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U.N. PLOT TRACED BY EX-MINUTEMEN

Group Said to Weigh Putting Cyanide in Air-Conditioning

Special to The New York Times

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 9 — Jerry Brooks, a former member of the Minutemen, testified here today in United States District Court that he had suggested to Robert E. DePugh, the right-wing group's national coordinator, that cyanide be put in the air-conditioning of the United Nations Building in New York City.

Mr. Brooks's testimony was made under cross examination by William Gilwee, a defense attorney for Mr. DePugh and two other co-defendants in the trial, Troy Houghton and Mr. Walter Patrick Peyson. The men are charged with violating the National Firearms Act.

"Your trouble with Mr. DePugh started when you came up with the idea of putting cyanide in the air-conditioning unit of the U.N. Building?" asked Mr. Gilwee.

"No sir," replied Mr. Brooks. "Well, didn't you advance the idea?" the lawyer asked.

Queries on Plots

"I'll say it was discussed at the training session," said Mr. Brooks, referring to a week-long training session held during the summer of 1965 at Independence, Mo. "A lot of things were discussed. I'll say I brought it up."

"An you also brought up the idea of assassinating Senator [J. W.] Fulbright, Democrat of Arkansas, didn't you?" asked Mr. Gilwee.

"No sir," Mr. Brooks said emphatically.

Russell Millin, United States attorney, asked Mr. Brooks during re-cross examination in whose presence the Fulbright and United Nations matters had been discussed.

Mr. Brooks said it had been with Mr. DePugh and the other

Minutemen at the training session in Independence.

"What did Mr. DePugh say about all this?" Mr. Millin asked.

"He said, 'the Rabbi' [a nickname for Brooks] will now give a lecture on assassinations," he replied.

"What happened after that?" asked Mr. Millin.

"I was moved to Norborne to work for the Minutemen," Mr. Brooks said. Mr. DePugh's home and the Minutemen headquarters is in Norborne, Mo.

In earlier testimony at the trial, Mr. Brooks talked at length about the training session in Independence in the summer of 1965.

"Were any of the training sessions devoted to the use of automatic weapons?" Mr. Millin asked.

"Yes," replied Brooks.

"Who conducted these training sessions?"

"Troy Houghton," the witness answered.

"Did you see any automatic weapons at those training sessions?"

Brooks replied that he had seen five or six machine guns in a box and a "grease gun," which is a 45-caliber M-3 sub machine gun.

"Was there any conversation about silencers?" Mr. Millin asked.

"No."

"Did you see any?"

"Yes, I did, in the basement," replied Brooks, referring to the address in Independence.

The witness went on to say that the silencer was attached to the .22-caliber semiautomatic pistol that he said Mr. Houghton told him had been stolen from the United States Government.

Brooks also said he had seen the pistol, with silencer fired into a barrel in the basement of the building.

Although Brooks is a Government witness in the case, the United States Attorney started his questioning by bringing out his police record.

Brooks said that he had been convicted of attempted burglary in 1948, burglary and larceny in 1950 and extortion in 1957. He said he had had no trouble with the law since 1957.