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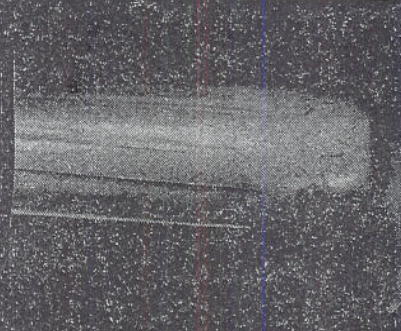
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Regular Issue Plus Exclusive
Bonus Pullout Section on JFK

VOL. 22; NO. 23, JUNE 8, 1975

Special Bonus Section

**NEW EVIDENCE
CROSSFIRE KILLED
KENNEDY IN DALLAS**



Blockbuster Investigation: Oswald Was Gov't. Agent



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



THE NATIONAL **TATTLER**
A SPECIAL REPORT

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

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

After More Than a Decade of Doubt

The Cover-Up of the Conspiracy That Assassinated JFK Is About to End

At noon that day a beaming President and Mrs. John F. Kennedy stepped from Air Force 1 and into an open bubble-top limousine.

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

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

In a new life, the beautiful

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

the government versions even more.

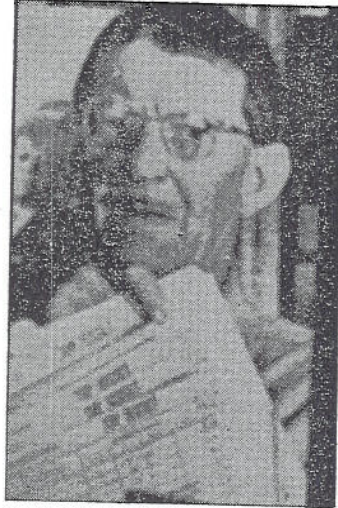
Watergate, the resultant domino toppling of the key figures in the Nixon Administration, the new revelations of both domestic and foreign intrigue by the government's 19 intelligence agencies — all have led to an almost universal public demand for the full story of who and what was behind the momentous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

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

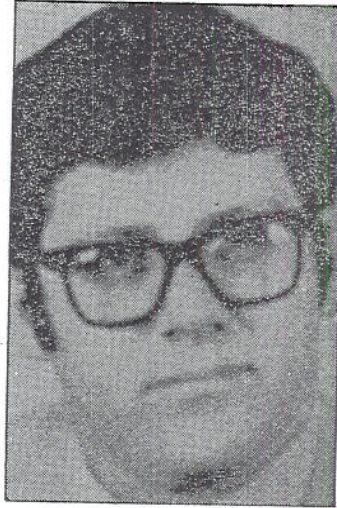
—THE EDITOR



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



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



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



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

Gerald Ford Edited Transcript of Secret Session

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

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

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

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

This would never have been known had not government lawyers lost their decade-long battle to block declassification of the Jan. 27, 1964, session. Author-researcher Harold Weisberg, after years of courtroom maneuvering, finally gained access to the document in the National Archives. He analyzes his findings in his new book, "Whitewash IV, JFK Assassination Transcript."

He also charges that a senator on the Warren Commission disagreed with its lone-assassin theory, but documents were faked to show the decision of the seven commission members as being unanimous.

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

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

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

After the briefing by Rankin on reports Oswald was an intelligence agent, Rankin suggested he should personally confront Hoover and for proof the reports were not true. Then Rep. Hale Boggs, a commission member who died in Alaskan airplane crash in 1961, asked: "What other alternatives there?"

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

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

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

During the Jan. 27 meeting considerable discussion is given

(Continued on page

TRAMPS:

'Frenchie': Always in Right Place at Worst Possible Time



Is the man in the clothes with the continental cut leading the three "tramps" in the picture at right a mere hobo or one of the most important men of the 20th Century? The photo was taken by a news cameraman in Dealey Plaza after the "tramps" were arrested as suspects in the John Kennedy assassination, then released. Above, the police composite sketch of a suspect in the 1968 assassination of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.



Compare the sketch of suspect in Dr. King's death, top left, with a blowup of the picture of the "tramp" who has been nicknamed "Frenchie" by assassination buffs. The resemblance of the suspect at first sought by the FBI after the Memphis assassination to "Frenchie" is uncanny. The FBI cancelled their pickup for the suspect after drifter James Earl Ray was charged as the "lone assassin" of Dr. King.



Still other photographs indicated "Frenchie" the tramp was also casually turning up in New Orleans at the same time, on the same corner, when Lee Harvey Oswald, the accused assassin of President Kennedy, was handing out pro-Castro leaflets after the unsuccessful Bay of Pigs invasion. The photo at left is an-



other view of the "tramps" being escorted by police in Dealey Plaza. The picture in the center shows a man with a striking resemblance to "Frenchie," jacket slung casually over his shoulder, walking by an Oswald demonstration in New Orleans. Compare the faces in the pictures at right. Some assassina-

tion buffs -- especially comedian-civil rights activist Dick Gregory and Ralph Schoenman -- are contending that the other two "tramps" in the photo at left are Watergate burglars Frank Sturgis and E. Howard Hunt. But nobody has yet tried to pin an identity on "Frenchie," who may have been at the ap-



propriate spot in three different cities at the exact time history was in the making. The Dealey tramp photos are being investigated by the Rockefeller Commission looking into assassination of President Kennedy. A few days ago, a Rockefeller investigator interviewed a Dallas policeman involved in the arrests.

Untold Story of the 'Tramps' Arrest

The conspiracy proponents dubbed the leader of the trio "Frenchie" because his clothes had a continental cut.

The disheveled man behind him was called "the tall man." He sometimes grinned during the three-fifths mile trek.

The little guy who seemed to be shielding himself behind "the tall man" became "the walking man."

THESE WERE THREE of a dozen people arrested and questioned in Dallas on Nov. 22, 1963, the day President John F. Kennedy was assassinated.

Their identities are not known, but their significances in the investigation of whether a conspiracy

was involved in the Kennedy assassination is a major question mark.

Numerous pictures of the "tramps" were taken by three newspaper photographers snapping pictures at random in Dealey Plaza the day the President was shot.

Underground newspapers began publishing the pictures in 1968. And when Watergate blew the lid off the Nixon Administration, the pictures took on new fascination among Americans who never felt the CIA was lily-white in the Kennedy assassination.

"The tall man" bore a startling resemblance to Frank Sturgis, a former CIA agent who was con-

victed in the Watergate scandals.

THE "SHORT MAN" or "walking man" strikingly resembled E. Howard Hunt, the CIA "super-spook" who had a penchant for assassinations and who masterminded the Watergate burglary and other odds and ends for Richard Nixon.

But "Frenchie" is perhaps the most interesting of the trio.

In 1968, after Dr. Martin Luther King was shot and killed while making a speech on a Memphis motel balcony, the FBI moved an artist's sketch of a suspect in the killing. This was before James Earl Ray was pegged as the "lone

assassin." The official sketch was an exact double for "Frenchie" the "tramp" arrested in Dealey Plaza when Kennedy died.

Another picture surfaced. It was of a youthful Lee Harvey Oswald, the so-called "lone assassin" of President Kennedy, handling out pro-Castro literature in New Orleans. Oswald is surrounded in the picture by several men.

On Oswald's far right in the street scene, with head drooped forward, is a man who looks a lot like "Frenchie."

Who is "Frenchie"? And "the tall man"? And "the walking man"? Dallas police never bothered to

find out. SOME ASSASSINATION buffs have even questioned the identity of the policemen herding the "tramps" to the county jail on Nov. 22.

But through interviews conducted by TATTLER, the circumstances of the arrest of the "tramps" can now be revealed.

After the firecracker-sounding shots were fired into the Kennedy motorcade at 12:30 p.m. a state of chaos ensued in and around Dealey Plaza.

Policemen Billy Bass, Marvin Wise and Roy Vaughn responded to a report from railroad switchman Lee Bowers, who was stationed in a

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Famous Zapruder Movie

Still Frames From Assassination Film Show the 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.

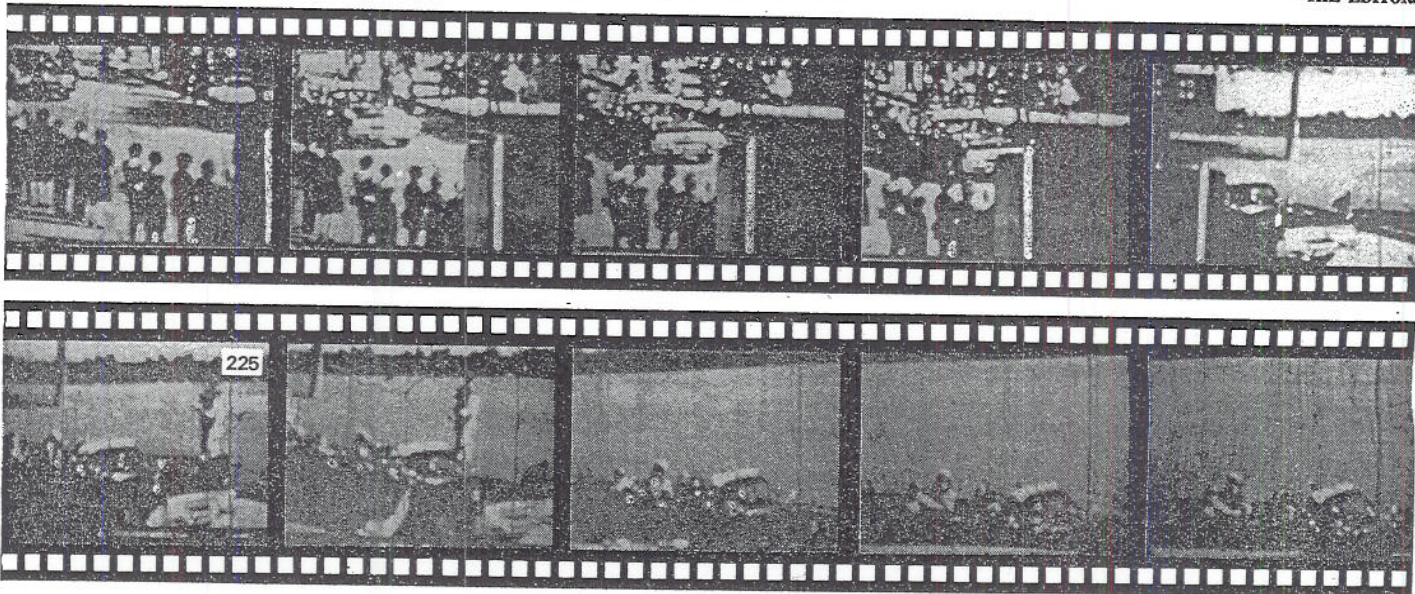
In April of this year, Time, Inc., announced that the original film had been returned to the family and heirs of Abraham Zapruder.

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. (See "magic bullet" story on centerfold. 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.

By TOM LUTZ
Of the Tattler Staff

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.

(Continued on Page 18)

Did Congressional Call to Reopen JFK Probe Bring Assassins Back?

Rep. Henry Gonzalez recently introduced legislation demanding a congressional probe of the assassination of America's political leaders.

A week later, on a lonely stretch of highway, a sniper's bullet crashed into his station wagon. Gonzalez was unhurt.

Were the two acts related? Gonzalez and authorities can only speculate. The San Antonio Democratic congressman told police the shooting could have been an accident - a stray bullet fired by a hunter.

AT ANY RATE, Gonzalez narrowly escaped being added to the list of "coincidental" mystery deaths that have been following scores of persons who have become involved in various ways in the investigation of the assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

Gonzalez' House Resolution 204 called for an investigation and study of the circumstances surrounding the deaths of John Kennedy, Sen. Robert F. Kennedy and Dr. Martin Luther King and the attempted assassination of Alabama Gov. George Wallace. The resolution called for the probe to be made by a seven-member select committee of the House appointed by Speaker Carl Albert.

But Gonzalez has a personal interest in the John Kennedy assassination. A liberal and friend of the late President, Gonzalez was riding in the motorcade in Dealey Plaza when the shots were fired that killed the President.

THE CONGRESSMAN was at Parkland Hospital as the grief of the President's death was felt.

"I saw how frail all human glory is when I looked at Mrs. Kennedy sitting alone in the hallway of Parkland Hospital just outside

Trauma Room 1," Gonzalez said in an interview with Texas newspaper editor Penn Jones Jr.

"She looked so pitiful, like a cornered little rabbit."

Gonzalez two years ago first expressed to TATTLER his interest in exploring a new investigation into the John Kennedy assassination.

In the midst of the Watergate probe, Gonzalez revealed how he sought unsuccessfully to get the CIA to reveal the whereabouts of certain of its former agents on the day Kennedy was killed. Some of those agents were linked to the burglary of the Watergate complex.

SINCE THEN, as more revelations turn up suggesting government intelligence was involved in political assassinations, Gonzalez has become more involved in seeking a new investigation.

"I am not going to say that the CIA itself was directly involved, but if there exists even a small possibility that CIA agents or individuals connected with the agency were involved, then that possibility should be thoroughly investigated because such individuals would be in a position to have carried out the assassination of the President," the congressman said in a recent interview.

He noted that the "nation's psyche has been traumatized by a series of almost unbelievable events, beginning in 1963 with the assassination."

Congress, he said, has so far failed to assume its moral obligation to remove the trauma facing the American people.

GONZALEZ' RESOLUTION would give the

House committee the power to subpoena witnesses and to hold hearings anywhere in the United States.

In a statement accompanying his resolution, the congressman said:

"I have introduced this resolution after much consideration - after receiving for more than a year material from committees and organizations involved in the study of the assassinations and independent researchers - scholars, journalists, pathologists and others in forensic medicine - which I feel warrants our attention.

"There are questions," he added, "to be resolved regarding all of the assassinations. I was at Dallas the day the President was murdered and I suspended judgment on the questions that arose then and shortly thereafter until Watergate revealed possibilities heretofore not considered.

"The American people must find out," Gonzalez added, "what Lee Harvey Oswald carried to his grave before he had his day in court..."

ONE THING GONZALEZ wants to determine is whether the President's death was in retaliation to the Bay of Pigs invasion against Castro's Cuba and whether Oswald's killer, Jack Ruby, was connected with such a plot. Ruby died in jail of cancer in 1965.

Gonzalez said he believes reason exists to subpoena E. Howard Hunt and Charles W. Colson. He noted that Colson telephoned Hunt, a Watergate burglar, to order him immediately to Milwaukee to break into Arthur Bremer's apartment after Governor Wallace was shot down and paralyzed on a Maryland parking lot. Bremer has been convicted of trying to kill Wallace.

The probable sniper's bullet hole was found



REP. HENRY GONZALEZ

in the left side of Gonzalez' auto.

The shooting occurred while Gonzalez and his wife were returning to San Antonio.

They heard "what sounded like a heavy rock striking the car."

The slug wasn't found, but it appeared to have come from a high-powered rifle, possibly a 30.30 caliber, police said.

Gonzalez admitted there existed some "emotional feelings" concerning him, but he did not ask for police protection.



Gov. Wallace Has Another Close Call

A bullet from Arthur Bremer's gun knocked George Wallace out of the 1972 race for President, and he has been convinced a conspiracy was involved in the shooting.

But a mysterious fire almost took the feisty Alabama governor's life last year about the time he started gearing up his drive for a presidential race in 1976.

The fire broke out on the second floor of the governor's mansion in Montgomery - during the afternoon at a spot where Wallace ordinarily would have been.

GEORGE WALLACE recently had a close call when his governor's mansion caught fire. Had he been in it at the time - and he almost was - he would have had a difficult time escaping the flames in his wheelchair. Recently, Wallace said he is convinced there was a conspiracy to assassinate him when Arthur Bremer gunned him down in 1972.

INSTEAD, WALLACE happened to be at a speaking engagement at the time.

"Ordinarily I would have been upstairs in my room at that hour of the day," Wallace told reporters after the fire.

"I'm usually up in my room at that time making phone calls. If I'd been there when the fire broke out there would have been doubt that they could have gotten me out.

Firemen doused the blaze, but smoke damage caused the mansion to be closed for several months for repairs.

WALLACE SAID he had almost decided not to attend the business luncheon speaking date.

"A fire is a horrible thing, especially when you can't walk or run to save yourself," said the governor who was paralyzed from the waist down when Bremer shot him down in a Maryland shopping center.

"There's no way I could have gotten down the stairs myself. I usually stay up there pretty much

alone and make the phone calls. The fire broke out rather suddenly."

Cause of the blaze hasn't been definitely determined. Adding to the mystery is the fact the fire alarm warning system didn't work.

A MANSION GUARD called the fire department after seeing smoke pour from the building.

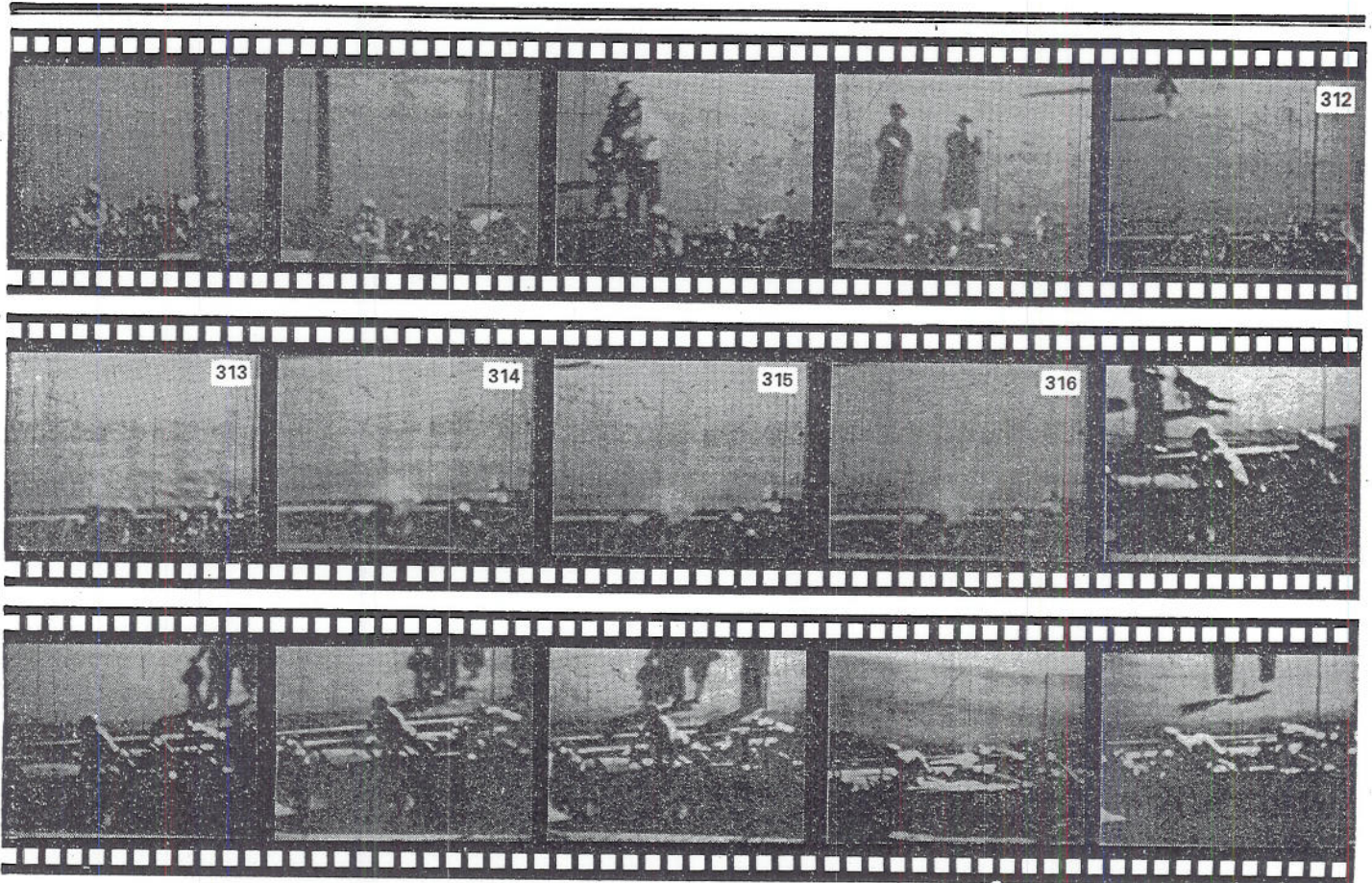
"It's a nightmarish thought to imagine yourself in a wheelchair in an upstairs of a house when it's on fire," shaken Wallace said.

Wallace is convinced a conspiracy exists to take his life.

Repeatedly, Wallace has contended that Bremer did not act alone in the assassination attempt.

THE GOVERNOR HAS questioned where Bremer obtained funds to travel around the country following Wallace's campaign, even staying at the Waldorf Astoria in New York.

As a dishwasher, Bremer rarely made enough money to keep him in hot dogs.



(Continued from Page 16)

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.

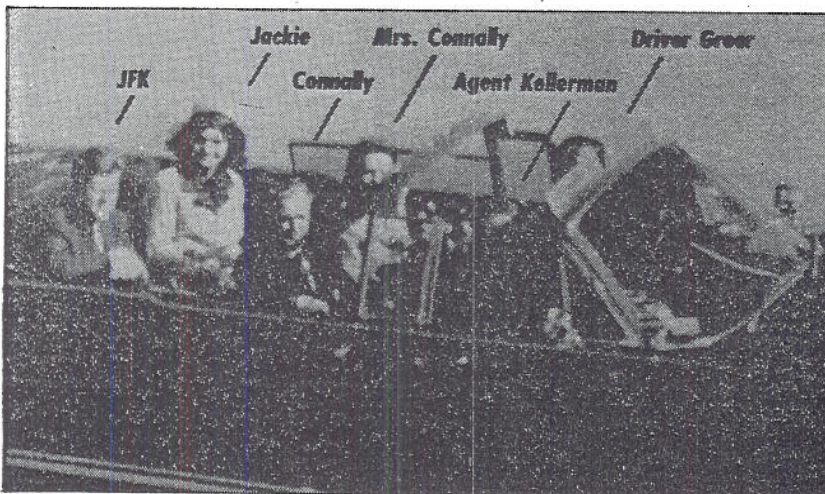
• The Warren Commission's published version of the frames from the Zapruder film reversed frames 314 and 315. (FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover admitted this was a "printing error"). The importance of this is that in frame 313, Kennedy receives his fatal head wound. By reversing frames 314 and 315, it would 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 underbush.

• 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.



Bizarre Connections Never End

Was Audie Murphy a Victim Of The Assassination Conspiracy?

Oct. 29, 1974: Ex-Teamsters Boss James R. Hoffa fielded questions from listeners on the Ed Busch Talk Show on WFAA in Dallas.

CALLER: Mr. Hoffa, about a month before the death of Audie Murphy, he had been to San Clemente to try to get President Nixon to release you from prison. Do you have any idea who might have been behind him, to do this?

HOFFA: "A man named Kramer and a man named Ed Partin."

CALLER: "All right, now on the deaths of John and Robert Kennedy, do you have any idea what group might have been behind their deaths?"

HOFFA: "I think that it was Partin and the uh! ... Walter Sheridan group."

CALLER: "Uh, huh. Are you familiar with a man named Jim Braden, uh, charter member of La Costa?"

HOFFA: "No, I don't know 'em."

AFTER EIGHT years of gun barrel politics in America, another mystery death occurred — Audie Murphy, this country's most decorated war hero, died in a plane crash.

At the time, Murphy was embroiled in his own brand of politics — trying to get Richard Nixon to free ex-Teamster boss Jimmy Hoffa from prison.

Those knowledgeable of the behind-the-scenes maneuvering for or against Hoffa's release believe Murphy's death was no accident — that somehow he was caught up in the web of conspiracy that has been shaping America's fate for the past 12 years.

In the following article, nationally recognized investigative reporter Earl Golz details for TATTLE the intrigue surrounding Murphy's death and his mysterious involvement with the Teamsters and the President in the months before his death.

Some of the people involved have been in the news during the past decade in connection with assassination investigations.

Hoffa was prosecuted by Bobby Kennedy when Bobby was John Kennedy's attorney general. A national columnist once exposed Hoffa as having plotted to kill RFK.

The teamsters financed LaCosta Country Club of which Mafioso Jim Braden is a charter member. Braden was in Dealey Plaza in Dallas when John Kennedy was assassinated.

Walter Sheridan, who prosecuted Hoffa and fought against his pardon, was among those indicted in Jim Garrison's abortive investigation of the Kennedy assassination. Sheridan, then chief investigator for an NBC special that was critical of the Garrison probe, was accused by Garrison of trying to bribe Perry Russo, one of Garrison's chief witnesses. Nothing came of the charge against Sheridan, as nothing fruitful emerged from Garrison's overall investigation.

By EARL GOLZ
Special to the National Tattler

Up to the time he died, Audie Murphy's attempts to free Teamster President James R. Hoffa were kept secret from even his closest friends in Dallas.

James O. Cherry, a long-time friend of Murphy's who retired as manager of Interstate Theaters in Dallas, said Murphy never told him about his efforts in behalf of Hoffa.

"I was with Audie a couple of weeks before he got killed," said Cherry, a pall-bearer at the funeral. "And nothing like that ever came up. I would be surprised at him being involved in anything like that."

Neither did Will Wilson, a fellow Texan and chief of the U.S. Justice Department's criminal division at the time, know of Murphy's involvement. Wilson recalled he was "bombarded" with documents purporting to show Hoffa was framed, but not from Murphy.

Wilson acknowledged that Hoffa's lawyer son, James R. Hoffa Jr., "came by to present their case to me a couple of times in connection with their getting a parole. But the parole thing was still pending when I left (in Oct. of 1971) and it was denied after that."

MURPHY MADE obtaining Hoffa's freedom in 1971 a full-time job. His baby face was seen coast to coast hawking any hope to spring from prison the man who once headed the richest union in the world.

Friends say Murphy's financial sources in 1971 dried up. He needed more than \$100,000 after going into debt to make a motion picture. And a fund to free Hoffa reportedly guaranteed a handsome bundle for the parties who could do it.

Murphy visited the San Clemente, Calif., White House in April, 1971, to deliver a document that Hoffa's friends had hoped would persuade President Nixon to intervene in the union leader's behalf.

The actor died, however, in a fiery plane crash May 28, 1971, seven months before Nixon signed an executive grant of clemency releasing Hoffa. Four others, including the pilot, also were killed.

One of Murphy's cohorts in the Hoffa venture, Arthur Egan, told me he doesn't think the plane crash was an accident. Egan said he last saw Murphy as he boarded the private plane at the airport in Atlanta, Ga.

"Murphy played a very prominent role in trying to free Hoffa," Egan said. "And I think it cost him his life. That's my firm opinion and I got to know Audie pretty well."

The National Transportation Safety Board found that the pilot of the plane was flying too low in a storm to clear the mountains near Martinsville, Va. He also tried "to continue flight into instrument weather conditions which were beyond his operational capabilities," the NTSB said.

Egan, a reporter for the Manchester, N.H., Union Leader was called before the Senate Watergate committee to testify about efforts to persuade the Nixon administration to release Hoffa. His testimony in executive session lasted more than six hours.

EGAN WAS ONE of several intriguing characters involved in a bizarre tug-of-war to either free Hoffa or keep him locked up. His newspaper was indebted to Hoffa's union for loans totaling about \$2 million in Teamster pension funds.

His chief antagonist was Walter Sheridan, who deserves much responsibility for putting

Hoffa behind bars. Sheridan had been Atty. Gen. Robert Kennedy's chief investigator for Kennedy's so-called "get Hoffa" squad.

Neither Egan nor Sheridan trust each other. Each accused the other of being unreliable in relating what happened in 1971.

The man in the middle was Edward Grady Partin, a tough-hided Teamster leader from Baton Rouge, La., whose testimony during Hoffa's jury tampering trial did most to get a government conviction.

Partin was convicted in 1973 on a federal extortion charge and was sentenced to seven years in prison.

MURPHY'S MAIN assignment was to get an affidavit from Partin recanting his testimony. Hoffa's forces thought such a confession would cause Nixon to intervene in Hoffa's behalf. Murphy got his chance in April of 1971 when he was given a 31-page deposition reportedly taken from Partin. The deposition states that representatives of the Justice Department had coerced Partin into information on Hoffa by threatening to send him to federal prison on charges pending against him.

"Now this, I don't doubt at all," Egan said. "This is the only time I believe Edward Grady Partin."

Partin was "luring these (Hoffa) people toward him by letting drop the possibility that he might change his testimony," said a New Orleans investigator who did an indepth study of Partin's activities.

EGAN MAINTAINS that Murphy "knew President Nixon" and took the Partin deposition to the San Clemente White House.

"I don't know whether it was ever given to the President himself," Egan said. "I think Murphy did have an entree to the White House."

Sheridan said, "you can't believe" Egan. He admitted, however, that "it turns out a lot of things he was saying were true. But, you know, it's always a mixed bag."

"He (Egan) has been trying for years to try to show that Hoffa was maligned," Sheridan said. "Of course, his newspaper got \$2 million from Hoffa."

"I think they were all in it for the money, except Egan. Egan was in to try and pay out the money that had been set up in this fund to get Partin prepared to change his testimony."

SHERIDAN CONFIRMED the authenticity of a transcript of a recorded telephone conversation between Egan and Partin in spring of 1961. I obtained a copy of the tape from a source who said it was taken in 1972 from the Washington, D.C., presidential campaign headquarters of Sen. George McGovern, where Sheridan worked.

"It was one of a series of recordings that Partin made of conversations with Egan and other people (including Murphy) who were trying to get him to change his testimony," Sheridan said. "I had possession of this because I was writing a book ... and that particular tape was quoted in the book, along with others."

Egan said the transcript appears to be a composite of three telephone conversations he had with Partin in the spring of 1971.

After learning of transcripts in the possession of the Watergate committee, he said he knows anti-Hoffa forces had bugged his home phone, his ex-wife's home, his newspaper phone, and the phones he used at a hotel while he was working for Hoffa's release.

PARTIN TOLD this reporter he



AUDIE MURPHY



JAMES HOFFA

"recognized" some of the conversations on the transcript Egan identified, "but I have never had it transcribed nor has anyone ever got it. I do have the tapes."

An unidentified party in Washington recently contacted Partin to try to get his original tapes and turn them over, he assumes, "to someone for an investigation."

"Frankly, it's something that I understand they are trying to tie with some more tapes in regard to Audie Murphy and a meeting in Apple Valley, Calif.," Partin said. "That was my gist of it — that they have several other tapes that were incriminating on certain people that they want to verify before they proceed with the matter."

Partin asserted he has original tapes of about 20 telephone conversations in connection with his Hoffa problems, including some with Audie Murphy, former Sen. George Murphy of California and Sen. Barry Goldwater of Arizona.

FORMER SEN. MURPHY, Egan claims, "hand-delivered" a second copy of the 31-page deposition of Partin's to then Atty. Gen. John Mitchell in Washington after Partin "beat it out" of Los Angeles without signing it. This was the same document that Egan said Audie Murphy deposited at the San Clemente White House in April of 1971.

Egan tells Partin in the recorded telephone conversation that his publisher, William Loeb, also sent a letter applying pressure on Mitchell.

Loeb's letter, Egan says in the transcript, told Mitchell in 1971 "that Nixon politically is in trouble and he needs support. And he says I own the biggest newspaper in the state (New Hampshire) and we have the first presidential primary."

Egan also paraphrased Loeb's purported letter to Mitchell, who subsequently was named Nixon's campaign chief, that if Mitchell expected Loeb's newspaper "to support Nixon, by God ... I expect something in return."

IN THE TRANSCRIPT of the Partin-Egan telephone conversation, Egan said Audie Murphy wanted to know when the three were to meet in Dallas. He said they were to get a signed affidavit from Partin with the help of Lester May, a former U.S. assistant attorney in Dallas.

May confirmed the meeting had been planned, but said, "Partin failed to show up." He said he had met Murphy through May's brother-in-law, Dallas movie theater and radio station mogul Gordon McClendon.

Egan said he and Murphy waited for three days at the Sheraton Dallas Hotel but Partin failed to show up.

"Now apparently they had the (hotel) room bugged," said Egan, "because a couple of calls Murphy made turned up later on."

MAFIA

Evidence Exists to Show Mob Was Behind Shooting

By EARL GOLZ
Special to the National Tattler

Warren Commission investigators had enough evidence to make a strong case for a Mafia assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

They either overlooked the obvious or chose for their own reasons not to pursue the mob connections with the case.

Part of the obvious is Eugene Hale Brading, Mafia courier who was arrested in Dallas Dealey Plaza when Lee Harvey Oswald was supposed to have killed Kennedy on Nov. 22, 1963.

The mob ties with the assassination went undetected and ignored during the whirlwind investigation in the months that followed the tragedy. It would be years before the various roles organized crime played in the case would be revealed.

The tie-ins take on a new and important significance in light of recent disclosures of the strange and shadowy role the Mafia is playing in the intelligence operations of the United States government.

Mafia gungels have been recruited by the Central Intelligence Agency to engage in plots to assassinate foreign leaders, with the CIA returning the favor in various ways.

And a Mafia motive in the Kennedy assassination is unquestionable. John's brother, Robert, then attorney general, had prosecuted more Mafia mobsters than any other federal prosecutor in history.

And President Kennedy had failed to provide air strafing to protect the invaders at the Bay of Pigs, a campaign to overthrow Fidel Castro's rebel government. The Mafia had a big stake in the Cuban invasion — had it been successful the mob could again take over its lucrative gambling operations that Castro's government shut down.

THE MAFIA'S BRADING slipped through authorities' hands after his arrest as a suspect in the Kennedy assassination, without the local lawmen knowing his mob ties. This is documented in reports filed by the Dallas County Sheriff's Department and the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

The reason, though inadequate, is simple:

Two months before the assassination, Brading had changed the name of his California driver's license to "Jim Braden."

Five years later, Jim Braden-Eugene Hale Brading, would turn up in Los Angeles at the same time that Sen. Robert F. Kennedy was assassinated at the Climax of his victory in winning the California Democratic presidential primary.

Braden, aka Eugene Hale Brading, told Dallas authorities he was in Dallas from Beverly Hills, Calif., on "oil business."

He was taken into custody after stepping off an elevator in the Dal-Tex Building, across Houston Street from the Texas School Book Depository, minutes after the assassination.

Braden-Brading gave Dallas County sheriff's deputies his new name, Jim Braden, and got away with it.

HE WAS GIVEN only a few brief paragraphs in one of the Warren Commission's 27-volume report, as were dozens of non-entities rounded up by authorities for questioning on Nov. 22.

Years later federal agents — then well aware of who Braden was — were investigating reports that he was a courier for laundering the mob's illegitimate money to Amsterdam and Zurich. Assassination buffs speculate his role in Dealey Plaza could have been one of the mob's observers, bag men, or participants.

While Braden waited two to three hours in the sheriff's office on Nov. 22 for questioning, his hotel roommates checked out and beat it at about 2 p.m., leaving Braden behind. This was 90 minutes after the assassination. Why



Earl Golz, an investigative reporter for The Dallas Morning News, is one of the nation's foremost experts on the assassination of President John F. Kennedy. Golz, who has frequently won top honors for excellence, in journalism, has devoted almost his full time to investigating the assassination for the last dozen years.

they left so abruptly is a mystery. When they had registered Nov. 21, the desk clerk noted in writing that they had planned to stay until Nov. 24.

Braden told Allan Sweatt, chief deputy sheriff, that he was walking down Elm Street in downtown Dallas, trying to flag a taxicab when he heard "people talking — saying, 'My God, the President has been shot.'"

He said he had gone to the third floor of the Dal-Tex Building and had unsuccessfully tried to telephone his family when he was arrested leaving the building. He said he wanted to call his family in California and tell them of the tragedy. Apparently authorities believed him.

Sweatt and C.L. ("Lummie") Lewis, the deputy who arrested Braden, identified him in an enlarged photograph of a man apparently picking up a bullet slug in the grass of Dealey Plaza. The photo, taken about 10 minutes after the assassination, showed a group of people about parallel with the spot where the bullets struck the President.

PHIL WILLIS, photographer from Dallas, said he thinks he may have snapped a photo of Jack Ruby wearing dark glasses in front of the Texas Book Depository about the same time Braden would have been in the building across the street. The man resembles Ruby but has never been positively identified.

Ruby, of course, was the Dallas nightclub owner who silenced Lee Harvey Oswald two days after Oswald was supposed to have assassinated Kennedy. He was given much more scrutiny by the Warren Commission than Braden.

Despite much evidence to the contrary, the commission concluded "the evidence does not establish a significant link between Ruby and organized crime."



EUGENE HAL BRADING, aka Jim Braden, is shown in an enlargement at top. Arrow points him out in crowd. This photograph was taken Nov. 22 in Dealey Plaza. Brading was arrested stepping off the elevator in the Dal-Tex Building. Ruby had ample opportunity to meet with Braden before the assassination.

"Ruby has disclaimed that he was associated with organized criminal activities," the commission report stated, "and law enforcement agencies have confirmed that denial."

The commission noted in the "underworld ties" section of the report about Ruby that one of his first friends when he came to Dallas from Chicago in 1947 was Paul Rowland Jones, a racketeer and trustee of a Teamsters Union local.

Jones, once called the "underworld czar of Dallas," often boasted that he was the Dallas organizer of the old Chicago Capone gang. Shortly after Ruby arrived in Dallas, Jones began serving a three-year prison sentence for trying to bribe former Dallas County Sheriff Steve Guthrie to let members of the Chicago syndicate move into Dallas and organize gambling operations.

Guthrie had said that the Chicago mobsters had intended to have Ruby as their front man heading up "a very fabulous restaurant" in downtown Dallas with the upper floor devoted to gambling.

JONES, WHO EARLIER had been sentenced to five years in a federal prison for smuggling \$1 million worth of opium into this country from Mexico, denied that Ruby would have been part of the proposed gambling operation in Dallas when questioned by FBI agents after the assassination.

Jones told the FBI he doubted Ruby would have become emotionally upset and killed Oswald "on the spur of the moment." He said Ruby might have killed Oswald "for money."

Jones said that if Ruby had been promised protection in connection with the killing of Oswald and had been given orders to shoot Oswald, Joe Civello "would know about it." Civello was Dallas' delegate to the 1957 organized crime meeting in Apalachin, N.Y., who reported back to New Orleans Mafia chieftain Carlos Marcello.

A part-time piano player in one of Ruby's nightclubs also told FBI agents that Ruby was a "frequent visitor and associate" of Civello after Ruby moved to Dallas. The FBI said Moore volunteered the information to refute a statement on a television interview several days after Ruby shot Oswald. A Ruby associate had said Ruby had no "gangster connections."

Moore, who said he also worked for Civello, lived in Dallas from 1962 to 1966 in a rooming house at the rear of a liquor and drug store he asserted was "a front for a bookie type operation where bets were taken on all types of athletic events and horse races." Moore said the place was "patronized by most of the gambling element in Dallas and Ruby was a frequent visitor," as were a Dallas police detective and a state highway patrolman.

THE FBI APPARENTLY did not check out Moore's story with Civello, who died four years ago, or the law officers. No reference to follow-up interviews with any of those named by Moore can be found in either the Warren Report or the National Archives. The FBI report of the interview with Moore ended by stating he "had no factual information."

Dallas gambler Sidney Siedband, arrested in Oklahoma City in 1959, had Ruby's name among a list of telephone numbers of gambling acquaintances. Also among the names was Lewis Joseph McWillie, described by Dallas police as a "gambler and murderer."

The Warren Report, describes McWillie as a "professional gambler" and noted that in 1959 Ruby "visited Cuba at the invitation and expense of" McWillie. McWillie was working at the Tropicana Hotel and Casino in Havana before Fidel Castro flushed out the Mafia hoodlums who had control of gambling and vice under former Cuban dictator Fulgencio Batista. McWillie worked in Havana until the break in diplomatic relations between Cuba and the United States, then left for Las Vegas to work at the Thunderbird Casino.

Ruby's sister, Eva Grant, said she recalls Ruby went to see McWillie about working out a "deal" on the sale of jeeps to Castro in 1959. The deal apparently fell through, she said.

Ruby was "interested in any way to make money and seemed to have good contacts with the police," Harry Hall, once an FBI informant, said. Hall, interviewed by the FBI a week after the assassination, said he "could not conceive of Ruby doing anything out of patriotism," but he recalled that Ruby once said he was going to Florida to "buy a load of 'contraband' to send to Israel."

Hall also told the FBI that he and Ruby once bet the late Dallas oil billionaire H.L. Hunt on the Cotton Bowl and Rose Bowl football games and won a large sum of money, which they split.

THERE IS NO evidence that Ruby and the man who changed his name to Jim Braden two months before the assassination knew each other. If they didn't meet the day before Kennedy was assassinated, they came close on two occasions.

On the morning of Nov. 21, 1963, Braden, the former Eugene Hale Brading, was scheduled to meet with Lamar Hunt and other oil speculators, according to a report filed by U.S. Probation Officer Roger Carroll. Braden was required to check with probation offices on interstate trips because he had been out of the penitentiary for less than four years.

Braden gave Carroll his real name, Brading, and not the "Jim Braden" he used after his arrest by deputy sheriffs 24 hours later. He claimed he had come to Dallas from Beverly Hills, Calif., to see the son of H.L. Hunt on an oil deal. Years later he reportedly told an official of the Los Angeles Police Department he didn't go with his companions to the Hunt offices because of his criminal record.

At about the same time Braden was scheduled to appear in the Hunt offices, Ruby was driving a young woman, Connie Trammell, to see Lamar Hunt about a job. Ruby drove Miss Trammell to the Hunt office building on Nov. 21, he said, and waited in the lobby for her to return from the interview.

When she did not return, he told the FBI, he left without her and went to his Carousel Club.

The Warren Report states that Ruby met the evening of Nov. 21 with friends from Chicago in the Bon Vivant Club of the same Cabana Hotel where Braden and another ex-convict from California, Morgan H. Brown, were registered. Braden and Brown's third floor suite faced what would have been Kennedy's parade route up Stemmons Freeway the next day had not the President been killed.

One of the people Ruby met with in the hotel club the night before the assassination was Jean Aase, whose apartment house in Chicago had received a telephone call several weeks earlier from David Ferrie of New Orleans.

FERRIE WAS AN important figure in New Orleans Dist. Atty. Jim Garrison's ill-fated investigation of the Kennedy assassination four years later. When Ferrie apparently committed suicide in 1967, Garrison termed him "one of history's most important individuals."

The 1964 New Orleans city directory listed Ferrie's business address as room 1707 of the Pierre Marquette Building.

The same directory listed Vernon J. Main Jr.'s business address as room 1706 of the Pierre Marquette.

Main was the oil geologist involved in an oil deal in Louisiana that Braden had supposedly checked on during his visit to Texas in November of 1963. Main said he didn't know

Ferrie, but guessed he listed room 1707 as his address because he may have been employed by criminal lawyer G. Wray Gill as an investigator at the time.

"I don't know David Ferrie," Main said. "He never had an office next to me. He never had anything to do with Jim Braden and I don't know that Braden even knows this man Ferrie."

Ferrie had told Secret Service agents shortly after the assassination that he had made two plane trips to Guatemala for lawyer Gill in October, 1963. The Secret Service report said Ferrie acknowledged "the trips involved some investigative work having to do with the Carlos Marcello case."

Marcello was threatened with deportation by U.S. Atty. Gen. Robert Kennedy's Justice Department at the time. The President's brother had launched the most intensive federal attack on organized crime in this country's history.

HE HAD SET IN motion plans for organized crime strike forces in most big cities in the early 1960s. Chicago Mafia boss Sam Giancana had felt Kennedy's wrath and went to jail for contempt of court. Joe Valachi had started telling federal authorities about the inner workings of the Cosa Nostra in 1963 while serving time in prison. And Marcello's friend, then Teamsters Union President James R. Hoffa, was on his way to prison, another Kennedy victim.

Ed Reid, in his book "The Grim Reapers," writes about a late 1962 meeting of Marcello and three associates on his Churchill Farms plantation near New Orleans.

Marcello, Reid wrote, complained about Robert Kennedy's harassment. Reid, regarded as one of the nation's top literary experts on the Mafia, quoted Marcello as shouting to his guests, "Take the stone out of my shoe." Later he reportedly said, "Don't worry about that little Bobby son-of-



STRIPJOINT OPERATOR Jack Ruby, who silenced Lee Harvey Oswald, with two of his girls.

bitch. He's going to be taken care of."

Marcello, however, knew that "to rid himself of Robert Kennedy he would first have to remove the President," Reid wrote. "Any killer of the attorney general would be hunted down by his brother; the death of the President would seal the fate of his attorney general."

Marcello had "already thought of using a 'nut' to do the job," Reid wrote.

Braden was not a nut. He was a natural born swindler who was accustomed to living high off the hog, thanks at least in part to the many rich women he and his partner, Victor Emanuel Pereira, married over the years. Some women whom they stung, however, later retaliated.

Braden complained that he and Pereira were being harassed when Dallas County Sheriff Bill Decker refused to release them on the vagrancy charges unless they both left the county in 48 hours.

"You're in my county now," said Decker who was known to give underworld characters until sunset to get out if they roamed into Dallas County.

The Decker ultimatum, which got front page in local papers with photographs, made Braden, or Brading as he was known then, a public figure in Dallas.

Yet 11 years later, Braden was to tell the FBI during his assassination interview that he was "not familiar with Dallas." He said he "had been in Dallas twice before, but that was over 10 years ago," the FBI report stated.

Fresh out of prison in 1960, Braden married the wealthy widow of a Teamsters Union official from Chicago whom authorities ruled accidentally shot himself with a .45 revolver — twice in the stomach.

In addition to his underworld associates on the west coast, Braden seems to have an affinity with the Teamsters Union during the past 15 years. Two months after the assassination, he became a charter member of the Teamsters-financed La

Costa Country Club about 20 miles from former President Richard Nixon's home at San Clemente, Calif. La Costa was where Nixon's aides — John Dean, John Ehrlichman and Bob Haldeman — met in February, 1973, to get their signals straight on Watergate.

ANOTHER LA COSTA regular is Allen Dorfman, the link between organized crime and the Teamsters Union Central States Pension Fund. Dorfman, close friend of Hoffa's and millionaire former financial adviser to the pension fund, was acquitted in April, 1975, of charges of defrauding the fund of \$1.4 million. Dorfman had been released from prison in December, 1973, following his conviction in another pension fraud case.

Robert Kennedy in his book "The Enemy Within," wrote in 1960, three years before his brother was assassinated, that Hoffa in 1949, "needed a powerful ally" in Chicago in his rise to the Teamsters presidency. Kennedy wrote that Hoffa "found his man in Paul Dorfman," Allen's father.

"Dorfman, our testimony showed," wrote Kennedy, "was a big operator — a major figure in the Chicago underworld who also knew his way around in certain labor and political circles."

Kennedy noted in his 1960 book that Paul Dorfman took over as head of the Chicago Waste Handlers Union in 1939 after its founder and secretary-treasurer, Leon Cooke, was murdered.

Secretary of the union at the time Cooke was shot to death in his office was Jack Ruby. One of Ruby's close Chicago acquaintances, Mitch Wolcott, told the FBI that when Cooke was killed, Ruby told him he "wanted very badly to take over that union."

In memory of Cooke, Ruby, or Rubenstein as he was called then, adopted "Leon" as his middle name.

THE FBI INTERVIEWED Paul Dorfman on Dec. 18, 1963, and asked him about Ruby. The FBI report states that Dorfman said Ruby "was not a successful organizer and finally voluntarily left his employment with the union in 1940, about two months after Dorfman was appointed to run it. Ruby probably left this employment because he was not making any money."

Telephone records show that someone called Irwin Weiner former Chicago bail bondsman with crime syndicate ties, from Ruby's Carousel Club on Oct. 26, 1963, and talked for 12 minutes. Weiner was also acquitted with Allen Dorfman of charges of fraud in connection with the Teamsters' pension fund case in April, 1975.

Ruby at about the same time started calling Barney Baker of Chicago, an enforcer for the underworld and a thug used by the Teamsters Union. Baker, who had just been released from the penitentiary in June, 1963, was being contacted in connection with Ruby's problems with the strippers' union in Dallas, Ruby said.

On Nov. 21, 1963, the night before the assassination, Baker called Dave Yaras, Miami representative of the Chicago mob, and talked for three minutes. Mrs. Eva Grant, Ruby's sister, later told Warren Commission investigators that she and her brother had known the Yaras brothers from Chicago but "didn't have anything to do with them, yet we knew they turned out to be some pretty rough characters and I'm not going to deny that."

Ruby called another boyhood friend, Al Gruber, at Gruber's home in Los Angeles about 20 minutes after news of the assassination was on television. Gruber had seen Ruby only once in the previous 10 years, that occasion being in Ruby's Carousel Club about two weeks before the assassination.

THE FBI WAS TOLD by Gruber that he decided to visit his old Chicago friend Ruby while traveling from New York to Los Angeles in early November, 1963. Gruber told the FBI, and it was duly recorded in the FBI report, that he thought he would head south from Joplin, Mo., to Dallas because it was only "100 miles from Joplin." Dallas is about four times that distance from Joplin.

Gruber said he did not know why Ruby called him on Nov. 22 "and can only speculate that Ruby wanted to talk to a friend at a time when he was emotionally upset."

The FBI rap sheet on Gruber shows he had a number of aliases and a number of arrests, including a grand larceny conviction in 1929 and lesser problems since. A scrap metal dealer in Los Angeles, Gruber was a friend of Frank Matula, who was named a trustee of the International Teamsters Union by Hoffa shortly after he was released after serving 114 days in jail for perjury.

IN 1956 THE California State Legislative Investigating Committee charged that Matula was an enforcer for the rubbish industry in Southern California, a charge Matula denied.

Gruber in early 1974 was seen at the Los Angeles area funeral of Eli Lubin, a local hoodlum who was close to gangster Mickey Cohen.

Lost His Job, Shot, Bombed, Discredited

Cop in Dealey Plaza Who Saw Oswald Drive Away With a Man in a Rambler

Had the testimony of a Dallas law enforcement officer — as well as backup statements by other witnesses — been accepted, a conspiracy in the assassination of President John Kennedy might have been proved beyond doubt.

Instead, the unvarying eyewitness testimony of Sheriff's Deputy Roger Craig was discredited and twisted around by Warren Commission probers.

And because Craig's testimony didn't jibe with what the commission wanted the official lone-assassin version to be, he has been threatened with death and constantly harassed, the former lawman and his friend believe.

Craig, now 37, was named "officer of the year" in the Dallas County Sheriff's Department in 1960, but on Independence Day, 1967, after never wavering from his statements of what happened in Dealey Plaza the day Kennedy was shot, he was fired.

Since then, he has been shot, wounded when his auto was bombed, heard threats made against himself and his family and has lost job after job.

He's now living in an undisclosed location.

The key points that place Craig in the midst of the controversy surrounding the Kennedy assassination are these:

● **HE SAYS HE SAW** a man running out of the Texas School Book Depository and get inside a Rambler station wagon driven by a man who appeared to be of Latin descent and driving away 15 minutes after the shot was fired.

● **LATER THAT DAY**, at the Dallas police station, he identified Lee Harvey Oswald as the man he saw running from the depository building. The Warren Commission claims Oswald took buses and a cab in his odyssey that led him to the Texas Theater in Oak Cliff where he was arrested. Had Craig's testimony been accepted, it would indicate at least a second person being involved — thus, a conspiracy.

● **MRS. RUTH PAINE**, with which Oswald's Russian wife, Marina, lived in the Dallas suburb of Irving, drove a Rambler station wagon similar to the one Craig saw Oswald enter.

● **CRAIG SAID HE** first gave this information to a man standing on the

depository steps who identified himself as a Secret Service agent. The former deputy five years later, during New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison's abortive investigation of the Kennedy assassination, would identify the "Secret Service agent" as Edgar Eugene Bradley, a California right-wing minister Garrison indicted for conspiracy to kill the President.

Craig was one of the deputies assigned to Dealey Plaza to "represent the Sheriff's Department" but not to participate in the security for the President's visit. Craig recalls in his manuscript "When They Kill a President," his own account of his experiences.

He recalls the bitterness against Kennedy by the law enforcement officers in the city in which JFK's popularity was at a low ebb.

When Craig remarked to another officer that the President's motorcade was late reaching Dealey Plaza, the other lawman replied: "Maybe somebody will shoot the son-of-a-bitch."

He said when the motorcade arrived, and he heard the shots, he began questioning people.

"Several people indicated to me that they thought the shots came from the area of the grassy knoll or behind the picket fence (to the front and right of Kennedy)," said Craig. The Warren Commission contends the only shots were fired by Oswald from the sixth floor of the depository building behind Kennedy.

ABOUT 15 MINUTES after the shots were fired, he contends, he heard a shrill whistle from the north side of Elm Street.

"I turned and saw a white male in his twenties running down the grassy knoll from the direction of the Texas School Book Depository Building. A light green Rambler station wagon was coming slowly west on Elm Street.

"The driver of the station wagon was a husky looking Latin, with dark wavy hair, wearing a tan wind breaker type jacket. He was looking up at the man running toward him," Craig recalls.

The driver pulled up to the curb, picked up the running man, and drove west on Elm Street.

Craig realized these were the only people not running to the scene — curious about what had happened. The officer ran to Elm and Houston, asked for an investigator, and a man standing on the depository steps said, "I'm with the Secret Service." Craig gave the man the information and he wrote it in a pad.

IT WAS MORE THAN four years later that Craig saw the "Secret Service man's" picture on television. He claimed it was Edgar Eugene Bradley — Garrison had charged him in the assassination probe. Craig telephoned Garrison and thus became a part of the New Orleans investigation.

After Oswald's arrest, Craig heard his description broadcast. Craig thought of the man running from the depository. He called Capt. Will Fritz, homicide chief, and was asked to go to the police station and look at Oswald.

Craig said he looked at Oswald and identified him.

According to Craig, Fritz told Oswald:

"This man saw you leave." Oswald replied: "I told you people I did."

Fritz said: "What about the car?" Oswald: "That station wagon belongs to Mrs. Paine — don't try to drag her into this."

Oswald sat back in his chair and said disgustedly: "Everybody will know who I am now."

This encounter would not be remembered by Fritz later in testimony before the Warren Commission.

ROGER CRAIG, working for Sheriff's Office, spotted Oswald. Had Warren Commission listened to him, a conspiracy would have been established.



Craig never actually testified before the commission itself. His statement was taken by junior commission lawyer David W. Belin, who now happens to be the Gerald Ford-appointed executive director of the Nelson Rockefeller Commission investigating domestic espionage by the CIA. Craig contends Belin changed 14 different points in his testimony that appeared in the Warren Commission volumes.

DALLAS COUNTY SHERIFF Bill Decker, now dead, wouldn't let Craig talk to national newsmen who tried to interview him about his account during the coming years.

And later, when Craig was assigned to a desk job in the county jail, Decker expressed annoyance because the deputy was talking to Oswald assassin Jack Ruby's sister Eva Grant, who was concerned about her brother's health.

Finally, after Ruby's death penalty conviction was overturned and a new trial set in Wichita Falls, the Wichita County sheriff came to take charge of the prisoner. The sheriff refused to accept him because he was ill. It was then that Ruby was taken to Parkland Hospital — where Kennedy died — and died a few days later of cancer.

Some Warren Commission critics still claim that conspirators injected Ruby with cancer cells to cause his death before he could reveal anything about a conspiracy. Ruby himself repeatedly hinted at a conspiracy — in one case to TATTLER correspondent James Kerr in an audio-taped interview, other times in handwritten letters smuggled out of the Dallas jail.

CRAIG, ON NOV. 1, 1967, was working for a bail bond service in

Dallas. He said he was asked to meet a client at a location.

He said he went there, had coffee with the client at a waffle house, and when he walked out "...a shot rang out behind me and the hair just above my left ear parted.

"I felt a pressure and sharp pain on the left side of my head. I bolted for my car ... I drove home as fast as possible."

When publicity about the attempt on Craig's life got out, he lost his job. It was just the start of a long chain of personal hardships that would follow the assassination witness.

Once when driving to work, a car pulled along beside him, the driver stuck a revolver out the window, but before he could fire another car pulled up and he withdrew the pistol.

SHORTLY BEFORE the New Orleans trial, Craig received a telephone call asking if he was going to New Orleans.

When Craig said yes, the caller replied:

"Get a one-way ticket."

Another voice called again:

"Remember you have a family."

Despite the threats, Craig gave his testimony at Shaw's trial.

HIS PERSONAL hardships continued, but Craig may have figured the threats were a part of the past.

He was wrong: In October 1970, he started his car in Dallas and the engine exploded and burst into flames. He suffered five puncture wounds in the chest and a vein was severed.

Craig recovered.

And some Warren Commission critics still believe he is a fugitive from those involved in a conspiracy to kill the President.—J.M.



PENN JONES JR.
THE NATIONAL TATTLER

Newspaper Editor Who Never Gave Up

An award-winning newspaper editor says he and other researchers are providing fodder for future historians to use to solve the riddle of the political assassinations of the 1960s.

Praised by some, labeled as a crackpot by others, country newspaperman Penn Jones Jr. told TATTLER he doesn't believe the true facts in the murder of President John F. Kennedy will be revealed in his lifetime.

"But yes, I'm going to keep working on this for the rest of my life and I hope it's a long one," said the 60-year-old writer-researcher.

Jones is the author of four books attacking the official version that no conspiracy was involved in the Kennedy slaying. The books, "Forgive My Grief," Volumes I, II, III and IV, detail the mysterious deaths that have befallen witnesses and others who have delved into the assassination mystery.

THEY WERE murdered, the feisty author said, to keep them from making public clues that would reveal a military takeover was involved in the assassination.

Syndicated columnist Dorothy Kilgallen was one of those who died

mysteriously on Nov. 8, 1965. The coroner said she died from the effects of alcohol and barbituates, though no quantities were given. She had had a private interview with Jack Ruby, the killer of accused assassin Lee Harvey Oswald.

"She was going to break the case wide open," Jones said.

Nobody denies Jones has guts. In 1963, he received the Elijah Parish Lovejoy Award for exposes of a right-wing organization that led to the bombing of his Midlothian, Tex., Mirror newspaper office.

"What we are doing," he said, "is

pointing to where historians can dig in future years. It's too deeply entrenched to come out now." Jones told TATTLER.

JONES RECENTLY sold his newspaper and is devoting full-time in his assassination research and in presenting his case to the public.

He is constantly in demand for lectures at colleges and universities throughout the country. He has appeared on numerous television programs, including the network Mike Douglas and Merv Griffin shows.—J.M.

Even Kennedy Intimates Want New Investigation

THE LINK TO INTELLIGENCE AGENCIES

By JOHN MOULDER
Of the Tattler Staff

"We have found no evidence of a conspiracy, foreign or domestic..."

That simple statement, spoken by Chief Justice Earl Warren in September 1964, was the start of an echo that would be heard again and again during the following decade.

Almost word for word, it would be repeated after assassin's bullets cut down the nation's key political leaders - John Kennedy, Robert Kennedy, George Wallace, Martin Luther King and King's mother.

Suspicion and doubt among the vast majority of Americans, bolstered by fantastic recent disclosures of political intrigue in government intelligence, is at long last about to cause the real truth to explode to the surface.

Kennedy family intimate Frank Mankiewicz puts it most aptly:

"It's got to be reopened for the sake of the nation's sanity."

Mankiewicz was, speaking of the investigation of the assassination of the President he served as a top aide - John Fitzgerald Kennedy.

"The nation is alive with questions about the whole thing and the answers haven't been provided," Mankiewicz told a Southern Methodist University class a few weeks ago. **"We can't let this thing eat away at the future."**

By now, almost everybody - with the possible exception of some of the surviving members of the Warren Commission - is convinced a conspiracy was involved in the assassination of President Kennedy on the streets of Dallas on Nov. 22, 1963.

No longer can it be accepted that the youthful President was murdered by one deranged man acting alone and not in association with any other individuals, groups or governments.

AT LEAST TWO OF THE seven members of the Warren Commission - which said Lee Harvey Oswald acted alone in the assassination - have since expressed doubts.

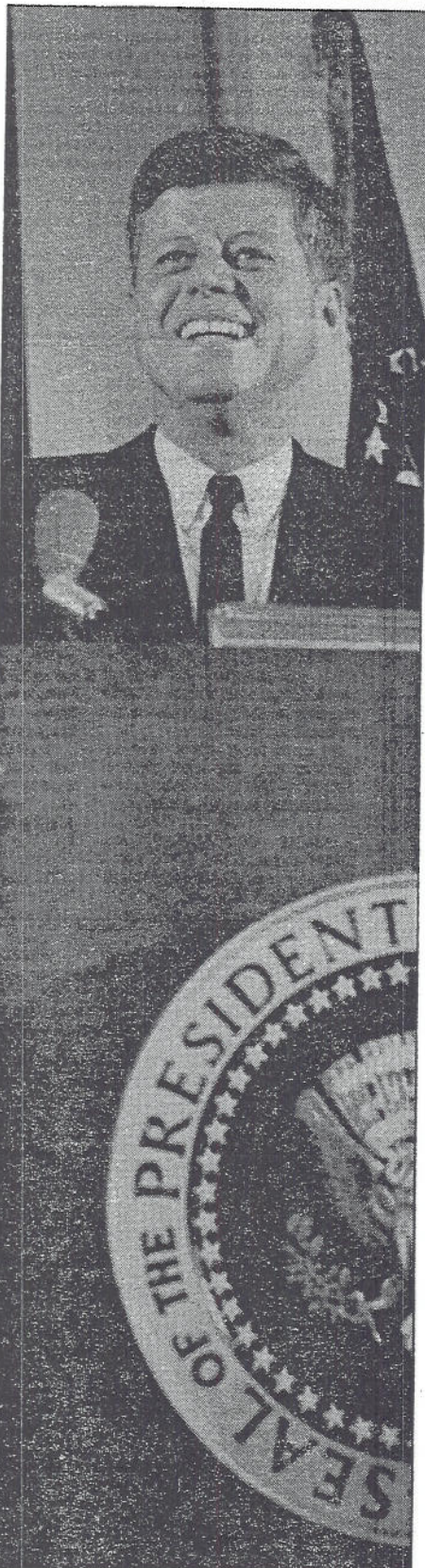
Even President Lyndon B. Johnson, who appointed the commission, repeatedly expressed belief that a conspiracy was involved in the assassination before he died in early 1973.

Now a wave of actual new evidence, revelations of intrigue, claims by assassination experts and undeniable motives point strongly to government intelligence agencies being involved or knowledgeable - if not outright responsible - for the assassination of John Kennedy.

And American intelligence could have been involved in the assassinations of Robert Francis Kennedy during his campaign for the Presidency; the slaying of civil rights leader and Nobel Peace Prize winner Dr. Martin Luther King, and the shooting-crippling of Alabama Gov. George Wallace that ended his snowballing campaign for the Presidency in 1972.

THERE IS EVIDENCE - indeed, considerably new evidence - that Lee Harvey Oswald, the slight-built 24-year-old former Russian defector, was either an agent of the Central Intelligence Agency or had connections with the CIA.

Belief that Oswald had connections - in fact was a paid informer or agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation - has taken on new credibility as a result of recently disclosed "top secret" Warren Commission testimony that shows the commission members were reluctant to press the FBI for the ruth and early efforts by the FBI to remove or cloud any possible connections between the agency and Oswald.



For an extended period of time, TATTLER has made a comprehensive investigation into whether the intelligence community could have been involved in a conspiracy to eliminate national leaders through assassination.

The conclusion is:

More than enough evidence exists for a government agency with subpoena power to reopen the John Kennedy assassination investigation and seriously - and publicly - settle the issue once and for all.

At the same time, Congress should thoroughly probe - and set to rest once and for all - the strong indication that government intelligence was involved in the Bobby Kennedy slaying, the gunning down of Gov. Wallace and the snuffing out of the non-violence preaching Dr. King.

COULD OSWALD have been a representative of more than one intelligence agency?

This is far from being in the realm of comprehension. "It has been shown that they are all virtually the same thing .. their activities run together," Los Angeles assassination researcher Donald Freed told TATTLER about the activities of various intelligence agencies.

Recent disclosures show this to be true.

The CIA, chartered to carry out its activities abroad, has been exposed as having conducted thousands of investigations on citizens within the United States. This disclosure of domestic spying led to President Gerald Ford's appointment of a commission headed by Vice President Nelson Rockefeller to investigate.

One former government intelligence official says he believes the CIA was involved in President Kennedy's assassination. He is Col. L. Fletcher Prouty, who was the Pentagon's liaison with the CIA before he retired in 1963.

ANOTHER FORMER CIA official, Victor Marchetti, has said flatly that the late Clay Shaw, the man former New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison tried to convict for the JFK death conspiracy, was a CIA agent. This was what Garrison always contended, but the confirmation didn't come until after Shaw was tried and acquitted. Not long after Marchetti's disclosure, Shaw was found dead under mysterious circumstances.

It's been revealed that the Post Office Intelligence system cooperated with the CIA in illegally opening and monitoring the first class letters mailed by law-abiding citizens in the United States.

It's also interesting to remember that postal inspectors were among the legions of various federal agents who interfered with the questioning of Oswald in Dallas and perhaps thwarted famed Dallas homicide Capt. Will Fritz from eliciting a statement or confession from the youthful suspect. Oswald was shot dead by Jack Ruby two days after the assassination - silencing him forever.

One Louisiana private detective ardently pursued an investigation on a theory that Naval Intelligence was involved in the Kennedy assassination. The detective and a TATTLER reporter tracked down fascinating, never-before-disclosed evidence in the case. The detective was found shot to death soon afterward under extremely mysterious circumstances - the death officially ruled a suicide.

Domestic spying is not uncommon in other intelligence branches of government agencies. Even the Internal Revenue Service hires women to engage in sex acts with prominent citizens to gather intelligence information, it has been revealed.

In 1964, the Warren Commission - and perhaps the general public - was willing to take the word of the CIA and the FBI that Oswald was not connected with either agency. But today, with the flood of revelations of the misdeeds, half-truths and outright lies of the intelligence networks, it's a different story.

OSWALD'S MOTHER, Mrs. Marguerite Oswald, contended from the start that her son was probably a government agent.

She renewed these views in an interview published recently in the Fort Worth Press.

"Who can prove he is not a CIA agent?" she asked. "He isn't going to say he's a CIA agent, and the government isn't going to say he is. I have as much circumstantial evidence that he was as the Dallas police have that he was the assassin."

"When I said CIA, I meant Government intelligence, like the Internal Revenue or FBI."

Mrs. Oswald, now living on a meager income in Fort

(Continued on page 24)



LEE HARVEY OSWALD in his Civil Air Patrol Cadet uniform at which time he first came in contact with those who would later be allegedly implicated in a conspiracy to assassinate the President.

(Continued from page 23)

Worth, believes Oswald went to Russia in service of his country.

Now, a onetime Texas journalist, has revealed to TATTLER a secret he has kept for nine years - he has met the man who claims to be a CIA agent and that Oswald was a CIA agent.

THE SOURCE, W.R. MORRIS, now living in Tennessee, said he is still in contact with the former CIA "spook," who now is a lawyer living in California.

Morris told TATTLER he is willing to reveal the agent's identity to a proper government investigating agency. He has kept the information confidential since he met the agent at Oswald's grave in Rose Hill Cemetery in Fort Worth in 1966.

The author of "The Twelfth of August," the life story of Buford Pusser, the "Walking Tall" hero, Morris is planning to write a book about Oswald.

A representative of the Rockefeller Commission, which is investigating domestic spying by the CIA, has contacted Morris, he told TATTLER. The author said he is willing to reveal details of Oswald's services to the CIA, as well as the identity of Oswald's CIA contact, if subpoenaed to testify in a closed-door session.

Critics of the Warren Commission express doubt that any serious investigation will be made by the Rockefeller Commission.

Rockefeller has reportedly said that an aggressive investigation of the CIA "could destroy two former Presidents."

THE ROCKEFELLER Commission chose as its executive director David Belin, who was a junior counsel to the much-criticized Warren Commission.

Belin has been accused by at least one commission witness of changing the witness' testimony for the record published in the Warren Commission volumes. And Sylvia Meagher, a prominent New York assassination researcher and author, has accused Belin of getting a key assassination witness to change his testimony to fit the commission's findings.

After joining the Rockefeller Commission, Belin was quick to discount any efforts to link the CIA or anybody except Oswald to the assassination.

"There is no hard evidence that has come to my attention that in any way diminishes the veracity of the conclusion that Lee Harvey Oswald was the assassin and the sole assassin of President Kennedy," Belin said.

Despite this, a three-man team of Warren Commission critics has presented evidence to the Rockefeller Commission that a conspiracy indeed existed in the Kennedy assassination and that the CIA was involved.

This team is made up of Dick Gregory, a comedian and civil rights activist; Robert Groden, a New York photographer; and Ralph Schoenman, a writer-researcher, former secretary to Nobel Prize winner Bertrand Russell and an associate of former New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison during Garrison's 1967-68 probe of the Kennedy assassination.

GRODER HAS SPENT nine years researching the famous film of the Kennedy assassination taken by Dallas dress manufacturer Abraham Zapruder, now dead.

The Zapruder film clearly shows Kennedy's head ex-

ploding backwards and to the left - conclusive enough to a viewer that at least one of the two shots that struck the President was fired from the front of Kennedy's motorcade, not from the Texas School Book Depository. The Warren Commission contends Oswald, described as "a poor shot" as a Marine, fired three shots into the Kennedy motorcade "from behind Kennedy" from a window on the sixth floor of the old brick depository building.

Gregory viewed the Groder blow-ups of the Zapruder film - including spliced in portions of a film taken by another citizen - in Boston in February at a meeting of the newly-formed Assassination Research Bureau.

Gregory was then launched on what became a nation-wide lecture tour urging an official reopening of the investigation. Gregory has also been publicizing pictures of tramps arrested in Dealey Plaza soon after the assassination. He contends one of the "tramps" in the pictures is E. Howard Hunt, the ex-CIA official who is serving a prison sentence for his role in the Watergate scandals of the Richard Nixon Administration.

Gregory says the Zapruder film "will change the fate and destiny of the world" and will "save Teddy Kennedy's life."

SCHOENMAN, after presenting the results of his decade-

DULLES SAID IT would be "terribly hard" for the FBI or CIA to prove that any individual was not an agent.

"How do you disprove a fellow was not your agent? How do you disprove it?" asked Dulles.

Despite this cynicism and skepticism, the Warren Commission chose to accept the word of the CIA and the FBI that Oswald was not in their service or employ.

AT ANOTHER session, Oswald's movements in Russia were discussed.

"I would like to get that material into the hands of the CIA as soon as possible to explain the Russian parts," said Dulles at the June 6 meeting.

"I think you've got more faith in them than I have," Sen. Richard Russell, conservative Democrat from Georgia, replied. "I think they'll doctor anything they hand to us."

These were among documents the Warren Commission kept "top secret" for "national security reasons" for a decade before assassination researchers, through court battles, forced their disclosure.

RUSSELL, NOW DEAD, told author-researcher Harold Weisberg he did not believe the commission majority who said Oswald alone was responsible for the assassination.

One of the nation's leading medical scientists joins the medical ranks challenging the Warren Commission conclusion of how President John F. Kennedy was killed.

He is Dr. Robert Joling, president of the American Academy of Forensic Sciences and a faculty member at the University of Arizona Medical School.

He joins such experts as Dr. Cyril Wecht, the county medical examiner at Pittsburgh, in contesting the commission findings.

Wecht gained fame as being the first non-government medical specialist to be allowed to examine Kennedy autopsy evidence in the National Archives.

He made the startling discovery that the most important piece of evidence - the President's brain - was missing from the Archives.

WECHT CONCLUDED, and others and now Dr. Joling agree, that the commission's "magic bullet" theory is wrong.

THE MAGIC President of American Academy Disagrees Sharply With Warren

The "magic bullet" theory is that the same bullet struck both Kennedy and Gov. John Connally, who was riding in the open-top limousine with the President.

Mark Lane, "Rush to Judgment" author and granddaddy of all the assassination buffs, summed up the "magic bullet" theory recently in a lecture at the Delta State University in Cleveland, Miss.:

"An FBI expert testified that the bolt action Manlica Carcano rifle used by Oswald from the sixth floor of the Dallas School Book Depository could not have fired three shots in the length of time determined by the Zapruder film.

"So they came up with the 'Magic Bullet' theory that one bullet entered

Kennedy's back, exited from his throat, hung in mid-air for 1.8 seconds, observed Gov. John Connally, struck him in the back, took a right turn, struck his wrist, took another right turn and struck his right thigh."

Dr. Joling backs new congressional investigations of the assassinations of both John and Robert Kennedy and Dr. Martin Luther King.

DURING A RECENT press conference, Joling said:

"Too many persons of excellent scientific expertise and repute now conclude that there exist reasonable doubts relative to each of these matters so as not to warrant further

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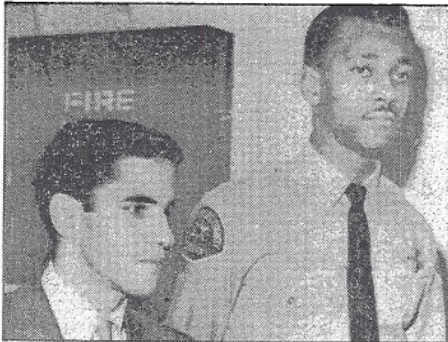
long investigation to the Rockefeller Commission, told TATTLER he is convinced the CIA was involved in a conspiracy to kill the President.

"There is a common theme uniting Watergate, the Bay of Pigs and the assassination of President Kennedy," Shoenman said. "That is the CIA.

"The CIA was set up to conceal, rather than to disclose."

"This was never made clearer than the cynical testimony of the Warren Commission in a closed-door meeting Jan. 27, 1964 when the commission members discussed reports that Oswald was an intelligence agent.

Commission member Allen Dulles, former director of the CIA, said flatly that Oswald could have been a CIA agent and even he would not have known about it.



SIRHAN SIRHAN AND JAMES EARL RAY (right) ... lone assassins or patsies in conspiracies in deaths of RFK and Dr. King?



It would be "terribly hard" for the FBI or any individual was not an agent. How do you prove a fellow was not your agent? How do you ask Dulles.

Conservatism and skepticism, the Warren Commission and the word of the CIA and the FBI about their service or employ.

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This act by Kennedy infuriated many members of the CIA, especially E. Howard Hunt, who directed the Cuban invasion, which resulted in all the invaders being killed or captured.

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"... Lee Harvey Oswald was a partisan of Fidel Castro and an admitted Marxist who made desperate efforts to join the Red-Revolution in Havana," Hunt wrote.

"In the end he was an activist for the Fair Play for Cuba Committee.

"But for Castro and the Bay of Pigs disaster, there would have been no such 'commitment.' And perhaps no assassin

with Sam Giancana, the dread boss of all Mafia activity in the Chicago area.

The Chicago Sun Times reported an interesting swapout between the CIA and Giancana.

The CIA used Giancana to exploit the Mafia's former gambling network in Cuba under Batista against Castro.

In return, a detective agency front of the CIA bugged the Las Vegas hotel room of a singer-girlfriend of Giancana's at his request.

WHEN CASTRO visited the United Nations in 1960, CIA agents went to high-ranking New York City police officials with a bizarre plot to assassinate the Cuban dictator.

A box of cigars, containing a bomb, would be placed in Castro's hotel room. But the CIA called off the plan, police said.

When Bobby Kennedy heard of the CIA plot to use the Mafia to assassinate Castro, Kennedy as attorney general angrily attacked the agency's plot.

And when RFK made his snowballing campaign for the Presidency, the CIA knew its days of power and autonomy were numbered.

This threat to the intelligence system ended June 5, 1968, when the youthful senator was shot down in the pantry of the



W.R. MORRIS ... he's concrete evidence that

the 1950s with hero-CIA agents only to be captured, tortured. But more recent disclosures intelligence system cannot. Two former FBI officials reported Times that the FBI has engaged persons suspected of being threatening them with death after information.

One agent of the Cold War CIA officer, was flying the Russia. President Dwight Powers was an American spy that Powers was CIA.

Which gets us back to the Lee Harvey Oswald.

Much evidence exists that of the U-2 spy plane.

WHEN OSWALD DEFECTED gave American military secrets. He was in a position to gather information to the Russians: The Reds had high-flying U-2s, but lacked after Oswald's defection.

The full details may lie on National Archives with the "Lee Harvey Oswald's / About the U-2."

What is known is that O American base at Atsugi, 1959. Atsugi is where the U

A radar operator assigned was in a position to gather information to the Russians: The Reds had high-flying U-2s, but lacked after Oswald's defection.

Another yet-to-be-revealed is headed: "Letter from Diem of interview with Yuri Ivanov."

YURI NOSENKO had been defected to the U.S. on Feb after JFK's assassination.

Incidentally, the Warren Nosenko or the U-2 connection commissioners said their re would "put to rest" any re assassination.)

Yuri Nosenko, the turncoat in Russia. A commission declassified recently tells of Oswald's marksmanship.

"...Oswald was an expert necessary for persons who provide him with game."

At the Japanese U-2 base Communism as he observed U-2s. His Marine Corps Oswaldovich."

But still Oswald did not lo gave him access to U-2 intel At the base, Oswald was his attitude appeared to change him, Oswald was released disappeared for a private:

THE MAGIC BULLET

American Academy of Forensic Sciences Apply With Warren Report Conclusions

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DURING A RECENT press conference, Joling said: "Too many persons of excellent scientific expertise and repute now conclude that there exist reasonable doubts relative to each of these matters so as not to warrant further

blind approval of the official conclusions reached."

It would have been impossible for Oswald to have fired three shots at the auto carrying Kennedy, Dr. Joling contends.

"There were no less than four shots fired, probably five, possibly six, and speculatively, as many as seven," Joling said.

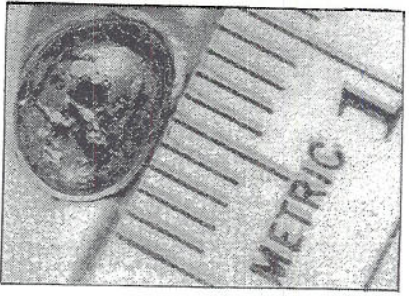
AND IF THERE were only three shots, said Joling, there had to be more than one gunman. "No one person could have fired that many shots in that period of time with that kind of accuracy," he said.

Joling is critical of the autopsy conducted on President Kennedy. He pointed out it was conducted at

Bethesda Naval Hospital by Dr. Alexander Hume, a naval officer not trained in forensic pathology.

Hume's notes were later destroyed. Hume has consistently refused to discuss the autopsy.

Unmarred Exhibit 399 of Warren Commission Report: This bullet hit Kennedy, exited from his throat, hung around in mid-air for 1.8 seconds, then hit Connally, took a right turn, struck his wrist, took another right turn, and then hit his thigh. Critics call it the "magic bullet."



the report, the senator told Weisberg Russell received an assurance that a finding in the report that Senator Russell findings. Weisberg's investigation of Commission records showed that Chief, now dead, did not add the footnote.

of Louisiana, another member of the staff aides and friends in 1972 that the commission conclusions were wrong; assassination should be investigated months before Boggs was killed in an Alaska.

Johnson, before his death in 1972, told to many people that he was convinced



in conspiracies in deaths of RFK

named Lee Harvey Oswald." Kennedy had vetoed a plan by Hunt to assassinate Fidel Castro. But attempts were made on Castro's life. This caused an irate Castro to tell the Cuban people: "If the United States can deal in assassinations, so can we."

THAT WAS SEPT. 8, 1963. Kennedy was killed two months later.

Kennedy was planning to break up the "invisible government" known as the CIA. He was killed before carrying out the plans.

When President Johnson succeeded Kennedy in the White House he was shocked to learn of the activities of the CIA.

"We have been operating a damned Murder Incorporated in the Caribbean," LBJ snapped to an aide.

LBJ aides earlier this year revealed that Johnson held the U.S. directly responsible for the assassination of Dominican Republic dictator Rafael J. Trujillo and the assassination of South Vietnamese President Ngo Dinh Diem.

The CIA also made repeated efforts, according to syndicated columnist Jack Anderson, to assassinate Francois (Papa Doc) Duvalier, the dictator of Haiti.

THE CIA WAS ALSO put out at President Kennedy because he planned in 1964 to deescalate the U.S. role in Vietnam.

Robert Kennedy began stepping on CIA toes even when he was attorney general when John was president. Bobby Kennedy prosecuted more Mafia gangsters than any other attorney general in history.

At the same time the CIA had a left hand-right hand relationship with the Mafia. The CIA used Mafia intelligence sources and recruited Mafia gunmen to carry out assassination.

Ambassador Hotel in Los Angeles.

ANOTHER "LONE ASSASSIN" was seized. Sirhan Bishara Sirhan was blamed for RFK's murder. No conspiracy, Los Angeles police officials said. They maintain this position despite almost overwhelming evidence from leading criminologists that shots were fired from at least two guns into Kennedy and the crowd of well-wishers around him.

In the case of John Kennedy's murder, the blame fell on Communists in general. In Sirhan's case, the motive was attributed to Kennedy's anti-Arab, pro-Israel position. Sirhan was an Arab immigrant and had written in his diary, "RFK Must Die."

Lyndon Johnson's first reaction after the assassination of JFK was that it might have been the result of a Communist plot. Later, when he found out the U.S. was responsible for the deaths of Trujillo and Diem, he felt the JFK murder may have represented a terrible retribution.

BOTH TRUJILLO and Diem were killed in military coups. Diem's murder paved the way for the pro-U.S. Thieu regime. President Richard Nixon in 1971 said there was U.S. "complicity" in Diem's assassination.

The disclosures spreading the cloak of suspicion over the CIA have caused intelligence officials to react in the obvious ways.

Through nationally-syndicated communists, the CIA have leaked stories to the effect - so what if we deal in assassinations, other governments do.

One story leaked by the CIA was the report of a Russian KGB (the U.S.S.R.'s CIA) defector who revealed a plot by the Soviet Union to assassinate Richard Nixon, had he not been defeated by John Kennedy in 1960.

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with Sam Giancana, the dread boss of all Mafia activity in the Chicago area.

The Chicago Sun Times reported an interesting swapout between the CIA and Giancana.

The CIA used Giancana to exploit the Mafia's former gambling network in Cuba under Batista against Castro.

In return, a detective agency front of the CIA bugged the Las Vegas hotel room of a singer-girlfriend of Giancana's at his request.

WHEN CASTRO visited the United Nations in 1960, CIA agents went to high-ranking New York City police officials with a bizarre plot to assassinate the Cuban dictator

A box of cigars, containing a bomb, would be placed in Castro's hotel room. But the CIA called off the plan, police said.

When Bobby Kennedy heard of the CIA plot to use the Mafia to assassinate Castro, Kennedy as attorney general angrily attacked the agency's plot.

And when RFK made his snowballing campaign for the Presidency, the CIA knew its days of power and autonomy were numbered.

This threat to the intelligence system ended June 5, 1968, when the youthful senator was shot down in the pantry of the



W.R. MORRIS ... he's willing to testify that he has concrete evidence that Oswald was a CIA agent.

BULLET

ny of Forensic Sciences en Report Conclusions

approval of the official con-

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Joling said.

IF THERE were only three

said Joling, there had to be

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could have fired that many

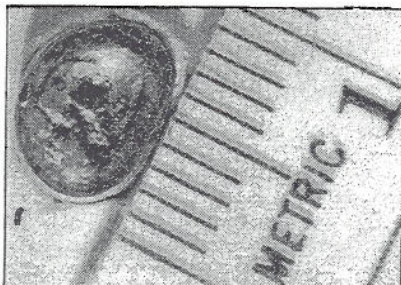
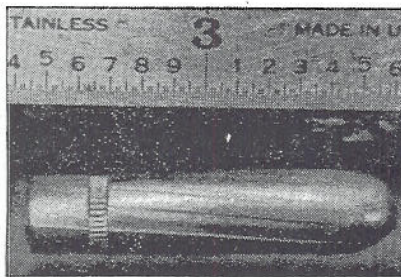
t that period of time with that

accuracy," he said.

Bethesda Naval Hospital by Dr. Alexander Hume, a naval officer not trained in forensic pathology.

Hume's notes were later destroyed. Hume has consistently refused to discuss the autopsy.

Unmarred Exhibit 399 of Warren Commission Report: This bullet hit Kennedy, exited from his throat, hung around in mid-air for 1.8 seconds, then hit Connally, took a right turn, struck his wrist, took another right turn, and then hit his thigh. Critics call it the "magic bullet."



the 1950s with hero-CIA agents going behind the Iron Curtain only to be captured, tortured or killed.

But more recent disclosures now show that the U.S. intelligence system cannot claim much different standards. Two former FBI officials revealed recently in The New York Times that the FBI has engaged in a program of kidnapping persons suspected of being foreign agents and even threatening them with death if they did not provide sought-after information.

One agent of the Cold War was Gary Powers, a CIA officer, was flying the U-2 spy plane shot down over Russia. President Dwight Eisenhower at first denied that Powers was an American spy. Later he was forced to admit that Powers was CIA.

Which gets us back to the deranged, lone assassin named Lee Harvey Oswald.

Much evidence exists that Oswald had a role in the downing of the U-2 spy plane.

WHEN OSWALD DEFFECTED to Russia, he volunteered to give American military secrets to the Russian government. He was in a position to have knowledge of the U-2 spy operation and perhaps was acquainted with Powers.

The full details may lie on a still-classified document in the National Archives with the heading:

"Lee Harvey Oswald's Access to Classified Information About the U-2."

What is known is that Oswald had been stationed at an American base at Atsugi, Japan, as a Marine in 1958 and 1959. Atsugi is where the U-2 flights originated.

A radar operator assigned to ground control work, Oswald was in a position to gather valuable information to turn over to the Russians. The Reds had been trying to shoot down the high-flying U-2s, but lacked the technical knowledge until after Oswald's defection.

Another yet-to-be-revealed Warren Commission document is headed: "Letter from Director, FBI with attached results of interview with Yuri Ivanovich Nosenko."

YURI NOSENKO had been a staff officer of the KGB who defected to the U.S. on Feb. 4, 1964, less than three months after JFK's assassination.

Incidentally, the Warren Report has no mention of either Nosenko or the U-2 connection, even though the controversial commissioners said their report and 26 volumes of testimony would "put to rest" any questions that could arise about the assassination.)

Yuri Nosenko, the turncoat Russian "spook," knew Oswald in Russia. A commission "internal memo" routinely declassified recently tells of Nosenko being interviewed about Oswald's marksmanship.

"...Oswald was an extremely poor shot and it was necessary for persons who accompanied him on hunts to provide him with game," was Nosenko's appraisal.

At the Japanese U-2 base, Oswald took up an interest in Communism as he observed the takeoffs and landings of the U-2s. His Marine Corps pals called him "Comrade Oswaldovich."

But still Oswald did not lose his top security clearance that gave him access to U-2 intelligence.

At the base, Oswald was visited by a strange civilian and his attitude appeared to change. When the visitor asked for him, Oswald was released from guard duty and they disappeared for a private several-hours talk.

(Continued on page 26)

named Lee Harvey Oswald."

Kennedy had vetoed a plan by Hunt to assassinate Fidel Castro. But attempts were made on Castro's life.

This caused an irate Castro to tell the Cuban people:

"If the United States can deal in assassinations, so can we."

THAT WAS SEPT. 8, 1963. Kennedy was killed two months later.

Kennedy was planning to break up the "invisible government" known as the CIA. He was killed before carrying out the plans.

When President Johnson succeeded Kennedy in the White House he was shocked to learn of the activities of the CIA.

"We have been operating a damned Murder Incorporated in the Caribbean," LBJ snapped to an aide.

LBJ aides earlier this year revealed that Johnson held the U.S. directly responsible for the assassination of Dominican Republic dictator Rafael J. Trujillo and the assassination of South Vietnamese President Ngo Dinh Diem.

The CIA also made repeated efforts, according to syndicated columnist Jack Anderson, to assassinate Francois (Papa Doc) Duvalier, the dictator of Haiti.

THE CIA WAS ALSO put out at President Kennedy because he planned in 1964 to deescalate the U.S. role in Vietnam.

Robert Kennedy began stepping on CIA toes even when he was attorney general when John was president. Bobby Kennedy prosecuted more Mafia gangsters than any other attorney general in history.

At the same time the CIA had a left hand-right hand relationship with the Mafia. The CIA used Mafia intelligence sources and recruited Mafia gunmen to carry out assassination.

In the late 1950s and early 1960s, the CIA had connections

Ambassador Hotel in Los Angeles.

ANOTHER "LONE ASSASSIN" was seized, Sirhan Bishara Sirhan was blamed for RFK's murder. No conspiracy, Los Angeles police officials said. They maintain this position despite almost overwhelming evidence from leading criminologists that shots were fired from at least two guns into Kennedy and the crowd of well-wishers around him.

In the case of John Kennedy's murder, the blame fell on Communists in general. In Sirhan's case, the motive was attributed to Kennedy's anti-Arab, pro-Israel position. Sirhan was an Arab immigrant and had written in his diary, "RFK Must Die."

Lyndon Johnson's first reaction after the assassination of JFK was that it might have been the result of a Communist plot. Later, when he found out the U.S. was responsible for the deaths of Trujillo and Diem, he felt the JFK murder may have represented a terrible retribution.

BOTH TRUJILLO and Diem were killed in military coups. Diem's murder paved the way for the pro-U.S. Thieu regime.

President Richard Nixon in 1971 said there was U.S. "complicity" in Diem's assassination.

The disclosures spreading the cloak of suspicion over the CIA have caused intelligence officials to react in the obvious ways.

Through nationally-syndicated communists, the CIA have leaked stories to the effect - so what if we deal in assassinations, other governments do.

One story leaked by the CIA was the report of a Russian KGB (the U.S.S.R.'s CIA) defector who revealed a plot by the Soviet Union to assassinate Richard Nixon, had he not been defeated by John Kennedy in 1960.

THE CIA LEAKED stories of the terrors of the Cold War of

OSWALD AND RUBY: They Took Their Secrets to the Grave

(Continued from page 25)

IT WASN'T MUCH LATER that Oswald turned up at the U.S. embassy in Russia, loudly denouncing his American citizenship and volunteering U.S. military secrets to the KGB.

Even Powers, in his book "Operation Overflight," notes that Oswald might have passed on the information the Russians needed to shoot down the U-2.

Was Oswald, then, a KGB agent? He and his Russian wife, Marina, certainly had strong connections with the Russian secret police.

Marina Nikolayevna Pruskova was introduced to Oswald at a party in Moscow by Col. Nicolav Aksenov.

Col. Aksenov was a high-ranking official in the KGB. Aksenov was also Marina's uncle.

THE INTRODUCTION was on March 17, 1961. On April 30, a little over a month later, Lee Oswald and Marina Pruskova were married. The KGB had cut through all the red tape including special consent for the American to marry a Soviet citizen.

Marina, although the Warren Commission didn't see fit to pursue the matter, was a leader in the Komsomol Communist Party organization.

However, she lied about this in obtaining a passport to join her husband in returning to America. She entered the U.S. as a simple European immigrant.

But while in Moscow, the turncoat American Marine and his Communist bride lived in style and comfort.

Apparently compliments of a grateful Kremlin, the newlyweds were given a nice rent-free apartment.

OSWALD WAS GIVEN an adequate factory job. But the Russian government saw fit to supplement his salary by \$70 a month. The subsidy came from the Soviet Red Cross, which is actually a KGB intelligence front and is not connected with the international charitable organization of the same name.

The KGB smoothed the way for the Oswald-Marina marriage and then greased the path for Marina to immigrate to America. The State Department appeared delighted to expedite Oswald's return to America, apparently forgetting that only two years before Oswald had become a traitor to his country, had denounced his citizenship and had offered and apparently provided aid and comfort to the enemy.

Back in the United States, Oswald was interviewed three times by the FBI, according to FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover, now dead.

But in one case, it was Oswald who arranged the "interview." This was in 1963 in New Orleans, where during a Fair Play for Cuba demonstration, Oswald was arrested and jailed on a misdemeanor disturbance charge.

OSWALD TOLD THE jailer he wanted to see the FBI and two FBI agents came running.

"What would happen if you or me was arrested on a piddling thing and we asked to see the FBI?" scoffs Penn Jones Jr., Texas newspaper editor who has been investigating the Kennedy assassination since 1963. "They'd laugh at us."

The FBI knew much about Oswald and his movements in Dallas prior to his arrest for the assassination and his slaying two days later.

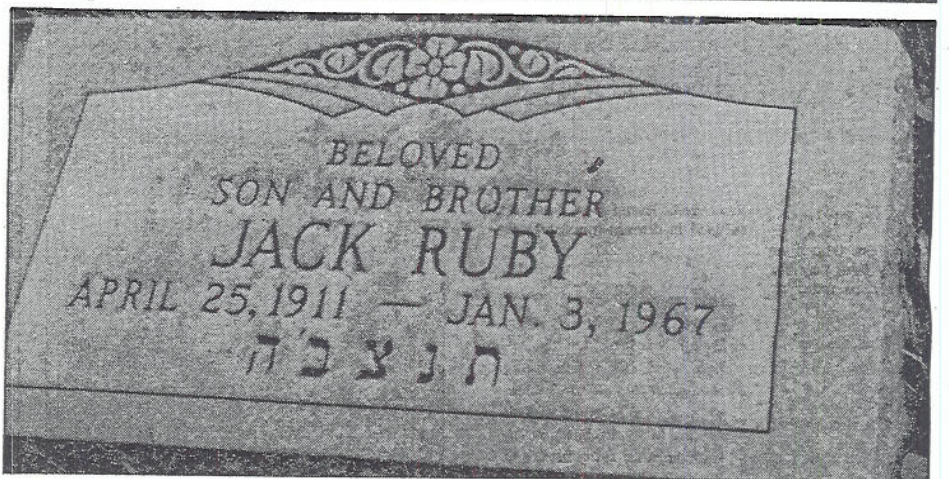
Dallas FBI special agent James Hosty was the man assigned to keep tabs on Oswald. Hosty had visited the home of Ruth Paine in Irving, a Dallas suburb, where Marina lived. Oswald was holing up at the time alone in a room in the Oak Cliff section of Dallas.

After Oswald's arrest, police found Oswald's notebook which contained, among other things, Hosty's name, his address, his phone number and his auto license plate.

WHEN THE FBI furnished the Warren Commission with a list of the contents of Oswald's notebook, the references to Hosty were conspicuously omitted. When commissioners learned of the omission, they obviously took J. Edgar Hoover's word when he informed them it was simply an oversight.

Could Oswald have been both a KGB agent and an agent of the FBI or the CIA?

At the time of the assassination, Kennedy had embarrassed the Russians by backing them down during the blockade during the Cuban missile crisis in 1962. Castro was



Russia's ally and he was irked because of the CIA-backed Bay of Pigs invasion and attempts on his life he believed were staged by the U.S. government.

This would give the KGB motive enough to assign the Marxism-brainwashed young Oswald to murder the President of the United States. Did the CIA have a motive to condone or participate in the assassination of the President?

Read the facts and judge for yourself. Perhaps only an extensive congressional investigation can indict or exonerate American intelligence agencies in the JFK case - and perhaps not even then.

Quite a few other possible CIA operatives have turned up in the various investigations of the Kennedy assassination:

CLAY SHAW - Shaw, now dead, was indicted, tried, and acquitted of charges in New Orleans that he conspired to murder John Kennedy. Shaw, who died under mysterious circumstances last year, was also a paid contact for the CIA in the early 1960s.

Victor Marchetti, who worked for the CIA for 14 years before resigning in 1968, confirmed this to a TATTLER investigator.

Marchetti learned of Shaw's CIA connections during Jim Garrison's 1968 probe of Shaw. During briefing sessions that Marchetti attended, high CIA officials often worried aloud that Shaw's CIA connections might be revealed by Garrison. And Garrison, now practicing law in New Orleans, had always claimed Shaw was CIA, but couldn't prove it.

Marchetti said high CIA officials - including then Director Richard Helms himself - often talked about the need to "give help to" Shaw and his defense team.

The ex-operative said Shaw and David Ferrie were working with the CIA operatives E. Howard Hunt, Frank Sturgis and Bernard Barker - all convicted in the Watergate capers - on the Bay of Pigs planning operation.

"It is very possible that Shaw and the Watergate buggers

remained in contact after the 1961 Cuban invasion failed," said Marchetti.

Ferrie's connections with Oswald and other figures in the assassination were many. TATTLER has interviewed witnesses who saw Ferrie and Oswald together. Ferrie was the captain of the New Orleans Civil Air Patrol when Oswald was a cadet.

In addition to providing services for the Mafia, Ferrie was in a position to provide valuable services to the CIA. Ferrie was something of a soldier of fortune and was involved in gun-running to and from Latin American countries, for example.

Ferrie, if he held the information needed for Garrison to prove beyond doubt a conspiracy, took it to the grave. He died under mysterious circumstances a month after Garrison's probe hit the newspapers. Doctors said a single karate chop on the back of his neck could have killed him.

GORDON NOVEL - Novel was a CIA operative and perhaps may still be. He is now living in Dallas, where it all started. Novel was subpoenaed in the Garrison investigation. After he fled the subpoena, the Orleans Parish Grand Jury indicted him in connection with a munitions burglary in which David Ferrie also participated.

Novel fled from state to state to escape Garrison's questions. Garrison could not find a governor of any state to which Novel fled who would extradite him.

His lawyers denied, then confirmed after evidence surfaced, that Novel was a CIA man. After Garrison's investigation went under during a flood of criticism against the crusading DA, Novel dropped into obscurity, only to emerge years later in connection with plot - never carried out - to erase the controversial Nixon electronic tapes.

GUY BANNISTER - According to TATTLER sources, Guy W. Bannister, a New Orleans private detective, former

(Continued on page 35)

Oswald's Mother: 'My Son Was a Government Agent'

Skipping meals to make ends meet, Marguerite Oswald now sees back in the news the same question that has been haunting the nation the past 12 years:

Did her son kill the President of the United States?

Mrs. Oswald has always said her son was innocent of killing John F. Kennedy and that she believes he was an agent of the United States government.

But she also believes the seven members of the Warren Commission — which said her son alone was responsible for Kennedy's death — are men of integrity.

IN A STATEMENT mailed recently to TATTLE, Mrs. Oswald writes:

"The commission members were men of integrity who had been entrusted with the responsibility of guiding our nation's destiny long before they were appointed to evaluate the deaths of John F. Kennedy and Lee Harvey Oswald. They worked long hours, were conscientious, and believed their verdict of 'lone assassin' was accurate.

"However, they were wrong — not only will history prove them wrong but given the opportunity, I, the mother of the accused, can prove my statement."

Not long after the assassination, Mrs. Oswald said publicly she would tell her story in a revealing book she

would write.

Now, almost 12 years later, her book has not yet emerged, although books have been written about her — one called "A Woman in History."

SHE NOTED THAT President Lyndon Johnson, when handed the Warren Report, commented, "It is heavy."

In what she says will be an excerpt from the book she will write, Mrs. Oswald says:

"The Report is indeed heavy. It is heavy with contradictions in witnesses' testimony, hearsay, opinions, rumors, distortions, omissions, errors and 'acceptable' evaluations of the printed word and of the human element.

"The conclusions of the Report have become historic fact not only for the children of our present generation, but also of future generations. History for our children must be accurate.

"If ever there was a real trial to determine my son's guilt or innocence, I would place on the stand the Warren Commission members and their dubious contribution to American history. It is very apparent to me that the commission members exhibited something less than the wisdom of Solomon."

Mrs. Oswald lives on Social Security payments and sometimes selling documents connected with her son.

HER PROBLEMS have included not being able to find work, few friends and little food.

"I have been treated like the wind," Mrs. Oswald told TATTLE in an interview more than a year ago.

Now that her son's case is back in the news, the spotlight is again on the Oswald family.

One much-publicized angle was a new scientific voice analysis arranged by former CIA official George O'Toole, who concluded in a new book, "The Assassination Tapes," that Oswald was telling the truth when he said, "I didn't shoot anybody, no, sir."

AFTER HEARING the voice again on TV and the new voice analysis report, Mrs. Oswald told a Dallas newspaper recently:

"Oh, there is my boy's picture on TV again, and he's saying those words that I knew were so true all these years.

"I didn't just say they were true — I knew it.

"You know, it's pretty hard to be going through all this again. You probably don't understand what I mean, but it's hard for a mother."

MARGUERITE OSWALD ... previously unpublished photograph taken in November, 1974, by Randy Chapman.



Ex-Sen. Ralph Yarborough Wants the Case Reopened

Ralph Yarborough, the liberal former senator responsible for John F. Kennedy's fatal trip to Texas, now wants Congress to reopen the assassination probe.

He was kept silent up to this time.

Yarborough, now a practicing lawyer in Austin, Tex., made his statements to a TATTLE correspondent after watching a recent network television program that showed the famous Abraham Zapruder film of the assassination.

Yarborough was riding in a limousine with Lyndon Baines Johnson two cars behind the open Lincoln — called "Lancer," — in

which President Kennedy was riding when he was shot in Dealey Plaza on Nov. 22, 1963.

IT WAS THE FIRST time that Yarborough had agreed to ride in the same vehicle with fellow Texan Lyndon Johnson during the Texas Presidential tour.

In San Antonio, he got into a car with liberal Rep. Henry B. Gonzales. In Houston, he rode with Rep. Allen Thomas.

Yarborough was reportedly peeved because conservative Gov. John Connally, Yarborough's political enemy, had not invited the senator to a \$100 a plate fund-raising

dinner in Austin the night before.

President Kennedy had gone to Texas on a mission to mend fences between the conservative followers of Democrats Lyndon Johnson and John Connally and Texas liberals, who looked to Yarborough for leadership.

The Zapruder film, viewed publicly for the first time recently over network TV, shows Kennedy's head exploding and jerking backward to the left, indicating he was shot from the front and not only from the rear as determined by the Warren Commission. (Framer from that film appear on pages 00 and 00.)

A NEW INVESTIGATION should check out allegations that documents exist that accused assassin Lee Harvey Oswald was a CIA agent and that Jack Ruby received a telephone call to kill Oswald after the assassination, Yarborough said.

Forty-eight hours after the assassination, Ruby had murdered Oswald in the basement of the Dallas City Hall.

The new official probe should not be assigned to the Rockefeller Commission appointed by President Gerald Ford to investigate domestic spying by the CIA, Yarborough said.

"People will not trust an executive committee because they think it would be trying to protect the CIA," the former senator said.

Yarborough said he believes all of the documents of the Warren Commission should be revealed. Some of the documents were ordered sealed for 75 years after the assassination.

"The suspicion is so great among the public that we ought to open up the sealed documents," he said.

Yarborough said he doesn't believe enough facts have come out to prove or disprove a conspiracy

'We have found no evidence of a conspiracy, foreign or domestic ...' --The Warren Commission

The official verdict has been in for more than 11 years. But many people disagree.

Here is a sampling of opinion:

"The American people have unknowingly witnessed a domestic execution program."

—Ralph Schoenman, Writer-researcher

"It is the easiest thing in the world to say Oswald did the assassinating 'while he was acting alone' now that the accused is dead and cannot defend himself. I think the leaders of the conspiracy were afraid Oswald was going to talk and tell the truth, if

he had been allowed to live ... actually everyone else involved in the assassination had a bigger hand in it than did Oswald ... I, for one, would love to be a part of the investigation team. But I imagine there are several thousand more men that feel the same way as I do ..."

—Ben Mizer, Tulsa, Okla., Owner of an Investigations Firm.

"A police state was set up here in Dallas. That is the reason Watergate and Nixon's resignation was planned. It has already been 1984 since Kennedy was killed. People here in Texas know this so they keep their

mouths shut because they want to stay alive."

—Name Withheld

"I always felt there might have been a possibility that Kennedy was shot from the front."

—Jesse Curry, Former Dallas Police Chief

"Oswald's act was a retaliation against the man who signed the death warrant of Fidel Castro."

—F. Lee Bailey, Famous San Francisco Trial Lawyer.

"All of these one-gun, one-man, crazy-man theories on assassinations are too consistent to believe."

—Rev. Jesse L. Jackson, National President Of Operation Push

"It can be proved that Lee Harvey Oswald could not have carried out the assassination of President Kennedy alone."

—Bernard C. (Bud) Fensterwald, Director of the Committee to Investigate Assassinations

"I feel there is a direct link between the assassinations of JFK, RFK and Dr. King and the attempt on Governor Wallace and I commend you and the TATTLE for making the effort to clear up the controversy."

—Don Young, Toronto, Ontario

"Americans have been told a line the last 10 years. This is coming to a peak now. It will not die down and the American people eventually will know what is going on. We know the truth is going to come out."

—Dick Gregory, Comedian-Civil Rights Leader

From the Bay of Pigs to JFK's

By JOHN MOULDER
Of the Tattler Staff

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 go 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 emergence 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. 28, 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. 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 re-election 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



CIA wanted air support for the invasion of the Bay of Pigs. JFK turned them down.

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. (See related article, page 00.)

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 he 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 Jack 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

Death to Watergate: Same Cast

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 an 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.

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



Hauntingly those who participated in investigating JFK's death have popped up in other important roles.

vestigating 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.

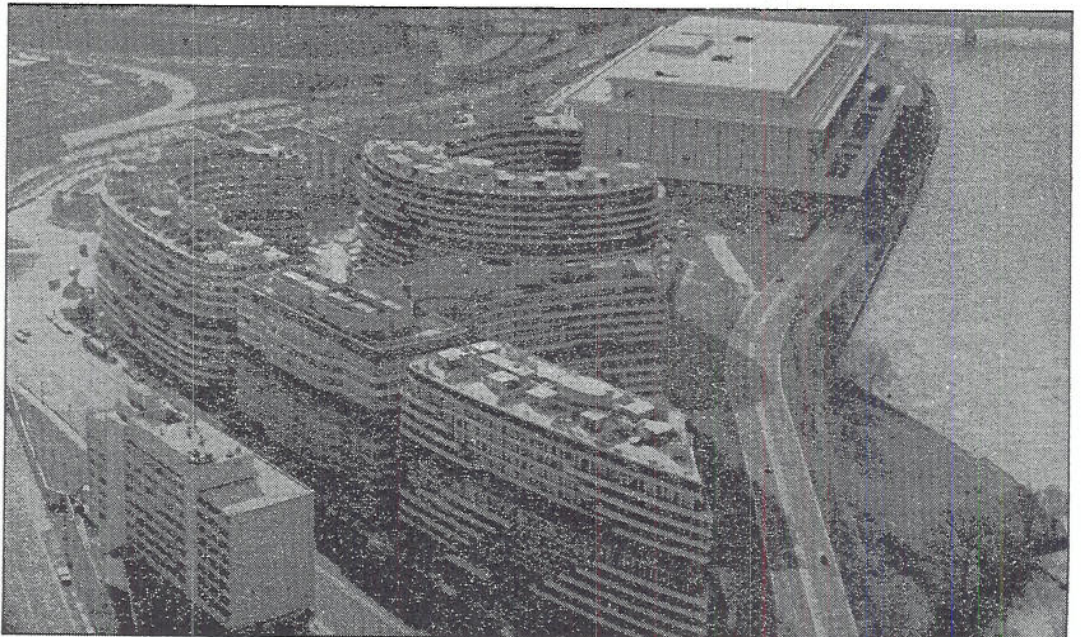
Hunt himself was political officer of the abortive Bay of Pigs Invasion. He was also station chief of the CIA in Mexico City the year Oswald went there to try to gain a visa to enter Cuba.

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

Recently-declassified Warren Commission 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.



The Watergate complex. Home of the "third-rate burglary" that forced a President of the United States to resign.

By JOHN MOULDER
Of the Tattler Staff

William H. (Joe) Cooper, good natured down-home Louisiana man, once saved the life of the Vice President of the United States.

And he spent most of a decade tracking down possible links connecting the assassination of President John F. Kennedy to the government intelligence network — particularly Naval Intelligence.

His investigation ended last Oct. 16 when the 50-year-old Cooper was found shot to death in his apartment in Baton Rouge, the home of the state capital where Gov. Huey Long was assassinated 40 years ago.

Cooper's death was officially ruled a suicide, although his wife, other relatives and friends are convinced Cooper was murdered. He enjoyed living too much to take his own life. And, a few days before his death, Cooper telephoned me, excited as usual, with what he considered new angles in his Naval Intelligence theory.

I FIRST MET Cooper last summer when we tracked down and interviewed two men who said they had been offered a bundle of money — and had turned it down — to fly two men from Dallas to Latin America on Nov. 22, 1963, the day John Kennedy was killed.

TATTLER told this story, but never before Cooper's death was the story told of how Cooper, working for government intelligence himself, headed off a plot to assassinate Vice President Hubert H. Humphrey.

The Humphrey assassination conspiracy was carried out in Louisiana, the same state where former New Orleans Dist. Atty. Jim Garrison said the conspiracy to kill John Kennedy was hatched.

Cooper filled me in on the details of the Humphrey plot during three separate interviews in the Baton Rouge area. The conspiracy was started by members of what Cooper described as "the old, original Ku Klux Klan" although, he said, he had no evidence to indicate the conspiracy was an official Klan action.

A former Baton Rouge policeman, Cooper was a paid informer for the Federal Bureau of Investigation from 1963 to 1965.

HE ATTENDED KLAN meetings in abandoned houses in the woods, abandoned



FIVE DAYS AFTER Cooper testified before the grand jury Jim Garrison used to probe the Kennedy assassination, the steering post on Cooper's car came loose and his auto crashed into a culvert. Cooper's back was broken in three places, and his wife sustained serious injuries. Cooper went to his grave convinced it was no accident.

Joe Cooper Saved Vice But Wound Up Dead After

buildings in town, private homes. Once a meeting was even held in a barn.

"My government contact encouraged me to take part in Klan activities," said Cooper. "The Klan would sometimes beat somebody up, fire gunshots into somebody's house, intimidate integrated restaurants. Once 25 of us drove cars up and down the street all night long in front of an integrationist's house to intimidate him.

"The police didn't try to stop us. Hell, members of the Klan included state troopers, policemen and deputy sheriffs."

It was only natural that Cooper would learn of the plot to assassinate Hubert Humphrey when he appeared before the Louisiana AFL-CIO state convention in Baton Rouge on April 9, 1965.

Cooper was a member of the KBI — the Klan Bureau of Investigation, the Klan's answer to the FBI.

BUT AS AN FBI CONTACT, Cooper had the code name — "Lyons Bucks." He used the code name when he telephoned his FBI contact to report on Klan activities. But when he signed receipts for payments from his FBI contact, he used his real name.

One day a fellow Klan member came to him and told Cooper of the plan to assassinate Humphrey. The man asked Cooper if he could use his intelligence contacts with the police to find out how much security would be used for Humphrey's visit. "He told me the name of the man who was to be his back-up man."

Cooper immediately called his government contact.

"This is Lyons Bucks," he said. "I need to meet with you."

Cooper met with the federal agent in an auto near the campus of Louisiana State University.

Carrying out instructions, Cooper returned to his fellow Klansman and reported the security along the route of the Vice President's motorcade would be heavy. Cooper reported he didn't know how heavy the security would be at the Jack Tar Capitol House Hotel where Humphrey would speak. The FBI instructed Cooper to stay away from the hotel on the night Humphrey would

arrive. That night, the Klansman-spy was with other Klansmen scattering anti-Humphrey literature around the LSU campus.

Meanwhile, based on Cooper's information, the Secret Service — directly responsible for the Vice President's safety — urged him to cancel his trip to Baton Rouge.

SINCE LOUISIANA Gov. John J. McKeithen was going to be with him at all times on the Baton Rouge visit, Humphrey insisted on making the trip.

The Secret Service sought the cooperation of Victor Bussie, president of the State AFL-CIO, a friend of Humphrey's.

Cooper had heard that an effort would also be made to assassinate Bussie. Bussie's home indeed was bombed two years later.

Cooper had been able to supply the FBI with the names of only two men to be involved in the attempt on Humphrey's life.

Agents, using miniature cameras, obtained pictures of the two men, but didn't arrest them before Humphrey's visit.

Cooper said the Secret Service obviously feared others would be sent in their place.

ON THE NIGHT OF the Humphrey appearance at the hotel, the ballroom was filled with FBI-Secret Service undercover spies and trusted union men serving as sergeants at arms.

The entrance to the ballroom was arranged so all visitors could be observed. Therefore, the would-be-triggerman was spotted immediately. He was a union member and had a ticket to get into the ballroom.

Undercover men serving as sergeants-at-arms escorted the man to a seat in the rear of the ballroom. Two FBI agents sat down in front of him. Secret Service men sat on both sides. Two others sat down behind the man.

Humphrey arrived in Baton Rouge and rode with the governor in a limousine to the governor's mansion. Later they rode together to the hotel. Security forces were everywhere on the routes, covering the motorcade with high-powered rifles from the roofs of building.

Humphrey and McKeithen arrived at the hotel, entered the ballroom and walked onto the speaker's platform.

THE GUNMAN THEN stood and reached for the pistol stuck in his belt under his coat. The federal agents grabbed him and pulled him out a kitchen door.

The second man on the assassination team was also grabbed and pulled from the room. He had no gun on him, but there was a gun in his car parked outside.

From the men, federal agents learned the name of a third that was in on the scheme. He had been in the convention hall, but backed out and left before Humphrey arrived.

The men were questioned, but were never charged. Cooper said the FBI told him there was not sufficient evidence.

"I know this guy would have killed Humphrey," Cooper said. "He was a crack shot. He could part your hair without touching your scalp."

After the men were arrested, Humphrey went on with his speech. The agents handled everything so smoothly the others at the convention didn't even know there had been an assassination attempt.

Cooper said the men had wanted to assassinate Humphrey because he was an

integrationist. Feelings about desegregation were still high in the Deep South in 1965.

NO WORD LEAKED out about the assassination plot until two years later when the New Orleans States Item printed part of the story. They described an attempt on Humphrey's life by a "right-wing organization" but did not mention the Klan. And, of course, there was no mention of Cooper's participation in the case.

Within a few years, all three of the men picked up in the assassination plot were dead. One was shot to death by his wife. Another was killed when a metal door fell on him. The third, a young man, died of a heart attack.

Cooper was paid an average of \$200 a month as a federal informer.

People close to Cooper knew of his efforts in the Humphrey case.

"THERE IS ABSOLUTELY no question in my mind that Joe saved Hubert Humphrey's life," Cooper's lawyer, Emile W. Weber, told me after Cooper's death.

Four months before Cooper's death, the ex-policeman, ex-government intelligence man, private detective, assassination researcher, wrote to me with information about the Klan and similar right-wing organizations:

"There are a few of these birds left in Baton Rouge and in Mississippi that would kill me," he noted. "I have rode with some of the bad ones and know what they can and will do."

Cooper explained how groups such as the KKK and the American Nazi Party have been infiltrated by the various governmental intelligence agencies.

"The FBI, CIA, the IRS and the Secret Service may each have representatives in a single group — all the spies unknown to each other," he said.

The disclosures since Watergate have proved that Cooper was not exaggerating.

AN EXAMPLE: The New York Times disclosed on May 20, 1973, that one of the most militant and outspoken members of the radical Weathermen organization during its peak period of bombing and other violence — Larry Grantwohl of Cincinnati — was an informer and agent provocateur of the FBI.

In 1966, the year after the Humphrey affair the House Un-American Activities Committee in Ohio was hearing testimony that an Ohio "grand empress" of the Ku Klux Klan, had plotted to kill both President Kennedy and President Lyndon B. Johnson.

And the Warren Commission volumes were revealing other bits and pieces of threats by Klan members against Kennedy that had come into federal agencies shortly before Kennedy's death.

But Cooper, was off on his own Kennedy conspiracy investigation by then — and his efforts involved Naval Intelligence, not necessarily the Far Right civilian groups.

THE DETECTIVE started a project that would last nine years — putting together huge packets of strange coincidences he felt pointed to Naval Intelligence possibly being involved in the Kennedy assassination.

At the time Kennedy was President, Cooper was as against Kennedy's civil rights policies as any typical Southerner. But his political views were tempered by a strong sense of patriotism and an instinct as a top researcher and investigator.

President From Assassination Investigating JFK's Murder

"I love my country, but this was not the way to change it - by killing a President," he said. Cooper was convinced that Lee Harvey Oswald, whom the Warren Commission said alone was responsible for Kennedy's death, was a Naval Intelligence agent.

Cooper was an ex-Navy man himself, receiving a Presidential Citation when his ship, the U.S.S. Smith, was rammed by a kamakaze pilot in 1942, killing 56 men. He picked up his investigatory knowledge as a Baton Rouge policeman for almost 10 years and later as a law enforcement officer in two Florida towns.

HE BECAME CONVINCED a week-long cruise aboard the aircraft carrier Shangri La in August 1963 - three months before Kennedy's death - involved an intelligence operation.

As a policeman in Florida, he began making written inquiries to the Pentagon to find out the names of those aboard the carrier. He received nine names, but two of them turned out to be aliases.

He continued pressing the Navy Department for more information on the two mystery men. Meanwhile, he left Florida and returned to Louisiana.

"A Naval Intelligence agent followed me from Florida to Baton Rouge to find out how I got this information," he said.

The Shangri La cruise, billed as a pleasure junket, was sponsored by then Secretary of the Navy Fred Korth of Fort Worth.

Korth knew Oswald's family before the youthful onetime Russian defector was arrested for killing Kennedy and subsequently was murdered himself by Jack Ruby. As an attorney, Korth had represented Edwin Ekdahl, former husband of Oswald's mother, Marguerite Oswald, in a divorce suit.

KORTH SUCCEEDED Kennedy-appointee John B. Connally, later wounded when Kennedy was assassinated, as Secretary of the Navy.

After the assassination, the names of both Korth and Connally were found in Oswald's address book.

A month before the assassination, Korth resigned his cabinet post during the political controversy over the TFX aircraft, later to become the F-111 fighter plane used in the Vietnam war. General Dynamics, in Korth's hometown, finally received the \$6.5 billion TFX contract after Lyndon Johnson became President.

The seven Shangri La guests the Navy identified for Cooper were business or political leaders in the New Orleans-Baton Rouge area.

One had worked for the same insurance company with Lee Harvey Oswald's father. Another was a close friend of Dallas law enforcement officials who investigated Kennedy's assassination. Another had family connections with a local Nazi Party leader.

OSWALD HAD SOME interest in the Nazis. The names of George Lincoln Rockwell and Daniel Burros, both Nazi Party leaders, were written in his address book. Both Rockwell and Burros were later shot to death - Rockwell assassinated by an ex-Marine; Burros death ruled a suicide.

The two names on the Shangri La list Cooper couldn't identify were Adolph Vermont Jr. and William Craver Jr. After being

referred from one department to another, finally the Pentagon told him the information couldn't be found in the files and there was no way to track it down.

In his research - the significance of which may never be determined without an official probe - time and time again Cooper ran across the word "Vermont." He wrote to me:

"When the records are opened in the year 2039 you will see the 'Vermont' project was involved in killing Kennedy."



BILLY KEMP (left) discusses the \$25,000 offer he had to fly two mysterious men out of Dallas the day Kennedy was shot with Special Projects Editor John Moulder.

In 1968, when Cooper was chasing the Naval Intelligence theory, he got in touch with D.A. Jim Garrison's staff probing the Kennedy assassination. On July 9, 1968, he was asked to testify before the Orleans Parish grand jury.

Five days later, the steering post came loose on his auto and it crashed into a culvert. The detective's back was broken in three places. His wife had a serious head injury.

Cooper said he never believed it was an accident.

THEN LAST YEAR, Cooper and I located two men in the Baton Rouge area who had once been friends but hadn't seen each other in several years. They had worked together at the sprawling Ling-Temco-Vought defense plant in Dallas in November 1963.

Both men, in separate interviews, said they had been offered a large sum of money to pilot a small aircraft with two passengers to South America on Nov. 22. Both men said they turned down the offer because the flight would be on a no-questions-asked basis and they feared it involved something illegal.

The proposed pilot, Billy Kemp, 52, told TATTLER:

"After the assassination, I was glad I didn't have anything to do with it."

Both men said that since Kennedy was killed in Dallas the day of the proposed flight, they felt it was linked to the assassination.

ANOTHER COINCIDENCE: Kemp was married in 1963 to Maxine Kemp, an employe of the Louisiana State Mental Hospital at Jackson.

Mrs. Kemp was a witness in Garrison's investigation. She said Lee Harvey Oswald

went to the hospital and filled out a job application - which has since disappeared - in August of 1963.

Both Kemp, a decorated World War II fighter pilot, and his former partner told TATTLER the name of the man, also an LTV employe, who made the offer.

Kemp said they were never told the destination of the proposed flight "but only that it was in some South American country."

He feared the occupants of the plane might be arrested on the spot if they attempted an unscheduled landing in a Latin American country

KEMP'S PARTNER said the fee for the flight was to be \$25,000. He told TATTLER that he concluded Kennedy might be murdered after reading in a newspaper the President would be in Dallas Nov. 22, the day of the proposed flight.

"I said, 'Billy, do you know what they want for \$25,000? I said, Kennedy ain't gonna' get out of Dallas. They're gonna' kill him.'"

Kemp's partner would agree to an interview only after TATTLER promised not to put his name in print. TATTLER carried two stories in two issues last August. Two months later, Cooper was found shot to death in his bedroom.

After Cooper's death, I went back to the Baton Rouge businessman who wanted to remain anonymous.

THE BUSINESSMAN held me to my commitment to still not print his name, though he indicated he would tell his story to any official investigation.



OFFICER William H. (Joe) Cooper

A congressional committee with subpoena power could check out that end of the investigation, unless it determined that a proposed high-priced mystery flight from Dallas to South America on Nov. 22, 1963, is inconsequential.

In a packet of notes I received in the mail from Cooper the day before his death, he noted that the TATTLER stories about the Louisiana connection had some people in Baton Rouge "stirred up."

Then his death reminded me of all the other mystery deaths concerning scores of witnesses and others involved in some way with the JFK assassination, and of what Cooper wrote me in a letter last summer:

"I am convinced everyone involved will be killed if this thing is not exposed quickly."



BETWEEN AND BEHIND President Kennedy and Defense Sec. Robert McNamara is Navy Sec. Fred Korth. A month before the assassination, Korth resigned his post in a cloud of charges concerning what eventually became the F-111 fighter jet. Korth's name was one of those listed in Lee Harvey Oswald's address book.

Garrison Is Vindicated: Clay Shaw, David Ferrie Were Working for the CIA

The mysterious death last year of Clay Shaw perhaps put the final seal on former New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison's chapter in the John Kennedy conspiracy epic.

Already dead were the three other key people Garrison contended were part of a conspiracy to kill President Kennedy on the streets of Dallas on Nov. 22, 1963.

Garrison figured they were all part of a plot involving government intelligence.

And Shaw's death came only a few months after a former veteran of the Central Intelligence Agency revealed that Shaw was indeed a CIA operative.

MYSTERIOUS circumstances surround Shaw's death, not unlike the many questions that have surrounded the life and death of the other key figures involved in the abortive Garrison probe.

David Ferrie, gun-runner, probable CIA operative and right-hand man to Mafia boss Carlos Marcello, was found dead under strange circumstances a month after Garrison's probe became public. He had told reporters, "I'm a dead man."

Jack Ruby, the slayer of accused Kennedy assassin Lee Harvey Oswald, died of cancer in early 1966 soon after begging Chief Justice Earl Warren to take him to

Washington to testify before the Warren Commission probing Kennedy's death. Otherwise, Ruby made it clear, he would not live to tell his story. Commission critics believe Ruby was injected with cancer cells to hasten his death.

Oswald, the Russian defector and probable government intelligence agent, was murdered while surrounded by policemen - not long after he declared he was a "patsy" and "didn't shoot anybody, no, sir."

GARRISON TRIED SHAW for conspiracy to kill the President in 1969 and Shaw was acquitted. Already smothered by a wave of criticism in the nation's conventional press, Garrison's political career was in shambles.

Strangely enough, some of the nation's top reporters proclaimed that Garrison had proved a conspiracy, but had not proved that Shaw was involved.

Even then Attorney General Ramsey Clark denounced Garrison publicly as destroying a "fine man" in prosecuting Shaw.

Shaw died last August in New Orleans. He had first been hospitalized in February, then released.

The February "seizure" came about a month after Victor Marchetti, who had been a CIA official

for 14 years before resigning in 1969, revealed that Shaw had indeed been a CIA contract employee.

A year before Marchetti left the CIA, he has confirmed for TATTLE, he learned of Shaw's connections with the CIA. At that time, in 1968, Garrison's probe was being publicized worldwide.

MARCHETTI ATTENDED morning briefing sessions with top CIA officials. The officials voiced their worry that Garrison might be able to prove Shaw's CIA contacts and make them public.

Then CIA director Richard Helms personally was among the officials who determined that Shaw's CIA involvement should be kept secret, said Marchetti.

Ferrie was also a CIA operative, Marchetti confirmed, but there had never been much doubt about that.

Ferrie, a former airlines pilot, had participated in numerous CIA-related activities, including the abortive effort to overthrow Fidel Castro's government at the Bay of Pigs.

Marchetti said Shaw and Ferrie had participated with Watergate figures E. Howard Hunt, Frank Sturgis and Bernard Barker in the planning of the Bay of Pigs operation.

Hunt was political coordinator of the entire Bay of Pigs operation. He recently went to prison to finish out more of his time on his conviction in the Nixon Administration scandals. Sturgis and Barker are also former CIA men.



FORMER DISTRICT ATTY. Jim Garrison and his attorney, Lou Merhige (left) are elated when Garrison was found innocent of charges of public bribery. He told a reporter from this paper that he was tried on those charges as an attempt to get back at him for his JFK investigation.

MARCHETTI CLAIMS that top CIA officials, at the time Shaw was being prosecuted by Garrison, talked about the need to "give help" to Shaw's defense on the conspiracy charges.

Last August 15, the 60-year-old Shaw was found dead in his New Orleans home, five and a half years after he was charged with conspiracy by Garrison.

Shaw's personal physician ruled that Shaw, who was suffering from cancer, died of natural causes.

Though Parish Coroner Frank Minyard requested a police investigation - customary procedure - none was held.

Declaring, "we're in charge of everyone's death in this city," Minyard at first said his office or the police department should have been called when the body was found. Later Minyard let the matter drop.

"I would be worried about somebody helping him along," the coroner at first said. "This mercy killing bit is a very real reality in terminal cancer patients. It happens all the time..."

But Shaw's lawyer and friend, Edward F. Wegmann, took issue with Minyard and other critics and said:

"To suggest that Clay Shaw committed suicide, was murdered or was given a mercy killing shot borders on the ridiculous."

BUT SKEPTICS refused to take Clay Shaw's natural causes death at face value.

A woman, saying she was a neighbor of Shaw's, telephoned a broadcast reporter and said she had seen an ambulance pull up in front of

Shaw's home about 1 a.m., a few hours before the body was found.

She said she saw attendants carry a stretcher into the house. A white sheet was covering what was apparently a body on the stretcher.

The official time of Shaw's death was listed as about 12:40 a.m.

Warren Commission critic Penn Jones Jr., who has made it his specialty to chronicle the deaths from various causes of people connected with the assassination, told TATTLE:

"Considering the bizarre circumstances surrounding Shaw's death, we must list it as another in the long line of deaths which surround the Kennedy assassination."

JOHN MOULDER



JACK RUBY took to his grave information he wanted the Warren Commission to have. The commission wouldn't bring Ruby to Washington, even though he said he would be a dead man unless they did.



GUARDED AFTER HIS arrest, Clay Shaw (right) denied he was involved with the CIA. Since then a former CIA man revealed that Shaw was a contract employee.



DAVID FERRIE died mysteriously, as he said he would. He also worked for the CIA.

Man Who Wasn't Surprised Was Garrison

Former New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison is not surprised by recent disclosures of illegal intrigue involving the CIA and other intelligence agencies.

"Nothing has surprised me," Garrison told the Washington Star in a recent interview. "I felt ultimately it would come to the surface, but not

so soon."

In the late 1960s, Garrison conducted an abortive investigation in an attempt to link Clay Shaw, David Ferrie and Lee Harvey Oswald in a conspiracy to murder President John F. Kennedy.

Garrison didn't say the CIA as an agency was involved in the con-

spiracy, but that elements within the superspy agency were involved.

He suspects now that government intelligence was involved not only in the JFK murder, but the assassinations of Sen. Robert Kennedy and Dr. Martin Luther King as well.

"EACH OF THEM bears con-

sistent earmarks of the involvement of government intelligence operations or men somehow associated with government intelligence activities," Garrison said.

Once considered a crackpot, the man on the street is now stopping Garrison and saying: "You're right. You said it first."

"Now the climate is different," Garrison said. "People are prepared to deal with what was once dismissed as outrageous."

In the intelligence scenario, he says, the public seeks "a scapegoat...before he's snatched away forever."



Three recently declassified photos (marked 1 through 3 above) were taken by the CIA of another Lee Harvey



Oswald in 1963. This Oswald, much heavier than the one Jack Ruby gunned down, applied for a visa to visit



Cuba. He applied at the Soviet Embassy, which is why the CIA was snapping pictures there. The photo at the



far right is of the real Lee Harvey Oswald.

In the late 1950s, a young man was arrested for driving through a small Ohio town without slowing down in a school zone.

Taken to the combination fire-police station and told he would have to post a \$50 bond, the young man fell to the floor, pounded his fists and blurted:

"I hate the United States. I hate every inch of it. I'll tell you one thing, officer. I've got one thing to do in this life. I'm going to get me a President."

The young man's name: Lee Harvey Oswald.

But the interesting item here: The Lee Harvey Oswald shot down by Jack Ruby in Dallas, the Lee Harvey Oswald the Warren Commission said was the sole assassin of President John F. Kennedy, did not know how to drive.

THE OHIO STORY, told recently by retired Donnelsville, Ohio, Police Chief John Frank, appears to be another significant piece of evidence there was more than one - possibly several - men who were passing themselves off as Lee Harvey Oswald during the years before Nov. 22, 1963, when John F. Kennedy

The Decoy Game Oswalds Everywhere

became the fourth American President to be assassinated.

Frank reported the threat against the President, made by the man Lee Harvey Oswald, to the FBI, the 69-year-old retired chief told the Dayton Daily News recently. But the FBI, Frank said, brushed off the report with "...he just got mad and was blowing off."

But undoubtedly an FBI agent filled out a report of the threat - which could be the earliest entry concerning Oswald to go into the government intelligence files. This and other remarks by the hot-headed, embittered youth who was to become a U. S. Marine, a turncoat to Russia ready to reveal military secrets and an accused presidential assassin, could have been the start of a file to lead to Oswald becoming a patsy in Dallas.

Oswald, according to Frank, finally paid a \$10 fine in Donnelsville and drove away. His

didn't have a car. He didn't know how to drive.

More inconsistencies in history's strangest assassination mystery that Warren Commission critics claim is the biggest and most comprehensive cover-up of all time?

They are just the beginning of the strange facts that indicate a small army of Lee Harvey Oswald.

FBI director J. Edgar Hoover in 1960 subscribed to the two-Oswald theory, it was recently revealed after Hoover's death. A private researcher, prowling through routinely declassified documents in the National Archives, found a memo Hoover had sent to the State Dept. suggesting an imposter might be using Oswald's credentials in Russia.

Oswald had defected to Russia after gaining a strangely-expedited "hardship" discharge from the Marines because his mother was unable to work and support herself. Medical evidence later showed this not to be true.

HOOPER'S MEMO and two follow-up memos from the State Dept. were not given to the Warren Commission.

The Hoover memo, dated June 3, 1960, referred to a Foreign Service dispatch dated Oct. 31, 1959. That dispatch noted Oswald declared he had renounced his U. S. citizenship and had surrendered his passport.

A Dallas FBI agent, Hoover noted, reported on May 12, 1960, that Oswald's mother stated her son had taken his birth certificate with him.

Mrs. Oswald was apprehensive, the agent noted, because three letters she had written her son had been returned undelivered. (Incidentally, two of those returned are still unopened. The letters were purchased by Joseph C. Boulder of Ellicott City, Md., 10 years ago at a New York auction. He plans to keep them unopened for another 10 years.)

"Since there is a possibility that an imposter is using Oswald's birth certificate, any current information the Dept. of State may have concerning subject will be appreciated," Hoover wrote in the memo.

On June 10, 1960, the State Dept. sent a memo to the department's Soviet desk.

Another State Dept. memo was circulated in the passport office March 31, 1961.

THE LAST ONE called for a re-validated passport for Oswald's June 1962 return to America to be hand-delivered to Oswald so the embassy in Moscow could be satisfied it was dealing with the real Lee Harvey Oswald.

Switch now to late September and early October of 1963, when Lee Harvey Oswald visited the Russian and Cuban embassies in Mexico City - reportedly to seek permission to get passage inside Fidel Castro's Cuba.

The CIA, using hidden cameras, snapped three pictures of Lee Harvey Oswald just outside the Soviet Embassy in Mexico City.

The pictures have been de-classified by the National Archives.

Warren Commission documents describe the man as about 35 years old, with an athletic build, about 6 feet tall, and with a receding hairline.

This man obviously was not the Lee Harvey Oswald who was executed before millions of television viewers in the basement of the Dallas City Hall by strip joint owner Jack Ruby.

THE BODY OF THE Lee Harvey Oswald killed in Dallas was identified by his mother and through fingerprints. Who, then, were the other Oswalds.

The theory of several Oswalds is not a new one, but the recent disclosures make the theory more plausible. More than one Oswald could explain various eyewitness reports that have put Lee Harvey Oswald in more than one place at the same time - such as being on the first, second and sixth floor of the Book Depository Building within a matter of seconds the day President Kennedy was killed.

The multi-Oswald theory could also explain the incredible variances in his height.

Lee Harvey Oswald's height in 1955 was listed as 5' foot, five inches when he was a student at the Beuregard High School in New Orleans. In 1962, an official post record showed his height at 5-6. A 1956 Marine Corps medical examination showed his height at 5-8. Eight sources, including passport records, military medical examinations and draft registration records, show his height at 5-11. And 11 sources, including the report of the autopsy performed on the Lee Harvey Oswald killed in Dallas, show his height at 5-9.

As one Warren Commission critic put it, if Lee Harvey Oswald was able to perform these physical changes, Lon Chaney would have envied him.

J.M.

APPLICATION FOR EMPLOYMENT	
PERSONAL INFORMATION	NAME: Lee Harvey Oswald
EDUCATION	Grade: High School
EMPLOYMENT HISTORY	Employer: Wiener Lumber Co.
REMARKS	Has auto

STATE	Has auto
STATE	
BOARD	

mother and a girlfriend were with him, the retired chief said.

Other motorists had stopped in the school zone, but Oswald almost struck a little girl, Frank recalled. He flagged a passing motorist's car and chased Oswald down.

Unfortunately, Frank said, the records of the Oswald incident have been misplaced in the police files.

Switch to Oct. 14, 1963, when Lee Harvey Oswald applied for a \$230 a month office job at Wiener Lumber Co. at Inwood and Mape in Dallas.

On the job application, filled out by a company official from an interview with Oswald, is the notation: "Has auto."

BUT A FRIEND drove Lee Harvey Oswald from Irving, a Dallas suburb, to the Texas School Book Depository in Dallas on the day Kennedy was killed. Lee Harvey Oswald

A Lee Harvey Oswald applied for a job with the Wiener Lumber Co. in Dallas. The first page of the application (as shown in blow up at the right) had the notation "has auto." Oswald didn't have a car and couldn't drive.

TRAMPS

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 15

tower in the railroad yards about three-fifths of a mile north of the Triple Underpass near where the President was shot.

"Some strange things are going on down here," Bowers reported to Dallas police.

Bowers had seen some men scurrying around in the yards.

THE OFFICERS searched the yards and found the tramps hiding in an open gondola car.

"Come out of there," Officer Vaughn ordered.

"Go to hell!" came the voice of "the tall man."

Vaughn climbed atop the gondola and threw down on the "tramps" with his shotgun.

"Yes, sir," said "the tall man"

Oswald was brought out to be transferred to the county jail.

A LITTLE STRIP joint owner named Jack Ruby walked down the ramp Vaughn was guarding and shot Oswald once in the stomach, silencing the suspect forever.

Vaughn has been alternately criticized and defended for his role in the basement affair, but it hasn't stopped him from rising in the police ranks. Today he is a sergeant in the police intelligence division.

Numerous comparisons have been made — both by laymen and scientists — of the pictures of the "tramps" and pictures of Watergate

figures.

A most acceptable conclusion is that the "tall man" is not Frank Sturgis. "The tall man" is too tall. The "walking man" in the "tramp" pictures looks a lot like E. Howard Hunt does today, but not like Hunt looked 12 years ago.

Both Hunt and Sturgis have repeatedly denied they were in Dallas on Nov. 22, 1963. Hunt contends he didn't even know Sturgis then.

Hunt, the old CIA pro who helped alter the course of history behind the scenes, has found an ally in the head of the FBI.

CLARENCE KELLEY, FBI director, said recently that the agency has no evidence to indicate that Hunt was at the assassination scene.

"To our knowledge and from our

examination of the photograph, he (Hunt) is not that man," Kelley said.

Comedian-civil rights activist Dick Gregory is lecturing around the country, telling college audiences the man in the photograph is E. Howard Hunt.

testified he was at a meeting in Washington on the day Kennedy was shot. His witnesses: other CIA agents.

Many assassination buffs are convinced of one point: The "tramps" were not real tramps.

The suspects in the photographs, though disheveled, had close-cropped hair, indicating recent barbership haircuts. Their clothing did not appear to be as worn as tramps would be. Their shoes had thick soles.

The three men arrested in the railroad yards could have merely been hobos down on their luck, placed in Dallas by fate on Nov. 22, 1963. But until their identities are established and their stories told and verified, they'll remain a part of the Kennedy conspiracy mystery a thousand years from now.

One fact is clear: The 'Tramps' were not real tramps

Gregory has even testified to this effect before the Rockefeller Commission investigating domestic spying by the CIA.

HUNT HIMSELF has been called before the Rockefeller panel and has

John Moulder

Officer Vaughn has unique place in the history written that day in Dallas

meekly, who grinned and climbed out of the gondola with his hands up.

Vaughn's role in the "tramps" incident was over, but his role as a footnote in history was only beginning. He left the "tramps" in the care of the other officers and rode a switch engine back to the assassination site.

The "tramps" were arrested about 1:15 p.m., Wise recalled recently. They were picked up minutes after the radio report was broadcast that Officer J. D. Trippett had been shot.

BASS AND WISE turned the "tramps" over to Sheriff's Deputy Harold E. Elkins at the county jail.

Elkins, in his report on his activities that afternoon, said that he took the "tramps" to the Dallas police station and turned them over to Homicide Capt. Will Fritz.

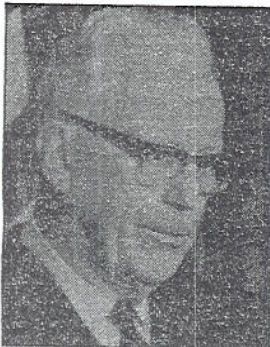
By then, police had Oswald in custody. They had found Oswald's Carcano-Mannlicher rifle on the

Despite criticism over Ruby's action, Vaughn has risen up through ranks of police dept.

sixth floor of the Texas School Book Depository Building and figured the assassination was solved.

The "tramps" were released without Dallas police bothering to get their names.

Vaughn would go on to take a controversial place in history. Two days later, it was Officer Vaughn — the same policeman who brought the "tramps" out of the gondola at the point of a shotgun — who was assigned to guarding the ramp to the Dallas city jail basement when



JUSTICE WARREN ... his commission heard testimony regarding Oswald's ties with the FBI, but they chose to ignore the information.

(Continued from Page 14) 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-

'How do you disprove a fellow is your agent? You can't disprove it'

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

OSWALD'S FBI TIES

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

A CIA agent (like U-2 pilot Powers) might not tell truth to his own chief

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?"

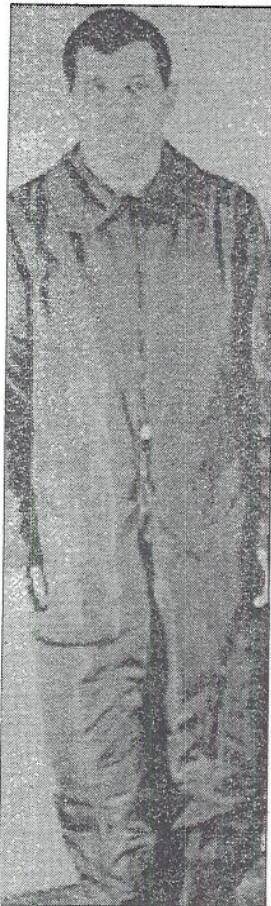
Dulles: "I wouldn't think he would tell it under oath, no."

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."



GARY POWERS ... commission members used his contract with the CIA to discover if, and when, an agent might admit truth of his involvement with a U.S. intelligence agency.

"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."

The commission was fearful any further proof would give 'Doubting Thomases' more fuel

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 Thomases" 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."

Facts Speak for Themselves

(Continued from page 26)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

"I'm relatively sure Oswald shot (Officer J.D.) Tippitt because there were witnesses who saw him and I feel sure Oswald was involved in the assassination. But I always felt that there might have been a possibility that Kennedy was shot from the front."

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

GERALD FORD HEARD testimony from 70 witnesses, but

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

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

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

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

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

The man told the police informer:

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

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

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

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

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

"I don't do any guessing."

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

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

This occurred 20 minutes before the time Kennedy was shot.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



ASSASSINATION researcher Al Chapman is probing the second mystery cartridge.

MYSTERY CARTRIDGE

Found at Murder Scene, Given to TV Newsman, Ignored by Officials IT EXPLAINS MUCH



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

TO OUR READERS: Al Chapman, the author of this article, is a minister who became a hard-nosed investigator immediately after President John F. Kennedy was assassinated in Dallas on Nov. 22, 1963. He was one of the first of what became legions of private probers who doubted the official findings of the Warren Commission that Lee Harvey Oswald alone was responsible for the death of President Kennedy. A part of a loose-knit group of researchers calling themselves the "Dealey Plaza Irregulars," Chapman has again and again uncovered significant new evidence that indicates the official version was wrong. He has contributed evidence appearing in a number of best-selling books and has been repeatedly recognized on a national level. In this article, written exclusively for TATTLE, Chapman reveals for the first time the finding of a second cartridge at the assassination site, a cartridge that could not have been fired from the rifle the Warren Commission claim Oswald used to kill Kennedy and wound Gov. Connally. — The Editors.

By AL CHAPMAN

Special to the National Tattler

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

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

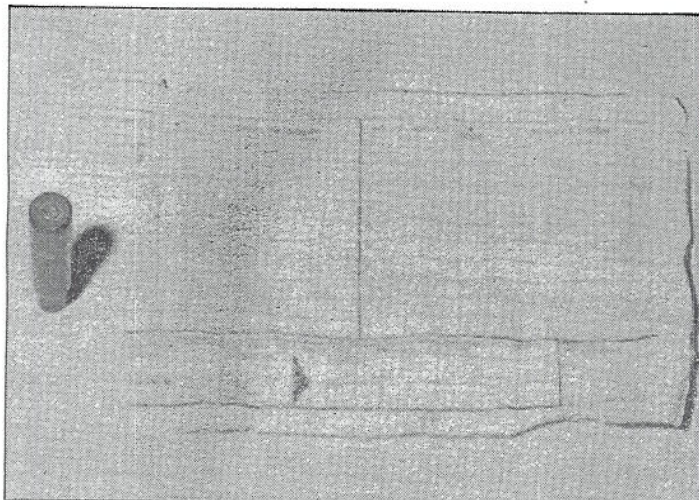
During the bustle and chaos that followed during the first days after Kennedy was shot by one or more snipers, the throngs of newsmen and lawmen that converged on Dallas were concerned with the swearing in of Lyndon Johnson, the arrest of Lee Harvey Oswald, his murder by Jack Ruby.

The second cartridge was ignored.

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

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

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



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

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

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

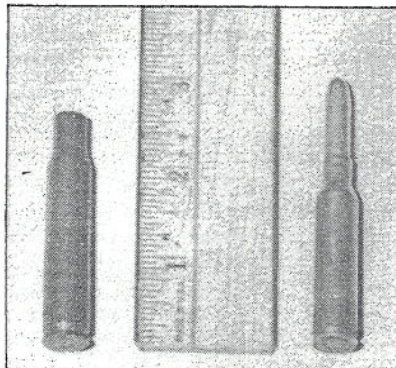
The second cartridge, which still remains a mystery, is a 30.6 caliber

receipt.

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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