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DOUBT IS RAISED ON NIXON 'PLOT'

Prosecutor Is Questioning the Credibility of Informant Who Named 3 Suspects

By BARNARD L. COLLIER

Serious doubt has been cast on the credibility of the informant who tipped off the police about an alleged plot to assassinate President-elect Richard M. Nixon.

On the basis of an as-yet-unfinished investigation into the informant's background and his personal relationship with the three suspects, Acting Brooklyn District Attorney Elliott Golden said yesterday that "there is already some reasonable doubt about the informant developing."

The informant was apparently the key witness before a Kings County grand jury that indicted the three suspects on Wednesday, and doubts about his credibility could cause the case to be dismissed.

Other law-enforcement officials said that "a re-evaluation of the case was taking place because of new information relating to the informant's past activities in New York and California, where he lived before coming here four months ago."

Although the identity of the informant has been kept secret from the public, Mr. Golden

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confirmed yesterday that his name is Mohammed Hazan Algamal, sometimes spelled Al-jamal, a native of Yemen.

It was also confirmed that Mr. Algamal had lived since his arrival here with Ahmed Rageh Namer, 43, and his two sons, Hussein Ahmad Namer, 20, and Abdo Amhad Namer, 18, in their untidy three-room apartment at 496 Hinsdale Avenue in the East New York section of Brooklyn.

The Namers, who were arrested last Saturday by the police and Secret Service agents, were charged with conspiracy in the first degree, criminal solicitation and possession of deadly weapons. Seized in their \$59-a-month apartment were an M-1 rifle, a carbine, 24 rounds of ammunition, and two hunting knives along with quantities of correspondence, mostly in Arabic.

The concern about the credibility of Mr. Algamal, who is 36 years old, centers on his recent falling out with the Namers, who are said by friends to have ousted him from the apartment. Mr. Golden's office is also investigating allegations that Mr. Algamal was involved in various activities in California that caused the Yemeni community there to force him to leave.

Record of Arrests

Mr. Algamal has a record of arrests in California, including one for assault with a deadly weapon in San Francisco last year; the District Attorney's office is checking into this.

"If evidence should develop casting serious doubt on the people's case," said Mr. Golden—who was in Ithaca, N. Y., yesterday—"then, in all fairness, there are two alternatives. I can arrange a parole of the suspects to avoid having them put up a large bail, or I can move to dismiss the case."

"I would not hesitate at all, but any such decision at this time would be premature."

Mr. Golden's office refused yesterday to approve a \$25,000 bond for the release of the elder Mr. Namer. Instead, a rarely used law, Section 571 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, was invoked at the request of Assistant District Attorney Edward Panzarella to deny his release for 48 hours.

Power to Investigate

The law gives the District Attorney the power to investigate the backgrounds of people who put up bail money when the bond is in excess of \$5,000.

The Namers' defense lawyer, Joseph Iovine, said the money had been offered by the Public Service Mutual Insurance Company, 393 Seventh Avenue, and by friends of the Namers who pledged both property and bank books as collateral.

Only the elder Mr. Namer, and not his two sons, were provided with bail money. Mr. Iovine said he expected that additional money to release the sons would be forthcoming shortly and that the bond would be approved after the 48-hour investigational delay.

Members of the closely knit Yemeni community in New York (about 6,000 native Yemenis are estimated to live in the city) who knew both the Namers and Mr. Algamal said yesterday that Mr. Algamal arrived in New York in late summer and went to live with the Namers, because they were the only Yemenis he knew.

Argument Reported

Ali Elseidi, a native of Yemen who, like the elder Mr. Namer, is a naturalized American citizen, said yesterday that Mr. Algamal knew the

Namers because he came from the village of Elcherbeh, which is just a few miles from the village in which the Namers once lived.

Mr. Elseidi and other Yemenis here say they new of an argument between the Namers and Mr. Algamal not long before Mr. Algamal reported the alleged murder plot. The argument, they said, was over the Namers' demand that Mr. Algamal find new lodging because he assertedly refused to do his share in keeping the apartment clean.

A week before Mr. Algamal called the police, they said, he moved out of the apartment to a place unknown to them, but he continued to appear in the neighborhood and expressed anger over his treatment by the Namers.

Mr. Elseidi said that several Yemenis were aware that the Namers kept weapons in their apartments, "because almost every Yemeni who goes back to Yemen takes back a weapon, because the government is very weak from eight years of war and cannot always protect the individual."

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