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FIRST PRINTING

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Dedicated to the youth of America. It will take
all of your talent, all of your energy, all of your
courage and many thousands of your lives to
bring America back to the American dream.

Forgive my grief for one removed,
Thy creature, whom I found so fair.
I trust he lives in thee, and there
I find him worthier to be loved.

IN MEMORIAM
ALFRED LORD TENNYSON

A Brother's Tribute

Courage is the virtue that President Kennedy most admired. He sought out those people who had demonstrated in some way, whether it was on a battlefield, or a baseball diamond, in a speech, or fighting for a cause, that they had courage, that they would stand up, that they could be counted on.

. . . President Kennedy was fond of quoting Dante that "the hottest places in Hell are reserved for those who, in a time of great crisis, maintain their neutrality."

. . . Thomas Carlyle wrote: "The courage we desire and prize is not the courage to die decently but to live manfully."

. . . Lord Tweedsmuir, one of the President's favorite authors wrote in his autobiography: "Public life is the crown of a career, and to young men it is the worthiest ambition. Politics is still the greatest and most honorable adventure."

It has been fashionable in many places to look down on politics, on those in Government. President Kennedy, I think, changed that and altered the public conception of Government. He certainly did for those who participated. But, however we feel about politics, the arena of Government is where the decisions will be made affecting not only all our destinies, but the future of our children born and unborn.

Robert Kennedy's tribute to his brother, John F. Kennedy, printed in LOOK MAGAZINE, February 25, 1964, as part of the foreword to a new edition of PROFILES IN COURAGE by JOHN F. KENNEDY

FOREWORD

It has always been difficult for a democracy to return to democracy after a prolonged period of dictatorship that always comes with war. Few people remember or even know of the great struggle which went on in the United States after World War I when red baiting got its start. Civil rights were violated on a mass scale during and after World War I until civilian control of the country was again established.

We never made the return to democracy after World War II. The changes were more subtle this time, but just as deadly. Much of the take-over by the military was hidden behind the attacks on the military by Senator Joe McCarthy. But the military encroachment apparently is permanent.

The military power grab was the real key behind the assassination of President John F. Kennedy. A struggle which is already lost and is confirmed by the long list of strange deaths which have been recorded in *The Midlothian Mirror*, in "Forgive My Grief," Vols. I and II, and in this book.

People in the United States pretend that President Kennedy was killed by a lone individual. All the rest of the world knows this is not true. It is really too late to continue to debate whether or

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not a conspiracy does exist to kill liberal leaders in this country. After the deaths of President Kennedy, Senator Robert Kennedy, Martin Luther King, Malcolm X, Ambassador Stevenson* and Medgar Evers, conspiracy debates should be ended.

A conspiracy does exist. Not only are liberal leaders killed when they threaten the establishment, at least sixty-eight others have had to die in order to keep the truth about the assassinations from getting out.**

The really tragic fact in the United States is that the citizenry is uninformed or misinformed. The public has not read the record of these killings, therefore our people float lethargically in ignorance. And ignorance is cancer to democracy.

Even attorneys have not bothered to read the 26 volume record compiled by the Warren Commission. Honorable Charles W. Halleck, Federal Judge in Washington, D.C., did not read the record. Judge Halleck, who heard the case in which New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison attempted to obtain the autopsy photographs and x-rays of President Kennedy, complained that he had not had time to read the record.

All the news media cooperated and conspired in misleading the people. Slanted coverage is the

***David Ferrie wrote, "Oh sure, we can easily get Fulbright the same we got S. when he was overseas --and nobody will ever suspect. They'll think it was a natural death."**

****See: FORGIVE MY GRIEF Vols. I and II, and Saga Magazine, November 1968, for a list of thirty-two deaths. Others are recorded in later issues of The Midlothian (Texas) Mirror.**

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rule when any story is written concerning these deaths.

Our government too, conspired to keep our country in ignorance. Only 8,000 sets of the testimony and exhibits (26 volumes) were printed. How can 200,000,000 people know the facts when only 8,000 sets of books are available? There are 10,000 libraries in this country.

Amateur photographer Abraham Zapruder and Life Magazine conspired to maintain the ignorance of the public. Zapruder sold his famous film of the assassination for \$1,000,000 then tried to pretend he only got \$25,000. Life paid this fantastic sum for the 23 second film, not to make money, but to suppress the film. The original film is the most precious possession of Life. Both Life and Zapruder could have made millions by showing the film, but it has been shown only on court order or very sparingly to individuals who wangle a showing at the National Archives in Washington.

New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison lost his battle to convict New Orleans businessman Clay Shaw of conspiracy to kill President Kennedy. But there was a positive "fringe benefit" from the trial. Garrison, by court order, obtained a copy of the Zapruder film and used it in the Shaw trial. Garrison showed the film to the entire courtroom nine times during the trial.

After viewing the film the most dogmatic newsman was convinced of a conspiracy that killed the President. All present in court heard repeatedly: "Yes, Garrison has proved a conspiracy, but Clay Shaw was not involved." How can one who cares for his country make such a statement in casual conversation. It could just as properly be restated:

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"Yes, Earl Warren, Chief Justice of the United States, and his six associates on the Warren Commission lied and perjured themselves, but Clay Shaw was not involved" When a democracy has died, tears should be shed.

Showing the Zapruder film nine times to a crowded courtroom was a record for the film up to that time. Now, a small breakthrough has been made. One TV station in Los Angeles has dared to oppose Life Magazine and the station repeatedly showed a blackmarket, or stolen copy, of the Zapruder film to its viewing audience.

The film is convincing that there was a conspiracy. Proof of such a conspiracy is frightening. The enormity of the task for all of us is truly staggering. I do not know of a single individual who has viewed the film who still believed Lee Harvey Oswald alone killed President Kennedy. My impressions, which were confirmed by letters from people in the Los Angeles area, are reprinted below:

The Zapruder Film

FEBRUARY 20, 1969

I have seen the Zapruder film, and I can well understand why it has not been shown to the American people. No sane person can see that film and still protest that Kennedy was shot only from the back.

Just before the fatal head shot, Mrs. Kennedy is holding the President. She realizes he has been shot. With the death shot, the head explodes, and the President's whole body is propelled out of his wife's hands so rapidly that Mrs. Kennedy is left with her hands outstretched and empty. The body of the President seems to be plunging down behind his wife from the force of the bullet. He was

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dead the instant of the massive head wound.

The movement of the President's body was so forceful, so rapid, my mind immediately made two comparisons. I thought of a hay baler plunger springing back to position after a block of hay has been compressed. I thought of the breech mechanism of a .45 automatic pistol that kicks to full open and remains locked there after the last shot in a clip is fired.

After seeing this short film, I sat stunned.

I thought of the first witness of the day, FBI Agent Lyndal L. Shaneyfelt, a photography expert, who sat on the stand with hands trembling and told the court that he had seen the film many times and that he thought the material from the President's head flew forward—indicating a shot from the rear.

Then I thought of the two Assistant United States Attorneys who escorted Shaneyfelt to the court room and asked permission of the court to remain present while Shaneyfelt testified. These men sitting on the same bench with me stared at "their boy" with stone faces all during the time he testified. That man seemed under house arrest.

I beg all of you. Do everything you can to force this government to take this film from Life Magazine and show it to the nation. It is the most important little piece of film ever exposed on this planet. And it holds the key to the welfare of this country.

I repeat, only in the United States is the one man assassination story accepted. The rest of the world knows better. The world has much less respect for us for they realize we too know the story is really not true, but we are too self satisfied, too afraid, to dare do anything about the lie told here and called the official story.

Historian Arnold Toynbee recently wrote: "The whole world is concerned for the United States seems to have lost her way."

Penn Jones, Jr.
Midlothian, Texas

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Almost five years passed, and another bullet shattered the brain and stopped the heart of another Kennedy who had taken up the fight.

There was another funeral. Once again the Green Berets formed the Honor Guard; once again the Stars and Stripes flew at half-mast. One evening in June, Robert Kennedy joined his brother beneath the hill at Arlington, and those passing by can bring them flowers.

"Happy Days Are Here Again," they sang at the Chicago Convention. But the scores have not been settled.

Who killed them?

And why?

This book sets out to answer these questions. But beyond the facts and the outcries, behind the assassins and their motives, other culprits appear. The responsibility of American civilization is no longer in doubt.

Europe sometimes speaks of taking up the American challenge. But do the force of arms, the excesses of an economy and the abuses of a political system constitute an adequate example? Washington, Lincoln and the Kennedys gone, never in two centuries have the virtues and hopes on which the young Republic was founded been so gravely endangered as they are today.

By their meditations, by their decisions, by their rebellion, the citizens of the United States will bring about their Renaissance.

We dedicate this book to the youth of the Seventies. Only they will know how to face the crises that lie ahead. May they find in these pages the strength to defy the redoubtable old men and revive the forgotten glories.

FAREWELL AMERICA

BY JAMES HEPBURN

After More Than Four Years---

A Summation

After four and a half years of work on the assassination of President Kennedy, we have come to the unhappy conclusion that the successful conspiracy was a combination of three forces. In our opinion, there was no foreign

involvement. In our opinion, the three parties were some of the independent oil interests, particularly of the southwest; the military; and Lyndon Johnson. To us, Johnson was a very important third of the trio since he would be the only one who could assure immunity to the others after the deed was successfully accomplished.

CUI BONO

From November 22, 1963, "Cui Bono" should have been in every newspaper, and on the lips of every member of Congress. For the past thousand years "Who Gained" has been a legitimate question the courts have asked when trying to determine motive. Who gained. In this case, the press, the courts, and the people were too frightened and shocked to demand and know the truth.

There is overwhelming evidence pointing toward a conspiracy. Furthermore there is enough evidence pointing toward President Johnson that had he been an ordinary citizen, he would have been brought to trial years ago. When a man becomes President after an assassination, is he immune from ugly questions about destroyed evidence? We must determine soon whether this is a nation run by men or by laws.

With the last shot fired in Dealey Plaza the Federal Government began destroying the evidence.

One of the most blatant acts of destruction of evidence must be blamed directly on Lyndon Johnson. The President's limousine, the car in which President Kennedy was killed, was taken to Detroit, Michigan and completely demolished as far as legal evidence is concerned. The old body was taken off and replaced with a new steel body with bulletproof glass. In our judicial system, this is a clear case of destruction of material evidence, and the nation should have demanded an accounting from Johnson.

All of us know that such an important and historic piece of evidence as this automobile should have been placed immediately in a museum or in the National Archives where all could view it for the next thousand years.

Another destruction of evidence charge should have been made against Lyndon Johnson concerning Governor John Connally's coat. Many of us have felt for a long time that the bullet which hit the Governor came from the top of the Dallas County Jail, or Records Building as it was also called. And this might have been established had the metal traces at the point of entry been left on the threads of the Governor's coat. But when the coat was finally presented to the Warren Commission, it had been cleaned and pressed.

According to Congressman Henry B. Gonzalez of San

Antonio, Texas, (1) the Governor's personal effects were signed for by him at Parkland Hospital at the request of Clifton C. Carter, an aide to Johnson. The personal effects which were in two brown paper bags were placed by the Congressman into a closet of his Washington office.

One weekend while the Congressman was back in Texas, Cliff Carter called the office of the Congressman, and notified the secretary that Carter was sending two Secret Service Men over to pick up the Governor's property. Congressman Gonzalez did not know what was in the two paper bags; he insisted he had never opened either of them.

Some months later, when the coat and shirt were presented in evidence before the Warren Commission, the coat had been cleaned and pressed, but no one asked the proper questions to determine who was responsible.

We think the bullet which struck John Connally came from the Dallas jail. During World War I, long range artillery guns firing on Paris could be located generally by the shell markings on the walls of the city. Certainly other and more scientific devices have been put into use since World War I, and could have been used had not the evidence been destroyed. No one has asked the Secret Service or Clifton Carter as to why they felt it necessary to have the coat "destroyed" as legal evidence.

In addition to the "destruction of evidence," the President continues to withhold much of the investigative reports from the people. Thousands of pages of reports remain locked in the archives and marked Secret or Top Secret. The present order is for these reports to remain secret until some vague future date which may be as late as September 2039. If Oswald was indeed the lone killer, what is the real reason for this secrecy? The material is withheld by executive order, again pointing directly at President Johnson. Regardless of the real value of the suppressed files, however, enough of this material has been published to completely destroy the stated findings of the Warren Commission.

Let us point out what we consider a real danger to the democracy from these unopened files. When the public does demand an honest answer, since the files are secret, those in charge could place newly manufactured reports in the files to point the finger of guilt towards any chosen patsy.

Everyone who has wanted to know has found that the autopsy performed on President Kennedy was a dishonest piece of medical work, regardless of what may or may not be hidden in the national archives. Harold Weis-

berg has said: "President Kennedy got the autopsy of a bowery bum, while Lee Oswald got the autopsy befitting a President." It makes little difference, however, that the President's body was taken illegally from Dallas. If the planners could kill in Dallas, they certainly could have arranged a fixed autopsy in Dallas. It was convenient, however, to have the body back in Washington where slips were less likely in an autopsy report prepared by members of the armed forces under the command of President Johnson.

Taking the investigation out of the hands of Congress was another hint of Johnson's involvement. Congress did not realize what had happened, so it initiated a Congressional investigation only to have conflict and duplication when President Johnson appointed the Warren Commission.

Coming to the Presidency as Johnson did, we feel the proper thing for him would have been to stand aside with folded arms and urge Congress to find out just who had killed John Kennedy. Instead of pursuing its own investigation, Congress meekly dropped its efforts leaving Johnson's Commission alone to determine guilt. Then the President's Commission hastily decided to have the FBI and CIA, who were involved as a part of the military operatives, to act as the investigative and information gathering arms of the Commission. This is like appointing a fox to watch the geese.

Another brazen act by President Johnson was to permit FBI agent Regis Kennedy to refuse to testify before the New Orleans grand jury. Agent Kennedy gave executive privilege as his reason for refusing to talk to the grand jury investigating the assassination. It is inconceivable to us that every Federal cop in the country can refuse to talk to a secret grand jury on grounds that he works for the President; therefore can remain silent.

In every Jack Ruby letter smuggled from the Dallas jail, Ruby plainly said that Johnson was behind the plot. This is the first time a President of the United States has been accused of murder. At least it is the first time a President of the United States has been accused by another member of the plotting group. (Admittedly Ruby did not "squeal" until he belatedly learned he also was being used as a patsy.) A few writers have dismissed Ruby as a "mad man," but Ruby was not mad. Ruby became "mad" only when he had finished this mission for his masters. During the State Bar Convention held in Dallas in 1963, Jack Ruby was important enough to be escorted by attorneys and introduced as though he were a guest of honor. Before the assassination, Jack Ruby

was important enough to be a dinner guest in the home of his "civil" attorney, Dallas millionaire attorney Stanley Kaufman. Only difficulty in believing this story is that Ruby had absolutely no need for any attorney, except a criminal lawyer.

Three governors in the United States have flatly and repeatedly refused to extradite persons charged with the conspiracy. One would think the governors' actions would cause a national scandal, but they have not.

When two Republican Governors and one Democrat continue to protect the accused conspirators from coming to trial the denials on extradition become larger than party politics. Particularly strange is the behavior of Governor Connally. His body stopped some of the bullets intended for President Kennedy, but Connally still refuses to permit Sergio Arcacha Smith to return to Louisiana to stand trial. The fact that Smith once worked for H. L. Hunt may account in part for his continued protection in Dallas.

The Midlothian Mirror has the names of ninety witnesses whose testimony was taken in Dallas, but whose testimony was flown directly to Washington. Not even the Attorney General of Texas was allowed to see the testimony of those ninety witnesses. (How does that grab you who believe in the separation of state and federal authority?) Some of these ninety specially handled witnesses are now dead. Some of those with whom we have talked state positively that their testimony was altered after they gave it in Dallas. Such handling of witness testimony is very unusual, and points directly to the President and the Commission he appointed.

Failure of the President's Commission to use a modern computer in its work must reflect on that Commission. Computers are used extensively in this nation for almost every type of research or investigation. A modern computer with an honest programmer could assist materially in finding the true killer of President Kennedy. On November 22, 1963, when newsmen questioned how so much evidence was gathered so quickly against Lee Oswald, the FBI said that they were using a computer. That statement now seems to have been untrue, but the need for a computer is still imperative.

It is important to mention that modern methods were used in an effort to ascertain the mood of the people. In order to find out what people were thinking after the assassination, more than a hundred scientists were immediately put to work around the clock. The most modern technique was used on a "crash program" basis, and the conclusions of the scientists' survey were available before the President named the Warren Commission. (2)

The question arises: Did the new President seek such knowledge so he could use all the correct phraseology to allay the public's fears? As possessor of such information the new President could make all the proper statements calculated to soothe and placate the public in advance of the 1964 election.

THE MILITARY

The military, with its annual budget of eighty billion dollars is simply too powerful to be overlooked in killing the Chief of State. Had the military so chosen, it could have taken over the investigation, and possibly the country, if the truth had really been sought. Certainly four of the police agencies of the nation would not have been involved had they not been assured of the military's attitude.

The FBI, under J. Edgar Hoover, was no friend of the Kennedys. The CIA, under the Kennedys, had suffered great humiliation at the Bay of Pigs. The regular armed forces of the United States win promotions and ribbons more rapidly during wartime conditions. In September of 1963, President Kennedy reduced the forces in Vietnam from 13,000 to 12,000, and he had planned to make further reductions there.

These things galled to the killing point, and the plot developed into a positive plan of action. After the death of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., James Farmer, former president of CORE, was referring to the many unsolved killings of Negroes, but his remarks apply also to the assassination of President Kennedy. Farmer said: ". . . these assassins not only have gone without punishment, they have even gone without pursuit."

A recent charge by New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison throws more light on our accusation that the FBI as well as the CIA was involved in the assassination. Garrison revealed that on November 17, 1963, the FBI sent out an inter-agency telegram to all stations advising of a known plot to kill President Kennedy in Dallas. This telegram might have been sent as a result of the information given to the FBI and the Secret Service by the Miami Police Department on November 15, 1963. (3)

Instead of the FBI or the administration refuting the Garrison information, an untrue story about Garrison was planted in some of the nation's leading newspapers. This story claimed that Garrison had a history of mental troubles which related to his discharge from the Army after

- (2) These conclusions were disclosed in "The Kennedy Assassination and The American Public," Greenberg and Parker published by Stanford University Press.

World War II.

The charge made by Garrison should have brought on a Congressional investigation. Not only does Congress continue to shy away from anything relating to the assassination, some Congressmen are so frightened when the assassination is mentioned that they will speak of the matter only in whispers.

The continuing interference and harassment by federal agents against those of us who remain at work on the assassination is evidence enough to warrant a grand jury investigation. Our phones are tapped. FBI men show up in numbers when some of us plan to meet, or when we have discussed over the phone a seemingly important new lead. "Federal Agents" hounded Hank Killam to his death as early as mid-February of 1964. (4)

Although advance knowledge of the assassination was on a strict "need to know" basis, some members of the Dallas Police knew the murder was planned. Many people in Dallas were eagerly carrying out instructions with only a faint hint and hope as to what was really going to happen. We contend, however, that Sheriff Bill Decker and Lieutenant George Butler (5) of the Dallas Police force were only two of the persons who had to know the entire story.

Decker was not questioned thoroughly by the Commission, and Butler was not called as a witness. Decker needs to be questioned now since it has been learned recently that he had a deputy, who is an expert rifleman, assigned to the top of the Dallas County jail with a rifle at the time the Presidential parade passed. A new custom built silencer had been delivered to this rifleman a few weeks earlier.

We have written two books on the strange deaths which have been necessary to keep the conspiracy quiet up to this time. We will not recount these deaths here. There have been recent deaths which seem significant and more will have to be killed in order to continue to contain their terrible knowledge.

In addition to the deaths, there are a number of strange disappearances, some strange accidents, and a few attempted murders. Still the American people are unconcerned because the American press has been unconcerned.

SOME INDEPENDENT OIL

We claim that some independent oil interests were involved during the planning stages of the assassination.

President Kennedy had some economists working on plans to reduce the 27½% depletion allowance, which is

(3 & 4) FORGIVE MY GRIEF, VOL. II

(5) FORGIVE MY GRIEF, VOL. I

the oil industry's tax gift from the Federal Government. With five billion dollars annual income from oil and gas in Texas, any reduction of the 27½% gift would be a sizable figure. And any reduction was unacceptable to the oil industry.

H. L. Hunt, the Murchisons of Dallas, and the Sid Richardson empire of Ft. Worth are the three large oil kingdoms in Texas. The FBI, who could not protect the President, could take the time and effort to hustle H. L. Hunt out of Dallas on Delta Flight 44 on that November 22 afternoon.

The repeated references by witnesses to the close association of Oswald's best friend, George DeMohrenschildt, and Herman Brown of Houston was an overlooked and un-evaluated relationship concerning the oil industry to the assassination

If the big oil men knew, then some of Wall Street knew. The book "Were We Controlled?" (6) makes a very good case that some of Wall Street knew of the coming murder. The charge is made by author "Lawrence," a pen name, that with their prior knowledge, these men made a profit of six hundred million dollars by selling short before the drop in the market. There is strong evidence that some of the top bankers in Dallas knew, and took advantage of their privileged information.

Those of us who continue to work on this case realize we are merely gathering the bits and pieces of overlooked evidence left behind after a ruthless campaign to destroy any possibility of solution. With the passage of time, we continue to learn more and more of the vastness of the plot, along with the staggering sums of money seemingly spent with such complete abandon.

We are now willing to estimate that not less than fifty persons were brought into Texas to help create the atmosphere so prevalent: "The President is coming today, I must go and get my gun." It takes much work and coordination to create such a feeling to cause hundreds of school children to cheer and jump for joy when the death of the President was announced. Some of the people imported to Texas, especially in the communications field, bought businesses and expensive homes which were sold at sacrifice prices upon their departure from Texas shortly after the assassination.

Now many of us working on this case are convinced that a similar expensive manipulation of the public consciousness is in the making. We fear the present riots expected to peak later this summer are being directed by

government agents, so that America will turn its vengeance on the Negro areas when the crisis strikes. We hope we are wrong, but to us it seems clear that the CIA has a very heavy hand in the riots which may become violent enough to give Johnson an excuse to declare martial law across the United States.

The involvement of the CIA has nothing to do with the cause of the Negro and his anger at continued mistreatment. The Negro again is being used. The Negro will suffer most, as he is well aware, but it will give an excuse for the people who took control of this nation with the last breath of John F. Kennedy to try to perpetuate that control.

The probability of the CIA's involvement was suspected very early in the investigation. If we can rely upon some of the statements of former agents, especially some who have died in their efforts to warn this nation, the CIA does kill if necessary to gain its objective.

The CIA does have killer units, and these men, we are told are never happy unless they are on a kill assignment. Marguerite Higgins and Gary Underhill were two who knew the CIA story, and both have paid with their lives.

If we are correct, the power struggle which came to the surface so painfully in November 1963 has not lessened. Those who took over that fateful day, like what they got and they will fight in order to retain it.

As Garrison has said:

"With regard to the matter of the assassination of President Kennedy, I will not submit to any censorship or any kind of limitations on my comments. There are always good excuses to avoid facing the truth, to avoid confronting the illegitimate power which now has control of this country.

"The road which brought us to our present dilemma, in which the executive power of the government has become virtually absolute, is paved with compromises made by public officials. In the course of my efforts to call attention to the truth, and to the role of the federal government in seeking to suppress it, I will not make any compromise of any kind."

Although our evidence proves nothing, we feel it important to be presented. Unlike a chemistry laboratory, where repeated experiments make for proof, this evidence should be presented in a court where it might become proof.

Interesting White House Guests

JUNE 9, 1968

A White House party reported in The Dallas Times Herald May 23, 1968 deserves comment by us. The party was in honor of the new ambassador to Australia, William H. Crook, a Baptist minister.

Among the guests was former ambassador, Edward Clark, whose unpatriotic military record was printed in The Mirror shortly after Clark's appointment to the Australian post.

Among other guests were Mr. and Mrs. Gus Wortham. Wortham is a Houston multi-millionaire who is very close to President Johnson. Wortham had great interest in land in Denton County near what was later announced to be the Dallas-Fort Worth Air Terminal. A Wortham company purchased fourteen tracts of land in Denton County in 1961, and 1962. One of the tracts was for six thousand acres and was purchased for something near \$200 per acre. Land in this area now is going for \$1500 per acre or more.

Under any other administration, such activity by a person so close to the President would have been a scandal of major proportions. Since we learned of the transactions, we feel sure all three major newspapers in the area know of the deals. But the activities went unreported, and this administration continues to be the most corrupt in this nation's history.

Tut Tut

APRIL 17, 1969

U. S. Ambassador to Australia William H. Crook was a Baptist Minister at San Marcos, Texas before his political appointment by President Johnson. Newsweek Magazine of March 31, 1969 has some comments concerning Crook and Prime Minister John Grey Groton, 57. While Mrs. Groton brushed away tears, she heard her husband criticized: ". . . Edward H. St. John, a strait-laced M.P. who belongs to Groton's own Liberal Party, told the House that last Nov. 1, after a dinner party at a Canberra motel, Groton had whiled away the wee hours of the morning

with 19-year-old reporter Geraldine Willesee, the daughter of an opposition senator—and that he had done so at the home of U. S. Ambassador to Australia William H. Crook.” In a sworn statement the young lady confirmed the tete-a-tete.

And him a preacher!

The Press Presses Johnson's Flesh, A Little

APRIL 17, 1969

One of the things wrong with journalism in this country is that some editors only tease the public with partial stories. Two articles in last Sunday's papers are examples that only hint that more could be told.

One story hinted at control of banks by Lyndon Johnson. The other related that last year a Johnson tax free foundation cost \$13,000 to operate while it gave gifts, grants, scholarships etc. of only \$10,300. Pretty high overhead!

But the most important part of the stories was untold. Johnson owns a chain of radio stations through his control of Texas Capital Corporation which is a Small Business Administration Corporation. Finance companies organized under the SBIC borrow all their money from the Federal Government.

Apres Moi, Le Deluge

MARCH 28, 1968

Recently columnist Carl Rowan quoted President Johnson as having said: “They will have to vote me out, impeach me, or assassinate me, but I am not walking out of Vietnam.” Now that is a fine statement for the President of a democracy to make.

I think, however, the President left out the most applicable alternative left to us, and that is to remove him from office for insanity. In any court in the land, I think the insanity of LBJ could be established. The difficulty is

to get the case to court, the same trouble Jim Garrison is having with the assassination investigation.

In a fit of anger, Louis XV of France shouted: "After me, the deluge." Unfortunately for Louie, he did not have a spigot with which to create a deluge. Lyndon, however, does have a red button with which he can create a real deluge of fire which might engulf us all.

Boy, Whose Luggage You Toting?

JANUARY 18, 1969

Surely the TIME magazine writer was snickering when he wrote the article on page 14 of the January 12, 1968 issue. TIME quotes John P. Roche, identified as Lyndon's "intellectual-in-residence," saying "Those who can conspire haven't got the time; those who do conspire haven't got the talent."

Many people realize modern day espionage is simply larceny and homicide, and the CIA does have the time, the talent, and the money. Big business has been conspiring for years, unlawfully but successfully, to set prices in this country.

What in the hell does Lyndon do with an "intellectual-in-residence"? Walk the dogs? I can just hear Lyndon: "Where's my intellectual-in-residence? Come here boy, I want you to say something smart."

The last paragraph of the article reads:

Though the conspiracy theory may be gospel "to a priesthood of marginal paranoids," said Roche, it is also "an assault on the sanity of American society, and I believe in its fundamental sanity."

He concludes:

"I don't mind people being paranoiac, but don't make me carry their luggage."

Just how does an "intellectual-in-residence" have the gall to hint that he is carrying our luggage? Boy, we are all carrying your luggage!

Did Governor Connally Know?

OCTOBER 16, 1969

Time after time the questions have been asked: "What about Governor Connally? Why did they shoot him? Did he know about the conspiracy?" In the past we have answered by saying we were undecided as to whether or not he knew, but that it made little difference to the killers. If he got in the line of fire, then he would be shot. (Connally probably would have died had not Mrs. Connally pulled him down in her lap, an action which partially halted the flow of blood from his wounds during the ride to Parkland Hospital.)

Now we answer differently. Now we believe Connally knew the President was going to be killed, but Connally did not know when, where or how. Connally, in addition to being almost fatally wounded, suffered mental disturbance after the assassination. For a year, friends were uncertain whether Connally would even seek another term as Governor of Texas. We attributed this to trauma from the horrible death he had witnessed. Now, we think differently.

Connally's real trouble was the realization that his friends thought so little of him that they had no hesitancy about killing him while shooting the President's brains out. Connally was always a very close friend to Lyndon Johnson. Connally's first job after law school was Administrative Assistant to the new congressman from Austin, Lyndon Johnson. Although Connally had long been on the payroll of the Fort Worth based Sid Richardson oil empire, he continued to run errands for Lyndon upon request.

Connally was experienced with a rifle, so his strange statement "My God, they are going to kill us all," had long puzzled us. That was truly rapid thinking when at this point the Secret Service men had hardly reacted at all.

Connally did not say: "My God, that man is going to kill someone." Connally did not indicate at the time of his testimony whether or not he knew—from the direction of the shots or the rapidity of the shots—why he had used the plural pronoun. The most terrible possibility is that as the guns were firing, in his moment of truth, Governor Connally was admitting he knew of the entire plot.

The Governor has always insisted that he was not hit by the same bullet that went through the President's back. At the same time, Connally has stated that he is satisfied with the conclusions of the Warren Commission. This is insanity. By persisting that he was hit by a separate shot, Connally destroys the Warren Report completely. How can he then state that he has no quarrel with the Commission's findings?

Governor Connally was an important member of the group which made the decision to hold the luncheon in The Trade Mart. The Trade Mart decision was necessary, and a downtown parade was imperative in order that a strange group in the office of attorney Eugene Locke (candidate for Governor of Texas in 1968) could make the decision for the detour by the School Book Depository Building.

Connally's coat had to be cleaned and pressed in order to preserve the "lone man" killer theory, but there may have been another reason. While Connally lay critically ill in Parkland Hospital, the coat was taken to Washington and cleaned and pressed. This may also have been to prevent Connally from knowing for certain that the shot that hit him came from the top of the Dallas County Jail. Connally might have harbored some real hatred towards the jailtop rifleman had it been definitely established the shot came from that location. Two Dallas deputy sheriffs have been killed because of what they knew, and the murder of a third might have caused some lifted eyebrows.

But now there is additional evidence that Connally was part of the conspiracy. The White Russian communities of Dallas, Fort Worth, and Houston all had many important members tied into the conspiracy. Their organization called the Solidarists, a worldwide organization of White Russians, was a participant. These Russians still consider the Communists as simply the occupiers of their homeland.

Many of these White Russians have now bought homes on the British island of Jamaica. Paul Raigorodsky, one of the leaders in the Russian community in Dallas gave a hint of the move in the kid glove questioning he got from Warren Commission attorney Albert Jenner ". . . and (I) finally bought a plantation in Jamaica together with some friends here and we organized a club called Tryall, T-r-y-a-l-l (spelling) Golf Club, and I go there every year now . . ." Many Russians from Dallas, Fort Worth and Houston have established homes at Tryall in Jamaica.

An important new member of the Jamaica club set was reported in The Dallas Times Herald August 11, 1968 in a column by Val Imm, Society Editor: "Reports are that Governor and Mrs. John Connally are new property owners in Jamaica at Tryall resort which means they join plenty of other Texans who like that kind of island living . . ." Now this is a big round globe, but Connally feels it necessary to join a large group of right wing White Russians in Jamaica!

Now the Solidarists can reassure the Governor daily: "No, we did not intend to shoot you. It was an accident. I tell you, it was an accident."

Strange Death Number 38

APRIL 4, 1968

Death came last week to Dallas County Sheriff Hiram Ingram, 53. While at home, he fell and broke his hip. He was taken to a hospital where he died of cancer three days later. Ingram was a special friend of former Deputy Sheriff Roger Craig.

Honest John

APRIL 11, 1968

Governor John Connally has tried to deny the first cruel comments he blurted out on Thursday night shortly after the assassination of Dr. Martin Luther King.

In a speech to the Weslaco Chamber of Commerce Connally was quoted by Associated Press writer Gary Garrison as saying, "He (King) contributed much to the chaos, and the strife, and the confusion, and the uncertainty in this country, but whatever his actions, he deserved not the fate of assassination."

By Friday afternoon Connally decided he had been quoted out of context and announced that his statement was, "There are those who say Dr. King contributed much to the chaos and the strife, etc., etc."

Unfortunately for Connally, KGBT-TV of Harlingen had taped the governor's remarks, both audio and video. Reporter Garrison's quote was most accurate.

After the tape was made known, Connally was asked for comments on his exact words. An aide would only say the governor would have nothing else to say on the subject.

Well, what was left to say? There is no doubt Connally was speaking the true feelings of himself and the entire Johnson administration. In addition to the documentation of Johnson's anti-Negro feelings in Robert Sherill's "The Accidental President," the firsthand testimony of persons in the President's box on the night of the 1964 inaugural is a shocking revelation of the hypocrisy shot through this entire administration.

The Cup of Coffee Jazz

OCTOBER 23, 1969

We first saw the uncropped James Altgens' photograph in Harold Weisberg's book "Whitewash" which was published in 1965. We were puzzled at that time at the difference in the fast protection given the Vice President as opposed to the lack of reaction, except possibly a turned head, on the part of the Secret Service men charged with protecting President Kennedy. The Warren Commission cropped the Altgens picture so the American people could not see that Secret Service men assigned to protect the Vice President were leaving their car by the time President Kennedy had received the second shot. In the same picture, only two men guarding the President had even turned to look toward the School Book Depository Building.

The Vice Presidential backup car was driven by State Patrolman Joe H. Rich. Vice Presidential aide Clifton C. Carter sat in the middle of the front seat with Secret Service man Jerry D. Kivett on Carter's right. Agents Len Johns and Warren Taylor were in the rear seat. Taylor, on the left, had his door open when Altgens snapped his famous picture. Johns, on the right, left the car and raced toward the Vice President, but the motorcade sped away, and Johns was forced to hitchhike to the hospital. If one includes Rufus Youngblood, three agents reacted to protect Johnson, while those charged with protecting the President only turned and gazed.

These unusual reactions are followed at Parkland Hospital by more strange actions. Both Carter and Len Johns comment in their statements that Johnson requested a cup of coffee. Carter says in his affidavit: "I went out on a couple of occasions to secure coffee." (Vol. VII, p. 475)

This is too much for us! We know Carter too well to think he left the new President to secure coffee. Carter knows that "rank has its privileges," and Carter knew at that moment he outranked everyone in that hospital except President and Mrs. Johnson. Carter, we insist, grabbed the first nurse, doctor, doorman, Secret Service agent or whoever was present and in no uncertain terms demanded coffee be brought to Johnson immediately.

The new President and Carter needed information more than they needed coffee. We feel sure Carter did leave the President, but only to make some important telephone

calls back to the assassination site to a pre-arranged telephone. Other than Carter's absence to make his calls, he Bill Moyers, and Jack Valenti did not leave Johnson's side until about 3:00 a.m. Saturday morning.

Why did Carter need to phone back to the assassination site?

Those who want to know, now know that President Kennedy was killed as a result of a conspiracy which included the United States Government, and Vice President Johnson. If one believes this, it soon becomes apparent that it was absolutely necessary for the new President to learn quickly, at the first possible moment, just how the killing had been accomplished.

Only the untutored would ever think there was only one plan to be used in the assassination. There were at least four alternatives, and the new President needed to know which of those actions had been used to accomplish the task. Johnson, himself, hinted at an alternative plot. While in Parkland, he suggested to a newsman that the assassination might have been a Communist conspiracy. The new President had little on which to base such an accusation since he was still crouching in a medicine room at Parkland.

The new President had some real power until after the Warren Commission Report was made public. After public acceptance of the lone gunman theory, the real planners of the assassination took over completely in running this country. But before Johnson left Dallas, he needed to know which of the procedures had been used to kill President Kennedy. Carter did not leave Parkland until he had the necessary information from someone previously assigned that task at the killing site. This is the only reason Carter would leave Johnson's side, and this is the reason Carter remained behind at Parkland to be driven to the airport later in the company of Agent Len Johns.

The only flaw in executing this favored plan of the lone gunman was the failure of the police to kill Oswald at the back door of the Texas Theater. Oswald did not run from the theater, and lucky for him that he did not. Three policemen and Assistant District Attorney Bill Alexander were waiting for him at the back door. Had Oswald run out that door, his execution would have been quick and painless, and the lone gunman theory would have been intact completely.

Failure to kill Oswald immediately, we feel, caused a momentary delay while the decision was being made as to how Oswald could be rubbed out before he had a chance

to talk. No doubt Jack Ruby was chosen for the task before Air Force I left Dallas that day.

All these decisions had to be made before the plane with the new and the dead President became airborne. In the air, relying only on radio, important signals might leak.

The radio signals did leak, in fact, and that is how we know that while Air Force I was winging to Washington the military was signaling around the world that the killing was the result of a lone gunman, and no conspiracy was involved. Such a decision by the military was indeed a hasty finding, but no doubt it came from the new Commander in Chief and could not be questioned.

The request for a cup of coffee had served its purpose.

Adam Clayton Powell

JULY 17, 1969

As far as honesty is concerned, Adam Clayton Powell is no worse than Senator Everett Dirksen. There are at least a dozen Congressmen who have been as careless with the taxpayer's dollars.

But as any black sports figure can testify, the black man does not gain equality in this country by being as bad as the white man. The black man must be as good or better than the white. Here Powell fails miserably.

In an interview with David Frost, Powell backed down completely from a position he had taken. In the half-page article printed in the Dallas Morning News of July 13, 1969, Powell's ignorance was most self-evident.

He had stated to Frost there was a conspiracy in this country to assassinate leaders. In fact, Powell pointed out, "We have had more assassinations in this nation during the past five years than the whole world has had in this century."

Then he refused to cite even one name connected with the killings. Further, Powell didn't know how many volumes are in the Warren Commission hearings and exhibits. He said 25 volumes, but there are 26 volumes in a set. Well, he must have lost one.

After bragging that he had been in the pulpit for 41 years, Powell later added, "I don't care. I just got to live."

What a terrible statement for any man, especially

a minister and a Congressman to make! As any soldier can tell you, there are things worse than death.

At the end of the interview, Powell said:

“Well, I would say—I would say at this stage of the game that I really don’t care. I don’t care.”

Frost: That is a tragic admission.

Powell: Yes, it is.

Frost: Very sad words to hear.

Powell: I know it, sad for me.

Frost: I hope you’ll rewrite them . . .

Powell: Bless your heart. Keep the faith, baby.

Powell has dropped from a once great leader and effective Congressman to simply the Uncle Tom of Bimini.

The death in Dealey Plaza suggested that a grim disease had entered the American body politic, or, perhaps more accurately, the spirit psychological. However, the public was assured that the traumatizing act had been committed by a single, half-mad killer, responding to a momentary impulse. Those who doubted the improbable explanation were liars and buffoons according to the Establishment. And one or two were, but only one or two.

THE KENNEDY CONSPIRACY
BY PARIS FLAMMONDE

Big Daddy Hunt Is Showing His Hand!

OCTOBER 5, 1967

In order for a nation of states such as ours to control crime, it is necessary for the state Governors to cooperate in the return of prisoners or suspects to other states when those suspects manage to cross state lines. It is a historical fact that in this nation, Governors have so cooperated with their neighbors unless there is a clear and unmistakable exception such as a man having escaped from a prison term for chicken thievery thirty-five years ago and has lived a model life in another state all that time and now has many honorable children and grandchildren.

Times seem to have changed especially with regard to those accused of being involved in the assassination of President Kennedy. Not only do the Governors not return the suspects to answer for their deeds, the press fails to criticize the Governors for their obvious failures to assist in the eradication of crimes and criminals.

The Midlothian Mirror criticized Governors Connally and Rhodes. The Yellow Springs News of Yellow Springs, Ohio is about the only newspaper to criticize Ohio Governor Rhodes. When there was no criticism forthcoming, we began immediately to speculate as to how and when these Governors were to be paid for their unusual protection jobs. Now even the pay-off is becoming clear.

President Johnson has personally stepped into the political fight in Texas to take some of the heat off of Governor John Connally. This is only a token payment, more pay will be forthcoming to Connally. The next few months may reveal the real jewels due Connally.

In Dallas, H. L. Hunt seems to be offering some sort of pay-off for Governor Rhodes. Hunt has written two letters to Rhodes and held one of his rare TV news conferences to proclaim Rhodes as an ideal candidate for Vice President on the Republican ticket.

We do not agree with those who characterize H. L. Hunt as a bumbling, harmless old man. He is the largest single sinister force in America today. He is actively and expensively engaged in attempting to thwart the investigation by Jim Garrison in New Orleans. Now, Hunt comes out proclaiming Governor Rhodes for Vice President even though Hunt is openly behind Lyndon Johnson, and even though in the news conference Hunt admitted that he knew very little about Rhodes. "I just heard he was a good man," was Hunt's innocent sounding comment.

Everyone knows that H. L. Hunt was always a great poker player. Everyone also knows that a poker player never shows his hand. But in this case Hunt is showing his hand. He may be trying to bluff someone. But he may not, we will just have to wait and see.

Happy Hunt

MAY 9, 1969

Any letter from H. L. Hunt to the Dallas News is treated as if it were the latest and most important Dead Sea Scroll discovery. We can be sure that not a word has been disturbed. Yet the Dallas News editors cut and delete on most letters-to-the-editor, or even add a paragraph when they feel it necessary.

Hunt's departure from his normal dire warnings in his letter of April 11 to the Dallas News deserves examination. He seems almost gleeful. The letter follows:

The Presidency

To The Dallas News: Thurs., April 11, 1968, page 2D

That powerful force, public opinion, has taken a turn to the right! Voters need not now be forced to vote in the election for the lesser of evils and instead be given a choice between fine candidates. This is true from the courthouse to the White House.

The presidency of the United States is the most important office in the world and the fate of the free world is dependent upon the U.S. having a great president. Every effort should be made to get the best possible prospects for this vital position to make their thinking known to the citizenry now, in advance of the nominating conventions. The salvation of our beloved Republic can be through unified national loyalty, control of crime, avoidance of no-win wars and rejection of U.N. interference.

H. L. HUNT.

1401 Elm St., Dallas.

We have never seen Hunt so happy. It seems to us that he is announcing to the world that the right wing has won in this country.

Although there is little opposition among the usual candidates around the Court House in Dallas, Hunt is strangely happy.

Hunt doesn't even know who the candidates for President will be, but he reassures his followers that this time, due to public opinion shift to the right, that the candidates will be good ones.

Does anyone feel that Hunt would be happy with Rockefeller as the Republican nominee, or with McCarthy, Kennedy or Humphrey as the Democratic nominee?

It is far more likely, we feel, that Hunt is now sure that Nixon will be the nominee for the Republicans and that Lyndon is going to be President again.

Certainly it is a strong indication that the side for which I have tried to be a speaker may have lost.

JUNE 18, 1968

H. L. (Big Daddy, we call him) Hunt, the right-wing billionaire from Dallas, is the largest contributor to Arab relief in the United States. He is also a frequent guest at Arab receptions in Houston.

But of course, Hunt was among the first to be on the radio broadcasting how sad he was over the shooting of Robert Kennedy.

Hunt and His Seeress

OCTOBER 31, 1968

Walter Winchell had an ego-crushing little query in his column on October 18, 1968: "Why does H. L. Hunt, the Texas billionaire, keep long-distancing a Washington seeress?" I have been in Midlothian making predictions for the past twenty-three years, and not even once has Hunt ding-a-linged my phone!

It is reputed that in Washington some of the "big-wigs" rely on Jean Dixon's predictions. How times do change! Only a few years ago fortune-tellers were arrested at the edge of town, unless they had made a deal, usually to split all monies on a fifty-fifty basis with the district attorney. Now they are invited to town, paid tremendous sums, given top billing on radio and TV--treated generally as legitimate experts.

But is anyone foolish enough to think H. L. Hunt relies on such mumbo-jumbo as asking a seeress what is going to happen? More likely Hunt is TELLING Miss Dixon what is going to happen regarding things Hunt knows in advance what he is talking about. At least now we know that it is not God who is always answering tough questions for Miss Dixon. More likely it is Lord Hunt.

Hunt is a sinister force with a vast intelligence gathering organization. He is so powerful that the FBI, who could not protect President Kennedy in Dallas, took the time to see that Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Hunt were gotten swiftly and safely out of Dallas before the body of John F. Kennedy left. But when Congress wants Hunt for questioning, he is always in seclusion and unable to be found.

When this country is rocked on its heels by repeated assassinations, when the country is divided politically, when the church is strangely silent, when the country is totally confused by an unjust war, we find the people turning for guidance to a fortune-teller. This fortune-teller in turn depends on a totally selfish Texas billionaire who hates the very thought of democracy and has been doing all within his power to cause its defeat.

Free Vacations!

MAY 16, 1968

Have you ever read a news story which simply makes you sick? We read such a story in The Dallas Times Herald, April 28, 1968 concerning our Congressman Olin E. Teague and a free vacation he had enjoyed at the expense of billionaire H. L. Hunt of Dallas. Part of the story is reprinted below:

When the physician told Teague it was mandatory that he get away from Washington, relax, lose weight and get rid of tensions, the congressman thought of a retreat.

He remembered getting a phone call a year ago from H. L. Hunt. The Dallas oilman said he understood Mrs. Teague had arthritis in her fingers. The congressman said that was true. Hunt told Teague about Indian Hot Springs, remotely situated on the Rio Grande halfway between El Paso and the Big Bend. He wanted the Teagues to go there as his guests.

The congressman remembered the offer and, under doctor's orders, he arranged to make the trip.

. . . He felt so good, in fact, that he recounted his experience for the Congressional Record.

"As members of Congress," Teague advised, "We live and work in a perpetual rat race. We have little time for contemplation, little time for study, little time to do anything but act and work and keep up with our correspondence. It is a unique experience to be able to leave all this frenzy behind you for a while, to get out into God's good clean air—which is hard to find these days—and to contemplate in peace the wonders that God has performed, and is still performing."

His account of his experience has brought so many inquiries that Teague inserted in the Record the contacts to be made by interested persons. At the same time, he advised that guests are accepted at Indian Hot Springs on a limited basis and by invitation only.

This story is a sad commentary on this democracy. It is also an indication as to why Hunt was so joyful in his letter to The Dallas News reprinted in our editorial of last week. With Hunt's estimated net income of \$150,000

daily, he can afford to give vacations to members of Congress. And now Congressman Teague is advertising in the Congressional Record that the vacations are available to those members of Congress who are willing to put their conscience in a bank vault.

Personally we think the rule of Senator Wayne Morse is more honest. Morse will accept nothing from a constituent or a lobbyist which cannot be consumed on the spot.

Our thought is that there is something special Hunt wants out of all those Congressmen. However, H. L., if you are simply handing out free vacations, we can furnish you a long list of harried printers who have not had a decent vacation in years.

Number 43 and 44

JUNE 20, 1968

Nicholas J. Chetta, M.D., 50, Orleans Parish coroner since 1950, died at Mercy Hospital at 10:20 p.m. Saturday, May 25, 1968. The New Orleans Times-Picayune reported: "Details on where he suffered the heart attack were not available on Saturday night." They were not revealed in the following papers either.

In our opinion, this is one of the key murders of the continuing Kennedy assassination conspiracy and coverup.

Dr. Chetta was the coroner who served at the death of David Ferrie. Dr. Chetta was the key witness regarding Perry Russo against Clay Shaw. Shaw's attorneys went into federal court only after Dr. Chetta was dead.

The death of Senator Robert Kennedy was imperative when he became a threat as a Presidential candidate. His murder was also a brazen act which gave notice to the entire nation: "Sure we did it, but what are you going to do about it?"

There is evidence that two persons, a man and a woman, were with the accused. But authorities have found no trace of either of them. Coroner Dr. Thomas Noguchi told the grand jury the powder burns indicated the murder gun was fired not more than two or three inches from Kennedy's right ear. Witnesses testified that Sirhan was never closer than four or five feet to the Senator.

I have loved no darkness,
Sophisticated no truth,
Nursed no delusions,
Allowed no fear.

WILLIAM OSLER

The Importance of Roger Craig

MARCH 14, 1968

One of the most important witnesses in the Kennedy assassination is Roger Dean Craig, a deputy sheriff in Dallas at the time the President was killed. Craig has been fired from his job; his testimony in the Warren Report has been altered; and an attempt has been made on his life. Yet he has not yielded an inch on what he saw, what he said and what he did on November 22, 1963.

Craig insisted from the day of the assassination that he saw Oswald race down the grassy area and get into a station wagon like the one owned by Mrs. Ruth Paine of Irving. He says Oswald entered the automobile not more than fifteen minutes after the assassination, and at that time Oswald and the person driving were the only people leaving the assassination area. (Everyone else was running to the area.) The driver of the station wagon, according to Craig, was a Latin who had been arrested minutes before and immediately released by a man posing as a Secret Service agent. In October 1967 when Craig was shown a picture of Edgar Eugene Bradley he identified Bradley as the man who posed as a Secret Service agent that day.

Although the entire story of what Craig witnessed

was printed in The Dallas Morning News on November 23, 1963, the Warren Commission did not ask Craig about what he saw. The Commission took a long rambling semi-denial from Fritz as evidence that Craig was mistaken.

Most of us who read Craig's testimony felt that he was an honest witness, but Dallas County Sheriff Bill Decker would never allow Craig to talk to newsmen after he testified. Newsmen from all over the world tried to get statements from Craig, and this seemed to make Decker suspicious.

After District Attorney Jim Garrison started his investigation, Sheriff Decker accused Craig of talking with Garrison. When Craig denied the charge, Decker answered: "Well, someone sure as hell has been talking."

Craig, now 31, was named Sheriff's Department Officer of the Year by the Dallas Traffic Commission in 1960. He received four promotions while he was deputy sheriff under Bill Decker, one resulted from his capture of an international criminal named Harry Day whom Craig had never seen. He recognized Day by recalling his picture. Decker fired Craig on July 4, 1967.

In October, 1967, Craig went to New Orleans to talk with Garrison. When he left the airport for Garrison's office, a "tight-tail" was put on him. This tailing continued in New Orleans and later in Dallas until November 1, 1967 when an attempt was made to shoot him. As Craig walked across a parking lot at the intersection of Carroll and Columbia in Dallas, a pistol bullet moved the hair just above his left ear.

Craig and Captain Will Fritz, head of homicide and robbery of the Dallas Police Department, left the School Book Depository together before the announcement of Oswald's arrest had been made. When Craig heard of Oswald's arrest over the police radio, he called Fritz and told him of the man he had seen running from the scene. After the description, Fritz said, "That sounds like the man we have in custody. Come down and see if you can identify him."

Fritz met Craig outside his office in the City Jail Building. He looked through the glass and told Fritz that was the man he had seen escape the area of the killing. The two men entered the room where Oswald was and Fritz said, "This man saw you leave."

Oswald replied with agitation, "I told you people I did."

Fritz said, "Calm down, son, we are just trying to find out what happened. What about that CAR?" (1)

Oswald answered, "That STATION WAGON (2) be-
1 and 2: Emphasis ours.

longs to Mrs. Paine, don't try to get her involved in this."

Craig distinctly remembers that Fritz said "car" and Oswald replied "station wagon."

Just about this time Captain Fritz got a telephone call from Sheriff Decker requesting Fritz to come to talk with him. Fritz left the questioning of Oswald and retraced the 15 blocks from city hall to Decker's office which is less than a block from the School Book Depository. Apparently this was not only a personal conversation, it was something which could not be said over the telephone or police radio. The need for a personal conversation must have developed after the ride from Parkland Hospital to the School Book Depository, as Decker caught a ride with Fritz from Parkland.

After four and a half years, some of us are now speculating that knowledge of the assassination was on a "need to know" basis. When Oswald was not killed in the Texas Theater, and was now in the hands of Captain Will Fritz, did Fritz move into the circle of those who "needed to know"? To me it is unbelievable that a Captain of Police would question the most important prisoner in our history for over twelve hours, yet "kept no notes." (1)

Captain Fritz seems to have considerable difficulty denying to the Warren Commission that Craig was ever in Fritz' office. Part of that testimony is reprinted here:

MR. BALL. Did you ever know a man named Roger Craig, a deputy sheriff?

MR. FRITZ. Roger Craig, I might if I knew which one he was. Do we have it here?

BALL. He was a witness from whom you took a statement in your office or some of your men.

FRITZ. Some of my officers.

BALL. He is a deputy sheriff.

FRITZ. One deputy sheriff who started to talk to me but he was telling me some things that I knew wouldn't help us and I didn't talk to him but someone else took an affidavit from him. His story that he was telling didn't fit with what we knew to be true.

BALL. Roger Craig stated that about 15 minutes after the shooting he saw a man, a white man, leave the Texas State Book Depository Building, run across a lawn, and get into a white Rambler driven by a colored man.

FRITZ. I don't think that is true.

BALL. I am stating this. You remember the witness now?

FRITZ. I remember the witness; yes, sir.

BALL. Did that man ever come into your office and talk to you in the presence of Oswald?

FRITZ. In the presence of Oswald?

BALL. Yes.

FRITZ. No, sir; I am sure he did not, I believe that man did come to my office in that little hallway, you know outside my office, and I believe I stepped outside the door and talked to him for a minute and I let someone else take an affidavit from him. We should have that affidavit from him if it would help.

BALL. Now this man states that, has stated, that he came to your office and Oswald was in your office, and you asked him to look at Oswald and tell you whether or not this was the man he saw, and he says that in your presence he identified Oswald as the man that he had seen run across this lawn and get into the white Rambler sedan. Do you remember that?

FRITZ. I think it was taken, I think it was one of my officers, and I think if he saw him he looked through that glass and saw him from the outside because I am sure of one thing that I didn't bring him in the office with Oswald.

BALL. You are sure you didn't?

FRITZ. I am sure of that. I feel positive of that. I would remember that I am sure.

BALL. He also says that in that office—

FRITZ. Yes, sir.

BALL. After he had said, "That is the man," that Oswald got up from his chair and slammed his hand on the table and said, "Now everybody will know who I am." Did that ever occur in your presence?

FRITZ. If it did I never saw anything like that; no, sir.

BALL. That didn't occur?

FRITZ. No, sir; it didn't. That man is not telling a true story if that is what he said. Do you have any— could I ask a question, is it all right if I ask a question?

MR. McCLOY. All right, go ahead.

BALL. Go ahead.

FRITZ. I was going to ask if we had any affidavits from any of our officers that would back that up? If they did I never heard of it.

BALL. If you are here tomorrow.

FRITZ. It is something I don't know anything about.

BALL. If you are here tomorrow I would like to show

you the deposition of the man for you to read it.

FRITZ. I am sure I would know that. The only time I saw the man hit the desk was when Mr. Hosty talked to him and he really got upset about that.

Roger Craig did not testify before the Warren Commission. His statements were taken by Commission Attorney David W. Belin in Dallas. When Belin started outlining just what areas of questions he intended to ask, Craig interrupted him to say, "Just ask me the question, Counselor, and if I know the answer I will tell you." This seemingly angered Belin who then spent much of his time having Craig relate just where the city police motorcycle wheels were in relation to the President's automobile.

Even without his identification of Bradley, Craig's testimony was so devastating to the intentions of the Warren Commission that Craig's statements had to be changed. Craig has marked in my copy of Vol. VI fourteen alterations which were made to his true testimony. The result of the changes is to make his statements more or less meaningless. He is one of the few witnesses who was not given the opportunity to have a copy of his testimony or to be allowed to read and make corrections of errors in his statements which might have been made by the court reporter.

Reprinted below is a short portion of the Craig testimony in which Craig points out four alterations.

MR. CRAIG. I saw a light-colored station wagon, driving real slow, coming west on Elm Street from Houston. Uh—actually, it was nearly in line with him. And the driver was leaning to his right looking up the hill at the man running down.

MR. BELIN. Uh-huh.

CRAIG. And the station wagon stopped almost directly across from me. And—uh—the man continued down the hill and got in the station wagon. And I attempted to cross the street. I wanted to talk to both of them. But the—uh—traffic was so heavy I couldn't get across the street. And—uh—they were gone before I could—

BELIN. Where did the station wagon head?

CRAIG. West on Elm Street.

BELIN. Under the triple underpass?

CRAIG. Yes.

BELIN. Could you describe the man that you saw running down toward the station wagon?

CRAIG. Oh, he was a white male in his twenties, five nine, five eight, something like that; about 140 to 150; had kind of medium brown sandy hair—you know, it

was like it'd been blown—you know, he'd been in the wind or something—it was all wild-looking; had on—uh—blue trousers—

BELIN. What shade of blue? Dark blue, medium or light?

CRAIG. No; medium, probably; I'd say medium. And, a—uh—light tan shirt, as I remember it.

Mr. Craig says his answer was light blue shirt, faded.

BELIN. Anything else about him?

CRAIG. No; nothing except that he looked like he was in an awful hurry.

BELIN. What about the man who was driving the car?

CRAIG. Now, he struck me, at first, as being a colored male. He was very dark complected, had real dark short hair, and was wearing a thin white-looking jacket—¹ it looked like the short windbreaker type, you know, because it was real thin and had the collar that came out over the shoulder (indicating with hands) like that — just a short jacket.

Craig says he identified the jacket as tan.

BELIN. You say that he first struck you that way. Do you now think that he was a Negro?

CRAIG. Well, I don't—I didn't get a real good look at him. But my first glance at him—I was more interested in the man coming down the hill—but my first glance at him, he struck me as a Negro.

BELIN. Is that what your opinion is today?

CRAIG. Well, I—I couldn't say, because I didn't get a good enough look at him.

BELIN. What kind and what color station wagon was it?

CRAIG. It was light colored—almost—uh—it looked white to me.

Instead of white, Craig says his answer was light green.

BELIN. What model or make was it?

CRAIG. I thought it was a Nash.

BELIN. Why would you think it was a Nash?

CRAIG. Because it had a built-in luggage rack on the top. And—uh—at the time, this was the only type car I could fit with that type luggage rack.

BELIN. A Nash Rambler—is that what you're referring to?

CRAIG. Yes; with a rack on the back portion of the car, you know.

BELIN. Did it have a Texas license plate, or not?

CRAIG. It had the same color. I couldn't see the—uh—name with the numbers on it. I could just barely make them out. They were at an angle where I couldn't make the numbers of the—uh—any of the writing on it. But—uh—I'm sure it was a Texas plate.

Craig says he said it was not the same color as Texas plates.

BELIN. Anything else about this incident that you can recall?

CRAIG. No; not that—

BELIN. All right.

Then what did you do?

CRAIG. Well, then—uh, I went back up to the front of the School Book Depository—rather, I went up to it and noticed that it was sealed off. There was an officer standing guard in it with a shotgun in the doorway; several officers crowded around in front of it.

Roger Craig could singlehandedly defeat the entire Warren Commission Report before a grand jury or a Congressional investigation.

We predict further attempts will be made on the life of Roger Dean Craig in his hometown of Dallas.

Rifleman Witness

JANUARY 18, 1968

Although no mention was ever made of the fact, Sheriff Bill Decker had a rifleman on top of the Dallas County Jail during the Presidential motorcade. Deputy Sheriff Harry Weatherford was the man assigned by Decker. Weatherford is a crack shot with a rifle, and he was never questioned as to what he did, heard or saw that day.

A Threat from Harry Weatherford

AUGUST 15, 1968

Ex-deputy Sheriff Roger Craig continues to receive static from his former associates in the office of Dallas County Sheriff Bill Decker.

Craig, now a Corporation Judge in Midlothian, called the Dallas County Sheriff's office on Saturday in relation to a civil suit to be heard in Midlothian.

Answering the phone was Deputy Sheriff Harry Weatherford who asked: "Are you in jail?" Craig replied that he was the Corporation Court Judge in Midlothian. Weatherford responded: "If you ever try to arraign me, there will be a Goddamned gun battle."

Weatherford, is, of course, angry with Craig for telling what Weatherford did on November 22, 1963. Weatherford said he was on the roof of the Records Building with a rifle—assigned there by Bill Decker.

Another Threat for Roger Craig

JANUARY 23, 1969

On Saturday, January 18, Jim Garrison's office requested Roger Craig to come to New Orleans to testify in the Clay Shaw trial. The following day Craig received two telephone threats, one on himself and the second against his family. Four attempts have been made to kill Craig, but this is the first real threat he has received.

Significant is the fact that Craig is a danger largely to E. E. Bradley, the right wing preacher in California, who avoided trial in Louisiana courtesy of California Governor Ronald Reagan. Craig swore he saw E. E. Bradley present at the assassination site acting as a Secret Service man. Possibly Bradley's alibi is not as airtight as he has led some people to believe.

The Take No Part Coincidence

MARCH 7, 1968

On the morning of November 22, 1963, Dallas County Sheriff Bill Decker ordered his deputies to "take no part whatsoever in the security of the Presidential motorcade." Former Deputy Sheriff Roger Craig said recently that Decker called the available deputies (estimated to be 100 to 125 men) into his office area for the special instructions. Craig said he thought the commands strange, but Decker was the boss.

The assassination took place just outside the window of the Sheriff's private office. The office has been moved since that date.

A sinister interpretation can be placed on the unusual orders when one remembers the Miami tape which was handed to both the FBI and the Secret Service on November 15, 1963. This tape spelled out the plan that was used to kill the President. (1) And this becomes sinister when one remembers recent Garrison charges that on November 17, 1963 the FBI in Washington sent out TWX telegrams advising all agencies that an attempt to kill the President would be made in Dallas.

The "take no part" instructions can also be blamed on inter agency jealousies. With an innocent interpretation, we simply have another of that ever lengthening string of "amazing coincidences" which both the computer and we rejected long ago.

(1) See FORGIVE MY GRIEF II

And the Miami Police had duly informed the Secret Service which, on the very same day Kennedy was not allowed—by the Miami cops—to run the risks of a motorcade through town, (a) decided to let him take the far greater risk of a motorcade through hostile Dallas; (b) approved a route which included a car-slowng double detour beneath the windows of a towering, fortress-like office building.

This done, and with the warning from Miami still in their pockets, the Secret Service (c) neglected to inspect that potential ambush building (chosen with care), in gross violation of regulations; (d) failed to have it watched during the parade; (e) allowed the president to ride in an open car; (f) approved his (alleged) wish to ride in that car through a hostile city without even the elementary protection of bodyguards posted on the running-boards; and (g) managed to look at the clock atop the Depository—according to the Warren Report, 'Agent Rufus W. Youngblood of the Secret Service noticed that the clock atop the building indicated 12:30 p.m.'—without seeing the assassin or assassins posted at the open window a few feet below, rifle at the ready.

Had enough, dear reader?

And so we come to the end of an ugly story.

A story replete with treachery and trickery; a story of dismal intrigue, collusion and prevarication; a story of frame-up and cover-up worth of a B-grade movie, yet actually enacted on the American political scene, at a high level. A story of false pretenses and travesty of justice.

Jim Garrison, Bill Boxley, Some Critics and the Perrin Rich Case

JANUARY 2, 1969

Why was Bill Boxley fired as Jim Garrison's special investigator on the eve of the Supreme Court's announcement that Clay Shaw must stand trial in New Orleans District Court?

Garrison himself announced tersely that not only is

The evidence of organized fraud is overwhelming. No subterfuge and no weasel words can gloss over this shocking realization.

The Warren Commission did not err. It cheated the American people. It deliberately suppressed material evidence of the highest importance; it deliberately ignored the testimony of scores of eyewitnesses; it accepted testimony false on its face and discarded testimony that bore the hallmark of truth. It connived at all the outrages committed against truth and justice by the Dallas Police, the Secret Service and the FBI. It added quite a few of its own.

And all this was done for the purpose of convicting a dead and innocent man. It was done by a presidential commission headed by the Chief Justice of the United States. That's really something.

There was a vast conspiracy to kill the President. There still is an even vaster conspiracy to suppress the true facts. Some may plead the reason of State in helping to perpetuate the Kennedy Murder Fraud. Others have more personal and cogent reasons.

Some are merely trying to save their faces. Others are trying to save their necks.

OSWALD THE TRUTH JOACHIM JOESTEN

Boxley a CIA agent, but one on a very high level. His announcement came after a task force of Eastern critics of the Warren Report made what they described as an "emergency" visit to Garrison to insist upon Boxley's dismissal on grounds that he was a CIA "plant" in the office to discredit Garrison by diverting the investigation from credible channels.

We have only Boxley's word that he has not belonged to the CIA or any other government agency since 1953. He told Garrison when he applied for the job 20 months ago that he had worked for the CIA in the early '50s. He has always been most frank about this phase of his life.

We don't know what evidence against Boxley that critics Vincent Salandria, Harold Weisberg and Bernard Fensterwald took with them to the Crescent City. They have since claimed that Boxley's guilt was apparent from their analysis of reports he had submitted to Garrison in

November on a segment of the Warren Report which had never been deeply inspected by Warren critics.

This segment involved the testimony of Nancy Perrin Rich that she and her late husband, Robert Perrin, had met with a mysterious colonel in a Dallas apartment house in 1961. According to Nancy, at that meeting the colonel had sought to recruit them to run guns to Castro. Although she was vague about her late husband, she pointedly assured the Commission that his arsenic death in New Orleans on August 28, 1962, had been ruled by the coroner's office a "suicide."

She lent credibility to her testimony by insisting over Commission Counsel Hubert's efforts to stop her that she had been a prostitute at Perrin's insistence, and that Perrin had worked only when she worked - i. e., had earned money from her prostitution.

Boxley spent almost three months digging deeply into Perrin's life and death. He found that Perrin, for months before and up to the night of his death, had been a very respected and admired mechanic in New Orleans—not by any means the pimp his wife had made him to the Warren Commission. Boxley discovered that the homicide investigator for the New Orleans Police Department, Sgt. Connie Drumm, had been very suspicious of circumstances surrounding Perrin's death and recommended additional investigation. Apparently this further investigation had not been made before the New Orleans Coroner's office hurriedly closed out the death as a suicide.

Nancy Perrin, hastening back to Maine with the body, went into more than \$1000 debt to bury the husband for whom she later told the Warren Commission she had felt at his death only a great sense of relief. The Veterans Administration would have buried him in a national cemetery free of charge.

But, Boxley found, she returned immediately to New Orleans and soon moved into an apartment where she began a close friendship with an employee of Schlumberger Co. (1) About this time she was employed by a mysterious firm whose incorporators were described to Boxley in New Orleans as the attorneys for a foreign intelligence network.

In Dallas Boxley found the mysterious Eddie Brawner whom Nancy had told the Warren Commission was one of Robert Perrin's closest friends. (Instead of interviewing Brawner, the FBI had sprinted 1500 miles in the opposite

(1) See: FORGIVE MY GRIEF II, p. 129. This is the company from whose bunker Garrison charged munitions were taken by both Gordon Novel and Sergio Arcacha Smith to be used in overseas intelligence operations..

direction to interview an Atlanta federal prisoner named "Broader" whom they implied must have been the "Brawler" Nancy had mentioned.)

She also mentioned a friend of Perrin's named "Youngblood" and Warren critics have argued ever since whether it could have been Secret Service Agent RUFUS Youngblood or then CIA-type-pilot-Cuban-soldier-of-fortune, JACK Youngblood.

Brawler steered Boxley to the REAL Youngblood—and he is neither of the two the critics have been debating about.

From Brawler and the real Youngblood, Boxley discovered an entirely new identity for Robert Perrin—one to which Nancy Perrin had alluded by saying Perrin "wrote" under the name of Jack Starr, and they had used the name of Starr for negotiating with the mysterious colonel.

Boxley, however, documented the fact that Perrin worked for years under the name of Jack Starr with a separate social security number. He was Perrin in some segments of his life and Starr in others. (Or were there TWO men alternating between the identities of Starr and Perrin?)

At one place where Starr worked in Dallas a friend had sought to arrange employment for Lee Harvey Oswald upon the latter's return from Russia.

One of "Starr's" two references for employment in Dallas was Lucas Farms of Mesquite, owned by the same family that owns the restaurant next to Jack Ruby's old Vegas Club where Jack and Larry Crafard met and Jack Ruby visited incessantly.

WAS THE PURPOSE OF NANCY'S TESTIMONY TO "KILL OFF" A MAN NAMED "STARR" WITH THE "SUICIDE" OF PERRIN?

The answers may never be found because Boxley was suddenly dismissed. Some critics and some members of Garrison's staff claimed Boxley as an agent of the CIA, was fabricating the significance of the Perrin-Starr enigma in order to discredit Garrison.

You have this editor's word that there is an Eddie Brawler who was avoided by the FBI. And there is a third Youngblood whom the critics have missed.

We say this for we went personally with Boxley when he found those witnesses and we heard what they told him. Another writer, Joel Palmer, accompanied all of Boxley's New Orleans interviews covering the Perrin case.

We heard Youngblood tell Boxley that the FBI found him with no difficulty—when they wanted him. In the fall

of 1966 the FBI was mopping up anything that remained in police files and witnesses' memories to counter charges by Mark Lane's just published RUSH TO JUDGMENT.

The agency found the real Youngblood then and he told this editor and Boxley together that the FBI showed him a picture of a man the agency claimed was known as "Gimpy." The FBI agent said "Gimpy" had been a close friend of Starr/Perrin, and inquired if Youngblood had ever seen him with Starr/Perrin.

Youngblood said he assured the FBI agent he hadn't seen "Gimpy" or Starr/Perrin either, for that matter.

"Oh, didn't you know," the FBI agent said, "Starr is dead and buried in Kansas City."

That's a long way from New Orleans, where Perrin was adjudged by the Coroner's office to have taken four ounces of arsenic—and farther still from Biddeford, Maine, where Nancy Perrin rushed the body of the man who "turned her out" as a whore.

The Traitor

MARCH 13, 1969

With traitors like Tom Bethell on his staff, there seems little more Jim Garrison could have done in his effort to convict Clay Shaw as one of the conspirators in the assassination of President Kennedy. Bethell, an Englishman with a rather strange background, had a meeting with one of Shaw's defense attorneys. After this meeting Bethell made the entire trial plan, a complete list of state's witnesses and their expected testimony and other materials available to the Shaw defense team.

Bethell has admitted his guilt and signed a confession of his crimes. He now faces a trial and a fine plus six months in jail.

Unfortunately, Bethell may not be the only traitor on the District Attorney's staff. We have nothing but sympathy for the burden which is Jim Garrison's.

The Strange Death of Mr. Perrin Or Somebody

JANUARY 23, 1969

Is the controversy over Jim Garrison's firing investigator Bill Boxley beginning to obscure the importance of what Boxley had discovered? Is that the purpose of this raging debate?

Garrison charged that Boxley—his special assassination investigator for nineteen months—was a CIA plant on the New Orleans District Attorney's staff for the purpose of aborting Garrison's probe. Before his employment Boxley told Garrison that he had been with the CIA in the early 1950's, but that he had had no connection with the CIA—or any other government agency—since 1953.

Following the firing, Boxley offered in writing to the District Attorney to verify his denials with polygraph or truth serum tests or both. His offer was not accepted.

Vincent Salandria and Harold Weisberg, East Coast critics of the Warren Commission Report, have repeatedly assured this editor that Boxley performed the most despicable of all espionage missions: They claim he worked his way into Garrison's confidence for the purpose of persuading the District Attorney to take actions which would smash his investigation and would discredit not only him, but all other critics as well.

"Wait until you learn what Boxley almost pulled off! If he is not an agent, he has to be very sick," one critic solemnly assured us.

"He's been filling Garrison with spy fantasies," another said.

Unknown to the critics, though, we had accompanied Boxley on most of his Dallas area interviews. Another writer—Joel Palmer—heard the New Orleans interviews, and has since verified to us what Boxley found.

Boxley was deep into a mushrooming investigation of Nancy Perrin's mysterious gun-running husband who, maintained separate social security identities as Robert Lee Perrin (522-32-57004) and "Jack Starr" (458-50-1541).

A man identified as Robert Lee Perrin died in New Orleans August 28, 1962, and the coroner's office hastily ruled his death a "suicide" from four ounces of arsenic, despite the presence of empty ether cans in the room and

autopsy indications that the dead man had suffered a severe blow on the head. Nancy Perrin, who was away from home at the time he died, returned and whisked the body halfway across the continent to a burial in Maine.

We heard several Dallas witnesses tell Boxley that they had seen Perrin/Starr in Dallas at intervals ranging from one month after his "death" in New Orleans to just shortly after the assassination of President Kennedy—**AND THAT HE WORKED WITHIN A TWO-MINUTE WALK OF DEALEY PLAZA!**

Those witnesses said further they were willing to make their statements under oath to Jim Garrison's New Orleans Grand Jury, where the parish prison waits just across the hall for any witness who perjures himself.

If that wasn't enough to arouse an investigator's curiosity, Boxley also discovered and carefully documented these additional oddities:

- New Orleans Police and Coroner's Office had kept neither fingerprints from the body of the dead man nor the hand-written suicide note found in the room.

- The autopsy report did not list one tattoo and several scars which Perrin is on record as having had. But it did describe prominent scars on his upper body which close associates who had seen him work without a shirt could not remember.

This editor was inside the Boxley investigation and knew that Boxley had found witnesses who placed Perrin near Dealey Plaza at the time of the assassination—15 months after the autopsy in New Orleans. There were no fingerprints retained in New Orleans from the body itself. And no copy of the suicide note was saved. Boxley found discrepancies in Perrin's known tattoos and those on the buried body. He also found:

- The autopsy report made no mention of the esophagus, although police reports indicated Perrin had been "sniffing" ether for kicks—and, in fact, the official death certificate was altered 18 days after it was issued to include the cryptic notation: "Ingested ethyl ether."

- New Orleans homicide investigator Cornelius Drumm first expressed suspicion about circumstances of the death when he wrote in a signed report: "Two things stand out in this incident: (1) the victim telephoned state police (for an ambulance) rather than the city police, and a state police employee identified the victim's body. (2) the apparent suicide note (apparently to the victim's wife) stated she had gone to Baton Rouge, which is headquarters for the state police, and the "Art" mentioned in the note probably is the state police lieutenant Arthur Wise who identified the body."

- Boxley invited Policeman Drumm to Garrison's office to discuss that two-page police report of Aug. 28, 1962. Drumm, who since has become assistant chief of detectives for neighboring Jefferson Parish Sheriff's Office, read his own report through twice—and was unable to remember investigating the case, writing the report, or anything else about it.

- No container which had held arsenic ever was found in the apartment, although the victim was nude and unconscious on his bed within 20 minutes after police received the call. He never regained consciousness.

- When Nancy was asked on Sept. 16, 1968 to come to New Orleans to help identify some photographs in connection with the investigation, she stormed back: "You tell Jim Garrison to leave me alone, or I'm going to get Arthur Wise (the state police lieutenant who identified the body six years before) on his neck so fast and Captain

Bradley of the state police that he won't know which way he's going; and you tell him if he does get me to New Orleans it's going to be by a subpoena and all I'm going to do is plead the fifth. You tell him to keep off my backyou kids aren't playing no more games now. . . .I get calls from friends telling me I have friends not with us anymore. . . .it's my own safety I'm worried aboutand if I could, I would repudiate everything I said to the Warren Commission!"

- The building in which the Perrins lived was a fully-occupied four-plex, with two upstairs apartments over two similar units downstairs. It has been demolished since the death. The Perrins' utility and telephone bills were addressed to the death apartment—but five witnesses who lived in the same house at the time insisted repeatedly that Nancy and her husband lived **ACROSS THE HALL** from the death apartment. They said a quiet man whom they rarely saw lived alone in the death apartment.

- The building owner—a Rev. Abraham Khrushovski—recalled renting the death apartment to Nancy about May 1, 1962, and said that within a week he rented the other upstairs apartment to an older woman, whom he remembered as a nurse or a waitress. Both upstairs apartments were vacated within the same week after his death, he said. Khrushovski recalled that after about two months, the older woman told him she was moving out and that a man would be taking over her apartment and paying the rent. Khrushovski said the new man moved in, but never paid the rent; and that when he tried to locate the wraith-like tenant by entering the apartment with a pass key, he found only the usual signs of occupancy—no tenant—and **SEVERAL SHORT WAVE RADIO SETS** scattered around the apartment!

(Short wave radio sets in guerilla-training New Orleans of 1962?)

Khrushovski denied knowing David Ferrie or Guy Banister (the ex-FBI agent turned private eye in New Orleans) to whose small office building Jim Garrison had traced a flock of facts and figures, including Lee Harvey Oswald and the "Fair Play for Cuba" leaflets he distributed in front of Clay Shaw's International Trade Mart. **BUT**, Khrushovski volunteered quite casually that the late Mayor Chep Morrison's secretary **DID** ask to rent an apartment from him for Guy Banister's "business use."

Now who but a "sick" man or agent given to "spy fantasies" would see anything suspicious in the mysterious suicide of a man sought by Jack Ruby's group to run guns in Cuba and bring "refugees" out; in the "wrong" apart-

ment across the hall from several short wave radio sets; in a dwelling owned by a man who had been asked to supply "safehouse" facilities to a paramilitary ex-FBI agent—even if Guy Banister, his partner Hugh Ward, and Mayor Morrison had NOT all died within a ten day period (which they did) just as the Warren Commission was closing out its hearings?

Who else would think it worth investigating that four witnesses are willing to swear the "suicide victim" was resurrected in less than 30 days and job hunting near Dealey Plaza in Dallas?

Or that he worked there in a business firm where Lee Harvey Oswald (or his double) created an "incident"; and where a former Nazi SS agent - U. S. government employee, who has since returned to Germany, held a top managerial job?

What possible connection could there be between things like that and the long distance calls to Germany which, Boxley found, were made over Perrin's home telephone shortly before his death?

That's the trouble with all these American political assassinations — too many "nuts" like Boxley keep seeing things under the bed

Mickey Mouse Says No Conspiracy

APRIL 11, 1968

Since the assassination of President Kennedy the Justice Department has been honed to a fine edge as a tool for punishing criminals. Under the Mickey Mouse Attorney General, as Jim Garrison calls him, Ramsey Clark of Dallas can determine before a suspect is caught that there was no conspiracy.

On TV, Clark has solemnly proclaimed that there was absolutely no conspiracy involved in the killing of Dr. King. Of course, the suspect, who may not be guilty, hasn't even been apprehended. But we are sure there is no conspiracy!

Number 58

APRIL 3, 1969

Two widely separated persons died this week who were touched by the recent assassinations in this country. Mrs. Mary Bledsoe, 72, died March 27 in Dallas. Judge W. Preston Battle, 60, of Memphis died on March 31, 1969.

Lee Oswald lived at Mrs. Bledsoe's rooming house for one week; then he became obnoxious and she ran him out. Amazingly Mrs. Bledsoe just happened to be on the bus on which it is claimed Oswald rode for two blocks, and she claimed she recognized her ex-roomer.

We do not count the death of Mrs. Bledsoe. She lied to the Warren Commission, but so did Earl Warren. We see no reason for her to be killed at this late date.

But the death of Judge Battle is a different matter. The Judge had to know of the dirty deals which were made in order to assure that there be no true trial for James Earl Ray. Since the furor which has been raised about the mock trial of Ray, it was important to see that the principals in this deal be removed from temptation. Percy Foreman should be getting a little nervous now; but he has defended so many assassins, he seems to have immunity.

Percy will have immunity until his bosses have used him as much as they dare. Beware Percy, beware.

Authors, turned lecturers and panelists, Vincent Salandria, Mark Lane, Harold Weisberg, Leo Sauvage, Richard Popkin, Raymond Marcus, Penn Jones, Edward Epstein, Josiah Thompson, and Syliva Meagher constitute the varsity lineup of the Warren Commission critics who have meticulously shredded the Report in fifteen books and numerous magazine articles. It is these publications which have contributed materially to the percentages published by the pollsters indicating something less than confidence in the Commission's theses. The fact that Epstein has shamefully vacated his position lends more than a ray of hope to the bush-league aspirants who are taking a lot of after-hours' batting practice.

**THE FLIGHT OF CE 399:
EVIDENCE OF A CONSPIRACY
BY R. B. CUTLER**

Jim and His Judases

JULY 25, 1968

New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison has had to suffer more than his share of Judases since he dared to question the correctness of the Warren Commission Report. Garrison talks frankly, on the assumption that the newsmen are honest. He has been maltreated by Life, Newsweek, Time, the Los Angeles Times, NBC, ABC, and now the New Yorker. Some of the reporters cannot come back to Louisiana since they now have criminal charges against them as a result of their activities against Garrison which include attempted bribery and threats against certain witnesses.

Latest to have his say in the sophisticated magazine, The New Yorker, is Edward Jay Epstein, author of Inquest. Epstein took one peek inside Pandora's box, wrote a good book, and has been running scared from his book ever since its publication.

Jim Garrison is a brilliant attorney who still remembers America as a democracy. He still believes in that American dream. If the American press were honest it would seek in every way to see that Garrison had his day in court. The press could do this by helping bring pressure on three Governors to extradite criminals to the proper jurisdiction. If Garrison then falls on his face, then and only then is the time for the press to laugh.

Garrison got grand jury indictments to back his charges. Garrison has had only one trial—Dean Andrews—which ended in a conviction of Andrews. So the Establishment must use every means at its command to see that Garrison does not get another day in court. Epstein, like other lackeys, is used to publish repudiations of earlier works in an effort to destroy the work of Garrison.

The last paragraph of Epstein's book reads: "Why did the Commission fail to take cognizance in its conclusions of this evidence of a second assassin? Quite clearly, a serious discussion of this problem would in itself have undermined the dominant purpose of the Commission, namely, the settling of doubts and suspicions. Indeed, if the Commission had made it clear that very substantial evidence indicated the presence of a second assassin it would have opened a Pandora's box of doubts and suspicions. In establishing its version of the truth, the Warren Commission acted to reassure the nation and protect the national interest."

There are some people in this nation who feel that honesty and truth are the best protection for a democracy. Clearly Epstein is not in this elite group.

One of Epstein's gleeful sentences in the New Yorker magazine reads: "As in a speech he (Garrison) gave last December in New Mexico jocularly entitled "The Rise of the Fourth Reich, or How to Conceal the Truth About an Assassination Without Really Trying . . ." This is not jocular to me, nor do we feel Jim meant it to be funny. Apparently it is funny to Epstein.

It becomes more understandable to us now how Germany went the way it did under Hitler. This nation seems to be begging for a police state with the so-called free press at the head of the cheering section.

Jack Ruby's Money and Arsenal

JANUARY 18, 1968

Now we can confirm all the rumors about Jack Ruby's money after he killed Lee Oswald. Ruby had \$2,000 on his person, and the authorities found \$10,000 in their search of his apartment. The statement by the authorities concerning money in Ruby's car was: "The trunk was full of money."

In a storeroom reserved for Jack Ruby at his apartment house, the police found a case of hand grenades, several M16 rifles, a Browning automatic rifle and several thousand rounds of ammunition.

Jack Ruby was a close intimate of the members of the Dallas Police force and other United States law enforcement agencies, as well as the Israeli counter intelligence organization. His one time employee, Nancy Zeigman Perrin Rich was also close to these same forces.

Identifying Ruby and Nancy as being involved with the Israeli intelligence opens up a completely overlooked area concerning the assassination of President Kennedy.

The Word Out of Memphis

MAY 2, 1968

The word from reliable sources out of Memphis, Tennessee is that the killer of Dr. Martin Luther King was flown out of the United States after the assassination that night in a United States Navy plane.

The Lie Reprinted

MARCH 13, 1969

The establishment press has always tried to destroy Jim Garrison's investigation; however his repeated showing of the Zapruder film and its stark truth has forced some reporters to change their attacks on him. With considerable hauteur the big dailies covering the trial in New Orleans repeat: "Yes, Garrison has proved a conspiracy, but Clay Shaw is not involved."

With no sign of repentance these boys are saying: We have been lying to you all the time, and you have finally caught us, but not this man Shaw. They are saying: Earl Warren and Co. lied to you, but this man Shaw is innocent. They are saying: Your country is gone; this is not a democracy any longer, but Shaw is just a big innocent pervert.

. . . these intelligence organizations have themselves become great wellsprings of secret power within their own societies. With vast resources of talent and public money to draw upon, and with their activities conducted for the most part out of public view, the espionage establishments are much like genii that have escaped from the bottle, for they have frequently threatened the governments that summoned them up. It is not so much that they have sought directly to challenge their national leaders or seize power. Rather, the operations of the espionage establishments have provoked events to the point where the governments which they were created to serve have either teetered on the brink of disaster or actually fallen.

THE ESPIONAGE ESTABLISHMENT
BY DAVID WISE and THOMAS B. ROSS

Another Important Loophole Missed in New Orleans

APRIL 24, 1969

James L. Simmons is a lanky railroad employee who lives in Mesquite, Texas. In his testimony at the Clay Shaw conspiracy trial in New Orleans on Saturday, February 15, 1969, Simmons stated that he was standing on the railroad overpass just above Elm St. as the Presidential motorcade approached.

The defense had attempted to infer that the President fell to the rear as the car lurched forward at the time of the shooting. The Zapruder film proved to those who saw it that the President was propelled to the rear by the force of shots from the front. The questioning went like this:

Q. (Assistant District Attorney Alvin Oser questioning) Did the car speed up?

A. No, in fact the car stopped, or almost stopped.

Q. Then did the car speed up?

A. Yes, after they got the motorcycle policeman out of the way.

As the attorney calmly plodded on to the next question, this editor almost jumped out of his seat. So that is

why the Secret Service driver did not burn-off in that especially powerful Presidential automobile! The damn police had him trapped!

Many of us have been puzzling over this point. We knew the shooting went on for almost six seconds. (Try holding your breath, or see how far you can run in six seconds.) Why did the car stop instead of plunging out of that spot?

Now we know. The police had the President literally trapped, while he was being shot to pieces from several directions.

Who were the policemen who had the opportunity to do such a deed? There were a total of eight motorcycle cops in front of the President. Three motorcycles abreast were three or four blocks ahead, and a second line of five motorcycles abreast were one half block ahead of the motorcade. Some of these officers had orders to stop at the underpass and hold the traffic while the President proceeded to Stemmons Expressway to the luncheon site at the International Trade Mart.

Names of the motorcycle officers (and apparently their numbers) are given in Vol. XX, page 489. The three out front were Sgt. S. C. Bellah—190, J. B. Garrick—132, and G. C. McBride—133. The five only half a block ahead of the President were: L. E. Gray—156, E. D. Brewer—137, W. G. Lumpkin—152, and H. R. Freeman—135.

Five of the eight officers were instructed to fall to the rear at the underpass and cover the motorcade from the rear on to the Trade Mart. The burden for the trapping of the President falls, most likely, on one of these five officers.

We have only talked to three policemen, but we always get the same answer: "We have been instructed not to talk about it at all." Simmons said he believed it was the motorcycle cop at the left front of the automobile who got in the way, and who made it appear he was trying to find out what the shooting was all about.

Whoever the man is, we hope he has been punished by conscience that will drive him out of his brain.

Another Example of Incomplete Questioning in the Clay Shaw Trial

NOVEMBER 13, 1969

In an effort to find a link between Lee Harvey Oswald and Clay Shaw, some valuable time of the court was wasted in the New Orleans trial of Shaw. On Sat., Feb. 8, 1969, the court made a side trip to the French Quarter. Witness Charles I. Spiesel seemed in charge of the tour, but he had earlier admitted he couldn't recognize his own relatives when they visited his home. Spiesel also stated that Communists gained entrance to his home and hypnotized him while "disguised as relatives."

The court might well have spent its time better with a few more questions to Mr. Lewis Hopkins, Manager Travel Consultants, Inc., New Orleans, Louisiana, regarding his association with Lee Harvey Oswald and Clay Shaw.

The New Orleans States Item for Thursday, February 13, 1969, page 6, column 1:

"... also testifying this morning was Lewis Hopkins, a travel consultant for Shaw, who testified he sold Shaw railroad tickets to the Pacific Coast in November of 1963. Shaw had said he was in San Francisco on the day of the assassination. Hopkins said Shaw prefers to travel by rail rather than by air. An itinerary was introduced into evidence showing Shaw was routed from New Orleans to San Francisco to Chicago and back to New Orleans. There was nothing unusual about the travel arrangements, Hopkins testified."

In Volume 26, page 29, of the Commission Documents: On December 3rd and 4th, 1963, the F.B.I. took statements from Lewis Hopkins, Manager, Travel Consultants, Inc., International Trade Mart, 124 Camp Street, New Orleans, Louisiana. Mr. Hopkins stated that on September 17, 1959, he booked passage for Lee Harvey Oswald on a Lykes Steamship Company vessel from New Orleans to LeHavre, France.

Mr. Hopkins is certainly in a respected profession and is a stable member of the community. He was manager of Travel Consultants in 1963 and is still employed by the firm.

We wonder why no questions were asked of Mr. Hopkins regarding Oswald's visit in 1959. Was anyone with Oswald on that occasion? Had he written to the agency

from Ft. Worth or California prior to the visit? Did Mr. Hopkins make any travel arrangements for Mr. Shaw during that period?

Number 60

APRIL 24, 1969

John M. Crawford, 46, died in a mysterious plane crash near Huntsville, Texas on Tuesday, April 15, 1969. Crawford, pilot of the Department of Corrections plane took off late at night without authority and within minutes nose-dived into a muddy field a few miles from the airport. Five other persons also died in the crash.

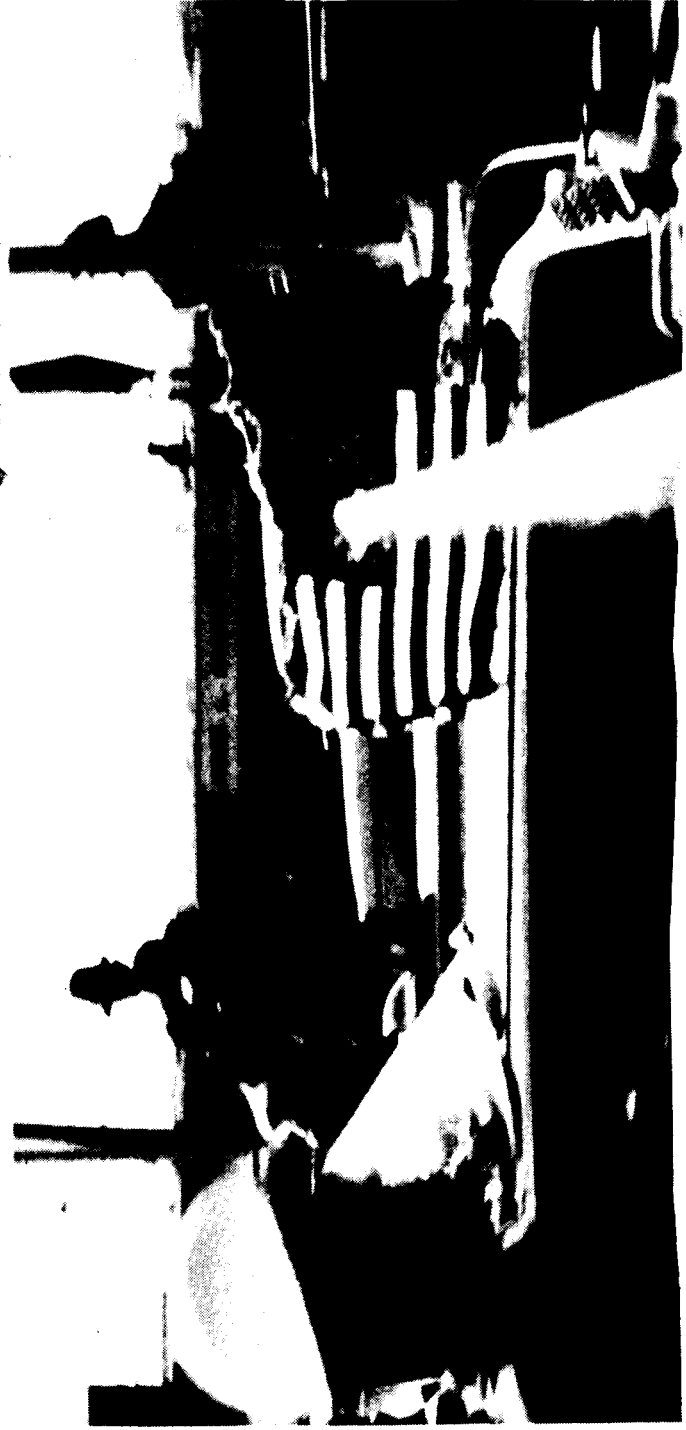
Others who died were airport manager George Robert Clark, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Greene and the Greene's two children. Investigators found the cars of all three men at the airport with ignition keys still in the locks and Mrs. Greene's purse on the seat of the Greene car.

The Dallas Morning News of Friday, April 18, 1969 says: "A stereo set was still playing in Clark's trailer home at the airport when investigators checked Wednesday morning, indicating he may have left in a hurry.

"An airport attendant said the position of the wheel blocks where the plane had been stored in its hangar indicated the departure had been carried out in a rush."

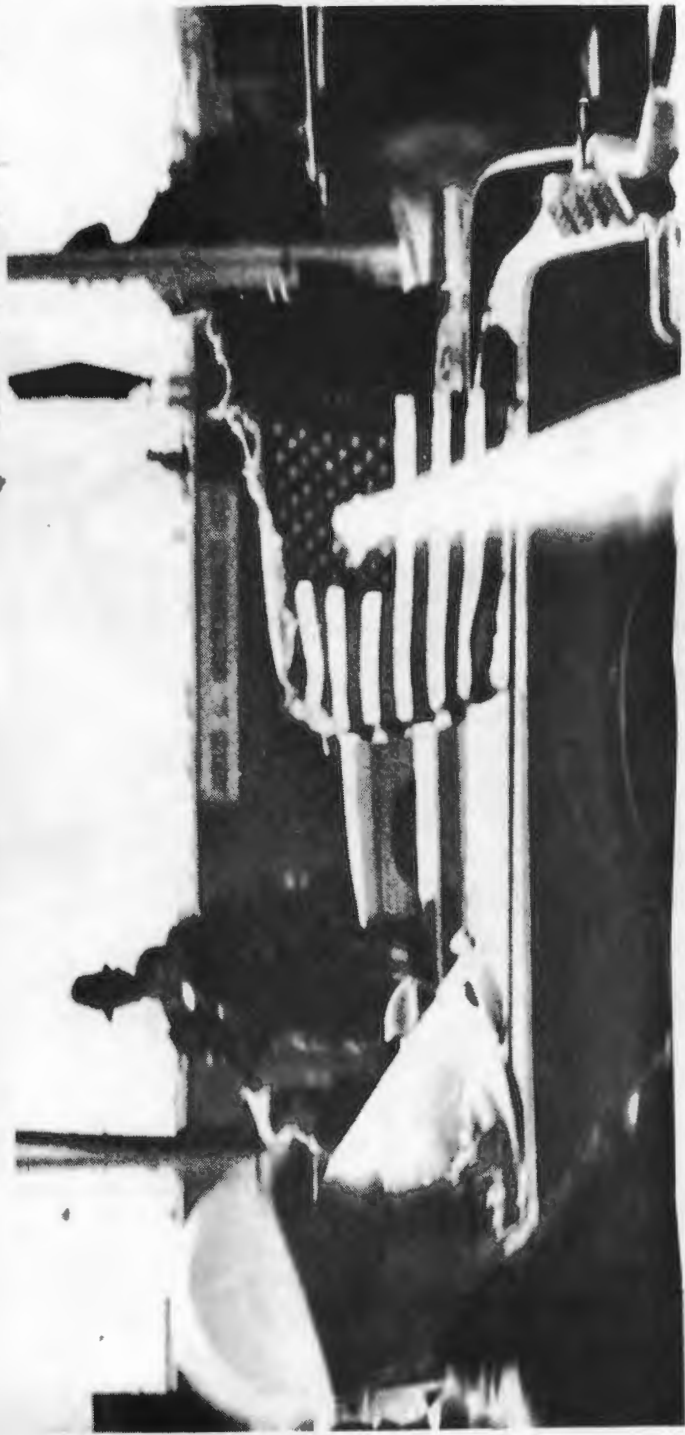
Crawford was a homosexual and a close friend of Jack Ruby. Ruby carried Crawford's name and phone number in his pocket at all times. Crawford was also a life-time friend of Buell Wesley Frazier, the neighbor who took Oswald to work that fatal morning of November 22, 1963. Crawford and Frazier grew up together in Huntsville, Texas.

APR 19 1964
100-100-100-100

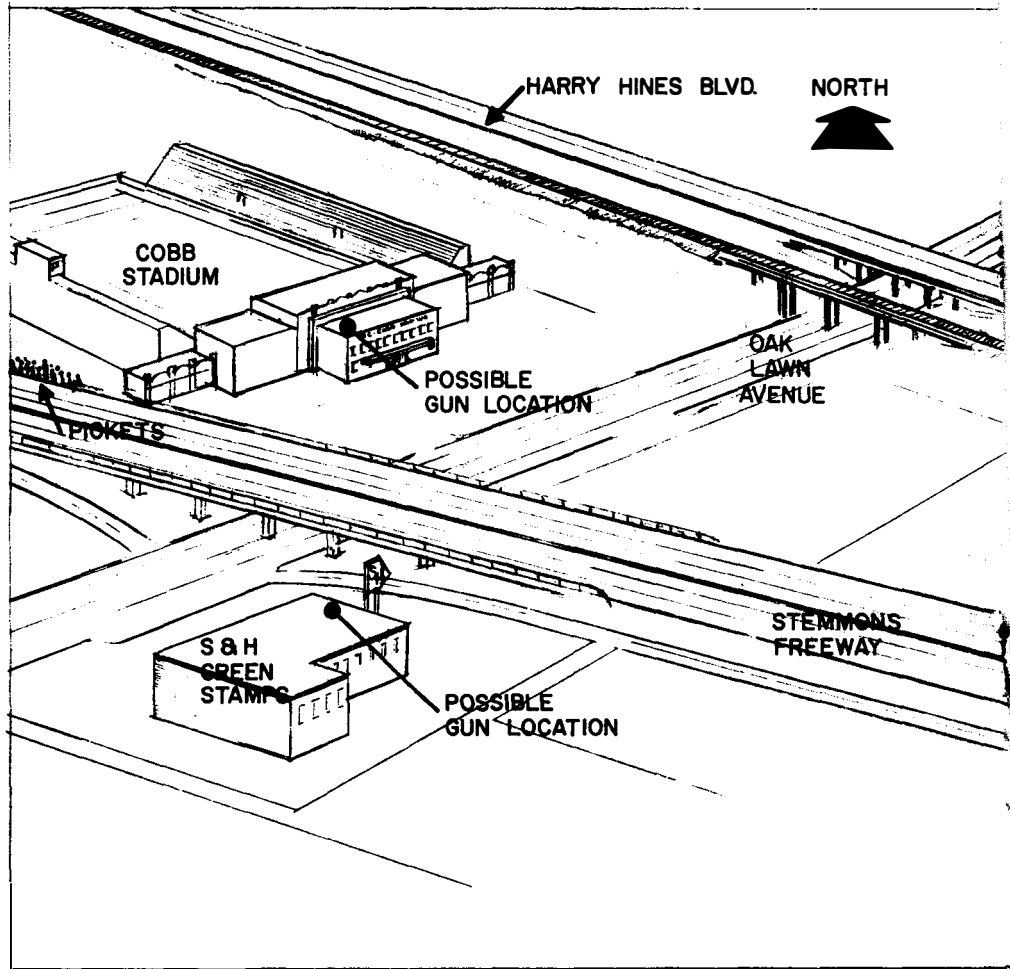


Appears to be man with rifle on top of building as Presidential

AMERICAN CIVIL ?
SER. VOL. XXI P. 11-1952
↓



Appears to be man with rifle on top of building as Presidential



HARRY HINES BLVD.

NORTH

COBB STADIUM

POSSIBLE GUN LOCATION

OAK LAWN AVENUE

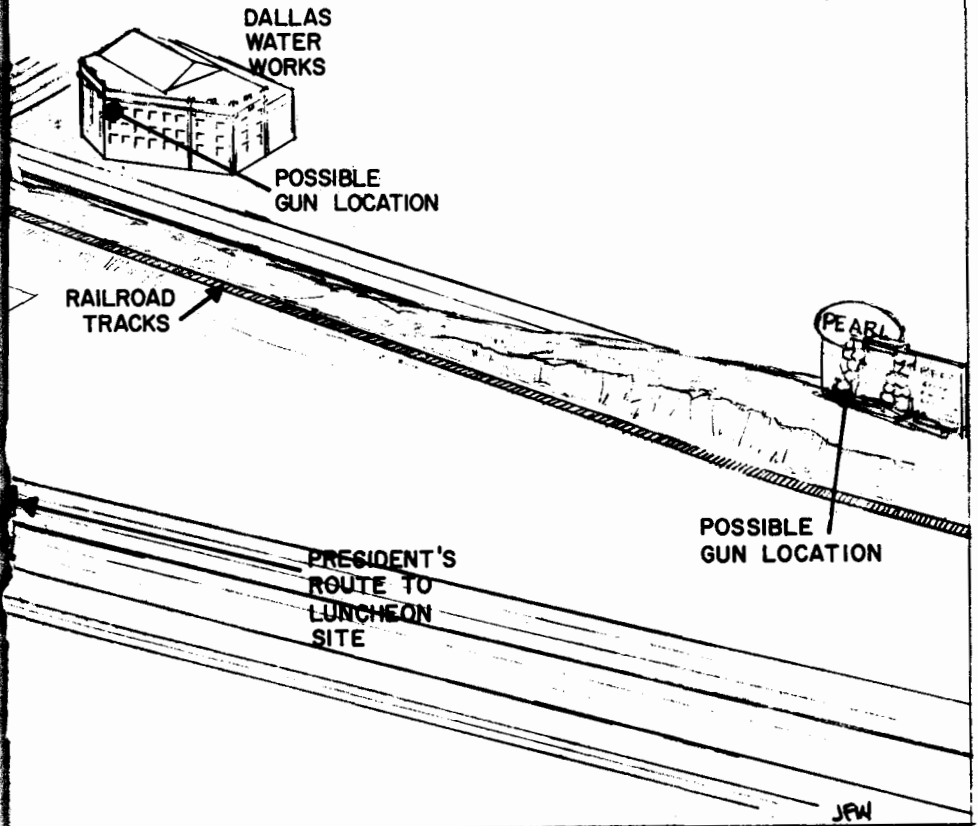
PICKETS

STEMMONS FREEWAY

S & H GREEN STAMPS

POSSIBLE GUN LOCATION

See The President's Driver page 93.





Before the Brush Fires Are Out, Mopping Up Has Started

MARCH 20, 1969

People with combat experience know and many avid newspaper readers have come to realize that a mopping up of the opposition comes immediately after the small or brush fire type wars have been stopped. The United States Government has been busy in recent weeks quieting the conspiracy brush fires—the phony Sirhan Sirhan trial in Los Angeles—Jim Garrison's defeat in New Orleans and the Earl Ray-Percy Foreman show in Memphis which was the hokey of all hokey trials.

Percy Foreman has been defending assassins in Texas for more than twenty years, a career which becomes more putrefying as each case goes into history. He has a standing fee of \$100,000 per case, but he undertook the Ray case for no money, so we are told.

It is regrettable that Ray did not have the courage to face the judge five more minutes and tell what he knew of the conspiracy before he went to prison for 99 years. He did not tell, so we are left confused and confounded by a farce trial. Even the jury had agreed in advance what the punishment was to be. So the real evidence in the case would not come before the public?

Really the mopping up of small pockets of opposition did not wait until the trials we call brush wars were over. Not only did the New Orleans coroner, Dr. Nicholas Chetta, die under strange circumstances, now his brother-in-law, Professor Henry Delaune was murdered Jan. 26, 1969. Professor Delaune once worked at the Coroner's office. Chetta performed the autopsies on such people as Robert Perrin, David Ferrie, Dr. Mary Sherman and others.

Now the mopping up seems to have begun in Los Angeles. According to the papers, Dr. Thomas Noguchi, the coroner who supervised the autopsy of Senator Robert Kennedy, is insane! In June 1968 Dr. Noguchi insisted to the Los Angeles Grand Jury that the gun which put the bullet into Senator Robert Kennedy's brain was not more than "two or three inches from the edge of the right ear." Eye

witnesses testified Sirhan Sirhan was never closer than four or five feet to the Senator.

This left the government only two alternatives. Either they must stretch Sirhan's arm, or they must discredit Dr. Noguchi. Discrediting seems to have been chosen and is well under way.

The pressures on those who continue to insist on the conspiracies will increase as the mopping up comes to a close. The pressures will come in many forms. To all those who know something and intend to tell it, we urge speed.

Loopholes Missed Again

MARCH 13, 1969

Jim Garrison's trial of Clay Shaw was important for all of us. Despite what the press says, we owe a great debt to this big man.

We do feel he overlooked an opportunity to clear up some of the loopholes in the Warren Commission Report. Since Garrison, himself was not in the court room more than one percent of the time, we feel he should have taken the necessary precaution of having had someone present at all times who was well versed with the testimony and exhibits of the Warren Commission. We had assumed that Mark Lane was to fill this role, but Lane was excluded from the courtroom as it was anticipated he would be a witness.

In a number of instances during the trial, only one or two more questions could have cleared up some points which have long been puzzling those who have studied the 26 Volumes. During the coming weeks we plan to publish a few of these oversights.

One such failure was in not asking FBI photograph expert, Lyndal L. Shaneyfelt about the doctoring done to the Phil Willis assassination photos. Shaneyfelt was on the witness stand all one morning and was followed on the stand that afternoon by amateur photographer Willis. (Willis, incidentally, was a salesman for Downtown Lincoln-Mercury Co. on the day of the assassination.)

Willis was present when his film was developed by the Eastman Co., and he knows his film was not altered or retouched at that time because he saw the finished color slides. But the film was then taken and kept by the FBI for five weeks.

Proof that the film had some objects painted out was first discovered by either Fred Newcomb of Los Angeles or Dick Sprague of New York. Both are photography experts who have done much work regarding interpretation of assassination photographs. Life magazine of November 24, 1967 reproduced the Willis slides along with those of Wilma Bond and others all taken within seconds of each other. It was then evident that the film by Willis had been retouched.

In the Willis picture on page 93 a train boxcar has

been removed from behind the pagoda-like structure at the top of the grassy knoll. But the boxcar is clearly shown in the Wilma Bond film on page 95 of the Life story. Why the funny business with the slides?

We think the boxcar was eliminated from the picture to try to erase all traces of the three men who were arrested in a boxcar behind the pagoda just after the shooting. These men, along with others, were taken to the Sheriff's office, but were released without even being required to give their names after the capture of Oswald.

Every effort is being made in Dallas to eradicate the landmarks in the area of the assassination. This tampering started within thirty minutes after the assassination with the removal of a very important highway sign which may have been hit by a bullet. But even more important, this sign would have been invaluable in an interpretation of photographs taken then.

We suspect the School Book Depository will be gone within twelve months. The short piece of railroad track has already been taken up from behind the pagoda. The entire spur was not taken away, just the last 100 feet of the spur on which this mysterious railway car stood. These tracks, which have been there for at least fifty years, were changed shortly after President Kennedy was killed. And there is no authority to ask why, just as there was no one to ask FBI man Shaneyfelt why the alterations on the Phil Willis' slides.

An Addition to the Oath; Another Loophole Missed Again

MARCH 27, 1969

An addition apparently was made to the oath one takes before taking the witness stand in any trial in this country. The addition is: "If the Attorney General will permit me." So the oath for a witness will now read: "I promise to tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, if the Attorney General will let me, so help me God."

Here is the way the addition came in the Clay Shaw trial in New Orleans: On Monday, February 17, 1969 ex-FBI agent Regis L. Kennedy testifying (accompanied by U.S. Attorney Harry Connick):

Q: (Asst. D-A James Alcock questioning) Prior to your interview with Andrews, were you personally engaged in an investigation of the assassination of President Kennedy?

A: I think to answer that question would go beyond my authority to say under privilege of the Attorney General to let me appear here. Before I answer that I would have to confer with the U. S. Attorney.

Kennedy and Connick left the courtroom and conferred in the judge's chambers. When they returned Kennedy said he had been directed to say that to answer the question would go beyond the privilege under which he was appearing.

Before he could answer, Kennedy said, the U. S. Attorney would have to contact the Attorney General to determine if the question could be answered. Kennedy said Connick would be glad to contact the Attorney General if necessary.

Alcock then said to Judge Haggerty: "Agent Kennedy knows well that the President was killed on Nov. 22. This interview took place on Nov. 25. My next question was, was he engaged in the investigation from the 22nd and thereafter."

At this point, Shaw's chief attorney, F. Irvin Dymond, addressing the court, said he thought the best thing to do would be for Kennedy to call the Justice Department to

find out whether he could answer.

Alcock said he did not object, so the Court took a five-minute recess.

Judge Haggerty determined that the legal question should be outside the presence of the jury and he directed the deputy sheriffs to remove jurors from the room.

The judge then asked, "What is the legal status of this at this moment?"

Alcock replied, "What we are attempting to determine is whether between November 22 and Nov. 25 agent Kennedy was engaged in the investigation of President Kennedy's assassination, including the Nov. 25 interview with Andrews. Additionally, the state would like to know if his search for Clay Bertrand was part of that general investigation. This is highly relevant to the case in our opinion and we might state that Agent Kennedy testified last summer in another case in this court and at that time did respond to that question or one similarly phrased."

Judge Haggerty then asked Connick the position of the United States Attorney's office in this matter.

Connick then replied, "Mr. Kennedy has the authority to testify as to the interview with Dean Andrews, but beyond that he has no authority to answer any other questions. I would be glad to contact the Attorney General and ascertain whether Mr. Kennedy has authority to go into other specific questions."

At this time Connick asked to confer with Kennedy about his specific answers in this previous case.

Connick then replied, "Mr. Kennedy has no recollection of his specific answers and, in the light of this, he should not be allowed to testify."

Alcock told the court that the transcript of the particular case involving Kennedy's testimony has never been drawn up and he said he did request a transcript of Kennedy's particular testimony although he has never received it.

The judge replied, "I understand the legal questions involved and I think we had best have a conference in my chambers and, therefore, I am calling a five-minute recess."

The jury filed back into the courtroom at 11:30 a.m. after a five minute recess. Reporters and spectators rushed back to their places.

Connick conferred briefly with witness Kennedy.

Alcock resumed questioning of the witness indicating he had a couple of written questions that had been cleared by the U. S. Attorney General.

Q: PRIOR TO YOUR INTERVIEW WITH DEAN AN-

DREWS were you engaged in an investigation of President Kennedy's assassination?

A: Yes, I was.

Q: WERE YOU SEEKING CLAY BERTRAND?

A: YES, I WAS. (1)

Alcock then turned over the witness for cross examination.

We feel sure the Attorney General would not have permitted the question, but we strongly feel Assistant District Attorney James Alcock should have asked the question: "Then just how did you learn about Clay Bertrand?"

We are left wondering who instructed FBI agent Regis L. Kennedy to seek Clay Bertrand, and how his name ever got involved in the case at such an early hour before Dean Andrews mentioned the name on November 25, 1963.

The Press

The national press continues to print that Abraham Zapruder got only \$25,000 for his film. This is another known lie the press is forcing on us.

Abraham Zapruder is getting \$1,000,000 for his film. He has already been paid over a half million dollars on the ten year payment contract. Zapruder did not lie to the Warren Commission, the Commission attorneys simply did not force him to tell the whole story.

Zapruder's sin is that he became a millionaire by entering into a contract to help suppress the most important pictures ever taken on this planet. Zapruder and Life could make \$500,000,000 by showing the film. But money is not the object. Suppression of the film is imperative. Otherwise everyone would know that President Kennedy was shot from front and back in Dealey Plaza.

The name of Abraham Zapruder will rank in history to that of Judas Iscariot.

(1) Emphasis ours.

Richard Randolph Carr; Courage Under Fire

FEBRUARY 27, 1969

Richard Randolph Carr is a brave American who has lived to tell what he saw on the day President Kennedy was murdered in Dallas, even though the FBI had told Carr to "keep your mouth shut."

On November 22, 1963, Carr was standing on the steel framework at the seventh floor level of the new Court House which was then under construction.

Carr testified that moments before the motorcade passed, he saw a man in a brown coat and light hat standing in the third window of the fifth floor of the School Book Depository Building. He saw no one in the east corner window of the sixth floor. He said a few seconds after the shots he saw this man and two others run from behind the School Book Depository Building. Two of the men then scrambled into a light colored station wagon parked on the wrong side of Houston Street and driven by a dark complexioned man. Carr says the automobile was moving before the rear door was closed.

The man in the brown coat walked away from the building down Houston Street to Commerce where the man turned toward town. This brown coated man was walking fast frequently "looking back over his shoulder as if he were being followed."

Carr was not called by the Warren Commission, but his testimony has now been given in open court. It is significant that his statements are generally confirmed by Mr. and Mrs. Arnold Rowland, Mrs. Carolyn Walthers, James Worrell (deceased) and by Roger Craig.

Carr is a West Virginian with little formal education. And when he took the witness stand it took the same kind of courage he had shown at Kasserine Pass, Anzio, Omaha Beachhead, and Aachen, Germany.

An effort has been made to intimidate Carr to keep him quiet. He has been threatened and harassed, but he has lived to give this testimony. The threats and intimidation are no longer a weapon over his head.

Another Loophole Missed Again: How Many Shims?

APRIL 10, 1969

How many shims had to be used to correct a defective sight on Lee Harvey Oswald's rifle? Were two or three shims necessary before the rifle could be fired in the FBI test range? Could the question be of such little importance when it concerned a rifle that only hours before had performed with magical speed and accuracy?

Here we see how unconcerned the Warren Commission was about the rifle and how blissfully unaware the New Orleans Assistant District Attorney was that such a puzzle even existed.

A chance to close this loophole was missed in the Clay Shaw trial during the testimony of FBI Special Agent Robert A. Frazier. Frazier's testimony of February 22 was reported in the Times-Picayune of Sunday, February 23, 1969.

Q. (By Assistant District Attorney Alvin Oser) When did you first see the gun you examined?

A. It was about 7 a.m. in the morning of November 23, 1963.

Q. Can you tell us how it came into your possession?

A. I don't know. I think it was obtained from an FBI office in Dallas.

(Oswald's rifle was taken to Washington by Special Agent Vincent Drain on the morning of November 23, 1963 as shown in Vol. 4 page 82 when Paul Morgan Stombaugh, Special Agent FBI assigned to the FBI Laboratory testified: "...I received this gun from Special Agent Vincent Drain of the Dallas FBI office. It was crated very well.")

Q. (By Oser) When you received the rifle, the sight wobbled or moved?

A. When I received the rifle that was the situation.

Frazier then elaborated the scope was tightened before he used the rifle for the firing tests.

In Vol. 3, page 443 Ronald Simmons, Chief of the Infantry Weapons Evaluation Branch of the Ballistics Research Laboratory of the Department of the Army testified:

Attorney Melvin Eisenberg doing the questioning for the Commission:

Q. Was it reported to you by the persons who ran the machine-rest tests whether they had any difficulties with sighting the weapon in?

A. Well, they could not sight the weapon in using the telescope, and no attempt was made to sight it in using the iron sight. We did adjust the telescopic sight by the addition of two shims . . .

Q. Would you recognize these shims that I display to you, Mr. Simmons, as being the shims that were placed in the weapon?

A. I saw the shims only when they were in the weapon, but those look very much like what was evident from the external view, after they were in place.

Eisenberg speaks to the Commission:

For the record, Mr. Chairman, these shims were given to me by the FBI who told me that they had removed them from the weapon after they had been placed there by Mr. Simmons' laboratory. May I have these introduced as evidence?

Mr. McCloy: Yes.

Q. Mr. Simmons, I find there are three shims here: you mentioned two. Would three be consistent with what you were told?

A. I was told two. These were put in by a gunsmith in one of our machine shops—rather a machinist in one of our machine shops.

Q. Mr. Simmons, I wonder whether you could take these shims back after I have marked them to find out whether the three had been placed?

A. Yes.

Mr. Eisenberg speaks to the Commission:

I am marking these 576, 577, and 578. They consist of three shims in three small envelopes.

Mr. McCloy, acting Chairman received the shims in evidence with no further questioning as to where there were two or three! And when the next opportunity to question one in authority as to the correct number of shims used to rectify a sight default in a rifle supposed to have been used in killing President Kennedy, the attorney seemed to have no knowledge that such a controversy had been raging among the few persons who have cared enough to read the testimony concerning the killing of our President.

Number 59

APRIL 17, 1969

Kathy Fullmer, 23, one of several girls questioned by police after the slaying of Senator Robert Kennedy as the possible "girl in the polka dot dress" has been found dead in a Los Angeles motel. Police said she apparently took an overdose of drugs.

We think the real girl in the polka dot dress died before Senator Kennedy died. Kathy Fullmer, however, may have seen something important in that hotel kitchen. Certainly there had to be at least two other persons involved in the killing who escaped from the room after their task had been accomplished.

Now the Answer Can Be Given

JUNE 13, 1969

Senator Robert F. Kennedy knew who killed his brother. He also knew nothing could be done about the murder until he was in command of the United States Army and Navy as President.

We felt from the look on his face as he strode behind his brother's casket that he would succeed or die in the effort to expose the murderers. There could be no more honorable death.

In the last four and a half years five liberal leaders of this nation have been assassinated. All of them were shot in the head, which indicates the work of professional killers.

In order to show that the killers have not been lone nuts out after only Democrats, it is time now for a moderate Republican to be killed. If Nelson Rockefeller is nominated, he would be an ideal candidate for assassination. A prominent Republican, preferably a moderate, will have to die before the date of the election in November.

H. L. (Big Daddy) Hunt, the right-wing billionaire from Dallas, is the largest contributor to Arab relief in the United States. He is also a frequent guest at Arab receptions in Houston.

But of course, Hunt was among the first to be on the radio broadcasting how sad he was over the shooting of Robert Kennedy.

Bought and Paid For

JUNE 13, 1969

The timing on the death of Senator Robert Kennedy is important. Here was a man who refused bodyguards. He had traveled all over California, meeting and shaking hands with thousands of people. He swam in the Pacific and romped on the beaches, unguarded. Yet he was not killed until after his victory in the California primary was certain.

"Bought and paid for" is a well used expression in the Dallas County Sheriff's Office. When an individual is caught in the commission of a crime, and the officers do not want to bother with a trial, the man is often executed on the spot. The expression is that the man was "bought and paid for."

When Senator Kennedy carried the election in the California primary, he was "bought and paid for" because he was threatening the establishment's game.

NBC's Letter Answering Complaints

MARCH 21, 1968

We reprint the letter below for the benefit of those who wanted to but did not write to complain to NBC of Johnny Carson's conduct during the District Attorney Jim Garrison guest appearance on the "Tonight Show." The very fact that NBC used a printed form letter indicated that a great many people did express their displeasure.

NATIONAL BROADCASTING COMPANY

Thirty Rockefeller Plaza, New York, N. Y. 10020

KATHRYN S. COLE

Manager

Department of Information

Dear Viewer:

I have been asked to acknowledge your letter and to express regret you were displeased with Johnny Carson's interview with New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison.

As you know, interviewers often assume the role of devil's advocate in order to elicit maximum information and clarification from the subject. This often, as in the case at issue, gives the appearance of disagreement between interviewers and subject when, in fact, the interviewer is not expressing any opinion. A careful review shows this was the case with Mr. Garrison's interview.

I can assure you that Mr. Garrison was not in the least discomfited by Mr. Carson's questions, and he left the studio in an atmosphere of cordiality. When he was asked by waiting newsmen if he had anything further to say, he replied that he had said everything he wanted to say on the program.

Thank you for writing and giving us the opportunity to discuss this matter with you.

Sincerely yours,
Kathryn S. Cole

One sentence of the letter deserves further comment. "I can assure you that Mr. Garrison was not in the least discomfited by Mr. Carson's questions, and he left the studio in an atmosphere of cordiality." This is true; however Garrison and Carson had quite an argument after the show, but it was Carson who left in a huff.

Congress

JUNE 13, 1969

It is not surprising that the press of America fosters the myth that the killing of Senator Robert Kennedy was the work of a lone individual. Nothing more was expected of the press, but certainly we had a right to expect more from Congress.

Congress is supposed to be a co-equal with the President. After five recent assassinations, surely someone in Congress should become suspicious. But instead of a real investigation, Congress permits the President to name another commission.

Members of Congress merely repeat the old cliches that this is the work of one lone demented individual. Congressmen and Senators bray the establishment line like a pasture full of castrated jackasses.

The Plot Thickens

APRIL 10, 1969

Mrs. Mary Bledsoe's death was reported in *The Mirror* last week. Since then we have learned that she said her son was acquainted with David Ferrie. Oswald was a member of Captain David Ferrie's Civil Air Patrol unit in New Orleans. Just another amazing coincidence that Oswald lived with Mrs. Bledsoe for one week and that she said she recognized Oswald on the city bus.

Coincidence—? Bunk, pure unadulterated bunk.

When a Bullet Becomes an Unbullet

DECEMBER 21, 1967

Two long hidden photographs revealed by New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison on TV December 9, 1967 have generated some denials and a rather strong rebuttal. The program was presented on Dallas station WFAA-TV with Murphy Martin of that station interviewing the New Orleans District Attorney.

Garrison stated the pictures showed a "federal agent" picking up a bullet at the scene of the Kennedy slaying. In the pictures are two men in business suits and a policeman in uniform on the grass at the assassination site. The clock above the Texas Book Depository clearly reads 12:40, ten minutes after Kennedy was shot. One man in a suit is picking up an object from the grass near the curb.

Deputy Sheriff Eddie Raymond Walthers appears in the picture, but the name of the man picking up the bullet has never been released. One of the pictures was published in only one edition of the Dallas Times Herald on November 22, 1963, and has not been seen since then.

On a later program Walthers denied to Murphy Martin that the object was a bullet. The Dallas Morning News of December 15, 1967, had this to say: "I never saw any bullet," Walthers recalled. "That's all there is to it. If he had found a bullet, he would have shouted, 'Look, a bullet,'" the deputy reasoned.

If the unidentified "he" was, as we strongly suspect, a CIA man with forged Secret Service credentials, he would not have said, "Look, a bullet." He would have picked the bullet up and avoided all publicity, which is exactly what this man did.

In answer Garrison released a copy of a letter dated July 22, 1964, written by Warren Commission Attorney Norman Redlich to another Commission Attorney, Wesley J. Liebeler. Redlich wrote Liebeler, who was to question Deputy Walthers, suggesting that he ask Walthers "exactly what he saw on the day of the assassination with reference to the bullet which he claims splattered on the edge of the curb on Main Street."

The letter said, "One time Walthers was quoted as having found a bullet, but he seems to have backed away from this position." (Emphasis is ours.)

"Of course," Garrison said on the program, "Deputy

Sheriff Walthers denies that the bullet is a bullet. If he did not, he would not be a deputy sheriff any longer." Jim Garrison said Walthers had been "reduced to the embarrassment of having to pretend that the federal agent in the photograph has, in the first photograph, reached down for a piece of the President's head, and in the second photograph, is holding a piece of the President's head firmly clutched in his hand.

"What is more important is that Deputy Sheriff Walthers initially said that he did find a bullet," Garrison added. "But this was before Lyndon Johnson's administration indicated that there was only one assassin.

"Many witnesses who have cooperated in the big lie by refusing to tell what they know about the truth have been given jobs in defense plants," Garrison claimed. "Our office has located at least one participant in the assassination of President Kennedy who now works at a military base for the United States Government."

More than 70 percent of the people in the United States now believe the Warren Commission is a fraud.

Understandably the President remains silent. What we cannot understand is why Congress remains so silent.

When Guns Are Outlawed, Only Outlaws Will Have Guns

JULY 4, 1968

Article II of the Constitution of the United States reads: ". . . the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed." Yet we find the Government of the United States insisting that all guns must be registered and all persons possessing a gun must have a license, even though that same Government continues to insist that all of the assassinations have been the work of lone "nuts."

Should the basic law of this land be changed because—as the Government claims—of a few lone nuts? If we are correct that the Government, itself, was involved in these assassinations, this may be the most critical time in our history for the citizens to be well armed. Yet, this is the time the Government has chosen to try to disarm the people, in spite of the constitution.

We would agree to an age limit of 18 for a person to purchase a gun. We would agree for the gun to be registered as it is required today. We would agree to a stoppage of the mail order sales of guns. But to permit the government to determine whether or not you can or cannot obtain a license to have a gun is outrageous.

The Extradition Battle

JULY 4, 1968

The legal aide to Governor Ronald Reagan finally decided last week to listen to E. E. Bradley's plea that he not be extradited to Louisiana to face Jim Garrison's charges that Bradley did conspire to kill President John F. Kennedy. L. A. Times Reporter Jerry Cohen made much copy from the fact that Bradley gave AFFADAVITS that he was not in Dallas on the day of the assassination. What did Cohen expect Bradley to do? Admit his guilt?

This editor has written to the Governors of Ohio, California and Texas in an effort to see just how many extraditions a Governor denies each year. We got no satisfactory answers from any of the Governors.

There is one slight hope that Reagan may not protect Bradley much longer. We hear that 600,000 persons have signed a recall petition against Reagan. 700,000 signatures are needed to have a recall election. If enough Californians shout loud enough, Reagan might decide to permit E. E. Bradley to make his statements from the witness stand in New Orleans.

The time is now to put pressure on Reagan. Write letters or send wires to Governor Ronald Reagan now urging the return of E. E. Bradley to New Orleans to stand trial.

A Nation To Remember

JULY 4, 1968

We watched again as TV replayed the movie "A Night To Remember," the story of the Titanic's sinking. We watched again as the intent poker players continued to make and collect bets as the ship sank from under them. That, we think, aptly describes this nation at this time. Most of our citizens go about their daily chores, seemingly unaware that the nation has gone from under them.

Some of the explanation can be found in the fact that it is so difficult to believe. While the star of the movie, an officer of the Titanic, was swimming in the icy waters of the Atlantic, he said: ". . . even though it has happened, it's so unbelievable."

That is truly the situation in America today.

Where Are the People Who Believe in States Rights?

JUNE 27, 1968

A few years ago we heard loud outcries about conservatives and their belief in "states rights." But we hear absolutely no outcrying from these people when a Federal Court takes a case out of the hands of state authorities after indictment by a state grand jury.

Taking the case of Clay Shaw away from the state court is outrageous.

There is absolutely nothing similar in our history, yet the conservatives are silent as church mice. Jim Garrison is fighting a brave and lonely battle, but since he has pointed a finger, and has brought charges against a few right-wingers, he gets no support from the conservatives in battle.

We think this is a case of basic dishonesty on the part of the conservatives. We hate to write this when it is time for honest conservatives and honest liberals to combine forces in an effort to bring this country back to democracy.

Dallas Papers and Truth

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1968

The greatest sin a newspaper can commit is to lie to its readers. Printing the truth is the way newspapers and newsmen pay for their right to freedom of the press granted in the first amendment to the Constitution of the United States. An untruth was deliberately printed in the Sheriff Bill Decker, Man of the Year, story of SUNDAY MAGAZINE by Bill Morgan in the Dallas Times Herald of January 7, 1968:

On page 10 of the magazine, Morgan wrote about Sheriff Bill Decker:

In late November, with a force of 300-plus under full strength, Decker turned down the application of a police officer who had 11½ years service.

"He had a good record," Decker said. "But he failed to carry out a rule of his department and he was dismissed. It had nothing to do with the performance of his job, but he made a mistake and I couldn't use him."

We have no doubt the Decker quote is correct, but most newsmen in Dallas know this is not Decker's policy. A couple of years ago four City of Dallas Policemen were fired for "sleeping in a cemetery in Dallas." Three of these men are now working as deputies for Bill Decker. The officers were not in fact sleeping in the cemetery, but that was as close to the truth as the Dallas papers chose to reveal. The officers were fired by the city, and they are now working for Decker which makes the above quote phony. Surely, if the Midlothian Mirror — a small weekly 25 miles from Dallas — knew the true story, so did both the Dallas newsman and the Dallas newspaper.

The Robert Oswald Show

DECEMBER 21, 1967

The television performance of Robert Oswald with newsman Murphy Martin shown Sunday, December 17, 1967, on WFAA-TV was disgusting. Even an animal will not attack its mother. Among Robert's complaints was ". . . we in fact became a burden to her at a very early age." Every child becomes a burden on the parent as soon as he is born. Again he complained: ". . . she just did the bare minimum essentials that she could do." What else did he expect? Most of us born during the depression could make that complaint. While I was growing up in my home, we got few things above the essentials, but my mother and father were doing the best they could. Robert was unfortunate not to have had a father during his childhood, but he was not alone in that misfortune.

As far as Mrs. Oswald's contribution to the continuing investigation, "peculiarities" though she may have, as her son said Sunday, she alone has come closer to the truth than did Earl Warren and the six sleeping beauties on the Commission with him. Although Mrs. Oswald plays games with other investigators, she has not been accused of selling out—yet.

If one cannot love his mother, at least he could remain silent. Robert had little to gain by criticizing his mother, and we feel his most cruel accusation is untrue and unfair: ". . . The one adult in Lee's life is my mother and it dominates his entire life." And later he adds: ". . . If Lee had the opportunity to be in military schools, or be around other adults, there would have been no assassination on November 22." That is an astounding statement to come from a son about his mother. The statement is so cruel, because Robert knows his brother killed no one that day.

There were indications the TV performance was staged. Robert misused words. His grammar at times was bad. Yet he said: "My brother did in fact assassinate President Kennedy and kill Officer Tippit." Robert, a man with only three years of high school education, seemed to be reading an unaccustomed script written by an attorney.

The opinion expressed Sunday by Robert Oswald was not his opinion until after his second visit to the Warren Commission in Washington. Robert had a contractual agreement with a Dallas writer and a publishing firm to produce

a book saying he believed his brother when Lee told him: "I have killed no one, and this will all be straightened out in a few days."—the exact opposite of the opinions expressed on the Sunday show.

Here is a portion of Robert's testimony to the Warren Commission on February 22, 1964:

MR. DULLES. Just one point on that.

You have testified that you felt that your brother did have or would have required some outside help or assistance to do what he did—roughly to that effect, I believe.

MR. OSWALD. That is right.

MR. DULLES. Have you any idea at all or any thoughts as to what kind of help, where that could have come from, who was involved.

I have in mind—was this in your opinion a rightist plot, a leftist plot, an anarchist plot?

MR. OSWALD. If I may take your question, sir; in the parts that you pointed out—I believe the first part was to where and how.

MR. DULLES. And who.

MR. JENNER. May have assisted.

MR. OSWALD. The where and the how, sir, I am not of any opinion. And as to who might have assisted him, as related in my diary, or memorandum—

MR. JENNER. Identify the page, please.

MR. OSWALD. On page 6—and I quote—"I still do not know why or how, but Mr. and Mrs. Paine are somehow involved in this affair."

I am still of that opinion, sir.

Further along in his testimony Robert Oswald said as his attorney sat at his side:

" . . . Based on that and the shooting of Lee Harvey Oswald, I am of the opinion that Mr. Ruby did in fact know Lee Harvey Oswald prior to Sunday, November 23, 19— Sunday, November 24, 1963, and that he was in my opinion paid to silence Lee Harvey Oswald."

After Robert's second trip to Washington, he gave up the book contract which had a promised \$10,000 advance. Robert then bought a new automobile, moved into a new home in Wichita Falls, Texas and got a promotion with the brick firm with which he was employed.

Coming Up in the World, Or Just Another Coincidence

MARCH 21, 1968

Mr. Paul Raigorodsky, wealthy white Russian socialite in Dallas, (See: Warren Commission Hearings Volume IX, IX, page 1 and Forgive My Grief II) was co-host at a swank party in Dallas given by Mrs. Clint Murchison, Jr., according to The Dallas Morning News.

Other news reports tell of Mrs. Bertha Cheek, sister of Earline Roberts, deceased, (See: Warren Commission Hearings Vol. XIII, page 382, and FORGIVE MY GRIEF Vol. I) has purchased a hotel in Dallas for over \$900,000.

Former Deputy Sheriff Roger Craig continues to work in Dallas for \$1.60 per hour.

Coming Up in the World, Or Just Another Coincidence

JANUARY 25, 1968

Eugene Locke, who recently resigned as Deputy Ambassador to Vietnam, was Governor Connally's first campaign manager, and Connally's brother is going to be the manager for Locke in the current race for Governor of Texas—just a coincidence.

It is also a coincidence, we suppose, that Locke was Mrs. J. D. Tippit's attorney before the assassination, Vol. XX, page 426.

George DeMohrenschildt, a prominent member of the Dallas white Russian community and a very close friend of Lee Harvey Oswald, is now head of the Russian Language Department at the University of Texas at Arlington. DeMohrenschildt had some of the most amazing testimony in the entire eighteen thousand pages of the Warren Commission testimony and exhibits, but he seems to be faring well after the assassination.

On the other hand, former deputy sheriff and witness to the assassination, Roger Craig has been fired twice since he gave testimony contrary to the Warren Commission conclusions. He has been shot at once and is currently being followed again. He was "tailed" for a week preceding the shooting attempt on November 1, 1967 which took place on the streets of Dallas. Not only is Craig, 31, unable to get work in the Dallas area, he is unable to rent a house or an apartment in Dallas.

Number 62, and 63

JULY 31, 1969

Rev. Clyde Johnson, 37, was scheduled to be Jim Garrison's star witness as to the personal relationship between Clay Shaw and Lee Harvey Oswald. On Feb. 18, 1969, the day before Johnson was to testify, he was so badly beaten he had to be taken to a hospital. He never testified.

Johnson was shot to death on Wednesday, July 23, 1969 near Greensburg, Louisiana.

Rev. A. D. W. King, brother of the late Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., was found dead in his swimming pool on Monday, July 21, 1969. The statement of sixteen-year-old David Broome, who lives next door, indicated it was more than suicide or accident.

"It sounded like somebody jumped into the pool and splashed around," Broome said. "There was coughing for about 30 seconds. Then it stopped. I didn't hear any more after that."

But ten a week could be killed and the American people would continue to chant: "What an amazing coincidence!"

JANUARY 4, 1968

HEADLINE OF THE WEEK

New Orleans States Item, December 20, 1967

Secret Service Always Near

Holt Tragedy in Australia Couldn't Happen to LBJ

Yes, we remember.

Another Reaction After Seeing the Abraham Zapruder Film

Editor Greg Olds of The Texas Observer ran a short story on his reaction to the Abraham Zapruder film on the assassination of President Kennedy, and stated in his article that he would sell copies of this film to anyone who was interested.

Life Magazine sent one of its lawyers to Austin, New Orleans, and San Francisco to try to find out how copies of the film have become available for sale. The attorney making the trip to check on Olds was Henry F. Dressel of the firm of Dressel and Altman of 150 Broadway, New York City.

If Life, in fact, has a copyright of the Zapruder film, it is invalid. Historical acts cannot be copyrighted and reserved for a selfish group. Life, whose business is publishing, has never been interested in publishing the Zapruder film. Life could have made millions by showing the film on nationwide television or in selected theaters over the nation. But Life bought this film in order to keep it from the public. Only a few fuzzy frames have been printed by the magazine—a far cry from the complete movie of the killing.

This is to notify Mr. Dressel that The Midlothian Mirror has a copy of the Zapruder film, and if we can obtain other copies they will be for sale.

Isn't it fortunate for all of us that Life was not in business at the time of the Crucifixion of Jesus Christ. Life might have copyrighted the events and the world would never have known the truth!

Number 64, 65, 66, 67, and 68

JULY 31, 1969

Bobby Baker was about the first person in Washington to know that Lyndon Johnson was to be dumped as the Vice-Presidential candidate in 1964. Baker knew President Kennedy had offered the spot on the ticket to Senator George Smathers of Florida.

Baker knew because his secretary, Miss Carole Tyler, roomed with one of George Smathers' secretaries. Miss Mary Jo Kopechne had been another of Smathers' secretaries. Now both Miss Tyler and Miss Kopechne have died strangely.

These girls' deaths, we feel, should make us recall the ties of the Johnson crew to the John Kennedy assassination conspiracy. In addition to Bobby Baker, we feel the conduct and actions of Senator Robert Kerr (dead), Clifton C. Carter, Walter Jenkins, Herman Brown (dead), and Roy Cohn should all be re-evaluated along with that of Lyndon Johnson.

We think it quite possible Senator Edward Kennedy knows no more of what happened in his "accident" than did Miss Tyler and her pilot who dived so mysteriously into the Atlantic Ocean. Certainly we feel there was no plan for the Senator to escape.

Someday a diligent researcher will be able to point to the traitor inside the Kennedy ranks, but not yet. Not yet.

Number, Please

A story about fraudulent long-distance calls appearing in the Dallas Morning News of June 29, 1969 recalled for us an incident about telephone company records at the time of the assassination of President Kennedy. Southwestern Bell Telephone Company's Jim Vaughan was quoted: "We have one of the most extensive security networks in the country. Most of our people are former FBI men."

Long ago we learned that several high ranking telephone people in Dallas hurried to the police shortly after Jack Ruby killed Lee Harvey Oswald, with phone company records proving that Ruby and Oswald knew each other.

At Dallas police headquarters, the men were told to go home and forget it. All the phone company men were hastily transferred out of Dallas.

“No person or nation receives freedom as a gift. Those who possess it must always remember that others will to take it away. The struggle for man’s freedom is an eternal one and those who refuse to struggle remain ‘free’ only as slaves.”

**A ROBERT KENNEDY REMARK QUOTED
IN TWO DAYS OF INFAMY
BY STANLEY J. MARKS**

The Head Man Was in Dallas

Everyone should be grateful to Val Imm, Society Editor of the Dallas Times Herald, for her diligent reporting of the parties held in Dallas over the years. One such party in the recent past was co-hosted by Mrs. Clint Murchison, Jr. and Paul Raigorodsky. Raigorodsky is on the board of directors of the Dallas Theater Center, and has given parties for the cast of favored shows where guests “sip iced champagne and nibble Greek cheese while they absorb the observations of the artists present.”

A very recent party took half a page in the Dallas Times Herald of Oct. 19, 1969 to relate a select gathering in Number One Main Place Plaza, usually open-aired but completely tented for the night’s festivities. The picture accompanying the story featured Paul Raigorodsky, complete in top hat and tails, white gloves and cane.

Mrs. Robert Mead, ball chairman, noted that tenting the plaza was a formidable project, but “. . . like everything else, is possible to do.” Ball goers were served a seated supper catered by Brennan’s while the Tommy Gwin orchestra played from the plaza center fountain converted into a colorful “Egyptian river boat for the evening,” the paper said. Tickets were \$60 per couple.

An earlier unreported Murchison party was much more

important than those of recent years. This party was held on the night of November 21, 1963 at the Murchison home, and we think, was the cover for an important conference of the assassination staff.

We have always felt sure that before the President was killed, a staff conference was held somewhere, and all the elements of the assassination plot were present or represented. For a time we thought the conference was held in Sikes, Louisiana. There were some planning meetings held in Sikes for some of the lower level operatives, but not the big meeting just before the "hit."

When it is realized that the assassination of President Kennedy was even more important than the Normandy invasion with General Eisenhower in command, then the conference for the Dallas project becomes essential. The killing of President Kennedy was the most important take-over of a country in our world history. All the major forces in this country were involved, and had to be accounted for at the final conference before the strike.

So a conference was necessary, and the conference was held. Since Richard M. Nixon and J. Edgar Hoover were in the Murchison home that night, we feel we should report that the conference was held there in the home — not in the presence of the party-goers to be sure, but on the premises.

J. Edgar Hoover, the task force commander, was present to confer with his troops, to issue last minute instructions, to review the final plans and to give the word to "go" or to cancel as necessary.

The Murchison involvement in the assassination as one of the vast oil empires in the United States may be the explanation for the hiding of Sylvia Odio,(1) a young Cuban refugee, and a very important witness. Right after the assassination Mrs. Odio was hidden in the home of Jack Rogers of Dallas, whose father, Ralph Rogers, is president of Texas Industries, one of the many firms controlled by the Murchison people.

(1) Mrs. Odio stated in the Warren Commission hearings that a man resembling Oswald, and called Leon Oswald by his friends, had visited her apartment. She recognized Lee Harvey Oswald when his picture was shown on TV as being the man who had been to her apartment. Friends of hers had reported to Mrs. Odio that this Leon Oswald had made statements that President Kennedy should have been killed after the Bay of Pigs. This Leon Oswald also stated that the President could be killed easily.

After the decision was made that Oswald acted alone, Mrs. Odio's statements were unwelcome.

Admittedly our information about Hoover's presence was learned second hand, but it is reliable. We will never tell how we got the information.

Roger Craig and Richard Carr

SEPTEMBER 11, 1969

Roger Craig and Richard Carr are two of the bravest men we have ever known. We have previously written of them in this paper. Attempts have been made to kill both, and both are out of work today. Their sin is that they told the truth and have not changed their stories as to what they saw on the day President John Kennedy died in Dallas.

A month ago Richard Carr was standing on a street in Atlanta, Georgia. Two strangers came up and without saying a word one man stabbed Carr in the back. As Carr wheeled to face his attacker he received a deep slash on his left forearm. The attacker stabbed again and the blade broke off in Carr's arm.

Carr ran to his pickup and begged the man to leave, but the assailant advanced saying, "You son of a bitch, I am not through with you yet." Carr shot the man three times. The man spoke for the second time when he said to his companion, "Doodle Bug, he has killed me." The companion fled. The man Carr shot is not dead yet; a grand jury has no-billed Carr.

Both Carr and Craig have faced death in the military service of their country. They know how to die, but this drawn-out, constant and cowardly harrassment is hard to bear. Carr has no idea why someone feels that he should die. The stabbing in Atlanta is the second attempt that has been made on his life.

Craig is being hounded almost daily by E. E. Bradley of California, the alleged Deputy Sheriff of Los Angeles, and part-time assistant to Rev. Carl McIntire. Bradley wants Craig to say Craig was mistaken when he said that E. E. Bradley was on the steps of the School Book Depository Building when President Kennedy was killed.

The real tragedy is that both men are now destitute, and not a friend of John Kennedy, not a fair-minded person in the country has come forward with a thin dime!

The Importance and the Errors in The Jesse Curry Book

Former Police Chief Jesse Curry's book on President Kennedy's assassination is an insult to the people of the country. For Curry to reveal information withheld to this date, we feel, is criminal. Magically, the book has already been distributed to thirty-one states of the nation.

It is unusual, but Curry's book is being distributed by a grocery chain, The Southland Corporation which owns several grocery retail chains including the 7-Eleven and Cabell Minit Markets, among others. This is probably the first book the chain has ever taken on for distribution.

Some years ago the Cabell's Minit Markets, owned by the Cabell family was taken over by Southland Corporation in a stock swap. One of the sons, Earle Cabell, is one of the Congressman from Dallas. Another son, Ben Cabell, was an Air Force General and for a time was a Deputy Director of the CIA.

There are too many inaccuracies in this book to be recounted here, but we do point out two examples to show why the book has had such success in distribution. Chief Curry has moved the killing of J. D. Tippit from 1:16 p.m. (decided by the Commission) to 1:18 p.m. Both ignore the eyewitnesses who placed the time at 1:06p.m.

The additional time helps support the Commission's inaccurate conclusions as walking time from Oswald's rooming house is over 17 minutes.

On page 40 of his book, Curry reports that after the swearing in of the new President: ". . . I was anxious to return to City Hall and review the progress of the investigation." When testifying before the Commission Curry said he stayed at the airport for "I guess perhaps an hour." after the planes had departed. (Vol. IV, p. 151) Members must have had troubles believing the Police Chief sat around the airport for another hour after the planes left. They asked Curry three times, and got the same answer each time.

Roger Craig has said many times that the paraffin tests on Lee Harvey Oswald were negative, but no one backed Craig up in the statements until Curry came out with his book of revelations. Curry only admits the test was negative on the face, but during the questioning of Oswald, Craig saw the test reports lying on the desk of Will Fritz,

head of the Homicide Department.

Craig testified he called Fritz and then went to Fritz' office. There Craig identified Oswald as the man he had seen run across the grass at the assassination site — jump into a car that was driven away hurriedly.

Fritz denied to the Warren Commission that Craig was ever in his office while Oswald was being questioned, and there is where the matter stood — Craig was a liar.

But on page 72 of the Jesse Curry book, Roger Craig can be seen standing in the background talking to Will Fritz in Fritz' office. The picture was identified as a Dallas Times Herald photo and the caption is: "The Homicide Bureau Office under guard WHILE OSWALD WAS BEING INTERROGATED" (1) Even Craig's five year old daughter looked at the picture and asked: "What's my Daddy doing in there?"

We have been unable to obtain permission from the Times Herald to reproduce the picture which Curry used. I telephoned Co-Publisher and Editor Felix McKnight four times asking for permission to use this picture. Each time he has brushed me off with, "I'll get in touch with you." We wanted to enlarge and show beyond any doubt that Craig was there in Fritz' office. However, we feel the picture plus statements of Craig should put the matter to rest. Fritz has been caught. He — not Craig — is the liar.

(1) Emphasis ours.

Roger Craig



This picture of Roger Craig was taken in December of 1969.

Roger Craig



This picture of Roger Craig was taken in December of 1969.

Pictures of three of those arrested and one who was later accused after the assassination of the President in Dallas, Texas.

Pictured here are three of the ten men who were arrested in Dealey Plaza at Dallas minutes after the assassination of President Kennedy. No record of the arrests were made by the police, and the names of the men are not known.

Of particular interest is the man second from right with open collar and no hat. He is generally referred to as the "walking man."

Roger Craig, then a Dallas deputy sheriff, later identified E. E. Bradley as having been present at the time of the assassination. Craig says he saw Bradley on the steps of the School Book Depository Building and heard Bradley tell those present that he was a Secret Service Agent. Bradley is pictured in this series.

Craig named E. E. Bradley during several radio and TV appearances while in California during March of 1968. After an appearance on the Joe Pyne show, Craig was approached by a man who was quite persistent as to why Craig would say such bad things about a good man like Mr. Bradley. Bradley is supposed to be an assistant for California Minister Carl McIntire.

Craig has been certain since that night the persistent questioner was the "walking man" pictured.

Also significant is the claim by some critics that the walking man is a brother of E. E. Bradley.

Four men were arrested in a boxcar behind the post office annex which is across Commerce street south of the assassination site. All ten of the men arrested were taken to Sheriff Bill Decker's office, but all were dismissed as soon as Oswald was arrested. Not even the names were kept by the Sheriff.







Walking man on left. Man in front has not been identified, but is generally referred to as Frenchy because of his clothing which seems to be continental in nature.





OMISSIONS—

On page 54 the name of Sgt. S. Ellis, a motorcycle policeman, was inadvertently left out of the group of five motorcycles half a block in front of President Kennedy's automobile.

Some of these articles are expanded from their original appearance in The Mirror. Those without dates did not appear in The Mirror.

Another view of the two with head of a third man. All three are under arrest.



E. E. Bradley, above, was charged by District Attorney Jim Garrison with conspiracy to kill the President. Governor Ronald Reagan, however, refused to extradite the Reverend Bradley.



E. E. Bradley, above, was charged by District Attorney Jim Garrison with conspiracy to kill the President. Governor Ronald Reagan, however, refused to extradite the Reverend Bradley.

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The Senator Withheld Information

Although U. S. Senator Ralph Yarborough was riding in the car with Vice President Lyndon Johnson and was thus an eyewitness to the assassination of President John F. Kennedy, Yarborough did not testify before the Warren Commission. He merely submitted a deposition.

Yarborough has often said that he smelled gunpowder immediately after the shooting, gunpowder which he says was falling from the gun in the "Oswald window". Yarborough was in the Johnson car in the middle of the street, 60 feet below and at least 50 feet south of the Oswald window.

The wind at that time was 16 knots from the west, and Yarborough was travelling in a southwesterly direction. We think it quite amusing for Yarborough to have smelled gunpowder falling 60 feet down and 50 feet out, while the Senator was moving away from the window.

If Yarborough did smell gunpowder, and we think he did, we believe it came from the manhole out a gutter opening where a witness has claimed he saw smoke at the time of the shooting.

Yarborough also omitted valuable information from his deposition. Lyndon Johnson claimed that Secret Service Agent Rufus Youngblood jumped on top of Johnson to protect the new President with his own body. Yarborough recently rejected this account and has told that Johnson crouched in the back seat. Youngblood crouched in the front, and the two talked to each other via radio-telephone all the way to Parkland Hospital.

Mrs. Johnson and Yarborough were sitting with Johnson on the same car seat on that fateful ride.

Roger Craig

On May 15, 1975 Roger D. Craig died in Dallas. The treatment Craig received after John F. Kennedy was assassinated, we think, caused his death. Reluctantly, we do admit that Craig pulled the trigger to end his life.

Craig, a very important eyewitness to events immediately after the President was killed, steadfastly maintained his testimony regardless of the consequences. He lost his health, job, family, reputation, and friends. Still he stuck to his original testimony.

Running away from home at age 12, Craig learned to be a farmer-ranch hand in the northwestern United States. Combat in Korea taught him to be a soldier. Returning home, at age 21, Craig was the youngest deputy ever hired by Sheriff Bill Decker. His record shows he made a good officer.

Roger Craig was a great American.

Mr. Rather Again

During the Johnson Administration, a survival list was announced naming essential personnel who had to be saved in case of an atomic attack. The plan named 138 persons to be protected at all costs. On that exclusive roll was the name of Dan Rather of CBS News.

J.A. Melteer

On page 38 of Volume II of FORGIVE MY GRIEF, we printed the story of the Miami Tapes, but did not name the man who unknowingly gave the information to the police on a hidden recorder.

The informant was J. A. Melteer of Quitman, Georgia. Mr. Melteer, 72, died in 1974 when his heating stove exploded. The resulting burns caused his death.

Some researchers have speculated that the man in the long coat pictured on page 44 of Vol. IV of FORGIVE MY GRIEF, may have been Melteer.

The picture has been shown to persons in Quitman, Ga. without positive identification.

We will continue to search for the identity of Mr. Long Coat.

Ronald Fischer Stood Up To Belin

Along with Gerald Ford, Assistant Counsel to the Warren Commission David W. Belin emerges as one of the most responsible for the methods and conclusions of the Warren whitewash of President Kennedy's death.

An indication of Belin's method in the hearings came to light when researcher Larry R. Harris interviewed Ronald Fischer, an eyewitness to the assassination. Fischer said in the 12 years since the President's murder, no other independent investigator had spoken to him about what he saw on November 22, 1963. Fischer told the Commission he had seen a man with a rifle on the sixth floor of the Texas School Book Depository, but he could not identify the man as Lee Harvey Oswald; he confided to Harris that he does not believe it was Oswald he saw in the window that day.

Interestingly, although he saw a man with a gun on the sixth floor, Fischer is certain shots were fired from the grassy knoll to Kennedy's right front.

Fischer read his testimony and found no discrepancies, but he said the printed testimony does not reflect a revealing incident related to it:

At one point during the questioning Belin and Fischer became engaged in an argument about the hair color of the man Fischer had seen in the Depository. Fischer insisted he saw a man with "light colored hair". Belin tried to persuade Fischer to say a different color hair from what Fischer saw, but the witness was unwilling to do so.

Fischer remarked to Harris that Belin was "hard-nosed on the subject;" "wanted to argue;" and "was going to have his way or quit." Belin became "enraged," told the court reporter to stop and stormed out of the room for five minutes. He returned "more composed" and again questioned Fischer about the color of the man's hair; the witness maintained his position and Belin finally changed the subject. Fischer summed up Belin as "a pretty sharp character."

Indeed in 1971 noted researcher Sylvia Meagher, writing in the *TEXAS OBSERVER*, charged that Belin suborned the perjury of Charles Givens, a man who could have been an important witness for would-have-been defendant Lee Oswald. Givens, an employee of the Depository, originally told the FBI that he had last seen Oswald, about thirty minutes prior to the assassination, on the *FIRST* floor of the building. Then, like several other key witnesses, by the time he testified to the Warren Commission, Givens changed his story, and told Belin that he had last seen Oswald on the sixth floor, rather than the first.

Belin had the original FBI report with him as he listened to Givens' statements, but he determined, impatient Phi Beta Kappa lawyer must be faulted with complicity or unforgivable stupidity—Belin's blithe acceptance of perjury hatched the only witness placing Oswald on the sixth floor near the time of the assassination.

Earlier in this volume (page 26) we discussed Roger Craig, whose testimony was altered because it so conflicted with the necessary formula of the Warren Commission. The former deputy sheriff marked fourteen corrections in his statements in Volume VI of the Commission Hearings and Exhibits. The man who questioned Craig during the Dallas depositions was Assistant Counsel David W. Belin.

The President's Driver

Many have wondered why, as witnesses have stated President Kennedy's automobile stopped, or "almost stopped" during the shooting. The driver, Secret Service Agent William Robert Greer, testified that he speeded up after the second shot.

Thanks to the important photographic work done by Robert Groden of Hopewell, New Jersey, we now know Greer's testimony is wrong. The Groden blowups of the long suppressed Zapruder film show positively that Greer was staring over his shoulder directly at President Kennedy, and continued to do so until the President received the fatal head shots. Only then did Greer turn forward and speed the car out of the area.

Why should a trained Secret Service Agent reduce the speed of the car during the six seconds of shooting? Why didn't Greer—if he wanted to protect the President—tramp on the footfeed, jump curbs, and get the President out of danger? Some people can run 50 yards in six seconds. Surely Greer could have acted more timely than he did.

On October 19, 1972, we printed in the Midlothian Mirror, based on evidence at the time, where we thought the reserve guns were located. Military philosophy demands that some guns be held in reserve should the primary battle position fall, and in the military assassination of President Kennedy, we feel those reserve weapons were located along Stemmons Expressway enroute to the luncheon site.

There is evidence which suggests there were guns located on (1) Cobb Stadium, (2) diagonally across the freeway on the roof of the building now occupied by a Green Stamp redemption center and (3) in the bushes around the sign and waterfall (at least 50 feet above the road level of Cobb Stadium) which now advertises Salem Cigarettes. Although the sign and bushes are 600 yards from the centered expressway point between the two, this would prove no real obstacle for master riflemen. This suspected kill site is about one and one half miles from the primary kill site at Dealey Plaza.

A Saturday Evening Post picture published in December, 1963, shows what appears to be a man with rifle in hand atop the Green Stamp building.

Shortly after the killing, a policeman radioed that he saw a man with a rifle on top of Cobb Stadium. His information went unacknowledged.

Now the information can be added that a Puerto Rican-American named Luis Angel Castillo has stated under hypnosis that he was on the parade route with a rifle that day. He said he had instructions to shoot at a man in a car with red roses. Mrs. Kennedy was the only person in the parade with red roses, which had been handed to her by Vice President Lyndon Johnson. All the other women carried yellow roses.

Castillo also said he was on the fourth floor of a building with his rifle set at 500 yards elevation (400 yards too high for any rifleman in the Dealey Plaza area); nevertheless there is a Dallas Water Department building four stories high and about 500 yards from the point in Stemmons Expressway intersected by the S&H redemption center and Cobb Stadium.

As a sidelight, two Water Department employees died strangely not long after the assassination. One young man was found hanging in a motel room just south of downtown Dallas.

There was a group of young boys on Stemmons near the S&H stamp location who had tape across their mouths. A newsman stopped and asked the adult in charge what they were doing there. The adult replied: "We are here as a silent protest. Kennedy has sealed our mouths." A doubtful explanation.

At this location, we feel it is likely all occupants of the car would have been killed due to distances and probable speed of the car for which the riflemen would have to compensate.

To us it is more likely the man would have "encouraged" some of the boys to get into the road in order to slow the car and thus provide a better target for the riflemen.

Neither the man nor any of the boys needed to know their real mission.

Lt. William Pitzer

Of all the strange deaths we have reported, the death of Lt. William Pitzer is one of the most glaring removals of an important witness. Lt. Pitzer served as President Kennedy's autopsy photographer. He had to see the wounds to take his pictures, pictures which have never been available to qualified researchers. **Z**

Pitzer told friends that his debriefing after the photographic session was a "horrifying experience", and he stated that he was visited periodically by military personnel who reminded him repeatedly never to reveal—for reasons of "national security"—what he saw while taking pictures.

Lt. Pitzer was found dead just before he was due to retire

after 28 years in the service.

A co-worker with Lt. Pitzer at the Bethesda (Md.) Naval Hospital who would not be identified, reported to the Sun-News of Waukegan, Ill., May 1, 1975, that Lt. Pitzer's death October 29, 1966 was ruled "self-inflicted". The co-worker said, "He was shot with a 45 caliber pistol and was found with the gun in his right hand. But he was left handed." The former hospital worker added, "I've always believed he was murdered."

The informant went on, "They said he was depressed, but he was close to retirement and had just received an offer to work for a network television station at \$45,000 a year."

FOR SALE: Robert Groden copies of the clear Abraham Zapruder film, super 8mm, \$20.00 postpaid. Penn Jones, Box 1140, Midlothian, Texas 76065.

Only a few people saw Abraham Zapruder's color movie of the assassination of President John F. Kennedy. LIFE Magazine wasted no time in the purchase of the film and the refusal to show it publicly. The twenty-three second movie was narrated on television only once during that November week-end by Dan Rather of CBS News. Rather did not show the film, just narrated it. He said of the final, fatal head shot that Kennedy's head "went FORWARD with considerable violence." No one at the time knew how grossly Rather had misstated the facts.

A federal court ordered LIFE to provide a copy of the film to District Attorney Jim Garrison of New Orleans during the Clay Shaw trial. The thirteen times Garrison showed the film during the course of the trial gave the public its first chance to see the error which Rather now claims was an "honest error".

The President's head moved **BACK AND TO THE LEFT** with terrific violence. The most complete record of the assassination had been withheld from the American people; now we know why.

In a sweetheart deal **LIFE** gave the film back to the Zapruder family after paying the family more than \$200,000. The Zapruder family has re-sold it to **CBS**. Dan Rather is again scheduled to narrate. We will see if he apologizes for his so-called "honest error" of 1963.

Robert Groden of New Jersey deserves great credit for making available these clear copies of the film from the files of **LIFE**. Only on seeing these Groden copies can one realize the enormity of the crime committed by **LIFE** and Dan Rather.

He Saw It

Lyndon Johnson viewed the Zapruder film and Mrs. Johnson reported that it "upset my husband."

Vol. XIV

Vol XIV of the Texas Report on the Assassination of President Kennedy has been classified **SECRET** all these twelve years by authority of a Dallas police lieutenant.

The Day Bishop Was Shot

Trying to corral a nest of snakes with a pair of chop sticks is easier than correcting Jim Bishop's book "The Day Kennedy Was Shot".

Bishop, blithely school-hopping giant improbabilities with great ease, upholds the Warren Commission. And he states a bullet struck the "concrete" at "the right rear of the President's car." Then Bishop says the bullet "was deflected slightly upward, headed diagonally across the Plaza (he did not say, but the bullet went diagonally to the left, thus it cut in front of the President's car), and "hit a curb" fragments of which wounded James Tague.

Some people might wonder how a bullet from the sixth floor window could hit the concrete, deflect slightly upward and thirty to fifty yards away (depending on whether it was the first or third shot), and hit the street curb at the feet of James Tague. But this did not worry Bishop at all.

In another quote, Bishop does report what we now know to be true. He says on Page 271: "Officials at the Pentagon were calling the White House Switchboard at the Dallas-Sheraton Hotel asking who was now in command. An officer grabbed the phone and assured the Pentagon that Secretary of Defense Robert McNamara and the Joint Chiefs of Staff 'are now the President.'"

Also significant is Bishop's account of Ira Gearhart, who had one of the most important assignments in the Presidential party, that of carrying "The Bag," a 30 lb. metal suitcase containing electronic apparatus which would have allowed the President to call, in code, for a nuclear strike. Known as the Bagman, Gearhart had to remember the combination that opened the Bag and he had to remain never more than a few seconds from the President's side.

Bishop relates how Gearhart became separated from the VIP portion of the motorcade as it raced to Parkland Hospital, and that once he arrived there, Gearhart did not know who or where the President was. Secret Service Agents kept him away from the room where Vice President Lyndon Johnson awaited word of Kennedy's condition.

Again Johnson and the Bagman were separated when LBJ left the hospital for Love Field: "Somehow, in the flight from the hospital, the new President had overlooked the Bagman and Major General Chester V. Clifton, who understood the coded types of retaliation. If, at this time, the Soviet Union had launched a missile attack, referred to by the Department of Defense as a 'Thirty-Minute War,' it would have required a half hour for the Bagman and General Clifton to get to Johnson's side . . . If there was a time when the United States could not retaliate instantaneously to a nuclear attack, these were the minutes."

We disagree with Bishop's contention that in the confusion of that afternoon Gearhart was separated from Johnson accidentally. We believe it was deliberately arranged by upper conspiracy level military leaders. LBJ, the new President, could not be trusted with a device like the steel suitcase holding the key to retaliatory attack; it was essential that the plotters have complete control the first few hours after JFK was so brutally removed from office. As Bishop maintains, the United States was far from off guard. Deep within the Pentagon, where total power was concentrated, high officials were in command. They were prepared for any situation that might arise from foreign or domestic sources.

Just as true today as it was on November 22, 1963. (Please refer to *Forgive My Grief*, Vol. IV, P. 176 and P. 200).

He Gets A Promotion

Tom Bethell, the man who admitted he was a traitor on District Attorney Jim Garrison's staff during the Clay Shaw trial, is now editor of a Washington Newsletter.

Harry Weatherford Again

In Volume III, we printed the evidence concerning Deputy Sheriff Harry Weatherford. Some time after this a young researcher asked Weatherford if he shot at Prsident Kennedy.

Weatherford replied: "You little son-of-a-bitch, I kill lots of people."

Joachim Joesten

Joachim Joesten, one of the early researchers of the John F. Kennedy assassination, is dead at 68. We can only repeat what we said in "Forgive My Grief" Vol. IV.

Now we have lost a friend.

LBJ Ordered Fritz To Stop Investigating Oswald

In the late summer of 1975, a social gathering in a fashionable section of far North Dallas produced a startling revelation. One guest was impressing the group with his close association with members of Dallas law-enforcement agencies. Of particular interest, was his friendship with Captain Will Fritz, former head of the Homicide Division of the Dallas Police Department. Fritz became virtually a recluse following retirement, and has persistently refused to grant interviews.

The "impressive guest" informed the gathering that he frequently has lunch with Captain Fritz, and related a conversation with Fritz that took place in March of 1975.

The day following the first television showing of the Zapruder film on "Goodnight America," a group of Dallas businessmen lunched with Captain Fritz. The luncheon conversation turned to the Zapruder film which had been televised the previous night. Captain Fritz said he did not watch the film on television; he had seen the film years ago, and did not stay up to see it on "Goodnight America." Then, Fritz volunteered some very revealing information.

Captain Fritz said he received two or three calls, between Lee Harvey Oswald's Friday afternoon arrest and Saturday afternoon, November 23rd, urging him to stop the investigation because, "You have your man." Fritz was not satisfied that the investigation was completed, and was convinced, in his own mind, that Oswald "was about to 'break' and confess." Fritz believed that, if others were involved, Oswald would implicate them. He said he "held out" and pursued the investigation. After a significant pause and a glance over his shoulder, Fritz added, "But, when the President of the United States called me and ORDERED the investigation stopped what could I do?"

At midnight, November 17-18, 1975, NBC's "Tomorrow Show" featured Senator Richard S. Schweiker, Peter Dale Scott and Robert Sam Anson in the studio, and Josiah Thomp-

son and Hugh Aynesworth by remote control from Dealey Plaza. Hugh Aynesworth was the only one of the participants who accepted the Warren Report without reservation. "Oswald acted alone . . . Ruby acted alone . . . Ruby had no connections to organized crime, etc. etc."

During that program, one of the participants made the remark that Gerald Ford has a vested interest in preventing a new investigation. We are wondering if Hugh Aynesworth has a similar interest in keeping a new investigation from getting underway. Perhaps he hopes that people have forgotten the theft of Lee Harvey Oswald's diary. A new investigation might again bring to public attention the activities of Hugh Aynesworth, his wife Paula Aynesworth, and Assistant District Attorney Bill Alexander, in connection with the theft and sale of Lee Harey Oswald's diary.

Number, Please?

The Warren Commission stated (Vol. XV, p. 265) that Bruce Carlin telephoned Conner's Food Store in McGregor, Texas, on October 9, 1963. Carlin was husband of Ruby prostitute, the late Little Lynn. (See FMG Vol. 1 for Little Lynn).

When questioned, the store owner denied knowing Carlin or Jack Ruby, and denied Ruby or Carlin had ever called him. The grocery store owner noted, however, that people often called his store for the Attorney General of Texas as in 1963 their phone numbers were the same, with different area codes. Area code for Austin was and is 512, for McGrgor, 817.

This simply brings out one of the thousands of deliberate errors strewn through the Warren Report and testimony and exhibits. Such errors must be corrected that one may comprehend the curious happenings in Texas during those crucial months before and immediately after the assassination.

Number, Please

Ray Acker was a high level employee of American Bell Telephone Co. in Dallas at the time of the assassination (See Vol. 1 of FMG, page 188).

When law officers and newspapers started saying that Ruby and Oswald did not know each other, Acker went to the FBI with telephone long distance records to prove that Ruby and Oswald did know each other. The FBI told Acker to go home and forget it.

Acker and two of his assistants were transferred shortly thereafter to Kansas City, Mo.

Red Roses Of Texas

Mrs. John Kennedy was given a bouquet of red roses, handed to her by Lyndon Johnson just before the parade in Dallas on November 22. Those roses were later switched to the Johnson car at Parkland Hospital for the famous picture of the discarded roses on the car's back seat.

We recently asked the woman who took the picture why the roses were moved to the Johnson car. Her reply was "America was not ready for what they would have seen in the back seat of the President's car."

Reverend Baxton Bryant

The Reverend Baxton Bryant of Duncanville, a Methodist minister, and an unsuccessful candidate for Congress from Dallas County in 1962, was a leader of the group that insisted President Kennedy make a downtown detour of Dallas "in order to be seen by more voters."

Shortly after the assassination Bryant's life style changed completely. He left his church, grew a full beard, grew long flowing red hair and went to work for the Federal government. He was last heard from working as a counselor for draft evaders in Canada.

When we told that Baxton Bryant had bragged that he was in the area at the time of three assassinations (John Kennedy, Robert Kennedy, and Martin Luther King), Bryant came to visit us and denied the story, but did not tell us where he was during these three traumatic killings.

Fingerprints

by Jeff Meek, Carol Stream, Illinois 60187

The Armed Forces fingerprint card for Lee Harvey Oswald originated when he enlisted in the United States Marine Corps on October 24, 1956. This card is printed in Volume XVII at page 289, designated Commission Exhibit 635. Several dates are stamped on the reverse side of the card: Nov. 16, 1959, March 1, 1960, December 1—,* 1961, February 25, 1962, and August 15, 1963. Two dates are handwritten: 10-31-59 and 11-5-59.

If these dates represent the dates Oswald's Master Fingerprint Card was pulled for comparison purposes, one questions why November 22, 1963, or a subsequent date does NOT appear on the card.

On October 31, 1959, Lee Harvey Oswald went to the American Embassy in Moscow and, if we are to believe the American Embassy officials, Oswald threatened to reveal military secrets he had learned while at Atsugi to the Soviets after renouncing his American citizenship. Apparently, Oswald's fingerprint card was pulled that same date and the FBI in Washington compared his prints. We wonder when the comparison prints were made. Did the American Embassy in Moscow fingerprint Oswald that day and send the classification to Washington?

The Master card bears a STAMPED number: 327-925-D. This number is important because the fingerprint card made AFTER Lee Harvey Oswald's arrest in Dallas on November 22, 1963, bears the handwritten number 327 925 D, and yet no stamped or handwritten date appears indicating Oswald's prints or a classification of same were sent to Washington November 22, 1963, or thereafter.

If the card WAS pulled out of the file in Washington on or about November 22, 1963, why was it not stamped accordingly? How was the number 327 925 D obtained for the Dallas Police Department if the card was not pulled out of the file?
* not legible.

Coverup Of A Coverup

Published reports in the Dallas Morning News of December 9, 1975 indicate the House Rules Committee will consider a resolution by Representative Downing of Virginia requesting the House to authorize a committee to reopen the JFK assassination investigation.

The Downing resolution is junior to the Gonzalez resolution by at least two months.

We speculate that the Downing resolution will be adopted and that Bernard Fensterwald will be the Chief Counsel for the Committee.

See Vol. IV of FMG regarding Fensterwald.

Hope— Maybe

It was encouraging to hear in December of 1975 ninety year old Will Durant say that man was continuing to improve on an up and down curve. We yearn for Durant's optimism. The gnawing fear is that atomic energy was discovered ten thousand years too soon. Having the power of the sun in the hands of military men in this age is a danger two awesome to comprehend.

Institutions arrayed against the people are massive. So called "Friends of the People" are frightened into silence. The clergy is silent. The press has actually been hired by our enemies, and Congress is as impotent as a herd of steers. They "paw and beller", but continue to give us more coverups.

We can only remind our readers that courage is admired forever. Fifteen hundred years ago the soldier at Thermopylae was warned that the advancing enemy was so numerous "their arrows will darken the sky". "Fine", he replied, "I like to fight in the shade."

Conniving Journalists

This editor never sat down to the typewriter saying "I'm going to write this and win me a prize."

Tom Johnson, former Lyndon Johnson aide, came to The Dallas Times Herald about a year ago and said he wanted to win a Pulitzer prize. A noble ambition.

A big 1975 Times Herald splash puzzled us. A banner headline story announced that Lee Harvey Oswald had left a note with the FBI in Dallas. That was no story. Mrs. Ruth Paine told the Warren Commission Oswald had gone to the FBI in Dallas and left a note. Marina also told them Oswald visited the office of the Dallas FBI.

After the story was printed, however, the FBI cooperated by admitting the note had been delivered. The FBI cooperated further by admitting the note had been destroyed. The FBI

helped more by naming the agent who had destroyed the note, and now they can even remember the contents of the note. Finally it had turned into a big legitimate story.

Why now? Why must we wait 12 years for a police agency to admit its crime of destroying the note? Could the story have developed in order to assist Tom Johnson with his ambition to receive a Pulitzer?

Or was the banner headline from the Times Herald of November 25, 1963 (reprinted on the next page) used as leverage on the FBI? Although this story was printed, less than fifty copies of the paper got out before they were withdrawn and the paper reprinted. All these years the Herald has known that Oswald left a note with the FBI; they have also known that the FBI did get a tip ahead of time that Oswald was going to be murdered.

This kind of journalism may win prizes, but it cannot help a democracy regain its freedom.

Anonymous Call Forecast Slaying During Transfer

The self-appointed executioner of President Kennedy's accused assassin was the materialization of a blunt warning issued police hours earlier. The Times Herald learned Monday.

An anonymous telephone call to Federal Bureau of Investigation headquarters at 2:15 a.m. warned that Leo Harvey Oswald would be killed during his transfer from the city lockup to county jail.

The FBI immediately relayed the warning to police and the sheriff's office.

Oswald, notwithstanding the warning and dozens of riot-gun armed policemen, was fatally wounded in the basement of the police and courts building at 11:20

a.m. as officers prepared to place him in an armored car for the short ride to the courthouse.

Jack Ruby, nightclub operator and physical culture addict, darted from a crowd of newsmen with cat-like speed, rammed a .38 revolver into Oswald's body and triggered a shot witnessed by the world.

Police stood helpless. One managed only to swear in the split second that added a second explosive chapter in the President's assassination.

The FBI's warning that Oswald faced death on the trip between lockups was relayed to both city

SIX FLAGS OVER TEXAS
Only 1 more weekend!
Sat & Sun 10 a.m.-3 p.m. (Adv.)

and county law-enforcement officials.

Sheriff Bill Decker said his dispatcher received the call from the FBI just after 2:15 a.m.

The city police dispatcher said the call never came to his attention. It could not be determined Monday if it was routed to another office or official.

The FBI—which had remained, to all appearances, in the background of the investigation into the President's assassination—stepped into the case openly Sunday on instructions from President Johnson.

The federal agents were seeking to determine if a civil rights

See OSWALD on Page 24

Oswald Slaying Forecast

Continued From Page 1
violation existed in the protection afforded Oswald.

Ruby, apparently without press confidentials, had been on hand at police headquarters since shortly after Oswald's arrest Friday, identifying himself once as a "translator for the Jewish press."

FREQUENT CONTACT

He was within arm's reach of the accused assassin several times as he mingled with newsmen.

Ruby's lunge toward Oswald

was almost suicidal. He had no chance to escape after firing the fatal shot and he could well have been shot to death on the spot.

Still the 52-year-old nightclub operator stepped into history,

stuck the gun into Oswald's chest and fired. Oswald groaned and slumped into the arms of detectives. He was handcuffed to detective Jim R. Leavelle.

Hystreia took over.

Newsmen pummeled each other. Police jumped on Ruby and dragged Oswald—almost at the same time—back from the basement into the double doors near a booking desk.

HEART MESSAGE

Around 1 p.m. at Parkland Hospital, in a small white room just across the hall from where President Kennedy died two days

ago, a 24-year-old self-

charged Satur-

day President

of Gov.

The Dallas Times Herald

CONTINUOUSLY PUBLISHED FOR 87 YEARS THE TIMES 1876 THE HERALD 1886 CONSOLIDATED 1888

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DALLAS, TEXAS, MONDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 25, 1963

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.....

Tip to FBI Warned of Oswald Death



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