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## Editorial

### Testimony Of The Congressman's Wife

Capitol Records' "The Controversy" dealing with the  
assassination of President John F. Kennedy was produced  
by Mr. Lawrence Schiller with the help of Mr. Richard  
Lewis. It is indeed interesting for its inaccuracies.

In particular, let us examine what Mrs. Earle Cabell  
(wife of a Congressman from Dallas) has to say on this  
record in regard to what she said she saw on November 22,  
1963, as compared to what she said she saw UNDER OATH  
before the Warren Commission.

Mrs. Cabell's statement on the recording follows:

"Because I was facing the School Book Depository  
the moment that the shot rang out, I did not have  
to turn my head, I just raised my eyes, and I SAW  
THE GUN IN THE WINDOW. . . and I said, "Earle,  
it's a gun." (Emphasis added).

Now let us examine what Mrs. Cabell said in this regard  
when she appeared UNDER OATH before the Warren

Commission on July 13, 1964.

HUBERT. What did you see?

Mrs. Cabell. I saw a projection out of one of those window. Those windows on the sixth floor are in groups of twos.

HUBERT. In which window did you see the projection?

MRS. CABELL. I have always been a little confused about that, but I think it was the first window.

HUBERT. On what floor?

MRS. CABELL. On the top floor. Now I cannot take oath and say which window. There was some confusion in my mind.

HUBERT. But you say there were double windows. Is the confusion about whether it was the first or second double window, or the first or second window of the double windows?

MRS. CABELL. The first or second window of the first group of double windows.

HUBERT. What was the projection?

MRS. CABELL. I cannot tell you. It was rather long looking, the projection.

HUBERT. What did it seem like? An arm of an individual, or something mechanical?

MRS. CABELL. I did not know, because I did not see a hand or a head or a human form behind it. It was in just a fleeting second that I jerked my head up and I saw something in that window, and I turned around to say to Earle, "Earle, it is a shot", and before I got the words out, just as I got the words out, he said, "Oh, no; it must have been a—" the second two shots rang out. After that, there is a certain amount of confusion in my mind. I was acutely aware of the odor of gunpowder. I was aware that

the motorcade stopped dead still. There was no question about that.

HUBERT. Let me ask you, after the first shot and your observation of this object in that window as you have described it, you turned your attention from that window?

MRS. CABELL. That is right.

HUBERT. So that you were not looking in the direction of that window when the second and third shots were fired?

MRS. CABELL. No.

HUBERT. Did you look in that direction thereafter?

MRS. CABELL. If I did, I don't recall. I am completely aware of the people running up that hill. I saw the man throw the child on the ground and throw himself. I saw a woman in a bright green dress throw herself on the ground. I saw the policeman running up the grassy slope.

HUBERT. You also mentioned that you were acutely aware of the smell of gunpowder?

MRS. CABELL. Yes.

MRS. CABELL. I cannot say for sure, because as I told you, the motorcade was stopped. And somewhere in there, Congressman Roberts said, "That is a .30-06." I didn't know what a .30-06 was.

The Congressman's wife must be a truly amazing lady. In most humans, memory tends to grow dim with the passage of time. However Mrs. Cabell's memory seems to have improved remarkably with the passage of the years.



# FORGIVE MY GRIEF

## VOL. II

By **PENN JONES, JR** and **SHIRLEY MARTIN**

(This is the second of three parts of installment No. 3)

The FBI agents in the field could not in any way be responsible for the false report. As a matter of fact, it was the diligent work of an FBI agent in Los Angeles which uncovered the original false

testimony of Loran Eugene Hall.

The Commission felt called upon to first find that Oswald was not an undercover agent for the FBI, despite evidence to the contrary; then having faith in the organization, it took a blatantly false statement and made it a part of their report for history to observe.

Anyone with a sense of justice realizes that the mistaken report filed by the head of the FBI does not in itself prove anything except that a false statement wound up in the Commission report. However, it does make highly suspect all evidence disseminated by Hoover, and consequently, the President's Commission Report, because of the heavy reliance it placed on Hoover's investigation results.

### OSWALD AS A GOVERNMENT UNDERCOVER AGENT

The implications of all this assumes monstrous proportion which we find from Commission evidence that the Director deleted FBI agent Hosty's name from a list, represented to be complete, of the names found in Oswald's address book. The list of names, minus Hosty's, was furnished by Hoover to the Commission on December 23, 1963. (9) When the Commission learned of this omission about two months later, Hoover gave this lame answer: "The circumstances under which Hosty's name, et cetera, appeared in Oswald's notebook were fully known to the FBI." (10)

As noted before, Mrs. Odio was an original organizer of JURE, a violent anti-Castro group. Next, add the well known fact of Oswald's attempt

to infiltrate an anti-Castro group in New Orleans. Prior to this, FBI agent Warren DeBruey was reported to have said he would send an undercover agent to infiltrate this same anti-Castro organization. (11) Still later, when Oswald was in jail in New Orleans for fighting, his only phone call was to the FBI office and an agent came to jail in response.

Dallas Chief Deputy Allan Sweatt was reported to have said in a Secret Service document that Oswald was being paid \$200.00 per month by the FBI and he even furnished Oswald's informant number, S-172. (12) Dallas District Attorney, Henry Wade, and Texas Attorney General, Waggoner Carr, in a secret meeting with the Commission on January 24, 1964, gave substantially the same information. (13) Carr and Wade supplied the beginning date of Oswald's employment by the FBI as September, 1962, and said he was still employed the day of the assassination. (14)

This and other evidence in the Commission report of Oswald's employment by the FBI is simply compounded by the Director's actions in attempting to refute Mrs. Odio and her sister's testimony. With the failure of the abortive attempt to discredit, their testimony stands in the record clear, convincing and uncontroverted. Even questions on Mrs. Odio's character and veracity were all answered as excellent. Manolo Rey, anti-Castro leader, and Cisneros, former JURE leader, swore under oath that she was reliable and would not have fabricated her story. (15)

Hoover could say that on the 21st of September, 1964, he did not have Loran Eugene Hall's statement taken by an agent in California the day before. This is not reasonable.

The California agent had talked to Hall on the 16th day of September. Four days later, Hall retracted this vital piece of testimony. The agent must have known his boss had false evidence which might be acted upon. Of course, the teletype or telephone to Washington would have been used to prevent this.

Given five days, the same time used in getting the erroneous testimony to the Commission, Hoover could have had the corrected statement to them by September 25, 1964, two days before the report was released. The kindest thing that can be said



about this is that Hoover purposely delayed the correction for reasons known only to him and which he does not choose to reveal.

The failure to impeach the clear and convincing testimony of Mrs. Odio leads to the most amazing revelation. The two men accompanying Oswald furnish two prime suspects as accomplices in the conspiracy. Mrs. Odio stated that the two men accompanying Leon Oswald were Latin Americans, either of Cuban or Mexican descent. She felt they were Mexican though because of their appearance and general characteristics. (16) She even remembered the name given by one of them as Leopoldo and the other, not quite so well, as Angelo. (17)

The day after their nighttime visit, Leopoldo called her on the telephone and told her that Oswald had been in the marine corps and that Oswald mentioned that Cubans should have assassinated President Kennedy for the Bay of Pigs Incident. Leopoldo further said in this conversation

that they had just come from New Orleans and that they were then about to leave on a trip. (18) This conversation took place less than two months prior to the assassination of President Kennedy.

#### **OSWALD, LEOPOLDO AND PRO-BATISTA CUBANS IN NEW ORLEANS**

Further corroborating testimony concerning Oswald's Latin companions came from unimpeached and uncontroverted witnesses unknown to Mrs. Odio. The Commission noted the testimony of Evaristo Rodriquez, a bartender in the Havana Bar in New Orleans, to the effect that he saw Oswald in that bar in August of 1963 in the company of a Latin-appearing man.

Rodriquez's description of the man accompanying Oswald was similar in respects to the description given by Sylvia Odio since both testified that the man may have been of either Cuban or Mexican extraction, and had a slight bald spot on the forepart of his hairline. Rodriquez's identification of Oswald was corroborated by the testimony of the owner of the bar, Orest Pena. Pena's brother, Ruperto, also knew of the incident. (19)

The three witnesses said Oswald was the first

man ever to order a lemonade in Pena's establishment and Rodriguez did not know what it was. Orest told the bartender how to mix one. After arguments about Pena's price, Oswald became sick all over the place, which caused them to especially remember the incident. (20) Orest Pena had been a member of the Cuban revolutionary council, an anti-Castro organization embracing several sub-groups of various political leanings. (21) FBI agent DeBruey, according to Pena, was keeping a very close watch on the Revolutionary Council. (22)

Orest was a former acquaintance of Carlos Bringuier, the anti-Castroite who fought with Oswald in New Orleans in August, 1963. (23) Orest Pena had been doing some undercover work for the FBI in keeping them informed on pro-Castro Cubans who patronized his bar. (24)

The Pena brothers were pro-Batista Cubans, while Carlos Bringuier was a former official in the Castro regime. (25) Mrs. Odio, Manolo Rey, and their group were also former Castro supporters who had fought the hated dictator Batista, until his forces were defeated on January 1, 1959. Although Batista's followers are also anti-Castro, there is

an intense hatred between them and the other Cuban exile groups. Some of this hatred is evidenced by a scathing personal attack made on Bringuier by pro-Batistists, Pena in his statement to the Commission. (26)

Mrs. Odio said their group was not very popular in Dallas, and she kept rather quiet there while much activity was being financed in Dallas for right wing anti-Castro forces. She said Leopoldo knew fantastic details about her and her family which were not known except by those close to her or to JURE. She wrote her father asking if this man was his friend as Leopoldo had told her, but her father replied he knew nothing of this man. (27)

#### **OSWALD AND LEOPOLDO VISIT NEW ORLEANS ATTORNEY**

Dean Andrews, a reputable attorney in New Orleans, stated that Oswald came to his office



several times in the summer of 1963 to seek advice on a less than honorable discharge from the Armed Forces, the citizenship status of his wife and his own citizenship status. Andrews, who said that he was contacted on November 23rd to represent Oswald, testified that Oswald was always accompanied by apparent homosexuals. One of the Andrews' employees corroborated his testimony. (28)

Andrews link with this element was Clay Bertrand, whom he described as a business connection. Bertrand frequently phoned him on behalf of the clients to obtain his legal services for them. The attorney assumed Bertrand was the one who originally sent Oswald and the person resembling Leopoldo, because he had never seen those people before. (29)

Andrews said he is still looking for Bertrand and the "Mexican" but indicated the latter was no longer in New Orleans because he just couldn't have disappeared because the Mexican community in New Orleans is pretty small. There are not too many places they can go without being noticed, he said. His search was subsequent to the assassination. (30)

Attorney Dean Andrews connects Oswald, the man resembling Leopoldo and Clay Bertrand with the assassination. Six weeks prior to his July 21, 1964, appearance, he saw Bertrand in a bar and he left suddenly through another entrance when Andrews sought a phone to alert the FBI. Andrews also saw Oswald distributing his literature outside his office. (31)

# LETTER TO THE EDITOR

(Editor's Note: This is a letter to Mrs. Shirley Martin of Owasso, Oklahoma. This is the only pay Mrs. Martin has ever gotten for the thousands of hours she has spent working on the assassination of President Kennedy.)

Dear Mrs. Martin,

My first reaction after reading the interesting article in our New Fork World Journal Tribune was one of irateness. Then I thought a bit about your interest in our great previous President in the name of John Fitzgerald Kennedy.

You are, I am sure, convinced that your support of author, lawyer Mark Lane is of some great value. The article which I hope you have the occasion to read is slanted of course; in the opinion of the writer you are a vicious trouble maker. But I know better, you ARE RIGHT and I would like to join the "SCAVENGERS" as the writer calls you.

I do not know how to go about joining an honorable organization that only is trying to bring out the truth; and what arouses my anger is that some stupid writer is convinced that all the fine work you are doing is not worthwhile. What I ask is he doing, for his country? One good thing he motivated me to write to you.

Mrs. Martin, have you had the opportunity to read "The Case for Three Assassins" by David Welsh and David Lifton appearing in RAMPARTS Magazine issue of January, 1967? Their publication office is at 301 Broadway, San Francisco, Calif. This article shows to me conclusive proof that J. F. K. was assassinated by at least three people and a plot did exist for this purpose.

Would you be gracious enough to write and tell me how I could join your cause and correspond with you while engaging in the uncovering of the awful truth of the heinous plot to WHITE-WASH the passing of such a fine and great individual as our late President was.

Your compatriot

Philip Moskowitz  
Brooklyn, N. Y.