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'The rise of the Fourth Reich'

Garrison points toward a high-level government conspiracy

In the four years since the assassination of President John F. Kennedy, a great many Americans (a majority if one can judge by recent polls) no longer believe the official government explanation as presented in the Warren Commission Report.

To better understand the implications of Garrison's case, the Free Press offers the following complete text of his speech given at the University of New Mexico last week.

Ladies and Gentleman, I want to thank you for the applause which apparently you gave me when I came in. If I didn't acknowledge it, graciously, it was because I wasn't sure who it was for.

I'm used to having a couple of bricks thrown at me, and I never know what sort of response I'm going to get, and I do appreciate the reception.

I thought that perhaps the best format tonight would be for me to make a rather short talk and leave an unusually long time for questions. And, with the exception of any questions about Mr. Shaw, because as I have said since the day we charged him, we have presumed his innocence until he is proven guilty. With that exception you can go in any area you want; if you want to know about my connection with the Mafia, which I understand Life is featuring, there is no area which is excluded. So I will give you an extra long time for questions if you want.

If I had to give a working title, for my comments tonight, I think I would call it "The Rise of the Fourth Reich," or "How To Conceal the Truth About an Assassination Without Really Trying."

You know, sometimes it is hard to distinguish between illusion

and reality. When we are younger, we take it for granted that we see what we see, and objects in the world in front of us, are precisely as we see them. And then of course, as time goes on, we have more and more doubt about that. As you will recall, going back to when you were younger, I'm sure that everyone in this room had the feeling when they were a child, it was impossible for you to conceive of dying, so you assumed we continued to live more or less forever, even though nobody does of course. It's an illusion, a childish illusion that most people have.

Of course, that goes with time, but other illusions continue to remain. Sometimes a government takes advantage of it. One illusion that stays with us to a great extent, unless we have the good fortune—or the misfortune—as the case may be, to have detachment, one illusion is the idea that we are living in the best of all possible worlds. This is a favorite strategy of the fascist type of government, and totalitarian types of government not just fascist, in order to keep people from being restless. And actually, you are seeing it applied, rather systematically, in a number of areas in the government of the United States today.

Again, and again, I think you are being assured you are living in the best of all possible worlds. Again and again, you see different tactics being used to make the government's power loveable. Actually there's nothing new about this, as early as the Roman Empire, and probably even before that, the patricians and their counterparts found ways to make their power loveable so they wouldn't have too much trouble from the plebians.

There's a duplicity in that, there's a duplicity in making power loveable with false slogans, and in making things to appear better than they are—which I don't happen to like. For example; I am very conscious of saying 'fascist tendencies in our government today.' I suppose that right now that places me in the FBI file under—I'm probably filed with a lot of people being investigated under the title of "Anti-fascist Activities"—which is a derogatory file under Mr. Hoover's point of view.

This is very relevant to the entire subject of the assassination.

Let me go back to the way things were, about this time before the assassination.

We had a young president who was showing increasing signs of

being a forceful president, and a liberal president, in the sense he was going to make changes that had not been made before. And a very strong reaction was occurring in a number of places, particularly in areas such as Dallas, Texas. And this is not in indictment of the people of Dallas, but there are individuals in Dallas who have an unusually strong control over individuals on the police force, which causes Dallas to be somewhat different than other cities.

President Kennedy was also moving in the direction of doing away with the 27 1/2% deduction on the income tax for men in the oil business, which of course was a primary concern of some individuals in Dallas.

President Kennedy had reached a rapport of sorts with Russian Premier Khrushchev and was in the process of reaching an understanding with Castro. I am sure that it is possible to have a great many views on the value of these conclusions, these decisions he had made—but the fact is, he was the President, and he should have made them. His basic objective was to try and minimize involvement in a war which would lead increasingly and increasingly to escalation and more escalation until we finally became involved in a hydrogen war which is more or less the situation in which we find ourselves today.

Now, the reaction of a number of individuals, especially in certain areas of Texas, was that President Kennedy, in ending the Cuban adventures, in trying to reach an understanding with Khrushchev, and making statements as he made in his speech before the American University on June 10, that "we breathe the same air as the Russians" which is perfectly true and should have been made and is something we don't think about very often. But the fact that he made these statements caused him to be regarded by a number of extreme individuals as a Communist, or, a person selling out to the Communists. So, there was a certain side of the spectrum, that of essentially the right wing area, especially in Southern states, that had a venomous attitude towards John Kennedy.

Now, this is just a brief, perhaps over simplified summary of the situation as it existed when John Kennedy visited Dallas.

Now, with that background, let us now jump from reality to the world of illusion for a moment. We'll describe the official Lyndon Johnson Administration version

of what happened. It has no connection at all with reality. It has exactly as much substance as the story of Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs, but it has the Gold Presidential Seal on the outside and that's good enough for NBC.

Anyway, the official story is that every possible safeguard had been taken to protect the President. And he was proceeding down Elm Street, having made the turn on Houston, when from

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his lair in the Sixth Floor of the School Book Depository, a Marxist Communist was crouched. I think, actually, there's some difference between a Marxist and a Communist, but it doesn't really matter in fairy tales, you can make them the same thing. So he's a Marxist-Communist, and he's crouched there, with his Manlicher-Carcano. He fires 3 rapid shots—shots of fantastic marksmanship—as a result, of course, the President is killed and the Governor of Texas is wounded, and, as I know Mark Lane has explained to you at some length—this is such an unusual rifle and the ammunition is so unusual, that one bullet created seven different wounds and emerged in pristine shape.

As a matter of fact, there was a delay of approximately a second and a half between the time the bullet finished going through President Kennedy and began its journey through the Governor.

No matter, the President's Seal was on the outside and that was good enough for Newsweek.

Anyway, this is the official version. In reality, what happened was this:— and I'm going to have to be general for a great many reasons. One, because there are a great many things I don't know about the assassination. I have never tried to pretend to know more than I do, although I have read magazine articles which have me saying things I haven't said and indicating that I pretend to know more. But another reason I can't go into great detail is because some of the details we have would indicate, would cause certain people to move from where they are, and create problems for the rest of our investigation.

But, I can tell you generally what happened. Generally, what happened was this: an elaborate conspiracy had been worked on for a very long time. There were 3 levels—of course, classification, as you well know, is an arbitrary thing, but for reasons of convenience, we classify as Operating Level: individuals pulling triggers, operating radios

driving cars; Intermediate Level: individuals providing services, such as David Ferrie, Jack Ruby, and others; and the Sponsor Level: which I can't go into in much detail—that gets kind of high up. But those are the three general levels.

Anyway, by the time the President made his turn, the men who were to kill him were set to go. There had to be no less than four basic points from which the shooting occurred. There had to be no less than four, possibly five. I might add before I even go into them, that anybody who has ever been at Dealey Plaza or who has ever seen a picture of Dealey Plaza, will know if there was a lone assassin sitting in the Sixth Floor of the Book Depository, he would have had to have his shot at the President as the President approached slowly towards him on Houston Street.

This was the best shot he would ever have. The fact that this was passed up indicates, along with many other things, that the lone assassin was not there. The reason they waited until the President almost reached the sign, was so that he was a central point that could be hit from many directions. The objective was not to wound him, not to hit him several times, but to make sure that he was dead or dying before he reached the triple underpass, so that there would be no danger of his surviving and having control of major investigative agencies such as the FBI. Because, had he survived, and had he been in control of the FBI, every individual involved would have been caught by now. So it had to be assured that there was 'overkill.' That's why you can't see the autopsy pictures; that's why no one can see them; that's why a pathologist selected by this community cannot look at them. Because the autopsy pictures will show that President Kennedy was hit from a number of different directions. The autopsy pictures will show that he was hit in the front of the head at least twice; it will show there is a hole in the President's forehead at the temple line; and will show that the right side of his head had been torn off by a bullet coming from the right; and God knows how many other wounds. But at least two in front. And you aren't supposed to see that. Because you are supposed to be dutiful Americans and believe the fairy tale of the lone assassin, because that is what the President wants you to believe.

But in order for you to believe that, you cannot see the autopsy pictures. Even as I point this out I must caution you, and this may be hard for some of you to accept. But, please believe me, I've never been more sincere—I am sure that if the Government is able it will one day produce autopsy pictures which will appear to be autopsy pictures and support the lone assassin theory. I think they are having some

technical problems.

I'm just trying to say, that there is nothing they will not do. They didn't hesitate to kill Jack Kennedy in Dealey Plaza, and there is nothing they will not do.

The operation for all practical purposes continues. You can see that again and again. We can, in the constant interference with our investigation, in witnesses being harassed, moved away, one thing after another, constant monitoring of telephones. What this means, is there is a unique interest on the part of high officials in the Federal Government in the truth being concealed from the American people.

The significance of that I will go into a little further.

I mentioned that there had to be four groups of shooters. There had to be a rifle firing from Houston Street, from the Records Building or the Dal-Tex Building. I think most of the serious critics are informed of that by now because the shot that hit Governor Connolly was at such an angle it could not have come from the Book Depository.

It appears likely that there was shooting from the Book Depository, although it was obvious that Lee Oswald had nothing to do with it. He didn't shoot any weapons that day, and there is no indication that he was in any way involved in the assassination. As a matter of fact, the indications are quite the opposite.

It is very clear that there was shooting from the grassy knoll, not only from behind the stone wall, but further back from behind the picket fence towards the overpass area. As a matter of fact, on the day of the assassination, such a large percentage of witnesses saw and heard the shooting

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from that area—heard, I should say, because only a few of them 'saw'—heard shooting from that area, that it was taken for granted that the President was shot from the grassy knoll. It took about twenty-four hours before the official scenario had been issued and the emphasis was put on the shots from the Book Depository. But the main bulk of the shots came from the grassy knoll area, and 60% of the witnesses in the Dealey Plaza area heard those shots. And we have talked to at least one person who was in the grassy knoll area and saw one of the men behind the stone wall, and other witnesses have seen the men running away after, from behind the stone wall, throwing something into the back of a car and driving away at great speed. Of course these things were rather irrelevant so they weren't brought into the Warren Commission Hearing. This is what happened.

Now, the last apparent shooting place, is something we have come across recently, several months ago, and you may have seen it; it got some attention from the

news services, which was a surprise to us, and I'll just mention it in passing—if you're interested in it and want to ask questions I'll go into it more later.

It appears that the subsurface drainage system in Dealey Plaza was also used. Dealey Plaza used to be a residential area, they had a lot of houses there, before they moved the houses and cleared it out to make this incredibly beautiful plaza with these instant Mus-solini arcades and all these beautiful pergolas and things that you have seen in pictures.

Prior to that there were many houses, so there had to be a drainage system. Well, the drainage system is rather complete and is an interconnecting maze of tunnels, the narrowest of which is fifteen inches wide, the largest 30 inches wide, through which men can crawl. For example, one of the entrances to the tunnel system is behind the grassy knoll. You lift up a three-by-three foot grate, and you find yourself going down and it has tunnelways leading in several directions. If you go south towards Elm Street, you will find yourself in one of the sewers, which is alongside Elm Street.

The sewers that go alongside Elm, Main and Commerce, look to a person riding in a car like six-inch high slits through which the drainage goes. But actually inside they are like concrete pillboxes. They are approximately five and a half feet deep, and a man standing inside can easily see into the back of a convertible. We had one of our investigators get in, inside of Dallas, one morning—we had him get in before dark—because we were afraid that if the wrong people saw him get in, he might be cemented in there, and we'd never see him again.

I just heard recently, just after we really found the application and the likelihood that this sewer system was used, (and I'll give an example of what appears to have been used) that Dallas is planning to dig up this entire area, in Dealey Plaza, the entire sewer system, and create a great underground parking garage, and the name of it is supposed to be the John F. Kennedy Parking Garage.

Well, if I had not had a single thought of the possibility of the sewer system having been used before, this would arouse my curiosity, because this is the last bit of physical evidence that remains to be seen. There has been a pattern of destroying, and shifting and removing everything, and I wouldn't be surprised but what this was related to it.

On the other hand, it might be entirely coincidence. Anyway, the sewer system, the closeness of these sewers to a man riding in a convertible down a street becomes very significant when you consider a bullet was found on the south side of Elm Street, in the neutral ground. It landed on its base among pieces of the President's head. We have photographs

of the bullet, and in the photograph we see Deputy Sheriff Eddy Walters of Dallas, smoking a cigarette and looking down at the bullet, and you see a Dallas policeman firmly standing on top of a manhole cover which leads down into the sewer system. I don't know why he is standing there at this time, but it would be kind of hard to get in there if he was standing there. And, the clock over their shoulders shows 12:40. This picture was taken 10 minutes after John Kennedy was shot. His heart was still beating when

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the third man in the picture, who appears to be a Federal Agent, although we are unable to identify him, because there is no way to get any kind of cooperation from the Federal Government, is picking up the 45-caliber bullet. The size of the bullet has been identified by comparison with real bullets. There is no question of the fact that this is a 45 caliber bullet which landed on its head among pieces of the President's head.

Now this was never admitted into evidence in the Warren Commission, nor was it ever mentioned in the Warren Commission in any way. In fact, they pretended there was a great mystery. No bullets were ever found except #399, which was found at the hospital, to which they consigned the seven different wounds.

Now, the 45-caliber, although it was in the picture and is being picked up and looked at by Sheriff Eddy Walters, has now ceased to exist, officially, because it creates a problem for the Federal Government. It is not possible to shoot a 45-caliber bullet from a 6.5 Manlicher-Carcano.

The official fairy tale says that Oswald was the lone assassin, therefore it is necessary for this bullet to become a non-bullet. And already, Sheriff Eddy Walters has replied, when we made the photograph available, that he doesn't think he found a bullet. You know, its kind of hard to remember that day, and you can't remember whether you found a 45 bullet sitting there or not. He doesn't think he found a bullet.

Well, today we released a copy of the correspondence between two members—two attorneys—of the Warren Commission, and one of them is referring to the fact that Sheriff Eddy Walters is referring to the fact that he had said he had found the bullet, but now had backed off from it, asking him to question about it further. So this is one situation in which finally the Federal Government had been caught. They had told so many lies, one lie after another, new lies to keep the old lies alive. It's one thing to know that they have lied, and anyone who read the Warren Report or Mark Lane's work or Harold Weisberg's or has looked into it, has to know that his gov-

ernment is lying to him rather systematically, at least in this area, and if in this area, God knows how many other areas.

But here, we finally have them

caught. The bullet is so clear, we knew they would say 'that bullet is not a bullet' so we held off with the letter describing the Deputy Sheriff's statement, and now we have the Warren Commission records and a photograph to show that the Federal Government did find and conceal a 45-caliber bullet that was certainly involved in the assassination of the President. This is very significant, because it means in terms of overwhelming probability that it was not just the command of the FBI, but Lyndon Johnson himself had to know, before the sun set that evening, that among the bullets which killed John Kennedy, there was a 45 caliber bullet. It means that Lyndon Johnson had to know when Oswald was arrested, among other things, for being the assassin of the President, that he couldn't have fired the 45-caliber bullet, and Lyndon Johnson had to know when Oswald was executed by Jack Ruby that they, the assassins were simply getting rid of a patsy, a man who might tell about what really happened, but I haven't heard a word yet about the 45-caliber bullet, his employees found at 12:40. It means, furthermore, that even before the Warren Commission was appointed, the command of the FBI, and the President of the United States had to know there were a number of people shooting at President Kennedy, and that the Dallas police scenario was completely false. And in the final analysis, it means that everyone of these honorable men, without any exception prostituted himself, let his country down, let you down, by participating in an absolute fraud, knowing it was a complete lie.

Garrison questioned

(After Mr. Garrison concluded his speech, a Question-and-Answer period followed.)

Q: What's your opinion of the two articles which appeared in the Saturday Evening Post?

A: Are you referring to the Josiah Thompson article in the Post?

All right, let me answer that question first. Professor Thompson's article, I think, is a very scholarly presentation of what the major critics—Maggie Fields of Los Angeles, Mark Lane, and Harold Weisberg—have contended for some years. I think it was a very effective presentation, and I think that the major points are without any question, true. I think that possibly, you could argue minor details, like, his conclusion about bullet #399, but I think it is a serious contribution, particularly because of the careful way he has shown that not many alternatives remain, but to assume that there were at least three shooting positions.

Now with regard to Life Magazine, which articles are you talking about? The articles which say I'm tied in with the Mafia? I stopped reading Life about that time, I haven't read it since. Q: Would you care to comment on the last article about the assassination which appeared in Life Magazine?

A: Life Magazine rendered a serious service to this country a year ago—in its anniversary issue—when it had an article entitled "A Matter of Reasonable Doubt" and it helped to lead the way in re-examining the assassination of John Kennedy.

I don't want to rashly criticize Life, because God knows what kind of pressures are coming from the White House now to the management of Life Magazine (I'm sure its nothing less than that). I think in the long run the editors of Life are concerned about truth like the editors of other magazines, but the only thing I can say about the last article, which is really nothing but a bland presentation of pictures, is that right now, for reasons I don't understand, Life is not in the battle. But I hope that we see them there again, because God knows we need them.

Any other questions?

Q: How do you conclude that Oswald did not shoot the President?

A: Well, first of all, there is no evidence that he did. Normally, when you are going to charge someone with a crime, you are required to present evidence that he did do it, and the defense did not present evidence that he did not. Nevertheless, I will act as his defense counsel, and give you

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a few examples indicating that he did not.

The examination of the rifle for fingerprints, did not produce fingerprints of Lee Harvey Oswald. The indications that fingerprints of Oswald were obtained was announced by some individuals in Dallas right after the assassination, were untrue. The Federal Bureau of Investigation, which is the soundest fingerprint laboratory in the country, found no fingerprints of Lee Harvey Oswald that they could identify on the rifle. Oswald was given the nitrate test, which is a very effective test—if you fire a rifle, it leaves traces of nitrate on your cheek; if you fire it on your right side, your right cheek will have traces of nitrate, if you fire it from your left side, your left side will have traces of nitrate.

Oswald was exonerated by the nitrate test, which indicated that he did not fire the rifle. I might say that the evidence exonerating Oswald is so complete, that had he lived, they would not have dared to take his case to trial. He had to be executed, and then you had to have a fraudulent commission like the Warren Commission to make it appear that he did these things, when he wasn't even at the scene.

Third, the rifle—a Manlicher-Carcano—was not even tested to see if it had been fired that day. With very good reason, since it apparently had not been fired that day.

Fourth, Oswald was not a very good shot, and there is no acceptable evidence that he had ever shot a rifle since he had left the Marines. The last time he shot in the Marines, he just barely qualified as Marksman.

Fifth, the telescopic sight on his Manlicher-Carcano (they say it was his) had never been adjusted since the shipment. And before they test-fired it, they bore-sighted it and aligned it, because you could not fire it—the sight was out of line with the tube of the gun.

Furthermore, it was a physical impossibility for Oswald to get downstairs in that short of time, especially if he had to wipe off the fingerprints, and hide the gun under the boxes, then go from the sixth to the fifth, fifth to the fourth, fourth to the third, third to the second, in the same time that Roy Tuley and Marion Baker went from the first to the second.

If he could have made it down that fast, he would have been the decathlon champion of all times.

Incidentally, one interesting thing is, in conducting their tests to see if he could do it—this is typical of the type of tactics the Federal government used—they found in Marion Baker's testi-

mony (he's the officer who saw Oswald on the second floor drinking a coke) they found that if the man ran fast enough—I think they got some track star from some recent track events, and had him running down the steps—they found that they could get him down there at maximum speed to reach the coke machine, but could not get the coke out of the machine. Honest, this is true. So what they did was bring back Marion Baker and had him re-examine his written statement, and now if you look at it in the exhibits in the Warren Commission, you will see where he has scratched out "and he was drinking a coke." That was scratched out. That's what is known as re-writing history! to make it conform to the official fairy tale.

As a matter of fact, at the time of the shooting (you will see this in the November 22 issue of the Dallas Times Herald) one of the men who ran the Book Depository, went inside immediately after the assassination and happened to see Lee Oswald on the first floor. This was before he went up to get a coke. Saw him on the first floor! Well this isn't too usual to the lone assassin theory, so this was never mentioned again. In other words, he was never higher than the second, and was apparently on the first floor at the time of the assassination. A physical impossibility from many points of view.

Furthermore, the only witness they were able to find in the hundreds of people there, Mr. Brennan, who was finally willing to say he saw Oswald at the window, initially insisted that it was not Oswald. But he finally agreed that it was, and they had their witness. But that's all they could get, out of hundreds of people.

On the other hand, more than one person saw several individuals up there on the sixth floor. So, any serious examination of the Dealey Plaza picture eliminates Oswald as a possibility of any kind.

The same is true with regard to Officer Tippit. Officer Tippit was killed by two men who alighted from a car and when they left, one left in the car and the other left running. Both were black-headed and neither one looked the slightest bit like Lee Oswald.

As a matter of fact, they found a mixture of shells on the ground, afterwards, one was an automatic shell and several shells from a revolver, which would suggest that there were two men, unless Oswald was supposed to have a automatic in one hand and a revolver in the other. Furthermore, Oswald could not possibly have made it timewise, if he used the time standard by the main State witness. Further, the test of the 38 for fingerprints, indicated that there were no fingerprints on it at all. Now, that was



excluded from the Warren Commission because of the scandalous implications of that.

We obtained that from the Texas investigation, we got a copy of the Texas investigation and found in it that the 38 Smith and Wesson, which Oswald was supposed to have used to kill Tippit and then went running down the street, pulling the shells out and putting in new shells, then, later at the Texas Theatre, he's wrestling with the officers, and he tries to kill one, and it doesn't go off, and they're pulling him and they get the gun, and, it doesn't have one fingerprint on it.

Isn't that unbelievable?

Even the Warren Commission didn't have the stomach to introduce that.

So, anyway, we could go on and on, but considering that the prosecution has the burden of proof I submit as a defense counsel, in this instance, that it is apparent in terms of probability that Oswald was not involved in the shooting at all.

Q: How many bullets were shot at President Kennedy or how many was he hit with? Secondly, how many persons do you think shot at him? Thirdly, were any bullets of the 6.5 caliber found in the President's body?

A: It is a little hard to say anything about the autopsy, because Commander Humes, who performed the autopsy, burned his autopsy notes, and was subsequently promoted. That's true.

I know a Deputy Sheriff in Dallas on the other hand who told the truth and stuck to it and he's not a Deputy Sheriff any more.

But Commander Hume burned his autopsy notes, and he's been promoted, and as a result there's

no way to know just where the President was hit or just what the autopsy notes really had in them. If we were able to look at the photographs, the autopsy photographs, we would know how many times he was hit and where. That's a very good question, and was the first question before the Warren Commission, and yet they did not have the stomach to look at the autopsy because they knew what they would see.

So we don't know either, because Lyndon Johnson's administration is still keeping it secret.

Now has to how many are involved in the operating group at the scene, I would have to speculate and I don't like to speculate there. We have names of some individuals who have participated, and I think, largely as a result have left, but we have the names of some of them. Most of them do not pass through our jurisdiction and we don't quite know what to do with the names right now, but I imagine if we turn them over to the Federal Government, we'll get a promotion.

One man that we identify as being an assassin works at a military base. A number of witnesses in the New Orleans area who have lied consistently and have refused to tell the truth, the government has obtained jobs for them at Chrysler or Boeing. There's no way to estimate how many are involved, except to say, a hell of a lot, because they were obviously using transistor radios for communication. They had at least one man transmitting as to the point where the Presidential route was. They had to use at least four, possibly five points of shooting, and they obviously had to use scouts and

individuals to stand to the side and keep an eye open. So I would say at least ten or fifteen.

I'll tell you what may give you a rough guide. If I were to ask you tonight if anybody had been arrested at Dealey Plaza for the assassination, you'd probably say 'Certainly not.' But the fact is that they arrested ten men, ten! Try and get their names. You can't get their names because obviously a few things went wrong and they stumbled across some of the men who were involved.

Sometimes, some days, things just don't go right.

This was the probable reason for the shooting of Officer Tippit, because if you study the radio logs, you see a continual reference to individuals running back in the railroad yards and other individuals being seen by cops standing with rifles. Other individuals getting out of cars with rifles and so forth. Citizens are pointing these things out.

Suddenly Officer Tippit is killed and immediately there is no more interest in Dealey Plaza and all interest turns to Oak Cliff. When these men were turned loose, nobody asked a question or thought about it for several years.

We're trying to get the names of some of them; we've located photographs of some of them and we've made some identifications. I can assure you there's no help from the Dallas Police Department and even less from the Federal Government.

Q: I think I read somewhere the night before or the night after where there was a meeting in Jack Ruby's apartment of five or six people and I've got the names of the people on a list and Dorothy Kilgallen is somewhere on there and these people have died suddenly, accidentally in the past six months. What have you to say about that?

A: Some of the deaths of which Penn Jones writes are murders to help keep alive the Great Fairy Tale. I think that some of them are natural deaths, but some of them are murders.

Now, it appears that the death of Nancy Mooney who worked parttime at Jack Ruby's bar, and knew some of the individuals who came to the bar, and associated with Jack Ruby, people who are not supposed to have been in that area and known Ruby—she was murdered I'm sure. Hank Killiam was murdered I'm sure, because it's extremely rare for a man to commit suicide by throwing himself through a plate glass window. That was the diagnosis, 'committed suicide by throwing himself through a plate glass window.' Here you're walking downtown, near a department store area, and you're kind of despondent, and here's this big window and you just can't resist it.

Actually, of course the thing itself is a tragedy for him and his family, but some of the things they do in the name of justice to

conceal the truth I guess have a humorous aspect.

I don't say much publicly about Jack Ruby because he's dead. Furthermore, he's unusual among the people involved in the assassination because he is the only one who began trying to say what happened. That's probably one of the reasons he's dead.

When the Warren Commission heard him in Dallas, he begged the Warren Commission to get the Sheriff out of there, the Assistant D.A. out of there and his counsel out of there, and he would talk with them.

They wouldn't do that, but he begged the Chief Justice to take him to Washington, and he would be able to tell them things that he could not tell them there. And they wouldn't do that either, because I am sure they didn't want to hear what he had to say. Not when they knew it all too well.

The best way to describe the Jack Ruby situation is by saying that he was involved, without any question, very much associated with key individuals in the case.

Most of the murders that occurred are because the persons murdered have some knowledge of Jack Ruby's associates, and you're not supposed to know he knew these people or they were at the Carousel Club that's the main reason for most of these murders.

But I'd rather not go into detail because to go into detail here brings it into the orbit of my case, except, if anything could be said of somebody who participated in the Kennedy Assassination, it can be said that at least Jack Ruby showed signs of remorse. As a matter of fact, he realized that he was used just towards the end, just as he had helped them use Oswald, and in one of his last letters he smuggled out, he said "and to think all the time, I was working for Nazis."

He also added that Lyndon Johnson knew about it beforehand, but the Dallas Sheriff's office said that he was deranged, so I suppose we have to discount that.

Any other questions?

Q: What happened to General Walker - I believe he was taken out of Dallas on the eve of the assassination.

A: I think it was H.L. Hunt who was taken out of Dallas. I don't know how many of you have heard of Lifeline, you know, driving through the country at night, but there seemed to be a kind of feeling that H.L. Hunt was not too enthusiastic about Kennedy; on the other hand, he had many strong backers—for many years Lyndon Johnson—so in one of those rare moments of logic, the Federal Government removed him for awhile, supposedly for his safety.

You asked about General Walker, again I must say that this does not mean he's involved, it's just important to me to point out the systematic way the Warren Com-

mission makes an arrow go left when there's something right.

But General Walker was in New Orleans for two days prior to the assassination, and then at noon on the day of the assassination, he borrowed a plane and flew to Shreveport, so that Mr. Humphrey is there, but Mr. Walker is in Shreveport.

This will be the last question.

Q: Where do the Kennedy's stand?

A: Only briefly, because I don't know the information to guess, and to have an educated guess, and I don't want to be unfair to Senator Kennedy.

It's my feeling that he was severely shocked by it, that the present administration, which has to know exactly what happened (since this is the last question) I'm going to repeat there's no way in the world for Lyndon Johnson and the members of the Warren Commission not to know exactly what happened.

But I don't think that Senator Kennedy knows. I think that he's just turned away from it and has been unable to look at it.

I do feel when the Kennedy family realizes clearly what happened, you will hear from them. But, there is probably no basis for them to say anything.

But, let me just conclude, because I know what I'm talking about, and people are going to say this is impossible. But if I can leave you with one thought in your mind, please remember that the man who gained the most (and think this over tonight) the man who gained the most from the assassination, is the man who is doing the most to conceal the facts . . . your president, Lyndon Johnson.

Thank you.
