does not appear on this document nor have Dallas researchers been able to locate any of the above names at that address in the 1963 or 1964 directories. Apparently no effort was made to interview any of Oswald's co-roommates by the FBI or other law enforcement agencies.

Investigation did uncover that a Bobby Palmer was a Dallas city policeman in 1963 and a James Watson was a detective.

During the Garrison investigation, we were able to find only a photograph and brief interview with John Carter among those names, which appeared in an early edition of the Fort Worth-Star Telegram following the assassination. One other name on the list has been located, but remains uncontacted to date. If any of the others would make their whereabouts known to The National TATTLER, they will be guaranteed anonymity and complete confidentiality if they will consent to an interview concerning the conditions and life-style in the Oswald rooming house at the time of the assassination.

• **ADDITIONAL INVESTIGATION** into the late columnist Drew Pearson's story that is being resurrected in various quarters of today's renewed interest in the JFK case. The story concerned an aborted plot against Fidel Castro by the Kennedy Administration and CIA officials through Mafia intermediaries. Pearson's original column was long, but vague as to individual identities.

With the recent murder of Sam Giancana, his widely reported connections with the CIA and a plot against Castro, more names are surfacing before Sen. Frank Church's subcommittee investigation of the CIA.

Garrison, like Ted Sorenson, was inclined to discount the rumor's authenticity, but we probed far enough to come up with four high-level administration names, including the late Robert Kennedy, who allegedly met secretly at the Guantanamo Naval Base and the names of U.S. Military personnel and anti-Castro Cubans who were said to constitute the operating level of the plot.

• **A LENGTHY STUDY** of the life and times of Guy W. Bannister, one of J. Edgar Hoover's favorite special agents, who left the choice assignment of Special Agent in Charge for Chicago in 1957 to begin an

official and then private police career in New Orleans, which he used as cover for operation of an underground intelligence network.

Witnesses placed Oswald with Bannister on numerous occasions. Some of Oswald's Fair Play for Cuba Committee leaflets were stamped with an address adjacent to Bannister's office.

Some of Bannister's files apparently were microfilmed and forwarded to a branch of his network in Atlanta; others were burned by his wife in an irate mood; the remainder were combed by investigators from the FBI, the Louisiana State Police and Garrison's office - in that order.

But enough remained to prove conclusively that Bannister was using a post office box mail drop under the names of cover organizations, recruiting informants for the Office of Naval Intelligence in New Orleans, running deep penetrations into Latin and South American countries - all strongly suggesting that his FBI "retirement" and entry into police work were merely stages of "sanitizing" him from government affiliations and establishments of an operational cover for newer and much broader-ranging duties than those offered a Special Agent in Charge of the Chicago FBI office.

• **ACCOMPANYING** Jim Garrison on two major "incidents" of his investigation:

The first involving a trip destined for rest and brainstorming in Palm Springs, Calif., which never came about because he paused en route for a week in Los Angeles where he exploded another miniature hydrogen bomb in the form of conspiracy-to-murder-President-John-F.-Kennedy charges against Edgar Eugene Bradley, an enigmatic man whose past indicated U.S. intelligence work in Latin America during World War II, and went on to include spear-heading a short-lived California campaign to nominate J. Edgar Hoover for President in 1964 - as well as much longer and more extensive international travels on behalf of a New Jersey evangelist.

As if that week was not busy enough, Garrison charged through it under the cloud of a rumored "Mafia contract" on his life, which had been tipped to Harold Welsberg, an original Warren Report critic, assassination writer, who happened to be in New Orleans at that time. In the long run, the week's events seemed to work out about evenly:

The Mafia apparently cancelled its "hit

contract" on Garrison and Garrison dropped the charges against Bradley - although the two actions were totally unrelated.

The second Garrison-Boxley trip involved me preceding him to Miami for interrogation of an equally enigmatic man - one James T. Mays, who had contacted the New Orleans office of the DA through attorney Mark Lane with an offer to tell us the name and location of Oswald's shooting companion of Nov. 22, 1963 - all for a mere \$25,000.

GARRISON WAS A big spender when he had it - but he always liked to inspect the menu first. I put Mays through the rickets for two days of decreasingly optimistic interrogation, while Garrison waited patiently at the Doral Hotel with his good friend, Richard Gerstein, States Attorney for the City of Miami.

Mays' story began springing leaks and by Sunday night, March 3, 1968, he decided to abandon ship rather than support his story with a lie detector examination.

On Monday morning, Mays was nowhere to be found, which was good news for Garrison's office fund - but pretty disheartening for States Attorney Richard Gerstein.

Mays had told me and Bill Barry, a

reporter for the Miami News who had accompanied me on all contacts with Mays, that the reason he couldn't take a polygraph test Monday was that he just happened to be States Attorney Gerstein's "key witness" in a gangland slaying trial that opened that Monday.

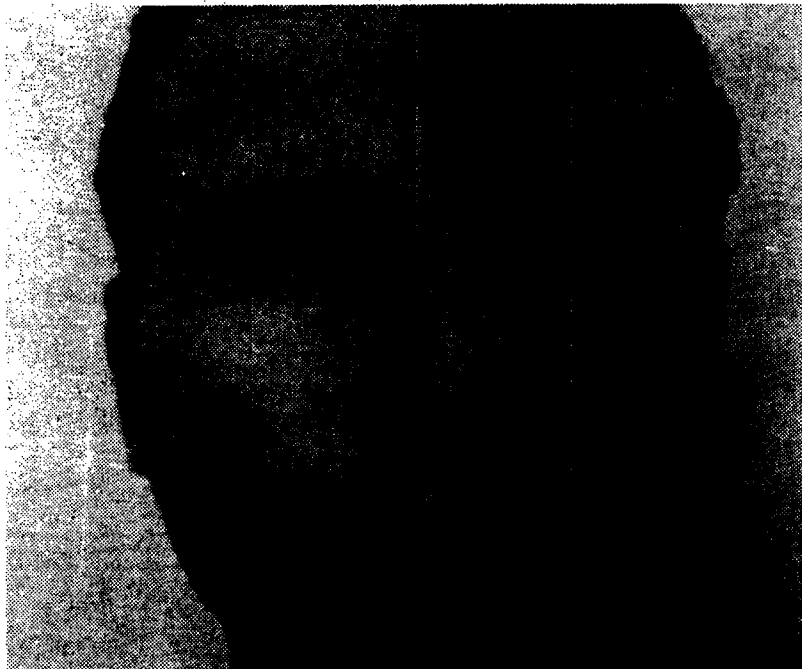
THAT LEFT BILL BOXLEY and Bill Barry staring at each other across a coffee table, and it wasn't even in the plush Doral Hotel.

We did say good-bye, however, and Barry flew to the Virgin Islands to try to identify a man there as one of the tramps in a Dealy Plaza photograph that was taken the day John Kennedy was killed. I flew back to New Orleans to ask Garrison a question, which had been bugging me for a long while:

"Jim, how did you ever happen to decide upon the name 'Boxley' for my operational alias?" I asked him.

He swirled his favorite drink - a bull-shot - around in its old-fashion glass for a moment. Then he told me:

"Well, Box, I can best answer your question with a little story. St. Peter once asked God how He happened to name an elephant 'elephant,' and God replied, 'Well, St. Peter, the elephant just looked like an 'elephant' to Me.'"



JAMES T. MAYS ... he had agreed to give Garrison the name and location of Oswald's shooting companion.

Congressional Leaders -- Rally Behind the Cry:

Ted Kennedy Included -- 'Give Us All the Facts'

The hydra-headed probe of Central Intelligence Agency involvement in the John Kennedy assassination contains so many obfuscations and distortions only an act of Congress might resolve the issue.

Three government investigatory agencies have launched new probes of CIA involvement in domestic and foreign assassinations and the American public has met the initial results with astonishment and disbelief.

Investigating CIA activity in assassination plots are the Rockefeller Commission and the House and Senate intelligence committees.

And broadly-supported legislation has been introduced in the House of Representatives to create a select committee to launch new investigations into the assassinations of President Kennedy, his brother Sen. Robert Kennedy, Nobel Peace winner Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. and the attempted assassination of Alabama Gov. George Wallace.

The legislation was introduced by Rep. Henry B. Gonzalez, a Texas Democrat who was in the motorcade with Kennedy when the President was killed. His resolution has already been endorsed by more than 50 congressmen.

BUT THE MAJOR KEY to whether a new and serious official investigation is made of the assassinations of the Kennedys is the Kennedy family itself.

Now, for the first time, Sen. Edward Kennedy, the last surviving son of the Kennedy political dynasty, has relaxed his position on whether he wants the old wounds opened.

Ted Kennedy says he wants a new governmental probe of the assassinations of his two brothers if new evidence is available.

"Obviously it is painful for the family," he said to a reporter at a tiny airport at Keene, N.H., recently. "But the first consideration ought to be on the basis of what new evidence is available."

The consideration for the Kennedy family was the major reason given by President Lyndon B. Johnson when he

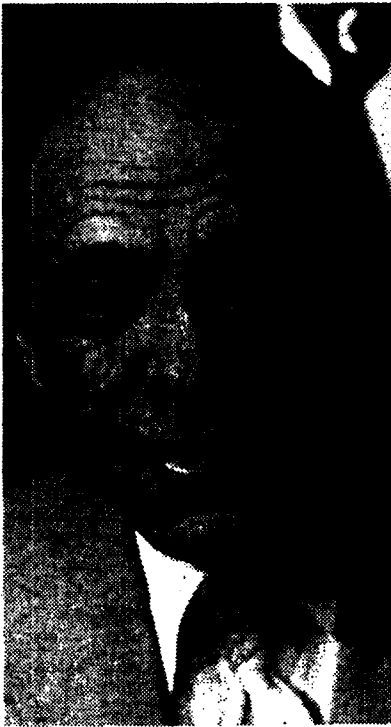
ordered the complete files of the Warren Commission investigation of the John Kennedy assassination sealed until the year 2039.

JACK RUBY GAVE AS his motive for killing accused John Kennedy assassin Lee Harvey Oswald that he wanted to spare Jacqueline Kennedy the trauma of a public trial.

Critics of the Warren Commission conclusions have flooded the investigating agencies with testimony contradicting the "lone assassin" conclusion.

One of the country's leading medical experts claims that the Rockefeller Commission, in its final report on the domestic operations of the CIA, changed and falsified his testimony.

The expert, Dr. Cyril Wecht, the county



REP. HENRY B. GONZALEZ
... he introduced legislation which has been endorsed by 50 congressmen. Gonzalez said: "What we need to know more than anything else is why they (the assassinations of JFK, his brother Robert and Martin Luther King) happened, and how we can prevent such events from happening again."

coroner at Pittsburg, Penn., said the statements attributed to him in the Rockefeller Commission report were "reprehensible and an insult."

Wecht was the first layman to be allowed to examine the John Kennedy autopsy evidence in the National Archives. He concluded that the Warren Commission was wrong when it said two bullets from the rear struck and killed President Kennedy.

THE ROCKEFELLER COMMISSION report indicated Dr. Wecht had changed his mind and quoted the coroner as saying "available evidence all points to the President being struck by two bullets coming from the rear, and that no support can be found for theories which postulate gunmen to the front or right front of the presidential car."

On the contrary, Wecht said he told the commission he still is convinced at least

two gunmen were involved in the Kennedy assassination. He said he thinks one gunman fired a shot from the grassy knoll in Dealey Plaza in front of the limousine in which Kennedy was riding.

Numerous other private Kennedy death researchers, interviewed by TATTLER, have presented evidence to the Rockefeller Commission or to staff members of the House and Senate committees.

ONE SUCH RESEARCHER claims to have the details of what happened in Dealey Plaza during the noon hour on Nov. 22, 1963. He is Richard H. Popkin, professor of philosophy at Washington University in St. Louis and author of "The Second Oswald," Popkin is considered among the most respected and academic of the assassination researchers.

Popkin notified government officials that he has a document naming the actual killers of President Kennedy and how the death conspiracy was arranged by the Central Intelligence Agency.

Popkin told TATTLER he has 3,000 pages of documents to support his findings.

More evidence that the Warren Commission's "lone assassin" conclusion was a cover-up was reported recently in the Chicago Tribune, a fortress of conservative journalism.

The Tribune reported, attributing the information to a CIA liaison officer, that FBI director J. Edgar Hoover, now dead, or one of his key men instructed two close aides to John Kennedy to change their eyewitness testimony about what happened in Dealey Plaza.

TRIBUNE COLUMNIST Bob Wiedrich quoted the CIA man as saying Kennedy aides Kenneth O'Donnell and David Powers told investigators shortly after Kennedy was killed that they believed they had seen shots coming from a location other than the Texas School Book Depository Building, where Oswald allegedly fired three shots.

The Tribune's information was that the FBI asked O'Donnell and Powers to change their testimony to conform with the official version for the sake of world peace and national tranquility.

As the Rockefeller Commission and the House and Senate intelligence committees pushed their probes, Congressman Gonzalez rallied heavy support for his House resolution that would create a seven-member select committee to study circumstances surrounding the deaths of President Kennedy, Sen. Robert Kennedy, Dr. Martin Luther King and the attempted murder of Governor Wallace.

Three months after he initially presented the resolution, Gonzalez re-introduced the

legislation after gaining the quick support of 28 other congressional co-sponsors.

In addition to the co-sponsors of the legislation, numerous other members of both the House and Senate are eager for new investigations into the assassinations.

IN RE-INTRODUCING his resolution, Gonzalez told Congress:

"It is time that the circumstances surrounding these assassinations and the near-murder of Wallace be thoroughly investigated, and that they be assessed in terms of what effects they had on the history and the national political life of this country.

"It is not just a matter of finding out who, if anyone else, was involved in these killings, although this would certainly be important.

"**WHAT WE NEED** to know more than anything else is why they happened, and how we can prevent such events from happening again."

Noting the widespread interest in restudying the assassination of President

Kennedy, Gonzalez said it is important that the other cases be investigated.

"It is time," Gonzalez said, "that the Congress took action to try to find the answers to the many unresolved questions, and what these assassinations were really all about."

Though the official versions of the assassinations were first dissected and challenged by private researchers, many of the points have gained the backing of some of the nation's leading medical experts.

SEN. ROBERT F. KENNEDY was killed by Sirhan Bishara Sirhan, acting alone, claimed the Los Angeles Police Dept. But some of the nation's top criminologists and medical experts dispute the official version and contend that more than one gunman was involved.

DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING, the Nobel Prize winning civil rights leader, was murdered by James Earl Ray, acting alone, the FBI contended. But Ray's attorneys now claim Ray was framed by a man named "Raoul."

GEORGE WALLACE was shot and paralyzed by Arthur Bremer, acting alone, authorities claim. But Wallace himself is convinced a conspiracy was involved and has raised many valid questions about how Bremer could have traveled in luxury with no obvious sources of income as he planned the shooting.

Co-sponsors of the legislation to reopen



SEN. TED KENNEDY ... 'obviously it is painful for the family. But the first consideration ought to be on the basis of what new evidence is available.'

the assassination probe, which has yet to be acted upon by Speaker Carl Albert, include:

George Brown, Yvonne Brathwaite Burke, William M. Ketchum, Edward R. Roybal and Charles H. Wilson, all of California;

Stuart McKinney and Anthony Toby Moffett of Connecticut, Walter E. Fauntroy of Washington D.C., Antonio Borja Won Pat of Guam, Andrew Young of Georgia, Robert Carr of Michigan, Bella Abzug, Mario Biaggi, Herman Badillo, Shirley Chisholm, Thomas J. Downey, Edward I. Koch, John M. Murphy, Richard L. Ottinger and Benjamin S. Rosenthal, all of New York;

Paul Tsongas of Massachusetts, James J. Florio and Henry Helstoski of New Jersey, Stephen L. Neal of North Carolina, Louis Stokes of Ohio, Larry Pressler of South Dakota, Harold Ford of Tennessee and Parren Mitchell of Maryland.

As Member of Warren Commission, Then-Congressman Ford Edited Out Information Linking Oswald to FBI

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:

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 informer without him knowing about it.

This is revealed in a "Top Secret" transcript of a Jan. 27, 1964, commission executive session. Weisberg went to federal court under the "Freedom of Information Act" to win its declassification.

A decade later, in confirmation hearings

on his nomination as vice President to succeed Spiro Agnew, Ford would deny that he placed in his book any material except what was contained in the 26 volumes of 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 in 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 10-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 disbelief, 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 then 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.

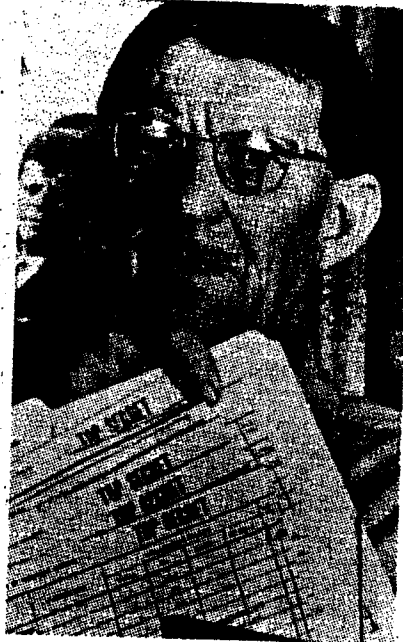
Hosty's name, address, telephone number and license number of his auto were found in Oswald's notebook after his arrest in the Kennedy death probe.

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

During the Jan. 27 meeting, con-
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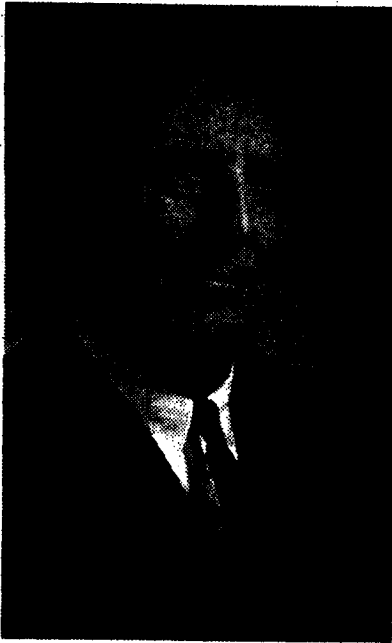
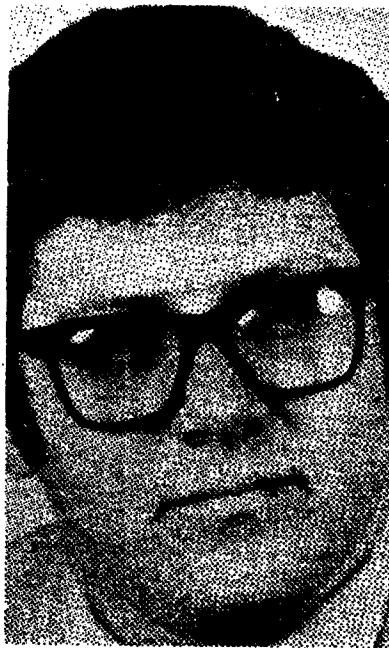


PRESIDENT FORD ... As a congressman and member of the Warren Commission, he played key role in hushing up vital information about JFK's assassination. Working from a transcript of a 'top secret' closed door session of the commission, Rep. Ford 'edited' out controversial material that linked Oswald with the FBI.



HAROLD WEISBERG ... After years of courtroom maneuvering, he gained access to the document then-Rep. Ford had 'doctored' in the National Archives. In addition, Weisberg said that a senator on the Warren Commission disagreed with its lone-assassin theory, but documents were faked to show the decision of the commission was unanimous.

JIM LESAR ... An attorney, he worked hand-in-hand with Weisberg to declassify the 'top secret' transcript which Weisberg said Ford 'edited.' The information Weisberg and Lesar uncovered is contained in the former's latest book, 'White-wash IV, JFK Assassination Transcript. which contains other commission coverups.



LATE SEN. RUSSELL ... He was the lone member of the seven-man Warren Commission to express doubts about the lone-assassin theory. Weisberg says he obtained 'irrefutable proof' that the record of Russell's objections had been destroyed. Russell was 'satisfied' there had been a conspiracy to kill Kennedy.

(Continued from Page 7)

siderable discussion is given to the role of a U.S. intelligence agency in whether a person was an intelligence agent.

"If Oswald never had assassinated the President or at least been charged with assassinating the President and had been in the employ of the FBI and somebody had gone to the FBI they would have denied he was an agent," Senator Russell said.

Dulles, the ex-CIA chief, replied: "Oh,

yes."

"They would be the first to deny it. Your agents would have done the same thing," said Russell.

"Exactly," Dulles replied.

Later during the meeting banker John J. McCloy, a commission member, said he had received inquiries about the Oswald-agent report and asked, "What is there to this story?"

"This is a terribly hard thing to disprove, you know," Dulles replied. "How do you disprove a fellow was not your agent? How do you disprove it?"

"You could disprove it, couldn't you?" asked Rep. Boggs.

"No," Dulles said.

"I know, ask questions about something --"

"I never knew how to disprove it."

"So I will ask you," said Boggs. "Did you have agents about whom you had no record whatsoever?"

"The record might not be on paper," Dulles replied. "But on paper would have hieroglyphics that only two people knew what they meant, and nobody outside of the agency would know and you could say this meant the agent and somebody else could say it meant another agent."

Commission members then discussed U-2 pilot Gary Powers, shot down in a spy plane over Russia. Dulles explained that Powers had a signed contract with the CIA.

REP. BOGGS: "Let's say Powers did not have a signed contract but he was recruited by someone in CIA. The man who recruited him would know, wouldn't he?"

Dulles: "Yes, but he wouldn't tell."

Warren: "Would he tell it under oath?"

Dulles: "I wouldn't think he would tell it under oath, no."

Warren: "Why."

Dulles: "He ought not tell it under oath. Maybe not tell it to his own government, but wouldn't tell it any other way."

Answering a question from McCloy, Dulles said a CIA operative might not tell the truth to his own Chief.

"What you do," said Boggs, "is you make out a problem if this be true, make our problem utterly impossible because you say this rumor can't be dissipated under any circumstances."

"I don't think it can," Dulles replied, "unless you believe Mr. Hoover, and so forth and so on, which probably most of the people will."

THE COMMISSION did, after receiving letters from Hoover outlining the FBI's various contacts with Oswald since Oswald's return from Russia. Hoover denied in the communications Oswald had ever been employed by the FBI.

Leon Jaworski, to become special Watergate prosecutor during the Richard Nixon Administration scandals, was an aide to Texas Attorney General Carr after the assassination.

The Warren Commission assigned Jaworski to check out the Hudkins report

in the Houston Post about the rumors Oswald was an FBI informer.

Jaworski, less than four months after the January executive session, wrote Rankin that Hudkins was no longer with the newspaper. Noting that the commission had the FBI statements on the matter, as well as statements from Oswald's mother, "...I am wondering if it is really worth your effort to follow up on Hudkins."

It obviously wasn't worth the commission's efforts.

Commission members expressed fear of officially interrogating Hudkins and others about the claim Oswald was a secret government agent for fear publicity about the official action would add fuel to "doubting Thomasas" around the world.

SO THE PEOPLE were to accept or disbelieve the word of J. Edgar Hoover given in a note to Rankin the day of the Jan. 27 secret meeting:

"Lee Harvey Oswald was never used by this Bureau in an informant capacity. He was never paid any sums of money for furnishing information and he most certainly never was an informant of the FBI."

Despite Testimony by J. Edgar Hoover, Warren Group Ignored Fact Jack Ruby Worked for FBI

Nightclub owner Jack Ruby was an informant for the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Warren Commission kept this from the American public.

Ruby was working with the FBI during the period when he traveled to Cuba, which was then controlled by the Mafia.

The feisty little hoodlum ceased to feed the FBI information the same month that Lee Harvey Oswald defected to Russia, cursed the United States, and offered aid and comfort to the enemy.

Officially, Warren Commission members have constantly denied that Oswald and Ruby had connections with U.S. intelligence agencies.

HOWEVER, A previously-classified Warren Commission document has surfaced that proves that Ruby was an FBI informer in 1959. The source is no less than J. Edgar Hoover, the late director of the FBI.

Four years later, Ruby walked through a cordon of policemen in the basement of the Dallas City Hall and fired one shot that forever silenced Lee Harvey Oswald, the accused assassin of President Kennedy.

"The day before Oswald told newsmen 'I didn't kill anybody, no sir,' but the Warren Commission 10 months later named Oswald as the sole assassin, acting alone.

A letter confirming that Ruby was an FBI informant was found in the National Archives by private researchers and made available to TATTLER by Lou Staples, a prominent Dallas newsmen who has spent four years researching the assassination.

J. EDGAR HOOVER sent a three-page

letter telling of Ruby's FBI connection to J. Lee Rankin, general counsel for the Warren Commission, on June 9, 1964.

The letter, Commission Document 1052, was left out of the 26 volumes of the Warren Commission Report.

Ruby was one of 10 names that Rankin had requested that Hoover provide summaries of FBI reports.

"Certain information regarding the contact of Special Agent Charles W. Flynn with Jack L. Ruby on March 11, 1959, is herewith acknowledged."

Agent Flynn, who operated out of the Dallas FBI office, contacted Ruby "in view of his position as a nightclub operator who might have knowledge of the criminal element in Dallas," Hoover continued.

"THE PURPOSE OF this contact was to determine whether or not Ruby did have such knowledge, and if so, if he would be willing to furnish information to this bureau."

After Flynn advised Ruby of the FBI's

jurisdiction in criminal matters, according to director Hoover, "he expressed a willingness to furnish information.

"A personal description of Ruby was obtained by Special Agent Flynn on the occasion of this contact on March 11, 1959, but no information or other results were obtained."

Between March 11, 1959 and Oct. 2, 1959, Ruby was contacted on eight other occasions by the FBI. But, according to Hoover, Ruby furnished no information.

Warren Commission members were interested in a notation in one FBI report that Ruby was a "known Dallas criminal."

THAT PARTICULAR remark, according to Hoover, was added to the description by Special Agent Louis M. Kelley in a report prepared with Special Agent Manning C. Clements at Dallas Nov. 30, 1963 — six days after Ruby gunned Oswald down before millions of television viewers.

In a related declassified Commission document, Agent Kelley explained that he referred to Ruby as a "known Dallas area criminal" because he had been arrested several times.

Ruby's intelligence background possibly dates back to the 1940s when Richard Nixon was making headlines as a member of the House Un-American Activities Committee.

A Jack Rubenstein of Chicago was an informer for Richard Nixon in connection with Nixon's efforts to fight communism.

according to Justice Dept. records.

Strip joint owner Ruby lived in Chicago under the name, "Jack Rubenstein" before he moved to Dallas.

Some assassination researchers are convinced the Nixon informer was the Jack Ruby that assassinated Oswald. Other private researchers believe the Nixon informer was another "Jack Rubenstein."

Ruby had also undoubtedly been an



JACK RUBY forever silences Lee Harvey Oswald. The Warren Commission brushed aside Ruby's role in any conspiracy despite being told by J. Edgar Hoover himself that Ruby worked for FBI.

informer for the Dallas police department and other area law enforcement agencies.

RUBY WAS A police buff. He liked to hang around police stations, be close friends with policemen. He knew Dallas Dist. Atty. Henry Wade, who prosecuted Ruby, on a first name basis.

And after he killed Oswald, he expressed the opinion several times that a conspiracy was behind the assassination of President Kennedy. And Ruby felt that he, too, was the victim of a conspiracy and that he had been "set up" that morning he killed Oswald while the assassin was surrounded by policemen.

"The Warren Commission in violation of its purpose, of its trust, did protect at least two agencies of the federal government — the FBI and the CIA," Staples, a popular Dallas radio celebrity, told TATTLER.

Ruby died of cancer in January 1967, soon after an appellate court overturned his death penalty sentence for Oswald's murder and granted him a new trial.

Some Warren Commission critics believe that cancer cells were injected in Ruby to bring about his death.

HE EXPRESSED the opinion that he was being injected with poison only three days before he died.

The Elusive Mr. Hall

"Come out, come out wherever you are."

—A line from "Hide And Seek."

Loran Eugene Hall — Cuban cover name: Lorenzo Eugenio Pascillo — doesn't live here anymore.

Last April, Hall was told an investigative journalism article would soon be published that would link him directly to the assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

The source of Hall's information, according to TATTLEER informants, was one R.K. Brown (probably Robert K. Brown), a man who allegedly has ties to the CIA or other intelligence organizations and was once the publisher of right-wing literature in Boulder, Colo. If Brown was the source of Hall's information, Brown was right. It was about that time that TATTLEER received confirmation from a third source that Hall was involved in JFK's death.

Ultimately, that confirmation led to an article that was published in the July 13, 1975, regular issue of TATTLEER. Hall would have been able to buy a copy of that issue about July 7 in his former hometown of West Covina, Calif.

But what Hall did back in April when he got wind of what was up is at least as important as the fact that he is no longer in the United States.

According to informants, Hall made contact with the Sultant of Oman, whose tiny nation is on the tip of the peninsula at the mouth of the Persian Gulf. Hall contacted the good sultant because he wanted a job. He offered to train the sultant's army, but was turned down because he was "overly qualified" — whatever that might mean. Hall abandoned that letter in his garbage, from which it was plucked and read by informants.

CREDIT CARD receipts from gasoline stations show that Hall then drove from West Covina to Dallas — or at least was headed directly that way, according to the route on which he was driving.

Upon his return to California, Hall met his son, Michael, who, according to informants, hitchhiked from Wichita, Kan., to West Covina.

The son, the informants believe, came to help his father dispose of his California holdings — said to be three pieces of real estate.

Hall's wife, it is believed, may have visited a divorce attorney.

After Hall had left the country, a neighbor said she was glad he was gone and accused him of being cruel to cats and dogs in the neighborhood.

While some of the foregoing is solid conjecture, it is confirmed that Hall left West Covina and landed in Ensenada, Mexico, just about the time that TATTLEER's July 13 issue went on sale in California. Hall checked into room 17 at the Santa Isabella Hotel, apparently without adequate cash to buy a drink in the bar, for he asked hotel personnel if the hotel would accept his BankAmericard.

THE HOTEL CLERK told TATTLEER that Hall arrived on July 11. On July 12th, he checked out of room 17 (a relatively small room) and into room 24 (a much larger one), paying for his overnight stay in 17 with a \$100 bill. Hotel personnel recall the incident because the desk clerk didn't have adequate change for the \$100 bill and

had to seek it out at the bar. According to informants, Hall suddenly had a wallet-full of cash — several bills of which were in the \$100 denomination.

Between the time Hall checked into room 17 and until he switched over to room 24, a mysterious man in a blue car with Colorado license plates arrived at the hotel and visited Hall in his room. Hall allegedly arrived at the hotel in a white car, and informants who have been tracking Hall for years say Hall does not own such a car.

Hall left Ensenada on July 14, 1975. He drove to the local airport and waited for a white Lear jet to touch down and pick him up. The plane was still moving when Hall jumped aboard. Observers described Hall as a man wearing a white suit coat, white

and black checked trousers who had a beard. (As will become apparent further on in this article, Hall has a tendency to go "grubby" when going underground or operational.)

Dramatically, and romantically, Hall is now said to be in Rhodesia.

IF THOSE OBSERVATIONS are correct, there are three conclusions that might be drawn from this situation:

1) There are fewer and fewer "safe" places for people like Loran Hall to hide these days. Reason says that if you can't take the heat in West Covina and it's too warm in Ensenada, why Rhodesia?

2) Charges that Hall was implicated in the JFK assassination are wrong and Hall is simply getting out of the country to avoid the bad publicity. That is undoubtedly what Hall would counter-charge against this publication — but he hasn't so far.

3) This publication — like hundreds of groups before it — has been fed "misinformation," to lead it and its readers astray.

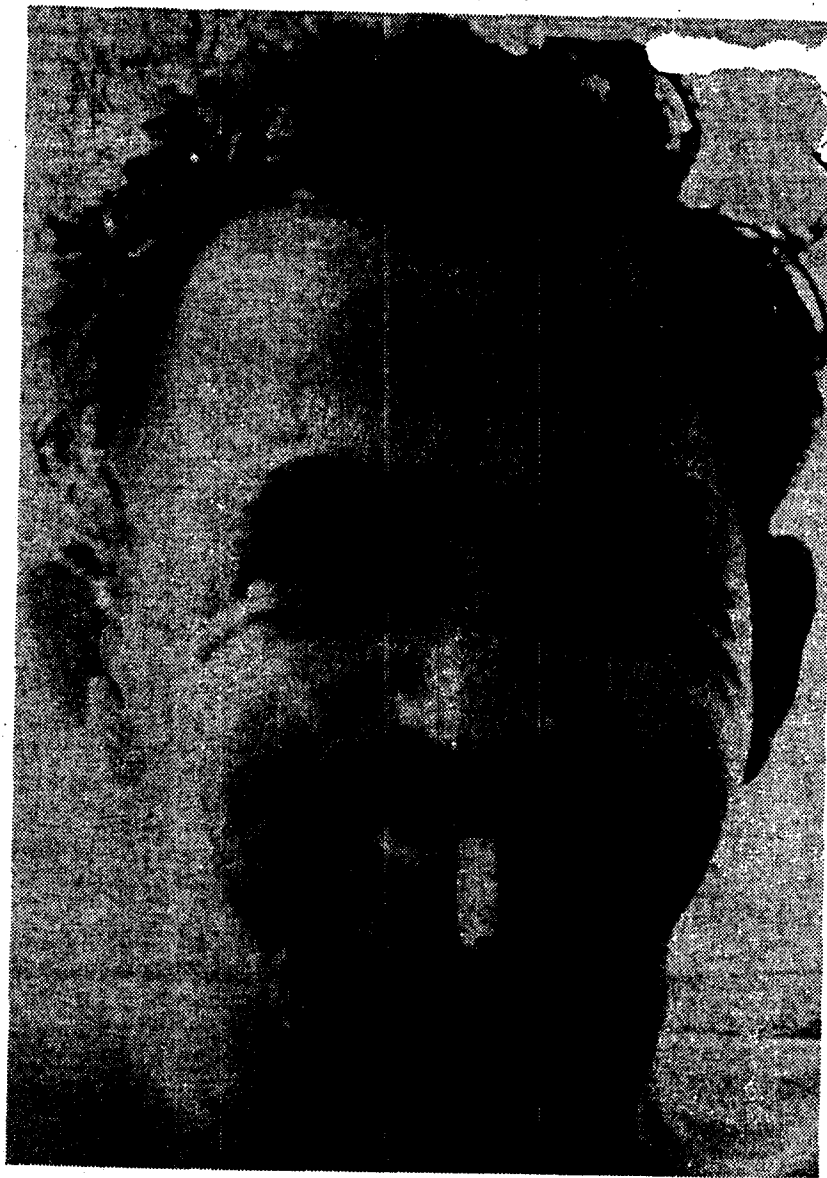
That third point is an interesting one — a proposition that pops up throughout the assassination itself and the subsequent investigations that have followed it.

There is a little-known theory about the role of Lee Harvey Oswald in the

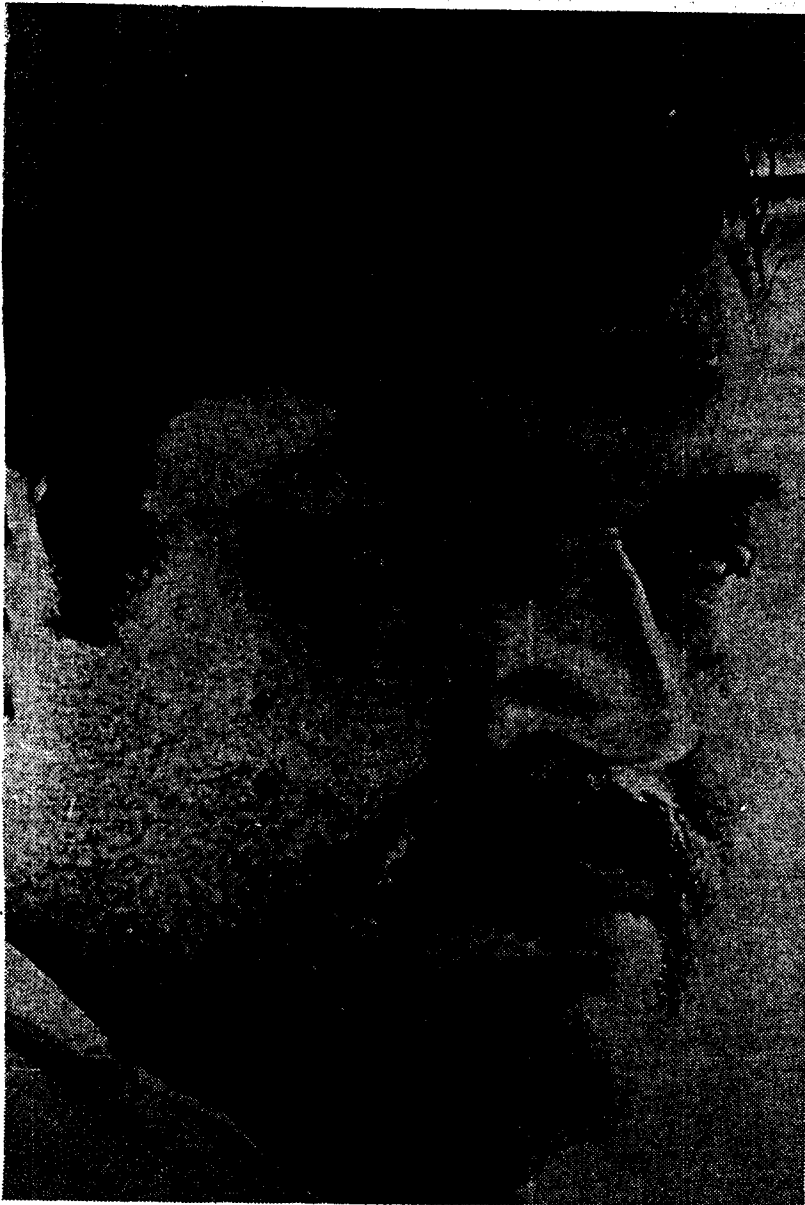
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THE CUBAN commandos gathered for this group shot after being raided by local authorities. Excluding the police, the men are believed to be (from left to right, back row): Steve Wilson, Ed Collins, Ronald Ponce DeLeon, Garry Patrick Henning, Lawrence Howard, Cookos Arce and perhaps Ronald Augustinovich. The two in the front are believed to be Roy Harrgraves (or Bill Dempsey) and Little Joe Gorman.



LORAN EUGENE HALL - grubby with his beard.



LAWRENCE HOWARD JR., close associate of Loran Hall.

assassination that will be receiving more and more currency as renewed interest in the JFK case builds. It aptly illustrates what the "misinformation" theory is all about.

ACCORDING TO the theory, unpopular politicians can gain popularity by having a crisis confront them that clearly indicates they are faced with some evil force.

For example, when Richard Nixon and his wife Pat went to Venezuela and his car was stoned in a street riot, Nixon's popularity shot up in the polls. Many

political observers contend that had it not been for the Venezuelan riot, Nixon would never have been able to overcome his "Checkers" image and be nominated for President.

Because of the fortunate political side-effects of the Venezuelan incident, cynical observers have suggested that perhaps it was a planned riot, orchestrated by the CIA.

Conversely, John Kennedy found himself in low political esteem at the time of the Texas fence-mending trip. The trip itself had all the overtones of the political barnstorming.

Assume the worst: The plot to kill Kennedy was a "fake" assassination plot, one that was infiltrated and became real. Is there anything to support such an assumption?

There is, if you recognize that Lee Harvey Oswald was a government agent,

working for at least the CIA if not the FBI, too. Oswald was able to leap in and out of Russia in a single bound, able to sojourn this country from New Orleans to Dallas at will, and capable of associating himself with both right and left wing extremist groups. Indeed, there is ample evidence, backed up by sworn testimony in the possession of this publication, that Oswald was the CIA eyes and ears - the inside man - on the rumored right-wing plot to assassinate the President.

In fact, prior to the assassination, Oswald ate breakfast in code, telling CIA contacts in the restaurant what the progress of the assassination plans were at that moment. The code was:

Scrambled eggs: "Assassination called off."

One egg: "One additional assassin in Dealey Plaza."

Two eggs: "Two additional assassins in Dealey Plaza."

And so on.

(By the time the assassination plans were completed, Oswald was probably down to one meal a day.)

Now, switch to the scene of the assassination and recall the statements of the witnesses: The first shots fired sounded like "firecrackers." According to most rational expert belief (and that excludes the Warren Commission Report), the first shot fired hit JFK in the back, barely penetrating his skin. The second shot flew over the open-topped car and struck the curb (apparently with so little force that it did not go on to injure anyone in the crowd). These first two shots could very well have been "down loaded" shells - bullets that had a major portion of their gun powder removed. And those shots would have been fired by the gunman - or

"sniper team" - that believed it was involved in a "fake" assassination. Then the fatal shots were fired from in front of Kennedy's car.

The theory makes a lot of sense when you consider Oswald's statements

following his arrest, statements that have been confirmed by former CIA agent George O'Toole to have been truthful, in that stress evaluation of them indicate Oswald wasn't lying.

Oswald said he hadn't murdered anyone. (Indeed, had he been on the sniper team that was firing underloaded bullets, he could make such a statement with a clear conscience.

OSWALD ALSO TOLD his brother that he had been made the "patsy," and that everything would be straightened out in due time. (Interestingly enough, the concept of a "pasty" is perfectly in line with intelligence operations. An intelligence operation that would plan and perform such a job would have three elements: A source, which would direct and fund the operation; a "cut out," which would deliver the message and the money to the proper sources; and a "team" or "teams" that would actually perform the operation. A "pasty" would be used to allow the "team" or "teams" to make an escape, and then the "cut out" if not the "team" or "teams" would be "disposed of," or murdered, thus accounting for the statistically impossible number of mysterious deaths of people connected with the assassination and the investigation.)

Consequently, the entire concept of an infiltrated "fake" assassination plot is very much in keeping with the facts, and such a "fake" assassination plot would have depended on one key element: Providing the CIA through Oswald with "misinformation."

Thus it is that we come to the role of Loran Hall. It is entirely conceivable to several former intelligence agents from several branches of government that have been interviewed by TATTLER that Hall is the constant source of "misinformation."

Consider Hall's shadowy background:

Hall was arrested in 1959 and placed in prison with one Louis Santo Trafficante, Miami's Mafia boss who was kicked out of the U.S., went to Italy, got a forged French passport, travelled to Argentina, and then picked up another forged passport and came to Cuba, where he was arrested for illegal gambling.

HALL SUBSEQUENTLY fought for Fidel Castro to liberate Cuba, unaware that Castro would make Cuba a Communist country once the revolution was won, which was a severe disappointment

to Hall and many other Cubans who fought with Castro.

Castro's Communist takeover of Cuba led to the abortive Bay of Pigs invasion, which had been planned during the Eisenhower administration by the security committee led by Richard M. Nixon, then Vice President.

Kennedy went through with the disastrous Bay of Pigs affair - but he didn't supply the air cover the Cuban exiles who were trained in Florida by the CIA felt he should have.

Thus, the Cuban exiles felt Kennedy had betrayed them.

"Hall was violently opposed to the U.S. policy in Cuba and felt that Kennedy was working against Cuban freedom rather than for it," an informant wrote to authorities after the Warren Commission investigation that tied Hall and two associates to an apartment meeting at Mrs. Sylvia Odio, at which a "Leon Oswald" and the other men present discussed the assassination of JFK in 1963.

With the failure of the Bay of Pigs, Hall

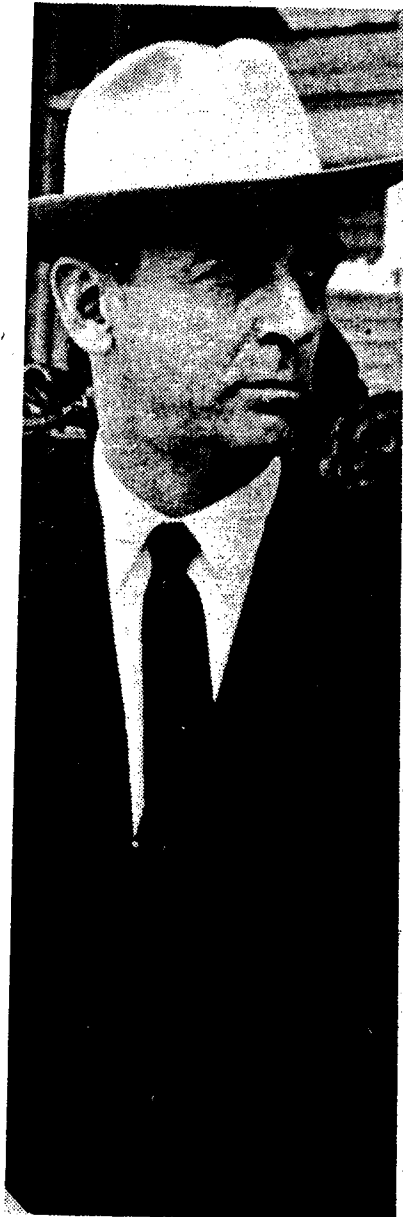
Hall said that Kennedy 'was a traitor' to the Cuban cause

joined Alpha 66 and Operation 40, two of the many Cuban exile training camps in Florida and near New Orleans.

WHILE HIS ASSOCIATE, Gary Patrick (a.k.a., Gary Patrick Hemming), trained troops on Big Pine Key and No Name Key in Florida, Hall travelled from California to Florida, through both Dallas and New Orleans, trying to drum up support for another invasion of Cuba.

(Another close associate of Loran Hall's, Lawrence Howard Jr. - believed to be the burly Latin man who attended the meeting at Mrs. Odio's apartment - said in a 1968 interview with investigators that the property on No Name Key and Big Pine Key had originally been leased by the CIA from Mrs. Wilma Weldon and W.R. Robinson, but that when the CIA abandoned the Cuban invasion idea, Howard and Rolando Masfeerer - brother of a Florida dentist named Kiki Ferrer - arranged for the lease of the land. The link

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General Edwin A. Walker met with both Hall and Gary Patrick Hemming.

(Continued from Page 12)

between government intelligence people and the right-wing Cuban groups was clear from the day Castro declared Cuba Communist.)

One man who became interested in the activities of the Cuban exiles is William Yates, who was living in a suburb of Dallas about the time of the assassination.

Yates read about Gary Patrick's training of exiles in the Dallas Morning News in 1963 an article, written by Larry



GARY PATRICK HEMMING, the leader of the commando forces at No Name Key. In a letter to supporters, he admitted that the men were being trained in "assassination."

Groves, that also mentioned a Dallas supporter, one Wally Welch.

Yates contacted Welch, who eventually, in May or June, introduced Yates to the legendary Loran Hall.

At that first meeting, Hall told Yates about the plans for another invasion and showed him some navigational maps showing the harbors of Cuba. Hall said the maps had been stolen from a federal office.

HALL ALSO TOLD Yates that he was bitter about the betrayal by the CIA of the Cuban exiles and said Kennedy was "a traitor" to the cause of Cuba's freedom.

Again, in September of 1963, Hall returned to Yates' home. The dates of that meeting are pinpointed by Yates as between the 23rd and 28th, which Yates remembered because his wife gave birth to their fourth child on Sept. 15, 1963. Yates was not home. But his wife recalls that Hall suddenly appeared at their door with a large burly, Latin-appearing man (perhaps Lawrence Howard Jr.) and another, slight man (maybe William Seymour, who could pass for a "Leon Oswald" in terms of his build and facial features). Hall had painted his car a shiny black, because, he told Yates' wife, the

federal authorities were cracking down on his gun-running activities. (Hall was arrested in Dallas about this time with various arms.)

(If William Seymour was with Hall and possibly Lawrence and passing himself off as "Leon Oswald," this is further indication of the intelligence operation "multiple Oswald" theory.)

Yates noted, upon his return home and meeting with Hall, that all three men were "grubby," with beards.

Again in October, Hall visited Yates. This time he was accompanied by a man who "much more closely resembled Oswald." Hall wanted some ammunition and medical supplies that Yates had stored at his home, which Yates refused Hall.

SWITCH NOW TO Gary Patrick Hemming, the operations man in No Name Key, instructing the troupes.

Wrote Hemming to a supporter: Training involved "sabotage, demolition, receptions committee, assassination, propaganda, and counter propaganda." Assassination!!!!

(Hemming, it must be noted, com-



plained to his fellow Cuban supporter that the Cuban exiles were depressed when governmental authorities went around cutting off the welfare checks to their families when it was discovered that dad was off playing illegal war games.)

HEMMING FURTHER noted that the cause had been getting good press lately, particularly from one Bob Brown, a reporter for AP, UPI, Life-Time and the Cuban correspondent for Guns Magazine. Hemming describes Brown as a former special agent for the U.S. Army Counter Intelligence Corps (who just happened to have the same name as the man who

supposedly warned Hall that an article would be published some time after April, 1975, which may have caused Hall to leave the country).

Hemming further observed that he "spent time with Gen. Edwin Walker both of these days. Appears he plans to become involved in the Cuban fight."

(Gen. Walker, it may be recalled, ran an unsuccessful ultra-conservative campaign for governor in Texas, and a close friend to right-wing billionaire H.L. Hunt. The Warren Commission falsely concluded that Lee Harvey Oswald tried to kill Walker, which was probably part of the "pasty" build up the intelligence operation conspirators designed for the eventual "lone assassin" theory developed by the Warren Commission.)

Regarding Hall's role as the purveyor of "misinformation," consider these points:

- **HALL HAD TOLD** Yates that he was in Dallas to raise funds. Yates invited Hall to stay at his home (this was after their first meeting in May or June of 1963). Instead of moving around Dallas visiting those who might help him, Hall laid around the house watching television.

- **AFTER THE REPORT** by Sylvia Odio that a "Leon Oswald" (whom she identified as Lee Harvey Oswald) and two

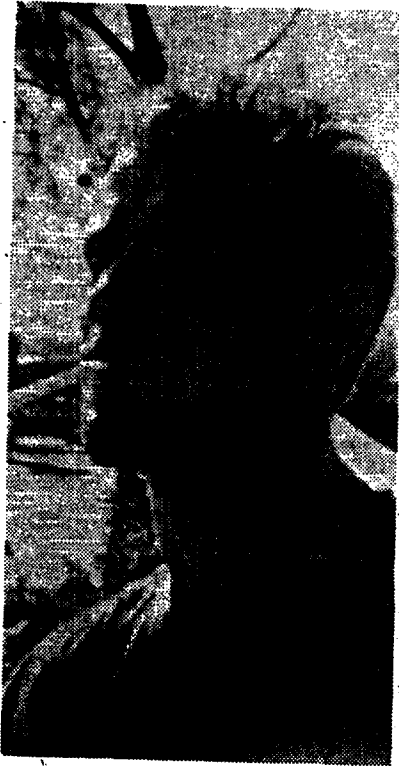
CUBAN EXILE LEADER

Lawrence Howard Jr. helped train commando forces in Big Pine Key and No Name Key. While the Dallas YMCA register showed that Hall and Howard checked in on Oct. 17, 1963 and left five days later -- during the time three men visited Mrs. Sylvia Odio -- Howard denies he was in Dallas at that time. Howard does fit the description of a "large burly Latin appearing man," a description given by Mrs. Odio and William Yates.

other men discussed the assassination of JFK in her apartment, Hall was interviewed by the FBI. Hall was questioned by one Leon F. Brown, a special agent whose name should or should not be confused with the name R.K. (Robert K.) Brown, depending upon what the facts really are.

Hall told Special Agent Brown that it was "possible" that he met a Mrs. Odio, but that he didn't specially recall meeting her. He also said that it was "possible" that he had been at Magellen Circle, apartment A (Mrs. Odio's address at that time), but that he didn't recall that for certain. One line of the FBI report indicated that Hall "stated that this Cuban woman lived ..."

The FBI report, now Commission



WILLIAM SEYMORE
accompanied Lorarr Hall and possibly Lawrence Howard Jr. on one of Hall's many trips to Dallas and may have gone with Hall to the apartment of Mrs. Sylvia Odio, where three men, including a "Leon Oswald," discussed assassinating President John F. Kennedy. Many believe that Seymore resembles Lee Harvey Oswald to some degree.

Document 1553, quotes Hall as having recalled that "the three of them, Hall, Howard and Seymour, had gone to the apartment of a Cuban woman..."

By the time New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison started to investigate the JFK case, the Odio incident became critically important. Garrison subpoenaed Hall but he immediately and successfully fought extradition.

THEN, IN A TURN about, Hall allowed one of Garrison's men to interview him about the FBI report filed by Special Agent Brown.

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In that interview, Hall said he had never laid eyes on Sylvia Odio, even though he admitted to the FBI on Sept. 23, 1964, that such a meeting had been "possible."

While he had told the FBI agent that it might have been "possible" that he had gone to Mrs. Odio's apartment, Hall recanted that to the Garrison investigator.

In short, Hall said that the FBI report was inaccurate in many ways - and, of course, he hadn't said what the FBI agent wrote down.

(In an interview with Robert K. Brown, mentioned in the beginning of this article, Brown stated that Lorarr Hall is a "psychological liar.")

By May of 1968, Hall did another about turn. He visited Edwin Messe, Gov. Ronald Reagan's legal affairs secretary, and announced that he had information about a conspiracy involved in the Kennedy assassination.

HE SAID THAT his memory had been "jogged" by "certain individuals reminding me of persons I was in contact with in 1963 before the assassination."

Hall supplied Messe with names of "these certain persons I met while making speeches in the Los Angeles area when I was raising funds for anti-Castro activities.

"On almost every occasion after I finished talking at one of these meetings, I'd overhear some people there discuss the possibility of assassinating Kennedy - and how it might be done.

"Not just Kennedy. But also (Chief Justice) Warren and other government officials - how they could be gotten rid of."

Hall went on to say that he was giving serious consideration to honoring the subpoena issued by Garrison.

The Los Angeles Times reported that "Hall ... denied knowing any of the alleged conspirators - including a North Hollywood man, Edgar Eugene Bradley - a position he apparently now has retreated from."

About the meeting with Mrs. Odio that the Warren Commission investigated, the Los Angeles Times concluded that the FBI had questioned Hall.

"The commission concluded that because of the contradictions in what Hall told the FBI and its own evidence that Oswald was elsewhere on that - Oswald could not have been one of the three men who visited Mrs. Odio's apartment."

• HALL FURTHER confused the



situation only a few days later when he submitted to further interviews with Garrison investigators.

Hall suddenly remembered that there was a Leslie Bradley he knew during the Cuban revolution. (Hall could recall that Leslie Bradley, whom he had met in the late 1950s, but he previously had not been able to remember anything about an Edgar Eugene Bradley until his memory had been "jogged.")

Hall's new recall allowed him to remember many precise events but didn't go so far as to provide him with the ability to implicate himself - or anyone else.

Oddly enough, Hall recalled, many people he met during 1963 felt that Kennedy ought to be assassinated - and so stated that.

Among the people he said expressed such feelings were Edgar Eugene Bradley, who Garrison had indicted but was unable to extradite and who eventually had those charges dropped against him.

Other interesting names Hall recalled from that period included Lester Logue, Hunt (probably H.L.), Dan Smoot and General Edwin A. Walker. Hall said that John Rousselleu had gotten him approved by the John Birch Society to speak at right-wing meetings where assassination talk was running wild.

• **SHORTLY THEREAFTER** Hall bylined an article in a national newspaper in which he confessed that he had been offered \$50,000 to kill JFK - but, naturally, he turned it down.

— • —
For a man who has been described as a "psychological liar," Loran Eugene Hall has been in all the wrong places at almost precisely the right time.

That he may be in Rhodesia at the moment seems to confirm that.

What role he may have had in the death of President John F. Kennedy - or knowledge about it - is still an unanswered question.

But one thing is certain:

Loran Eugene Hall better continue to have wallets-full of \$100 bills if he is going to stay on the run.

According to receipts this publication has obtained, Hall's BankAmericard - number 4024-673-718-827 - expired as of the end of July, 1975.

Famous Zapruder Film: It

Proves Warren Commission

Was Wrong

Dallas dress manufacturer Abraham Zapruder, a Russian immigrant now in his grave, became the one man who experts now believe had significant evidence to prove a conspiracy was involved in the assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

Using a Bell and Howell home movie camera, he captured on 8 mm film the actual shooting.

As soon as word got out about Zapruder's 27-second movie, major news organizations around the world started to bid for the rights to publish the film.

EVENTUALLY, ZAPRUDER struck a bargain with Time-Life, Inc., reportedly for a sum between \$150,000 and \$250,000, although some estimates have run as high as \$1 million.

Time-Life gave the Warren Commission a print from the film and the Warren report published frames from that print in volume 18.

HOWEVER, ABOUT 1965, bootleg prints of the film fell into the hands of assassination researchers around the country and private showings of the film were conducted. The Texas Observer, a liberal publication, was the first to offer

copies of the film to the public; soon thereafter, ads for the film appeared in other publications, offerings from various individuals and groups.

In April of this year, Time, Inc., announced that the original film had been returned to the family and heirs of Abraham Zapruder.

Time, Inc., spokesman Lou Slovinski also said that several first generation copies of the movie and slides were being deposited at the National Archives, and that the Zapruder film itself would keep its original print at the archives as well.

The frames from that home movie published here come from a print of the film believed to have been taken from the copy that was given to the Warren Commission. That copy was then enlarged to 16 mm, and the prints shown here are from that 16 mm film.

WHILE THE QUALITY of the prints are poor and that situation is compounded when published on newsprint, they are presented here to demonstrate the incorrectness of the Warren report conclusion.

—THE EDITORS

Close inspection of a home movie could ultimately bring official recognition that a conspiracy involving cross fire murdered John F. Kennedy.

The Zapruder film of the assassination has now been shown on network television late night talk shows. The impact is unforgettable.

But a frame-by-frame inspection is far more devastating to defenders of the Warren Commission report and the psyche of the average American.

The Warren Commission concluded Oswald fired three shots in 5.6 seconds from the sixth floor of the Book Depository, killing Kennedy and wounding Connally.

THE FIRST SHOT, according to the commission, passed through the back of Kennedy's neck and exited out his throat. The same slug then hit Connally in the back, broke his fifth rib, ripped through that part of his body, crashed into his right wrist bone, tore through it and then embedded itself in his right thigh. (That slug, called the "magic bullet" by critics, was discovered on a stretcher in Parkland Hospital, where Kennedy and Connally were taken. The bullet was in near-perfect condition. In all, it went through almost five inches of bone and inflicted seven wounds, counting the entries and exits.)

The second bullet sailed over the car, according to the commission, and the third blew off a five-inch chunk of the President's head and killed him.

The Zapruder film shows something very much different.

The 27-second movie begins as the limo carrying the Kennedys and the Connallys appears in the left-hand corner of the screen at the top.

Seated to Kennedy's left is his wife. Immediately in front of him is Connally, whose wife is seated to the left at his side. Directly in front of Connally is Secret Service Agent Roy Kellerman, and driving is Agent William Greer.

Kennedy begins to wave with his right arm, then stops. While his arm is still in the air, the car passes behind a road sign. As the car comes out from behind the sign, Connally is looking to his right, starting his turn around to see what has happened to the President. As the car advances to the point at which you can see Kennedy, it is

apparent that his hands are going in a protective action to his throat.

THE FRAMES THAT FOLLOW are the critical ones. As Connally makes his turn, Kennedy has his arms up to his throat and begins to lean toward his wife as she puts out her arms to catch him. Then Kennedy is hit again, or so it seems, for he slumps forward and down.

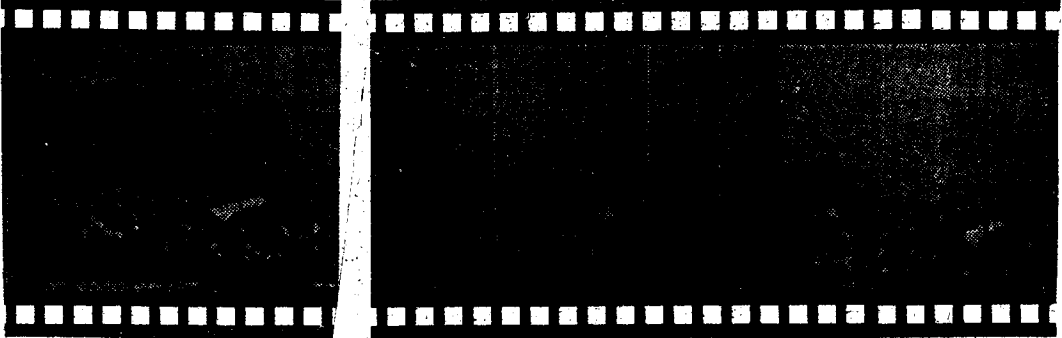
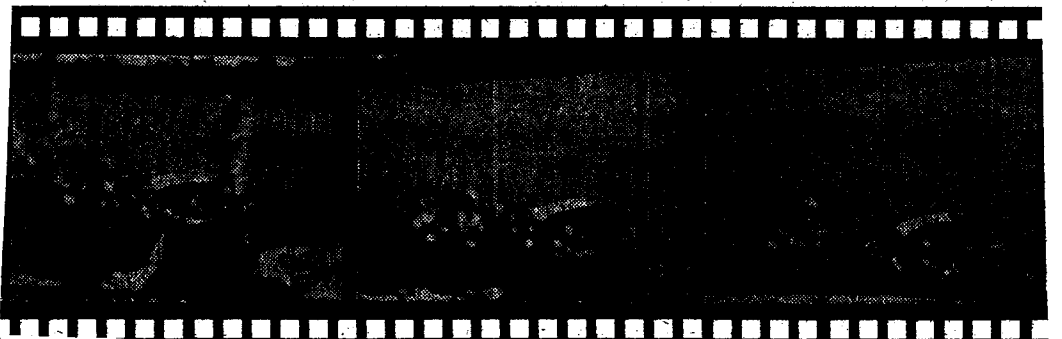
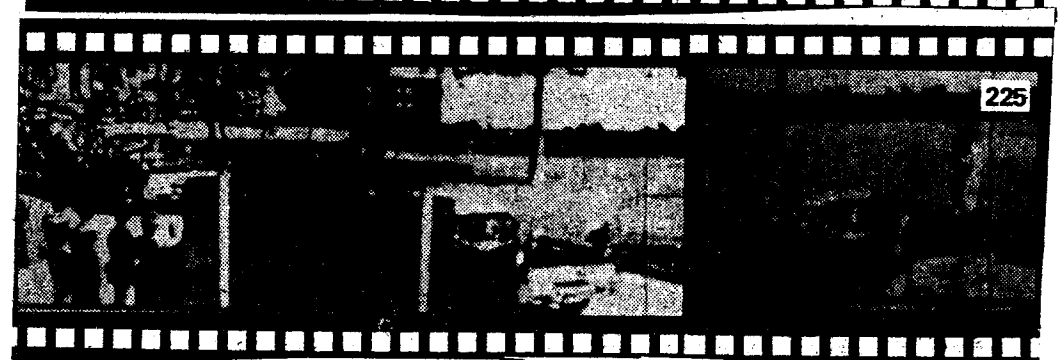
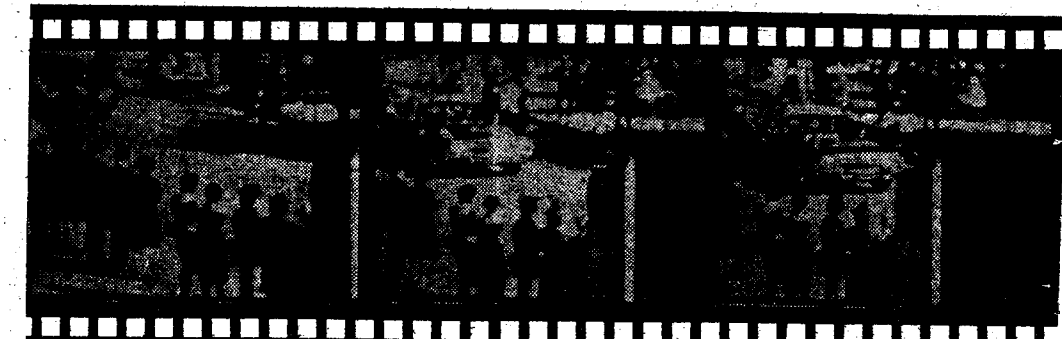
Something less than a second later Connally's cheeks puff out, as if the wind were being knocked out of him, and his hair is messed. He is obviously going through some violent reaction for his image in this frame is much more fuzzy than that of Kennedy and his wife.

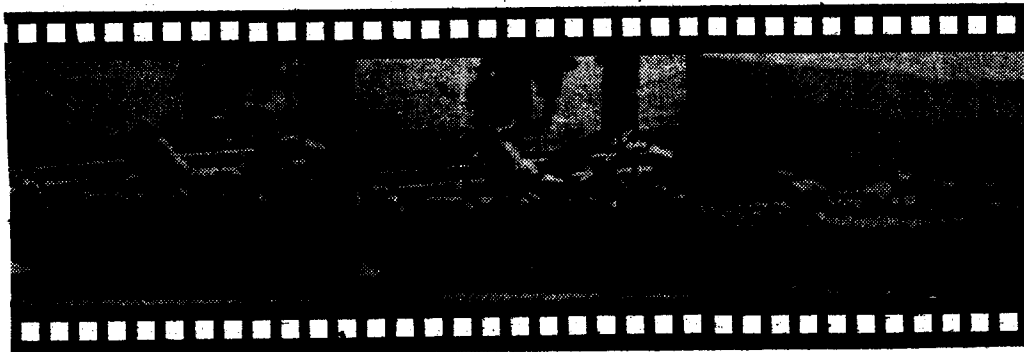
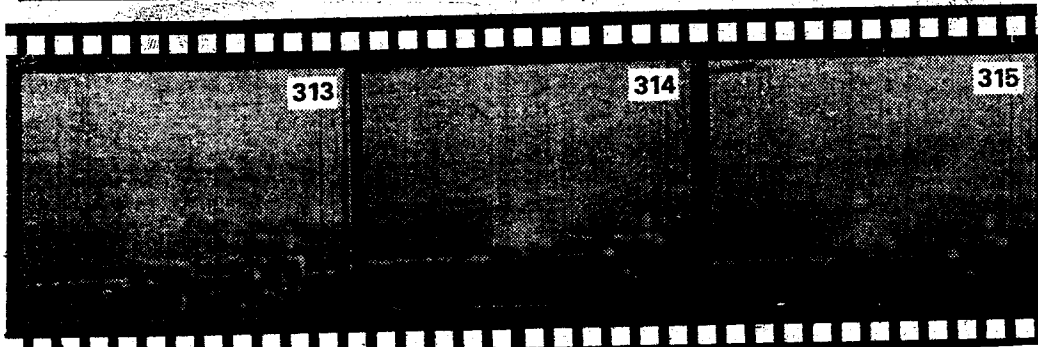
The most important frame soon follows. In a single jerking motion backward, Kennedy's head is struck and his skull begins to explode. The motion is unmistakable -- his head, in a single frame, is snapped front to back, as compared to the previous frame. The action of the skull being blown away and a rather large chunk of it landing on the trunk of the car is completed in the four to five frames following that.

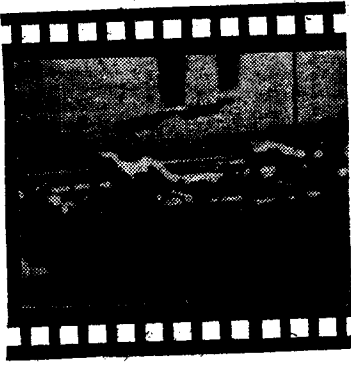
Lifelessly, Kennedy then begins to slump into his wife's open arms. The action is slow, taking almost one second, and then his wife starts to climb out onto the trunk of the car.

Study of the conclusion of the film indicates that Mrs. Kennedy may have had more in mind than getting out of harm's way in climbing out on the trunk. In her obviously hysterical condition, she exits across the trunk of the car left to right. As she moves, it becomes apparent that she is reaching for the piece of the President's skull that was blown away.

Importantly enough, the car is still moving slow enough that Secret Service







Agent Clint Hill is able to catch up with the car and start to mount it from the rear. He does not reach Mrs. Kennedy; she appears to climb back into the car herself.

THAT, IN ESSENCE, is what a layman would see upon the Zapruder film, and a layman's analysis of that viewing would bring these conclusions, at least:

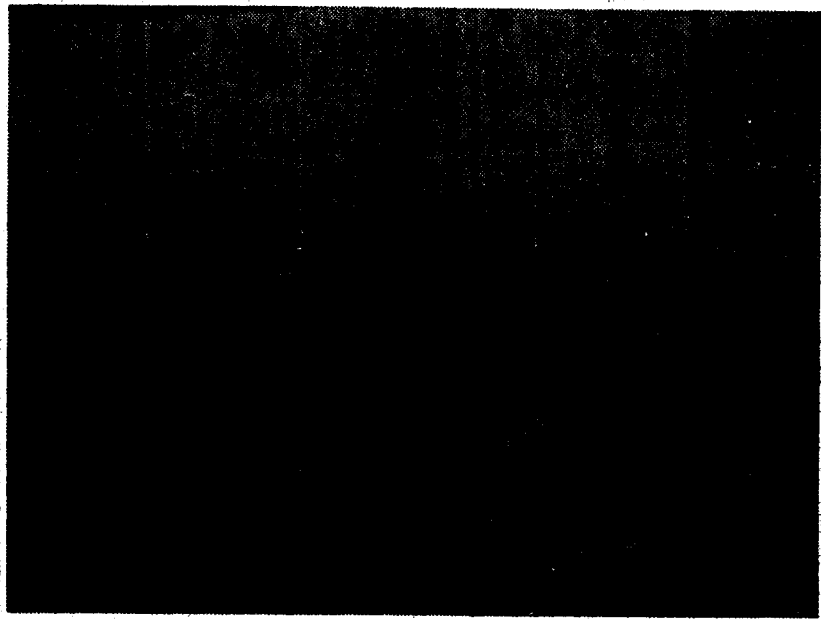
- Kennedy was hit once, if not twice, before Connally was struck.

- Since the Zapruder film ran roughly 18 frames to a second, the first bullet that hit Kennedy and then, according to the Warren Commission report, went on to strike Connally defied physics. Straining all physical laws, the Commission admitted that shots fired by the Mannlicher-Carcano rifle traveled at a speed of about one-ninth of a second from the Book Depository to the Kennedy car.

Counting the frames in the Zapruder film, and assuming the Commission was right, it would have taken the first bullet at least one-half of a second to travel from the Book Depository, go through Kennedy, and then strike Connally. That leaves the first bullet hanging around in space for at least seven-eighths of a second.

(Most critics of the Warren Commission contend that the first bullet would have had to hang around in space for upward to 1.8 seconds. They contend this on the basis of believing that Kennedy was struck earlier than the Warren Commission contends and that Connally, which can be strongly argued by inspecting the film, was struck later than the Commission concluded. Playing it conservatively, however, and assuming the Warren Commission figures, you are still left with almost half a second of bullet-travel time the commission cannot account for.)

- The fatal bullet that struck Kennedy



was not fired from the Dallas School Book Depository; rather it came from some location in front of the car. A layman would conclude that because, in the matter of one frame of the Zapruder film (less than 1/18th of a second), Kennedy's head pops backward. (The Warren Commission and its defenders contend that the reason the President's head snaps backward is that while he was hit from behind, he had a nervous-system reaction that caused him to move against the grain of the traveling bullet.)

That is what a layman most likely would conclude from viewing the Zapruder film. Experts see much more.

Robert Groden, an optics technician who creates slides for industrial films and restores old photos, believes as many as six shots were fired at the Kennedy car.

Groden, 29, was only 18 at the time Kennedy was shot. About nine years ago, he secured a bootleg copy of the Zapruder film. He has studied it since then and is

now undoubtedly the world's foremost expert on its contents. He wrote, in *Rolling Stone*, "I've done more investigative and optical research on clear copies of the Zapruder film than any other private citizen or agency."

HE HAS LECTURED around the nation and appeared on public media. He is convincing.

In essence, he believes:

- In all, there are or were 332 frames of the Zapruder film. Ten frames are missing or damaged in the film. Two particularly important frames, numbers 207 and 212, suffer stress marks because frames number 208 through 211 have been sliced out. Those missing frames, 208 through 211, were damaged by a junior photographic technician from Time, Inc., prior to the film being copied and turned over to the Warren Commission.

- Unexplained thus far are missing

frames 155 and 156. Time, Inc. has not commented on those frames. The Warren Commission, in its published report of the film (Vol. 18), starts with frame number 171, thus avoiding the issue of an earlier splice.

• The Warren Commission's published version of the frames from the Zapruder film reversed frames 314 and 315. (FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover admitted this was a "printing error"). The importance of this is that in frame 313, Kennedy receives his fatal head wound. By reversing frames 314 and 315, it would appear that Kennedy might be moving forward, instead of backward, meaning that the shot could have come from the Book Depository (which it didn't) instead of from in front of the car.

• Kennedy was hit first some time when his car was behind the road sign. This shot came from in front of the car because the entry point (just below his necktie) is

smaller than the exit area (in the back of his neck). Kennedy was hit again, at frame 227 in the back about six inches below the shoulder blades. The first shot that hit Kennedy's head comes at frame 313. It is a glancing blow and throws him slightly forward. In the next frame (314), he is hit again, this time from in front with a high-powered rifle that sends him backward violently -- to his left and toward his wife.

• Secret Serviceman William Greer, the limousine driver, did not speed up the car until long after he said he did under sworn testimony.

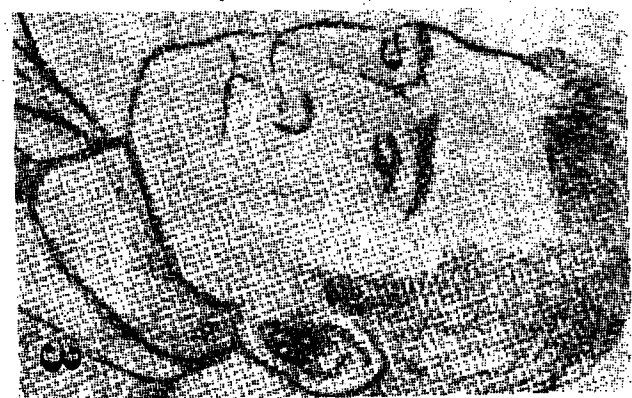
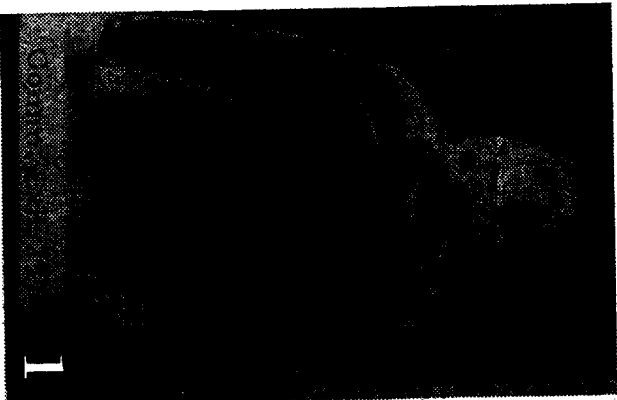
• Frames 412 and 413 show the head, ears and rifle of an assassin in some uncertainty.

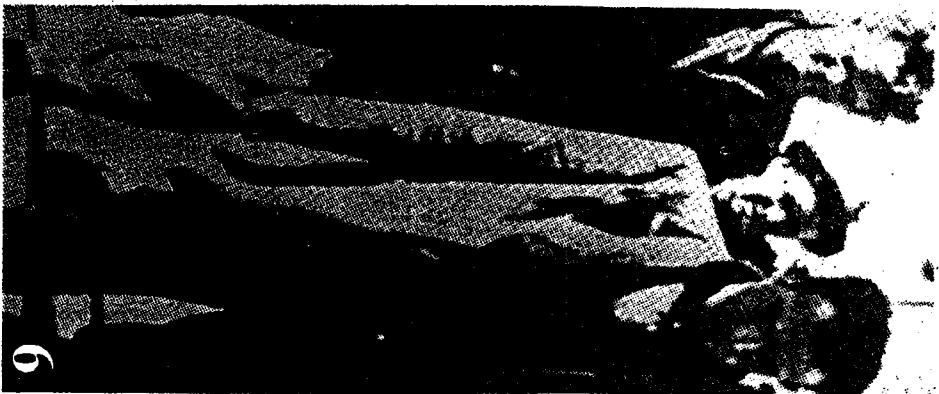
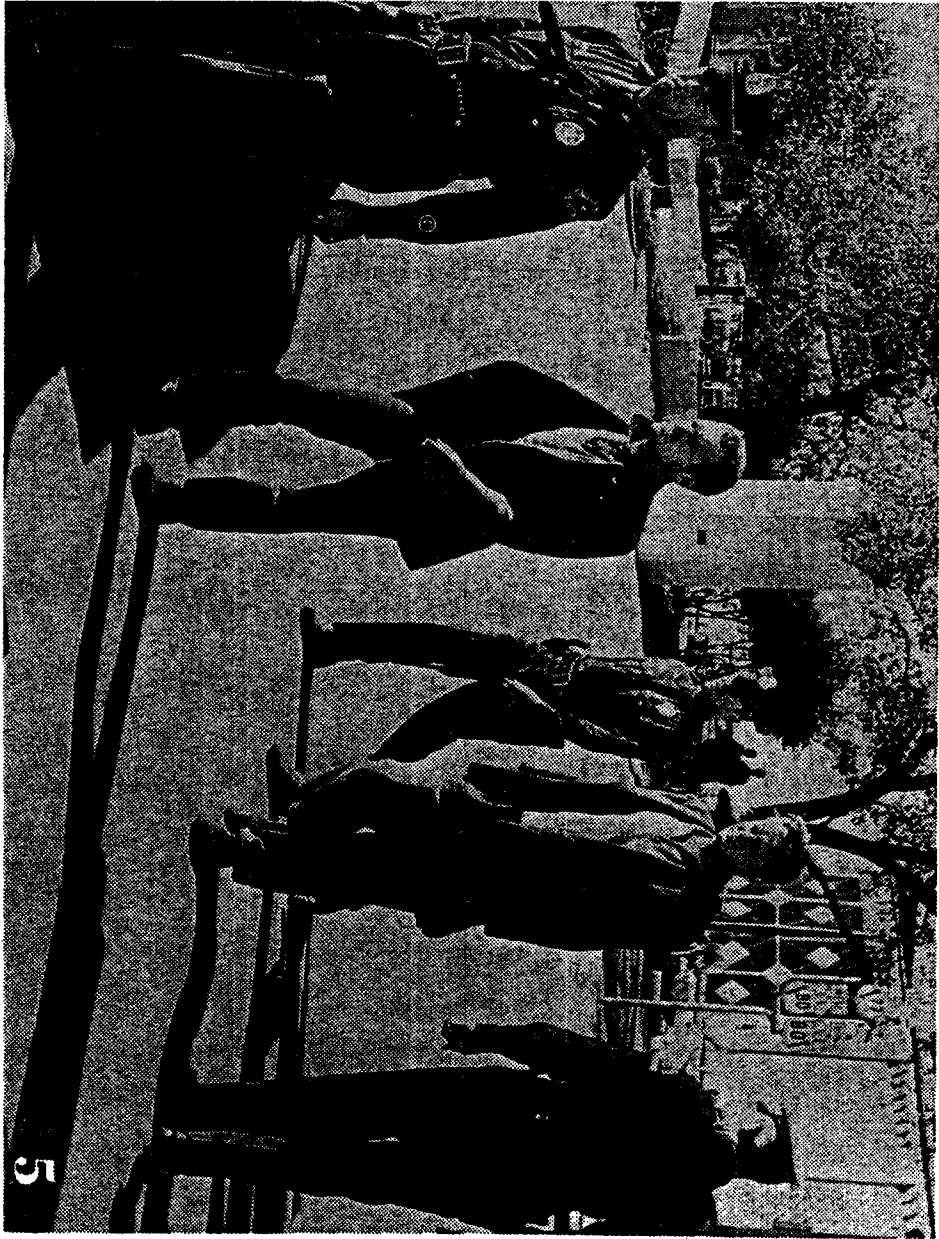
• Frames 454 through 478 show yet another man atop the stockade fence on the grassy knoll who appears to be a possible assassin. In all, analysis shows, between four to five assassins were involved.



Photo Puzzle

*Ultimately the Identity of 'The Tramps'
May Lead to Reopening the Kennedy Case*





The photos seen on this page are among the most puzzling of those gathered concerning the assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

Photo one is a picture published in volume 16 of the Warren Commission report. It is entitled "photograph of an unidentified man." How that photo got into the commission's report is interesting.

Oswald went to Mexico in the fall of 1963 in an effort to obtain a visa to travel to Cuba. Because Mexico was, at that time, the only Latin American country that recognized Cuba and thus had a Cuban embassy, the CIA had hidden movie cameras around the embassy to keep a watch on who was making visits there.

AWARE OF THIS, the Warren Commission asked the FBI - not the CIA - for a picture of Oswald on the steps of the embassy.

Back from the FBI came photo one shown above, which became the

"unidentified man," commission exhibit 237.

The entire 237 exhibit affair was an embarrassment to the CIA, for the man in the picture is actually Oswald's CIA "baby sitter."

Photo two is a picture of a man so far only identified as "Ramirez," a CIA agent who is believed to have been involved in the assassination of Che Gueverra. "Ramirez" bears much resemblance to the man in commission exhibit 237.

Cynics believe that since there were reports that Oswald was connected with the FBI (rumors that may have been started by the CIA), the FBI was getting back at the CIA by passing along "Ramirez" as Oswald. No one ever really asked who the man was - or they certainly weren't able to get a straight answer out of the CIA - and so the issue has been hanging fire until now.

CYNICS ALSO believe that the drawing labeled three above was an attempt by the

CIA to get back at the FBI was commission exhibit 237. The drawing was that of Martin Luther King's assassin, which compared closely with a photo of "Frenchie" the "tramp" who was picked up in Dealey Plaza the day JFK was killed. When the drawing was published, inquiry was made of the FBI about the identity of the sketch. The FBI would not repudiate the sketch.

And thus we come to the question of who were the three "tramps" picked up in Dealey Plaza. See photos number five and six above.

For discussion purposes, the short man in front has become known as "Frenchie" because of the European cut of his clothing. The man directly behind him has been dubbed "The Tall Man," and the man behind him with the hat is known as "The Walking Man."

While Frenchie's identity has never been made, many assassination buffs have contended that The Tall Man is Frank

Sturgis and The Walking Man is E. Howard Hunt, the CIA spooks who tried to pull off the Watergate caper. That seems highly unlikely and was rejected by the recent Rockefeller Commission.

ACCORDING TO A confidential communication from Gary Patrick Hemming, Loran Hall's Cuban training instructor, the man called Frenchie is actually one Ted Slack, who, at that time, was a full-time Naval Intelligence officer assigned to the Miami, Fla., area, and thus deeply involved in the Cuban exile activities.

The Tall Man, according to Hemming, is John Bloomer of St. Louis, who was a Minute Man.

Others have said that one of the three tramps is Jack Youngblood.

Whoever they were, they weren't tramps. Their hair is too well groomed to be smeared as bums.

Discovering who they are may very well be the key that will reopen the Kennedy assassination case.

Same Cast of Characters Has Shaped

America's

An eerie web of circumstantial evidence gives credence to once scoffed-at theories that an "invisible government" has been controlling America's destiny for the past dozen years.

If these theories — and they're just that — are correct, behind the scenes forces involving intelligence agents and perhaps the agencies themselves, have determined who would and who would not be President of the United States during that period.

The strange web of circumstances goes back to the Eisenhower Administration when then Vice President Richard Nixon was placed in charge of the CIA planning of what would become the Bay of Pigs Invasion in an effort to overthrow Fidel Castro's rebel government of Cuba.

Fifteen years later, a defected and disgraced Richard Nixon paces the lonely beach at San Clemente, Calif. — perhaps trying to size up himself what caused what to happen during those chaotic years.

DURING THAT period, gun barrel politics removed a President from office. Gunshots put another presidential contender out of the running — just at the point that it looked like he was winning. Gunfire crippled another candidate — knocking him from the race — just at the point it appeared he was winning. Campus demonstrations placed a President in such despair he chose not to run again. A bribery investigation caused a Vice President to resign. A bungled "third rate burglary" caused the resignation of a President — Richard Nixon, where the chain first started.

And evidence — some actual, some circumstantial — shows that government intelligence agents were involved in every one of those momentous events.

A fascinating aspect of the entire chain is the emergency of many of the same figures involved in the coverup of the John F. Kennedy assassination — if indeed there was a coverup — in the Watergate scandals of the Nixon Administration and even now in the investigation of American intelligence operations — especially the

dread CIA.

In analyzing the intriguing pattern of how the paths of the individuals have crossed during the most momentous events of the 20th Century, take a look at the participants.

Richard Nixon

NIXON WAS IN Dallas on Nov. 22, 1963, the day John F. Kennedy was shot. It was years after Nixon's clandestine plot with the CIA to overthrow the Castro government.

Nixon, a New York lawyer, was in Dallas for a bottlers' convention. At that same moment, a supposed Castro sympathizer named Lee Harvey Oswald was at the Texas School Book Depository Building a few blocks away.

Two hours before Kennedy landed at Love Field, Nixon stepped aboard a New York-bound American Airlines plane at the same airport.

Three moments later, Nixon would be unable to remember he had been in Dallas on the day Kennedy was shot, perhaps the only sober adult that could not remember exactly what he was doing that historic day.

FBI agent John F. Malone quizzed Nixon in New York on Feb. 23, 1964. The agent reported to J. Edgar Hoover.

"Mr. Nixon advised that the only time he was in Dallas, Texas, during 1963, was two days prior to the assassination of President John F. Kennedy."

Five years later, two separate events would cause Richard Nixon to become President of the United States.

Assassin bullets would remove John's brother, Robert F. Kennedy, from politics forever. He was shot down in Los Angeles at the height of a race for the Democratic presidential nomination.

BOBBY KENNEDY had been a thorn in the side of the CIA, and had he become President, undoubtedly would have scuttled the agency.

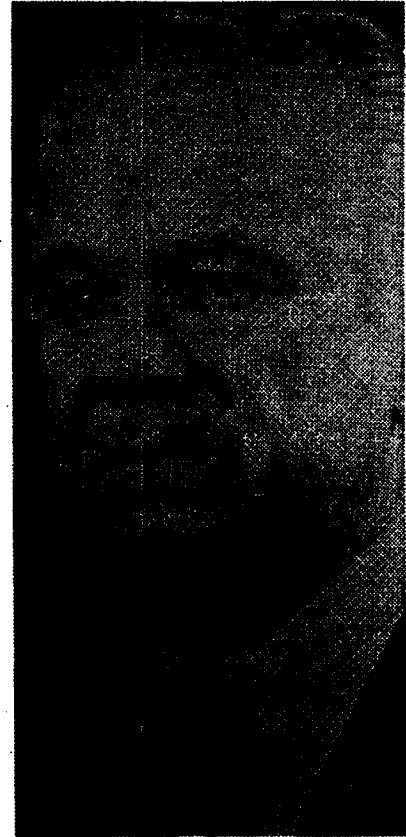
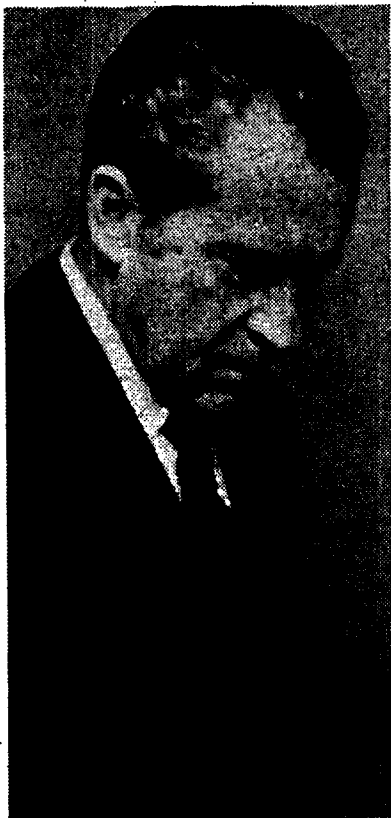
The other event that insured Nixon's election was the decision of President Lyndon B. Johnson not to seek re-election.

History From the Bay of Pigs to

Watergate

NIXON AND JOWORSKI ...

The former president was involved in a clandestine plot with the CIA to overthrow the Castro government and years later turned up in Dallas the day President Kennedy was shot. Through a strange series of events, involving both the FBI and CIA, the assassination of Robert Kennedy and Lyndon Johnson's decision not to seek reelection, Nixon was swept into the White House only to be forced to resign because of Watergate -- which brings Jaworski into the picture. As a Houston attorney, Jaworski was assigned to head a Texas probe of the JFK assassination ... and years later figured prominently in prosecuting the Watergate criminals.



He made his announcement "with a heavy heart," influenced by the unrest, violence, and campus demonstrations of forces on both the left and right.

And recently it has been revealed — and confirmed — that government intelligence agents, both from the CIA and the FBI, were the leaders of many of these demonstrations.

Thus the intelligence network — either by accident or design — definitely had a hand in changing the Administration of the most powerful country in the world.

Then the next year — 1969 — a third Kennedy brother, Sen. Edward Kennedy, had his tragic accident at Chappaquiddick that resulted in the death of Mary Jo Kopechne. Kennedy had done a fair job himself of crippling his presidential chances, but the Nixon Administration dispatched White House "plumbers" — drawn from the intelligence ranks — to Massachusetts to do what they could to make sure the damage was permanent.

IN 1972, assassin's bullets again decided who would be President of the United States, George Wallace was shot down at a shopping center in Maryland. Wallace had a good shot at getting the Democratic Presidential nomination. His crippling assured a nomination for the controversial George McGovern, which assured a reelection victory for Richard Nixon.

Two years later Nixon would resign and go into seclusion after the revelations of the crimes of his administration.

And the revelations were largely made by E. Howard Hunt and James McCord, who as CIA operatives had long been altering the course of world history. Again, people drawn from the intelligence community had helped change the administration of the United States.

Gerald R. Ford

FORD WAS HANDPICKED by Richard Nixon to be one of the seven members on the commission chaired by Chief Justice Earl Warren to investigate the assassination of President Kennedy.

President Lyndon B. Johnson asked Nixon to recommend a Republican to serve on the commission and Nixon recommended the obscure congressman from Grand Rapids, Mich.

Ford played a dominant role on the commission — present for the testimony of more witnesses than any other commission member except Earl Warren himself.

Ford was present with Warren — the only two actual commission members there — when Jack Ruby pleaded with them to take him to Washington to get his full statement of what he knew about the

assassination. Ruby, who murdered Lee Harvey Oswald, died soon after his request was denied.

Ford hired a staff to assist him in his role as a Warren Commission member. And after the commission was dissolved after its lone-assassin declaration, Ford came out with a book, "Portrait of an Assassin" which tried to put down any connections between Oswald and the intelligence community.

IN HIS BOOK, Ford even "edited" out of a "Top Secret" transcript of a commission executive session damning testimony concerning speculation that Oswald was either an agent of the CIA or the FBI.

If the Warren Commission "report" on the Kennedy assassination was a coverup,

Ford must have been a part of it, knowingly or unwittingly.

When the intelligence branch of the Internal Revenue Service made its case against Vice President Spiro Agnew and forced his bribery conviction and resignation, Richard Nixon again hand-picked Gerald Ford — this time to be Vice President of the United States.

And when Nixon was forced into resigning, Gerald Ford became President. No longer was the obscure congressman from Michigan handpicked by Nixon to investigate the assassination of the President; he himself held the most powerful office in the world.

John Connally

CONNALLY RESIGNED as John Kennedy's Secretary of the Navy to become governor of Texas. He was riding in Kennedy's open-top limousine and was wounded in the barrage of gunfire that killed the President.

The governor's name was found in the notebook of accused assassin Oswald. Connally had routinely corresponded with Oswald concerning Oswald's Marine Corps records.

Years later, after Nixon became President, Connally switched his allegiance from the Democratic Party to the Nixon camp.

Connally became Nixon's Secretary of the Treasury. Connally was a top contender for the Republican presidential nomination in 1976 until he was indicted for accepting a \$10,000 bribe from Texas attorney Jake Jacobson to influence legislation.

Many Connally observers asked: Why would a self-made multi-millionaire such as Connally be interested in a mere \$10,000

bribe?

The jury that found Connally innocent of the charge recently may have asked the same question.

But one fact had no question mark: Another presidential candidate was tainted, and for whatever motive, would not be the next President of the United States.

Fred Korth

KORTH WAS ANOTHER Secretary of

the Navy under John Kennedy. He quit the job shortly before Kennedy was killed during a nationally-publicized controversy, over awarding the \$6.5 billion TFK — later known as the F-111 contract — to General Dynamics in Texas.

The Fort Worth-based plant got the contract through President Johnson's influence after he became President after Kennedy was killed.

The fascinating fact about Korth was his connections with Lee Harvey Oswald. Korth's name also appeared in Oswald's address book. Korth acknowledged he had known the Oswald family for many years.

He'd represented Edwin A. Ekdahl in a divorce suit against Marguerite C. Ekdahl, now Marguerite Oswald, the mother of Lee Harvey Oswald, who has contended her son was a government intelligence agent.

Korth now practices law in Washington.

Leon Jaworski

JAWORSKI WAS prominently involved in the investigation of the assassination of President Kennedy; he was equally prominently involved in the prosecution of the Watergate crimes that led to the resignation of President Nixon.

A Houston attorney, Jaworski had been assigned by then Texas Attorney General Waggoner Carr to head up a Texas court of inquiry into the Kennedy assassination. Carr has told TATTLER he was called off the investigation by Lyndon Johnson.

But Jaworski misrepresented himself in a telephone call to H. Louis Nichols, then president of the Dallas Bar Assn., on the day after the assassination.

Nichols visited Oswald in the Dallas city jail for a few minutes. He asked Oswald if he was being treated fairly and if he wanted the bar to appoint him as attorney. Oswald said he wanted to be represented by the American Civil Liberties Union.

Jaworski, after Nichols' visit to Oswald, telephoned the lawyer and asked to know what Oswald had said. Jaworski, according to Nichols, said he had been asked to make a report on the Oswald matter to a Miami, Fla., meeting of the American Trial Lawyers Assn. Jaworski failed to mention he was representing the state attorney general in an investigation of the assassination.



JOHN CONNOLLY ... Once President Kennedy's Secretary of the Navy, he was riding with JFK as the Governor of Texas the day of the assassination. Connolly's name was found in accused assassin Lee Harvey Oswald's notebook and later, through another strange switch of circumstances, Connolly became President Nixon's Secretary of the Treasury.

JAWORSKI CONTINUED to take a role in the Warren Commission probe — or, coverup, if it was — of the Kennedy's tragedy.

He was present June 7, 1964, when Ruby begged to be taken to Washington.

"Gentleman," the little nightclub owner said, "unless you get me to Washington, you can't get a fair shake out of me. If you understand my way of talking you have got to bring me to Washington to get the testimony ..."

Jaworski, Ford and Earl Warren, who were present at the meeting, ignored Ruby's further plea addressed to Warren personally: "If you want to hear any further testimony, you will have to get me to Washington soon, because it has something to do with you, Chief Warren."

JAWORSKI, WHO has had past ties with the CIA and once prosecuted the Nazi war criminals at Nuremberg, would surface a few years later to again take a role in history.

He became Nixon's second choice as chief prosecutor in the Watergate crimes — chosen after Nixon fired Archibald Cox for stepping on too many toes.

As special prosecutor, Jaworski was importantly involved in what led to changing the administrations of the United States government.

Arlen Specter

SPECTER WAS FOR a time a member of Richard Nixon's defense team in the allegations smothering him during the Watergate scandals.

A White House aide said Specter's selection was "logical and inevitable."

Specter was also involved in the Warren Commission investigation — prominently.

In fact, it was Specter who came up with the highly controversial "single" or "magic" bullet hypothesis in the Kennedy assassination.

Specter propounded the theory after tests by leading sharpshooters showed the alleged murder weapon could not have been fired within the time period a film showed that both Kennedy and Connally were wounded.

J. Lee Rankin

RANKIN WAS CHIEF counsel for the Warren Commission and thus his role became one of the most controversial of all in the numerous and varied charges of a coverup.

A decade later Rankin's name would surface again in the Watergate scandals.

Rankin was the choice of Charles (Chuck) Colson, the Nixon hatchet man, for special prosecutor in the Watergate

scandal, but the appointment was never made.

Colson was the one who said he wouldn't

hesitate to run over his own grandmother to get Nixon elected.

David Belin

BELIN WAS A junior counsel on the Warren Commission.

He took a deposition from Dallas County Sheriff's Deputy Roger Craig, who later claimed Belin changed his testimony 14 times in the version that appeared in the Warren Report.

Warren Commission critic Sylvia Meagher claimed Belin suborned the perjury of witness Charles Givens. Givens said after the assassination, he saw Oswald on the first floor of the Texas School Book Depository 30 minutes before the shooting. This would have given Oswald an alibi had he lived to stand trial.

By the time Givens gave his story to Belin, he had changed it to say he saw Oswald on the sixth floor of the Depository — the floor the Warren Commission claims Oswald stood to fire the shot that killed the President.

Belin is back in the news now. He is executive director of the commission Gerald Ford appointed Vice President Nelson Rockefeller to head to investigate affairs of the CIA — including a possible role of the agency in the assassination of President Kennedy.

Belin has since said repeatedly that there is absolutely no evidence to connect the CIA with the assassination.

Gordon Novel

THIS FASCINATING CIA agent was probably the most elusive of the witnesses New Orleans Dist. Atty. Jim Garrison sought to pin down before his grand jury investigating a conspiracy in the death of John Kennedy.

Garrison was never able to secure Novel's testimony.

Novel was a key figure in the Garrison probe. When first subpoenaed March 16, 1967, Novel admitted to reporters he knew David Ferrie, whom Garrison had accused in the Kennedy conspiracy, and Sergio Arcacha Smith. Novel also admitted knowing the late Clay Shaw, a businessman who was tried and acquitted for conspiracy to kill the president.

Charged along with Ferrie in a munitions bunker burglary, Novel said: "You will see that it was the most patriotic burglary in history."

A few years later, Novel expressed some interest in another matter involving a burglary.

NOVEL, ACCORDING to syndicated columnist Jack Anderson, conspired with Chuck Colson to erase electronic tape recordings incriminating Nixon.

The plan, never carried out, was to fire a laser beam from a Buck Rogers-type cannon from a truck toward the White House to erase the tapes.

Watergate Gang

BOTH FRANK STURGIS and E.

Howard Hunt were longtime CIA operatives. Both have admitted participating in plots to assassinate foreign leaders.

Both deny they were involved with a plot to assassinate President Kennedy.

But both, as CIA operatives, were highly involved in anti-Castro operations. In fact, so was Eugenio Martinez, another of the Watergate burglars.

Hunt himself was political officer of the abortive Bay of Pigs Invasion. He was also station chief of the CIA in Mexico City the year Oswald went there to try to gain a visa to enter Cuba.

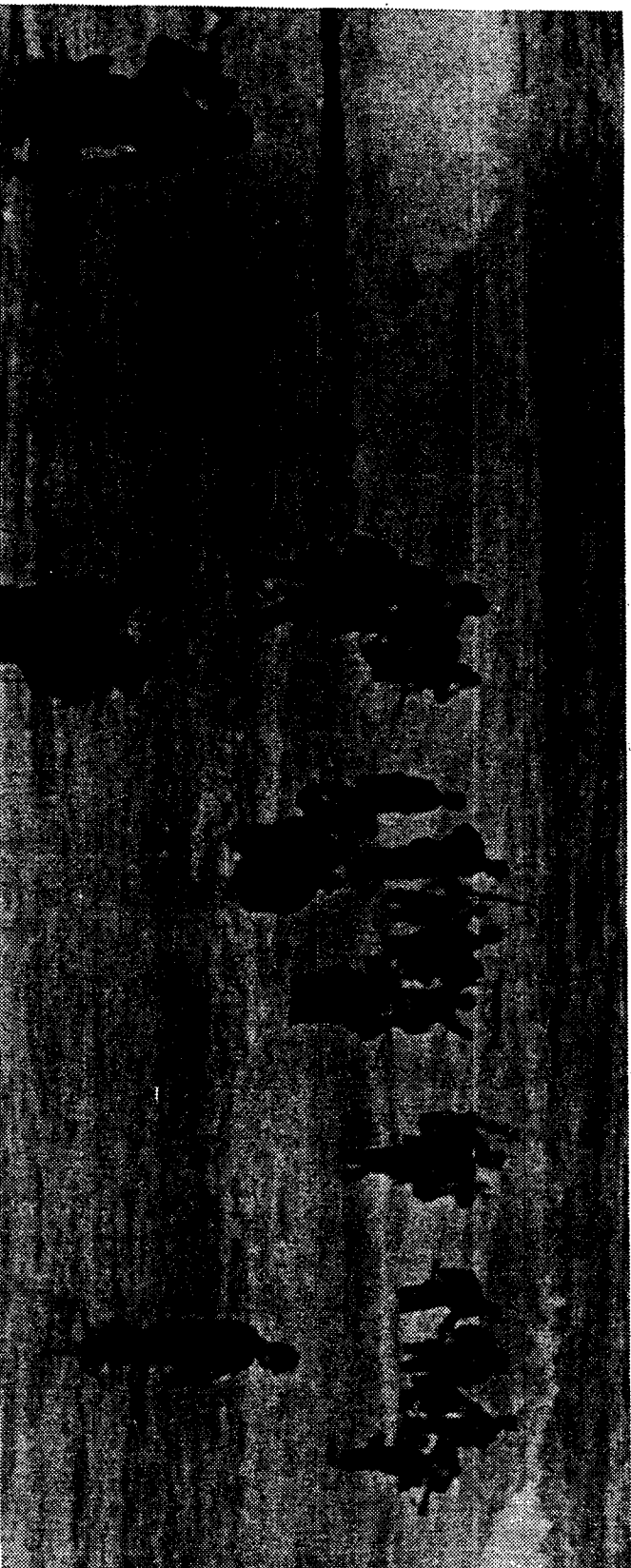
NEW YORK DETECTIVE Jack Caulfield was a Nixon secret policeman who testified about his super-spying before the Senate Watergate Committee. Recently-declassified Warren Com-

mission documents show that Caulfield, on assignment from the FBI, investigated Lee Harvey Oswald and his Cuban connections both before and after the John Kennedy assassination.

* * *

It could go on and on — the list of prominent and not so prominent Americans who played roles in more than one of the staggering events of the last decade that shaped the course of world history.

The significance of it all? Future historians will ponder it for centuries.



Reenactment of the ill-fated Bay of Pigs invasion

Craig's Escape Car Story Backed By Witness Who Commission Ignored

The Warren Commission had an eyewitness who corroborated the testimony of Dallas County Sheriff's Deputy Roger D. Craig - but chose to ignore it.

The statement of the witness, Marvin C. Robinson, who lived in the Oak Cliff section of Dallas, was not included in the 26 volume Warren Commission Report on the assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

THE DOCUMENT revealing Robinson's statement to FBI agents John F. Almon and J. Calvin Rice was found in the National Archives by Richard Popkin, philosophy professor at Washington University in St. Louis and author of "The Second Oswald."

"It was the most hidden document in the Warren Commission records," Popkin told TATTLER.

Craig said he saw a man run down the grassy incline from the Texas School Book

Depository and get into a light colored station wagon, which drove away. The sheriff's deputy testified to the Warren Commission that he later identified the running man as Lee Harvey Oswald.

THIS TESTIMONY, had it been accepted by the Warren Commission, would have been strong evidence that more than one person was involved in the assassination - thus, a conspiracy.

But Craig's testimony was discounted by Warren Commission members, who insisted Oswald left the assassination scene on foot, then went to his Oak Cliff apartment via city bus and taxicab, before minutes later shooting Officer J.D. Tippitt.

Now, through the suppressed Commission Document 70, Craig's statement is finally backed up.

On Nov. 23, 1963, one day after the assassination, Robinson told the FBI agents he was driving west on Elm shortly after the shots were fired into the Kennedy

motorcade in Dealey Plaza.

AS HE CROSSED the intersection of Elm and Houston he saw a white Nash station wagon stop in the traffic near the depository.

The witness said he saw a man come down the grass-covered incline and get into the station wagon.

The station wagon, according to Robinson, then drove away in the direction of the Oak Cliff section of Dallas - the area where Oswald lived and where Officer Tippitt was killed.

Unlike, Craig, Robinson told the agents he was unable to identify the man who entered the station wagon.

Craig, who never drifted from his initial account of what happened in Dealey Plaza that day, claimed later he was threatened and harrassed for years.

The former sheriff's deputy was found shot to death recently. The death was ruled a suicide.

With His Death, Ex-Deputy Sheriff Craig Becomes 30th Assassination-Linked Victim

Another investigator into the assassination of President Kennedy has died violently.

The death of former Dallas County sheriff's deputy Roger Dean Craig brings to at least 30 the number of persons directly connected with the investigation who have died unnatural deaths.

Craig, who died of a gunshot wound May 15, apparently took his own life, authorities said.

The death of Craig, who was featured in a June 8, 1975 TATTLER special report on assassinations, brought a mysterious end to the ex-lawman's decade-long effort to prove through his eye-witness evidence that a conspiracy was involved in the slaying of President Kennedy.

Craig's death follows by six months the latest attempt on his life. Craig said a stranger appeared at a Waxahatche, Texas, home and shot Craig as he answered a knock at the door.

HIS EYE-WITNESS account of the events in Dealey Plaza just after Kennedy was shot and his testimony before the Warren Commission made Craig a controversial national figure.

Because of his contentions and his testimony in New Orleans Dist. Atty. Jim Garrison's probe of a Kennedy assassination conspiracy, Craig said he had been unable to hold a job and his life had been threatened.

In the years following the assassination,



ROGER CRAIG, former Dallas County deputy sheriff, is dead — a suicide victim, police claim — and with his death it brings to 30 the number of people connected with the assassination of President Kennedy who have died mysteriously.

Craig had been wounded and his car had been bombed.

Craig was a sheriff's deputy assigned to Dealey Plaza when President Kennedy's motorcade was fired on in Dallas.

Fifteen minutes after the shots were fired, Craig said, he saw Lee Harvey Oswald, the accused assassin, run from the Texas School Book Depository and get into a Rambler station wagon driven by a man of apparent Latin descent.

THE WARREN Commission claimed that Oswald acted alone in the assassination and that no evidence of a conspiracy was found.

If Craig's testimony had been accepted by the Commission, it would have proved at least a second person was involved with Oswald that day - therefore, a conspiracy.

Craig's testimony was not given credibility by Commission staffers even though his background as a lawman was distinguished.

Craig was named "Man of the Year" in 1960 for capturing an international jewel thief.

Craig told the Warren Commission:

"The station wagon stopped almost

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

LATER, AFTER Oswald was arrested, Craig went to the Dallas police station and identified Oswald as the man he saw entering the station wagon.

The Warren Commission contends Oswald left the book depository, got on a bus, rode a few blocks, transferred to a cab and later ended up in Dallas' Oak Cliff where he shot policeman J.D. Tippett.

Craig was fired from the Dallas Sheriff's Department in 1967 after he became a witness in Garrison's New Orleans investigation.

Craig, 39, was shot in the upper chest. a

22-caliber rifle was found near his body. Police said a suicide note was also found.

Craig's father, K.A. Craig, said he found his son lying in a back bedroom when he came in from mowing the lawn.

THE FATHER said he didn't hear the shot.

"I am tired of this pain," police said Craig wrote in the note.

He had been taking pain killing pills since he received injuries in an auto accident two years ago.

Craig said in the note that he was sorry for what he had to do, police reported.

THE FORMER lawman told of his personal hardships and attempts and threats against his life in a never-published book manuscript he wrote in 1971.