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FORGIVE MY GRIEF IV

By PENN JONES, JR.

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Cover is Squire Haskins photo of Dealey Plaza
taken November 23, 1963 with an
Elaine de Kooning painting superimposed.

**FORGIVE
MY GRIEF
IV**

By PENN JONES, JR.

**A Further Critical Review
of the
Warren Commission Report
on the Assassination
of President
John F. Kennedy**

**PUBLISHED AND COPYRIGHTED, 1974 by
PENN JONES, JR.
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FIRST PRINTING

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

DEDICATION

To Donna and her daughters.

PREFACE

From Editor Rick Friedman's column in The Star-Tribune of Tinley Park, Ill., October 10, 1974.

Penn, I picked up my copy of the Midlothian (Tex.) Mirror this week and an era ended for me.

It ended with a simple front-page announcement:

"Thanks, Midlothian. This is the last issue of the Midlothian Mirror with Penn Jones Jr. as editor. Mr. and Mrs. Barham Alderdice are the new owners and operators. We urge our readers and advertisers to be as loyal to them as you have been to us. We are very grateful for our 29 years (less two months) at the head of this weekly. We haven't accomplished much, but we sure had our time at bat." YOU SURE DID, Penn. And you played one hell of a ball game.

It was a ball game I began watching back in July 1963, when you and I first got together at the International Conference of Weekly Newspaper Editors. Up to that point, you had never heard of ICWNE and most of us at the conference had never heard of you.

ICWNE gave you its Elijah Parish Lovejoy award for courage in journalism. We were to continue hearing of you from then on—on radio and television and in national magazines, including the 21-page cover story about you in "Ramparts."

YOU WON THE Lovejoy award for a battle you had waged with the John Birch society which included two physical assaults on you and the fire-

bombing of your newspaper plant.

In one of those fights, you flew through a plate glass door with the leader of the local John Birch society. He weighed 190 pounds and stood 6-2. You weighed 130 pounds and stood 5-2. You were sitting on him, choking him, when they pulled you off.

He went to the hospital because you bit him on the hand.

I REMEMBER what you said back there in 1963 on receiving the Courage in Journalism award:

"Sometimes the little publishers need encouragement because it gets pretty lonely down there. I had been fighting 17 years and was about ready to give up. I couldn't even help elect a man to the school board. But maybe that award makes me think I'll stick around another 17 years."

You stuck around for another 11 years, Penn. I'll settle for that. It's been one hell of an 11 years, and you've touched a lot of lives deeply, including mine and my family's.

I REMEMBER what you told me 11 years ago at the conference: how you had joined the Army in 1940 as a technical sergeant and had come home five years later as a major with a Bronze star.

You came home from Italy with something far more important. You explained it this way:

"I felt that from what I had seen of the world—of war and misery—if my friends had not died in vain then somebody had a terrific job to do of explaining the task in front of us, to insure any type of peace. I had decided to run a newspaper so that I could make at least one community realize the duties that went along with their rights as citizens of the great-

est democracy on earth."

It was 1945 when you bought the Midlothian Mirror, a broken-down, two-year-old newspaper, for \$4,000.

ON NOVEMBER 22, 1963, your territory expanded. You stepped from one dusty little community outside of Dallas into the world.

You were sitting in the Dallas Trade Mart at noon that day, waiting for the President of the United States to arrive for a luncheon. While you waited, the President was assassinated a few miles away.

You dedicated the rest of your newspaper career to finding out who really killed John F. Kennedy.

YOU NEVER believed that Oswald did it. You never believed the Warren Commission report.

You travelled at your own expense from one end of the country to the other, tracking down leads. You wrote three books and published them, again, at your own expense and went broke in the process.

You were called a fool and a nut and even a drunk (You could belt down straight Bourbon better than anyone I ever knew and not even show it.) by those who disagreed with you.

You popped up on television and radio shows, on college campuses, all over, trying to make one very large community, the United States of America, "realize the duties that went along with their rights as citizens of the greatest democracy on earth."

AND THROUGH it all, you never lost your sense of humor (I never knew anyone who could laugh as hard at his own jokes.) or your humility. You never saw yourself as a superstar of the anti-establishment.

In fact, you were the most unlikely superstar imaginable: a bald man in his fifties with a wrinkled face and a warmth that made most people like you immediately.

You never had to shout to make a point. You talked and people listened, at least some people did.

But there was always that East Texas toughness behind your eyes.

I won't go into your theories on the Kennedy assassination. If people want to know about them, they can order your three "Forgive My Grief" books. You have thousands of unsold copies left.

SOMETIME DURING those "assassination investigation" years, I asked you what you were trying to accomplish. You said, "If somewhere up the line, years from now, some historian looks at even a little bit of what I've put down in print and makes use of it to get the truth, everything I've done was worth it."

It was worth it, Penn.

Your lonely pursuit of the truth has set the standard for those of us who chase it for a living.

You've more than lived up to the promise you made to those friends of yours who died in the hills of Italy some 30 years ago.

I love you, Penn. Because you represent the best of what gives "this greatest democracy on earth" a chance to work.

INTRODUCTION

In the foreword of Volume I of FORGIVE MY GRIEF, published in 1966, we felt the Warren Commission had taken "audacious action by Commission lawyers and the Chairman in obfuscating the evidence . . ."

In Volume II, 1967, we said "the conclusions of the Warren Commission are a gigantic fraud . . ."

In Volume III, 1969, we stated that the "military power grab was the real key behind the assassination of President Kennedy . . ." We named President Lyndon Johnson as one of the conspirators.

This is our fourth volume, and we find the vast amount of evidence still available for investigators is overwhelming. A century from now historians will criticize us for doing such a poor job of research. We plead guilty and ask for merciful understanding.

It is quite an undertaking for a weekly newspaper to publish a book. We have no national circulation; the coverage we receive in the mass media is 99% derisive.

We feel it should be reported that our publication losses have been sizable. Stories about the "buffs" being in this work "to make money" get a bit sickening at times. If this really were a money grabbing scheme, there certainly would be more people at work on this case.

Encouragement has come from our family, and from a few brave youth who want to continue efforts to unravel the conspiracy.

Editing a liberal weekly newspaper in Texas the past twenty-nine years was a joyous burden—that is, until November 22, 1963. From that date, it soon became clear that a sophisticated military dictatorship has destroyed our democracy and has us all in a death grip.

Now let us all pray that this is a horrible nightmare.

INTRODUCTION

There are two people in Texas, besides my wife, who have materially assisted with the work in this book. Recently Gary Shaw of Cleburne, Texas gave his permission to be listed as a contributor to this book. We are grateful for his tireless efforts. The other person, upon request, remains nameless.

PENN JONES, JR.

December 2, 1974

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A Sign From On High

March 5, 1970

Many people who cannot face the truth about the assassination of President John Kennedy still like to refer to the long list of "strange coincidences" associated with the assassination. We think the activities below should be recalled to be added to the endless list.

Maybe the feverish activity of six persons who were closely related has no connection with the assassination, but we feel their movements should be recalled. Marina Oswald was to testify later that her husband went out and purchased a newspaper on the morning of April 24, 1963. He took off by bus for New Orleans that same day and is next seen in New Orleans five days later.

Mike and Ruth Paine moved Marina into their home on that April 24th, then took off for San Antonio for five days—leaving a stranger who spoke only Russian alone in their home.

Mr. and Mrs. George DeMohrenschildt, whose information always seemed to be a little better, left Dallas on April 19, 1963. He may have been rushed away due to the strange death of his next door neighbor, Dr. William T. Wolf who burned to death in his apartment on that day. General Edwin Walker said he suspected Wolf with relation to the Walker shooting attempt.

On April 23, 1963, Vice President Lyndon Johnson made a round of appearances in Dallas,

including a stop for a press conference at The Dallas Times Herald in which he predicted President Kennedy would visit Texas later in the year. Johnson gave the general schedule which included a Dallas luncheon.

During the day's activities, Johnson spoke to 2,000 business and civic leaders in the Crystal Ball Room of the Baker Hotel. Included in Lyndon's remarks, according to page 22 of The Times-Herald of April 24, are the quoted paragraphs:

He said the President of the United States is like a pilot and the election is when the nation picks an airplane and a pilot for the next four years.

COMMON DANGER

"Once you pick him, and you're flying across the water in bad weather, don't go up and open the door and try to knock him in the head. He's the only pilot you have and if the plane goes down, you go with it.

"At least wait until next November before you shoot him down."

November 1963 was not a Presidential election year! Did this man who had been an office holder for twenty-five years forget his election calendar?

Corrections & Additions
To Forgive My Grief
Volume III

March 19, 1970

On page 43 of FORGIVE MY GRIEF III, we have one "0" too many in the social security number of Robert Lee Perrin. The number should read: 522-32-5704. Sorry about that.

After President Kennedy was shot, we now know there were twelve men, not ten, who were arrested and taken to Sheriff Bill Decker's office where they were held until Lee Oswald was captured. So far as we know, only seven of the men were taken out of two railroad boxcars shortly after the shots were fired. One boxcar was near the School Book Depository Building, the other near the Post Office Annex south of Commerce St.

Number 69

March 26, 1970

Shortly after Warren Reynolds was shot in Dallas in January 23, 1964, Darrell Wayne Garner was arrested as a suspect. Betty Mooney MacDonald told the police that Garner was in bed with her at the time of the shooting of Reynolds. A week later, Miss MacDonald was found hanging in the Dallas City Jail.

Garner repeatedly told Jim Garrison that Will Fritz in Dallas had threatened Garner's life.

Garner, 30, is now dead of an alleged overdose of heroin. Death came in Metairie, Louisiana near New Orleans. He was buried in Dallas Jan. 24 1970.

'I Spy' Not A Game

April 2, 1970

We never have believed in the "Domino Theory" first expounded by John Foster Dulles concerning Southeast Asia, but now we see it in operation. Instead of the countries falling one by one to the Communists, the countries are falling one by one to the CIA of the United States.

Now it will take the best efforts of all of us to hold the countries for the CIA. No one has mentioned Democracy, only security. The spies are running the world.

Munitions Makers Secret Police Agency Supplies \$6,000,000 To Bentsen

April 9, 1970

The DEFENSE INDUSTRY SECURITY COMMAND, highly secret police agency of the U. S. munitions makers, has taken over \$6,000,000 of the American people's tax money and funnelled it into the most lavish campaign ever recorded for Bentsen's Senate race. Defense Industrial Security Command is the most un-Democratic, dangerous and unauthorized secret police of every weapons supplier to the Pentagon with national headquarters at 3990 East Broad Street, Columbus, Ohio. Defense Industrial Security Command (DISC) is the vehicle which ties each separate munitions and weapons supplier together as a national cartel similar to the Krup's of Germany.

Bentsen is giving, among other things, in exchange for the \$6,000,000 by constantly blasting all the "peacenicks" in his campaign.

The funneling of the prodigious funds to Lloyd Bentsen's campaign chest is made through the various foundations revealed as CIA conduits during the mid 1960's. Later the funds will be broken into smaller amounts and attributed as having been donated by numerous corporate officers in Texas.

The threatening secret security organization, DISC, is supervised and controlled by the management of the huge corporations manufacturing weapons of sudden violent death, the Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA), the Central Intelligence (CIA) and the espionage division of the FBI. The Mafia and the gambling syndicate are a major force in the operation of DISC through their controlling ownership in a number of the major death dealing munitions corporations.

Bentsen came off the Board of Directors of Lockheed, one of the largest munitions and supplies contractors, with the fat supply of cash in hand and promptly began the most expensive campaign ever experienced—even in Texas, where DISC had previously furnished cash to John Connally and lesser amounts to other favored candidates.

Ralph Yarborough was puzzled as to the source of such limited funds but he is suspicious of the unprecedented cash and is inquiring. Yarborough and his supporters were completely unaware of the secret police agency funds because of the cloak and dagger operations on U. S. soil. They find it hard to believe that such a sinister force is operational—and much less against them.

The Defense Industrial Security Command has been in force for at least fifteen years and has been the source of campaign funds for congressional candidates favoring weapons supply companies and the Pentagon before. DISC is also furnishing campaign cash for Ronald Reagan in California this year among others. Make no mistake, DISC and its supervisors is the most powerful and dangerous domestic secret police agency to ever threaten a democratic society.

And Bentsen is criticizing Yarborough for using his senatorial aides in his campaign. This could be a device to take the people's mind off of Bentsen's six million dollar munitions cartel fund.

On April 7, 1970 the DISC was first publicly

ted to the assassination of President Kennedy. News bulletins revealed suit had been filed in California to force the National Archives to open documents suppressed by J. Edgar Hoover. In the suit it was revealed that Lee Harvey Oswald called collect to a top agent of the Defense Industrial Security Command in Raleigh, North Carolina. The agent was described as an employee of the Federal Counter Intelligence Organization.

Researchers Continue To Unravel The Conspiracy

April 16, 1970

On November 2, 1963, a young lithographer was arrested in Chicago as a result of Secret Service surveillance of persons believed to pose a threat to President John F. Kennedy's safety. The President was scheduled to attend the Army-Air Force football game at Soldiers Field in Chicago that day.

Abraham Bolden, 28-year-old Negro Secret Service Agent, had been assigned to keep watch on the lithographer, Thomas Vallee. While carrying out his assignment, Bolden observed the apprehension of Vallee at the corner of Wilson and Damen Streets, Chicago. Vallee was driving a 1962 model automobile with New York license 311-ORF.

The suspect was taken to the 20th District Police Station and charged with a traffic violation and carrying a concealed weapon and ammunition.

The first report revealed the weapon to be an M-1 rifle. However, later reports listed the weapon as a hunting knife. The arresting officer was one Peter Schurla; and Daniel Groth was shown as a witness. No mention was made of the fact that Daniel Groth was also a policeman.

Following the assassination of President Kennedy, NBC's Chicago office suggested the possibility that the young lithographer might have been Lee Harvey Oswald, using an alias. (Oswald had been employed by Jagers-Chiles-Stovall, in Dallas, a firm specializing in typography.) In an effort to substantiate their contention, NBC Chicago asked their New York office to check on the license number on Vallee's car. NBC in New York quickly learned that the FBI HAD RESTRICTED ALL INFORMATION REGARDING 1963 NEW YORK LICENSE 311-ORF. FBI permission was required before any information could be divulged on that particular license plate.

Commission Document 149, in the National Archives, reveals that only one man was arrested in Chicago on November 2, 1963, for the President's protection. This document states that the one man arrested was Thomas Vallee.

In 1964, Abraham Bolden was arrested, charged and convicted of accepting a bribe. The testimony used to convict Bolden was later admitted to be perjured testimony, but nothing was done to exonerate Bolden. He was incarcerated in the Federal Prison in Springfield, Missouri. Documents concerning Bolden and his allegations relating to the assassination of John F. Kennedy are on List C in the National Archives. Documents on List C are "classified" for 75 years.

A legal researcher in Chicago, Sherman Skolnick, has worked tirelessly to clear the name of Abraham Bolden, a man he believes to be the victim of a giant conspiracy. Skolnick claims to have evidence that 1963 New York license 311-ORF was registered to Lee Harvey Oswald. Mr. Skolnick has filed suit against the National Archives to obtain the classified documents. He believes there is a connection between the assassination of the

President, the imprisonment of Abraham Bolden and the slaying of Black Panther Leader Fred Hampton in Chicago.

Apparently, the only heroes in the events of November 2nd and 22nd, 1963, were two policemen Daniel Groth, in Chicago, and J. D. Tippit, in Dallas.

It was Daniel Groth who led the now infamous early morning raid on Fred Hampton's apartment.

Typhoid Larry

May 7. 1970

In 1968 we predicted that the name of the Democratic Party would have to be renamed after the debacle of Lyndon Johnson. We still feel this is true. Now it appears the undertaker for the Democrats has been named. Larry O'Brien may not be the traitor inside the Kennedy camp. But he is at least the Typhoid Mary of this century.

O'Brien first worked in politics for John F. Kennedy. After Kennedy was assassinated, O'Brien stayed on for Lyndon, and Lyndon could not run for his second term. While Postmaster General under Lyndon, O'Brien recommended turning the Post Office over to a corporation.

From Johnson, O'Brien went to work for Robert Kennedy. After Robert was assassinated, he went to work for Hubert Humphrey. Humphrey was defeated, but it took real work on the part of Lyndon and others in the Democratic party to engineer the defeat.

Now as Chairman of the Democratic Party, we predict the once great political organization will be carted to its final resting place. Typhoid Larry strikes again.

American Reichstag

It is time for an American Reichstag fire. In order to consolidate his support for the new and illegal war, President Nixon must destroy Democratic Majority leader Senator Mike Mansfield and Senator J. W. Fulbright, who is Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

Since we also need a leader for this new dictatorship, we might create one by having a few "hippies" burn the Senate Office Building--making sure that both Mansfield and Fulbright are dead before their bodies are brought from the ashes. We can arrange to have either Spiro Agnew or Senator Barry Goldwater bring out the bodies of the opposition--to the proper grinding of well lighted television and still cameras.

This destroys the opposition, and properly intimidates the remaining Senators; also creates a hero who can be elected to carry on with the crushing of this democracy. The new military rulers of this nation are beginning to flex their muscles.

The C.A.P. And The T.S.B.D.B.

June 25, 1970

We quote below an interesting letter printed in The Dallas Times Herald of Sunday June 14, 1970:

SUPPORT FOR NIXON

President Nixon and our military leaders need

the support of all Americans for their courage in hitting Communist strongholds supplying Viet Cong troops from the sanctuaries of neutral Cambodia.

I have thanked the President for his courageous stand and told him of support from the Civil Air Patrol throughout our nation. It was my good fortune to have been one of the co-founders of Civil Air Patrol six days before another enemy in another time staged a sneak attack on our forces deployed at Pearl Harbor.

In years of peace and war since that time, the Civil Air Patrol has drawn its membership from the mainstream of America. I feel the support of this volunteer group to anti-Communist policies of our government should be made known. The President should hear from more individuals and groups who want peace with honor, to offset the loud demonstrations of those who would settle for peace at any price. He has sent a reply that shows his deep concern. He, too, is a man of peace.

BRIG. GEN. D. HAROLD BYRD
Civil Air Patrol Dallas

Interesting speculation here is whether or not General Byrd ever knew Captain David Ferrie of the Civil Air Patrol unit of New Orleans. Pictured here is a photograph of Lee Harvey Oswald while he was a recruit in Captain Ferrie's Civil Air Patrol unit in New Orleans. The picture is from the book "Red Roses from Texas" by Nerin E. Gun which was published in England in 1964.

One of the reasons Gun's book is so scarce is that it shows Oswald in the uniform furnished by Commander Ferrie. No one, that we know of, has ever questioned Gen. Byrd as to whether or not he ever knew Lee Oswald or Captain Ferrie.

Another strange happen-stance is that General D. Harold Byrd owned the Texas School Book Depository Building at the time of the assassination. Also very strange is that Gen. Byrd recently sold the building at auction and took \$650,000 for the building. The

building was worth more money than that, and in fact, Gen. Byrd had let it be known that he expected to get \$1,500,000 for the building.



It is our speculation that the actual purchaser of the building was the United States Government, who will be able at the appropriate time to turn the building over to Dallas for complete demolition.

Burette Byrd of Midlothian is a brother to General D. Harold Byrd. Twenty-five years ago D. Harold decided to sell the School Book Depository Building, and asked brother Burette to try to sell the property. Burette called on a Mr. Purse, furniture dealer only a block away from the site. Purse rejected the \$50,000 price, but offered \$40,000.

Burette calmly pulled a silver dollar from his pocket and offered to match Purse for \$10,000. Purse declined.

Numbers 70 And 71

August 13, 1970

This week we record together strange deaths No. 70 and 71. One was a black man, an accomplished newsman, television personality and author. His name was Louis Lomax, 47, who died in an automobile accident in New Mexico. Little was published of his death in Los Angeles where Lomax had a very popular television program. He was very generous to this writer while on his show in 1966.

Lomax wrote "To Kill A Black Man" dealing with the deaths of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. and Malcolm X. Lomax also wrote on the coming conflict in Thailand. His book "Thailand: The War That Is, The War That Will Be" was published in 1967.

Lomax also was working on a history of the Negro people. Most importantly he carried out his own investigation into the strange activities of James Earl Ray after the killing of Dr. King.

Like so many other honest blacks, Lomax gave his life for his cause. It is only pigs like Stokely Carmichael, Rapp Brown and Eldridge Cleaver who can lead friends to slaughter then escape around the world making ridiculous statements.

The other death is that of Eddie Raymond "Buddy" Walthers who was the typical bad law officer. Walthers died of gun shot wounds while wrestling with an escaped convict. It was admitted at the trial of the convict for the shooting of Walthers that the fatal bullet could have come from the gun of Walthers' partner.

Walthers made all of the crucial spots during the assassination. He said he found a .45 caliber slug in the grass where the President was killed, but conveniently retracted his story a few days after

the assassination. Walthers allegedly fenced stolen merchandise, he "shook down" prostitutes; he grew marijuana "experimentally" in his back yard. But Walthers had one of the largest funerals Dallas has seen. Peace Officers from all over Texas came to pay homage to a fallen comrade.

Both of these deaths, we feel, were made necessary because of the assassination. Walthers seemed to have read the script by his fast maneuvers after the killing of the President. Lomax seemed amazed by my TV remarks in 1966, but he continued to work and probe for the truth. That, we feel, is why he "lost control" of his car while "attempting to pass another car" near Santa Rosa, New Mexico on Thursday, July 30, 1970.

Two Of A Kind

September 3, 1970

Dallas County Sheriff Bill Decker, 72, died on Saturday. Abraham Zapruder, 65, died on Sunday. We have previously published what we thought of both these men. Their obituary information is most important.

Abraham Zapruder filmed the killing of President Kennedy in 8mm color film and sold the film rights to LIFE magazine for \$1,000,000 to be paid at the rate of \$100,000 a year for ten years. We had thought Zapruder sold exclusive rights to his famous film simply for money.

In his obituary, however, we learn for the first time that Zapruder came to the United States from Russia in 1920. Another White Russian in the assassination picture! This further complicates

matters for historians. Zapruder refused an interview to this writer, and we know of no one who had the information that he had come from Russia.

Bill Decker has been eulogized by most of the city, county and state officials as well as the Dallas newspapers. It is difficult to continue to print counter information, but we must do so.

Decker is not a hero to those who love democracy. We feel he was deeply involved in the assassination, and President Kennedy was killed less than 75 yards from Decker's private office.

It is known that Decker had been irrational for several weeks. Certainly Decker did not write the resignation letter read to the County Commissioners by W. O. Bankston.

The list of those named as being present with Decker at the time of his death appears to have significance. And the irrational condition may explain why Harry Weatherford, Clarence Jones, and Jack Faulkner were at his side when the Sheriff died.

We have previously printed the activities of Harry Weatherford at the time of the shooting of President Kennedy. Now, we have re-read the statements of Faulkner and Sheriff Clarence Jones which now take on additional meaning for us.

The last two sentences of Jack W. Faulkner's half-page unsigned statement read: "It was apparent that the assassin (sic) had run from the window after the shots were fired, had hidden the rifle, then ran down the stairway.

I then went up on the sixth floor where (sic) I helped search out the attic for the assassin.
Jack W. Faulkner"

It appears to us that either Faulkner did not mean what he said, or he sure did not want to participate in a real search for the assassin.

C. M. Jones had an even shorter unsigned one paragraph statement with these curious last sentences.

"I immediately came back into the office, going on through to the back of the building and out onto the street and seeing the area swarming with officers, I mingled in the crowd in an effort see what I could learn. I then returned to this office and went immediately to the interrogation room where I spent the next few hours interrogating four witnesses and taking affidavits from them. At the conclusion of this process, I remained in the office for further instructions.
C. M. Jones"

We have pondered for hours why Jones went back into the building after hearing the shots which killed President Kennedy. Certainly he spent a lot of time in the building before ". . . going on through to the back of the building and out onto the street and seeing the area swarming with officers, . . ." It was at least fifteen minutes before this area was swarming with officers.

It is strictly speculation, but we feel Jones had an assignment. That assignment might well have been to obtain a first hand report from Harry Weatherford as soon as Weatherford got down from the roof of the jail. It was very important that all reports get to headquarters as soon as possible.

The Johnson City Post Office

November 19, 1970

The visit of former President Lyndon Johnson to the Texas-TCU football game last Saturday reminds us to write the story of the Johnson City, Texas Post Office.

In some news stories, it was said Lt. Governor Ben Barnes might accompany Johnson to the game. Apparently Barnes was not invited; however Johnson recently said Barnes could and should be President of the United States someday. Certainly Barnes and Johnson are cuts from the same dishonest cloth, so Barnes may make it.

We are the only newspaper who printed the story of the enormous amounts of money Johnson made by having a friend, Gus Wortham, purchase thousands of acres around the Dallas-Fort Worth Airport before the site was announced.

The Johnson City Post Office story would have been a scandal under any other administration, but no paper has as yet printed the facts:

Twenty days before Johnson went out of office, a group of builders was called to the site of the proposed structure and asked verbally for bids. Sealed bids for a government building? Tisk! And fiddlesticks!

As luck would have it, Lt. Governor Barnes'

construction company got the contract. The Post Office cost more than \$400,000 for a town of 900 population.

The building covers half a block. Massive solid oak doors were hand hewn by the architect's brother. The solid brass light fixtures were hand hammered by the architect's brother. The second floor is unfinished, but does have an expensive elevator installed for going to the second floor. About the only fair price we heard was the \$4 per square foot paid to a Mexican American for laying native stone over the concrete sidewalks.

Can you imagine what the press would have done to John Kennedy if he had pulled such a shenanigan for his hometown? That is what has happened to America.

Mark It

November 26, 1970

With this issue we complete twenty-five years as editor of The Midlothian Mirror. A quarter century marker should be left.

As the character Finley Peter Dunne said: "The job of a newspaper is to comfort the afflicted and afflict the comfortable." In our small way,

we tried to do this. That largely is responsible for the laughable situation of two newspapers in a town of 2380 population.

There has been little room in Texas for a liberal editor since the end of the great depression. For all our time here, we have hoped Texas would change. But Texas continues to grow more conservative with each passing year, and no change in sight yet.

Our efforts have been satisfying. Outside recognition has been tasty icing on the cake. I owe a great debt to my family, Our two sons grew to manhood here. My wife has always been a supporter, an assistant, our best salesman, and watchdog over my errors. I would not have lasted thirty days without her.

Another twenty five years? Well, we will see.

It Is Great To Be A Winner

December 10, 1970

One should read the Howard Hughes controversy along with the current Life Magazine installment of the Khrushchev memoirs.

Hughes has not been seen in years, and we wonder how Nevada Governor Paul Laxalt knew whether he was talking on the phone with Howard Hughes or David Frye.

Ex-FBI man Robert Maheu, and other "throne pushers" are gambling for high stakes. Let's watch.

* * * *

The Dallas Times Herald of December 3, has a smiling photo of Al Maddox who has moved to a new high position in Sheriff Clarence Jones' office.

This seems an unusual promotion for a deputy with such poor aim. At the trial of James Walter Cherry, it was admitted that the bullet which killed Deputy Buddy Walthers could have come from Maddox' gun.

Well, Walthers talked too much about the assassination of President Kennedy. Maddox ain't said nothing.

Correction

December 17, 1970

A reprint of an editorial in the Abington, Clark Summit, Pa. Journal reminds us to urge a correction. The editorial alleges that J. Edgar Hoover blackmailed Rev. Martin Luther King. We urge the paper to use the words "attempted to blackmail" the Rev. Dr. King, holder of the Nobel Peace Prize.

It is true that President Johnson "suggested" Dr. King call on Hoover, and Hoover played tapes from King's motel rooms unlawfully taken by the FBI. King had no comment to make when he left the Hoover audience. King, however, continued his work as the leader of 20,000,000 mis-treated blacks in this nation.

The blackmailing did not work, and that is the reason King had to be killed--with the help of the FBI.

Did He Get A Promotion?

April 1, 1971

Warren Commission Document 354 was first published in "Six Seconds In Dallas" which told how an Army Intelligence Agent was trapped in the Texas School Book Depository Building just after President Kennedy was shot.

The agent's name was given as James Powell. No identification, other than name was given. No physical description of any type was given.

Thanks to the alertness of Gary Shaw of Cleburne, we can wonder if the James Powell, Chief of the Capitol Police in Washington, was the James Powell in the Book Depository that fateful day. If Chief Powell denies he was "the James Powell", we have only one less Powell to check.

This is another example of the purposefully incomplete work done by those charged with finding who was involved in the killing of President Kennedy.

The DCA Film

For those who own the DCA color movie film of the fateful JFK parade in Dallas, watch carefully at the very end of the film. Near the end one can see some of the men in "protective custody" being marched towards the County Jail. They appear to be the same men pictured in Forgive My Grief III.

Clayton Fowler

April 8, 1971

Clayton Fowler, Jack Ruby's chief defense attorney died in Dallas March 22. His age was 49.

For several years before his death, Clayton Fowler was deeply involved in the scheme for the illegal importation of gold for Lyndon B. Johnson.

The Real Reason

July 15, 1971

The anguished cry of historian Arnold Toynbee that "The whole world is concerned that America seems to have lost her way" rings ominously as we read the current issue of Life Magazine which documents more confessions of men who participated in atrocities in Viet Nam.

The world will not let a nation, degenerated as we have, win the war.

Alarming as the confessions are, the real danger, the real story, lies in the reasons Life and the major newspapers are just now printing these revelations such as the Pentagon Papers, and these long known atrocity stories.

Since November 22, 1963, the United States has been an overt military dictatorship, but the news media is not printing these stories in an effort to halt the military nor to return us to democracy. "Freedom of the Press" is now only a slogan used for making money by the news media. All have long known of the atrocities. All have long known of the terrible miscarriages of justice in the trials of the so-called lone assassins since the killing of Malcolm X down to Robert Kennedy.

The news media, that special group chosen to protect our freedoms by printing the truth, is now protesting because the media is unhappy with its assigned slice of the national pie,

The current revolt by the press is very likely

the first of a series of "in-fights" which may surface and become obvious and dangerous to all of us.

Samuel Johnson commented: ". . . those who have long practiced perfidy grow faithless to each other." That comment is still true, but will be of little help in returning our democracy. We have much suffering to endure,

We Retreat A Little Further

October 7, 1971

Kent and Jackson State incidents silenced the students. One more Attica will silence the prisons and also provide the necessary data for the silencing of organized labor should Labor really decide, in a few months, to oppose the wage freeze.

We predict several hundred will have to be killed to stop Labor, but that too can be arranged.



David Ferrie

“Buddies”

November 4, 1971

It has been known for some time that David Ferrie spent considerable time in Dallas. Ferrie, the hairless one who died just before he was to be arrested by Jim Garrison in New Orleans, was a very close friend of Jack Ruby.

Now we know Ferrie was once assistant manager of The Carousel Club owned and operated by Ruby. Ferrie, who wore a purple wig and painted-on eye brows, always wore a hat. The strippers referred to Ferrie as Ruby's girl-friend.

We may learn, someday, if Ferrie did any Civil Air Patrol work while in Dallas.

Two Shockers

We urge you to read the new best-seller “Future Shock” by Alan Toffler, and “Watch What We Do, Not What We Say” by Stanley J. Marks.

Both will frighten you, but they are important books. That is, if you care which way we are going.

Misconduct Before The Enemy

December 2, 1971

"If I had acted bravely, my country might have been saved" would be a haunting nightmare with which to live. And that is the nightmare some people in Dallas are suffering.

Abraham Zapruder took clear pictures of the assassination of President John F. Kennedy. He sold the pictures to Life Magazine for \$1,000,000 but Life would not show the film. The film conclusively showed that President Kennedy was also shot from the front. In order to sell the Oswald story, the film had to be kept off television.

On good authority, we now have learned that unauthorized copies of the Zapruder film were made and taken from the Dallas Company on Friday night, Nov. 22, 1963 and shown to friends and relatives.

What a pity none of the copies of the unauthorized film were made available to the networks while issues were still in doubt. Time has sealed the issue. Although the film is now available in many places, no station or network will show it.

Our country is lost.

Another Traitor In The Camp

December 9, 1971

When it is learned, belatedly, that a staff member of the President went to work for the killer group shortly after the assassination, we feel the background of that person should be scrutinized carefully.

William Manchester said in his book "The Death of a President" -- "One of the earliest consequences of the catastrophe was to become one of the most seering: a schism among those who were close to the President . . . while General McHugh forfeited his career to his loyalism . . ." We thought this was true loyalty. Here a General would get out of the Service and leave the United States because of the tragedy, because of his broken heart, because of the crudeness of the new President in his first acts towards the fallen President.

Now, we know McHugh did not forfeit his career. McHugh has been on the CIA payroll since the assassination being stationed in Paris, France and Switzerland. He has, not only his General's retirement, but a CIA salary to support himself in his accustomed style.

McHugh was a traitor for the Military planted in the Kennedy camp. He did his work and has been handsomely rewarded by his employers.

McHugh has free space available in this paper, as has been our policy for twenty-six years, if he wishes.

McHugh was born in Belgium, 1911, of American parents. He graduated from college in Paris in 1929, was commissioned in the USAAF in 1942. Graduated Army General Staff Strategic Intelligence School, 1947; Nat. War College 1954; and promoted to General in USAF in 1961.

We had believed the Manchester conclusions all along. We had paid little heed to the book "Who's Who In The CIA" which was printed in East Germany. This book listed McHugh on the CIA payroll. We thought little of the book until the Pentagon Papers were published, and these confirm the validity of the East German book.

After these developments we are truly struck by a strange paragraph in Manchester's book. Referring to the night spent in the Texas Hotel in Ft. Worth, Manchester wrote: "Godfrey McHugh was duty officer. Had unidentified bombers arrived over Canada, the General would normally have been summoned instantly from his room, 831. The General wasn't in 831, however. Fort Worth happened to be God's HOME OF RECORD.* At midnight he had looked in on General Clifton in 829 and told him he was passing him the baton -- "Hold the satchel" was his expression. . . McHugh meanwhile had driven a Secret Service car five miles away to the chic suburb of Westover Hills and was visiting his former employers, two oilmen named Robert N. and E. J. McCurdy. The call wasn't much fun for Godfrey. He was devoted to his Commander in Chief, and the McCurdy brothers were vehemently anti-Kennedy. Each time he tried to talk about petroleum they launched a new lecture, the gist of which was that the President was wrecking the country, using American wheat to feed Red soldiers, and generally selling out to Russia. After two hours McHugh concluded that his trip to Westover Hills had been a mistake and drove back."

Two hours is a long time for a loyal Kennedy staff member to listen to such crap.

We wonder when McHugh had ever worked for the McCurdy brothers. Born in Europe, educated in Europe; just where and when did he become so attached to the anti-Kennedy McCurdy boys that he would claim Fort Worth as his home?

Since the assassination was planned and executed by the military of the United States, we feel now that General McHugh was a high ranking traitor for the military inside the Kennedy camp. We hope we are wrong, and we hope McHugh will defend himself, but the evidence so far indicates treachery.

* Emphasis ours.

Dallas News Said Craig Identified Oswald

December 9, 1971

This story from The Dallas Morning News of November 23, 1963 plainly states that Roger Craig identified Lee Harvey Oswald. This story could have been, but was not used, in an effort to refresh the memory of Police Captain Will Fritz during his testimony before the Warren Commission. Craig's identification on November 22 differed from the official story, so his identification was ignored, and denied. His later testimony before the Warren Commission was altered.

We print the story in an effort to put to an end as to whether or not Craig did see Oswald running from the School Book Depository Building in a manner and direction inconsistent with the findings of the Warren Commission.

The Dallas Morning News

DALLAS, TEXAS,
SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1963

President's Murder Charged to Oswald

(The following story was prepared from material gathered by Dallas News Staff Writers James Ewell, Hugh Aynesworth and John Rutledge.)

Lee H. Oswald, an admitted "pro-Castro" man who once lived in and sought Russian citizenship, late Friday night was charged with murdering President Kennedy.

Oswald, 24, earlier had been charged with the pistol-slaying of

Dallas policeman J. D. Tippit.

Dist. Atty. Henry Wade accepted the murder charges from Police Chief Jesse Curry and Homicide Detective Capt. Will Fritz at 11:26 p.m.

Justice of the Peace David Johnston, with whom the charges were filed, ordered Oswald held without bond in both cases.

Curry emphasized that Oswald had made no confession to either

murder.

He and Wade stated jointly that the charges were filed — particularly in the death of the President—based on physical evidence at hand.

Curry declined to state what

Oswald's background,
Sec. 1, Page 5.

physical evidence police had in hand.

Wade said he expects the case to go to the Dallas County grand jury at mid-week. "There are some pieces of information that need to be picked up," Wade said.

U.S. Atty. Barefoot Sanders of the Northern District of Texas said late Friday night there is no specific federal statute covering the assassination of the President of the United States.

"However, there may be other federal criminal statutes involved here and we are studying them," Sanders stated.

Shortly after midnight, Curry and Wade held a formal press conference announcing the filing of charges in the President's murder.

Oswald later was brought into the crowded police squad room. In response to reporter's questions, the defendant said he had requested counsel.

He said the "judge gave me a hearing that was very short and sweet."

When asked if he killed the President, Oswald replied, "I have not been told that I have been charged with the murder of the President."

Wade confirmed that the man had not been advised of charges in connection with the President's slaying. But he had been told of

his charges in the death of the patrolman.

As he was being led from the press conference, reporters questioned Oswald about a bruised eye. "The police hit me," he said.

Wade said later Oswald's injury came during a struggle when he was captured.

Wade told reporters, "I figure we have enough (evidence) to convict him."

"There was no one else but him," Wade said, dispelling earlier reports that Oswald may have had an accomplice or accomplices.

The district attorney said officers plan to let Oswald sleep tonight, and resume questioning him Saturday morning.

Wade, in response to questions, said Oswald appeared to be sane. He expressed doubts that a Communist conspiracy was involved in the assassination.

Oswald had been in Dallas two months, coming from New Orleans, Wade said. Asked if he or Dallas police had been alerted by federal authorities to Oswald's presence in Dallas (since he had been arrested in a street brawl with anti-Castro forces in New Orleans), Wade said, "No."

And Sheriff's Deputy Roger D. Craig, 27, identified Oswald as the man he saw running from the Texas School Book Depository building at Elm and Houston, from where Kennedy's assassin fired a high powered rifle.

Where Are The Careful Studies?

December 30, 1971

In the Christmas issue of *The Mirror*, we ran the first of several installments of a speech delivered by Vincent Salandria to a group in Massachusetts. We forgot to include a line saying the speech was to be continued.

We feel it is an important speech in the continuing effort to unfold the mystery surrounding the assassination of John Kennedy.

We disagree with Salandria's conclusion (in last week's issue) regarding the non-participation of President Lyndon Johnson. Salandria says: "No, many careful studies show absolutely no evidence that President Johnson was involved in producing the assassination."

The speech is heavily documented, but Salandria does not document the above statement. On the contrary the study by this newspaper shows

evidence withheld, and evidence destroyed by the office of President Lyndon Johnson. We think no governmental agency would have assassinated President Kennedy, until that agency had an advance firm commitment that the new President would protect the killers. There is evidence the plotters knew from the time of the 1960 Democratic Convention- that Lyndon Johnson would co-operate, if it became necessary to kill Kennedy.

January 20, 1972.

Published for the first time are two pictures we feel have importance in unfolding the John F. Kennedy assassination story. In the upper picture, a policeman is pushing his motorcycle along the street. Photographer James Altgens at far left races down the street for more pictures. After publication, we hope to be able to positively identify the policeman with cycle.

In lower picture, the policeman has very carefully placed his cycle over the gutter opening and people are standing on the manhole cover.

There is much evidence to indicate the fatal head shot of President Kennedy came from this gutter opening; therefore it was important to make sure no one peeped into this hole for fear a man with gun was still squatting inside.

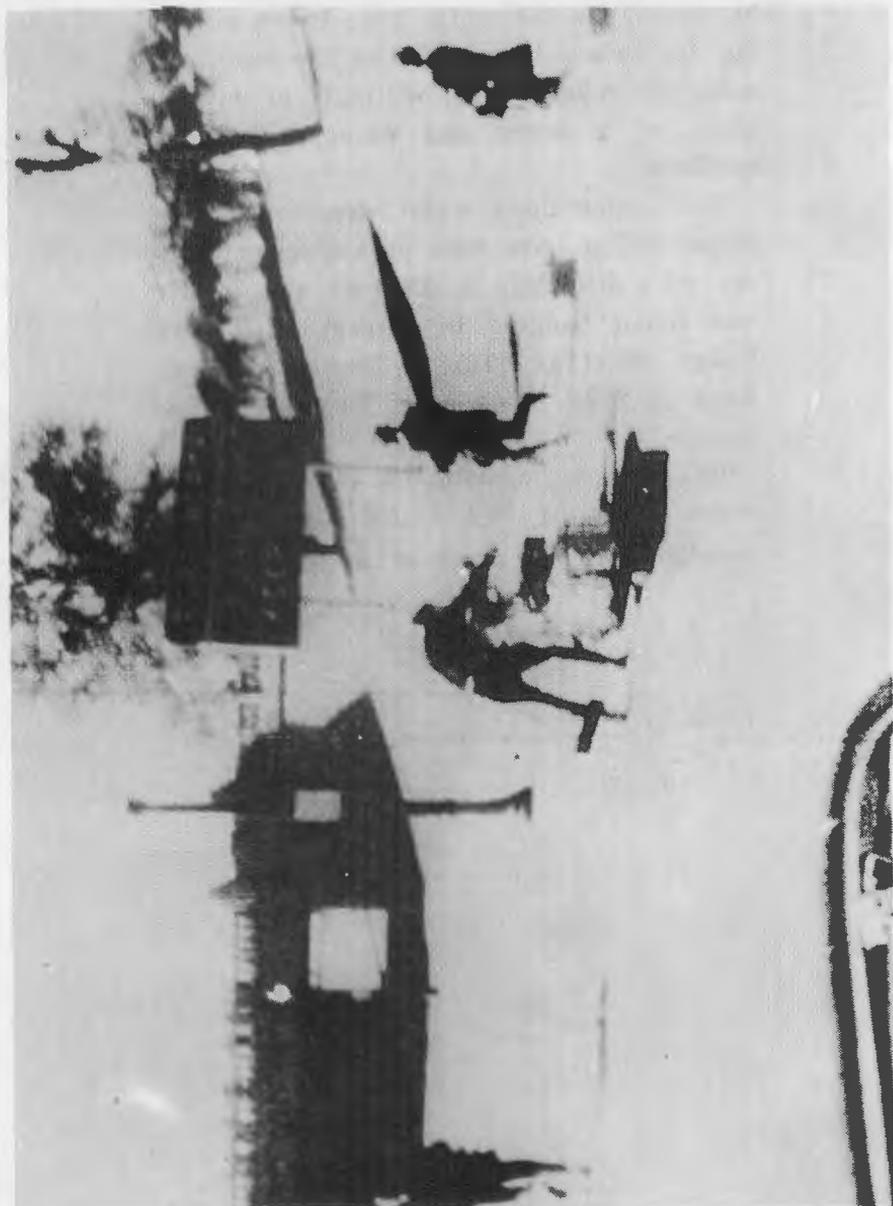
Evidence to support such a shot is (1) the Abraham Zapruder film (2) a live eye-witness says he saw a small wisp of smoke emerge from the gutter opening at the time of the shooting, (3) a deputy sheriff, Buddy Walthers, said that day he found a .45 slug in the grass across the street from the gutter, and (4) the picture has been published of a man picking up what appears to be a large caliber slug from the grass as Deputy Walthers looks on. Unidentified man puts object in pocket and walks away.

A small man in the manhole could escape

by moving as the water goes to an outlet, but for safety he would , at the least, require the collaboration, wittingly or unwittingly, of a sewer and water department employee.

This unfortunate water department employee might have been Jack Eugene Ramsey who died May 8, 1964 at age 23. He was found hanging in a room in Holiday Lodge Motel at 5715 S. Beckley. Ramsey lived at 2935 Ann Arbor. He was an ex-Marine.

To add to the mystery, the manager of the motel, a wealthy 48 year old bachelor, died shortly after the death of Ramsey.





Shortly after President John F. Kennedy was killed, a man called police officers' attention to a fresh bullet mark on the sidewalk in Dealey Plaza. He told police that the trajectory indicated the bullet was fired from the south side of the railroad overpass.

The photos above were taken by Editor Penn Jones that Friday afternoon. The clock seems to be indicating 3:31 p.m.

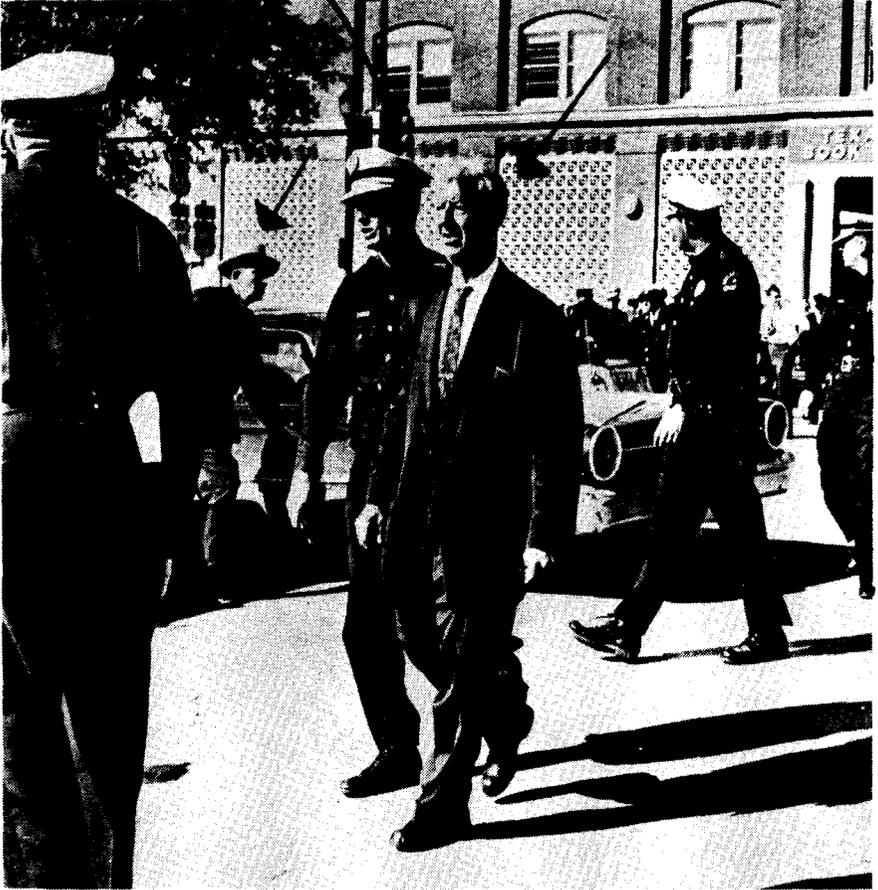
Evidently the police considered the matter significant. As we can see, squad cars were parked on the sidewalk covering the fresh mark.

Since it was claimed that Oswald did all of the shooting from the Book Depository building, there was no need to let people stare at a mark which indicated otherwise.









Who Is This Man?

Here is a picture published for the first time of a man in custody shortly after the assassination of President John Kennedy. Assistant District Attorney Bill Alexander (arrow) can be seen entering a car. Since Alexander was at the Tippitt killing site at 1:15, we know the picture must have been taken not later than 1:00 p.m. The President was shot at 12:31.

The coat this man is wearing seems to be too long, but also there seems to be something concealed on the right side. Some have speculated this may be J. A. Meltzer. If you have any idea who he is, please contact The Midlothian Mirror.



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An Issue For

A Candidate

January 27, 1972

Former United States Attorney and former Assistant Attorney General Barefoot Sanders is now a candidate for the United States Senate and wants to talk about issues, he says.

We suggest one such issue on which we would love to have candidate Sanders give an explanation concerns secret Warren Commission statements taken in Dallas and materially altered before being printed in The Warren Commission volumes.

At the beginning of the investigation, Lee Rankin, Warren Commission General Counsel had agreed to furnish copies of all statements to representatives of the Texas Attorney General's staff present in Dallas at the time.

By telephone the Texas Attorney General, Waggoner Carr called to the attention of Rankin that ninety witnesses had given statements in Dallas with no copies furnished to the Texas Attorney General's office.

Rankin said he could not live up to the previous agreement as the ground rules of the joint investigation had been set aside by the then U. S. Attorney Barefoot Sanders and that there was nothing Rankin could do to abide by his earlier agreed plan.

FORGIVE MY GRIEF IV

Many witnesses have now complained that their testimony was altered. One recently released secret document shows how drastic the alterations were.

Mrs. Nancy Powell was one who objected, and until recently, her objection was kept secret by the government.

The entire document No. 1452 is reprinted:

August 25, 1964

TO: SAIC Sorrells, Dallas
FROM: SA Roger C. Warner
SUBJECT: Mrs. Nancy M. Powell, aka Tami True

On 8-21-64 I received at the U. S. Post Office, Lubbock, Texas, deposition of Mrs. Nancy M. Powell, aka Tami True. I contacted Mrs. Powell and arranged to meet her in the Postal Inspector's Office, U. S. Post Office, Lubbock, Texas. Mrs. Powell appeared at about 2 p.m. on the same date. Mrs. Powell was placed alone in a room and asked to read the deposition that she had given in response to questions asked by Mr. Burt Griffin, a member of the President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy.

The procedure for correcting the deposition was explained to Mrs. Powell. Mrs. Powell then proceeded to read the deposition and make several minor corrections. During the time she was reading the deposition, Mrs. Powell complained that she did not feel that her testimony had been recorded accurately in the deposition. It was explained to Mrs. Powell that persons, while conversing, give meaning to their words through voice inflections, and that reading the words without inflections sometimes gives different meaning to the words which was not meant.

Mrs. Powell finished reading the deposition at about 4 p.m. At that time she stated to me that the deposition as written was not acceptable to her, particularly in the area where she was questioned relative to Jack Ruby, and to any part that Ruby may have played in the assassination. Mrs. Powell stated that she did not wish to sign the deposition until she had spoken further with

a member of the President's Commission and to go over with this member of the President's Commission page by page of the deposition.

Mrs. Powell stated that it would be impossible for her to make corrections in the deposition as written because to make her testimony " sound right I would have to change the questions of Mr. Griffin."

Mrs. Powell's statements were conveyed to Miss Martha Jo Stroud of U. S. Attorney's Office, Dallas, Texas, via telephone at about 4:10 p.m. that date. Miss Stroud stated that if possible an appointment should be made for Mrs. Powell to speak with Mr. Leon Hubert at Fort Worth on 8-24-64.

These arrangements were made and the interview with Mrs. Powell was concluded. Before leaving, Mrs. Powell stated that she would make every effort to meet with Mr. Hubert at Fort Worth, Texas, on 8-24-64.

(Signed by Sorrels and Roger C. Warner.)

We know Barefoot Sanders will not discuss this issue. Truth and justice were done a **savage** disservice by Sanders and the whole nation suffers.

This is the first time this story has been printed in any newspaper.

Maybe We Can Trade Freedom For Security!

February 3, 1972

Two things appear obvious about the latest sky-jacker, Garrett Brock Trapnell: He was well known to the FBI, and it seems equally obvious the FBI did not actually want to kill Trapnell. Although the FBI shot and killed the recent Mohawk sky-jacker, they shot Trapnell twice at close range only slightly wounding him each time.

The FBI started interviewing Trapnell in 1961. In August 1963, he told the FBI of a plot to kill Robert Kennedy by pro-Castroites who had come to this country as refugees from Cuba. When President John Kennedy was shot, Trapnell thought the news media had made a mistake. He thought for sure it was Robert Kennedy.

Trapnell had been adjudged insane. Some doctors deny that he is insane. He bragged that he pulled the insanity bit to escape long sentences for armed robbery and other crimes. He claimed to have known Lee Harvey Oswald in Florida, but referred to him as Oswald. He later denied this story.

Whatever the truth, Trapnell has given a great boost to the constant charges by Spiro T. Agnew that the American press needs muzzling. Aided by a strange psychiatrist, whom Trapnell wanted to visit; the press has commenced to trim the

news about sky-jackings. And it seems now all patrons will now have to undergo more police searches in order to ride a plane.

Now with Federal help, bus-jacking and a revival of train hijacking could force searches of all citizens who travel. This will greatly reduce our freedoms, but the hiring of thousands of additional policemen might aid in solving the unemployment problem.

Me And Jean Dixon

February 10, 1972

In the editorial last week, we predicted "bus-jacking" would commence.

Early Sunday morning the first bus hijacking occurred near High Point, North Carolina. Donald Ray Henderson, 22, of Atlanta is now being held after being charged with kidnapping among 17 felonies.

Get off the line, Jean Dixon, H. L. Hunt may be trying to call me.

Infiltrating Again

The Women's Liberation movement, as well as the youth movement, must constantly be aware of the problem of infiltration by enemies. In fact, the Liberation group may very well have been taken over already by the "Ms." publisher Elizabeth Forsling Harris.

According to the Dallas papers Mrs. Harris accompanied Liberation leader Gloria Steinem during the Steinem appearances in Dallas.

Since reading "Coup d'Etat" by E. Luttwak, it is easier to understand the enormous planning and checking and double-checking necessary before the killing of President John Kennedy could be successfully accomplished. Taking over the most powerful country in the world is not a small task. Having constant surveillance on the opinion makers in Dallas was only one of the necessary requisites in the planning stages. Betty Forsling Harris appears to have been one of the high level observers moved here from Washington. She left Dallas shortly after the assassination.

Elizabeth Forsling came to Dallas a few years before the assassination. She was a great and good friend of Stanley Marcus of Neiman-Marcus. She married and divorced Leon Harris of the A. Harris firm.

Elizabeth Forsling Harris worked for the Sol Bloom Advertising Agency and was referred to by Washington planners as "our Dallas contact." She attended the important planning sessions for the coming visit of the President. The Bloom Agency handled the public relations for the visit, then also handled the public relations for the Jack Ruby trial. This was a first for any court to have a public relations firm employed in a court case.

Elizabeth Forsling Harris was a very close co-worker with Jack Puterbaugh on the Dallas trip

which cost the life of President Kennedy.

Puterbaugh came to Washington from Minnesota with Orville Freeman. In the Agriculture Department, Puterbaugh was working closely with Billy Sol Estes, later convicted and sent to prison.

It was Puterbaugh who made the decision to hold the luncheon in the Trade Mart "because of the proximity to Love Field," and it was Puterbaugh who made the decision to take the un-authorized and unnecessary detour in Dealey Plaza.

The two decisions make Puterbaugh up to his hips in the assassination. Neither he nor Betty Harris were ever questioned by the Warren Commission!

Two Of A Kind

February 17, 1972

The story was related to us years ago by a Dallas reporter, but the story was never printed in any Dallas newspaper. The reporter was sitting in the office of John McKee, aka Kell Zullinger, when Cliff Carter, aide to President Lyndon Johnson called McKee and ordered three Ford Broncos sent to the LBJ Ranch. Before hanging up, Carter said the President wanted the Broncos to

be air conditioned. McKee complained that the Bronco was not air conditioned. The simple reply was: "The President wants them air conditioned."

McKee, who was a big shot with Ford Motor Co., called Detroit and ordered the cars to be delivered, air conditioned. In a few minutes the aide called McKee again and advised: "John, the President wants the Broncos to have power steering." Again, McKee complained that the Bronco was not a power steering vehicle. Again, the aide advised that was the way the President wanted the vehicles. Again, McKee called Detroit and ordered the additions to be made.

McKee then said to the Dallas reporter: "Now, you know we are not going to get a penny for these cars. All we can do is hope that we can take Lyndon's picture sitting in one of the automobiles for the publicity value."

In a few short weeks, Lyndon is pictured in Time Magazine, grinning like a successful thief, sitting in one of the Broncos.

Somebody Is Stealing Our Billionaires

The Howard Hughes story is too complicated for us. We have felt for a long time that Howard Hughes is dead.

Closer to home is the strange series of law suits going on concerning the billions owned by H. L. Hunt. It is so confusing, with many suits and cross actions. Some of the court records are being denied to the public.

Since the death of Sid Richardson, a Fort Worth billionaire, the enormous prestige was transferred to executive officer of the estate — John Connally.

We tell you, somebody is stealing our billionaires. J. Paul Getty, if you are all right and still have a credit card, you better call The Midlothian Mirror.

The billions a man has ought to be confiscated at the time of a man's death. Now the billions are left in charity trusts in order to escape taxes. Lyndon Johnson has such a charity trust. He gives away a \$1,000 and it takes \$10,000 in overhead to handle the matter.

The government ought to take all the money, except maybe a couple of million for each child to play with. That would make the Murchison and Hunt boys angry, but it is just too dangerous to be a billionaire.

The Plotter's Ears

February 24, 1972

When this editor was on the Joe Pyne Show with Otto Preminger as guest host, Mr. Preminger was ridiculing our theories about the assassination of President John Kennedy. He said: "I had lunch with the Mayor of Dallas the day before the assassination, and I had lunch with the Mayor of New Orleans on the day of the assassination. I guess you will soon be saying that I had something to do with the killing of President Kennedy." Had I read "Coup d'Etat at the time, I would have said: "You may very well have been involved."

In a plot to take over a country the planners must have "ears" or people whose job it is to report if the information (called noise) about the coming coup is getting out to such an extent as to endanger the success of the plot. These collectors of noise are not necessarily in on the plot. They simply have an assignment and often are "used" as unwitting tools.

This will gall Preminger. That egomaniac is never going to admit he was an "unwitting tool" for anyone. But it was absolutely necessary that the killers of John Kennedy have a constant, full and complete report on many persons just before the killing and the mayors of those two involved cities were certainly on the "must" list to be

observed. Preminger was big enough in show business to do the task with absolutely no danger to himself or the planners.

Jack Ruby and others, very small fry in Dallas, were similarly used. Ruby was admittedly used by the FBI in small-time information gathering, but he appears to have been a bigger operative for some other agency or country.

While talking to an important book distributor in his San Francisco office, the distributor made light of my theories and added: "You know, Jack Ruby worked for me."

I think the hair actually stood up on the back of my neck. Jack Ruby was no more suited to work for a book distributor than a bull is to operate a china shop. Ruby only read the papers, and then according to George Senator: "Only while on the john." Whatever the work was, Ruby was not peddling books unless the books were pornographic, and that was not a pornographic outlet.

There are many indications in the Warren Hearings and other places that Ruby, and "Honest Joe" Goldstein were intelligence operatives in a small way for someone. And Abe Weinstein's Colony Club seems to have been used at times as a "safe house" for operatives.

Such were the mechanicals of the plotters who destroyed President Kennedy.

A Urologist Speaks Out

March 2, 1972

The Midlothian Mirror will reprint all of the Joachim Joesten newsletter answering the silly comments of Dr. John K. Lattimer which were published widely. It may take us three weeks, but the entire answer will be printed here, with Mr. Joesten's permission.

"All the news That's UNFIT to Print"

JOACHIM JOESTEN'S TRUTH LETTER

An Antidote to Official Mendacity and Newsfaking in the Press

Vol. IV, No. 10 7890 Gutenberg, Germany

February 1, 1972 EDITORIAL: The dog-catcher as President would be more statesmanlike than Tricky Dick.

More Fraud and Trickery

A major new offensive against the truth about the assassination of President John F. Kennedy is underway. With the close cooperation of the fear-stricken Kennedy Clan, the Nixon Maladministration has moved to apply a new coat of camouflage to the worn-out coverup of the Dallas coup d'etat. The whole operation is typical of the bad faith cum cunning which is so characteristic of the Nixon regime.

On Oct. 29, 1971, the first five-year period of the "contract" under which the Kennedy autopsy materials had been placed by the Kennedy family in the National Archives came to an end. From that date on, "recognized experts in the field of pathology or related areas of science or technology" are also eligible for permission to examine these materials. Even before the opening of the new phase, a host of genuine experts in pathology, including in particular

Dr. Cyril H. Wecht, director of the Institute of Forensic Science, Duquesne University, and Dr. John Nichols of the University of Kansas - who is suing the U. S. Government for permission to inspect these items - as well as Dr. E. Forrest Chapman, the medical examiner of Wayne County, Mich., had filed application with Burke Marshall, the Kennedy family's top legal representative who has discretionary power to decide which "recognized experts" are to be admitted. In the past, this lawyer, who is also deputy dean of the Yale Law School, has consistently played the Government's game in the matter of the assassinations, to the great detriment of truth and the real interests of the Kennedys. He was also primarily responsible for Ted Kennedy's foolish decision to plead guilty to reckless driving and leaving the scene of an accident, in the Chappaquiddick affair, instead of telling the truth about how he was kidnapped by CIA agents and Mary Jo Kopechne was murdered by them. There couldn't be a more subservient stooge of the powers-that-be in Washington than this supposed defender of the Kennedy interests.

So, with an impressive array of qualified applicants for permission to view the autopsy materials before him, whom would Mr. Marshall pick as the first "independent" expert to be allowed access to the sequestered autopsy materials but one totally unknown Dr. John K. Lattimer, a urologist at Columbia University! Urology, the science of the urine, is a respectable and beneficial branch of medicine, but it has nothing whatever to do with ballistics or the forensic sciences. The fact that Dr. Lattimer has privately tinkered with firearms on the side doesn't make him a "recognized expert" in the field of pathology or any related area. Nor is it true, as has been reported in some newspapers - especially abroad - that Dr. Lattimer has been in the past a critic of the official version of the Dallas shooting. On the contrary, he has always been an apologist of the Warren Commission and his occasional writings on the subject, in medical journals, were always designed to bolster the official version.

It took Dr. Lattimer just a few hours at the National Archives to come up with the unqualified conclusion that the autopsy materials "eliminate any doubt completely" that the Warren Commission was right in affirming Lee H. Oswald fired all the shots that struck President Kennedy. This short time span

is apparent from a Washington dispatch by Fred P. Graham to the New York Times, dated January 8, 1972, which, after stating that Dr. Lattimer was "the first person not under Government auspices to see the items", said specifically that he examined them "yesterday at the National Archives here." And in the following paragraph we are told that the doctor "in an interview last night" narrated his findings.

The picture is clear, then; that interview with the NYT was prearranged and scheduled to take place just as soon as our eminent urologist had managed to dash over to the Archives to take a quick look at a complex collection of materials it would take any real expert days, if not weeks, to study before he could reach any valid conclusion. The New York Times, of course, has previously been in the forefront of the newsmongers in any matter relating to the assassination of President Kennedy and it has now again lived up to its established standards. The Times may be great in its stance on the Vietnam war, but its record in exploring the truth about the political assassinations of our time in the United States has been consistently and abysmally low.

According to the NYT story, Dr. Lattimer's report on what he had seen and supposedly studied made the following "crucial points: First, the initial bullet passed through the President's body at a distinctly downward angle, "more than was shown in the schematic drawings released by the Warren report . . . the front is considerably lower than the one in the back."

If that is so, how does Dr. Lattimer account for the undeniable fact that the FBI pictures of Kennedy's suit coat and shirt (as reproduced in "Inquest", pp. 56 and 57 and in "Six Seconds in Dallas," p. 48) clearly and unmistakably show the bullet entrance hole to be between five and six inches below the collar, while the throat wound which the WC mislabeled an exit wound, is located at the height of the tie knot and therefore considerably above the entrance point in the back? As is well known, the WC got around this little difficulty by simply omitting the FBI pictures - whose authenticity has never been in doubt - from its report and the "Hearings." By doing so, the Commission thought it could keep this striking and highly embarrassing evidence from ever becoming public knowledge. But the researchers,

digging in the National Archives, found and published these pictures which demolish the Warren Report - and confound Dr. Lattimer. The latter's bad faith in ignoring the telltale evidence of these FBI photos is understood by the fact that, by his own account, he had been allowed to see "the President's bloody and bullet-punctured clothing."

Incidentally, one section of the agreement under which the autopsy materials, the President's clothing and other items relating to the assassination were turned over to the National Archives by the Kennedy family stipulates expressly that when the time came (after October 29, 1971) for "serious scholars" to be given access to these materials, they "may view photographs of said articles of clothing, but may not inspect or examine the articles of clothing themselves." So either Dr. Lattimer is lying when he says that he had seen the clothing, instead of merely the photographs of it, or else the Government, in this particular case which serves its purpose, has flagrantly violated key provisions of the agreement with the Kennedy family which it so fiercely defends against genuinely serious scholars and recognized experts like Dr. Nichols. Either alternative once again demonstrates that the public is still being duped about the realities of the assassination.

Lattimer lightly scoffs at the massive evidence which indicates that the President had also been fired at from the grassy knoll facing him. He is quoted by the NYT as saying that the front hole was so far below the back one that "if anyone were to have shot him from the front, they would have to be squatting on the floor of the car in front of him." This argument is as specious as it is misleading. None of the critics to my knowledge - certainly not this writer - has ever suggested that the bullet that struck Kennedy in the throat had come out through the back. It is a case of two different bullets having hit the President, apart from the head shot or shots, neither one of which emerged from the body. It will be remembered that not only the doctors at Parkland Hospital agreed that the wound in the President's throat, at about the necktie knot, was an entrance wound, but that one of them, Dr. Kemp Clark, told reporters that the bullet that had caused this wound "ranged downward in his chest and did not exit" (NYT, Nov. 27, 1963). That was, of course,

before they were all put under extreme pressure to change their views in order to make them conform to the "autopsy findings."

On the other hand, there is solid evidence that the other bullet that struck the President in the back did not exit either. Secret Service Agent Roy Kellerman, who was present at the autopsy, told the WC: "There were three gentlemen who performed this autopsy. A Colonel Finck - during the examination of the President, from the hole that was in his shoulder, and with a probe, and we were standing right alongside of him, he is probing inside the shoulder with his instrument and I said 'Colonel, where did it go?' He said, *There are no lanes for an outlet of this entry in this man's shoulder.*" (Hearings, Vol. II, p. 93). The syntax of this statement may not be impeccable, but the facts are clear. The WC simply chose to overlook the unequivocal implications of that statement made by Dr. Finck before he, too, knuckled under to pressure and changed his views to conform with the official version. Dr. Lattimer, for his part, never bothered to look at the record or at the other side of the coin.

Further and detailed corroboration of the fact that the bullet which had struck Kennedy in the back did not transit at all can be found on pp. 43-51 of Josiah Thompson's "Six Seconds in Dallas." Mr. Thompson quotes from Commission Document 7 which he had found in the archives as follows: "During the latter stages of this autopsy, Dr. Humes located an opening which appeared to be a bullet hole which was below *the shoulders (emphasis added -J. J.)* and two inches to the right of the middle line of the spinal column. This opening was probed by Dr. Humes with the finger, at which time it was determined that the trajectory of the missile entering at this point had entered at a downward position of 45 to 60 degrees. Further probing determined that the distance traveled by this missile was a short distance inasmuch as *the end of the opening could be felt with the finger.*" (emphasis added-J.J.)

Thompson goes on to write: "I asked Commander Hume's assistant, Commander J. Thornton Boswell, about Hume's inserting his finger in the back wound and feeling its end. Boswell told me that this was correct and that, in fact, all three doctors had probed this wound with their fingers up to the first or

second knuckle - a penetration of 1 to 2 inches. Boswell also indicated that the back wound had been examined with a metal probe - a thin piece of stiff wire some 8 inches long with a knob on the end . . ."

Later on, the author points out: "It (the back wound) was explored with fingers and metal probes, but it was not dissected. Here is an essential problem that no number of autopsy photos and X-rays can clear up. Among forensic specialists it is known that the only ultimately conclusive way to trace the course of a bullet is to dissect the tissue along its path . . . The photos and X-rays now sequestered in the National Archives cannot help us much - bullet paths through flesh do not show on X-rays. . . ."

All this disposes effectively of another "crucial point" made by Dr. Lattimer: "The X-rays prove that the front and rear holes were made by the same bullet, which passed through the President's body and left two tiny flakes of metal and air in the tissues along the path between the two holes." A totally false and gratuitous assertion, wholly unworthy of a "serious scholar!"

The Echo Abroad

When a truly serious scholar publishes findings that contradict the Warren Report and raises the question of conspiracy, the world at large takes no notice because all channels of communication are blocked by official action or the concerted inaction of the newsmongers. But let a conspicuous phony like this Dr. Lattimer supply "independent" confirmation of the official version and the big news is instantly trumpeted around the globe by a propaganda machine as viciously effective as that of Dr. Goebbels and just as dedicated to the perpetuation of the Big Lie.

In England, for instance, the London Times carried the story on Jan. 10, 1972, under the nonsensical headline "Camera proves Dallas assassination findings." The Guardian, on the same date, headlined its Lattimer news "Findings on Oswald given support." Yet this paper must have felt a bit wary about Lattimer's qualifications, for it changed his official position to "Chairman of the Department of Neurology at Columbia University." Neurology, of course, comes a little closer to the forensic science than urology does. The Daily Telegraph for its part used the headline "No doubts on Kennedy Assassin."

No doubts, indeed, among the confirmed believers. ". . . It is a further demonstration of how poorly

informed we are in this country" writes a TL subscriber in Liverpool in forwarding a clipping from the Times. But how can England be adequately informed about American affairs when the US public itself is constantly deceived and kept in the dark? The newsmakers' hands are tightly clasped across the ocean. . .

Mike Masterman, TL's British correspondent, sent me, in addition to complete press coverage, a most interesting transcript of an I. T. N. news broadcast (Jan. 11, 1972) including a filmed interview from an American TV program. Listen to our "serious scholar" and "recognized expert" shooting off his mouth on the screen:

"There was nothing to indicate a transverse bullet passage and of course, again, this is one of the things that people conjectured: That another bullet might have been fired from the front or the side, although I, myself, have sat on the box where Oswald fired from and have gone round and then stood on the so-called grassy knoll and on the railroad trestle and I can't see how any skilled marksman would assume such a position and how he could possibly hit anybody in just that way whereas the place that Oswald picked and the arrangement he made where the automobile was going downhill, away from him directly, almost directly, in his line of fire, made it so that between each operation of the bolt of the rifle the car moved very slightly and it was really not difficult at all. Now, I went in looking very intently for any evidence, for example, of a transverse bullet wound which came from another direction, another person really, and I spent a great deal of time being my own devil's advocate saying that suppose I was arguing on the other side of the coin what could I claim or how could I refute these arguments? And after spending the entire day going over these things with a fine tooth comb, backward and forward, and plaguing the poor men at the National Archives, who had to re-run and re-view and let me see it again and do something I didn't register the first time - but they all showed great patience - and locked rooms and so forth. I could not find anything wrong."

Mike's comment: "Jo, What do you make of this. It's funnier than the script of the Bob Hope show." It is indeed. But enough of the comedy about a great

tragedy. Let the eminent urologist go back to his urine and keep his nose out of murder.

Note: Because of the importance of the preceding analysis and rebuttal, when filled this entire issue of TRUTH LETTER, the other features now, running in TL will have to be postponed to the next issue.

PS: The London Evening News of Jan. 10, 1972, also made of Lattimer a "neurologist."

Larry Crafard

March 23, 1972

While taping a second TV show in Chicago last week, we were asked: "If Oswald did not kill Officer Tippit, who did?" And we went blank. For the life of us, the name Larry Crafard would not come out. For the rest of that thirty minute show, we struggled, unsuccessfully.

Now, we want to print his name. It is the opinion of this editor Larry Crafard was one of the two gunmen who shot Officer J. D. Tippit. Crafard fitted the description given by most of the witnesses. Only two witnesses claimed the Tippit killer was Oswald.

Crafard was missing for several hours that day. He was living at the Carousel Club, and left Dallas two days later, about the time Ruby was killing Oswald.

Crafard's testimony is that of a trained agent. If the question was important, Crafard could remember nothing. If it was a trivial question, Crafard remembered every minute detail.

The evidence points towards Crafard's escape after shooting Tippit by going into a church, but the police, instead, searched a branch library.

Chicago, we are sorry we could not recall his name.

Wherever you are, little punk Crafard, if you are still alive, come forward, if you are not guilty.

"Patsy"

March 30, 1972

Warren Commission Document No. 75 in almost unreadable form was released to the public in January 1971. Examination with a reading glass makes one wonder why it was ever released at all. Such poor quality reproduction by the Government is blatantly insulting. The Government knows how to do a better job.

Special Agent Joseph J. Louffler reported an interview with Mr. Harold J. Stafford, Regional Attorney for the Department of Health Education and Welfare (HEW). The document reads in part: "Mr. Stafford informed that the Dallas files re-

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flect several pieces of correspondence under the caption OSWALD, the repatriate, his wife and family, age 20 and baby named Jane, 4 months old . . .”

The third paragraph of the document reads:

“Mr. Stafford advised correspondence from the New York office indicates that Oswald served in the U. S. Marine Corps and went to Russia with the State Department’s approval to accept employment as a radar specialist. Specifically, he went there for 2½ years and married a Russian girl.”

Mr. Stafford advised in the last (4th) paragraph that HEW was to be ready on a “stand by basis” to give financial help if directed.

All this is further documented in CD 882 p 12 and CD 903 page 3.

The importance of this document is reinforced on page 194 of Manchester’s “Death of a President” “. . . In less than a minute the mansion came through. Commander Oliver Hallett, in the Situation Room, was on the other end . . .”

Commander Oliver S. Hallett, USN, his wife and sixteen year old daughter, Caroline, all knew Oswald and (page 31) “. . . wondered what had become of the weedy malcontent. They recalled him vividly. . .”

On page 286 Manchester writes: “Caroline arriving home from Stone Ridge School saw Oswald’s picture on their set and cried, “He was in Moscow!”

It becomes more and more evident each day that Lee Oswald was closely observed and

assisted by our government so that he could be on hand in the TSBD so he could be the biggest "patsy" in history on November 22, 1963.

THE UMBRELLA MAN -- First Critique --

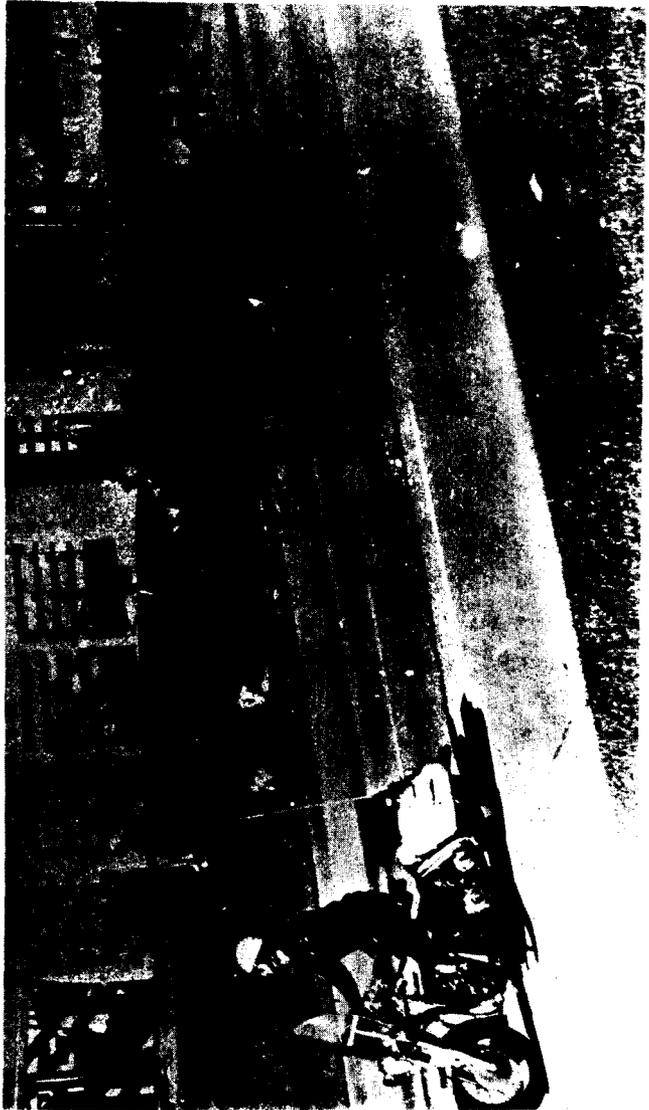
We first learn of the Umbrella Man from the book "Six Seconds in Dallas" by Josiah Thompson (Barnard Geis Associates, pages 227-228).

In the opinion of this editor the opening of the umbrella by this man was a visual signal to commence firing. He could be seen by five of the six guns being used. Signal to cease firing was the closing of the umbrella.

We consider these two men to be holding the first of several "after action" conferences. These critiques held immediately on the scene and in Parkland Hospital, would

help determine which of the several concurrent phases would be adopted as the official story once results of the shooting were verified.

The umbrella lying at the left foot of the man at far right in the picture probably was left to be picked up by someone else. The abandoned umbrella is one of the reasons we were so concerned with the man in the long coat shown in The Mideastian Mirror of July 15, 1971. Could the umbrella be hidden under this unusually long coat?



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For Your Information

April 13, 1972

It Is Great To Be A Winner

Breck Wall is back in Dallas and is very big in show business.

It Must Be Reported

The Murchison boys owned the publishing company Holt, Rinehart and Winston at the time "Rush To Judgment" was published.

Our Experience

Award Books Inc. of New York signed a contract with this writer for \$7,500 for a book provided they furnish a writer to rework our books. \$3,750 was paid in advance and the rewrite man, Oscar Fraley, and wife flew in from Florida. He spent three days here and flew back to Florida.

The manuscript from Florida arrived in due time and read nicely until we came to some strange deaths which were really "strange." We never had heard of them. When we called and asked Fraley where he got the names and infor-

mation on these people, over the phone we heard him ask his wife; "Honey, where did we get these names?"

That was the end of the Award book. We had the right to approve the manuscript, and we had no intention of approving a book thrown together in such a way even if it did cost us \$3,750.

Project Star

Ramparts Magazine for April, 1972 (page 49) reveals that Anthony Russo, of Pentagon Papers fame, tells of his work in the Rand Corp., and of a report made by Rand on the assassination of President Kennedy. Few people even at Rand know of the report for it is classified higher than top secret. This special study is called "Project Star."

If Oswald killed President Kennedy, why such classification?

Mission Impossible Is Alive And Well In The USA

April 20, 1972

Not only was it a waste of money for the U. S. Government to employ the think-tank Rand Corporation to conduct a "higher than Top Secret"

study of President John F. Kennedy's assassination (Ramparts Magazine, April 1972, page 49) since the FBI, the Warren Commission and every top governmental official from presidents to contractual consultants ever since November 22, 1963 have agreed Lee Harvey Oswald was the lone assassin — but it would now appear in the light of recent news events that Rand was the lesser qualified to run such a "burn before reading" investigation

Instead of Rand, perhaps the unknown government agency which hired them should have considered a mysterious organization which calls itself Intertel (for International Intelligence, Inc.) — not too be confused with Interpol — an official international police cooperative of long-standing renown.

Intertel is a much smaller group — something of a silk stocking private detective agency — composed of about 35 or more former federal agents, most of them recruited from the U. S. Department of Justice and the Internal Revenue Service. It was organized in 1970 by a Washington lawyer named Robert O. Peloquin, described as a top attorney in the Justice Department's Organized Crime Section prior to the death of Senator Robert Kennedy.

Intertel's clients are the rich and super-rich among businesses. According to a Los Angeles Wire Service story by Roger L. Jackson (Fort Worth Star-Telegram April 15) Peloquin said his Intertel was a "consulting firm created specifically to safeguard business from the hidden risks of vulnerability to criminal elements."

Shortly after the Howard Hughes-Clifford

Irving brouhaha broke in the news, who should pop up in Zurich, Switzerland to weave his way through the maze of sacrosanct Swiss numbered bank accounts and come up with the clue that "Helga R. Hughes" was actually Mrs. Clifford Irving? News stories said Hughes' personal intelligence organization unearthed it. Jackson states in his story that it was Peloquin personally and that his Intertel had brought Howard Hughes into its client list at the time the invisible billionaire had departed his Las Vegas quarters and flown away to Paradise Island's Britannia Hotel suite in the Bahamas. From there Hughes had fired ex-FBI Agent Robert A. Mahue as manager of his Las Vegas properties and casino interests.

Intertel's "contacts within the federal establishment are so good — as is their network of outside information — that Intertel has become in some ways a shadowy extension of the U. S. Government," Jackson said in his L. A. Times study.

One of those ways is graphically postulated in a recent column by Jack Anderson, wherein he detailed how another Intertel client—International Telephone and Telegraph— in cooperation with the U. S. Central Intelligence Agency plotted to devise a political warfare plan designed to block the election of President Salvador Allende in Chile. Anderson admitted the plan was not carried out but added that secret memos in our possession show how ITT and the CIA worked together to protect ITT's investments in Chile ". . . (raising) urgent questions about the incestuous relationships between the Nixon Administration and the giant conglomerate."

In view of repeated U. S. announcements that it is against our government's policy to interfere

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in the domestic affairs of any nation, it was not totally out of context that President Allende would file an official protest over this Jack Anderson revelation — which Chile did last weekend.

Or was it the CIA conspiring with ITT. Could it have been Intertel, which is the intelligence service for ITT? John McCone, director of the CIA at the time of President Kennedy's assassination, now is a director for ITT. It all becomes a little blurred when one takes a penetrating look. That's BLURRED, son, as in the Warren Report.

When Anderson printed the Dita Beard memo intimating a trade-out between ITT funding hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of the Republican National Convention in San Diego and the Justice Department anti-trust division's reaching a favorable conclusion of its investigation of ITT, the allegations became the pivotal issue in Senate confirmation of William Kleindienst as President Nixon's new Attorney General.

Somehow ITT claims to have examined the original memo and found it to have been a forgery. Anderson raised the question of how ITT managed to retrieve this vital piece of Senate Committee evidence from its guarded repository in the hands of the Justice Department's FBI.

"Intertel's connections led to reports that the firm arranged for ITT's document experts to examine the disputed memorandum, then in possession of the FBI," Roger Jackson wrote in the L. A. Times. "Peloquin denies this, although he refused to discuss what Intertel IS doing for the giant conglomerate."

How much is Intertel doing for ITT — “enough” ‘to paraphrase Walter Kronkite’s television summary of the circumstantial evidence against Lee Harvey Oswald.

Besides Howard Hughes and ITT, with its 7½ B-B-Billion dollars a year budget for world-wide subsidiaries dealing in such diverse businesses as cosmetics, auto parts, food products, telecommunications, and construction materials, Intertel represents what Jackson described in the L. A. Times as its “parent company, Resorts International owns the Britannia Hotel on Paradise Island, whence Intertel whisked Howard Hughes out of Las Vegas — and it only makes good sense for conglomerates to do business among their companies. Besides it was easier there to discover and circumvent efforts of a group of men - which included the deposed Robert A. Maheu’s son — from renting the suite directly beneath Hughes Britannia Hotel quarters. Las paredes oyen, as the old Spanish folk tale goes — “the walls have ears” — and in this day of advance telecommunications technocracy so do floors and ceilings.

But to have a really appreciative understanding of the crime-busting and prevention capabilities Intertel offers clients, it is helpful to look beneath the charter papers of its client and parent company — Resorts International, Inc.

This research excursion entails the reading of a truly fascinating paperback book entitled “Lansky” by Hank Messick (a Berkley Medallion book, published 1971 by arrangements with G. P. Putman’s Sons.).

April 27, 1972

(Editor's note: This week we conclude a two part article on how the crime syndicate controls much of the country through business combinations which lead to the very top of government and business in the country. Hank Messick's book **LANSKY** is quoted frequently. **THE GRIM REAPERS**, Bantam 1969 by Ed Reid tells a frightening story. A series of articles which were printed in the Las Vegas (Nev.) Sun in March of 1971 is due much of the credit for the Roger Jackson article.

Paradise Island in the Bahamas is the headquarters for Resorts International which is owned by Meyer Lansky, chairman of the crime syndicate "Super Sleuth" agency recently employed to guard Howard Hughes who was supposedly on Paradise Island. Resorts International also bought a large block of shares in Pan American Airlines. The company got scared the mob might take the line over and to guard their secrets, Pan Am hired Intertel to guard them. Another case of the fox being hired to guard the geese.

Walter Jenkins, ex aide to LBJ works for Resorts International.

The back cover of **LANSKY** bluntly asserts in bold red letters: "The Mob runs America and Lansky runs the Mob. The Syndicate controls businesses and crime from Los Angeles to New York — and Meyer Lansky is its chairman."

In an earlier study of organized crime, Messick was aided by a \$25,000 foundation grant and

wrote "The Silent Syndicate" (The MacMillan Co., 1967) which he begins by thanking Dr. Paul Ylvisaker and the Ford Foundation for making possible his collection and coordination of the intelligence data upon which the publication was based.

But, in "Lansky" Messick details at length the travails through which Lansky patiently plotted and waited to bring legalized gambling to the Bahamas in general and to Paradise Island in particular. Lansky had the benefit of his long, personal relationship experience with deposed Dictator Batista and the Havana casinos upon which to draw. Generally, his strategy was first to sew up casino sites while the British were in control of the Island, then to transfer governmental control to a people's party which could benefit from the taxation on gambling.

Beginning on Page 225 of "Lansky", Messick details the operation. "Ground work for the Bahamas adventure was prepared by three men," Messick wrote. "Wallace Groves a wheeler-dealer from the United States who had been sentenced for mail fraud in 1941; Sir Stafford Sands, ranking member of the Bay Street boys (the leading business street in Nassau) and the real big boss of the islands; and D. K. Ludwig, one of the world's richest and most mysterious men . . . whose passion for privacy makes Howard Hughes a press agent's dream."

While that group was floundering around in what ultimately turned out to be a fiasco, another more widely-known figure and his son, namely Thomas E. Dewey, invested in 1958 in a firm called Crosby-Miller Company, which merged in

1959 with the Mary Carter Paint Co. Since Crosby-Miller went one share for 50 in the Mary Carter merger, Thomas E. Dewey & Son became major stockholders in the paint company.

Mary Carter was interested in diverse projects ranging from loans to promoters under FBI electronics surveillance to land purchases on Grand Bahama Island. Huntington Hartford, of A&P chain fame, owned Paradise Island, but Sir Stafford Sands steered a complicated schematic course which left Hartford with a minority holding and diverted the majority interest to Wallace Groves and Mary Carter Paint Company.

Because of plans, personnel involved, etc., the Bahamas project fell under the scrutiny of a top U. S. Department of Justice attorney named — Robert Peloquin. According to Messick, Peloquin concluded a memo on “January 18, 1966 by commenting: the atmosphere seems ripe for a Lansky skim.”

Other eyes were attracted, and in the same year the Wall Street Journal won a Pulitzer Prize for a news series which divulged the links between Bahamaian politicians and crime. Messick says that Lansky sensed the making of another Batista-Castro no-casino in the future and began backing the Progressive Liberal Party against the British with such veterans of his Cuban casino experience as Mike McLaney. (This name appeared repeatedly in the Jim Garrison investigation of the John F. Kennedy assassination.)

The PLP won a narrow victory, and Groves and Sands pulled out, leaving the islands and hotels to Mary Carter Paint Company. Messick claims Lansky much preferred to lose Groves

than the paint company, (which had a major stockholder like Dewey; even though the latter HAD released Lucky Luciano, one of the real big shots of the crime syndicate, from prison; the release was during WWII and at the urging of the Office of Naval Intelligence. Messick points out, that to counter such a minus there was always the plus that Dewey had sponsored Richard M. Nixon for vice-president in 1952.)

When Nixon won the presidency, one of the late Bobby Kennedy's top Organized Crime-busting attorneys — Robert Peloquin — resigned from the Justice Department. He found new employment soon, however — as a vice president of Paradise Enterprises, Inc., a subsidiary formed to operate the casino on Paradise Island. Messick writes that it was a full year after he supplied Peloquin with information about the casino manager's connections with Meyer Lansky before the former crime-buster arranged to get rid of the manager — and then only on a transfer to Miami to arrange tourist junkets to the casino.

There also was issued a pink slip for Mike McLaney, who, Messick writes, was transferred to Haiti to re-organize the Casino International. Enough curious stories had been circulated about Mary Carter Paint Co. by now that the company sold its paint division and re-named itself Resorts International, Inc.

Other figures with known Mob strings were scattered by Lansky into the Caribbean islands, creating, according to Messick, a very real need for some qualified organization to come along and whitewash their taint from the casinos they were sent to arrange.

Fortuitously, just such a company was created — in 1970 by Robert Peloquin, who formed the organization with several old cronies from the Justice Department and the Internal Revenue Service. He called it International Intelligence, Inc., and Resorts International put up \$2,000,000, Messick says, for working capital, thereby becoming Peloquin's partner and first client.

Clark Won't Answer

May 4, 1972

On March 8, 1972 former Supreme Court Justice Tom Clark was scheduled to speak at Skyline College in San Francisco, Calif. on civil rights. The students, however, wanted to hear what the Justice knew or thought about the findings and conclusions of the Warren Commission.

The kids insisted, and Justice Clark walked off the stage and left the school.

For Sale

May 11, 1972

Copies of the 8mm color Zapruder film showing the assassination of President John F. Kennedy. Life Magazine paid \$1,000,000 for the 23 second film so you could not see it. Our copies for sale at \$15 each. Order from The Midlothian Mirror, Box 70 Midlothian, Texas 76065.

Oswald Hated To Leave Russia

May 18, 1972

Several weeks ago, this editor published excerpts from an F. B. I. document which stated Lee Harvey Oswald went to Russia with the approval of the State Department to accept employment as a radar expert.

The Warren Commission would have led us to believe Oswald was a Marxist who renounced his American citizenship to make his home in Russia. He resided in the Soviet Union for over two and one half years before becoming disillusioned with

life there, at which time he started proceedings to return to the U. S. We are told that Oswald had great difficulty in obtaining permission to bring his Russian wife to this country. However, people knowledgeable about such things, tell us the speed with which Marina Oswald was permitted to leave Russia is almost unbelievable— particularly in view of the fact that she was the niece of a high-ranking official of the KGB.

To further substantiate the fact that Lee Harvey Oswald was merely "following orders," we print below excerpts from a letter Lee wrote to his brother, Robert, shortly before leaving Russia. Lee states in this letter that he regrets he has to leave Russia at this time because "it so lovely in the U. S. S. R. during the Spring and Summer."

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WRE:mja

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104-23

18) An undated letter with illegible postmark to ROBERT (probably February, or March, 1962). He stated he had received a letter from ROBERT not too long before, dated February 8. He also mentioned he supposed ROBERT had received his letter telling about the birth of his daughter, JUNE, on February 15, (1962). He said that they had named the daughter JUNE LEE OSWALD, although, he had previously stated her name would be JUNE MARINA OSWALD. He said they would probably be in the states in May, since they wish JUNE to gain weight and be strong. He mentioned the release of POWERS by the Russians. He thanks ROBERT for his offer of living with them in Fort Worth.

19) A letter dated April 12 (no year - probably 1962). He stated spring has come to Minsk. He said they would be leaving the country in April, or May. He said, "I got a letter from the Marine Corps not too long ago." Then I sent them a request for a re-hearing of my undesirable discharge. I told them I would be back in the U.S. after May 25 and they can contact me through your address.

Now that winter is come, I really don't want to leave until the beginning of fall since the spring and summer here are so nice. He extends personal greetings. //

This letter was classified until January 1971. We can find nothing in the letter which would warrant classifying it "Top Secret" unless it is the statement that he had to leave Russia.

This editor refuses to believe that Lee Harvey Oswald could have any regrets about leaving Russia unless he had been ordered to go there in the first instance, had received preferential treatment while there, and was then ordered to leave.

Now We Know

May 25, 1972

(Reprinted from the Washington Observer Newsletter of April 15, 1972)

Although officials at GOP Headquarters recently came out with the "information" that Senator Edward M. Kennedy (D-Mass) would at the last moment storm the Democrat Convention and grab the Presidential nomination, according to political insiders no such move is in the making. They cite the following fact, which has been kept secret for nine years, to back their certitude that Teddy will remain on the sidelines during the coming presidential election, regardless of where the Democrat Convention in Miami will want to draft him

or not.

Back in 1963, shortly after President Kennedy's assassination, Robert F. Kennedy, while he was still Attorney-General, conducted his own investigation of the death of his brother. That private investigation, which ran parallel with the official inquiry into the magnicide conducted by the Warren Commission, was featured by trips to this country by an Inspector Hamilton, former Chief Inspector of Scotland Yard. Hamilton, an old friend of Joseph P. Kennedy, with whom he had many contacts during the latter's ambassadorship in London, had been retained by Bobby to help unravel the real truth about the murder of J. F. K.

After long conferring with the members of the Kennedy family and making a few discreet soundings with his own contacts, Hamilton zeroed on the fact that the assassination of John Kennedy had occurred very shortly after his brother Bobby had made some preliminary moves of taking direct personal control of the U. S. Central Intelligence Agency, whose leadership he blamed for the Bay of Pigs fiasco. Hamilton, following the "CUI PRODEST" ("Whom does it benefit?") reasoning reached the conclusion that Bobby's move to seize control of the CIA had something to do with the murder of his elder brother.*

After Bobby's own assassination in 1968, it is not known whether Teddy has the documentation Bobby had collected in his private investigation or whether it has been destroyed.

But apparently Teddy has become convinced of the correctness of Hamilton's conclusion, and furthermore, considers it to have been further vindicated by Bobby's own death—which occurred

within a matter of days after he threw his hat into the presidential ring and was on the way to put himself again in the position to take over the free-spending, powerful cloak and dagger agency.

Teddy Kennedy receives an average of about ten death threats a week via anonymous phone calls and copies of the letters are turned over to the U. S. Secret Service. None of the culprits have been apprehended. Incidentally, it has been decided Kennedy does not need Secret Service ** protection since he is a "non-candidate." All the other announced presidential candidates have a Secret Service detail assigned for their protection during the campaign. Significantly, as previously reported in WO, Dr. Henry A. Kissinger exercises direct control over the CIA, FBI, Secret Service and all other security and intelligence agencies.

* Mirror note: This must have been bitter for Bobby to recall that Richard Helm, Head of the CIA at the time, was in the swimming pool with Bobby when J. Edgar Hoover phoned to say "Your brother has been shot."

** Changed since Governor Wallace was shot.

Some Win, Some Don't

June 15, 1972

THE LOSERS

Orville Nix is dead.

Eugene Locke is dead.

THE WINNERS

Robert Blair Kaiser, who wrote "R. F. K. Must Die." and traveled all over the U. S. slandering the real critics, is now working for the Rand Corporation in New York.

Gordon Novel, the admitted C. I. A. agent who skipped from New Orleans in a hurry to escape testifying in the Clay Shaw trial, is now a big shot business executive in Dallas. Novel is promoting Expo' 76, and according to the Dallas News Novel has an option on 3,000 acres of land adjoining the Space Center in Houston.

FORGIVE MY GRIEF IV
For Sale

85

June 29, 1972

FOR SALE: We have the W. C. Thompson comprehensive Bibliography of John F. Kennedy materials. This book includes a 1971 supplement of 101 new additions. \$8.50 including tax and shipping. Midlothian Mirror.

**Number and Order
of the Shots**

October 5, 1972

We never have listed the order and direction of the shots as we think they were fired during the killing of President John Kennedy. Now that a national magazine article is to publish the order of shots as interpreted from our books, we feel it is time for us to give our own opinions as to the shots. This represents our feeling as of this time. It is possible that new

or additional information might cause some changes in our thinking in the years to come.

The first shot hit President John Kennedy in the back shortly after his automobile completed the turn from Houston on to Elm street. This is the shot which caused the President to remark: "My God, I'm hit." according to Secret Serviceman Roy Kellerman.

On TV two days after the assassination, Dallas TV announcer Dan Rather put the car at 35 yards from the base of the School Book Depository Building. Later the FBI moved this to 157 feet from the base of the building because of the liveoak tree through which a rifleman would have to fire.

This first shot, we think, was fired from some spot high in the Dal Tex Building, now housing the Kennedy Museum.

The second shot was fired from behind the picket fence on top of the grassy knoll and took out the President's voice box, he could no longer make a sound. He received the shot while behind the Stemmons highway sign. (see Zapruder film) When he again came into Zapruder's view, he was clutching his throat with both hands.

Third shot, in our opinion, came from the roof of the Book Depository and hit Governor Connally's right wrist and embedded itself in the Governor's left thigh. In Mexico City, Thayer Waldo, (see Vol. I of Forgive My Grief) told the writer that he, Waldo, asked Capt. Glenn King of the Dallas Police Dept. on the afternoon of Nov. 22, about the Mauser rifle reportedly found on the roof of the TSBD. King told Waldo that reports of the Mauser was a bit of momentary confusion and that the rifle was dropped by a security officer. Later the Secret Service was to admit there were no security officers in the TSBD.

The wrist shot was not a disabling shot.

Shot number 4 came from the street gutter to the President's right front and was a shot of about sixty feet. The gun fired a .45 caliber slug which blew the President's head apart. An eye witness saw smoke come from the gutter which opened into a 4 foot deep man hole. Other evidence of the shot has been

published by The Mirror in previously unpublished photos taken at the time of the shooting.

Shot five came from the roof of the County Jail, and through Connally, emerging just under the right nipple—a disabling shot. A shot from the jail would implicate Sheriff Decker, and is the reason the coat was cleaned and pressed (destruction of material evidence) before being presented to the Warren Commission. Testimony of Garland Slack in the volumes is additional evidence of a jail shot. Also see FMG Vol. III, pages 35.36 re this shot. This shot came after the President's head shot.

James Taguc, forty yards from the President, was hit when a bullet struck the curb at his feet. Taguc got a scratch cut on his face. This shot, we think, came from the Carcano or Oswald gun and was fired for evidence purposes only. See James Warren's testimony in Vol. I of FMG. We do not believe Oswald fired the gun. We are unsure of the proper order of this shot, nevertheless it is the least significant of all the shots.

Seventh shot came from the south side of Commerce street, and was the longest and most difficult shot of the day, and the only shot that missed. We think the shot was intended for Clint Hill, who was the only Secret Serviceman trying to bring aid to the President. Hill was on a dead run, and traversing the rifleman's field of fire. There is a bullet mark in the sidewalk to confirm this theory. The bullet mark was pointed out to the police that Friday afternoon, and the bullet may have bounced into the Stemmons highway sign—which would have made it necessary for the sign to be removed. The sign disappeared within an hour after the shooting, and no one knows what happened to it or why.

At least as many guns were in reserve between the killing site and the luncheon site, but were not needed.

From Button Man To Godfather

October 26, 1972

John Connally was only a button man on November 22, 1963, and it took him many months to recover the mental anguish in the realization that he was only a button man.

But Connally has been promoted; he has made his bones, and now stands next to the Godfather.

He and the Republican bigwigs are frightened by the many hundreds of thousands of new voters in Texas. Dallas has 631,000 compared to 467,000 in 1968.

Read Connally's cynical and brutal advice given Texas Republicans published in the Dallas Times Herald of October 22, 1972.

Connally advised: "Do nothing to 'excite' the ethnic minorities. Their leaders indicate low interest at this point and probably a low turnout on election day. "Get the story of the high registration and a warning about apathy on the editorial pages of the newspapers. They (the minorities) don't read the editorial page, our people do . . ."

Help kill a democracy, and you may become the next Godfather.

Jerry Richmond

We have never appropriately thanked newsman Jerry Richmond for all of his efforts during the early days of our investigation into the assassination of President John Kennedy.

Jerry Richmond, a graduate of North Texas at Denton, was a fine investigative reporter for the Dallas Times Herald when the President was killed in Dallas. Soon Richmond was furnishing stories to The Midlothian Mirror which he could not get printed in The Herald. In explaining his love for journalism, Richmond once told us: "I would run a filling station at night, if necessary, in order to continue to write."

Richmond was assigned the job of purchasing the Oswald diary from Assistant District Attorney Bill Alexander. Through Hugh Aynesworth, The Dallas News beat out the Herald in that little bit of history, and Richmond was hounded for days by the FBI for his troubles.

Richmond's assistance to us, plus his disenchantment with the conditions imposed on an honest journalist, cost him both his job and his profession.

We do not know where Richmond lives at this time, but we do hope he will accept our small thanks for his assistance to us, and to the cause of democracy—even though it too is lost.

Flower Troubles Again

November 30, 1972

The City of Dallas ran out of yellow roses in 1963, they said, and Mrs. Kennedy got the only bouquet of red roses for that fateful parade.

On November 22, 1972, the City and Mayor forgot the wreath for the memorial service.

CORRECTION: Mae Brussels article stated Lee Harvey Oswald was buried in Arlington, Texas. Actually he is buried in Rose Hill Memorial Park in Fort Worth, located between Fort Worth and Arlington.

The news story below is reprinted from The Oak Cliff Tribune. On nationwide television we saw H. L. Hunt deny that he frequently conferred with Miss Dixon. Here Hunt is pictured as he attended a dinner at Northwood Institute with Miss Dixon. We must have a right wing factory right next door to Midlothian.



H. L. Hunt, one of the richest men in the world, made one of his rare public appearances recently at Northwood Institute in Cedar Hill. The occasion was a luncheon featuring Clairvoyant Jeane Dixon. With Hunt and Ms. Dixon are Mrs. Archie Sloan, left, co-chairwoman of the event, and Dr. Arthur E. Turner, left, Northwood president. About 700 people attended the program, which benefitted the college library and scholarship fund.

Hunt Makes Rare

Visit To Northwood



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The Loss Of Public Broadcasting

January 18, 1973

The Corporation for Public Broadcasting is a corporation created and funded by Congress. Formerly it passed funds along as needed to the Public Broadcasting System, which is an organization comprised of local public television station managers.

Now the Congress-created corporation has decided to bow to pressure from the Executive branch: the Corporation for Public Broadcasting is going to censor programs which are for use by the Public Broadcasting System.

The President wants TV programs to be balanced -- and so does the Corporation.

The president of the board of the Corporation for Public Broadcasting is a Mr. Henry Loomis, previously with the United States Information Agency. But Mr. Loomis seems to have two masters.

From WHO'S WHO IN THE CIA:

LOOMIS, HENRY

b.: 19. 4. 1919;

1940-45 Lieutenant-Commander in A-2 of US Navy; 1947-50 Secretary to President of Massachusetts Institute of Technology; 1950-52 Special Adviser to Chief of Office of Research and Development in Pentagon; from 1954 Special Adviser to Director of USIA; 1955 Chief of Office of Research and Intelligence; 1957-58 Chief of Office of Technical and Scientific Advisers to US President; 1959 Director of USIA Radio Division; OpA: Washington.

And the quality of public broadcasting? ". . . wave

your little hand and say so long dearie . . .”

Traitor Par Excellence

February 22, 1973

Although the mass media has not accepted the true story of the assassination of President John F. Kennedy, we do urge Grassroots Editor to correct some statements made about the killing in an article by Journalism Professors Robert V. Hudson and James C. Adams of Michigan State University in the Nov.-Dec. 1972 issue of Grassroots.

Hudson and Adams refer to Merriman Smith's Pulitzer prize winning reporting of the assassination as that of a reporter "Par Excellence."

Smith reported "Three shots were fired at President Kennedy's motorcade in downtown Dallas." His report was timed at 1234PCS. From stolen police tapes, we now know the shooting was very close to 1232. To hear, decide what the noise is, report and have the news on the air at 1234PCS is indeed rapid news gathering.

Most people can recall just where they were and what they were doing at the moment they learned of the assassination. Later Smith could not remember where he was for he wrote in The New York Times in November 1966: ". . . We were coming out of an underpass when the first shot was fired. The sound for a split second resembled a big firecracker. As we cleared the underpass, then came the second and third shots. The shots were fired smoothly and evenly.

There was not the slightest doubt on the front seat of our car that the shots came from a rifle to our rear.'

Pictures clearly show Smith was wrong. The President was approaching the underpass when he was killed. Smith was still on Houston street.

We think the evidence supports the contention that several killing plans were going forward and that some in the motorcade knew some of the plot. Only those who "needed to know" knew when, where, or how. But it was important for the planners to make sure that news reports be controlled until the story of how the killing was done could be chosen. The "Oswald alone" story could not be adopted until after a quick review was made of what happened at the killing site. It is conceivable that too many people could have been shot; hence Oswald plus another "lone nut" might have been necessary.

Thus the only news telephone was monopolized and neutralized by a reporter known for his penchant for using and then yanking out the phone cord of the only phone available at a news source.*

The only other possible news source was the two way police radios. These radios were made inoperative as a motorcycle policeman in the killing area held his mike open so no reports from any policeman could be sent from the killing scene. Only the noise of the motor was being transmitted on the police radio during the minutes just before and just after the killing of the President.

Some call this simply an "amazing coincidence." This writer is up to his ear lobes in "amazing coincidences." We insist it is more likely, based on the evidence now available, that money or prestige was the motivation.

We insist Smith's is not "par excellence" competitive journalism. This is the journalism of a conspirator. Later, we think, Smith did try to compensate to journalism by taking his own life.

* See: "The Day Kennedy Was Shot" by Jim Bishop

Another Witness

March 1, 1973

Another witness has been located who saw a gunman with a rifle at the site of the assassination of President John Kennedy. A fourteen year old boy who was very experienced with many types of guns, even at that age, heard a 30.06, looked up to the area behind where Abraham Zapruder was standing and saw a man with a 30.06 rifle with a scope. The man took two steps and was out of sight to the young witness.

For obvious reasons, we do not name the witness. He is available to legitimate investigators in this area. He did tell the FBI what he saw, after the killing, and was dismissed with, "He doesn't know anything."

This makes the fourth witness who saw people with guns or firing at the President.

A witness saw smoke come from the street gutter opening about sixty feet from President Kennedy. This was the fatal head shot. The witness was fired from his journalism job on Saturday, November 23, 1963.

A woman, at the killing site, still unidentified by us, was televised with a television camera, and she said she saw a man fire at the President from the railroad overpass. We do not know her name, but a young man told us he skipped high school, and was standing beside the woman as she told her story. "I stayed up all night waiting to hear her story, because I wanted to see myself on television," he told us. Needless to say, he has not yet seen himself on television, for the woman's statement was never used.

Of these four, only James Worrell, who saw the "Oswald rifle" fired, testified before the Warren Commission, and he died at age 24. (See "Forgive My Grief" Vol. II.)

This latest witness now makes us raise our estimates as to the number of guns from six to seven that were used to kill President Kennedy. We now think each gun was fired only once.

Decision In Dallas

March 29, 1973

In the story reprinted on this page, The Dallas News admits that the Texas School Book Depository may not be the building from which President Kennedy was shot and killed.

This is quite a switch for the Dallas News to now dispute what has been termed the most thorough investigation in the history of this country. Their article contradicts the testimony of such witnesses as Mrs. Earle Cabell and goes against Earl Warren who recently reiterated in a lecture in Oregon that not a single iota of evidence has been produced to show that his Commission was in error.

Where now will prostitutes like Lawrence Shiller and Richard Lewis peddle their wares? Shiller and Lewis got a giant fee for writing "The Scavengers" in which they portrayed the pitiful little band of investigators as drunks, paranoids, money grabbers, and insane people. Shiller and Lewis knew they were printing lies, but their pay was high. The book was on sale in every supermarket in the nation.

Jay Epstein, author of Inquest, joined the whore class by some of his vilifications and accusations against those who had not turned around as he had done.

The TSBD was used by at least one gunman. Certainly Connally received his first shot from the TSBD, most probably from the roof since Capt. Glenn King told Thayer Waldo that a Mauser rifle found on

the roof belonged to to a security officer..

We have felt for a long time that Dallas was going to destroy the TSBD and remake the streets there.

The TSBD is of historic value; a great hoax becomes an important part of history.

Where the martyr falls is sacred ground. When the building is gone, Dallas will then have an opportunity to remake the streets in the area. That is what Dallas leaders really want - to destroy the spot in the middle of the street where Kennedy died.

CIA Snooping In 1963

April 5, 1973

For almost nine years we have been searching for the key to the strangely linked deaths of Bill Hunter, Jim Koethe and Ruby Attorney Tom Howard. All three met in Jack Ruby's apartment on Sunday night November 24, 1963 (See Forgive My Grief Vols. I and II.)

It is not unusual when a young Baylor law school graduate from Clifton, Texas moves with his mother to Dallas where she takes a job as a domestic to help her son, a youthful struggling attorney.

But it is bizarre when the mother answers a newspaper ad placed by Jack Ruby to invest \$5,000 in Ruby's "night club" as Mrs. Wilkins did.

It is unusual when young attorney Jerry Wilkins makes South American trips where the other two

men in the private plane are Hobart Higgins, the pilot, and Robert L. Robertson, the plane's owner, both charged with illegal importation of heroin.

It is somewhat unusual when pilot Hobart Higgins died strangely, and suddenly after the heroin indictment. Plane owner, Robertson later said in Federal Court that all his troubles went back to the Kennedy assassination and hysterically announced that he would not live a week. He was dead by morning.

These strange incidents caused an inquisitive newsman to inquire what, if anything, was going to happen to plane passenger Jerry Wilkins. A Federal employee said authoritatively, "You don't have to worry about him. He's CIA."

When this bit of information came to us, it was time to do some additional checking on ~~Mr. Wilkins~~. Jerry Wilkins, it was learned, was living in an apartment at 508 S. Marsalis directly underneath Jack Ruby's apartment as late as July of 1963. When we asked if he had bugged Ruby's apartment, Wilkins did not like the question and denied the bugging.

We think he was telling the truth. Surely the CIA is more professional than that. They would have sent Wilkins out of town and imported an expert to bug Ruby's overhead apartment.

We know Wilkins was not living underneath Ruby in November at the time President Kennedy was assassinated. Ruby at that time lived in apartment 206 at 223 South Ewing, and we have not been able to learn yet if another CIA agent was occupying the apartment just below Ruby. We suspect Ruby was bugged.

If the apartment was bugged on the Sunday night after the assassination, then this would have permitted the conspirators to know that Bill Hunter, Tom

Howard and Jim Koethe shared information which made it necessary for all three to die.

He Let It All Hang Out

April 12, 1973

We want to express our thanks to Joachim Joesten for the great contribution he has made to the truth about assassinations in the United States. As few have done, Joesten has from the very beginning seen through the assassinations and has printed his beliefs and his findings in at least six bold, courageous books.

Although we never have met him, we are proud to count Joachim Joesten as a friend.

The Hit Men And Nixon

April 26, 1973

It has been reported in the mass media that Nixon's legal advisor, John W. Dean III was fired in 1967 from a law firm for unethical practices as an attorney; since Nixon continues to associate with Bebe Rebozo and other crime syndicate characters from the Bahamas, we feel other syndicate associations should be reported.

For a number of years, one of the crime syndicate killers in the Dallas area was George McGann. He was shot to death about three years ago in a mob killing in Lubbock.

We heard, but refused to believe that Nixon **knew** George McGann. In fact, we interviewed a person **who** claimed to have been present at a two hour conference with Nixon and McGann in Miami during '68 campaign. We did not believe the story at that time. Now we do.

The vision of America abroad must be worsening for historian Arnold Toynbee recently wrote: "To most Europeans, I guess, America now looks like the most dangerous country in the world."

Where Is My Little Dog Checkers?

April 26, 1973

The burglars caught in the Watergate break in were accomplished professionals. Certainly they knew, as the Mirror's Mountain Creek Philosopher has suggested they should have known, the rounds of the night-watchman. These men knew their business from bugging to killing. In the normal situation the nightwatchman would have been neutralized in any number of ways. One would have been to shoot him and blame the shooting on a Negro.

Now we must consider that some group wanted these CIA operatives to get caught. Who is big enough to entrap the CIA? Only the DIA, the Defense Intelligence Agency. The CIA is a semi-civilian organization — despised by military people.

The military rulers of this country would like nothing better than to entrap the CIA as common thieves, and at the same time to have both political parties in this country at each other's throat. This would take all the pressure off the military while they continue to spend more money in a peace time situation than they did in a wartime situation.

Now the CIA is fighting back with the fury of a wounded animal. The battle is going to cost the careers of many Nixon aides, and may seriously damage Nixon. Expect a new "Checkers" speech in a few days.

Since 1947 the CIA has gained a great deal of power which the organization does not want to lose.

So the cover of some of their top men have had to be blown. Even the head "Kennedy assassination researcher" Bernard Fensterwald, had to blow his cover. Fensterwald has had to surface as a CIA lawyer to help try to save James McCord. Fensterwald has been posing as THE AUTHORITY in the assassination of President Kennedy, but is now diverted from that work in an effort to save the CIA's prestige and very life.

Some such fight as this may one day cause the breakup of this country. But not this one. This eruption is serious, but there will be more to come as the military dictatorship deteriorates.

History Lesson Unlearned By Nixon

May 3, 1973

It seems to be too late for Richard Nixon to learn the history lesson from "The Autobiography of Lincoln Steffens" published by Harcourt, Brace and Company in 1931.

Although Roosevelt wanted to run for Governor of New York, he did not want to be associated with Senator Thomas C. Platt, Republican state boss who was hated by the reformers. And Roosevelt was a reformer.

Roosevelt found it necessary to visit Platt, but tried to keep the visit a secret as we see from the book,

on page 347 as Roosevelt asks Steffens to help:

"Now," he said, "you've got to help me. I have to deny that I 'saw' Platt. The reformers are making bonfires of my call, and I must put them out. I must write a denial. You do it. Sit down there at that desk and write a correction."

"But," I protested, "it's true. You did see Platt."

"Yes, yes, I know, but there must be some way to make a statement that will—cover the case."

"That is a job for a statesman, not for a reporter."

He lost his temper, accused me of joking all the time, even in emergencies; I was no use, not in a charge. This was no joking business. As his wont was, he satisfied his rage completely in words and came out quiet and reasonable.

"I'll tell you what to do," I grinned. "You sit down at that desk, write out your statement like a reporter, and I like an editor will read copy, pass or reject it as plausible, and maybe edit it a bit."

He did that. He sat down, wrote painfully a short statement, and handed it to me. I read it and must have smiled.

"I know," he said. "That won't do, but it can be done, and I'll do it." He wrote another denial, offered it hopefully, and as I read the copy and he read my grin, he knew again. "I know, I know, but wait—we'll get it."

He wrote and wrote, one statement after another, till the desk was strewn with rejected sheets. It was late. I had to go home to dinner; he had other things to do.

"Look here, Colonel," I suggested. "We can't go on all night at this one job, and it isn't necessary. There is no known literary form for denying a fact without lying, and that you don't want to do. Why not pick out one of those statements, destroying all the others, set the selected one up on your desk, and read it before and after meals, till, in a day or two, you'll come to believe it yourself? Then give it out. It will be true then."

He looked up at me; I suppressed all signs of joking, and he muttered, "I *can* do that; I can *do* it. Which one shall I keep?"

I picked up at random one copy; he shook his head. "No, this is the best," and he held up his choice. I agreed. We destroyed the others, and I stood the chosen one on the lid of his desk, saying, "Now then. Read it twice before breakfast, once after; once before luncheon, twice after; and so on till bedtime. Read it on going to bed till you fall asleep. That's the principle of prayer. Some morning you will find that it's true."

"Good night," he said abruptly, and he hurried me away.

The demand from the press for a statement from T.R. was becoming irresistible. Knowing that one existed, I wanted it first. I had told my office about the written statement, and they wanted it first. After waiting two days I asked our candidate for it. I put my question wrong.

"Well, Colonel," I said, "have you got that lie so that you believe it yourself?"

He was furious. He leaped up from his desk where the statement stood and yelled at me that I "would spoil anything"; he was just getting so that he could have given out the statement, and I, by my insulting question, I had set him back, probably a day or two.

"And it ought to come out," he complained. "Everybody's after it, and there it is. Why should I hold it back?" But he would not give it to me. "Not on your life," he said.

The next day I read it, not in my paper, but in the morning newspapers, and my office was disgusted with me. Some of them suggested that it might be better for me to stay at my desk, mind my own business, and let reporters do the reporting. But I liked reporting better than editing; so I went on reporting. When I had the assignments all given out I sent myself up to see the Republican candidate for governor.

"Well," I said that morning, "I see that you did finally get where you could believe and publish that—statement."

"It's true, that statement," he exclaimed. "That statement is absolutely and literally true."

"Sure," I said. "I told you you'd come to believe it yourself."

The Nixon task is vastly greater. After the criminal coverups, Nixon must emerge as the most stupid man ever to occupy the White House, or the most crooked. But after the cruel destruction of Helen Gahagan Douglas, after the pumpkin papers, and after the Checkers speech, we think he will eventually emerge with more fallen bodies along his trail as he tries to bulldoze his enemies into silence.

W. C. Thompson

May 10, 1973

W. C. Thompson of San Antonio is now 81. Kennedy researchers will know him for his important

work on producing the only published JFK assassination bibliography. And for those years of work he has not sold enough books to pay the printing and postage bills. He sent a mailing to a group of Texas libraries and did not get a single order for his book.

We talked to him the other night on the telephone, and he reports his health is good, but his eyesight is almost gone. He said he has a powerful reading glass to aid him in reading. He said, "I can read THE, but I can't read THOSE without moving the glass."

He is a grand old man, a lover of England who has lead a colorful career in motorcycle and bicycle racing. But we think he will be remembered most for the bibliography which bears his name.

You Can't Tell The Players

May 24, 1973

The Dallas Morning News reprint on this page concerning the FBI/Weatherman agent provocateur points out the difficulty that amateurs - like most of those engaged in the Kennedy assassinations area - have in trying to determine just who is working for whom. These players wear no identifying uniforms; they will not tell you for whom they are working; and they all carry false identifications.

After long trial and error, the one thing we amateurs have learned is that if a chicken squawks in the night, it is best to look not in the chicken house, but in the stable. For a horse, not a chicken, is probably being stolen.

Thus one might wonder for whom James McCord is really working. Obviously McCord is not going to

tell. "Secret agreements, and national security," you know.

By a little deductive thinking, one might reach some tentative conclusions.

Besides President Nixon, just who is going to suffer the most damage by the present Senate public hearings and daily revelations in the press? It seems to us the CIA and FBI, civilian law enforcement and spy agencies, are going to suffer - possibly fatal wounds. These two agencies have been caught acting for the administration to carry out political sabotage on the other American political party.

Who is not being hurt? The military, always opposed to civilian spy agencies, and competitors for tax dollars with the CIA and FBI, must be secretly clapping their hands in glee at the Senate hearings. Historically the military has never liked any spy agencies not directly under their command.

The press has done a good job of exposing corruption at the highest levels in Washington and the White House, but it will probably not result in a healthier democracy. The current Senate public hearings, we feel, is a further consolidation of the military dominance over the American nation. The military's major consolidation of position after World War II was the first public Senate hearings, known as the McCarthy hearings, conducted during the early 1950s.

It is an old saying heard at all ball games. "You can't tell the players without a program." But there is no known printed program available to us yet.

FBI Plant Said Most Militant

By SEYMOUR HERSH

WASHINGTON — One of the most militant and outspoken members of the radical Weathermen organization during its peak period of bombing and other violence in late 1969 and early 1970 was an informer and agent provocateur for the Federal Bureau of Investigation, private and government sources said Saturday.

The sources said that the informer, Larry Grantwohl of Cincinnati, has acknowledged participating in bombings and violent demonstrations while living in various underground Weathermen collectives around the country.

During 1970, the sources said, Grantwohl was often in direct contact with Guy Goodwin, the chief Justice Department official who was prosecuting criminal cases against the Weathermen. Such contact between an informant and a prosecutor is against Justice Department regulations, government sources said.

Grantwohl has reportedly told associates that he participated in antiwar activities.

In testimony Friday before the Senate Watergate com-

mittee, James W. McCord Jr. said that he regularly received intelligence reports in early 1972 on antiwar and radical activities from the internal security division and the FBI for possible political use. McCord was then serving as security chief for the Nixon re-election committee.

It could not be learned whether similar reports on radical activities in 1969 were supplied to officials in the Nixon administration for possible political use.

Robert Burlingham, a former Weatherman who is now managing editor of Ramparts magazine in Berkeley, Calif., said:

"Larry was absolutely a provocateur." Burlingham continued:

"I can remember one meeting in Cincinnati where there was a discussion going on about the question of armed political resistance and the various bombings that had occurred. Grantwohl took the initiative as was his wont and began castigating people for talking about the destruction of property; he said it wasn't enough to carry out these kinds of bombings. True revolutionaries," Burlingham

quoted Grantwohl as saying, "had to be ready and anxious to kill people."

Until Saturday, federal officials had repeatedly denied that they had been able to infiltrate the Weathermen and

Grantwohl has not been described as a double-agent during any of his court appearances.

The Dallas Morning News
Sunday, May 20, 1973

New Information On Strange Death No. 72

May 31, 1973

In late 1962 a group opened a \$300,000 restaurant and night club with all gambling facilities called THE RED LOBSTER, built in a cotton patch near Lake Lugert between Altus and Hobart, Oklahoma. The facility was equal to many Las Vegas clubs.

A \$150,000 modular motel complex was added and almost complete by November 22, 1963. Some of the rooms were occupied on weekends by persons arriving in chauffeured limousines. These people were stylishly dressed, and the men were accompanied by beautiful women. We are told the license plates were from the surrounding states, plus Arizona, Colorado, and Kansas.

On Saturday, November 23, 1963, Jack Zangretti, the manager of the complex, remarked to some friends that "Three other men - not Oswald - killed President

Kennedy.” He further said: “A man named Jack Ruby will kill Oswald tomorrow, and in a few days, a member of the Frank Sinatra family will be kidnapped just to take some of the attention away from the assassination.”

Two weeks later Jack Zangretti was found floating in Lake Lugert with bullet holes in his chest. It appeared to witnesses he had been in the water between one and two weeks.

Early in 1964 foreclosure procedures began, and the motel was moved in 1966 to Frederick, Oklahoma. The nightclub and restaurant were torn down. Now only the foundation remains at the site.

Recently on Public Television, Earl Warren stated: “There has been no evidence of any kind developed to contradict what was in our reports . . . We have never been able to find one witness to add to what we found at that time. . .” If Justice Warren will convene a Grand Jury, we can produce witnesses to contradict his report.

No Hope

July 26, 1973

In the opinion of this writer, the current Senate investigation is the third postwar consolidation of the military since World War II. The Joseph McCarthy-Army hearings was the first postwar control

tightening by the military who took over during World War II and never gave us back our democracy.

The assassination of President John Kennedy was the second postwar consolidation.

The hearings do my heart good. They sound like a viable democracy at work, but they are deceiving. And they are daily covering up the awful truth that for years our military has been blatantly lying about our foreign wars.

We are being given only a fleeting glimpse at some of the CIA "dirty tricks" systematically used for years to destroy this democracy. These are lengthily outlined in the book "Secret Team" by Bernard Fensterwald's associate, Col. Fletcher Prouty.

We fear most of the revelations have come about because the military establishment has a burning historic desire to destroy the CIA (the civilian spies). In fact, we now feel that Bernard Fensterwald, the attorney for James McCord, is a double agent for the Defense Department spies who have purchased McCord to help sell McCord's old agency (the CIA) down the river.

The fact that Nixon is caught in this is as insignificant as a mouse caught in a bull ring. Twenty-five years ago Congressman Nixon was on the committee which periodically approved the CIA's budget. Many of the Nixon aides were partial to the CIA. The term "plumbers" is an old CIA term.

Certainly it is desired by behind-the-scenes rulers to have a frequent change of titular head of government. Six months ago the Republican party appeared to be in a position to remain in power for many years to come. Politician John Connally did not know the ship was sinking when he scurried aboard.

There is no hope for America.

Who Is Howard Osborne?

August 9, 1973

By careful scanning of the daily papers, we have found that Jack Puterbaugh and James Powell, who were involved in the assassination of President John Kennedy, are still employed in Washington.

Now we know from the papers that Terrence Norman, a Kent State student and a paid FBI informer at the time of the Kent State murders, is now a Washington D. C. policeman.

From the Watergate testimony of former CIA Director, Richard Helms, we heard the name of Howard Osborne of the CIA as the person making psychological profiles. Makes us wonder, "Who is Howard Osborne?" See Vol XXV page 42 of the 26 vols.

Of the three so-called bums being escorted by the police after the assassination of President John Kennedy, one of the names used by the old man in the middle of the trio was "Albert Alexander Osborne." He also used "Howard Bowen", and he had a son. The old man was thought to be the "House Mother" of a group of American assassins stabled in Mexico at that time.

Very probably we will never learn, but one must wonder if the Osborne whose name was given in the Watergate hearings is the son of the old man pictured with the "bums" elsewhere in this book.

Another Washington Dirty Trick?

August 16, 1973

According to the Boston Globe of June 26, 1973, John Dean testified in the Watergate Hearings that:

Former White House aide John Caulfield had an agent on the scene within hours of the Chappaquiddick Bridge incident of Sen. Edward Kennedy. (The other Boston paper specified "six" hours) The agent, Anthony Ulasewicz, posed as a newspaper reporter, Dean said, 'and always asked the most embarrassing questions' at press conferences.

Jack Olsen's book "The Bridge of Chappaquiddick" bears squarely on this point:

"Walter Steele (Dukes' County Special Prosecutor) and Jim Arena (Chief, Edgartown Police Dept.) had had to take the brunt of the newsmen's hypersensitive assaults . . . they had instituted a twice-daily press conference in the basement of the Methodist Church . . . Sometimes Arena, in his characteristically helpful manner, would start to reveal too much and Steele would clear his throat loudly . . . The skinny prosecutor with the hard-boiled manner

soon became known as the 'heavy' of the 'Walter and Domenick' shows . . ." (pp 204-5)

Obviously these two officials came to know and sympathize with the frustrated group of reporters who were grasping at any tid-bit with which to satisfy their demanding editors and the scandal-hungry public. It was therefore interesting to hear a news-item broadcast over WCRB-FM in the morning of June 26th that Chief Arena, now located in a small Vermont town, had not been able to recognize, from Ulasewicz's photograph, his being one of the reporters in the group at Edgartown. On the following afternoon the same method of identification, when tried on Attorney Steele in his Boston office, produced precisely the same negative results.

With this clear indication that Ulasewicz was not at the press conference, and therefore asked no 'embarrassing questions' it becomes pertinent to wonder what Caulfield's man on Chappaquiddick was doing at 5:30 on the morning of Saturday the 19th of July, 1969, six hours after Senator Kennedy's testimony-time of 11:30 p.m. for the accident.

If it is assumed that Christopher Look's testimony is correct, the accident did not happen at 11:30 p.m. Friday evening, but closer to 1:00 a.m., Saturday morning. Six hours later is fifteen minutes before the two boys discovered the submerged, upside-down automobile close to Dyke Bridge, one hour before Gargan and Markham met with Kennedy in his room at the Shiretown Inn and one hour and fifty-five minutes before scuba-diver John Farrar surfaced in Poucha Pond with the body of Mary Jo Kopechne.

This 'embarrassing question' should be cleared up. Or is this part of another dirty trick out of our Capitol in Washington?

Investigate The Dirty Tricks

August 30, 1973

It was indeed strange for President Nixon to bring up the name of Lee Harvey Oswald in his August press conference in an attempt to justify telephone taps during his administration. And it was a cruel hoax to refer to the Warren Commission report as a thorough and honest report. His statement is untrue, but he could dare to make such an assertion because not more than 300 people in the United States have read the report and the testimony and exhibits.

A most important admission by Nixon was that the FBI has been burglarizing and stealing for more than twenty years. We have been saying this for several years, but no one would believe us. Nixon did not include murder, but he should have done so. We have previously printed that Nixon and J. Edgar Hoover were together in Dallas in the Clint Murchison home on Thursday night, November 21, 1963, and we think this was a typical Commander's Conference held just prior to (and close to the scene of) every big battle.

The killing of John Kenneay by a few in the USA was the most spectacular battle ever won.

What is needed now is a Congressional investigation to uncover just how long, and how many government agencies have been pulling what kinds of criminal dirty tricks on citizens of this country and citizens of

other countries around the world. **SECRET TEAM** by Col. Prouty (Prentice Hall, 1973) is only an eye opener.

The CIA And C D 75

September 13, 1973

In the twenty-six volumes of the Warren Report, volumes XXIV page 684 and XXV page 811, we learn that J. Lee Rankin requested Richard Helms, at that time CIA Director for Plans, to translate some documents from Mexico concerning the visit of Lee Harvey Oswald to Mexico in September of 1963. Helms made the translations.

For Oswald's visit, he was issued tourist card FM 24085 by the Mexican Tourist Agency in New Orleans.

A few years later portions of Commission Document were released showing the names and numbers of the other persons who got tourist cards along with Oswald that day. All the other persons were investigated, with one exception.

One number was missing. That number was FM 24084. No explanation was given for the omission.

The explanation became obvious in January, 1972 when the page 573 of Commission Document 75 was released, and on the page was the missing number 24084 belonging to Gaudet William George. The notation regarding Gaudet is reproduced below.

**GAUDET WILLIAM GEORGE, Tourist Card #24084
U. S. Passport #1744987**

406 Beach Street, Waveland, Mississippi
Travel to Mexico 1 day as tourist

In earlier released portions of CD 75 Gaudet, while being interviewed admitted he had worked for the CIA. He was unable to remember anything regarding Lee Harvey Oswald, who got the next tourist number.

One thing one must say for the CIA; they are thorough. The CIA had an agent living directly beneath Jack Ruby on Marsalis Street in Dallas * in July of 1963. Here we see they have an agent get a one day tourist card for Mexico with the number just ahead of Oswald.

And now one must wonder if there is any connection between William George Gaudet, and Edgar Michael Gaudet, who although in New Mexico, was supposed to be threatening the life of Nixon in New Orleans.

* April 5, 1973

Next Question

October 4, 1973

The Senate Select Committee headed by Chairman Ervin elicited intriguing information from E. Howard Hunt regarding his dirty tricks for the CIA during the past twenty years. Hunt smiled condescendingly as his accomplishments were recited.

Hunt had helped overthrow a democracy in Guatemala, had engineered the fiasco known as the Bay of Pigs invasion of Cuba in 1961, and he was caught inside the Watergate building, burglarizing the De-

mocratic National Committee Headquarters. He admitted forging telegrams attempting to blame the deaths of the Diem brothers on President Kennedy.

But the Committee conveniently forgot to ask him if he was involved in the conspiracy to assassinate President Kennedy.

Dan Rather: Another Traitor

Miracles will never cease! Dan Rather of CBS News is having second thoughts about the assassination of President John Kennedy. In a program called "Rethinking the Unthinkable" by Rather on CBS News First Line Report August 10, 1973, Rather asked:

. . . "Did Hunt or Liddy or his strange Cuban contacts, did any or all of them know any of these people? If so, how and how well? Under normal circumstances, and in more normal times, these questions would not be asked. Unfortunately for us all, circumstances are far from normal. These are not normal times. Among people on the street, among people far removed from the elite strata of politics and with no stake or ambition in partisan political machinations, the questions are there, wandering the backroads of their minds. Especially about the assassination of President Kennedy. Doubts long have nagged. . . . No conspiracy was the conclusion. Please pardon the personal reference, but it seems advisable in this instance to note that this reporter was in Dallas when Kennedy was shot, followed closely the Warren investigation, and conducted for CBS News and with CBS News' full resources an

independent investigation. Then and ever since, this reporter had defended the Warren Commission and its conclusions. . . . Now the old sores, the old doubts, the old questions and some new ones are being re-opened: Oswald's involvement with anti-Castro Cubans; what was supposed to have been his mystery appearance in Mexico City; the possibility of contacts with people who had CIA connections; Hunt and Liddy's involvement with anti-Castro Cubans; their CIA connections. . . . Another part of the reason is fear - fear of opening further all those old doubts and suspicions. But fear of the truth is not an American trait. Perhaps it isn't time to re-open the case of the Kennedy assassination, or any of the others in any formal way. It may be, however, that someone, somewhere in authority already is asking quietly, investigatively, some of the tough questions about characters such as Hunt and Liddy and their Cuban contacts and whether they had at any time any connection with Oswald, Sirhan, Ray, or Bremer."

Two days after the shooting of President Kennedy, Dan Rather was on national television and gave a review of the famous Zapruder film which he said he had seen. Rather was more or less honest until he started to explain the third shot.

This third shot, Rather said "clearly killed the President." But when Rather gave the direction the President's head moved in response to the bullet, Rather stuttered slightly and said the head "went FORWARD with considerable force."

No one knew then that Rather was lying. None of our acquaintances, no television audience had seen the Zapruder film at that time. Rather told his audience he had just seen the film, but did not show the film on television. He simply gave his interpretation to his audience.

This editor now has the Zapruder film, and shows it free upon request. With the help of some young men in California, Rather's words have been synchronized with the action of this film on a strip of 16mm sound color film. Now you can see, if you care to see, John Kennedy's head fly violently BACKWARD as Dan Rather is saying in his calm resonant voice that the head is flying forward.

Newsmen were granted freedom of the press under the First Amendment in an effort to be assured of an informed citizenry. Rather has knowingly violated this duty, and his credentials should be lifted.

The frightening thing however, is that this deliberate lie to the public might have been the price Rather had to pay to become the White House reporter for CBS.

If you cannot come to my home to see the film, we have copies of the 8mm Zapruder film for sale at \$15 per copy. The 16mm Dan Rather film, with sound, is also on sale at \$40 per copy.

We have made many efforts, without success, to show this film to Mr. Rather.

Spiro

October 18, 1973

Very considerate of Spiro Agnew to resign during National Newspaper Week.

Decade Marker

November 22, 1973

Ten years ago today, we stood at attention on the grounds of Parkland Hospital as President Kennedy's body rolled past us on the way back to Love Field and Washington.

After ten years, we know we will never see that crime brought to justice. A small band of us have been laboring to point out some of the monumental lies-- to bring to the attention of the people the deliberate distortions of the Warren Commission. All of us know there is no hope.

At times we quote: "Ten thousand years from now, when a man picks us up as a hunk of clay to chink a crack against the wind, he may pause and say 'Damn, that's good clay.' "

With that thought, and this work, we can sleep at night.

Eugene Hale Brading; Suspect

Written and copyrighted by Earl Goltz, Dallas

Ten years after the demise of President John F. Kennedy, the Warren Report remains the official version of this country's most important murder of the century. No conspiracy — only an isolated act of a deranged man named Lee Harvey Oswald.

Each day people from all over the world still visit Dealey Plaza in Dallas. They gawk at the sixth floor window of what was the Texas School Book Depository Building and take snapshots.

From that perch, Oswald allegedly leaned on some boxes, triggered the rusty firing pin of the mail-order Italian rifle and sent two slugs into Kennedy while his target was moving away from him at about 100 yards. And Oswald was only mediocre on the firing range as a Marine.

The Warren Commission's conclusions — as doubted and pregnable as they are today — are still the official history book version read by children in this country's schools. Another generation or two and conspiracy believers could be in the minority again.

A series of investigations, starting with Mark Lane's book through District Attorney Jim Garrison's fiasco in New Orleans, have failed to force a reopening of the case.

During the past decade, conspiracy proponents have tried to implicate the Central Intelligence Agency, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Communist Party, the Dallas Police Department, anti-Castro and pro-Castro Cubans, Texas oil moguls, the Ku Klux Klan, the Minutemen and lately some of the Watergate cast.

Even Dan Rather, CBS newsmen formerly from Dallas, asked the nation recently whether Oswald ever knew or had "contact with E. Howard Hunt or Gordon Liddy or any of the others in that mysterious and dangerous crew convicted in the Watergate crime - and under investigation still in connection with a series of other criminal acts including burglarizing homes, offices and embassies."

Few people know that Richard Nixon, then an attorney for Pepsi Cola, flew out of Dallas the morning of the assassination.

Most investigators, however, have not seriously examined the possibility of organized crime having a hand in killing Kennedy.

The President's brother, Attorney General Robert Kennedy, was reason enough to ask that question. He had set in motion plans for organized crime strike forces in most big cities in the early 1960s. Chicago Mafia boss Sam Giancana had felt Kennedy's wrath and went to jail for contempt of court. Carlos Marcello, organized crime chief in New Orleans and boss in absentia in Dallas, was deported briefly to Guatemala under the direction of the younger Kennedy. And Marcello's friend, Teamsters president James R. Hoffa, was on his way to prison, another Kennedy victim.

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

"Take the stone out of my shoe," Reid quoted Marcello as shouting. Later he told his guests, "Don't worry about that little Bobby son-of-a-bitch. He's going to be taken care of."

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

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

If investigations had shown more acumen with

the arrest of one person in Dealey Plaza on Nov. 22, 1963, the case for organized crime may have preempted all others.

He was Eugene Hale Brading, a 48-year-old ex-convict with underworld connections and a police record going back to 1934. Federal agents are now investigating reports that Brading is a courier for laundering the mob's illegitimate money to Amsterdam and Zurich. Assassination buffs speculate his role in Dealey Plaza may have been one of the mob's observers and bag man.

Brading was given no more than a few brief paragraphs in one of the Warren Commission's 26 volumes and was treated no more sensitively than dozens of nonentities rounded up by authorities for questioning on November 22.

Incredulously, Brading gave Dallas deputy sheriffs an alias and got away with it. They let him go not knowing who he really was. He got away with the same ploy when FBI agents reinterviewed him several months later, in January, 1964.

Brading told authorities he was "Jim Braden" of Beverly Hills, Cal., in Dallas on "oil business." He was taken into custody after he stepped off an elevator in the Dal-Tex Building across the street from the Texas Book Depository, minutes after the assassination. Two months earlier he had changed the name on his California driver's license to Braden.

While Brading waited two to three hours in the sheriff's office for a quizzing, his hotel roommates checked out and beat it at about 2 p.m. on Nov. 22, leaving Brading behind. This was 90 minutes after the assassination. Why did they leave so abruptly? When they had registered on No. 21, the desk clerk noted in writing that they had planned to stay until Nov. 24.

Brading was asked by sheriff's deputy C. L. (Lummie) Lewis what he was doing across the street from the Texas Book Depository. He said he was an "oil dealer" from Beverly Hills and was walking down Elm street downtown Dallas, trying to flag a taxicab when he heard "people talking-saying 'My God, the President has been shot.' "

In a signed statement he gave Allan Sweatt

chief deputy sheriff, Brading said "police cars were passing me coming down toward the triple underpass and I walked up among many other people and this building was surrounded by police officers with guns and we were all watching them.

"I moved on up to the building that was surrounded and asked one of the girls if there was a telephone that I could use and she said 'Yes, there is one on the third floor of the building where I work.'

"I walked through a passage to the elevator they were all getting on (freight elevator) and I got on the third floor with all the other people and there was a lady using the pay telephone and I asked her if I could use it when she said it was out of order and I tried to use it with no success . . .

"I got on the elevator and returned to the ground floor and the colored man who ran the elevator said you are a stranger in this building and I was not supposed to let you up and he ran outside to an officer and said to the officer that he had just taken me up and down the elevator and the officer said for me to identify myself and I presented him with a credit card and he said well we have to check out everything and took me to his superior and said for me to wait and we will check it out. I was then taken to the sheriff's office and interrogated."

Brading told authorities he was descending from the third floor where he had unsuccessfully tried to telephone his family. He said he wanted to call his family and tell of the tragedy. Authorities apparently believed him.

Lewis and Sweatt recently identified Brading in an enlarged photograph of a man standing in a crowd about halfway between the Texas Book Depository and the triple underpass. The photo, taken about 10 minutes after the assassination, showed a group of people on the sidewalk about parallel with the spot where the bullets struck the President. This would mean Brading moved farther west—after passing the Dal-Tex and Texas Book Depository buildings—before he retraced his steps to the Dal-Tex to try to phone.

The day before the assassination Brading had checked with the U. S. Probation Office in Dallas, which was required for interstate trips four years

after he had left the penitentiary. He gave chief probation officer Roger Carroll his real name—not the “Jim Braden” he used after his arrest by deputy sheriffs 24 hours later.

Carroll filed a report of the visit stating Brading “advised that he planned to see Lamar Hunt and other oil speculators while here.” Hunt is one of the sons of Dallas oil billionaire H. L. Hunt and is owner of the Kansas City Chiefs professional football team. Years later Brading reportedly told an official of the Los Angeles Police Department he didn’t go to the Hunt offices in downtown Dallas on Nov. 21 because of his criminal record.

He said one of his traveling companions from California, Morgan H. Brown, did show up Nov. 21 in the Hunt reception room with two other men seeking a meeting with one of the Hunt sons. It was Brown, who has since served time in a California prison, who had signed for the third floor suite for Brading, himself and possibly others on Nov. 21 in the Cabana Hotel in Dallas.

A spokesman for Lamar Hunt said the name Braden or Brading “didn’t mean a thing to him, nor did the other three names.”

“I checked back on the calendar that year and if they came up to see him, they didn’t get in to see him because they are not on the calendar for having seen him,” the Hunt spokesman said.

A former Hunt Oil Co. official, however, said he recalls seeing Brading and the others in the receptionist’s office Nov. 21, waiting to see Lamar’s brother, Nelson Bunker Hunt. He said he didn’t know if they ever got an audience with the oilman, the most outspoken conservative of the Hunt brothers.

An old friend of the Hunt brothers who first met Brading almost 20 years ago said Morgan H. Brown, Brading’s traveling partner, “knew the Hunts very well — knew Lamar and Bunker and all of them.” Brown and his wife and other couples played “mixed poker” in Dallas with the Hunts about 25 years ago, he said.

Jack Ruby, the Dallas night club owner who

killed Oswald, also was heading for Lamar Hunt's offices on Nov. 21. But he, too, contended he never went upstairs.

Ruby told Warren Commission investigators he drove a young woman, Connie Trammell, to the Mercantile Securities Building here for a job interview with Hunt the morning of Nov. 21. He said he attended to some tax matters with his attorney in the same building while Miss Trammell went up to the Hunt offices.

The Warren Report also relates that Ruby met the evening of Nov. 21 with friends from Chicago in the Bon Vivant Club of the same Cabana Hotel where Brading and Brown were staying. The Brading-Brown suite faced what would have been Kennedy's parade route up Stemmons Freeway the next day, had the President not been killed.

Hotel records show that 39 local telephone calls were made from the hotel suite Nov. 21-22. Two long distance calls were recorded -- one to a Mobile, Ala., oil well driller and a one-minute person-to-person call the night of Nov 21 to an unpublished number in Houston. Most likely these were not Brading's calls, says an associate, because he never makes calls from anything but a pay phone, no matter how lavishly he is living otherwise.

Hotel records also show Brown checked out of the hotel at 2:01 p.m. on Nov. 22, while Brading was waiting to be interrogated in the sheriff's office.

Federal parole records do not determine the whereabouts of Brading from the afternoon of Nov. 22 to the afternoon of Nov. 26, when he checked with the Houston U. S. Probation Office.

In the interim, Oswald was apprehended after allegedly shooting to death Dallas Police Officer J. D. Tippit, and Ruby shot Oswald to death in the basement of the Dallas Police Department.

Brading's parole officer in Los Angeles, Sam Barrett, had told him he had permission to travel for 10 days in Texas, leaving Nov. 20, on oil business. He was to go directly to Dallas and remain there until Nov. 25, when he was to go to Houston and then to Opelousas, La., according to Barrett's instructions. Barrett said the Dallas probation office reported that Brading had "promised to notify us of his departure from Dallas unless

this should occur over the weekend (Nov. 23-24). We told him if this should occur then he might check in with Mr. Lawrence Miggins in Houston on Monday, Nov. 25."

Barrett said Brading in November, 1963, "had expressed a kind of contempt" for Brown over a losing financial transaction with him and "wanted as little to do with him as possible." The parole officer said he was surprised to learn they traveled together to Dallas on Nov. 21 and shared the same hotel suite. He also noted, however, that traveling with Brown may have been cause for revoking Brading's parole.

An FBI agent who handles post-assassination developments was most intrigued that Brown checked out for Brading and himself while Brading was still waiting to be interrogated in the sheriff's office.

If Brading and his compatriots were involved in a shady deal in Dallas, unconnected with the assassination, they may have wanted to flee the area with all the lawmen converging on Dallas, the agent said. On the other hand, he could imagine them sitting tight in Dallas until their planned departure on Nov. 24 because any shady deal would probably go undetected with the police totally pre-occupied with the assassination.

The FBI's mission, the agent said, was to "disprove any connection at all with the assassination" with people they interviewed. Brading was no exception, he said. "We found absolutely nothing whatsoever that connects this guy with the assassination."

Parole officer Barrett said he also was surprised to learn that Donald D. Ford, a vice-president of J. Paul Getty's Tidewater Oil Co. offices in Houston did not remember nor had records of any contact with Brading when Brading traveled to Houston on September 15, 1963.

Permission for Brading to make the 10-day business trip to Houston "in connection with Tidewater Oil Co. litigation" was asked the U. S. Parole Board on Sept. 11, 1963, one day after the California Department of Motor Vehicles had changed the name on his license from Eugene Hale Brading to Jim Braden for "business reasons."

On Sept. 13, the day a Dallas newspaper first printed an unofficial report that Kennedy would visit Dallas in November, Brading was given permission to go from Los Angeles to Houston on Sept. 15 "to discuss business with a Mr. D. D. Ford, land man with Tidewater Oil Co. (now Getty Oil)."

The Warren Report states that Oswald, on his mysterious trip to Mexico from New Orleans to visit the Cuban Embassy, was to have left Houston by bus about 2 a.m. on Sept. 25, the last day of Brading's visit to that city.

Ford told this reporter a check of his daily reminder book for 1963 shows that "the only time I have in any way shown him (Brading) here in Houston was Nov. 26." He said he was dealing directly with Dallas oil promoter Roger L. Bauman in Sept., 1963, on the possible purchase of production rights by Tidewater of a gas field near Opelousas. Bauman was the liaison for some Californians, Brading included, who owned the leases.

Ford said his daily reminder had a note that Bauman "called me and will come by on Sept. 17." He couldn't find a subsequent note that Bauman had come by on Sept. 17 so "he may have been in contact with Braden at that time and may not have followed up - may not have come by."

Brading seemed to be deceiving his Los Angeles parole officer on trips to Texas in late 1963. Why? If he was not involved in an assassination plot, did he have other reasons? Who was the real Brading Braden?

For one thing, he was a natural born swindler accustomed to living high off the hog, thanks at least in part to the rich women he married. Some women whom he stung, however, stung back. For this, after serving almost five years of a 12-year sentence, he was paroled from a federal prison in 1959. He and his partner, Victor Periera, both went to prison for embezzling \$50,000 from a wealthy Roswell, N. M., widow after she was conned into marrying Periera. Their 1951 convictions were appealed all the way to the U. S. Supreme Court before they lost in 1954.

In retrospect, Brading got tougher treatment in

Dallas County for being a vagrant than he did when sheriff's deputies encountered him 11 years later near the assassination site. In 1952, after Periera paid Brading's \$50 vagrancy fine, Dallas Sheriff Bill Decker refused to release either man unless they both left Dallas County in 48 hours.

This was the usual treatment Decker gave suspected organized crime emissaries caught roosting in Dallas County. Brading complained that he and Periera were being harassed and Decker shot back, "You're in my county now."

The vagrancy rap stemmed from Brading's lingering presence, without any apparent effort to earn his take, at the Dallas area mansion of Mrs. D. A. Little, widow of the president of Magnolia Oil Co. Her husband died and Mrs. Little quickly became Periera's sixth wife after a whirlwind courtship.

The Decker ultimatum got front page play and made Brading a public figure in Dallas.

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

Despite his lavish style of living, Brading never lost his touch for groveling for loot. About three months after the assassination, he pleaded guilty to shoplifting. He had pushed a cart full of groceries out the door of a Safeway store in West Hollywood, Calif., without stopping to pay at the check-out counter. He paid a fine of \$56 for trying to get away with \$20.14 in food.

An acquaintance of Brading was not surprised about the shoplifting: "He's got a fuse on his temper about a half inch long. And if they had a line of people waiting to check out, he would be just the guy who would walk around the crowd and push that cart right out the front door and say 'to hell with this.'

"I mean the guy is amoral to the core. He is not guilty of anything unless he's caught. And walking out of that grocery store is as natural an act for

this man as stealing \$25,000 . . . because the man knows no immorality. There's no such word to him because there's no such thing as being immoral."

Brading's first taste of prison came in 1934 when, at the age of 19, he was sentenced to state prison in Kansas for burglary. He got out on parole in 1938 and three years later was arrested in Miami for operating a gambling house. He was arrested three times for selling World War II gas ration Coupons on the black market and was sentenced to one year in jail the third time. He was arrested in 1948 in Camden, N. J., where organized crime flourishes, as a material witness in a criminal case.

In addition to his underworld connections on the west coast, Brading seems to have had an affinity with the Teamsters Union during the past 15 years. Fresh out of prison in 1960, he married a wealthy widow of a Teamsters official from Chicago who accidentally shot himself with a .45 -- twice in the stomach. Brading lived with this wife in what was once Bing Crosby's luxurious home on the 18th hole of the Thunderbird Country Club in Palm Springs, Calif.

Two months after the assassination, Brading became a charter member of the Teamsters-financed La Costa Country Club about 20 miles south of President Nixon's Western White House at San Clemente, Calif. La Costa was where Nixon's aides -- John Dean, John Ehrlichman and Bob Haldeman - met last February to get their signals straight on Watergate.

Brading's Teamsters widow had her marriage dissolved about one month before the assassination after learning Brading was still married to another girl or two. In all, Brading's marriages, at last count, were approaching one dozen, according to an informed source on the west coast.

In the late 1960s, he returned to Dallas to marry the rich widow of the founder of a Cadillac agency. Her money began going fast and the relationship crashed after a brief stint. Brading's latest venture into matrimony about two years ago involved a wealthy Mexico City woman from whom he inherited a Lear Jet to travel abroad and live in Mexico and Spain when he wasn't at La Costa.

Brading also traveled abroad before the assassination. An associate remembers he returned from Switzerland with a new vicuna coat, which at the time was popular because of the scandal involving Sherman Adams, President Dwight Eisenhower's top aide.

Brading liked to dress well and was "a notorious name dropper," the associate said. This would mean he did use the names of Donald D. Ford and Lamar Hunt to get permission from his parole officer to come to Texas when he was actually meeting with "the lowest echelon of people" on his oil deals, he said.

"If you'd listen to Braden talk, he dealt only with J. Paul, J. Paul Jr. and Walter and George," the associate said. "He was on a first name acquaintance with these people (Gettys). And if you'd listen to him long enough, your head would swim with the names he'd drop. . .

"He'd be a perfect courier. Of course, tying Braden to all this is kind of hard to feature because with all of his name dropping, I've never heard the man ever drop any name that wasn't a public figure or a top flight citizen of the highest caliber.

"I've never heard him say anything about Costello or Marcello. Of course, an operator of that caliber wouldn't because he's such a pro and he's so well grilled in his methodology that it's just drummed into him.

"He's a perfect cover man."

The Shot That Missed

December 13, 1973

One witness to the assassination of President Kennedy told this writer that shortly after the shooting he observed a woman being taped by a TV camera. He heard her say that she saw a shot fired from the south side of the railroad overpass as the President was killed.

To our knowledge, there is no record that this tape was ever shown on TV. In fact, we have never learned the identity of the woman. The witness did not know her name; but he stayed up all night hoping to see himself on TV.

The bullet mark on the sidewalk referred to in the Mirror last week backs up this woman's claim. In addition to the seared sidewalk, one can see on both the Nix and Zapruder films a young man on the south side of Elm Street "hitting the dirt" after the President had received the fatal head shot.

We tend to think this young man was ducking in response to the sonic boom of a bullet as it passed near his head. We also tend to believe this shot was meant, not for the President who was already dead, but for Clint Hill. Hill, the special Secret Service Agent assigned to Mrs. Kennedy, was a last minute addition to the Dallas trip due to Mrs. Kennedy's insistence that he come.

With Hill's change in status, he may have not been given all the instructions. So Hill, standing on the left fender of the follow-up car, rushed forward to lend a hand when it became obvious help was needed. Agent Ready, standing on the right fender of the follow-up car, obeyed his superior's, Agent Emory P. Roberts, order not to lend assistance.

Hill, moving faster than the automobiles, so he could catch the front car was a difficult target. The shot at Hill was the longest shot of the day, from

the south side of Commerce Street, and Hill was traversing the field of fire of the gunman making it the most difficult shot of the day. This shot, in our opinion, was the only shot to miss that day.



CD 7

January 31, 1974

When one considers the enormity and complexity of the plot to assassinate President John F. Kennedy, the use of seven gun teams, one can understand the plot took a great deal of planning and coordinating with the various teams and other segments of the overall scheme.

This planning, checking and double-checking had to be done in areas where little suspicion would be aroused by possible listeners. In other words a good cover had to be given for the operations. In our opinion, one such coordinating spot was the Red Lobster establishment located near Lake Lugart between Altus and Hobart, Oklahoma which was printed in the Midlothian Mirror on May 31, 1973. We also printed that the manager of the Oklahoma establishment died shortly after he made some indiscreet remarks on Saturday, November 23, 1963.

We have long considered that another such coordinating establishment was maintained in the backwoods of central Louisiana located near Sikes, La. The house was six miles from the store known as Sikes and had good visibility from all directions for any approach. The house also had underground telephone lines, somewhat unusual in 1963. The house was vacant when we visited there in 1968.

This house was occupied for several months before the assassination by a woman named Pearl Simons from south Texas. In 1962 a Pearl Simons in Houston made a statement, while trying to recruit for her right wing organization, that it might someday be necessary to "kill a President for the good of the country."

The thing that really perks our interest in Pearl Simons is that CD 7, pages 654 and 656 concern a Pearl Simons and those pages are still held secret in the National Archives in Washington.

The Simons woman who maintained the house in Sikes, kept two children with her during her time there, and was known to be gone for several "missions" while living there. She also, according to neighbors, had several gatherings of "doctors out of Houston" at her house during her stay in Sikes prior to the assassination. She is supposed to have given up the household shortly after the assassination and returned to south Texas.

When this writer lectured in Houston in 1968, he assigned two interested students to the task of "tailing" a Pearl Simons, and both received telephone death threats within a week.

CD* 301

February 7, 1974

This editor would like to urge Leon Jaworski and or Sam Ervin to question, in depth, a thus far neglected man whose name appeared in connection with the Watergate burglary as early as June 19, 1972. Credit for calling attention to this man's importance should go to Gore Vidal and his article "The Art and Arts of E. Howard Hunt" which appeared December 13, 1973, in the *NEW YORK REVIEW OF BOOKS*.

When the Watergate burglars made hotel reservations ~~in preparation for their caper,~~ the reservations were made in the name of "Ameritas," described as EITHER a Miami real estate partnership OR a secret band of Cuban revolutionaries. The *DALLAS MORNING NEWS* of June 25, 1972, described "Ameritas" as a wholly-owned subsidiary of All-State Investment Fund S. A., Inc., in Panama. *THE REALIST* of Aug. 1972, page 34 said

* Commission Document

that Miguel R. Suarez, a Miami lawyer, is head of Ameritas. Suarez and Bernard L. Barker were described as "partners in a separate venture", according to THE DALLAS MORNING NEWS.

Barker had participated in the Bay of Pigs invasion under the aegis of the CIA; he participated in the burglary of Dr. Fielding's office (Ellsberg's psychiatrist) on orders from E. Howard Hunt; and he was arrested inside the Democratic National Headquarters at Watergate on June 17, 1972. Barker's real estate business was located at 2301 Northwest Seventh Street, Miami. However, when he was arrested at Watergate, Barker gave his address as 955 First St., S. W., Miami, which is the address of both Ameritas and Miguel Suarez.

Could Ameritas be another CIA front similar to the old Double-Chek Corporation which had been headed by Alex E. Carlson, a Spanish-speaking lawyer from Miami Springs? Double-Chek handled recruitment of pilots for the Bay of Pigs and also handled payments to the Bay of Pigs "widows" following the April 1961 fiasco.

One question we especially want answered by Miguel Suarez concerns the John F. Kennedy assassination.

Gore Vidal asked in his article of December 13, 1973: "Since it is now clear to everyone except perhaps Earl Warren that Oswald was part of a conspiracy, who were his fellow conspirators?" Vidal goes on to mention something about Miguel Suarez we had overlooked until he pointed it out.

In the National Archives, Warren Commission Document 301, page 280, we find that a Christina Suarez, sister of Miguel Suarez, told a nurse, Marjorie Heimbecker, that John F. Kennedy would be killed by Castroites. Is it possible that Miguel and Christina Suarez knew John Kennedy was going to be killed and wanted to be certain that the blame would be placed on pro-Castro forces, hence they spread their rumor prior to the assassination?

This editor watched all the televised Senate Hearings on Watergate and has read all the testimony published by the Government Printing Office (except Volume 4, which seems to be unobtainable). We have found no mention of Miguel Suarez. We believe he has valuable information.

Why was Jack L. Ruby afraid to admit his role in the Watergate cover-up to Leon Jaworski, Esq.?

February 28, 1974

Reprinted from The Village Voice,

Jan. 31, 1974

by Craig Koppel

Leon Jaworski, Esq., will live to regret the day he left the comfortable anonymity of his Houston law practice to join the crew down in Damage Control. Just like Jack L. Ruby lived to regret the day he tried to tell Earl Warren why he had to kill

Lee Oswald as Leon Jaworski, Esq., sat opposite him in a fluorescent-lit room in the Dallas County Jail giving poor Jack the double fish-eye on behalf of John B.

Connally and a number of John Does too libelous to mention.

You mean—don't tell me!—Leon Jaworski was in the room the day Jack L. Ruby begged to be taken

directly to Washington so he could stop telling nothing but the truth and start telling the whole truth??

Sure—and if you don't believe me, ask the next President of the United States, Gerald Ford, 'cause he was sitting right next to Jaworski at the time. Hey Jerry—what's da story?!

And if the foregoing isn't enough to give you the 10-years-after heebie jeebies, try on this one: Jack L. Ruby told the Commission he met with a lawyer named Leon some time in 1959 or 1960.

Leon? The Leon? I don't know. I tend to think so. I could be wrong. It could be just a coincidence, like the fact that the other party present at that meeting was named McCord.

But it was no coincidence that Leon Jaworski, Esq., was there when Ruby was questioned. Jaworski was hand-picked by Connally, then governor of Texas, to be in that room that day. Immediately after the assassination, he had been selected by State Attorney General Waggoner Carr to head a probe into Kennedy's death. This investigation was pre-empted by the Warren Commission, but Jaworski was immediately appointed Special Counsel to the Attorney General of the State of Texas, with the mission of monitoring the Commission and reporting on its work to Carr and Connally.

The Warren Commission took testimony from 550 witnesses, but Jaworski was present at the interrogation of only the nine who particularly interested his associates:

On February 10, 1964, Marguerite Oswald, a mother in history.

On February 20, Robert Oswald, brother of Lee. Robert told the Commission that Marina had told him that Lee intended to shoot Richard Nixon when the former Action Officer of the Bay of Pigs invasion visited Dallas in the sum-

mer or early fall of 1963. (Nixon admits that he was in Dallas the day Kennedy was killed, the day before, and the day before that.)

On March 31, Robert A. Frazier, the FBI firearms expert who opined that the Mannlicher-Carcano supposedly found in the Depository could have fired all the shots.

On March 31, Ronald Simmons, Army ballistics expert, who claimed that Oswald did not have to be an expert shot to have performed the feat of marksmanship he was credited with.

On May 5, John W. Fain, the FBI agent who had interviewed Marguerite and Robert in 1960 and Lee in 1962.

On May 5, John Lester Quigley, the FBI agent who interviewed Oswald in New Orleans on August 10, 1963—at Oswald's request.

On May 5, James Patrick Ilosty, Jr., the FBI agent who had conducted an investigation of Oswald earlier in 1963—and whose name, telephone, and license plate number appeared in Oswald's address book.

On June 11, Marina Oswald. Noteworthy, Marina testified in five separate sessions, but Jaworski was present only during the one in which she suddenly altered the version of the "Nixon incident" she had repeatedly given the FBI—in which Lee was going to "see" Nixon—to one in which Lee was going to "use his pistol" on Nixon if there was an "appropriate" or "convenient opportunity."

And, on June 7, Jack L. Ruby. Also present were Earl Warren

Representative Gerald Ford, Commission member; J. Lee Rankin, Commission general counsel; Joseph A. Ball, assistant counsel; Arlen Specter, assistant counsel; Robert G. Storey, special counse-

to the attorney general of Texas; Jim Bowie, assistant district attorney; Joe H. Tonahill, attorney for Ruby; Elmer W. Moore, special agent, U. S. Secret Service; and J. E. Decker, sheriff of Dallas County. It is interesting that during the course of the session Ruby referred to or spoke to everyone in the room except Jaworski.

Throughout Ruby's testimony, in which he protested too much that he was not part of a conspiracy to assassinate Kennedy, and that he wanted to take a lie detector test, were colloquies like these:

Mr. RUBY: Gentlemen, unless you get me to Washington, you can't get a fair shake out of me. If you understand my way of talking, you have got to bring me to Washington to get the testimony. Do I sound dramatic? Off the beam?

Chief Justice WARREN: No; you are speaking very, very rationally.

Mr. RUBY: Gentlemen, if you want to hear any further testimony, you will have to get me to Washington soon, because it has something to do with you, Chief Warren. Do I sound sober enough to tell you this?

Chief Justice WARREN: Yes; go right ahead.

Mr. RUBY: I want to tell the truth, but I can't tell it here. Does that make sense to you?

Chief Justice WARREN: Well, let's not talk about sense. But I really can't see why you can't tell this Commission . . .

Mr. RUBY: But you don't have a right to take a prisoner back with you when you want to?

Chief Justice WARREN: No; we have the power to subpoena witnesses to Washington if we want to do it, but we have taken the testimony of 200 or 300 people, I would imagine, here in Dallas, without

going to Washington.

Mr. RUBY: Yes; but those people aren't Jack Ruby.

Chief Justice WARREN: No; they weren't.

Leon Jaworski, Esq., had the option that day in 1964 of making it possible for Jack L. Ruby to have spilled the beans on the Kennedy assassination. He could have said, "Mr. Chief Justice, in my capacity as representative of the attorney general of this state, whose charges are pending against Mr. Ruby and in whose custody he is being held, I am going to telephone our attorney general right now and inform him of the need to arrange for Mr. Ruby to be brought to Washington at once to testify further before this Commission. Does anyone have a dime?"

But he didn't say that. He don't say nothin', he just sit there. With the direct result that Jack L. Ruby went to his grave with the truth about his role in the plot to kill Kennedy untold.

If Leon Jaworski, Esq., wouldn't open his mouth to solve the crime of the century, what assurances does he offer us that he will undertake the vastly more complicated exertions involved in discovering the truth about Richard Nixon's crimes, none of which is yet widely regarded as capital?

During the Ruby session, Warren explained that Jaworski was present "in connection with watching the work of the Commission so that they will be satisfied as to

the quality of the work done insofar as the State of Texas is concerned."

If Leon Jaworski, Esq., was satisfied as to the quality of the work of the Commission at the very moment that it refused to make it

possible for Jack Ruby to tell what he knew, then Leon Jaworski, Esq., is too easily satisfied. He ought to be back in Houston running funny money for the CIA, like he took time off from doing to help stare at Jack L. Ruby.

What's more, I think it's pretty damned peculiar that Leon Jaworski, Esq. was also there practicing his basilisk act as the potentially explosive "Nixon incident" was defused by Marina Oswald's suddenly enhanced faculty of recollection. Is it possible that Leon Jaworski began protecting Richard Nixon not on November 2, 1973, but on February 10, 1964?

Or was he protecting himself? After Ruby told the Commission about his trip to Cuba in 1959, he launched onto a tangent about how

one of the Fox brothers, who owned the Tropicana Hotel in Havana, had come to Dallas some time afterward to collect a gambling debt from a man named Murray. Ruby described a Chinese dinner he had at the Lotus Restaurant at Love Field with Fox and his lawyer, one Dave McCord. "And there was an attorney by the name of Leon," Ruby said. "Is he associated with McCord?" he asked. Rankin quickly changed the subject.

But Jack L. Ruby was on the beam that sad day. "Maybe you do things to cover up," he said, to a group which included an attorney by the name of Leon. "if you are capable of doing it."

(P. S. The L. in Jack L. Ruby stands for Leon.)

Reprinted from Vol. V of Hearings Before The President's Commission On The Assassination of President Kennedy

Sunday, June 7, 1964

TESTIMONY OF MR. JACK RUBY

The President's Commission met at 11:45 a.m., on June 7, 1964, in the interrogation room of the Dallas County Jail, Main and Houston Streets, Dallas, Tex.

Present were Chief Justice Earl Warren, Chairman; and Representative Gerald R. Ford, member.

Also present were J. Lee Rankin, general counsel; Joseph A. Ball, assistant counsel; Arlen Specter, assistant counsel; Leon Jaworski and Robert G. Storey, special counsel to the attorney general of Texas; Jim Bowie, assistant district attorney; Joe H. Tonahill, attorney for Jack Ruby; Elmer W. Moore, special agent, U.S. Secret Service; and J. E. Decker, sheriff of Dallas County.

Some Testimony omitted

Mr. RUBY. Never; that is the only one that I made.

I stayed at the Volk's Apartments with Mr. McWille, lived in his apartment. Ate directly in a place called Wolf's, downstairs. Wouldn't know how to speak their language. I wouldn't know how to communicate with them.

I probably had two dates from meeting some young ladies I got to dancing with, because my dinners were served in the Tropicana.

One thing I forgot to tell you—you are bringing my mind back to a few things—the owners, the greatest that have been expelled from Cuba, are the Fox brothers. They own the Tropicana.

Mr. RANKIN. Who are the Fox brothers?

Mr. RUBY. Martin Fox and I can't think of the other name.

Mr. RANKIN. Do you know where they are located now?

Mr. RUBY. They are in Miami, Fla. They know everything about McWillie, I heard; and know the officials.

I met McWillie because he came to the club, and he came to the club to look over the show. And you get to talk to people and meet a lot of different types of people.

The Fox brothers came to Dallas—I don't know which one it was—to collect a debt that some man owed the Cotton Gin Co. here.

Do you know their name, Mr. Bowie?

Mr. BOWIE. Murray, or something.

Mr. RUBY. He gave some bad checks on a gambling debt, and they came to visit me. The lawyer, I think, is Mark Lane. That is the attorney that was killed in New York?

Chief Justice WARREN. That is the fellow who represents, or did represent Mrs. Marguerite Oswald. I think I read in the paper where he no longer represents her.

Mr. RANKIN. He is still alive though.

Chief Justice WARREN. Oh, yes.

Mr. RUBY. There was one Lane that was killed in a taxicab. I thought he was an attorney in Dallas.

Chief Justice WARREN. That was a Dave Lane.*

Mr. RUBY. There is a very prominent attorney in Dallas, McCord. McCord represents the Fox brothers here. They called me because the Fox brothers wanted to see me, and I came down to the hotel.

And Mrs. McWillie—Mr. McWillie was married to her at that time—and if I recall, I didn't show them off to the airport at that time.

This is when they were still living in Havana, the Fox brothers. We had dinner at—how do you pronounce that restaurant at Love Field? Luau? That serves this Chinese food.

Dave McCord, I was in his presence, and I was invited out to dinner, and there was an attorney by the name of Leon. Is he associated with McCord?

And there was a McClain.

Chief Justice WARREN. Alfred was killed in a taxi in New York.

Mr. RUBY. He was at this dinner meeting I had with McCord. I don't know if Mrs. McWillie was along. And one of the Fox brothers, because they had just been awarded the case that this person owns, this Gin Co., that was compelled to pay off.

Mr. RANKIN. I think, Mr. Ruby, it would be quite helpful to the Commission if you could tell, as you recall it, just what you said to Mr. Sorrels and the others after the shooting of Lee Harvey Oswald. Can you recall that?

Mr. RUBY. The only one I recall Mr. Sorrels in, there were some incorrect statements made at this time.

Mr. RANKIN. Can you tell us what you said?

Congressman FORD. First, tell us when this took place.

* 1. We did not realize that Jack Ruby and Chief Justice Earl Warren had any mutual friends.

The Agent's Objective

May 16, 1974

We have previously printed that the Committee to Investigate Assassinations run by Bernard Fensterwald in Washington, D. C. is a government operation. Only now as Fensterwald is dissolving his organization do his objectives become clear.

Fensterwald traveled widely meeting the assassination "buffs," and in most cases obtaining copies of their published and unpublished works.

In our opinion Fensterwald, the attorney for both James Earl Ray and James (Watergate) McCord, wanted to know what all of the researchers knew, and where they were continuing to investigate. Another objective, now clear, is the platoon of ill informed lecturers making the college circuits spreading confusion and mis-information.

And there is no organization with the contacts or resources to answer the Fensterwald "experts."

Computer Study of JFK Photos

May 23, 1974

(ZNS)--The same computers at the Jet Propulsion Laboratory in Pasadena which analyzed the historic photos of the planets Jupiter and Mercury are now attempting to settle the mystery surrounding John F. Kennedy's assassination.

A team of researchers at the California Institute of Technology is using the JPL computers to analyze one of the films taken during the JFK assassination in Dallas in 1963. The programmers hope to use a computer process, known as "image enhancement," to see if they can locate several riflemen who might have been firing at the Presidential motorcade.

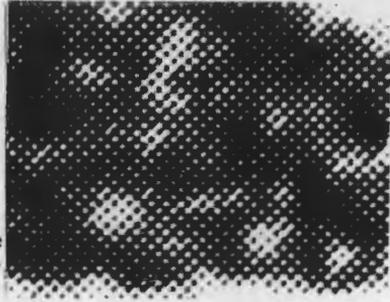
The film currently being analyzed is one shot by an amateur photographer named Orville Nix. Nix was standing on the sidewalk along the Presidential motorcade in 1963, and his movie camera--by chance--captured the assassination sequence.

What makes Nix's film potentially important is the fact that his camera photographed what was happening on the grassy knoll in front of JFK's motorcade just as the gun shots were fired.

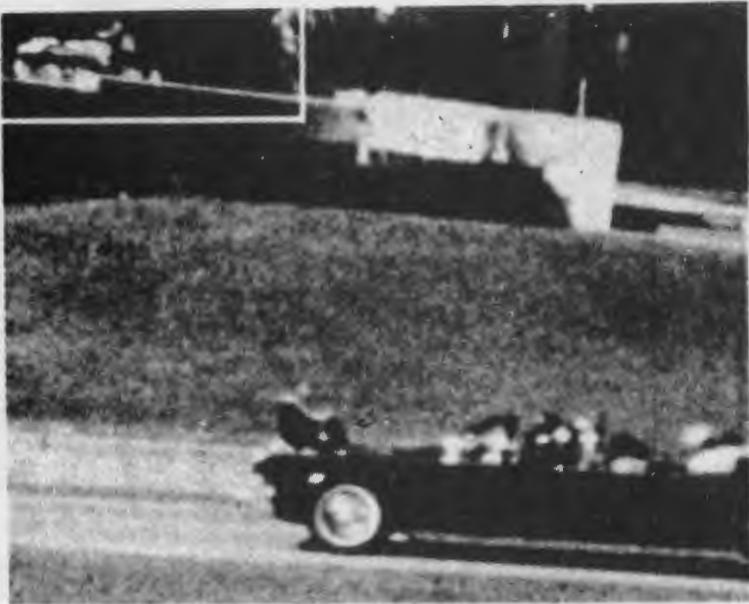
Many assassination researchers have charged that some of the shots which struck the President were fired from the grassy knoll --and not from the Texas Book Depository Building as the official Warren Commission Report concludes. The Nix movie of the assassination clearly shows the grassy knoll, but most of the knoll is covered by shadows.

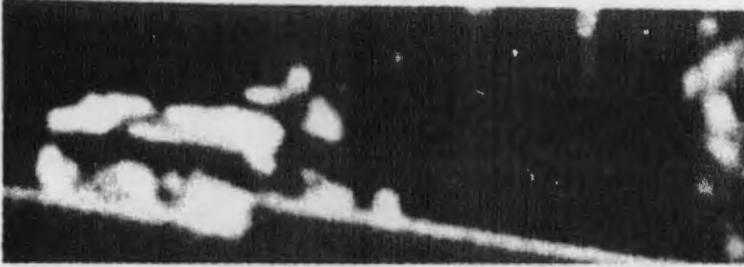
The JPL computers are now analyzing the film, frame by frame, in an attempt to clarify and enhance images of men who might have been positioned in the shadows. If the procedures are successful, they will either show the images of riflemen hiding on the knoll, shooting at the President, or demonstrate that there were no gunmen on the grassy knoll at all.

The photo at right is an enlargement of the Nix film and shows the outlines of what some investigators believe to be a jeep parked behind a concrete pergola on the grassy knoll. Also shown in the film may be the outlines of two men, one of whom was also captured in a separate photo taken at the same moment (above).



Will 'Image Enhancement' Solve Kennedy Assassination Mysteries?





The photos and story printed here were in The Dallas (Tex.) Iconoclast. The fuzzy pictures are inconclusive; however, they are important, it seems to us, when printed with The Mirror editorial of Mar. 1, '73, page 95 this book. The witness referred to by The Mirror could be available for any official inquiry..

The Suppressed Witnesses

May 30, 1974

At the time John F. Kennedy was assassinated, the crime was only a state violation as there was then no federal law concerning murder. In the early hours the investigation was a state matter. In the early hours, President Johnson indicated the matter would be handled in Texas.

A sudden change in plans, and the establishment of the Warren Commission on Nov. 29, 1963 caused some concerned discussions as to what could be done to stop the Texas investigation which was under way.

An executive session of the Warren Commission on Dec. 5, 1963 busied itself to a great extent with the possibility of conflict and just how the Commission members had to go to get the Texas investigation stymied.

Chairman Earl Warren reported toward the end of a three hour secret session how he felt upon hearing of the capitulation of the Texas investigation:

CHAIRMAN: I was very glad, Senator Russell, that you mentioned that matter of the reports because I have spent several days with Mr. Katzenbach now trying to assure him that it would injure the work of this Commission if those reports of the F. B. I. or anybody else would be leaked out

piecemeal, and also whether they should go down and reveal to the Texas Board of Inquiry everything that they know and make it just a rehash when we get to ours. And up to eleven o'clock last night the Texas people had not yet agreed to withhold their hand until we had had an opportunity to do this and I'm very happy that over the night they were able to get them to do that. When he called me this morning and told me about it I was very happy, and I think that will make it possible for us to do the kind of job that the President expects us to do. Otherwise I'm sure we could not do it.

The agreement was worked out between Attorney General's office and Texas Attorney General Waggoner Carr. For Carr to withhold his investigation, Washington promised Carr could have an attorney present and hear or read all of the testimony taken in Dallas.

A few days after the agreement went into effect, the attorney present in Dallas called Carr in Austin and reported that he might as well come back to Austin as he was not being allowed to see the testimony. Carr called Washington and was told that Barefoot Sanders in Dallas had overruled the prior arrangement, and Washington was unable to overrule Sanders.

Here for the first time is a published list of this group of witnesses whose testimony was taken in Dallas, and seen by no one here:

Don Ables, John Adamcik, Vickie Adams,
 George Applin, Jr., Danny Arce, Pete Barnes,
 Domenjo Benevenitos, Mary Bledso, Guy Bogard,
 Special Agent Jim Bookhout, Lee E. Bowers, Jr.,
 E. L. Boyd, E. D. Brewer, Johnny C. Brewer,
 E. V. Brown, Doris Burns, Warren Burroughs,
 Bob Carroll, Bertha Cheek, R. L. Clark,
 Special Agent Manning Clements, Malcolm Couch,
 Roger Craig, James M. Crawford, C. L. Daugherby,
 Mrs. Virginia Davis, Tom Dillard, Jack E. Dougherty,

Ronald B. Fischer, J. W. Foster, John Gibson,
L. C. Graves, Mrs. Dorothy Gravitis, B. W.
Hargis, Sgt. Harkness, Ray Hawkins, C. A.
Hazard (Probably C. A. Haygood), Jerry Henslee,
J. L. Hill, Sgt. Hill, Geneva Hine, J. B.
Hicks, S. M. Holland, H. D. Holmes, T. A.
Hutson, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Johnson, Marvin
Johnson, Frankie Kaiser, J. R. Leavelle, Bill
Lovelady, Capt. G. L. Lumpkin, K. E. Lyons,
B. J. Martin, Austen Miller, Mary Ann Mit-
chell, Joe Molino, L. D. Montgomery, H. M.
Moore, Joe Murphy, H. Louis Nichols, Greg
Olds, Sgt. D. G. Owens, Bill Perry, Nat
Pinkston, Eddie Piper, J. M. Poe, Julia
Postal, Potts, Frank E. Reilly, Earlene Roberts,
George W. Rackley, Sr., James E. Romack, G.
F. Rose, Barbara Rowland, Inspector Sawyer,
William Shelley, R. M. Sims, Royce G. Skelton,
Wm. Arthur Smith, Robert Stovall, R. L. Stude-
baker, Capt. C. E. Talbert, F. M. Turner,
James Underwood, C. T. Walker, Seymour
Weitzman, Troy West, Westbrook, J. C.
White.

When the testimony of many of these witnesses was published in the Twenty Six Volumes, some of it had been altered.

Roger Craig made 13 corrections in his testimony when he first read his words at our home in Midlothian. Greg Olds also made changes when he first read his testimony in our home. Four witnesses have complained of alterations from the statements they made under oath.

We feel all of the remaining witnesses who are alive should be asked to read their statements (many for the first time) and correct any mis-statements.

We know it will do no good, but historians of the future would be appreciative.

Most witnesses, but not all, were asked if they wanted to return at a later date and check their testimony for accuracy. As there were only shorthand notes and a tape recorder used while statements were being taken, nearly all witnesses waived this right.

They Knew

June 6, 1974

We have often wondered why senior and most respected officials of our government could be so unconcerned while trying to find out who killed the President of the United States. The reprint from the foreword of Sylvia Meagher's book "Accessories After The Fact" published by Bobbs Merrill shows the callous unconcern.

Of the 489 witnesses who gave testimony, less than one-fourth appeared before the Commission itself. Even in those cases, the seven members of the full Commission were never present as a body or throughout an entire session. The Chairman was in attendance at least part of the time for all 94 witnesses who came before the Commission, but his colleagues heard only the following estimated numbers of witnesses:

Representative Ford	70
Mr. Dulles	60
Senator Cooper	50
Mr. McCloy	35
Representative Boggs	20
Senator Russell	6

Some of the difficulties encountered by the members in finding time to spare from other duties for the Commission's needs were almost comical, as may be seen in the following colloquy.

CHAIRMAN: Senator Cooper, at this time I am obliged to leave for our all-day conference on Friday at the Supreme Court, and I may be back later in the day, but if I don't, you continue, of course.

COOPER: I will this morning. If I can't be here this afternoon whom do you want to preside?

CHAIRMAN: Congressman Ford, would you be here this afternoon at all?

FORD: Unfortunately, Mr. McCloy and I have to go to a conference out of town.

CHAIRMAN: You are both going out of town, aren't you?

COOPER: I can go and come back if it is necessary.

CHAIRMAN: I will try to be here myself. Will Mr. Dulles be here?

McCLOY: He is out of town.

(3H 55)

One possible explanation for the unconcern might be hidden in the two reprints of comments of Commission members made during an executive session held on December 16, 1963. After the Commission had spent considerable time analyzing the Abraham Zapruder film, Mr. McCloy suggests:

McCLOY: I think we ought to take a look at the grounds and somebody ought to do it and get the picture of this angle to see if it is humanly possible for him to have been hit in the front from a shot fired from that window. Maybe it is.

A few pages later in the now released transcripts of the minutes, we reprint an exchange between Commission members Allen Dulles and Senator Richard Russell:

MR. DULLES: I would like to get that material into the hands of the CIA as soon as possible to explain the Russian parts.

SEN. RUSSELL: I think you've got more faith in them than I have. I think they'll doctor anything they hand to us.

From these and other comments, it appears to this writer that at this early stage of the investigation, these men knew they were going to be forced to sign a totally false report. They knew, by now, what was expected of them, so they did not feel it necessary to waste time sitting all day to listen to a bunch of doctored reports and statements prepared by other branches of the government.

Sad Situation

June 13, 1974

Of all things, the Sheriff's office, the thief catchers of Dallas, County, have thieves working for them! No wonder the President of our Country could be killed forty yards from the Sheriff's desk, and the real killers get away.

Now four or five investigations are being conducted - all to act as a cover-up. Payoffs by bondsmen in forfeit have been going on in the Dallas Sheriff's office for fifteen years with at least six million dollars missing.

All the public officials and the newspapers of Dallas knew about the payoffs. Sad thing is, the motives are not to promote honesty in government or better journalism.

For The Record

July 18, 1974

We have told the following information in so many lectures we had forgotten it has never been published:

On page 21 of the Warren Commission Report, the Commission concluded that "Although the evidence on Ruby's means of entry is not conclusive, the weight of the evidence indicates that he walked down the ramp from Main Street to the basement of the police department."

Sgt. Roy E. Vaughn, who now lives in Midlothian, was guarding this entrance. Vaughn has always denied that Ruby got past him, and he took more than one lie detector test to prove his innocence.

The Warren Commission relied on the testimony of Napoleon J. Daniels, a black man and former policeman who was fired for misuse of his badge while a Dallas policeman. Daniels testified he saw Ruby walk past Roy Vaughn at the Main Street entrance.

Other police officers came to Vaughn's defense. We learned from men in the Dallas Police Department that Ruby was "escorted" by Assistant Chief of Police Chief Charles Batchelor to the spot where Ruby shot Oswald.

Batchelor died of cancer several years ago.

We never have tried to discuss the assassination with Roy E. Vaughn.

The 'Bubushka Woman'

July 25, 1974

A group of researchers, including this writer, believe we have identified the "Bubushka Woman" pictured below. She was, we believe, an employee of The Colony Club located just next door to Jack Ruby's Carousel Club. She was taking pictures of the assassination of President John Kennedy with a Super 8 Yashica movie camera with a zoom lens.

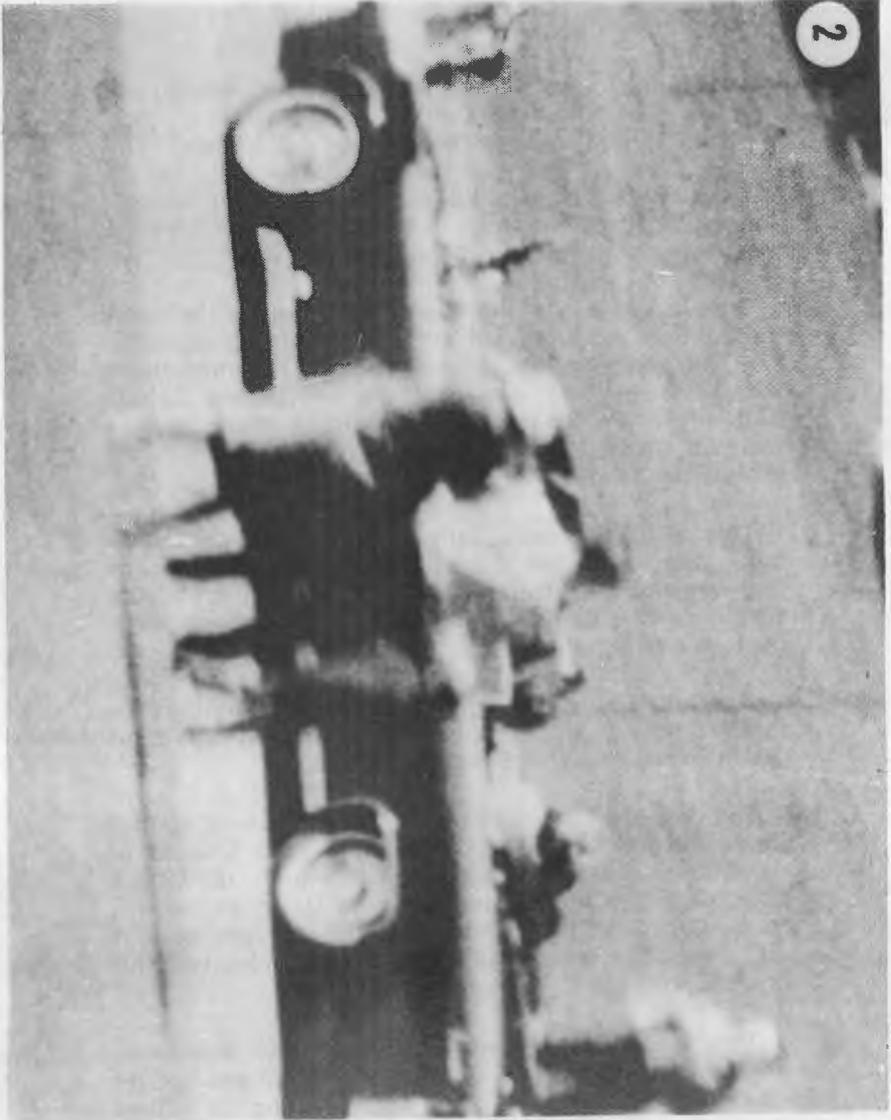
This young lady's film was taken from her by what she at the time described as a plainclothes policeman. Now she identifies that officer as being FBI man Regis Kennedy. The law man came to her in the Colony Club and asked for the film. He said he would process the film, look at it and return it to her. He never returned the film or offered an explanation.

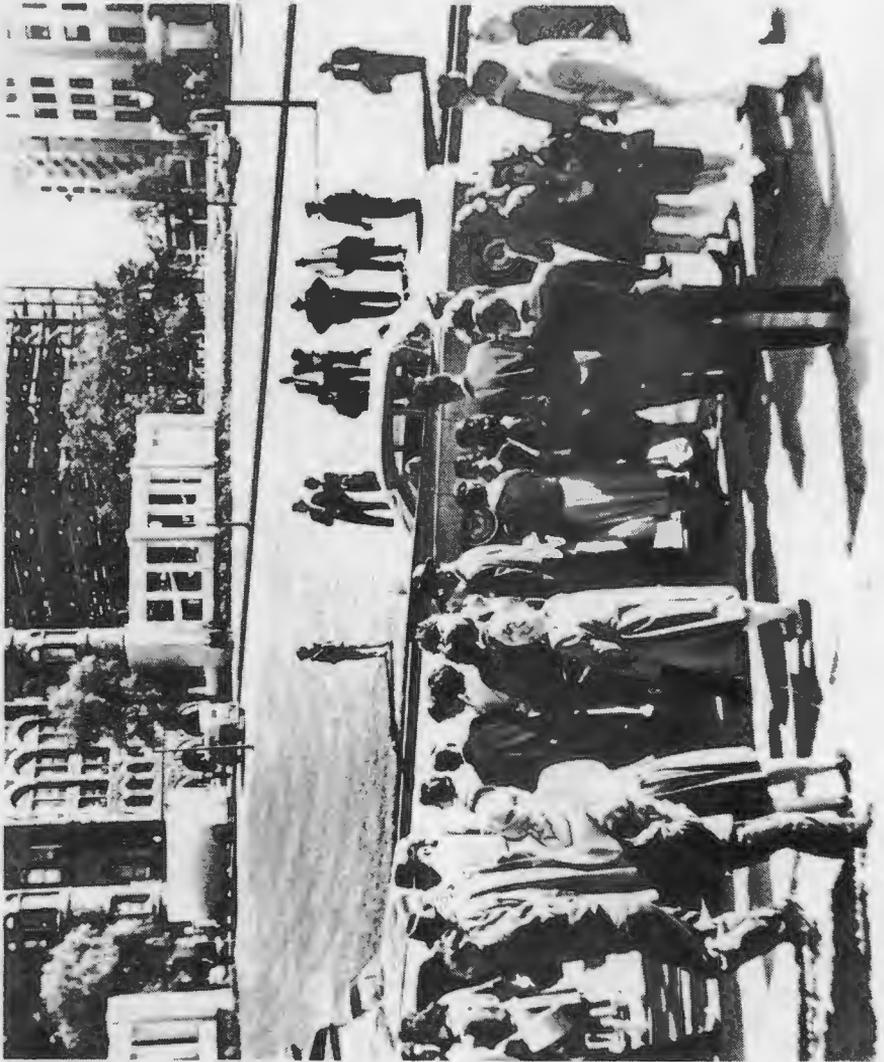
This beautiful young lady later married an important crime syndicate figure in this area. She claims that she and her husband had a two hour private conversation with Richard Nixon in a Miami hotel while he was seeking the Presidency in 1968.

Her husband could and did kill with impunity in the Dallas area. He was killed in a gangland type murder in West Texas in September 1970.

She described herself as being a close friend of Jack Ruby and said that Ruby introduced "Lee Oswald of the CIA" to her. She says she saw Oswald in the Carousel Club many times. She also says David Ferrie was in the Caurosel Club almost every day or night in 1962 and 1963. She adds that she never saw him with his hat off.

This woman, says Jack Lawrence, who was working at Down Town Lincoln Mercury at the time of the assassination, spent a good deal of time in Ruby's Carousel Club and ran around with George Senator, Ruby's roommate at the time of the assassination.





This lady says that now she has had a deep religious experience and that her life is completely changed.

Before The Shots

August 1, 1974

This article is printed in a hope for more leads on the whereabouts of a one time federal employee from Dallas.

Shortly after the assassination of President Kennedy, a Dallas journalist told us that during the Presidential motorcade in Dallas a man rushed towards the president's car yelling: "Stop, I've got to tell you . . ." The man was grabbed in mid-sentence, wrestled to the ground, and the President proceeded to his destiny.

The picture on page 160 shows the Presidential car making the turn from Harwood to Main Street at the Municipal Building. It is taken from page 29 of Retired Dallas Police Chief Jesse Curry's book **JFK ASSASSINATION FILE** and shows Clint Hill crouching on the rear of the President's car.

Some security incident must have taken place in this area. Kennedy did not like for the Secret Service to be on his car. Hill knew this; thus his crouching position. But security, it seems to us, must have dictated that Hill be as he was.

From informants in Dallas, we are lead to believe that a Secret Service Agent stationed in Dallas in 1963, posing as a Postal Inspector, received a telephone call as the President's plane was landing in Dallas. The man got up, strapped on his gun and left

the office with the comment: "This is it."

According to our informants, the man simply vanished.

Alex Bottos was in Dallas a few months ago lecturing with Sherman Skolnick of Chicago. Bottos, who had been imprisoned in the Federal prison in Springfield, Mo. a few years ago said there was a prisoner there who was now a hopeless vegetable. Other prisoners said the man had had something to do with the assassination of President Kennedy.

Could there be a connection?

Admittedly this is a strange story, and largely unsubstantiated, but we feel it should be printed for so many other strange things have taken place in relation to this case.



The President waves and Jacqueline smiles as the motorcade makes the turn into Main Street.

A Giant And A Midget

August 1, 1974

A democratic giant died last week. Wayne Morse, former Senator from the state of Oregon died at 73. Morse had a long standing rule: He accepted nothing from a lobbyist that he, Morse, could not consume on the spot.

The midget was indicted for accepting bribes. John Connally, former Governor of Texas, former Secretary of the Treasury, and still executive director of the Sid Richardson empire, was indicted for taking a \$10,000 bribe to help influence a favorable Nixon decision for the milk industry. Well, it couldn't happen to a finer feller.

The Oswalds

August 8, 1974

The great Lon Chaney, unsurpassed in the art of disguise via makeup, would have envied Lee Harvey Oswald the ability to add to, and take inches from, his height without the use of "lifts," mechanical devices or makeup.

Probably the greatest support for the "Second Oswald" theory lies in the disparities concerning Lee's height. Printed below is a chart setting out the various references to Oswald's height in the 26 Volumes and in Commission Documents. References are cited thus: 11:89 refers to Volume 11, page 89. CD 4, pp. 92-93 refers to Commission Document 4, pages 92 and 93.

The two references to his height as 5'5" can hardly be contested, as he was 16 and 17 years old at the time he was in Beauregard High School and when he joined the Marines; and he probably had not reached his full height. However, in 1956, when he was given his medical examination upon entering the United States Marine Corps, he was measured as 5'8", three inches taller than Marine buddy, Kerry Thornley remembered him.

When Lee was ready to leave the Marine Corps, in 1959, and was given his final medical examination, he was measured as 5'11". Everything connected with his discharge stated that he was 5' 11". His application to Albert Schweitzer College in Switzerland stated that he was 5'11". Both of his passports, the one issued September 10, 1959, and the one issued June 26, 1963, stated that he was 5'11". Priscilla Johnson observed the man she interviewed in Russia as Lee Harvey Oswald to be 5'11".

Study of this chart reveals that everything connected with the Lee Harvey Oswald who left the Marine Corps in 1959 and defected to Russia states that this Oswald was 5'11".

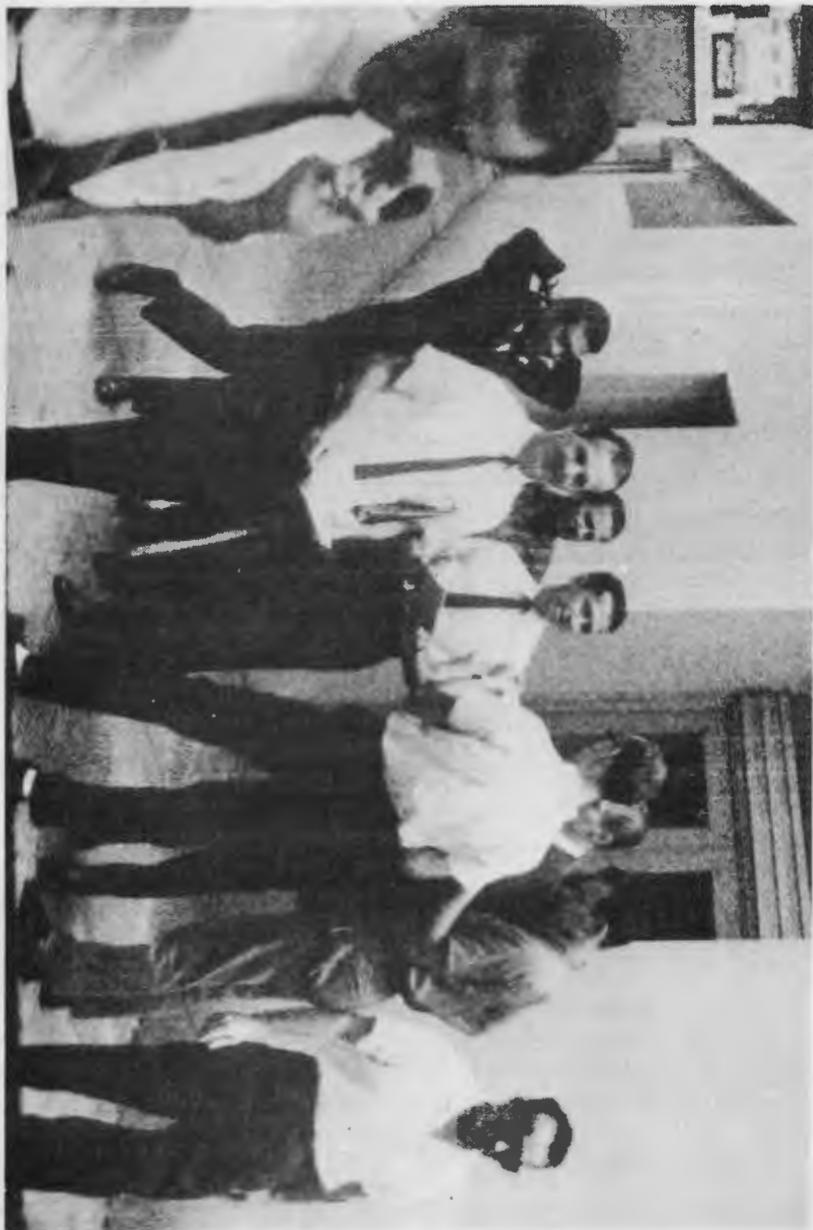
With two exceptions, everything connected with the Lee Harvey Oswald in Fort Worth, Dallas and New Orleans, from July 1962 through November 24, 1963, show that this Oswald was 5'9". The exceptions were his June 26, 1963 passport, which stated that he was 5'11", and the report of FBI Agent John Fain, dated July 2, 1963, which stated that Fain observed Oswald to be 5'11". (This editor feels there are several reasons to question John Fain's accuracy and would also like to know John Fain's height.)

One curious observation, from the study of this chart, is the report of the social worker who met Oswald on his return from Russia June 13, 1962. This report states that the Oswald who disembarked that day was only 5'6". This is 5 inches shorter than the man who went to Russia in 1959.

Every application for employment in Fort Worth, Dallas and New Orleans stated that Lee was 5'9". The New Orleans Police Department measured him as 5'9", and the Autopsy Report showed him to be 5' 9".

Two major questions arise. Was there an error of 2 inches in either the Marine Corps' or the New Orleans Police Department's measuring equipment? And, is it in character for such

an arrogant young man (adjective furnished by Sgt. Jerry Hill of the Dallas Police Department) to take 2 inches from his height when required.



5' 5"	5' 6"	5' 8"	5' 9"	5' 10"	5' 11"
11:89 Kerry Thornley while in the Marines. Thornley stated that he (Thornley) was 5' 10" at the time.	26:7 Port Case Record Sheet. 6/13/62	19:615 Medical Examination or enlistment in U.S. Marine Corps. 1956	23:741 Application for Employment at Leslie Welding in Fort Worth, Texas. 7/13/62	18:388 Marguerite Oswald on 4/28/60	19:584 Medical Examination while in the Marines. 9/3/59
22:813 New Orleans Public High School (Beauregard) Personal History Sheet. 6/2/55			19:397 Texas Employment Comm. Oct. 1962		18:161 Passport dated 9/10/59
			23:753 Application for Employment in New Orleans, La. 1963		23:743 Selective Service Registration Card dated 9/14/59
			23:745 Application for Employment at Goldrings in N.O., La. Undated		23:744 Armed Forces Report of Transfer or Discharge dated 10/12/59
			22:820,828 CD365, p.35 New Orleans Police Department Bureau of Identification 8/9/63		16:622 Application for Admission to Albert Schweitzer College. 1959
			16:483 Application for Texas Driver's License. 1963		20:277 Priscilla Johnson's observation during interview in Russia on or about 11/16/59
			23:752 Application for Employment with Jobco of Dallas for Cotton Picking Job. 10/4/63		17:730 John Fain's observation during an interview on or about 7/2/62
			Framed and hanging on wall of Weiner Lumber Company office. Application for Employment. 10/14/63		23:819 Passport dated 6/26/63
			23:747 Application for Employment Texas School Book Depository. 10/15/63		
			CD 4, pp. 92-93 In answer to question during interrogation on 11/23/63		
			24:7 Autopsy Report of Lee Harvey Oswald.		

No Help For Democracy

August 8, 1974

Many people have been yelling that they are tired of Watergate. It has taken Congress two years to get a few important scraps of information, and the wait was worth every minute of delay.

Richard Nixon's troubles give us no pleasure. The President's impeachment by Congress does not mean a more viable democracy. Nixon's troubles seem to us to be beautifully orchestrated .

We think Nixon and the Crime Syndicate wanted a larger slice of the national pie than the military was willing to give.

Now, both political parties have been destroyed. To us it seems we are on a bobsled shooting straight into military dictatorship.

Bump On The Nose And A Discharge

August 15, 1974

On August 17, 1959, Lee Harvey Oswald applied to the United States Marine Corps for a hardship or dependency discharge. This application was based on the fact that Lee's mother, Marguerite Oswald, had

sustained an injury while working for King Candy Company in the Ridglea Fair Department Store in Fort Worth. The referred to injury had actually occurred 9 months earlier, on December 5, 1958.

Oswald was on leave from the Marine Corps, visiting with his mother in Fort Worth at the time the injury occurred. The injury had not been serious enough to require medical attention for a month. In January 1959, when Mrs. Oswald consulted a doctor complaining that a box had fallen on her nose, the physician, Dr. Goldberg, refused to agree that the injury would entitle her to Workman's Compensation.

Between August 19, 1959, and September 11, 1959, there were 5 letters of endorsement from the 3rd Marine Aircraft Wing, El Toro, Calif., recommending Oswald's discharge for reason of hardship.

It was not until Sept. 11, 1959, that Oswald was actually released. This correspondence is printed in Vol. 19, pp. 724-27. On page 665 of Vol. 19, Oswald's actual Marine Corps Records are reproduced. The 15th line of the right-hand column reads: "11 Sep 59 Rel fr ac du by reason of hardship tr to Cl III Ready MCR . . . ID CARD FORM No. N 4,271,617 issued this date . . ." This card is reproduced in Chief Jesse Curry's book ASSASSINATION FILE at page 109. It plainly shows the date of issue as September 11, 1959.

The second page of Lee Harvey Oswald's September 4, 1959. Application for a Passport is pictured at page 269 of Vol. 19. Sept. 4, 1959, was 7 days before Lee was discharged, yet he states he is going to spend 4 months abroad visiting 8 countries, including Cuba and Russia. He foresaw his departure date from New Orleans as September 21, 1959. He actually beat this prophesy by one day and sailed from New Orleans on September 20, 1959.

As identification to the Passport Agent in Santa Ana, California on Sept. 4, 1959, Oswald used the Marine Corps Inactive Reserve Identification Card No. N 4, 271,617 WHICH WAS NOT ISSUED UNTIL 7 DAYS LATER, September 11, 1959. The Application for a Passport was received in Washington on Sept. 9th and the Passport was issued the next day, Sept. 10, 1959. Oswald was released from active duty the

next day, Sept. 11th, and departed immediately for Fort Worth.

Although Mrs. Marguerite Oswald had been instrumental in obtaining her son's discharge from active duty, apparently she was not expecting him to remain with her for very long to help her in her dependent state, as she borrowed a rollaway bed from her landlord "for a few days."

Many questions are raised by this sequence of events. Almost 4 months of Oswald's Marine Corps enlistment period remained when the sequence started.

August 19 - Letter requesting hardship discharge received by 3rd Marine Aircraft Wing.

September 4 - Request for Passport (using Identification supposedly not yet in existence.)

September 10 - Passport issued.

September 11 - Released from active duty and departure for Fort Worth.

The rapidity with which doors opened for Lee H. Oswald during these last days as a Marine almost equal the speed record set by the same Lee Harvey Oswald when he entered Russia one month later and was accorded such unusual deference, particularly for a youth not yet 21 years old

Which Son

August 15, 1974

In Lee Harvey Oswald's address book, authorities found, on November 22, 1963, the name and address of an Atlanta, Georgia woman with a notation, "mother of U. S. Embassy doctor." (1) It was later determined that Dr. Alexis H. Davison, who fled Russia in the wake of the Penkovsky revelations and the accusation by the Russians that Davison had been a spy. (2) Dr. Davison had briefly examined Marina Oswald prior to her departure from Russia for the United States in June, 1962.

When the FBI went to the address on Dr. Davison's official papers, they found it to be a residence at Columbia University, and no Alexis Davison had ever resided there. A United States Air Force Captain, Peter H. Davison, and his wife had lived there from September 1, 1962 until August 31, 1963, less than 3 months before the assassination of President John F. Kennedy. Captain Peter Davison had been studying Russian Literature. (3) Although the Mrs. Davison in Oswald's address book was also the mother of Capt. Peter Davison, the FBI apparently made no connection between Russian Embassy Doctor Alexis H. Davison and United States Air Force Captain Peter H. Davison and never questioned the Air Force Captain. For that matter, they never determined why an American doctor attached to the Russian Embassy would have given his mother's address to a young American defector who was returning to the United States.

(1). *Vol. 16, page 50*

(2). *The Invisible Government, by Wise and Ross, pages 250-51*

(3). *Commission Document 337, page 4; Com. Doc. 338, page 1*

Prior Planning

August 29, 1974

In 1959 three American men defected to the Soviet Union; a man named Ricardelli, Robert Edward Webster and Lee Harvey Oswald, and all three returned to the United States in 1962.

Katya Ford testified that when she asked Marina Oswald what caused Lee to go to Russia, Marina said Lee went to the Soviet Union for the Rand Corporation to help set up the American exhibit at the World Trade Exposition in Moscow. Obviously Marina had her "defectors" confused. Rand Corporation was the cover story used by Robert Edward Webster.

Were the masterminds behind the John Kennedy assassination preparing three potential "patsies" -- two as back-up in the event one failed to perform as directed?

Did the stars ordain the 1959 defections and the 1962 repatriations, or was prior planning for the killing of Kennedy really going on in 1959?

Two Stolen License Plates

September 5, 1974

The failure of law enforcement agencies to follow up every lead, (especially the early ones), no matter how tenuous, continues to amaze and baffle everyone interested in knowing the truth about the assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

Two cases in point occurred on November 22,

1963 in Dallas, Texas. The first involved a radio transmission from the Dallas County Sheriff's office at 2:33 p.m. that issued a pick-up order for a 1957 Chevrolet sedan bearing license number NA4445 for investigation of carrying a concealed weapon, last seen in the vicinity of Tenth & Jefferson. (Refer CE XXIII p. 888) The car bearing this license number was registered to Cecil U. Petty of 2336 Harcourt St., Dallas. Yet Cecil Petty was never investigated by authorities. An interview of Mr. Petty by Penn Jones on July 23, 1970 revealed that Mr. Petty sold the car to Walter Wilson Motors located at Ross & Olive in Dallas, prior to September, 1963. A check of 1963 Texas License receipts reveals that License No. NA 4445 was replaced on September 17, 1963, over two months prior to the assassination, by a new tag. This is an indication that License No. NA4445 was either lost or stolen.

A second radio transmission (CD-1245 p. 185) revealed that between 1:54 p.m. and 2:11 p.m. on November 22, 1963, the Carrollton, Texas - Police Department had telephonically advised the Dallas County Sheriff's office that someone had reported a 1963 red Chevrolet Impala bearing 1963 Georgia License 52J1033 had been parked for three or four days near Harry Hines Circle and the vehicle just left the location traveling north on Harry Hines at a high rate of speed.

This license was registered to J. C. Bradley, Box 234, Twin City, Georgia for a 1960 four-door Chevrolet. (CD-1245 p. 186)

In May of 1964, Special Agent Charles F. Hastings interviewed J. C. Bradley and learned that his license plate had been stolen sometime in August or September, 1963. (CD1245 p. 187) The statement was confirmed by James M. Bennett who stated he had been with J. C. Bradley on the date the plate was stolen. (CD 1245 p. 188)

Mrs. Lois Moore of the Georgia State Motor Vehicle Reg. Bureau, Atlanta, Georgia said that J. C. Bradley was issued a duplicate or replacement tag 15676 on

September 10, 1963 to replace plate 52JI033. (CD 1245 p. 189)

On June 29, 1964, George Jenkins, Route 2, Pembroke, Georgia advised S. A. Thomas McGuiness, Jr. that he worked with J. C. Bradley at Dykes Food Store in Hinesville, Georgia in November of 1964 but could not remember the specific date of November 22, 1964. Nor did he think that a record reflecting which days they worked at the food store could be found. (CD 1245 p. 185)

Authorities thought these incidents not unusual and required no further investigation. Stolen license plates or possible stolen automobiles in the vicinities of the assassination of John F. Kennedy and the murder of Dallas Police Officer J. D. Tippit was not unusual and required no further investigation.

It is a well known fact that tools of a crime involve the use of stolen vehicles and/or license plates. A quote from page 66 of "The Godfather" by Mario Puzo points out this fact quite well: "Somebody would describe the car and read the license plates but it didn't matter. It was a stolen California plate and there were one hundred thousand black chevy sedans in New York City."

Most leads in a crime are blind alleys. It requires a lot of tedious investigation and hard work to follow every lead. But, this is standard operating procedure in all crimes. Why then, in a crime of this magnitude, did the authorities ignore these two particular leads?

It Is Great To Be A Winner

September 5, 1974

Mesquite Policeman Herbert Lowe, a former Dallas County Deputy Sheriff, drove to the Eastern Hills Motel in Dallas with a picture of James Walter Cherry, an escapee from a life term in a Georgia

prison. Lowe told the motel people to "call if this man shows up." James Walter Cherry, a brother of Dave Cherry of Dallas, (See Warren Commission testimony) apparently had been in the motel for several days with his girl friend, Twyna Blankenship.

The motel people contacted Lowe that Cherry was at the motel, and Lowe called Deputy Sheriff Alvin Maddox. Maddox and his partner Deputy Sheriff Eddie Raymond (Buddy) Walthers went to the room No. 13 occupied by Cherry, who was in bed with his girl friend.

In the January 10, 1969 shootout which followed, Walthers was shot through the heart, Maddox was shot in the foot and Cherry was hit three times, but was able to escape in his girl friend's car. Lowe drove through the motel parking area shortly after the shooting, but did not stop. Maddox came by the motel a few days later to proclaim; "That day was the finest thing that ever happened to me." Walthers probably would have disagreed.

In his trial, Cherry was denied the right to take a lie detector test to prove he had not shot Walthers, and was given the death penalty. Walthers' widow who was a secretary to J. P. Judge Richburg, got \$10,000 for losing her husband in line of duty. Maddox got \$10,000 for being wounded.

Deputy Buddy Walthers looked like and tried to dress like Sheriff Bill Decker. Walthers was proficient in "shaking down prostitutes" and knowing how to get a contractor to build him a swimming pool in his back yard, but Walthers apparently was not one of the chosen ones on November 22, 1963. Because Walthers had both police radio channels in his police car, he was in the right spots. Buddy was at the killing site of John F. Kennedy, and he was at the Texas Theater when Oswald was captured.

From our interpretation of the Warren Commission testimony and from events which have taken place since, Alvin Maddox, Harry Weatherford and Clarence Jones were the chosen ones on November 22, 1963. These three apparently did not have Buddy Walthers in their future game plans.

The Strange Death Of Clay Shaw

September 12, 1974

Clay L. Shaw, 60, was found dead in his home on August 15, 1974, five and a half years after he was charged by District Attorney Jim Garrison with conspiracy in the murder of President John F. Kennedy. Shaw reportedly had been ill since February when he underwent surgery for the removal of a blood clot. Another news source reported that Shaw was the apparent victim of cancer. Considering the bizarre circumstances surrounding this death, we must list it as another in the long line of mysterious deaths which surround the Kennedy assassination.

In January of this year, former C. I. A. staff member Victor Marchetti revealed that Shaw was a paid contact of the Central Intelligence Agency back in the early 1960s. Note that the surgery on Shaw occurred only a few weeks after the release of these facts. Marchetti stated that while Shaw was being investigated by Garrison in 1968, frequent morning briefing sessions were held with high Agency officials in which serious concern was voiced concerning the possibility of the New Orleans District Attorney uncovering Shaw's CIA contacts and making them public. Garrison had alleged on several occasions that Shaw was a CIA operative, but was never able to prove his contention. These same high Agency officials also often expressed the need to give help to Shaw and his defense team during Garrison's investigation.

Marchetti also related that Shaw, David Ferrie, E. Howard Hunt, Frank Sturgis, Bernard Barker, and others were all working together in the CIA's Bay of Pigs planning operation. This information becomes very important when one considers the fact that Garrison and other JFK assassination researchers

have long contended that President Kennedy was killed with the help of CIA operatives who were infuriated over the manner in which Kennedy handled the Bay of Pigs fiasco.

The above information alone is enough to mark Shaw as one of those to die "under strange circumstances." but add to this the episode of how Shaw was found dead and you really have a mind boggler. Shortly before Shaw was reported dead a neighbor observed an ambulance pulling up in front of the Shaw home. Then two ambulance attendants carried a stretcher with a figure on it covered by a sheet into the house. The two men then quickly left with an empty stretcher and a few hours later Shaw was reported "found dead in his home alone."

The body was immediately taken to a local mortuary and embalmed before Parish Coroner, Dr. Frank Minyard, was notified of the death. Later, Dr. Minyard issued a press statement in which he condemned the speedy embalming of Shaw's body and stated the action rendered impossible the determination of cause of death.

Time magazine says that things are going to get better and that the healing process has begun with Nixon's resignation. There will be no healing of this land until the disease which struck this country on November 22, 1963 is recognized, analyzed and treatment begun. Only then can the awful germ which caused our cancer be isolated and eradicated.

Like Old Home Week

September 12, 1974

It has been clear for a long time that the members of the Warren Commission covered up the most heinous crime of our history. It is now obvious that the

members are reaping their rewards.

Commission member Gerald Ford is President by appointment. Ford has appointed Senator John Sherman Cooper as ambassador to France. Leon Jaworski was made the Special Prosecutor for the Justice Department. Albert Jenner was recalled to Washington to serve on the legal staff of the House Judiciary Committee. Arlen Specter, defeated for re-election as District Attorney of Philadelphia, was appointed to the White House legal staff by Nixon.

And now Ford has pardoned Nixon, before Nixon was indicted!

An Honest Error?

September 26, 1974

Representatives of Associated Press saw the "Dan Rather Film" in my home; then AP called Dan Rather to ask him about the obvious mis-statement he made in explaining the Abraham Zapruder film to a CBS television audience on Sunday, November 24, 1963.

Those who view the film see President Kennedy's head slammed violently to the rear. In Rather's explanation, Rather said Kennedy's head went forward "with considerable violence." AP asked Rather about this mis-statement and Rather said "I made an honest error!"

After ten years, and with hundreds of national television hours available to him, Rather never told the nation he had "made an honest error." We think ten years is too long to take to correct such a horrendous error as the one Rather made when he spoke

from Dallas to a nationwide TV audience shortly after Kennedy died.

In fact, we do not think Rather made a mistake. We think that is how one skips from an ordinary TV job with CBS to suddenly become the White House Reporter.

Wonder if Rather remembers what happened to Merriman Smith?

Happenstance Or Prior Planning?

September 26, 1974

If one were going to take over a nation by assassination, it would be desirable to have a mobile ready military force to throw into action anywhere in the nation if trouble developed. This is exactly the precaution taken by the military powers of the United States on November 22, 1963.

One month prior to the assassination of President John Kennedy, the largest peacetime airlift in our history took place. Operation Big Lift moved an entire combat division from Texas to Germany for thirty days intensive training. On the day President Kennedy was killed, the last third of the returning troops was in the air over the United States at the time of the shooting in Dallas.

Here was a combat force, estimated to be a brigade combat team in the air armed with personal weapons, which could have been deployed into action anywhere in the nation on very short notice.

Just another happenstance?



George DeMohrenschildt, friend of Lee Oswald and Herman Brown. See prior volumes of FMG.



Mr. and Mrs. Robert Perrin. She was later Nancy Perrin Rich. See earlier volumes of FMG.



Guy Banister, ex-FBI man, who had office in same building as Oswald's Fair Play For Cuba Committee. Banister supposedly died of a heart attack, but one witness said he had a bullet hole in his body.



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Jack Lawrence (See Vol. II) was a salesman at Downtown Lincoln Mercury who left Dallas right after the shooting.



Jack Lawrence (See Vol. II) was a salesman at Downtown Lincoln Mercury who left Dallas right after the shooting.



Kerry Thornley, Oswald's Marine "buddy"



This is pic of the so-called "bums". Note grin on the man in front who has just been arrested. Wonder what he has to grin about.

These men are not bums. Bums usually need shaves, do not have neatly trimmed hair, do not wear such good shoes or sturdy clothes. It is reported they had a bad odor, which could have been sprayed on them. Photo courtesy Fort Worth Star Telegram



This is pic of the so-called "bums". Note grin on the man in front who has just been arrested. Wonder what he has to grin about.

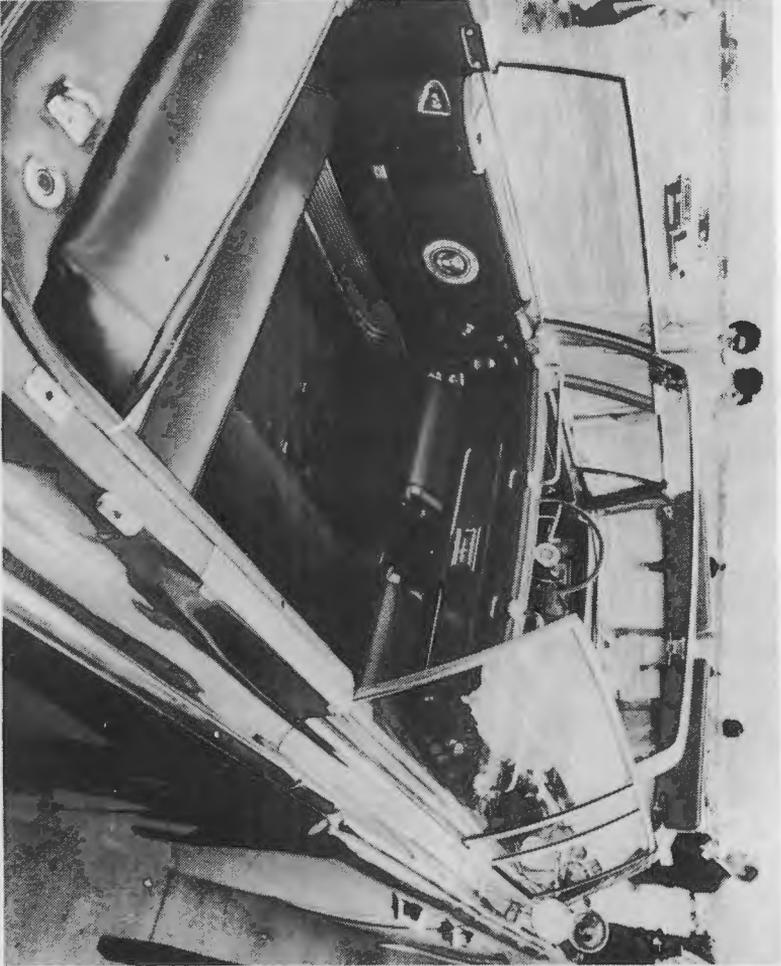
These men are not bums. Bums usually need shaves, do not have neatly trimmed hair, do not wear such good shoes or sturdy clothes. It is reported they had a bad odor, which could have been sprayed on them. Photo courtesy Fort Worth Star Telegram



This photo taken from west side of TSBD fifteen minutes after shooting. Unknown woman is certainly escaping the scene.



This photo taken from west side of TSBD fifteen minutes after shooting. Unknown woman is certainly escaping the scene.



View of President's car at Love Field awaiting his arrival from Fort Worth.



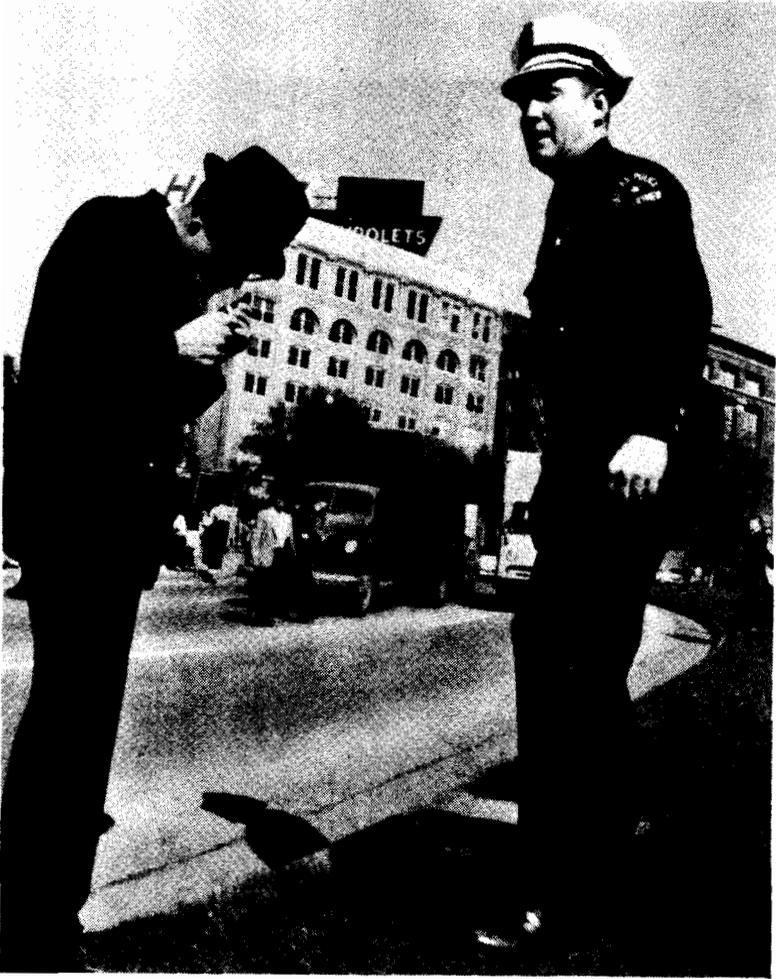
Unknown man with two children in these 3 pictures has unusual interest and seems to be giving instructions to attentive police officer.



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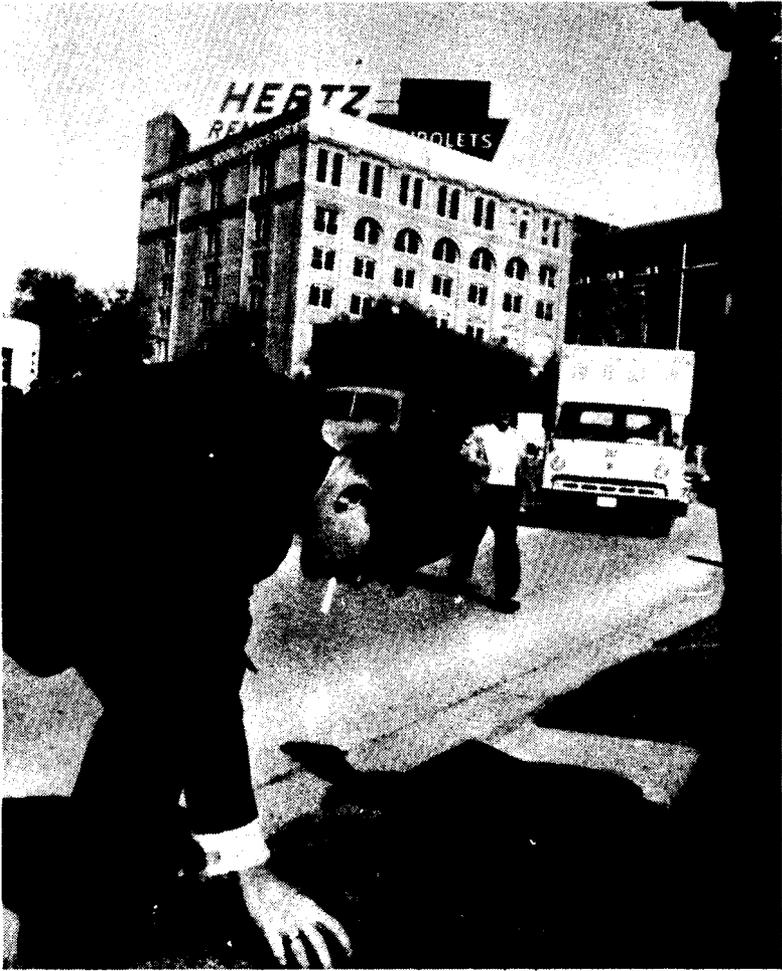
1. Deputy Sheriff "Buddy" Walthers lights cigarette before inspecting bullet lying in brainmatter, skull and hair from President Kennedy.



1. Deputy Sheriff "Buddy" Walthers lights cigarette before inspecting bullet lying in brainmatter, skull and hair from President Kennedy.



2. *Walthers inspects the evidence.*



3 and 4. Walthers permits unknown man to retrieve bullet. Police Chief Jesse Curry printed in his book that the man was FBI. He must have had pretty good credentials for two law officers to let him walk away with such valuable evidence.



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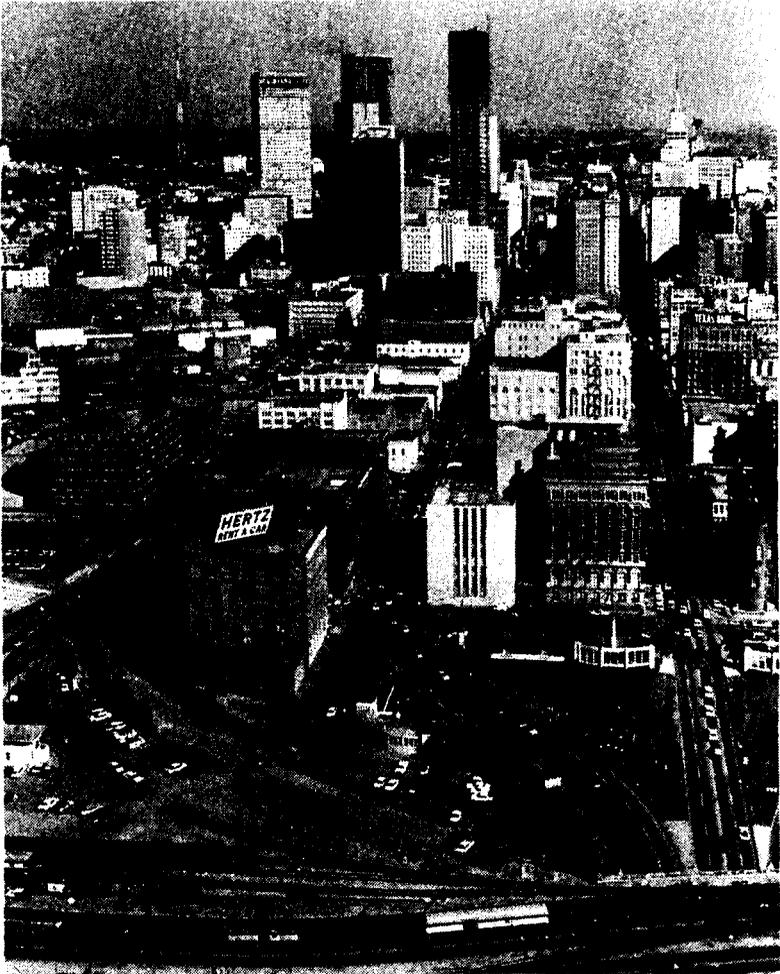




5. .45 calibre slug about to be picked up.



6. *Man walks away with slug clutched in left hand.*



Two Squire Haskins of Dallas photos taken on a fly-by November 23, 1963. In top pic extreme left is RR tower in which Lee Bowers observed activities behind the picket fence. In second pic, steel framework of new Dallas County Court House held about thirty witnesses, none of whom were called to testify.



Two Squire Haskins of Dallas photos taken on a fly-by November 23, 1963. In top pic extreme left is RR tower in which Lee Bowers observed activities behind the picket fence. In second pic, steel framework of new Dallas County Court House held about thirty witnesses, none of whom were called to testify.

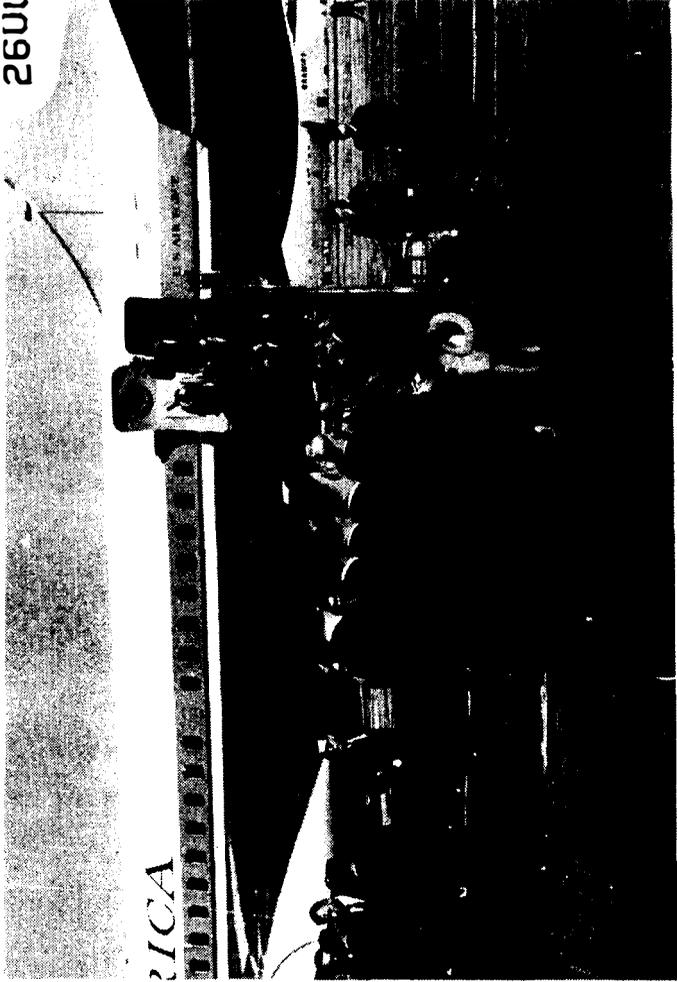




Dick Stark points out bullet mark on sidewalk going in wrong direction. The afternoon of November 22, 1963, Dallas Police parked two squad cars over the mark to avoid embarrassing questions from public. Photo by Penn Jones Jr. taken about 3 p.m. November 22, 1963.



Dick Stark points out bullet mark on sidewalk going in wrong direction. The afternoon of November 22, 1963, Dallas Police parked two squad cars over the mark to avoid embarrassing questions from public. Photo by Penn Jones Jr. taken about 3 p.m. November 22, 1963.



The Dallas arrival. Note security officer's conference at left. Photo courtesy Fort Worth Star Telegram.



The Dallas arrival. Note security officer's conference at left. Photo courtesy Fort Worth Star Telegram.



*The President in final minutes of Dallas motorcade.
Photo courtesy United Press International.*



The Ambassador On The Pay Phone

On November 21, 1963, shortly after lunch Honolulu time, U. S. Ambassador to South Vietnam Henry Cabot Lodge made a long distance call from the lobby of the Royal Hawaiian Hotel. Picture if you will this distinguished diplomat, with access to phones in the privacy of his room or military circuits at no cost. Yet he was seen, according to the Honolulu Star Bulletin, with a stack of quarters in his hand putting coin after coin into a pay phone.

Mr. Lodge was in Honolulu for a nine hour "summit conference" on Vietnam with Secretary of Defense Robert McNamara, Secretary of State Dean Rusk, financial aid chief David E. Bell, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff General Maxwell D. Taylor, Admiral Harry D. Felt, and General Paul D. Harkins, then Commander of U. S. Forces in Vietnam.

Lodge was the only person of the seven member policy making body to stay at the Royal Hawaiian. Others slept in military quarters.

This group of high level political and military policymakers had just decided to step up military operations against communist insurgents in Vietnam. This decision was in direct conflict with President Kennedy's announced intention of October 1963 to withdraw 1000 U. S. military personnel from South Vietnam reducing the U. S. troop strength there to approximately 14,500.

In early June of 1963, President Kennedy required McNamara and Taylor to announce from the steps

of the White House that all American forces would be withdrawn from Vietnam by 1965. This statement was in direct opposition with the thrust of the Pentagon and CIA toward deeper involvement in the Vietnam war.

The eulogy for President Kennedy had just been conducted in the Capitol Rotunda when the new President, Johnson, met with Lodge and instructed him to return to Vietnam and inform the Saigon government that the U. S. was now going to give South Vietnam strong military support.

Dan Rather's Location

As more and more information continues to surface concerning the involvement of Dan Rather, CBS newsman, in the conspiracy that killed President John F. Kennedy, it is imperative that we know all we can about his activities in the months just prior to and especially on the day of the assassination in Dallas.

On the Lou Staples Talk Show on KRLD Radio October 24, 1974, in which Rather was plugging his new book, THE PALACE GUARD, a male voice asked Rather: "At the time of President Kennedy's assassination did you office on Elm Street in Dallas, and if so, in what capacity were you employed and

your activities the day of the assassination?"

Rather answered: "No—uh at the time of President Kennedy's assassination—uh—I was the CBS News Bureau Chief in New Orleans, Louisiana. Uh—I was in Dallas—uh—the day of the Kennedy assassination—uh—to co-ordinate our coverage. Uh—my location at the time of the assassination was—uh just past the overpass—uh—past the Textbook Depository. I was waiting for what is known in the business as a film and audio tape drop, that is, someone in the motorcade was going to drop me some material at that location. Uh—previous to that—uh in 1962 I had, CBS News had an office in Dallas. It was an office I had opened and I did have an office for a period of about nine months—uh—on Elm Street. Uh—our location was there basically because it was near KRLD, our locally—a local affiliate station."

Staples: "Alrighty, let's continue . . ."

In view of the lying that we now know Rather did concerning his interpretation of the Abraham Zapruder film, it is now important to know if Rather did pick up the film. From whom did he get the film, what did the film show, and where if ever was the film shown to the public.

Rather was in Dallas in 1962, transferred to New Orleans, then in Dallas stationed just beyond the killing area waiting for a film drop! And shortly after the killing Rather is given an unusual promotion to be The White House Reporter for CBS News.

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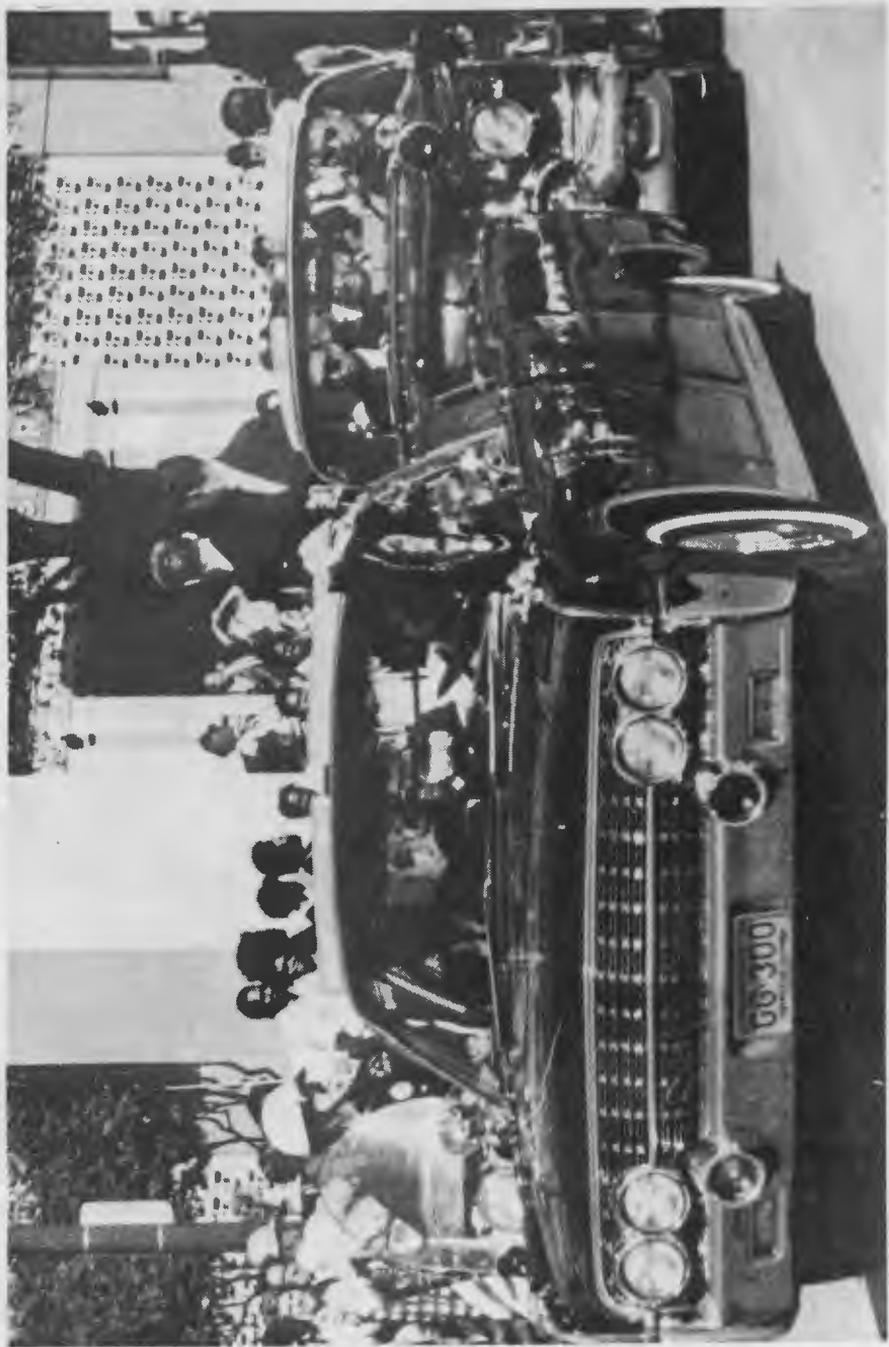
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These two photos show Oswald as he appeared at the Dallas City Jail and a similarly dressed man standing in the doorway of the TSBD photographed by James Altgens as President Kennedy was shot.



These two photos show Oswald as he appeared at the Dallas City Jail and a similarly dressed man standing in the doorway of the TSBP photographed by James Altgens as President Kennedy was shot.

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