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John Armstrong

Collected for his book

Harvey & Lee

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Notebook 5B

Contents: [Dead Witnesses]

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March 2011

08/77 James Cadigan

FBI document expert who testified to Warren Commission--died
after "fall in home."

08/77 Francis Gary Powers

U-2 pilot downed over Russia in 1960 within 90 days of Oswald's defection. Killed after his helicopter ran out of fuel over Los Angeles (he was air traffic reporter for radio station). He had expressed the opinion that Oswald may have given the Russians information needed to down his plane.

Francis Gary Powers, U-2 Pilot, Dies in a California Copter Crash

Ex-Agent, Whose Capture by Russians Led to a Crisis, Was a Reporter for Television

By ROBERT LINDSEY
Special to The New York Times

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 1—Francis Gary Powers, whose U-2 espionage flight over the Soviet Union touched off a crisis in Soviet-American relations 17 years ago, was killed today in the crash of a helicopter he piloted as a reporter for a Los Angeles television station.

The 47-year-old aviator, who had survived the downing of his U-2 over the Soviet city of Sverdlovsk on May 1, 1960, died when his Bell Jet Ranger helicopter crashed near a Little League baseball field in the San Fernando Valley suburb of Encino. George Spears, a cameraman for the television station, KNBC, also died.

The initial indications were that the helicopter had run out of fuel. Mr. Powers was returning to the helicopter's home base at the Van Nuys Airport after videotaping scenes of a brush fire near Santa Barbara when the craft crashed about 10:40 P.M.

James Turner, an official of the Federal Aviation Administration control tower at the Van Nuys Airport, said the tower had received a radio message from an unidentified helicopter pilot at 12:26. The pilot said he was low on fuel and was granted approval for an expedited, direct approach to the airport.

Asked About Next Job

An official of KNBC said Mr. Powers had checked in by radio with his supervisors at the station about 12:25 P.M., said he was returning to Van Nuys for fuel and asked what his next assignment would be. He was told he would probably be assigned to cover another brush fire near Los Angeles this afternoon. Station officials said he mentioned nothing about being short of fuel.

One witness told a fireman that the tail rotor of the helicopter fell off before the crash, but this was not immediately confirmed.

The crash occurred less than five miles from Mr. Powers's home in Sherman Oaks in the San Fernando Valley, where he had attempted to make a new life after

the nation's most famous spies. Yet, he was anything but a glamorous agent. Rather, he was essentially a technician—a bland figure who perhaps symbolized the modern era of espionage by computer and electronic surveillance, a human element necessary only until robot satellites would come along.

He was born Aug. 17, 1929, in Jenkins, Ky., the son of a coal miner, and had five sisters. He had an undistinguished academic career; in high school he was graduated 22d in a class of 69; at a local four-year college, he was 22d in a class of 59.

In 1950, shortly after his graduation from college, he joined the Air Force as a private, was accepted for flight training. Two years later he got a commission and his wings, and after an uneventful military career, resigned from the Air Force in May, 1956.

Within a few weeks, he had taken a civilian flying job ostensibly for the Lockheed Aircraft Corporation, the company that developed the U-2 plane only about three miles from where Mr. Powers crashed today. But, in truth, he was to work for the Central Intelligence Agency. It was a job, he would say later, that he took because he needed work; the \$2,500-a-month take-home pay looked good, and he wanted to fly.

Sentenced to 10 Years

After he was shot down, Mr. Powers was tried publicly in Moscow, where he would come across to much of the world as a quiet, possibly even slow-witted man who seemed to be hopelessly caught up in a system and a war he did not fully comprehend. He was sentenced to 10 years in a Soviet jail.

After serving less than two years of the sentence, he was freed in exchange for Colonel Abel, who was one of the highest ranking Soviet spies ever arrested in this country.

When Mr. Powers returned to the United States in 1962, he found himself in a unique position. He was a convicted spy who was not regarded as a hero but, in the minds of some Americans, as little



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The crash, ~~but~~ confirmed.
The crash occurred less than five miles from Mr. Powers's home in Sherman Oaks in the San Fernando Valley, where he had attempted to make a new life after his conviction as a spy in a celebrated Moscow trial and his release in 1962, in exchange for a Soviet spy, Col. Rudolf Abel.

His re-entry to life in America, he said, was made more difficult because some Americans believed he had been guilty of cowardice in not committing suicide after his plane was shot down.

He began working for KNBC, the National Broadcasting Company affiliate here nine months ago. From the air he covered fires, police chases and other news, and only incidentally reported on freeway traffic conditions.

He is survived by his second wife, the former Claudia Edwards Downey, 42, a one-time employee of the Central Intelligence Agency; a son, Francis Gary Powers Jr., 11; and his wife's daughter from a previous marriage, Dec. 20. He was married Oct. 24, 1963, eight months after divorcing his first wife, the former Barbara Moore.

The name of Francis Gary Powers burst into the news at a time when the first signs of a thaw were occurring in what was then called the Cold War.

Inadequate Cover Story

President Eisenhower, in the last year of his Administration, and Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev, were preparing for a major summit conference when the Soviet Union suddenly announced that an American plane had been shot down deep inside its boundaries.

The National Aeronautics and Space Administration issued a statement saying that the U-2 was one of its planes that had strayed into Soviet air space by accident during a weather reconnaissance flight. It was a cover story that soon proved to be embarrassingly inadequate. Soviet officials put on display the remains of the aircraft, extensive photographic and electronic surveillance equipment, as well as Mr. Powers himself.

The U-2 flew at such a high altitude—more than 60,000 feet—that American officials had wrongly felt that Soviet ground-to-air missiles would be unable to reach it.

Mr. Powers had been one of a group of pilots working for the C.I.A. from a base in Adana, Turkey. Their main mission was to photograph the Soviet Union's then developing force of long-range ballistic missiles.

Administration officials would say later that the risks of such a flight were worth it because of a need to monitor Soviet missile advances. It was a mission that within a few years would be assumed by even higher altitude unmanned photographic satellites. The U-2 incident prompted Mr. Khrushchev to cancel the summit conference and the Cold War thaw ended.

Mr. Powers was a curious figure in

in this country.
When Mr. Powers returned to the United States in 1962, he found himself in a unique position. He was a convicted spy who was not regarded as a hero but, in the minds of some Americans, as little more than a mercenary who had had a chance to become a hero by refusing to say anything, or even by committing suicide, but had failed to do so.

In a 1970 book on his experiences, Mr. Powers defended his behavior, saying the C.I.A. had never advised him to commit suicide, and criticized the agency for leaving the impression that it had.

After returning to the United States, Mr. Powers worked briefly for the C.I.A. in Virginia, then at the Lockheed plant in Burbank near Van Nuys. Apparently anxious to fly again, he took a job as a traffic watch pilot for a Los Angeles radio station, KGIL, then tried working for an aircraft communications equipment manufacture; then he returned to the radio station.

There were indications he was having trouble adjusting to life. But, he joined KNBC last November, and at least over the air, he came across as a competent reporter from the special vantage point of his helicopter.

major support for charges by five young men that they had been committing a murder that they did not commit.

The statements from William Rucker, now sergeant in the United States Air Force in Alaska, in an interview after the first day of the first trial of the five young men, Dawson Five, in Circleville, Ohio.

Mr. Rucker has been asked to testify in defense of the five young men. He says he will assume tomorrow, it will be a matter of time to dismiss the charges, allegedly threats of death, castration.

In a surprise move, the state announced it will not seek the death penalty in the Georgia case. It had said that Georgia's death penalty law by Jimmy Carter, Governor of Georgia, death penalty is mandatory of the prosecutor's lines.

Four Confessions

The five young boys, illiterates, were charged with murder and armed robbery and slaying at a convenience store in January 1976.

The prosecution has held hearings that four of the boys had confessed to involvement in the robbery and slaying.

The case has attracted attention because the defendants were forced to confess to the slaying, one with a gun, another under what was a threat of electrocution to a polygraph machine.

In an interview, the boy says that he will give evidence against the other four, a captain on the charge of investigating the slaying, said that in a sheriff's patrol car on a dirt road when a shotgunned one of the defendants, at pistol point, officers sat in the back of the car, Jackson in the back.

The deputy, he said, got out, turned around, the boy got up, next to the car, put the pistol right in his hand, pressed it up against his hammer back, and said, "I want to know what weapons are."

According to the sheriff's Department and the Department of Investigation, and others, Roosevelt Waterman, confessed to the slaying. Agencies said that he had a pistol he had used from the scene had a pond a quarter mile from the scene. The pond was drained.



Paris Match
Francis Gary Powers, left, on trial in Moscow in August, 1960, for spying.

Occ... Intruder Asks Carter for Di...

09/77 Kenneth O'Donnell

JFK's closest aide. O'Donnell said he heard two shots from the
Grassy Knoll. Died of natural causes.

Kenneth P. O'Donnell Dies at 53; Key Adviser to President Kennedy

BOSTON, Sept. 9—Kenneth P. O'Donnell, former aide and close adviser to President John F. Kennedy, died at 3:15 A.M. today in the intensive care unit of Boston's Beth Israel Hospital. He was 53 years old.

The death was reported by Dr. Peter A. Banks, a hospital gastroenterologist, who issued the following statement: "Respecting the wishes of the family, no medical information will be given out by Beth Israel or by any other physician involved in Mr. O'Donnell's case. He was admitted on Aug. 11 in serious condition and had been seriously ill and in intensive care since Friday, Sept. 2. A member of the family was at his side at the time of his death."

In Coterie of Intimates

Philip Kenneth O'Donnell, a thin, taciturn man with a wry sense of humor and a self-effacing manner, was a member of the so-called Irish Mafia, the small coterie



Mr. O'Donnell in a recent photo

of Kennedy intimates that included Lawrence F. O'Brien, Theodore C. Sorensen, Pierre Salinger and David F. Powers.

Officially, Mr. O'Donnell was appointed secretary to the President from 1961 until Mr. Kennedy's assassination in 1963. He planned the President's White House schedule, arranged his trips and decided to a large extent who would be allowed to see him.

Informally, however, Mr. O'Donnell was son of a Holy Cross College football

known as perhaps the President's closest friend and confidant next to his brother, Robert F. Kennedy. He spent much of his time discussing politics and acting as a sounding board for Mr. Kennedy's ideas. After the 1963 assassination, Mr. O'Donnell was one of the Kennedy aides who stayed on in the Johnson White House, lending continuity to the new Administration. He resigned in January 1965, and returned to Boston as a business and public relations consultant.

Problems More Than State Issues

Mr. O'Donnell projected none of the Kennedy charisma and addressed himself to national and international problems rather than exclusively to issues of state. He was not well known in Massachusetts and had been out of touch with local politics for some years; in his 1966 and 1970 races for the Democratic gubernatorial nomination, he made poor showings. In 1970 during his campaign, an article he wrote for Life magazine caused something of a stir. He wrote that President Kennedy had decided in 1963 to order a withdrawal of Americans from Vietnam after the 1964 election and that Mr. Kennedy had chosen Mr. Johnson for the Vice Presidency in 1960. The President did so because he feared the O'Donnell article said that he would be unable "to live with Lyndon Johnson as the leader of a small Senate majority."

The allegations were debated hotly by editorialists and political columnists, but never proved definitively. In 1968, between his gubernatorial races, Mr. O'Donnell joined Robert Kennedy's Presidential campaign and was present when Mr. Kennedy was fatally shot in Los Angeles. Later that year, he worked in Senator Hubert H. Humphrey's unsuccessful campaign for the Presidency.

Unswerving in Loyalty

Mr. O'Donnell and David F. Powers, another former White House aide to President Kennedy, were the co-authors of a ghost-written and frankly adulatory book of reminiscences of Mr. Kennedy called "Johnny, We Hardly Knew Ye," published by Little, Brown in 1973.

A slender man with dark, close-cropped hair, a thin mouth and high cheekbones, Mr. O'Donnell had little of the heartiness of the classic Boston politician. He was not known as a speaker or campaigner, but he had a reputation for making quick, tough political decisions, and he was an unswerving Kennedy loyalist. A native of Worcester, Mass., and the son of a Holy Cross College football



Kenneth P. O'Donnell and President Kennedy at the White House in 1961

coach, Kenneth O'Donnell grew up with an Irish affection for sports and politics. In World War II, he flew 30 missions as a B-17 bombardier over Europe and was shot down once, but escaped.

After the war, he and Robert Kennedy were football teammates at Harvard, and Mr. O'Donnell, a back, was the team captain in his senior year. He graduated in 1949, a year after Mr. Kennedy.

The First Kennedy Senate Race

Mr. O'Donnell jumped into politics in 1951 when Robert Kennedy asked him to work on John F. Kennedy's first race for the United States Senate. After the victory, Mr. O'Donnell became Mr. Kennedy's state representative in Massachusetts.

In 1957, he served as administrative assistant to Robert Kennedy, the counsel to the Senate Rackets Committee. A year later, after Senator Kennedy's re-election, he joined the Senator's Washington staff. In 1960, he and Robert Kennedy were among the principal organizers of the Kennedy Presidential campaign.

The closeness of Mr. Kennedy's friends and trusted political operators, as opposed to the administrators and academicians who formed the Cabinet, put Mr. O'Donnell inside the circle of bright young

Ninon Tallon Karlweis Dies An International Theatrical

Ninon Tallon Karlweis, the theatrical agent who was responsible for introducing Eugene Ionesco's play "Rhinoceros" to American audiences in the American Hospital in Paris. She was 68 years old. She had been hospitalized for the last two weeks.

Mrs. Karlweis, the widow of the stage and screen actor Oscar Karlweis was also instrumental in arranging a visit here in 1969 of Jerzy Grotowski's avant-garde Polish Laboratory Theater, which was banned the previous year by the United States State Department because of its displeasure with the Soviet bloc's occupation of Czechoslovakia.

Born in Epinal, France, to the former Marie Louise and George Tallon, who was principal governor of Paris, Ninon Tallon met her husband, who had fled from Germany to France, in 1941. Three years later they were married in New York.

Mrs. Karlweis was educated at the Sorbonne and earned a Ph.D. in Eastern philosophy. A motherly figure, she wielded considerable influence on the destiny of new avant-garde theater ventures here and abroad.

Mrs. Karlweis, a frequenter of the annual Shiraz Festival in Iran, was described

JOHN WUMMER, FLUTIST PLAYED UNDER TOSCANINI

John Wummer, a retired flutist, died of cancer in a hospital in San Francisco last Tuesday. He was 78 years old and made his home in New York.

Mr. Wummer was born in Philadelphia. He studied the violin and piano before settling on the flute as the instrument for his musical career. He studied in Boston with Andre Maquarre, in New York with Georges Barrere and with various teachers in Paris.

In 1923, he joined the Detroit Symphony as first flutist, a position he held until he was recruited for the NBC Symphony being organized in 1937 for Arturo Toscanini.

Deaths

- ALBERTA—Mrs. E. Alberta, 82, died at home, 1000 E. 1st St., on Sept. 8.
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Answers to Quiz

Frederick W. I. Lundy

10/77 Donald Kaylor

FBI fingerprint expert who examined prints found at the scene of the assassination. Cause of death: Heart attack.

10/77 J.M. English

Former head of FBI Forensic Sciences Laboratory where Oswald's alleged pistol and rifle were tested.. Cause of death: Heart attack.

11/77 William Sullivan

Former number-three man in FBI, headed super-secret Division 5 (counterespionage and domestic intelligence division).

Sullivan's testimony was sought by the HSCA, but he was killed by accident during hunting trip by a man who had supposedly mistaken him for a deer. The hunter was charged with a misdemeanor and released to the custody of his father, a New Hampshire state policeman. No further investigation of Sullivan's death was conducted.

??/78 C.L. "Lummie" Lewis

Dallas deputy sheriff who arrested Mafia man Jim Braden in Dealey Plaza after assassination. Cause of death: Natural causes.

09/78 Garland Slack

Man who said Oswald fired at his target at rifle range prior to
assassination. Cause of death: Unknown.

RUSH TO JUDGMENT

on November 9, 1963, by a man who claimed his name was Lee Oswald, who somewhat resembled Oswald, who drove an automobile recklessly within the city of Dallas less than two weeks before the assassination, who said that he was going to secure a substantial sum of money in the next two or three weeks, who referred to the fact that he had a new job and no cash and no credit and who also said that he might go back to Russia.¹³³

If it was not Oswald, then someone was impersonating Oswald in an obvious, not to say strident, manner. The Commission found only that it was not Oswald and inquired no further.*

During the same period of time as the preceding events, someone resembling Oswald, whom the Commission found not to have been Oswald,¹³⁹ was engaged in firing a rifle with a telescopic sight in and around Dallas.

The Commission reported that a 'group of witnesses' believed that they 'observed Lee Harvey Oswald at the Sports Drome Rifle Range in Dallas' in the weeks preceding the assassination¹⁴⁰ and that 'in light of the number of witnesses, the similarity of the descriptions of the man they saw, and the type of weapon they thought the individual was shooting, there is reason to believe that these witnesses did see the same person at the firing range'.¹⁴¹

The Report stated that witnesses who said they saw Oswald at the rifle range had 'more than a passing notice of the person they observed',¹⁴² since each became involved with the person in some way. One witness, Malcolm H. Price, 'adjusted the scope on the individual's rifle'.¹⁴³ Another, Garland G. Slack, 'had an altercation with the individual on another occasion because he was shooting at Slack's target'.¹⁴⁴ Slack testified that he told 'Oswald' not to shoot at his target; in response, the man gave Slack 'a look that I never would forget'.¹⁴⁵ . . . That is the only reason I remember him when they showed him on television.¹⁴⁶ Sterling C. Wood, who was at the range with his father, Dr Homer Wood, 'spoke with his father and very briefly with the man himself about the individual's rifle'.¹⁴⁷

The Commission found that all three of these witnesses, as

* On April 4, 1966, I spoke with Oran Brown in Dallas.¹³⁴ He told me, 'You know, I am afraid to talk.'¹³⁵ Brown said, 'Bogard was beaten by some men so badly that he was in the hospital for some time, and this was after he testified. Then he left town suddenly and I haven't heard from him or about him since.'¹³⁶ He added, 'I think we may have seen something important, and I think there are some who don't want us to talk. Look at that taxi driver who was just killed, and the reporters.'¹³⁷ Brown referred to cab driver William Whaley, who was killed in an automobile collision on December 18, 1965.¹³⁸

well as Dr Wood, 'expressed confidence that the man they saw was Oswald'.¹⁴⁸ In addition, the Report said, 'Two other persons believed they saw a person resembling Oswald firing a similar rifle at another range near Irving 2 days before the assassination'.¹⁴⁹ The testimony of these six persons, the Commission conceded, was 'partially corroborated by other witnesses'¹⁵⁰—Floyd G. Davis,¹⁵¹ Virginia L. Davis,¹⁵² Charles Campen¹⁵³ and James E. Wheelles.¹⁵⁴ All of them—except Mrs Davis, who did not see the face of the rifleman¹⁵⁵—agreed that the man who fired at the rifle range resembled Oswald, but might not have been Oswald.¹⁵⁶ Other witnesses, the Commission said, remembered the same individual but, 'though noting a similarity to Oswald, did not believe that the man was Oswald'.¹⁵⁷

The man who resembled Oswald displayed better than average ability with the rifle,¹⁵⁸ and when he left the range he took all of the used shell casings with him.¹⁵⁹ Price, who observed the rifleman on more than one occasion at the range,¹⁶⁰ testified that the individual 'picked them all up after the rifle was fired and took the shell casings along with him'.¹⁶¹

Slack alleged that the man whom he maintained was Oswald had been 'brought there by a man named "Frazier" from Irving, Texas'.¹⁶² Although questioned by Commission counsel,¹⁶³ Slack was not asked how he knew that 'Oswald' had been driven by 'Frazier' to the rifle range.¹⁶⁴ Buell Wesley Frazier, who drove Oswald to work on the morning of the assassination,¹⁶⁵ denied ever having accompanied him to a rifle range.¹⁶⁶

The Commission opined that Oswald did not go to rifle ranges in Dallas or Irving¹⁶⁷ and that he was not even in the United States at the time that Price adjusted the telescopic sight on the unidentified rifleman's weapon.¹⁶⁸ Yet the Commission agreed that in all probability Slack and Price had identified the same man,¹⁶⁹ thus there was 'reason to believe that Slack was also describing a man other than Oswald. In addition, Slack believed he saw the same person at the rifle range on November 10, 1963 and there is persuasive evidence that on November 10, Oswald was at the Paines' home in Irving and did not leave to go to the rifle range'.¹⁷⁰ Also, according to the Report, 'the evidence demonstrated that the weapon fired by the man they observed was different from the assassination rifle'.¹⁷¹

The Commission may be correct. But someone resembling Oswald fired a rifle at the Dallas and Irving rifle ranges, entered into squabbles and discussions, asked for another man's assistance in sighting his rifle and, although he was

William Huffman, who ran a marine gasoline station in the Florida Keys, told the FBI that he had seen Oswald "sometime after Fidel Castro came to power in Cuba." Oswald had pulled in for gas for his forty-three-foot Chris-Craft diesel and was accompanied by four or five Cubans. Huffman went on to say that someone named "Ruben" soon showed up and paid for the fuel. Could this man have been Jack Ruby? The FBI never pressed the issue even though Ruby was reported to be in the Miami-Key West area around this time.² Was this boat being used in anti-Castro missions like Rorke's Violin Three?

The Oswald-double sightings subsided until a few weeks before the assassination. Suddenly many responsible people spotted "Oswald" at several rifle ranges, ostensibly practicing for the "big day." Malcolm Price, the owner of the Sportsdrome rifle range, saw him drive up in an old Buick. "Oswald" had him sight-in his rifle after which he scored three bulls-eyes.³ Even the Warren Report had to concede that Oswald was in Mexico around the time this incident occurred. Garland Slack also said he saw "Oswald" at a rifle range, but the Warren Commission reported he was mistaken because the evidence indicated that Oswald was at the Paines' house at the time.⁴ A doctor and his son claimed they had a conversation with Oswald at another range, while E.P. Bass saw someone who was "possibly identical to Oswald" and an excellent marksman. "Oswald" was also seen in a gun store by Dewey Bradford.⁵ After the President was murdered, the Dallas *Times Herald* received an anonymous tip that Oswald had a rifle sight mounted at the Irving Sports Shop. When the gunsmith, who was operating the store at the time of the alleged transaction, was questioned by the FBI, he said that he had found a repair tag with Oswald's name on it, but had no recollection of seeing Oswald or of doing the job.⁶ Finally, a Ms. Penn told the FBI that Oswald had been practice shooting on her land, and had left in a white Chevrolet.⁷

Ruth Paine testified that a few weeks prior to the assassination she had driven Oswald to the Department of Motor Vehicles so he could get a learner's permit because he did not know how to drive; another of Oswald's friends in Dallas confirmed this.⁸ So,

for someone who did not know how to drive, Oswald definitely got around. Dallas car salesman Albert Bogard reported that "Oswald" went for a test drive with him on November 9, 1963. "Oswald" told him he would have plenty of money within two or three weeks but declined to reveal the source of his funds, merely telling Bogard that he "had it coming." He also said he was from Oak Cliff (the area where the real Oswald lived), but declined to give Bogard an address. After the assassination Bogard came forward with his story. Unfortunately he had thrown away the piece of paper he had written "Oswald's" name on, but his boss, Mr. Pizzo, confirmed his tale and he successfully passed a lie-detector test.⁹

Either Oswald was a very busy man around this time or someone was trying to frame him by having his double practice at several rifle ranges, and brag about coming into a large sum of money. It is also possible that the tag found in the Irving Sports Shop had been planted there as part of the frame-up.

Was the third tramp the man at the rifle range, car lot, and so on? When Pizzo described the man he saw speaking with Bogard he said that his "face resembles him more than the hairline" because the man he saw looked older and his hairline was further back.¹⁰ Mr. Brennan, the Warren Commission's star witness, described the man he saw in the Texas School Book Depository window in a similar manner: "...he looked much younger on television than he did from my picture of him in the window—say five years younger."¹¹ Most of the people we have questioned believe that the Oswald-tramp looks older than Oswald, primarily because of his hairline. Check comparison shots P1 and page 222.

Many people have pointed out the fact that the Oswald look-alike tramp is an extremely mean-looking person. Garland Slack told the FBI that "Oswald" had fired at Slack's target and almost got into a fight with him. He also said that the man he saw looked more cocky than he did in the photos shown to him by the Dallas Police.¹² E.P. Bass said the "Oswald" he saw was rough in appearance and very rude,¹³ while Dewey Bradford said that "Oswald" came into a gun store and grabbed the rifle he was examining right out of his hands. Bradford said the man

SKELTON, ROYCE G.

Along with a group of others, Skelton watched the presidential motorcade and the assassination from the vantage of the railroad overpass that borders the west side of 'Dealey Plaza. Skelton told the 'Warren Commission that he thought there had been four shots fired and that either the third or fourth shot had struck the roadway near "the left front of the President's car."

See also BULLETS FIRED, NUMBER OF; DECKER, J. E. (BILL); FOSTER, J. W.; OVERPASS WITNESSES.

□ *Warren Report*

SLACK, GARLAND G.

Slack told the 'Warren Commission that at some time during the weeks preceding the assassination, he had had an argument at the Sports Drome Rifle Range in Dallas with a man he later believed was Lee Harvey 'Oswald. Other patrons of the Sports Drome, including Malcolm 'Price, also testified that they had encountered someone calling himself Oswald there that day. The man Slack thought was Oswald fired at Slack's target, resulting in a confrontation between them. The 'Warren Commission decided that Oswald could not have been at the range on the day in question. It also never pursued the reason someone whose appearance

was similar to Oswald's was demonstrating his marksmanship publicly and clearly calling attention to himself.

□ *Rush to Judgment*

SLAWSON, DAVID

Slawson was a lawyer with the Justice Department in 1966 when J. Lee 'Rankin, general counsel for the 'Warren Commission, received a letter from Wesley J. 'Liebeler, who had been an assistant counsel for the Commission. In the letter, Liebeler questioned some of the medical evidence the Commission had been given. Slawson allegedly wrote to Ramsey Clark, then acting attorney general, explaining that there was still a "chance of spiking" a full-scale investigation of the autopsy by conducting a limited investigation. This may have resulted in the creation of the 'Clark Panel.

□ *Best Evidence*

SMITH, JOE M.

Dallas police officer Smith was directing traffic at the intersection of Houston and Elm streets when he heard the shots that killed the president. He raced up the 'Grassy Knoll, where he thought the shots had originated, pulling his handgun from its holster as he ran. Behind the fence at the top of the knoll, he smelled

The sound of the first shot led certain witnesses to believe that it had found its mark. Philip Willis gave the following description of the shooting to the FBI:



Z230

SKETCH

Policeman B. J. Martin (arrow) said he turned to his right after the first shot. At Z230 he is still looking straight ahead.

Willis advised that at just about the time that the limousine carrying President Kennedy was opposite the Stemmons Freeway road sign he heard a loud report and knew immediately it was a rifle shot and knew also the shot "had hit" . . . Willis says he knows from his war experience the sound a rifle shot makes when it finds its mark and he said he is sure all three shots fired found their mark (Archives, CD 1245).

Garland Slack was standing on Houston Street several hundred feet from Willis when the shots were fired. He also concluded from their sound that they had found their mark:

I heard a report and I knew at once that it was a high-powered rifle shot. I am a big game hunter and am familiar with the sound of high-powered rifles and I knew when I heard the report [sic] that the shot had hit something (19H495; affidavit dated Nov. 22).

This eyewitness testimony is corroborated by the eyewitness reports of a host of different observers. Emmett Hudson "was looking directly at President Kennedy and saw his head slump to one side simultaneously with the loud report made by the first shot" (Archives, CD 5). Mary Moorman heard "three or four shots real close together" and noticed that "the first one hit him [the President]." Mrs. Connally testified that she heard a shot, turned to her right, "and saw the President as he had both hands at his neck . . . then very soon there was the second shot that hit John" (4H147). Jean Newman recalled how the first shot had scared her as she stood at the Elm Street curb. She "noticed that the President jumped, he sort of ducked his head down . . . I saw

has "strange obsession for attempting to inject herself into any big event which comes to her attention" and that she "is likely to claim some personal knowledge of any major crime which receives much publicity." 651 She concluded that "the entire family is aware of these 'tall tales' Mrs. Hunter tells and they normally pay no attention to her." 652

Another allegation relating to the possible ownership of a second rifle by Oswald comes from Robert Adrian Taylor, a mechanic at a service station in Irving. Some 3 weeks after the assassination, Taylor reported to the FBI that he thought that, in March or April of 1963, a man he believed to be Oswald had been a passenger in an automobile that stopped at his station for repairs; since neither the driver nor the passenger had sufficient funds for the repair work, the person believed to be Oswald sold a U.S. Army rifle to Mr. Taylor, using the proceeds to pay for the repairs. 653 However, a second employee at the service station, who recalled the incident, believed that, despite a slight resemblance, the passenger was not Oswald. 654 Upon reflection, Taylor himself stated that he is very doubtful that the man was Oswald. 655

Rifle practice.—Several witnesses believed that in the weeks preceding the assassination, they observed a man resembling Oswald practicing with a rifle in the fields and wooded areas surrounding Dallas, and at rifle ranges in that area. Some witnesses claimed Oswald was alone, while others said he was accompanied by one or more other persons. In most instances, investigation has disclosed that there is no substantial basis for believing that the person reported by the various witnesses was Oswald. 656

One group of witnesses, however, believed that they observed Lee Harvey Oswald at the Sports Drome Rifle Range in Dallas at various times from September through November of 1963. In light of the number of witnesses, the similarity of the descriptions of the man they saw, and the type of weapon they thought the individual was shooting, there is reason to believe that these witnesses did see the same person at the firing range, although the testimony of none of these witnesses is fully consistent with the reported observations of the other witnesses.

The witnesses who claimed to have seen Oswald at the firing range had more than a passing notice of the person they observed. Malcolm H. Price, Jr., adjusted the scope on the individual's rifle on one occasion; 657 Garland G. Slack had an altercation with the individual on another occasion because he was shooting at Slack's target; 658 and Sterling C. Wood, who on a third date was present at the range with his father, Dr. Homer Wood, spoke with his father and very briefly with the man himself about the individual's rifle. 659 All three of these persons, as well as Dr. Wood, expressed confidence that the man they saw was Oswald. 660 Two other persons believed they saw

Although the testimony of these witnesses was partially corroborated by other witnesses, 661 there was other evidence which prevented the Commission from reaching the conclusion that Lee Harvey Oswald was the person these witnesses saw. Others who were at the firing range remembered the same individual but, though noting a similarity to Oswald, did not believe that the man was Oswald; 662 others either were unable to state whether the man was Oswald or did not recall seeing anybody who they feel may have been Oswald. 663 Moreover, when interviewed on December 2, 1963, Slack recalled that the individual whom he saw had blond hair, 664 and on December 3, 1963, Price stated that on several occasions when he saw the individual, he was wearing a "Bulldogger Texas style" hat and had bubble gum or chewing tobacco in his cheek. 665 None of these characteristics match those known about Lee Harvey Oswald.

Moreover, the date on which Price adjusted the scope for the unknown person was September 28, 1963, but Oswald is known to have been in Mexico City at that time; 666 since a comparison of the events testified to by Price and Slack strongly suggests that they were describing the same man, 667 there is reason to believe that Slack was also describing a man other than Oswald. In addition, Slack believed he saw the same person at the rifle range on November 10 668 and there is persuasive evidence that on November 10, Oswald was at the Paine's home in Irving and did not leave to go to the rifle range. 669 Finally, the man whom Price assisted on September 28 drove an old car, possibly a 1940 or 1941 Ford. 670 However, there is evidence that Oswald could not drive at that time, and there is no indication that Oswald ever had access to such a car. 671 Neither Oswald's name nor any of his known aliases was found in the sign-in register maintained at the Sports Drome Rifle Range, though many customers did not sign this register. 672 The allegations pertaining to the companions who reportedly accompanied the man believed to be Oswald are also inconsistent among themselves 673 and conform to no other credible information ascertained by the Commission. Several witnesses noticed a bearded man at the club when the person believed to be Oswald was there, although only one witness thought the two men were together; 674 the bearded gentleman was located, and he was not found to have any connection with Oswald. 675

It seems likely that the identification of Price, Slack, and the Woods was reinforced in their own minds by the belief that the man whom they saw was firing a rifle perhaps identical to Oswald's Mannlicher-Carcano. The witnesses agreed that the man they observed was firing a Mauser-type bolt-action rifle with the ammunition clip immediately in front of the trigger action, and that a scope was mounted on the rifle. 676 These features are consistent with the rifle Oswald used for the assassination. 677 The witnesses agreed that the man had accurate aim with the rifle. 678

However, the evidence demonstrated that the weapon fired by the man they observed was different from the assassination rifle. The witnesses agreed that the barrel of the gun which the individual was firing had been shortened in the process of "sporterizing" the weapon.⁶⁹³ In addition, Price and Slack recalled that certain pieces were missing from the top of the weapon,⁶⁹⁴ and Dr. Wood and his son, and others, remembered that the weapon spouted flames when fired.⁶⁹⁵ None of these characteristics correspond with Oswald's Mannlicher-Carcano.⁶⁹⁶ Price and Slack believed that the gun did not have a sling, but the assassination weapon did have one. Sterling Wood, on the other hand, recalled that the rifle which he saw had a sling.⁶⁹⁷ Price also recalled that he examined the rifle briefly for some indication as to where it had been manufactured, but saw nothing, whereas the words "MADE ITALY" are marked on the top of Oswald's Mannlicher-Carcano.⁶⁹⁸

The scope on the rifle observed at the firing range does not appear to be the same as the one on the assassination weapon. Price remembered that the individual told him that his scope was Japanese, that he had paid \$18 for it, and that he had it mounted in a gunshop in Cedar Hills, though apparently no such shop exists in that area.⁶⁹⁹ The scope on the Mannlicher-Carcano was of Japanese origin but it was worth a little more than \$7 and was already mounted when he received the rifle from a mail-order firm in Chicago.⁷⁰⁰ Sterling Wood and Slack agreed that the scope had a somewhat different appearance from the scope on the assassination rifle.⁷⁰¹

Though the person believed to be Oswald retained his shell casings, presumably for reuse,⁷⁰² all casings recovered from areas where it is believed that Oswald may have practiced have been examined by the FBI Laboratory, and none has been found which was fired from Oswald's rifle.⁷⁰³ Finally, evidence discussed in chapter IV tends to prove that Oswald brought his rifle to Dallas from the home of the Paines in Irving on November 22, and there is no other evidence which indicates that he took the rifle or a package which might have contained the rifle out of the Paine's garage, where it was stored, prior to that date.⁷⁰⁴

Automobile demonstration.—The testimony of Albert Guy Bogard has been carefully evaluated because it suggests the possibility that Oswald might have been a proficient automobile driver and, during November 1963, might have been expecting funds with which to purchase a car. Bogard, formerly an automobile salesman with a Lincoln-Mercury firm in Dallas, testified that in the early afternoon of November 9, 1963, he attended a prospective customer who he believes was Lee Harvey Oswald. According to Bogard, the customer, after test driving an automobile over the Stemmons Freeway at 60 to 70 miles per hour, told Bogard that in several weeks he would have the money to make a purchase. Bogard asserted that the customer gave his name as "Lee Oswald," which Bogard wrote on a business card. After Oswald's name was mentioned on the radio on November 22, Bogard reportedly threw the card in a trash can, making the comment

to coemployees that he supposed Oswald would no longer wish to buy a car.⁶⁹⁵

Bogard's testimony has received corroboration.⁶⁹⁶ The assistant sales manager at the time, Frank Pizzo, and a second salesman, Eugene M. Wilson, stated that they recall an instance when the customer described by Bogard was in the showroom.⁶⁹⁷ Another salesman, Oran Brown, recalled that Bogard asked him to assist the customer if he appeared during certain evenings when Bogard was away from the showroom. Brown stated that he too wrote down the customer's name and both he and his wife remember the name "Oswald" as being on a paper in his possession before the assassination.⁶⁹⁸

However, doubts exist about the accuracy of Bogard's testimony. He, Pizzo, and Wilson differed on important details of what is supposed to have occurred when the customer was in the showroom. Whereas Bogard stated that the customer said he did not wish credit and wanted to purchase a car for cash,⁶⁹⁹ Pizzo and Wilson both indicated that the man did attempt to purchase on credit.⁷⁰⁰ According to Wilson, when the customer was told that he would be unable to purchase a car without a credit rating, substantial cash or a lengthy employment record, he stated sarcastically, "Maybe I'm going to have to go back to Russia to buy a car."⁷⁰¹ While it is possible that Oswald would have made such a remark, the statement is not consistent with Bogard's story. Indeed, Bogard has made no mention that the customer ever spoke with Wilson while he was in the showroom.⁷⁰² More important, on November 23, a search through the showroom's refuse was made, but no paper bearing Oswald's name was found.⁷⁰³ The paper on which Brown reportedly wrote Oswald's name also has never been located.⁷⁰⁴

The assistant sales manager, Mr. Pizzo, who saw Bogard's prospect on November 9 and shortly after the assassination felt that Oswald may have been this man, later examined pictures of Oswald and expressed serious doubts that the person with Bogard was in fact Oswald. While noting a resemblance, he did not believe that Oswald's hairline matched that of the person who had been in the showroom on November 9.⁷⁰⁵ Wilson has stated that Bogard's customer was only about 5 feet tall.⁷⁰⁶ Several persons who knew Oswald have testified that he was unable to drive,⁷⁰⁷ although Mrs. Paine, who was giving Oswald driving lessons, stated that Oswald was showing some improvement by November.⁷⁰⁸ Moreover, Oswald's whereabouts on November 9, as testified to by Marina Oswald and Ruth Paine, would have made it impossible for him to have visited the automobile showroom as Mr. Bogard claims.⁷⁰⁹

Alleged association with various Mexican or Cuban individuals.—The Commission has examined Oswald's known or alleged contacts and activities in an effort to ascertain whether or not he was involved in any conspiracy may be seen in the investigation it conducted as a result of the testimony given by Mrs. Sylvia Odio. The Commission investigated her statements in connection with its consid-

??/78 Regis Kennedy

FBI agent deeply involved in case. Cause of death: died of unknown causes just after talking to HSCA.



Gordon Novel, right, with newsmen after his release on bond in Columbus, Ohio, after his arrest on Garrison's extradition warrant.

Garrison requested his return from Ohio, Governor John Rhodes said he would agree only if Novel got the identical promises that Connally had asked for Arcacha.²⁰ Novel added some conditions of his own, specifying limited areas he would testify about.²¹

It came as no surprise, therefore, that the federal government refused to permit various potential witnesses to testify. Warren DeBruys, an FBI agent who had shadowed Oswald in New Orleans and then followed him to Dallas, was subpoenaed. He refused to answer on the ground of executive privilege. Agent Regis Kennedy, who had interviewed Ferrie in New Orleans in 1963, was asked to testify. He also pleaded executive privilege.²²

These were all potentially crucial witnesses. Moffett could have verified and placed certain people—particularly Shaw—at Ferrie's apartment. Arcacha Smith could have linked Oswald, Ferrie, and Banister to the Camp Street address. Novel could have demonstrated the CIA connections of Ferrie and Arcacha. DeBruys could have offered testimony on

Oswald's suspected status as an FBI informant. Kennedy might have given some insight into the inner workings of the Bureau's 1963 investigation of Ferrie. Their combined resistance leads to the obvious question: Why? Why would they all *refuse* to testify in Garrison's case, especially if they had nothing to help him?

Garrison also ran into trouble with other key witnesses he needed to use to place the conspiracy in the shadow of the Agency, particularly Richard Case Nagell. Nagell had obviously been shaken by his experience with the plotters and his subsequent harsh prison sentence. His first meeting with Garrison was held, at his demand, in the open in Central Park in New York City.²³ Still, Nagell told Garrison he *would* testify for him at the Shaw trial, and he journeyed to New Orleans for an interview. Garrison was impressed by his memory and wanted to put him on the stand, but Nagell added a condition. He would only say that he worked for "an intelligence agency"; he would not specify which. He was fearful of reprisals both because of his secrecy agreement and because of what he was going to disclose. Garrison realized



FBI Agent Regis Kennedy leaving the courtroom, May 17, 1967.

before the assassination, has now retired. Although his personal performance before the assassination appears to have been efficient, he was one of several FBI officers disciplined after the assassination. Hosty maintains this was unjustified and says privately that much remains to be uncovered about the case. He is pursuing inquiries of his own.

Gordon Shanklin, the top Dallas agent who — says Hosty — ordered the destruction of the note delivered to the FBI by Oswald, is still alive.

Regis Kennedy, a senior agent who played a key role in the New Orleans investigation, now emerges in — at the very least — a shabby role. His attitude to organized crime was wholly inconsistent with his post. When David Ferrie needed an alibi after the assassination, it was Regis Kennedy who lined up with Carlos Marcello himself, and with Marcello's lawyer, to provide the inconsistent alibi. If Kennedy did see Ferrie that fateful noontime, it was right to say so. However, this FBI officer's attitude to the Mafia, and to Marcello in particular, seems indefensible. Contrary to all other authorities, he insisted to the Assassinations Committee that Marcello was indeed a mere "tomato salesman and real estate investor." Regis Kennedy declared blithely that he "did not believe Marcello was a significant organized-crime figure" and singled out the 1963 period as one of Marcello's innocent years. A report by the chief counsel of the Assassinations Committee found that the FBI's "limited work on the Marcello case may have been attributable to a disturbing attitude on the part of the senior agent who supervised the case, Regis Kennedy." Regis Kennedy directed much of the New Orleans inquiry after the assassination and was one of those assigned to investigate the original allegation that Marcello had uttered threats against the President's life. He died in 1978, shortly after talking to the Assassinations Committee. Two of the most senior FBI executives, who gave orders from Washington during the Kennedy inquiry, are also beyond further questioning. Bureau Director J. Edgar Hoover is dead.

William Sullivan, one of Hoover's top aides, would have been questioned by the Assassinations Committee in 1978. Before that could take place, however, Sullivan was found shot dead — the

Trade Mart in New Orleans since 1947, who was acting as a front man for another businessman.²⁶ The Committee needed both a commando and a scapegoat. The commando was recruited from among the CIA Minutemen, and Oswald and the anti-Castro men were chosen for the other role. In September he introduced him to Clay Shaw and General Walker.

Oswald was probably told that he had been chosen to participate in a new anti-Communist operation together with Ferrie and several other agents. The plan consisted of influencing public opinion by simulating an attack against President Kennedy, whose policy of coexistence with the Communists

25. More methodical and often more discreet than their CIA counterparts, Mr. Hoover's agents were remarkably well-informed about what was going on in Florida, New Orleans, Texas, and California, and also (we shall see why later) about the CIA's activities abroad.

The FBI kept a file on every identified agent of the CIA, whether he be a temporary, a correspondent, or a contractual, and after the assassination it had little difficulty in determining whom to question. Its reports were so detailed, and were submitted to the Warren Commission so promptly, that even the professional investigators employed by the Commission were surprised. Some of these secret reports are now deposited in the National Archives. Others, more confidential, are still in the hands of the FBI.

FBI agents Regis Kennedy and Warren de Brueys knew David Ferrie well. De Brueys was based in New Orleans, where he was involved in the CIA's anti-Castro activities. After the assassination, the FBI interrogated David Ferrie and Gordon Novel. Novel was a buddy of Ferrie's who had been with the CIA since 1959. He worked through the Double Chek Corporation and the Evergreen Advertising Agency. He had carried out several missions in the Caribbean, was involved in arms purchases, and knew both Ruby and Oswald. The FBI questioned him on five separate occasions, but Novel didn't scare easily, and he didn't talk.

In 1967 New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison subpoenaed him, but he left Louisiana for Ohio, and Garrison never succeeded in obtaining his extradition.

26. Clay Shaw was indicted by District Attorney Garrison for participating in a plot to assassinate President Kennedy and released on \$ 10,000 bail. But Shaw only acted as an intermediary for the Committee. His trial was repeatedly postponed, and in May, 1968, a federal court blocked the case.

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with anyone to his knowledge who advocates violence to promote their aims and purposes. He said he considers himself a patriotic American and he is appalled at anyone who would kill an official of the United States Government, particularly the President of the country.

Needless to say, the response of Ben Tregle had little to do with Eugene De Laparra's allegation. De Laparra never accused Tregle of threatening to kill President Kennedy or of being in Dealey Plaza at the moment Kennedy was shot or of "stooping to violence." He merely stated he had overheard Tregle mentioning that there was a plan to kill President Kennedy when he came down south.

But the most pointless report of all was the apparent alibi Special Agent Regis Kennedy provided for Ben Tregle's financial backer, Vincent Marcello, who was not interviewed about De Laparra's allegation, though he was mentioned prominently in it.

On November 22, 1963, SA Regis L. Kennedy was in United States District Court, New Orleans, Louisiana, at the trial of Carlos Marcello and Joseph Marcello, who had been charged with fraud against the government. During the A.M. and P.M. sessions of the trial on this date, SA Kennedy observed Vincent Joseph Marcello, a brother of Carlos and Joseph Marcello, at the trial.

As if to say: "No, Vincent Marcello was not hiding behind the bushes near the grassy knoll in Dealey Plaza the moment President Kennedy was shot."

As we have already indicated, De Laparra made a second allegation to the FBI about what he had overheard in Tregle's Bar in the spring of 1963. This new allegation was apparently occasioned by De Laparra's learning of the sudden death of David Ferrie during District Attorney Jim Garrison's reinvestigation of the Kennedy assassination in 1967. In his February 23, 1967, version made to the FBI office in Newark, for De Laparra was then living in New Jersey, De Laparra included some information that he had not provided on November 27, 1963, and appears to have told at least one untruth. The full text of

pared a summary report on him dated December 13 that virtually closed the Secret Service investigation. In the interview, Ferrie admitted he "severely criticized President John F. Kennedy both in public and in private," and stated he did not recall what he said in making these criticisms and might have used an offhand colloquial expression like "He ought to be shot." But he never made any statement that "President Kennedy should be killed" with the intention that this be done.

Ferrie again denied knowing Oswald, but freely admitted to his association with Carlos Marcello and the legal work he had recently performed for Marcello's New Orleans trial.

When the question of the library card was raised, Ferrie denied ever loaning it to Oswald, but there was no mention in the summary report of why the question was raised in the first place. To back up his claim, Ferrie produced a library card in his name that had long since expired and showed an address from which he had long since moved.

Ferrie had not yet been informed of who had made the allegations against him that had caused him so much trouble, but he guessed it was Jack Martin, a man, he told the interviewing agent, who was "well known locally for furnishing false leads to law enforcement officers, attorneys, etc.," This concluding statement prompted the Secret Service to interview Jack Martin in an effort to determine his credibility.

When Martin made his original allegations about Ferrie to Herman Kohlman's friend on the afternoon of November 24, he had insisted on being given anonymity. However, Regis Kennedy's FBI interview had, so to speak, blown his cover. After November 25 it became generally known among the press and the FBI in New Orleans and Dallas that private investigator Jack Martin had been behind the allegations about Ferrie's relationship with Oswald. Martin had now lost his anonymity, and the loss filled him with dread.

Jack Martin was no fool. He knew full well about David Ferrie's relationship with Carlos Marcello. If it were to become known publicly that he, Martin, was accusing Ferrie of conspiring with Oswald to assassinate President

Kennedy, suspicions of complicity in the assassination might also fall on Marcello.

Whether Martin came to this conclusion himself or was pressured to come to it by Marcello's henchmen is not known. What is known is that Jack Martin became a very different person when he was interviewed by the Secret Service on November 29, in his "small, run-down apartment," as his residence was described by the reporting agent. Apparently terrorized, Jack Martin reversed himself, telling Secret Service Agents Rice and Gerrots that he suffered from "telephonitis while drinking and that it was during one of his drinking sprees that he telephoned Assistant District Attorney Kohlman and told him this fantastic story about David William Ferrie being involved with Lee Harvey Oswald."

Ferrie had been well known to him, Martin told the agents. He had seen rifles in Ferrie's home, and he recalled that Ferrie had been a Marine and had been with the Civil Air Patrol when Oswald was enrolled in the unit. He also knew that Ferrie was anti-Kennedy and met with Oswald over the summer. Turning all those thoughts over in his mind, he had telephoned Herman Kohlman and told him his story as though it was based on facts rather than on his own imagination.

That was enough for the Secret Service. After taking Martin's testimony, it shut down its investigation of David Ferrie.

The FBI's investigation, however, continued until December 18. During its three-week duration, agents from the New Orleans field office were able to corroborate Jack Martin's central allegation that Ferrie knew Oswald and succeeded in discrediting Ferrie's justification for his postassassination trip to Texas. They established that Ferrie had lied about his activities at the Winterland Skating Rink in Houston and had, more than likely, gone to Texas for purposes other than rest and relaxation. Furthermore they established that Ferrie did indeed have a relationship with Carlos Marcello, and that he had conferred with the Mafia chieftain at Churchill Farms during the two weekends prior to the Kennedy assassination.

What more could the FBI have wanted to know? Was it not significant that a friend of President Kennedy's alleged assassin had spent the two weekends prior to the

Oswald how to shoot a high-powered rifle and had never loaned him his library card.

When it came to his association with Carlos Marcello, Ferrie was quite candid with the interviewing agents. He told them he had worked hard throughout October and November helping to prepare Marcello's defense, that he had flown twice to Guatemala on behalf of Marcello in October and had met with Marcello on November 9 and 16 "at Churchill Downs[sic], which is a farm owned by Carlos Marcello, mapping strategy in connection with Marcello's trial."

The New Orleans FBI Office did not accept Ferrie's denial of knowing Oswald at face value. FBI agents interviewed a number of individuals in New Orleans about the possibility of a Ferrie-Oswald relationship, one of whom confirmed Jack Martin's allegation that the two had first met when they served with the Civil Air Patrol in 1955. He was a former schoolmate and "best friend" of Oswald's, Edward Voebel, and he told the FBI several things it apparently did not want to hear. Among others, he told the interviewing agents that Oswald was never interested in communism and that he and Oswald "had been members of the Civil Air Patrol in New Orleans with Captain Dave Ferrie" and he believed "Oswald attended a party (not sure) at the home of David Ferrie right after the members of the CAP received their stripes."

Jack Martin was interviewed by Special Agent Regis Kennedy at the New Orleans FBI Office on November 25. According to Kennedy's report of the interview, Martin stated that he had seen rifles of the type Oswald had allegedly used against the President in Ferrie's apartment, that Ferrie was a well-known amateur hypnotist who could have hypnotized Oswald, that Ferrie was "a completely disreputable person, a notorious sex deviate with a brilliant mind," and that he, Martin, "suspected him of being capable of any type of crime." Martin concluded his statement saying that he felt "Ferrie's possible association with Lee Oswald should be the subject of close examination as he personally believed that he could be implicated in the killing of President John F. Kennedy."

The Secret Service also interviewed Ferrie and pre-

were far more of a threat to the United States than domestic Communists. This got him into deep trouble with Hoover, who depended on hyping up the Communist menace to obtain large funding for his budget. We also know that Hoover tried to pretend that organized crime did not exist in the United States, another one of those contradictions in terms.

Sullivan, who headed up the JFK assassination investigation for the FBI, mistaken for a deer, was shot and killed by the son of a New Hampshire state policeman on July 16, 1978.⁴²

Regis Kennedy died shortly after he was interviewed by the House Assassinations Committee in 1978. Kennedy had a most interesting involvement in the investigation of the assassination of President Kennedy, being the FBI agent who interviewed David Ferrie in jail shortly after he was arrested November 24, 1963, and alibied him.⁴³ He protected Carlos Marcello, saying that he was just a "tomato salesman." Gary Shaw showed a large number of "mug" shots to Beverly Olive and she identified Kennedy from them as being the FBI agent who took her movie camera and film away from her the day after the assassination.

Louis Nichols was seventy-one when he died in June 1977 of a heart attack. He was the number three man under Hoover.⁴⁴

Alan H. Belmont was seventy and a former assistant to Hoover and testified to the Warren Commission. He died after "a long illness" in August 1977.⁴⁵

James C. Cadigan was sixty when he died after a fall in his home according to the *Washington Post*. He was a document expert who testified to the Warren Commission.⁴⁶

Donald W. Kaylor died of a heart attack at age fifty. He was a chemist in the fingerprint section of the FBI.⁴⁷

J. M. English, who also died of a heart attack, was an agent involved in the investigation of Kennedy's death.⁴⁸

Clyde Tolson, Hoover's companion and a top official at the FBI, died in 1975 when the issues of numerous political murders and foreign assassinations were in the news every day and major investigations were being conducted by the Senate Intelligence Committee. Cause of death unknown.

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 embalmed before the coroner could examine the body and determine the cause of death.

Maurice Brooks Gatlin, Sr., was an associate of Guy Banister, involved with the CIA, and was a legal counsel to the Anti-Communist League of the Caribbean. He either fell or was pushed from a window in Panama in 1964. He said once that he had \$100,000 of CIA money for a Right Wing group in France that was going to kill President de Gaulle.⁹⁷

The following also died in shootings: Carlos Prio, the former President of Cuba, was shot to death one week after George DeMohrenschildt died of a gunshot wound. The Assassinations Committee wanted to talk to him as well.⁹⁸

Regis Kennedy, an FBI agent who seems deeply involved in this case, died in 1978 shortly after talking to the Assassinations Committee. William Sullivan, a top assistant to J. Edgar Hoover, whom the Committee wanted to speak to, was shot to death in 1977 during what appeared to be a liquidation of the entire high command of the FBI. Six top men died in six months in 1977.⁹⁹

Also dead by gunshot is William Pawley, who worked with John Martino. Pawley figured most prominently in the Cuban aspect of these affairs, and persuaded Clare Booth Luce to finance anti-Castro Cubans.¹⁰⁰

Martino had begun to talk about these things, but then died of a "heart attack." He claimed personal knowledge of the plot to kill the President. He said, "The anti-Castro people put Oswald together. Oswald didn't know who he was working for—he was just ignorant of who was really putting him together. Oswald was to meet his contact at the Texas Theatre" (the movie house where Oswald was arrested)¹⁰¹ in what

author of *The CIA and the Cult of Intelligence*.

He reported that Director Richard Helms was very concerned about the case and Shaw's cover.

1/28/63—MONDAY: Ex-agent Levine sends a letter to the House Committee on Appropriations. "In his letter, Mr. Levine, a former special agent, criticizes the . . . procedures of the FBI."¹¹⁴

1/29/63—TUESDAY: ". . . Oswald finished making his repayment of the State Department loan that brought him back to the United States."¹¹⁵

Dallas News and *Texas Observer* publish articles examining LBJ's television and cable interests. In conjunction with this, "Congressman . . . Gross, of Iowa, had been raising persistent and pointed questions about the propriety, the ethics and the legality of Johnson's Radio-TV operations. . . ."

1/31/63—THURSDAY: "FBI La Cosa Nostra Summary . . ." prepared, reviewed, and sent to Hoover by Evans, states "Permission is being sought for retaliation against Federal . . . politicians who expose La Cosa Nostra."¹¹⁶ Evans is here referring to permission from the mob's National Commission.

Senator Everett Dirksen reintroduces legislation (S.603) that will provide for replacement of Hoover. He also reinserts in the *Congressional Record* the July article "Who Will Fill Hoover's Shoes?" The bill is again referred to committee by Johnson.¹¹⁷

2/63—THIS MONTH: Marina Oswald, like many emigres, apparently becomes disillusioned with life in the U.S. "Marina actually wrote to the Soviet Embassy asking for assistance to return to Russia."¹¹⁸ This could also be part of an Oswald plan to return her and the child temporarily, make his way to Cuba, and then send for them, via direct flight to Havana from Moscow (i.e., Aeroflot).

FBI (New Orleans), via ELSUR ". . . did attempt to institute electronic surveillance [on Marcello] during the period of 1963 and 1964. Two unsuccessful attempts were made to effect such surveillance, failures attributable in all likelihood to the security system employed by Marcello at the various locations from which he operated."¹¹⁹ The transparency, even absurdity, of this excuse is obvious, especially so in light of Regis Kennedy's status as Marcello case officer. This is not to say, however, that attempts to do the same with Marcello associates also failed. Plainly they had succeeded regarding the Beckley group as early as 5/3/62. And they will shortly obtain a live informant, a man who had worked in a Mar-

cello restaurant during 1962. The Bureau may also have had a tap on Nofio Pecora's phone.¹²⁰

Baker begins a series of "deals" that cause great concern and confusion among Senate Democratic leaders.¹²¹

2/1/63—FRIDAY: *FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin* is released. Hoover's message deals with recruitment for the Bureau, which is faltering. He speaks of the need for quality personnel. "The probability of their attainment is nil in an atmosphere of . . . predatory political interference, or entrenched corruption." Hoover has publicly stated that the Kennedys have not interfered with him or the Bureau. Yet one is left with the impression that the Director is insinuating just the opposite here. RFK, in agreeing to speak before the Fund for the Republic, is implicitly endorsing the remarks of arch Hoover foe W. H. Ferry. The efforts of ex-agents Levine and Turner have hardly been discouraged by the war of rhetoric between both Kennedys and the Director.

Hoover, Tolson, John P. Mohr, and the Attorney General's assistant Salvatore A. Andretta appear before the House Appropriations committee for annual testimony. Hoover testifies on a variety of subjects, committing perjury on at least two occasions. Excerpts from these proceedings are as follows:

Objectives. Communist Party—USA. "It devolves upon the FBI to furnish the Department with the data to support the prosecutorial moves."

Criminal operations. "[With regard to the] . . . Drive against organized crime . . . we must make every effort to be aware on a current basis of the many and varied activities of the criminal element."

Fugitive Felon Act. "The amendment extended our jurisdiction to cover all state felonies."

Major criminal violations and special type investigations. "The Billie Sol Estes investigation . . . extended to 46 of our 55 field divisions and a peak of 452 special agents participated."

General Statement—Major Factors Affecting Needs. "The Government's drive on organized crime which was accelerated in January of 1961 requires and will continue to require a broad coverage of the criminal element." Mr. Rooney: "Will you tell

2/17/63—SUNDAY: Marina Oswald writes letter to Soviet embassy. "I beg your assistance to help me return to Homeland in the USSR."¹¹⁷

Hoover essay appears in the *Sunday Visitor*, entitled, "The Indispensable Supports." "Above all, note these significant statements in the final words of advice which George Washington gave the people whom he had served so faithfully for 45 years: 'Of all the dispositions and habits which lead to political prosperity, religion and morality are indispensable supports. In vain would that man claim the tributes of patriotism, who should labor to subvert these great pillars of human happiness, these firmest props of the duties of men and citizens. . . . It is . . . easy to understand why the proponents of absolute materialism . . . labor to subvert these great pillars of human happiness, these firmest props of the duties of men and citizens.'—religion and morality. ADULATION OF THE MATERIAL. Today subtle forces seek to secularize whole bodies of citizens—to substitute adulation of the material for worship of the spiritual. The men promoting such forces are hopeful that time is on their side. . . . They know that the human creature who is without . . . moral scruples . . . can, with great ease be led into the arid desert of communism. . . . communism . . . outlaws traditional morality. It teaches that existing moral codes . . . are false. Absolute principles of right and wrong are thrown into the discard. Unfortunately, many generous-minded persons have drifted from their religious moorings and are blind to the moral guideposts by which they once found the way. . . . They lean toward the exaltation of man—and too many of them seem unaware of the fact that it is but a short step to man's degradation in the name of his glorification. *Our Nation . . . has . . . never before . . . faced an enemy which sought to attack it by secularizing its citizens in order to stultify their will to stand against encroaching communism. . . . It is visible in instance after instance of the sellout of honor and integrity to a vicious, totalitarian enemy.* Today, as then, religion and morality are our stoutest weapons against the enemy."¹¹⁸

2/20/63—WEDNESDAY: Press reports: "White House police have taken over responsibility for guarding the entire Executive Office Building previously policed with the assistance of General Services Administration guards. Congressional action last year increased the White House force from 170 to a 250 legal limit."¹¹⁹

cello, . . . Hoover directed the New Orleans FBI office to intensify its coverage of Marcello and his organization. He ordered that a 'special effort' be made to upgrade the level of the investigation . . . and suggested increased use of informants as well as the possible initiation of electronic surveillance."¹¹⁴ Of course, Hoover well knows that, at least officially, the agent has developed almost nothing on Marcello since his assignment began in the 1950s. The Attorney General's frustration is obvious. He has been following both the Garrison criminal defamation trial and the slowly moving Beckley case, as well as the recent exposé on the Marcello organization. And in all this, he sees Marcello still free, in control of his territory. Hoover, who is now simply awaiting the execution of the contract, has no incentive to move against the Mafia leader or his organization in any decisive manner.

Press: "PARIS . . . Police said today they had foiled a plot apparently organized by military officers to kill President Charles de Gaulle by shooting him from a rooftop with a rifle equipped with telescopic sights. At least five persons and possibly seven were arrested in the plot. . . . De Gaulle wore his uniform and showed no trace of nervousness, although he was said to have known about the plot."¹¹⁵

2/16/63—SATURDAY: *The Nation* publishes an editorial on Hoover entitled "The Next Mr. Hoover." "One of the Nation's objections to Mr. Hoover is that he has allowed and encouraged his elevation to the status of a national deity, so that he speaks, especially to American youth, with an authority second only to that of the President. . . . The head of the FBI should not have such a high place in the American educational system. . . . It will be a relief when we have a director . . . who . . . does not see himself in the role of mentor of a national and international morality."

D.C. press reports: "Two private detectives . . . pleaded innocent yesterday to charges that they were involved in the 'bugging' of a San Francisco attorney's Mayflower Hotel suite [in Washington, D.C.]. . . . Judge . . . McGuire . . . accepted the pleas from John J. Frank, an attorney and former FBI agent . . ." (emphasis added).¹¹⁶

In sum then, the Walker shooting is an event unrelated to Oswald and the assassination, and like other media events defining the Walker myth, would have faded into total obscurity (like the man) but for this fiction that will be created on the afternoon of 11/22/63.

Press reports: "MIAMI . . . The infiltration of Cuban agents . . . through Miami has increased in the last year. . . . Waiver visas are issued . . . at the request of the numerous Cuban exile organizations here. These organizations, almost without exception, have been infiltrated by Castro agents. One aim of the Castro agents is to create disunity and promote agitation among the . . . exiles against the United States. . . ." ²³¹ The value of someone like Oswald, or his image, to the FBI becomes obvious in light of revelations such as this.

4/11/63—THURSDAY: FBI (New Orleans) AIRTEL from Regis Kennedy to Hoover. ". . . Becker and his friend Roppolo were referred to once again. . . . The New Orleans office had been instructed to determine if Roppolo was in fact acquainted with Marcello, as advised by Becker. The . . . report concluded that Roppolo did in all likelihood know the . . . Mafia leader. A source had informed the New Orleans office that the Marcello and Roppolo 'families were quite close at one time as they came from the 'old country' at approximately the same time and lived as neighbors in New Orleans.' This report further stated that the same source doubted whether Roppolo himself could secure financial backing from Marcello for a business venture, due to Roppolo's alleged reputation as someone 'rather shiftless.' Roppolo was regarded as 'a problem,' a person who 'is always trying to promote something.' " ²³² Note the similarities in the Bureau assaults on the credibility of both Becker and Roppolo. Roppolo's mother is actually a courier for Marcello, a fact known to the New Orleans Crime Commission for years. Its director being an ex-FBI agent, presumably the information is known to Hoover as well.

4/13/63—SATURDAY: "Immediately after the [Walker event] press reports quoted the police as having identified the bullet as 30.06 caliber . . . steel jacketed' . . ." ²³³ Note, the Italian army surplus ammunition and bullet fragments that will be found in connection with Oswald's rifle on 11/22/63 are all copper jacketed.

4/15/63—MONDAY: Press reports: "Mrs. . . . King said tonight President Kennedy had told her he hoped the change of government in Birmingham might speed her husband's release from jail. Mr. Kennedy had agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation visit Dr. King in prison and arranged for him to call her, she added." ²³⁴

Oswald's 1962 federal income tax return is due. The only full-year return he ever files, the original remains classified to this day. ²³⁵ The obvious question is why? Only in the U.S. for the latter half of 1962, he has had two menial jobs. His wife does not work. Here the possibility of his recruitment during the fall of 1962 by the FBI as a paid informant arises. Given his ties to Russia and his fascination with Cuba, would he not have been of interest to the Bureau? Hoover considers this type of confidential informant the best that can be had. The fact that his wife can potentially be deported as a "spy" only adds to their power over him. Typically, informants for the Bureau earn from seventy-five to two hundred dollars per month for their cooperation.

The *Internal Revenue Code* (as it then existed) strongly implies that this type of income is not tax exempt. "For Federal tax purposes, 'gross income' means all income from whatever source derived. . . ." ²³⁶ Also, "All Federal . . . employees are subject to Federal income tax on their compensation." ²³⁷ As such, it would be reported in some disguised manner (e.g., "wages," Form W-2 or "other income," Form 1099, from a fictitious company) by him on his federal tax return. A present-day front company is that of the *Midwest Holding Corporation*, a tax-exempt corporation used by the FBI in the Southern U.S. to handle payments for various services rendered. Presumably Oswald attached all Forms W-2 to his return when he filed it.

An examination of relevant sections of the *Internal Revenue Code* (e.g., 55, 6041, 6103) reveals that informant income is *not* generally reported on Form 1099 (also used to report independent-contractor and other forms of income). Sect. 6041: "Payments of the following character need not be reported on Form . . . 1099. . . . A payment of a type . . . paid as an award to an informer . . . by the United States. . . ." However, this is only true for payments made directly by the government. Certain tax-exempt corporations (e.g., those "lessening the burdens of government . . . [by providing] funds to law-enforcement agencies to help them in offering rewards

Johnson that Hoover hoped would stay the mounting clamor for a high tribunal."¹¹³⁷

10:25 A.M. (EST): Johnson ". . . call[s] [Hoover] regarding editorial in Washington Post regarding Presidential Commission and plans to set up such a commission."¹¹³⁸ This day the White House formally announces Johnson's order for Hoover to investigate the assassination.¹¹³⁹

This day, whether before or after Johnson's call remains unclear. ". . . Hoover reiterated his views in a memorandum that morning, explaining how he had prevailed upon the editors of *The Washington Post* to kill an editorial calling for a presidential commission: 'we told the *Post* that a . . . full report will be made . . . by either the President or some distinguished jurist. . . .'¹¹⁴⁰ A check of the editorial page for November 25 indeed indicates Hoover was successful. This display of power by the Director conveys a double message to Johnson, who is now very much concerned about the growing Baker/Mafia scandal.

The *Washington Daily News* will report the following day: ". . . Johnson talked at least once with . . . Hoover. . . . The FBI chief is said to have told [Johnson] he expects to complete his investigation of both cases this week."¹¹⁴¹

Ferrie, accompanied by Marcello's attorney, turns himself in to local authorities. "When David Ferrie needed an alibi after the assassination, it was Regis Kennedy who lined up with Carlos Marcello himself, and with Marcello's lawyer, to provide the inconsistent alibi."¹¹⁴² A superficial investigation by the local field office follows, presumably under the direction of both agents Quigley and Regis Kennedy. Ferrie is soon released and the matter dropped. Only Marcello, who had doubtless anticipated the benefits of associating himself with people active in the intelligence community, is not surprised by the Bureau's inaction.

"A report by the chief counsel of the Assassination Committee found that the 'FBI's limited work on the Marcello case may have been attributable to a disturbing attitude on the part of the senior agent who supervised the case, Regis Kennedy.' Regis Kennedy directed much of the New Orleans inquiry after the assassination."¹¹⁴³

". . . After Ferrie returned to New Orleans and surrendered to the authorities, an agent of the Secret Service asked him: 'Did you

loan your library card to Lee Harvey Oswald?' Ferrie replied he had not."¹¹⁴⁴

New Orleans FBI interviews Ferrie's boyfriend, Layton Martens. "Gill, the teletype noted, had gone to Ferrie's residence on November 24 and had told Ferrie's roommate, Layton Martens, that when . . . Oswald was arrested by the Dallas Police, Oswald was carrying a library card 'with Ferrie's name on it.'¹¹⁴⁵

As *New York Times* will report: "Oswald appeared at a store in Laredo, Tex., store employees have reported, and bought clothing for \$32. Where he got the money is undetermined. Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation were in Laredo Monday through Wednesday tracing his activities there because of a receipt from the store dated Sept. 26 that was found among his belongings in Dallas after the assassination."¹¹⁴⁶

In New York, a psychiatrist who had examined Oswald as a *child* turns over his files to the FBI. Press will report ". . . a psychiatrist's report in the case had found that Oswald showed schizophrenic tendencies and was 'potentially dangerous.'¹¹⁴⁷ Information such as this will be used both by Hoover and the Warren Commission to "convince the public" that Oswald was a "lone nut," and therefore killed the President. Note that in criminal law, without a showing of the requisite intent, a defendant cannot be convicted of a crime such as murder. A person must have the intent to commit the crime. Without it there is no motive. If, however, such a person can be shown to be insane (i.e., "schizophrenic") the need to prove intent is eliminated. He cannot have formulated the intent because he was not sane. But he can still be shown to have committed the offense. The break in the evidentiary chain is ignored by the court. Hence the verdict we are all familiar with, "Not guilty by reason of insanity" (e.g., John Hinkley's attempt on Ronald Reagan). Hoover's and the Commission's logic, by necessity, will become circular. To wit, because Oswald was a communist he was insane. Because he was insane he killed the President. And because he was insane it is not necessary to prove the case against him. In short, the legal basis for not having to prove the crime becomes the proof itself. Of course, courts of law do not allow circular logic as a method by which to convict people. And even diehard Commission member Ford will admit in later years that the group never could find a motive for Oswald's supposed crimes.

transmitted to him that morning by Katzenbach. . . . A renowned . . . manipulator, Johnson was at his best."²¹² LBJ browbeats Warren into accepting, the chief justice reportedly leaving the Oval Office in tears. . . . Rankin . . . said that 'Warren accepted, only with the greatest reluctance. . . .'²¹³

5:32 P.M.: LBJ calls Hoover.

5:40 P.M.: LBJ calls Dulles.

5:41 P.M.: Hoover calls LBJ.

5:45 P.M.: LBJ calls Senator Cooper.

5:55 P.M.: McCloy calls LBJ.

6 P.M.: LBJ calls Cooper again. "I want you on that commission."

6:52 P.M.: LBJ calls Ford.²¹⁴

7:45 P.M.: Johnson signs the formal order establishing the Warren Commission. As the press will report the following day "[Johnson] is instructing the special commission to satisfy itself that the truth is known as far as it can be discovered. . . ."²¹⁵

8:55 P.M.: LBJ calls Senator Russell again.²¹⁶

" . . . As soon as Johnson had appointed his seven commissioners, Hoover . . . ordered his aides to compile secret dossiers on each member of the Commission, so he would have adequate dirt in his files, if a need arose."²¹⁷ More important, he will also intensify the systematic destruction, alteration, and withholding of evidence in order to avoid indictment and prosecution for treason. Hoover's overall plan regarding the Warren Commission is to: prepare dossiers on Commission members and staff; bypass RFK and report directly to Johnson; withhold from the Commission anything that might "embarrass the Bureau"; do not let them know anything of ELSUR; convince the public that Oswald was a "lone nut"; do not let Commission know of Oswald's role as a Bureau informer; and persuade Johnson to aid him in this containment policy.

Recall that Hoover is aware of Dulles's knowledge of the CIA/Mafia plots to kill Castro.²¹⁸ Thus, the ex-CIA director's appointment by Johnson may have encouraged the Director's efforts at containment.

Assistant FBI Director Sullivan will later state: "Hoover was delighted when Ford was named to the Warren Commission. The Director wrote in one of his internal memos that the bureau could expect Ford to 'look after FBI interests,' and he did, keeping us

fully advised of what was going on behind closed doors. He was our . . . informant on the Warren Commission."²¹⁹

Press will report: "The commission, according to the White House statement, will be instructed 'to evaluate all available information concerning the subject of the inquiry.' It said this would include evidence obtained by the Federal Bureau of Investigation in a special inquiry previously ordered by Mr. Johnson. The FBI report on that investigation is expected to be ready next week. The Attorney General of Texas, Waggoner Carr, has 'offered his cooperation,' the White House said. This means, officials explained, that evidence obtained by a state court of inquiry created by the Attorney General will be made available to the Presidential commission."²²⁰

" . . . Marcello received word around November 29 that the [FBI] had been questioning his associate Caracci and either Pete [Marcello] or Pete's night manager, Nick Grafagninni, about . . . Ruby."²²¹ In all likelihood, having control over case officer Regis Kennedy, and, like the public at large, having observed the controls Hoover and Johnson are now putting in place, this development does not concern him to any great degree.

Press reports: "The County Medical Examiner said today there was nothing physically wrong with . . . Oswald's brain."²²²

Life magazine, in its regular weekly issue, publishes only thirty-one, out of over four hundred, frames of the Zapruder film. Thirteen are of Jackie *after* the shots are fired (and include the largest photos), and another three are of the motorcade *before* shooting begins, leaving only fifteen for the time span in between. None of these depict the head shots, almost all dealing with Kennedy and Connally reacting to the first and second shots, respectively.²²³ Prior to this release *Life's* photographic experts had repeatedly analyzed the film. They obviously realize what they are doing. Deliberate elimination of the frames revealing the double head shot so as to hide the fact of *frontal* assault will not be made apparent until the Warren Commission prints the entire sequence the following fall. Even then, the two key frames will be reversed so as to obscure their meaning. The hand of Hoover is apparent on this day.

This day Marina is quoted by *Life* magazine. She says, "I love Lee. Lee good man. He didn't do anything."²²⁴ Note that she has not yet been subjected to the totality of FBI pressure, some forty-six interrogation/conditioning sessions in all.²²⁵ Note also the curious

counterpart. The first was with Warren deBruveys, the agent he had assigned to report on the various political groups in the New Orleans area (primarily the anti-Castro exiles). DeBruveys had an informant named Orest Pena.⁹ Pena, who was active in the anti-Castro exile community in New Orleans,¹⁰ had worked closely with New Orleans exile leader Sergio Arcacha Smith¹¹—former New Orleans director of the *Cuban Revolutionary Council* (CRC) during the Bay of Pigs invasion. Maynard knew from Warren deBruvey's report that Pena could claim that agent deBruveys had been involved with Lee Harvey Oswald.

The second problem also involved Pena. Pena was a known associate of Dave Ferrie's, and, indirectly, Guy Banister. He was the owner of the Habana Bar, where Ferrie, Bannister and Shaw had been seen frequently prior to the Kennedy assassination. Pena could also be directly associated with underworld kingpin, Carlos Marcello. Marcello, as everyone in the Bureau knew, had not only threatened to have the President killed, but had placed a contract on his head. Maynard also knew that for the past year New Orleans Special Agent Regis Kennedy, who was responsible for the direct submission of reports on organized crime to Bureau Headquarters in Washington, had said there was no organized crime in New Orleans.¹² As far as the FBI's Regis Kennedy was concerned, Marcello was a simple tomato and real estate salesman.¹³

In effect, Maynard's office had been generating too many inane reports on the New Orleans Mafia don. Consequently, Pena was told to keep silent about Ferrie, Oswald, private investigator Guy Banister, and Marcello.

Orest Pena did finally talk, however, thirteen years later, when he charged agent deBruveys with threatening his life and thus forcing him to lie to the Warren Commission. In a CBS interview broadcast on November 26, 1975 ("The Assassins"), Pena claimed that about ten days before he went to testify before the Warren Commission, deBruveys came over, called him from behind the bar and said he wanted to talk to him. DeBruveys told Pena he was very, very nervous, and said, "If you ever say anything about me, I will get rid of your ass." Just in those words.

* * *

Diggs's incredible explanation of the aftermath of the assassination clarified many additional points about what really went on behind the scenes in Washington. Apparently, when LBJ arrived at the White House, the new President told his personal advisor, Walter Jenkins, and Ted Reardon, JFK's liaison to the cabinet, to set up a meeting for the following morning. By 7:10 P.M., he had talked to ex-Presidents Harry Truman and Dwight Eisenhower, requesting that they be in Washington on the following day. Then, for reasons known only to himself, placed a call that would start a decade and a half of controversy, and preclude Robert Kennedy from conducting a Justice Department search for his brother's assassin(s). Johnson purposely bypassed the Attorney General's office and called J. Edgar Hoover. After reaching him at home, the new President told the FBI Director to initiate a complete in-depth investigation of the assassination. His rationale in making this request was obvious. If there was something that would eventually surface and require an efficient cover-up, J. Edgar Hoover was the man to ferret out all the weak spots and eliminate them.

Hoover knew then that he was back in the driver's seat, and assured the President that the Bureau was already on the case. He cautiously suggested that the President stop any Texas investigation into the assassination before evidence was uncovered that both would regret. He added that, with Oswald's possible connection to Castro's Cubans exposed, the situation could have serious international complications. Johnson concurred with Hoover's assessment, and agreed that his suggestion would probably be best. Then, after a few more minutes of conversation not recorded for posterity, they said good-bye. Johnson, following Hoover's instruction to stop the investigation in Texas, placed the call the following morning.

J. Edgar Hoover had already set the Bureau wheels in motion to find and pronounce Lee Harvey Oswald as the lone deranged presidential assassin. In fact, within two days of the assassination, once Jack Ruby had conveniently killed Oswald, Hoover knew the FBI could generate all the evidence it needed to prove that

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5/28/62—MONDAY: Press: "The grand jury trying to decide whether the death of a Department of Agriculture official was murder or suicide accepted today a curtailed government report on Billie Sol Estes' cotton allotment deals. The Government, fighting to keep the jury from inspecting the full 175-page report, filed a motion to quash a subpoena requiring officials to provide all the documents. Will Wilson, Texas Attorney General, countered with a demand that the Justice Department make reports by the Federal Bureau of Investigation available on the puzzling death of Henry H. Marshall, shot five times last June 3 while he was investigating cotton allotments to Mr. Estes. . . . Mr. Wilson said the Government had submitted twenty-two pages of the larger report for the grand jury to study. Harold B. Sanders, United States Attorney in Dallas, said . . . 'The public interest would not be served by production of a document concerned with matters not pertinent to the purpose of the jury.' Mr. Wilson said . . . 'we are in a situation where we have to drag from them the report of his activities as if we were pulling teeth. . . .'" The jury is being allowed to see only 13.5 percent of the report.³⁰²

FBI (New Orleans) agent Regis Kennedy, the Marcello case officer, sends a report to Hoover on Sam Saia. Hoover had requested the information sometime after the 6/27/61 indictment of the Beckley organization by the IRS. ". . . Special Agent Regis Kennedy noted that the Internal Revenue Service had identified Saia as a powerful gambling figure." He has also been described by the New Orleans Crime Commission as "the biggest and most powerful operator of illegal handbooks and other forms of illegal gambling in the city."³⁰³ As previously stated, he is the link between men like Gilbert Beckley, Sam di Piazza, Eugene Nolan, and Marcello. It is not known what other data Hoover's surveillance system produced on the interaction among these men between 6/27/61 and this date; that he is keenly interested in information on this gambling network is now undeniable.

In an effort to counter growing suspicion concerning his links to Estes, LBJ provides the press with a copy of a patronage letter he sent the former on 12/28/60. "Vice President Johnson has told friends privately that he had never had any dealings or communications with Mr. Estes. Mr. Johnson also has said privately that he met Mr. Estes only once. . . . The Vice President said he wouldn't know Mr. Estes if he saw him again. It was learned at the Depart-

House, and as he rushed out he had casually asked the Director to keep an eye on the kids. Hoover had sputtered about 'those brats' for weeks afterward. . . ."¹²

Press reports that JFK appointee, Charlie Merriweather, is of highly questionable character, stating "Hurried President Kennedy relied on the FBI in checking Merriweather's qualifications and the FBI must have been even more hurried when it made its report." Merriweather had allegedly been involved in land-transaction fraud at the expense of the taxpayer. "This is the man the FBI cleared to take out millions from the Export-Import Bank."¹³ The FBI name-check report to JFK on this man could well have contained these allegations. This adverse publicity would have angered Hoover.

2/13/61—MONDAY: FBI (New Orleans)—Longtime Marcello case agent Regis Kennedy prepares and sends yet another report on the mobster to Hoover. "Continued investigation of Carlo Marcello since Dec. 1957 has failed to develop vulnerable area wherein Marcello may be in violation of statutes within the FBI's jurisdiction."¹⁴ This is Special Agent Kennedy's standard reply regarding Marcello, a reply Hoover has been reading biannually for years. Given Hoover's close friendship with Marcello mentor Frank Costello, acquiescence in this recurring response may be deliberate.

EARLY 2/61: RFK informs White House aides they are "to 'go through the Attorney General first' before arranging 'any' meetings with . . . officials . . . in the FBI."¹⁵

2/14/61—TUESDAY: Press reports that JFK has just instructed the Navy to retain Admiral Rickover past his mandatory retirement age, to take effect on 1/28/62. ". . . Rickover is being kept . . . beyond his normal retirement date at the direct request of President Kennedy. . . ."¹⁶

2/17/61—FRIDAY: "Friday night . . . was extremely foggy and wholly unfit for flying in the Austin, Texas, area. Vice President Johnson was at his Pedernales River Ranch, sixty-odd miles west in the Blanco County Hills. 'His plane,' . . . was . . . on the ramp at the Austin Airport; its pilot . . . Harold Teague and his copilot, Charles Williams . . . were . . . standing by. . . . Johnson ordered the plane flown to the ranch—where the paved strip was

agent, came in to question Ferrie after the police and the Secret Service were done with him.

Kennedy then got Ferrie off, and although the matter was mentioned by the Warren Commission,¹⁵ it was essentially dropped. It is worthwhile to note that Regis Kennedy had a *laissez faire* attitude toward Carlos Marcello, whom Ferrie also worked for. The FBI man was often at meetings in 1961 of anti-Castro Cubans.¹⁶

Gary Shaw tells me that Regis Kennedy has been identified by Beverly Oliver as the FBI agent who took her movie camera and film away from her the day after the assassination.¹⁷ She had filmed the motorcade as the President was shot, but the film has disappeared from the evidence. She knew Jack Ruby well. It may be unreasonable to believe that Regis Kennedy did in fact go to Dallas for a day and then return in time to interview Ferrie.

Three years passed, during which the Warren Commission performed its show investigation and issued the cover-up theory known as its Report. Then one day in November 1966, Senator Russell B. Long of Louisiana was riding tourist class on an airplane with Jim Garrison, who had always been troubled by the arrest and release of David Ferrie. Long expressed his severe doubts about the findings of the commission,¹⁸ just as the prominent congressman from Louisiana, Hale Boggs, a member of the commission, did. Long also had ties to the Teamsters, and led an effort to get Jimmy Hoffa, the president of the Teamsters union, out of the jail Robert Kennedy had finally succeeded putting him in.¹⁹ Hoffa and the Teamsters were at that time and for many years synonymous with the Mafia.

Garrison said he was troubled by indications that the plot to kill the President had been hatched in New Orleans, and he suspected that some of those involved were still there. Garrison, normally highly visible, went into seclusion and studied the published evidence, reading the volumes produced by the Warren Commission and whatever else was available. He studied the case against Oswald and concluded that Oswald not only didn't kill Kennedy, but that there were several gunmen—one was in the sewer alongside the car, two were in front. He felt sure that there was a plot by the CIA Cuban group partly based in New Orleans, led by someone named Clem Bertrand, that killed the President.

How Clem Bertrand became Clay Shaw has never been documented. Jim Garrison writes in his book *On the Trail of the Assassins* a sort of personal history of those times, that his investigators were gradually

cello and the Teamsters, or in some way was protecting organized crime.⁹

Ferrie was deeply involved with the CIA's operations against Cuba, flew planes for them, trained and armed guerrillas,¹⁰ was a priest in a heretical Catholic church, and indulged in other aberrant behavior often involving young boys and men. Ferrie also worked for a former FBI agent, Guy Banister.¹¹ He had been a pilot for Eastern Airlines until he was fired after being arrested on a morals charge.¹² I met Ferrie and remember him as an intense and sinister, cynical, disgusting, disheveled individual who was excited at the prospect of preying upon the vulnerable, the helpless, and the innocent.

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information they considered "classified."

The director of the CIA was given the authority to determine what information should remain classified to everyone. In effect, the signer, including congressional members, had to agree not to reveal or discuss any information that the CIA decided should remain unavailable. Because of the past disarray during the Gonzales era, Lewis Stokes did not attempt any final decisions. The net result was that Blakey, in a sense of harmony, elected to keep nearly all of the CIA sensitive information, evidence, and witnesses away from the committee members. Stokes never had anything to argue about with the CIA because the House Committee's investigation did not provide any substantive CIA-related material.

In effect the CIA's guiding hand indirectly controlled the House Select Committee on Assassinations. Typical of what then happened, is the manner in which the newly developed New Orleans information was handled. As mentioned earlier, an investigating team headed by Cliff Fenton, had already been hard at work tracking down leads to conspirators generated by D.A. Jim Garrison's investigation in New Orleans.

This team also included four professional investigators, and their work led them to believe that CIA people, affiliated with the mob in New Orleans, and a splinter group from No Name Key in Florida, had been involved in a conspiracy to assassinate JFK.⁹

Tiny Hutton eventually told me, after reading *Behind Betrayal*, which would eventually become the first draft of this book, that Fenton's team had found a CIA man who attended the New Orleans assassination meetings, a man who was willing to testify before the committee.

According to Tiny, this evidence, along with my evidence, was far more convincing than any of the testimony Garrison presented at the Clay Shaw trial. Shaw, David Ferrie, and others were all clearly implicated.

Fenton's team evidently uncovered a lot of other facts about how the CIA people planned and carried out the assassination. It was, Tiny exclaimed, almost a replay of my book *Betrayal*.

Their report was clearly solid and convincing. Yet Robert

Blakey inexplicably buried the Fenton report. Committee members were never informed about the CIA involvement. The consequence of this deprivation of crucial information was that the evidence was not included in the HSCA report, nor was it even alluded to in the ten supplementary volumes. The witnesses in New Orleans were never called to testify, including the CIA man who had attended the meetings and was willing to talk. To this day, Fenton and his team refuse to discuss any aspect of their investigation with anyone. Of course, they are well aware of the myriad of peripheral assassinations that occurred prior to their testifying before the committee. These assassinations included: William Sullivan, the FBI deputy, who headed Division V; George deMoreschildt, Oswald's alluded-to CIA contact in Dallas; John Roselli, the Mafia man involved in the CIA plots to assassinate Castro; Regis Kennedy, the FBI agent who referred to Carlos Marcello as just "a tomato salesman," knew a lot about Clay Shaw, and was said to be one of Lee Harvey Oswald's FBI contacts in New Orleans; Rolando Masferrer and Eladio del Valle, murdered in Miami; and Carlos Prio Socarras, who supposedly committed suicide by shooting himself twice through the heart with a .45 in his Miami garage.

When the committee finally wound down to its inevitable end, all avenues to the real truth about the CIA involvement had been covered.

After the Ricky White story surfaced in Dallas in 1990, I was asked by one of the alternative newspapers, called *East Side Weekend*, to write a story on why John F. Kennedy was really killed.¹⁰

The story came out on August 16, 1990, entitled "Did The CIA Kill Kennedy," and with a few minor editorial errors shook most of the midwestern community who read it. It also shook the CIA. Within days, I was under surveillance. Their surveillance was so blatant, and I had enough proof of my charges, that *East Side* followed up the August 16th story in another article on October 18th, with an update called, "The CIA is Watching."¹¹ The CIA even approached one of my friends, an ex-homicide detective, identified themselves as ex-CIA agents and queried him with regard to my activities. I was shocked by the stupidity with which the

01/79 Billy Lovelady

Depository employee said to be the man in the doorway in AP photo. Cause of death: Complilcations from heart attack.

06/80 Chief Jesse Curry

Dallas police chief at time of assassination. Cause of death: heart attack.

damages in Federal court. Her complaint alleged bad faith in Mr. Atwood's keeping of their merger bargain. Mr. Atwood denied it. Last Sept. 30, the suit was settled.

A Look-Alike of Oswald Is Reported Dead at 41



Associated Press

Billy Nolan Lovelady, at left, and
Lee Harvey Oswald.

DALLAS, Jan. 18 (UPI) — A man whose uncanny resemblance to Lee Harvey Oswald led to years of harassment by theorists and investigators of the assassination of President Kennedy has died in self-imposed seclusion, according to his relatives.

The man was Billy Nolan Lovelady, 41 years old, who worked with Oswald at the Texas School Book Depository and was photographed standing in the building's doorway when the President was shot shortly after noon on Nov. 22, 1963.

Despite the Warren Commission's conclusion that it was definitely Mr. Lovelady who was in the doorway, little supportive evidence was ever offered. That led many conspiracy theorists to assert that Oswald was in the photograph, in support of their contention that someone else was responsible for the murder.

Kenneth Brooten, a lawyer who spoke for the family, said that Mr. Lovelady died Sunday in Colorado. He would not say where.

Mr. Lovelady's wife, Patricia, refused to discuss the death except to say, "I have been harassed for 15 years, and I'm not going to be harassed any more."

heart attack at his home at Street.

He was 63 years old and retired from his posts as editor of Classic — The Mag. Horses and Sport, which he had established three years ago.

Mr. Laguerre, a former correspondent who once headed the magazine's London and Paris bureaus, was not the original editor of Sports Illustrated when he took over in 1959, he said.

Switching the magazine from the leisure-time activity of country-club class to the world of professional athletics, he swiftly built it into the most profitable of the Time Inc. magazines, developing a large readership.

When he left to found Classic, he had been a Time Inc. man longer than anyone in the company.

Mr. Laguerre, the son of a consular official, was born in New York, lived for a time in Syria and later in France, but his most critical formative years were spent in San Francisco. There he acquired a devotion to the St. Louis Cardinals, the westernmost major-league team.

He also picked up a passion for fishing. In the face of his father's opposition, he became a member of the American Fishing Club.

George H. Blohm, 56, President Of Emerald Marine Corp.

George H. Blohm, president of Emerald Marine Corporation of the New England Petroleum Corporation, died Wednesday at St. Vincent's Hospital in Manhattan, following a long illness.

Mr. Blohm was admitted to the hospital before the Interstate Commerce Commission in 1946 and served as chairman of the board of the New York Waterways Operators.

He is survived by his wife, Margaret Seibert; two sons, John and Robert, Jr. of Cornwall, N.Y., and Charles of Leonia, N.J.; two grandsons, Harry and Lilli, of Dover Plains, N.Y.

Election Panel Report Challenges

06/80 Dr. John Holbrook

Psychiatrist who testified Ruby was not insane and could stand trial. Cause of death: heart attack, but pills, note found.

01/81 Marguerite Oswald

Oswald's mother. Cause of death: cancer.

10/81 Frank Watts

Chief felony prosecutor for Dallas P.D. Cause of death: Natural causes.

01/82 Peter Gregory

Original translator for Marina Oswald during Secret Service interrogations following assassination. Marina does not believe Gregory understood Russian well enough to translate into English correctly. Cause of death: Natural causes.

05/82 Dr. James Weston

Pathologist allowed to see JFK autopsy material for HSCA. Cause
of death: died while jogging--ruled natural causes.

08/82 Will H. Griffin

FBI agent who reportedly said Oswald was "definitely" an FBI informant. Cause of death: Cancer.

10/82 W. Marvin Gheesling

FBI official who helped supervise JFK investigation. Cause of death: natural causes.

03/84 Roy Kellerman

Secret Service agent in charge of JFK limousine. Kellerman rode
in the front seat with the driver, William Greer. Cause of
death: Unknown.

WILLIAM HEARBY TIMMER?
BLEDSOES KP?

ALSO NEED:

~~WILLIAM FITZGERALD~~

Marilyn Monroe

JAMES WILCOTT?

JACK MARTIN

Death date

MARTIN SCHRANO JA will do

BARON?
BREKERTON?
POWERS?
CAMARATA?

Robert F. Kennedy

Shuggs

Richard Barnett

~~Edward Voebel (get obituary)~~

Desmond Fitzgerald (CIA station chief in Mexico City) ←

~~Rolando Masterrer~~

Layton Martens

Abraham Bolden (incarcerated)

ALVIN BEAUBOEUF

MELVIN COFFEY

w/ FERRIE "GOOSE HUNTING"

Grant Stockdale (reported suicide)

Mae Brussell

~~Edward Voebel~~

Janet (Jada) Conforto: Ruby dancer

~~DAVID MORALES (see FONZI - LAST INVESTIGATION)~~

Jm Ware w/ Roselli

LHO's Marine buddies from Japan/Phillipines.

w/ Castro GS
CIA agent

Anville transfer transit

(date) William H. "Joe" Cooper (almost killed when his car crashed after steering was tampered with--just five days before he was to testify in New Orleans). He was paid FBI informant and

independant investigator of assassination.

~~Roger Craig:~~

~~John Connally:~~

★ Richard Randolph Carr

Richard Garrett

★ Jim Hiles - died in Tulsa

cello and the Teamsters, or in some way was protecting organized crime.⁹

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Martin, though a drinker, was credible enough to the police that when Ferrie returned on November 24, he was arrested along with his roommate (Layton Martens) and questioned. Regis Kennedy, an FBI

agent, came in to question Ferrie after the police and the Secret Service were done with him.

Kennedy then got Ferrie off, and although the matter was mentioned by the Warren Commission,¹⁵ it was essentially dropped. It is worthwhile to note that Regis Kennedy had a laissez faire attitude toward Carlos Marcello, whom Ferrie also worked for. The FBI man was often at meetings in 1961 of anti-Castro Cubans.¹⁶

Gary Shaw tells me that Regis Kennedy has been identified by Beverly Oliver as the FBI agent who took her movie camera and film away from her the day after the assassination.¹⁷ She had filmed the motorcade as the President was shot, but the film has disappeared from the evidence. She knew Jack Ruby well. It may be unreasonable to believe that Regis Kennedy did in fact go to Dallas for a day and then return in time to interview Ferrie.

Three years passed, during which the Warren Commission performed its show investigation and issued the cover-up theory known as its Report. Then one day in November 1966, Senator Russell B. Long of Louisiana was riding tourist class on an airplane with Jim Garrison, who had always been troubled by the arrest and release of David Ferrie. Long expressed his severe doubts about the findings of the commission,¹⁸ just as the prominent congressman from Louisiana, Hale Boggs, a member of the commission, did. Long also had ties to the Teamsters, and led an effort to get Jimmy Hoffa, the president of the Teamsters union, out of the jail Robert Kennedy had finally succeeded putting him in.¹⁹ Hoffa and the Teamsters were at that time and for many years synonymous with the Mafia.

Garrison said he was troubled by indications that the plot to kill the President had been hatched in New Orleans, and he suspected that some of those involved were still there. Garrison, normally highly visible, went into seclusion and studied the published evidence, reading the volumes produced by the Warren Commission and whatever else was available. He studied the case against Oswald and concluded that Oswald not only didn't kill Kennedy, but that there were several gunmen—one was in the sewer alongside the car; two were in front. He felt sure that there was a plot by the CIA Cuban group partly based in New Orleans, led by someone named Clem Bertrand, that killed the President.

How Clem Bertrand became Clay Shaw has never been documented. Jim Garrison writes in his book *On the Trail of the Assassins* a sort of personal history of those times, that his investigators were gradually

Oswald how to shoot a high-powered rifle and had never loaned him his library card.

When it came to his association with Carlos Marcello, Ferrie was quite candid with the interviewing agents. He told them he had worked hard throughout October and November helping to prepare Marcello's defense, that he had flown twice to Guatemala on behalf of Marcello in October and had met with Marcello on November 9 and 16 "at Churchill Downs[sic], which is a farm owned by Carlos Marcello, mapping strategy in connection with Marcello's trial."

The New Orleans FBI Office did not accept Ferrie's denial of knowing Oswald at face value. FBI agents interviewed a number of individuals in New Orleans about the possibility of a Ferrie-Oswald relationship, one of whom confirmed Jack Martin's allegation that the two had first met when they served with the Civil Air Patrol in 1955. He was a former schoolmate and "best friend" of Oswald's, Edward Voebel, and he told the FBI several things it apparently did not want to hear. Among others, he told the interviewing agents that Oswald was never interested in communism and that he and Oswald "had been members of the Civil Air Patrol in New Orleans with Captain Dave Ferrie" and he believed "Oswald attended a party (not sure) at the home of David Ferrie right after the members of the CAP received their stripes."

Jack Martin was interviewed by Special Agent Regis Kennedy at the New Orleans FBI Office on November 25. According to Kennedy's report of the interview, Martin stated that he had seen rifles of the type Oswald had allegedly used against the President in Ferrie's apartment, that Ferrie was a well-known amateur hypnotist who could have hypnotized Oswald, that Ferrie was "a completely disreputable person, a notorious sex deviate with a brilliant mind," and that he, Martin, "suspected him of being capable of any type of crime." Martin concluded his statement saying that he felt "Ferrie's possible association with Lee Oswald should be the subject of close examination as he personally believed that he could be implicated in the killing of President John F. Kennedy."

The Secret Service also interviewed Ferrie and pre-

pared a summary report on him dated December 13 that virtually closed the Secret Service investigation. In the interview, Ferrie admitted he "severely criticized President John F. Kennedy both in public and in private," and stated he did not recall what he said in making these criticisms and might have used an offhand colloquial expression like "He ought to be shot." But he never made any statement that "President Kennedy should be killed" with the intention that this be done.

Ferrie again denied knowing Oswald, but freely admitted to his association with Carlos Marcello and the legal work he had recently performed for Marcello's New Orleans trial.

When the question of the library card was raised, Ferrie denied ever loaning it to Oswald, but there was no mention in the summary report of why the question was raised in the first place. To back up his claim, Ferrie produced a library card in his name that had long since expired and showed an address from which he had long since moved.

Ferrie had not yet been informed of who had made the allegations against him that had caused him so much trouble, but he guessed it was Jack Martin, a man, he told the interviewing agent, who was "well known locally for furnishing false leads to law enforcement officers, attorneys, etc." This concluding statement prompted the Secret Service to interview Jack Martin in an effort to determine his credibility.

When Martin made his original allegations about Ferrie to Herman Kohlman's friend on the afternoon of November 24, he had insisted on being given anonymity. However, Regis Kennedy's FBI interview had, so to speak, blown his cover. After November 25 it became generally known among the press and the FBI in New Orleans and Dallas that private investigator Jack Martin had been behind the allegations about Ferrie's relationship with Oswald. Martin had now lost his anonymity, and the loss filled him with dread.

Jack Martin was no fool. He knew full well about David Ferrie's relationship with Carlos Marcello. If it were to become known publicly that he, Martin, was accusing Ferrie of conspiring with Oswald to assassinate President

Kennedy, suspicions of complicity in the assassination might also fall on Marcello.

Whether Martin came to this conclusion himself or was pressured to come to it by Marcello's henchmen is not known. What is known is that Jack Martin became a very different person when he was interviewed by the Secret Service on November 29, in his "small, run-down apartment," as his residence was described by the reporting agent. Apparently terrorized, Jack Martin reversed himself, telling Secret Service Agents Rice and Gerrots that he suffered from "telephonitis while drinking and that it was during one of his drinking sprees that he telephoned Assistant District Attorney Kohlman and told him this fantastic story about David William Ferrie being involved with Lee Harvey Oswald."

Ferrie had been well known to him, Martin told the agents. He had seen rifles in Ferrie's home, and he recalled that Ferrie had been a Marine and had been with the Civil Air Patrol when Oswald was enrolled in the unit. He also knew that Ferrie was anti-Kennedy and met with Oswald over the summer. Turning all those thoughts over in his mind, he had telephoned Herman Kohlman and told him his story as though it was based on facts rather than on his own imagination.

That was enough for the Secret Service. After taking Martin's testimony, it shut down its investigation of David Ferrie.

The FBI's investigation, however, continued until December 18. During its three-week duration, agents from the New Orleans field office were able to corroborate Jack Martin's central allegation that Ferrie knew Oswald and succeeded in discrediting Ferrie's justification for his postassassination trip to Texas. They established that Ferrie had lied about his activities at the Winterland Skating rink in Houston and had, more than likely, gone to Texas for purposes other than rest and relaxation. Furthermore, they established that Ferrie did indeed have a relationship with Carlos Marcello, and that he had conferred with the Mafia chieftain at Churchill Farms during the two weeks prior to the Kennedy assassination.

What more could the FBI have wanted to know? Was there any other significant fact that a friend of President Kennedy's alleged assassin had spent the two weekends prior to the

A Threat from Harry Weatherford

AUGUST 15, 1968

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

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

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

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

Another Threat for Roger Craig

JANUARY 23, 1969

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

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

Military intelligence had a file on Oswald,¹⁸ just as the CIA had a 201 (personnel) file on him,¹⁹ which they have finally produced, greatly incomplete. But the military file "has been destroyed."²⁰ How and why? It happened because Oswald was in all probability an agent of the Office of Naval Intelligence.

At least 37 documents are missing from Oswald's CIA 201 file, and hundreds more are still being withheld from the public.²¹

In 1967, the National Archives disclosed that a "letter from Capt. Fritz to the (Warren) Commission, June 9, 1964, on spent shells found in the Texas School Book Depository" was among the items missing from the Archives' collection of Commissions records.²²

The National Archives disclosed the same year that two records of the Warren Commission pertaining to the arrest of assassination suspect Jim Braden are missing.²³ These are "Records of the Dallas Police and County Sheriff's Office concerning arrests on November 22, 1963" and a "photograph . . . showing a man being arrested or under arrest near the Dal Tex Building," in Dealey Plaza, on November 22, 1963. Other photographs of the Braden arrest do exist, however.

The CIA had destroyed alleged secret tape recordings of Oswald at the Cuban and Russian Embassies in Mexico City in 1963. They also destroyed the transcripts,²⁴ and were never able to produce photographs of Oswald there, which seems strange, since everyone going in or out of the Cuban and Russian Embassies was photographed.

Following the assassination, the traffic sign in Dealey Plaza was removed. Witness James Hicks remembers seeing a bullet hole in it. No record of who ordered the sign removed, or why, can be found. The night before Hicks was scheduled to testify to the New Orleans Grand Jury in this case, he was severely beaten and pushed through a plate glass window. He survived.²⁵

An 8 mm. film was seized from a witness known as the "Babushka Lady" (Beverly Oliver), she thinks by FBI agent Regis Kennedy. This film then disappeared. It was probably much better than the Zapruder film. It was shot with a good

NEW ORLEANS TIMES PICAYUNE
 JAN 12, 1968

Nicholas Chetna,
 Orleans coroner,
 of an alleged heart
 1968.
 was have been
 Jim Garrison's
 witnesses in the
 trial. He had been
 at the autopsies
 of Ferrie and
 Perrin, two of
 the key witnesses
 in the trial.



The long-suppressed
 Zapruder film was shown
 publicly for the first time at
 the Shaw trial. The public at
 large would not have the
 opportunity to see this
 footage for six more years.



man is reputed to be an
 individual, nicknamed
 "Frenchy," who is the mirror
 image of the face on the
 original wanted poster for
 "Eric Starvo Galt," the name
 of the original suspect in the
 murder of Dr. Martin Luther
 King, Jr. This photo of the
 tramps in Dealey Plaza is
 typical of the seven photos
 taken of the men: In all but
 two of the photos, the
 shortest "tramp" is obscured
 from the camera's eye, as if
 he is trying to hide himself.



H I S T O R Y
 MYSTERIOUS
 Death Project

Garrison secured Dealey
 Plaza witness Richard
 Carr to testify at the Shaw
 trial. The day before his
 testimony, Carr found
 dynamite wired to the
 ignition of his car; how-
 ever, he did testify. Since
 the assassination, Carr had
 received numerous threats
 and suffered attacks on his
 life (he shot and killed one
 of his attackers). Carr was
 stabbed to death in Atlanta
 in the 1970s.

INCLUDE CARR

SLAIN TEACHER IS REMEMBERED

Friends Recall Peaceful,
Softspoken Man

By BOB USSERY

His friends remembered him as a peaceful man who seldom raised his voice.

None would have expected Henry M. Delaune, an English teacher at Thibodaux's Nicholls State College, to meet a violent death.

But his nude body, its chest punctured by two bullet wounds, was found in the apartment building at 828 Burgundy, which he owned and where he lived.

By Monday afternoon homicide detectives had questioned many persons, but still had no suspects.

One of those questioned was a tall, blond youth, who had been booked as a Marine Corps deserter, turned over to police by armed forces police the same afternoon.

Capt. Anthony Polito, homicide commander, said his office was satisfied that the man had no connection with the case.

BODY IN DOORWAY

Delaune's body was found in the doorway of his own ground-floor apartment at the Burgundy st. address shortly before 12:50 a. m. Sunday.

Police said officers were called some hours earlier when shots were heard, but that access to Delaune's apartment was impossible.

The body was found when a resident living in the same area of the building returned from a trip and unlocked that part of the structure.

A 41-year-old native of Lockport, La., Delaune was formerly head of the English Department at Xavier University. He lived in New Orleans the past 25 years, but only recently bought the Burgundy st. property, police said.

Delaune was a brother of Jules Delaune, an employe of the Orleans Parish Coroner's Office, and of Mrs. Nicholas J. Chetta, wife of the late coroner.

Relatives said he once worked as a clerk in the coroner's office during the time he taught at Xavier, from 1956 to 1966.

OTHER SURVIVORS

Other survivors include his mother, Mrs. Josephine Claudet Delaune; three brothers, Alvin, Sidney J. and Alfred Delaune; four sisters, Mrs. J. Henry Coates, Mrs. Gordon J. Landry, Mrs. Jules H. Clement, and Miss Myrtle Delaune.

Funeral services were conducted at Leltz-Eagan Funeral Home, 4747 Veterans blvd., and included a Requiem Mass in the chapel.

Interment was in Hope Mausoleum.

Friends at Xavier recalled how Delaune often talked about a biography of Samuel Johnson.

"It was rather a strange contrast for a man so gentle and mild-mannered as Delaune to want to write the life story of a man who was anything but mild-mannered, a rough hot-tempered person, to say the least," said one acquaintance.

"But Johnson fascinated him and he often talked about writing a good account of Johnson's career."

RECEIVES GRANT

Delaune was one of 23 persons in the South selected for



HENRY M. DELAUNE

gro College Fund's faculty fellowship fund. The grant was to allow Delaune to continue his studies toward his doctorate in 18th century English at Tulane University.

"It is hard to reconcile Delaune's violent end with his peaceful life. He was the kind of man who seldom raised his voice. He seldom went in for strong opinions," another friend said.

Another said that Delaune earned his Ph.D. at Tulane, and his B.A. at Rice University.

"Formerly he taught at the Citadel in South Carolina and had been in the Navy.

"He liked to travel, but one of his main hobbies was the refinishing of furniture and the collection of antiques. He liked to take an ordinary piece of furniture and turn it into a work of art.

"Another hobby was playing tennis.

"He was very much in love with New Orleans."

FORTY-TWO

ON THE TRAIL OF THE SHADOW WARRIOR

THE HEADSTONES IN that forlorn and desolate part of the cemetery are slabs set flat on the ground, their weight settling them deep into the earth and letting the parched curls of grass crawl roughly over their edges so that, from a short distance away, they are hidden, covert testimony to the souls who lie buried beneath them. The cemetery itself is hidden, in a remote corner of the small town of Willcox, Arizona, some sixty lonely-road miles east of Tucson. On plot number 89 in that cemetery a modest marker bears a minimum of identification:

DAVID S. MORALES
SFC US ARMY
WORLD WAR II KOREA
1925 1978

It's as if even in his death the CIA has continued its charade of deniability, diminishing the status of one of its highest ranking, most daring, effective and, perhaps, most deadly clandestine agents. Little known outside the inner circle of top operatives, David Sanchez Morales played major roles in the deepest schemes of the Agency's covert activities, from Cuba to Vietnam. Moving undercover or behind the scenes, he was always the action man.

David Morales's name appeared on the "Highly Sensitive" docu-

ment given to me by Jim Kelly. "He is now 'retired' and living in New Mexico,"* the document said. "He is an alcoholic and possible 'weak link.'" While the name wasn't new to me, I knew little about Morales, except that he was a CIA agent who had worked out of the JM/WAVE station. When I had interviewed Paul Bethel, David Phillips's friend and Agency asset who was the U.S.I.A.'s Press Officer at the American Embassy in Cuba, he mentioned that Morales had also been with the CIA there, in the dirty tricks department. But my general impression was that he was only a minor player, a lower echelon field guy who at one time or other had been one of Phillips's assistants. I couldn't have been more wrong.

Morales came to my attention initially as a result of a vague description—husky, dark bronze skin, Latin-looking but maybe part Mexican. There were a number of reports of Oswald having been in the company of someone who fit that general description. For example:

Oswald's landlord when he lived on Magazine Street in New Orleans, said that Oswald had few visitors, except for one fellow who came by regularly, a dark-skinned Latin-looking man. Eric Rogers, who lived in the front apartment in the same building, and Crestes Peña, the owner of the Habana Bar, both said they had seen Oswald in the company of a fellow who looked like a Latin. In Dallas, there were a number of witnesses who saw a "second" Oswald—when the Warren Commission had put the "real" Oswald somewhere else—with someone described variously as Latin, Cuban, Mexican or Spanish appearing. In addition, Silvia Odio described one of the men who visited her with "Leon Oswald" as possibly being Mexican or part Mexican.

When New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison was conducting his investigation, he received an anonymous note from Miami claiming that one of the men involved in the Kennedy assassination was called "Indio." Then, later on in Miami, we heard reports that there was a Latin-appearing fellow involved in anti-Castro activity out of the JM/WAVE station who was sometimes called "El Indio" or "Pancho." So while all the fragments didn't match, the individual pieces did seem to come from the same box.

Finally, another dimension developed when I read David Phillips's "autobiography," *The Night Watch*, and discovered a quick, passing

*Although Morales was from Arizona and had always had his home base there, just about everyone I encountered in the course of investigating him claimed Morales had retired to New Mexico. As I learned more about Morales's importance as one of the CIA's deepest-cover operatives, I began to suspect that his New Mexico "address" may be a bit of disinformation, a stone thrown in the path to trip up anyone attempting to follow his trail.

reference to "Indio." Phillips writes of the exultant flight he took back to Washington with a group of his fellow agents involved in the successful CIA-staged Guatemala coup. "Among them," he notes, "were 'Hector,' a handsome para-military officer, and his sidekick 'El Indio,' a massive American of Mexican and Indian extraction I had seen only briefly during the revolt but was to work with in other operations over the years."

Given that my interest in Phillips's book was more tuned to what he did *not* write about, his seemingly gratuitous references to "Hector" and "El Indio" I took to be a risky but calculated doff of his cap to a couple of men who meant a lot to him. I would later learn that was especially true of "El Indio," who was with him in all his field operations down through the years, including those in Cuba and in the Latin American countries later under his charge. "El Indio" was, of course, David Sanchez Morales.

I remember asking Phillips about Morales. It was during that incredible "informal" session when I watched him smoke three cigarettes at the same time while he waffled and dissembled about the CIA role in the misinformation that came out of Mexico City. At the time so little did we know about the importance of Morales that he wasn't on the list of names I had prepared to run by Phillips. We knew by then that the "El Indio" in Phillips's book was Morales, but we were taken in by the fleeting reference and didn't give Morales any investigative priority. It was only at the end of the session that I remembered to ask the question:

"By the way," I said, "do you know what happened to Dave Morales?"

Phillips took a casual drag on his cigarette. "No, not really," he said. "Last I heard he was down in the Southwest, I don't know where. I think maybe New Mexico. I heard he became a pretty heavy drinker. He may be in pretty bad shape by now."

There was no indication from Phillips that Morales was someone other than an inconsequential figure from his past. I subsequently put David Morales's name down on the list I submitted to Bob Blakey of individuals I thought the Committee should interview before it closed shop. There were a few people on it I thought it was critical to question, but Morales wasn't among them.

Several years ago, in speaking of individuals I thought the Assassinations Committee had neglected or hadn't had enough time to adequately investigate, I mentioned the name of David Morales to Robert Dorff, a successful Palm Springs businessman and someone who has long been an independent researcher into the Kennedy assassination. In thinking about Morales, Dorff remembered a book that had been published more than a dozen years before, written b

an ex-Army captain named Bradley Earl Ayers. Titled *The War That Never Was* [Bobbs-Merrill, 1976], it was billed as "An insider's account of CIA covert operations against Cuba." Ayers had been detached from the Army to join JM/WAVE and train Cuban exiles for commando raids and infiltration missions, and his book was a dramatic but very credible account of guerrilla operations at the mangrove level, replete with exciting bullet-dodging missions and even some romantic encounters with exotic Latin señorita freedom fighters. In a way, it was a significant book in that it revealed long-secret details of the CIA's control of the Cuban exiles' activities; but its perspective was from a lower echelon operational level. Moreover, its impact was diminished by Ayers's choosing not to use the true names of the CIA officials who were his bosses and with whom he worked.

The book had been published after I had wrapped up work for Senator Schweiker and before the House Assassinations Committee was organized, and because it dealt with a low level of the Agency's training activity, I had read it hurriedly. (At the time there was only one point which I thought was significant, a reference to a Mob character named John Rosselli.) But now, in answer to my question about Morales, Bob Dorff recalled a few details he thought should be checked out.

Although Ayers had changed the last names of all the key CIA officers with whom he had dealt, he randomly used the true first names for some of them. Assigned to the station's training branch, Ayers had the most contact with the training chief, whom he called "Keith Randall." I knew that was Tom Clines, the top deputy to JM/WAVE Chief Ted Shackley. But Ayres only half-changed Shackley's moniker, calling him "Ted Morely." Now Dorff remembered that Ayers had made a reference to the head of the station's operation branch as "Dave" and had given a rather specific description of the man. Ayers wrote:

We soon discovered that no one knew what to do with us, and finally we were temporarily assigned to the operations branch. Dave, the big New Mexican Indian who ran it, was the only branch chief who treated us less than respectfully. He ran all the station's activities with a heavy hand and was famous for his temper. We soon learned that no one, save Ted himself, argued with Dave, and to cross him in any way was to invite trouble.

Dorff suggested that the "big New Mexican Indian" could very well be David Morales. But I couldn't agree. Here was a character who, in the records, had never appeared as anything more than a low-level action guy. David Morales running the operations branch? JM/

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ranges from twenty thousand to forty-seven thousand people. What is known is that the program cost \$1 billion and failed.

I had already found in the records that Morales had been part of Operation Phoenix, working with his former JM/WAVE boss, Ted Shackley. But Crest's report seems credible not only because of his accurate physical description of the Big Indian but, more important, because his perception of the man's character fit almost exactly what Ayers had known about Morales.

"He was a fairly heavy drinker when I met him," Crest recalls. "He was a 'macho' kind of guy, strongly opinionated, an enforcer type. He was a very intimidating person who could be very persuasive if, for instance, he had to recruit two or three guys to make a hit. I got the impression he was always able to control everyone who worked for him. I wouldn't want to cross him."

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Clearly, John Rosselli was more than just another CIA asset—and his injecting himself into the Kennedy assassination investigation had some important implications. In both the meticulous media orchestration and the dramatic structure of his Castro-did-it story, I thought I saw the shadow of that master of misinformation, David Atlee Phillips. But what intrigued me most was Rosselli's close links to David Morales.

As noted earlier, in *The War That Never Was*, Brad Ayers had reported that when Rosselli was working in the Keys, handling sniper groups for an assassination mission, Rosselli was directly under the supervision of the JM/WAVE Chief of Operations, David Morales. When I spoke with Ayers to confirm that, he provided a further insight into the association between the two men: "I witnessed a profound sense of camaraderie that transcended the operational situation. Dave was very selective in his relationships but my observations led me to believe that he and Rosselli had a very close relationship."

Meanwhile, in California, researcher Robert Dorff had also been talking with Ayers, who ran a private investigations agency out of Woodbury, Minnesota. Disillusioned when the CIA abandoned the Cuban exiles and shifted its focus to what he considered an immoral war in Vietnam, Ayers had quit the Agency and resigned his Army commission late in 1964. Still a rugged, athletically trim man in his fifties, Ayers calls himself a "cynical idealist." He's had a number of careers in general aviation, real estate development, education and writing. When Bob Dorff sparked his memory about David Morales, Ayers's curiosity as well as his developing interest in the Kennedy assassination led him to want to turn over some old stones.

Coincidentally, one evening not long before he met Dorff, Ayers was in San Diego and was having a drink at the Kona Kai Yacht Club when he spotted a familiar face. It was Bob Wall, the fellow who had been Morales's Assistant Chief of Operations at JM/WAVE. (Ayers remembered Wall as not always having a smooth relationship with Morales, one reason being that Morales was away from the station a lot—usually, says Ayers, on trips to Mexico City, then the Casablanca of international spooks.) During this chance meeting with Wall, it was natural that Morales's name would come up. Wall said the last he heard was that Morales had retired to his home in New Mexico and had subsequently died there.

Ayers decided he wanted to do some checking himself and, with Bob Dorff, began following the trail of the legend of David Morales. Eventually, this led to some significant contacts: One was a Marine officer who had met Morales while attached to the CIA in Vietnam;

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DAVID SANCHEZ MORALES WAS a hit man for the CIA. He was a killer. He said it himself. He told Ruben Carbajal he had killed people for the CIA in Vietnam, in Venezuela, in Uruguay and other places. These were not murders in the heat of military combat—although they were done in what he considered the performance of his duty for his country—these were assassinations of individuals or groups selected for annihilation. There are very few people that Morales would have spoken so openly with, but he considered Carbajal closer than a brother.

It was always so, Ruben Carbajal told me. They always trusted each other completely. Like the time when they were teenagers, and were all dressed up and heading for a party and were walking by a group of guys who thought of themselves as pretty tough. "One of them, the biggest guy there, he makes a remark about Mexican-Americans, you know," says Carbajal. "Didi . . . we always called him Didi . . . Didi keeps on walking but, you know me, I stop. The big guy looks down at me and repeats the remark. I turn like I'm gonna go but then I swing around and whack him good in the head. He staggers back and I run like hell. Didi, he doesn't know what the hell's going on and he runs after me. I was always faster than Didi, you know. Jeez, you should've seen us go! No way they was gonna catch us. Trouble was, on the way home we've got to pass these same guys again. This time they see us coming. They take off after us and I'm about to run like hell again. I knew I could get away because I

was so fast. I was little but fast. But this time Didi says, 'No, wait!' And he stops. 'What the hell are you doing?!' I yell at him. 'No, wait,' he says. I think he's crazy but I stop, too. Now these guys are on top of us and Didi says to me, 'Get behind me.' The big guy comes right at him and Didi gives him a shot that takes the guy down. Then Didi starts beating the shit out of him. The other guys come at him and Didi beats the shit out of every one of them. And I'm standing there behind him watching it. It was beautiful. I knew I could count on him."

Ruben—everyone calls him "Rocky"—Carbajal is telling me this story at the El Molino Restaurant in Phoenix. He is small and wiry, in his mid-sixties, leather tan, a handsome man with a Clark Gable mustache, a full head of wavy gray hair and brown eyes that twinkle with youthful, good-humored lechery at the sight of a shapely female. The El Molino Restaurant has been in his family since the Pima Indians moved to the suburbs. It has seen better times but it is making a comeback. The restaurant is not in the fanciest part of town and from the street it looks like a hideaway neighborhood bar. Painted a bright clay orange with tall shrubbery and a chainlink fence, its main entrance faces the parking lot and is guarded by giant silvery sentries, hollow conquistadors in helmeted suits of spray-painted Spanish armor. Attached to the restaurant is a long addendum of buildings topped with huge, spinning vents where the main work of El Molino takes place: the mass making and marketing of tamales and burritos and other Mexican specialties. It's a good family business but the restaurant is the heart of El Molino. Despite its casual facade—or because of it—it is something of a local institution, a favorite hangout for many of the state's most powerful businessmen and politicians, including Arizona's legendary conservative conscience, Barry Goldwater. El Molino's history is logged with lists of wild parties and political deals. And because it was the place of the Carbajals, it was like a second home to David Sanchez Morales. There remains on the wall today, on either end of the long bar in the restaurant, two carved plaques each bearing a coat of arms: one for the family Carbajal and the other for the family Sanchez.

Dave Morales's father was early out of the picture. "He didn't know his father," Ruben Carbajal told me. "His mother got remarried and Didi wound up coming to play with me and my brother Paul all the time. My mother raised him like he was one of us. He was always with us."

The kid grew up a hustler, a happy-go-lucky guy with a million-dollar smile. At Phoenix Union High, the strong, wiry teenager was a four-letter threat—football, baseball, track, basketball. "I remember he had one of his greatest games against the Tempe Buffaloes that

time we beat the shit out of them," recalls Carbajal. Young Didi wasn't the brightest kid in the school but he was among the most popular, elected President of three of the school's most prestigious student clubs. Still, 1944 wasn't a good year to be getting out of high school because a world war was still going on.

"We graduated together and four of us, Didi and two other friends, we all go down to volunteer in the Navy," Carbajal remembers. "I figured I'm the only one who's not gonna pass because I lost so much weight playing football. I was only weighing a hundred and eight pounds after they were done knockin' the shit out of me. But I'm the only one who passes. They say, we'll fatten you up, and they put me in the Seabees. I don't remember what was wrong with the other guys that they didn't pass."

As a result, Morales went on a two-year whirlwind tour of classes at Arizona State College, the University of Southern California and the University of California in Los Angeles. On the side he picked grapes for his brother-in-law, who ran a major orchard outside L.A. "We crossed paths in San Pedro," Carbajal recalls. "I was just getting out of the Seabees and Didi had joined the Army and was heading for paratrooper training."

Before the end of 1946 came, Morales was an enlisted man stationed in Munich. Germany was the action arena for U.S. intelligence at the time as it became increasingly apparent that the focus would have to shift to Russia and the growing Red Menace of Communism. The OSS's Allen Dulles was taking a personal hand in the U.S. Government's adoption of Hitler's old master spy network headed by ex-Nazi General Reinhard Gehlen. Recruitment was hot and heavy and some of the young American agents who were major players in Germany then would one day climb to the top echelons of the Agency, among them Richard Helms, James Angleton, Theodore Shackley and William Harvey. But the records, even the "official" records, of covert intelligence operatives are seldom accurate, so it's difficult to determine exactly when Morales joined the Agency.

"He wasn't in the Army that long, maybe six to eight months," says Carbajal, "before he was working for the Agency. We knew because he used to write to us. He used to write to my mother all the time because he was like family." It's more than likely that Morales was undergoing special training in 1953 when the State Department's Biographic Register shows him as being at the University of Maryland. Later that same year he was listed as a "purchasing agent of a lumber company," but by 1954 his knowledge of plywood had somehow prepared him for a career in diplomacy and he was reported as a "political officer" with the State Department in Caracas. It was in Caracas—where years later Maurice Bishop worked with Antonio

(continued from the front flap)

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Veciana to plan the assassination attempt on Castro in Chile—that Morales was involved with David Phillips in the CIA's planning of the coup in Guatemala. From 1958 to 1960, Morales worked out of the American Embassy in Havana while Phillips worked undercover in his public relations business. From there, Morales moved with Phillips to take part in the Bay of Pigs operation and, immediately afterwards, to coordinating operations with him at the JM/WAVE station in Miami. Morales popped up in Laos and Vietnam with Ted Shackley for a while, and from there he could be found in most of the CIA's hot spots in Latin America when Phillips headed that division. Morales was the can-do kind of guy Phillips needed.

But Morales always returned to El Molino and the Carbajal family. "Of course, no one was supposed to know what he was doing," Ruben Carbajal recalls, "but we did. Now I'm not saying everything, but in general we knew. And no matter how high he got up in the CIA he would always come back here because he was still one of us. Like when it was my mom and daddy's fiftieth anniversary, he was a big wheel then but he made sure he got here for that party. And don't let that grave marker fool you, he got to a very high rank in the Agency."

Then there was a period when Rocky began seeing his friend Didi more regularly. That's when Carbajal was living in Mexico and working in the "financial consulting" business. What he was really doing, he says, was fronting for Mexican politicians who were not allowed to get involved in commodities investments. Morales was a big help to him, he says, because Morales had access to a lot of information about the economy that other people didn't know. Once Carbajal had a fellow in Panama with a huge load of sulphur and he knew an operation in Colombia that needed sulphur, so he worked out a \$600 million deal. Then, afraid that the Panama guy might not be able to come up with such an enormous quantity, Carbajal called Morales and asked him where in the world he could buy some sulphur if the guy came up short. Morales called him back in a few minutes and told him exactly where.

"When I was in Mexico in the early Sixties, Didi would come down to see me a lot," Carbajal recalls. "He was coming down to meet with someone at the American Embassy fairly regularly. But he would never have me meet him there. It would always be somewhere away from the Embassy, usually outside of Mexico City itself."

Years later, Carbajal and attorney Robert Walton, a Harvard Law grad with whom he had become very close, planned to get into their own commodities business, with Morales as a key asset. Morales told Carbajal to bring Walton to Washington because he wanted to meet and evaluate him. They decided to make it a social occasion, with Carbajal bringing his mother and father as well as his wife, and Walton

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Agency. Didi told me he knocked a high guy off in Venezuela and then when the Tupamaros got acting up in Uruguay, remember right after they killed that U.S. agent who was training the police down there—what was his name, Mitrano?—they took over this apartment complex or something. Didi told me he went in there and wiped them out. Not that he was a cold-blooded killer. He was one of the most patriotic men I ever knew in my life."

According to Carbajal, Dave Morales could always hold his liquor.** But in the years prior to his official retirement he apparently took to the juice a bit too much and more frequently let slip the shroud of deceit and cover lies professional covert operatives instinctively cling to, even in most aspects of their private lives. Then what might have been a terrible blunder occurred. It could have happened because he was home among friends, or maybe he had just been down too deep for too long. At any rate, on Saturday night, August 4th, 1973, when the Carbajals threw a special fiesta at El Molino for him—his birthday would be in a few weeks but no one knew where in the world he would be by then—Morales didn't object to having his picture taken by photographer Kevin Scofield of the *Arizona Republic*. And

**Morales may have been able to hold his liquor, but he had a history of liquor loosening his tongue. Wayne Smith, a State Department officer in the American Embassy in Havana in 1960 when Morales was stationed there with the CIA, remembers a party he threw at his home for Embassy personnel. "Morales got drunk and remained behind after everyone left," Smith recalls, "but our Cuban bartender was still there and Morales started talking about some of the Agency's secret operations in progress, including something about frog men operating out of our Guantanamo base. I tried to shut him up but he was too bombed to realize the situation. I thought he was being terribly indiscreet."

Smith experienced another of Morales's liquor-induced indiscretions when Smith was stationed in Buenos Aires in 1975. Mickey Kappes, a CIA agent then also working out of the American Embassy there, was very close to Morales. One day, Kappes told Smith that Morales was passing through Buenos Aires and suggested they all have dinner together that evening. Again, Smith recalls, Morales drank heavily and started talking about secret Agency operations in Laos in which he had been involved. "Although we were in a restaurant," Smith says, "luckily there weren't others around, just Americans from the Embassy. But Kappes, who knew him well, told me Dave had a reputation for being indiscreet when he had a few drinks in him."

Wayne Smith, by the way, also knew David Phillips when both were in Havana in 1960. They were in the same little theater group, along with Paul Bethel. Smith didn't know then that Phillips was a covert CIA agent. Antonio Veciana told me that among the Embassy personnel Maurice Bishop had suggested he see to help with visas and papers for relatives was Wayne Smith. Smith recently told me that he didn't see Phillips again until years after both had left Havana, then he ran into him in a State Department hallway. It was during that conversation, Smith says, that he got the impression that Phillips had erroneously assumed that he, Smith, also worked for the CIA. (Smith later became the first head of the U.S. Interests Section in Cuba under President Carter, then resigned over a policy disagreement with the Reagan Administration. He is currently a professor at Johns Hopkins University School of Advanced International Studies.)

so there it was, played large in Sunday's newspaper, a big photo of Morales—white haired now, at nearly 48, and looking more like an aging Caesar Romero than the husky adventurer of his youth—chatting with a local flour mill owner and Ruben's brother Paul. But it was the information in the caption—information obtained by the photographer from Morales himself—that made the prominent newspaper photo a dangerous bleep in the tradecraft of CIA agents:

Feted by friends at a fiesta Saturday was former American consul to Cuba, David Sanchez Morales, left, who was in that country when Castro took over. . . . In government service for 28 years, Sanchez is now consultant in the office of deputy director for Operations Counter-insurgency and Special Activities in Washington.

Special fiesta or not, it was a slip on Morales's part and the CIA undoubtedly didn't appreciate it.

Ruben Carbajal told me he had the impression that, in those last years, a festering disillusionment and resentment towards the Agency was growing in Morales. Yet even after his "official" retirement in 1974, Morales apparently remained very active. Carbajal remembers talking about it with him: "Well, he told me he had retired, but I said, 'Bullshit! How come every week you've got to fly out of here?' He says, 'Oh, they run into some problems, I have to go up there and take care of them. These people never let go of you.'"

Carbajal remembers all too well the last trip Morales made home from Washington, early in May of 1978. Morales had built a large house outside of Willcox for his wife and the four youngest of his eight children, who were still living at home. The house was a few hours drive from Phoenix, but whenever Morales came back, as soon as he got off the plane he headed for El Molino.

"I was down in Guadelajara on business and he called me long distance, so we tried to arrange flights coming in at the same time. But he beat me by forty, forty-five minutes and when I got here he was sitting outside there with my brothers and the others shooting the breeze and drinking a beer. So we sat down and drank beer a while and I says, 'Man, you don't look up-to-date.' He says, 'I don't know what's wrong with me. Ever since I left Washington I haven't been feeling very comfortable.' I remember him leaning against his truck saying he didn't feel well, but he drove home anyway."

That night Morales had what Carbajal calls "a supposed heart attack." Even today he thinks there is something suspicious about his friend's death. "His brother Robert, who grabbed a plane from Phoenix and flew right there, he told me they were supposed to send an ambulance from that other chickenshit town up there, Benson!

he did, but I would later learn that David Morales told someone else—in Carbajal's presence—why he worried that the Agency would one day do him up.

It was while sitting in the El Molino one night, that Ruben Carbajal told Bob Dorff and me about the times he and Bob Walton had gone to Washington to meet Morales and about the trip on which they met other high-ranking CIA officials. To obtain more details about those meetings, I suggested we talk to Walton. The next morning, a Saturday, Carbajal called him and Walton agreed to drive down from his home in Scottsdale to meet the three of us at the Holiday Inn.

Walton is in his mid-fifties, a pleasant, ruddy-faced fellow with Irish good looks and an easy, straightforward manner. He remembers their first trip to Washington as being in the spring of 1973. "I had had a coronary in November of 1972 and Rocky and I started talking about getting into business shortly after that. When you're from a dry climate like Arizona and you go back there in the summer you're just sweating like a pig. But I don't remember being uncomfortable, so I think it was early in the spring of 1973."

Walton corroborates the reason for the trip and the meeting with Morales: "We felt, or at least Rocky felt, that he could give us an inside track on who were the people who were for real and who were not. That was a big concern of mine because I had already been on one wild goose chase, spent an expensive week in Nassau waiting for a transaction to close and it never did."

Their evening with Morales, Walton remembers, was both very pleasant and, in more than one way, especially memorable. "We all went out for dinner, which was very nice. It was Rocky and his wife, me and my wife and Rocky's mother and father."

Morales, not someone who trusted strangers or even associates easily, obviously was impressed by Walton's character and, although their commodities business never took hold, he later called on Walton to represent him on a few matters back in Phoenix. It was something Morales said at one of those subsequent encounters in Phoenix that makes Walton put what had happened in Washington in a very special perspective.

"Morales was building a big, new house out near Willcox," Walton says. "Actually, it was in a little town called El Frita, which is about half-way between Willcox and the Mexican border. It's a remote area, I've only driven that road once in my life. It's an agricultural area, they grow the famous jalapeños peppers there. I never got to see the house, but he had just finished it and was describing it to me when he mentioned that he put in it the best security system in the United States. And I remember asking him, thinking he was worried about

burglars or being robbed, 'What do you need so much security for? You're still thirty miles from the Mexican border.' And he said, 'I'm not worried about those people, I'm worried about my own.' "

That struck Walton as curious. "What do you mean?" he asked.

"I know too much," Morales said, then quickly dropped it.

Remembering that now, Walton views his first meeting with Morales in Washington as being far more significant than he realized. After dinner, the whole party went back to the Dupont Plaza Hotel. It was late and Carbajal's parents and his wife returned to their rooms and Ruben and Morales returned to the Waltons' room with them. "Didi ended up staying all night," Walton recalls. "My wife went to sleep somewhere around two in the morning and Rocky and I and Didi drank and talked from when we got back from dinner—maybe that was about eleven o'clock at night—until about six in the morning."

The drinking got heavy. "We had consumed quite a bit of alcohol," remembers Walton. "At one point, between the three of us we had gone through a fifth of Scotch and we had to reorder. It was a real contest." He pauses and smiles. "Ahh, my younger days, my mis-spent youth!" And as the night and the drinking go on, defenses come down and candid truths emerge. "You know," says Walton, "you get in a kind of position where you say, 'All right, I told you everything about me, what are you all about?'"

Morales began with his war stories. Walton remembers him talking about the killing in Vietnam and Laos, about being involved in the capture of Che Guevara in Bolivia, of hits in Paraguay and Uruguay and Venezuela. ("He said his wife was [in the country] with him and they had real trouble getting him out of town. They almost bought the farm on that one.")

The drinking and the talking continued. At one point, Morales began probing Walton for a bit of his own background. Walton had gone to Amherst College in Massachusetts and, as part of his developing interest in political science and politics, he had done some volunteer work for Jack Kennedy's Senatorial campaign. Later, at Harvard Law, Walton was head of a student group which invited then-Senator Kennedy to speak at Cambridge.

Walton never got to explain the details of that association. At the first mention of Kennedy's name, he recalls, Morales literally almost hit the ceiling.

"He flew off the bed on that one," says Walton. "I remember he was lying down and he jumped up screaming, 'That no good son of a bitch motherfucker!' He started yelling about what a wimp Kennedy was and talking about how he had worked on the Bay of Pigs and how

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he had to watch all the men he had recruited and trained get wiped out because of Kennedy."

Walton says Morales's tirade about Kennedy, fueled by righteous anger and high-proof booze, went on for minutes while he stomped around the room. Suddenly he stopped, sat back down on the bed and remained silent for a moment. Then, as if saying it only to himself, he added:

"Well, we took care of that son of a bitch, didn't we?"

I looked at Ruben Carbajal, who had remained silent while Walton was telling me this. Carbajal looked at me and nodded his head. Yes, he was there, it was true. But, in all the long hours we had spent together and all the candid revelations he had provided, it was a remembrance he couldn't bring himself to tell me about his friend Didi.

JFK; THE DEAD WITNESSES

There indeed was a CIA agent called "El Indio" who had been stationed in Miami during the anti-Castro activities conducted by the Agency by JM/WAVE, the Miami station headed by Theodore Shackley. His real name was David Morales, a Hispanic-American from Arizona who enlisted in the Army at the end of World War II, served in Germany where he was apparently recruited by the CIA, then went on to help train anti-Castro Cubans in south Florida prior to the Bay of Pigs invasion. He was described as "the big indian with a bad attitude." He was known at the time as "El Indio," and "Pancho."

El Indio later went on with Shackley, and his second-in-command Thomas Clines, to Southeast Asia where he participated in Operation Phoenix, the CIA assassination program used against members of the Viet Cong infrastructure. Morales later admitted to a friend that he had gone on to participate in "hits" in South and Central America, and was the operations officer for Johnny Roselli's hit squad in Florida that attempted to eliminate Fidel Castro. In the book *The War That Never Was*, author Brad Ayers reported that Roselli was forming and handling sniper groups under Morales, who was Chief of Operations for JM/WAVE. This would put Morales under Shackley in both Florida and Southeast Asia, running assassination operations during each duty period. In Gaeton Fonzi's book *The Last Investigation*, Fonzi writes: "David Sanchez Morales was a hit man for the CIA. He was a killer. He told Ruben Carbajal [a life-long friend] he killed people for the CIA in Vietnam, in Venezuela, in Uruguay and other places. These were not murders in the heat of military combat—although they were done in what he considered the performance of his duty for his country—these were assassinations of individuals or groups selected for annihilation."

JFK; THE DEAD WITNESSES

When Morales retired from the CIA in 1974, he began building a house in El Frita, Arizona, a small village halfway between Willcox and the Mexican border. He admitted to friend that he was installing the finest security system in the United States. When the friend inquired if he was afraid of burglars or robbers, Morales said: "I'm not worried about those people, I'm worried about my own." When he was queried about this odd answer, he stated "I know too much."

What he may have known that he feared was "too much," might have concerned the Kennedy assassination. During a drinking bout with other friends, the subject of Kennedy came up. Morales flew into a wild rage and screamed "That no good son of a bitch m_____!" He went on yelling that Kennedy was a wimp and that he [Morales] had watched men that he trained get wiped out because of Kennedy. This was an obvious reference to the Bay of Pigs.

Morales ended his tirade with: "Well, we took care of that son of a bitch, didn't we?"

Morales died four years after he retired of a "heart attack" in Tucson, Arizona. No autopsy was performed.

Cause of death: Heart attack.

JFK: THE DEAD WITNESSES

Prologue

When this project began the authors anticipated a certain amount of difficulty in researching dates of death, causes of death, and other factors surrounding the various individuals who were directly or indirectly involved as "witnesses" to the assassination and/or investigation of the death of President John F. Kennedy. What we discovered was a seemingly endless project of compiling information regarding a myriad of personalities connected to the case. While we have attempted to compile the most complete possible listing of individuals who have connection to the assassination and have since died or been murdered, not every name that came to our attention could be included due to lack of data such as date of death or the knowledge that someone has indeed died as of date of this writing.

Some of the names who were not included at the time of writing but deserve attention are.

JFK: THE DEAD WITNESSES

Rolando Masferrer: Cuban exile leader in Miami who allegedly had foreknowledge of the assassination.

Jack Martin (true last name "Shuggs"): Guy Banister's part-time detective who called Herman Kohlman at Jim Garrison's office on November 23, 1963, saying he had information linking David Ferrie and Banister to the assassination, and whose statements were relayed to the FBI.

Eugene Lewis, Hoyt Spurlock, and Ot Hampton: Three Dallas *Times-Herald* newsmen who were mysteriously murdered between 1964 and 1976 after fellow *Times-Herald* newsman James Koethe was killed.

Richard Warren Garrett: Attended 5th and 6th grades with Lee Harvey Oswald in Fort Worth, then later attended high school with an Oswald that he said he did not recognize as the same Oswald he knew before. He alluded that the high school "Oswald" was a different person.

Richard Randolph Carr: Steel worker who was working on the seventh floor of the new Dallas Courthouse who reported seeing a man wearing a hat, horn-rimmed glasses, and tan sportcoat standing in the sixth-floor window of the Depository. After the assassination, Carr spotted the same man walking away from the TSBD on Commerce Street. He also saw two men run from behind the TSBD a few minutes after the assassination and get into a white or light colored Nash Rambler station wagon on Houston street east of the Depository. He stated that the car left in such a hurry that one of its doors was still open.

James "Jim" Hicks: Hicks, murdered in Tulsa, Oklahoma during a robbery in the late 1980s, bragged to friends that he

JFK: THE DEAD WITNESSES

was the radio coordinator for the hit team at Dealey Plaza. He said that the communications center was in the Adolphous Hotel, located a short distance from Dealey Plaza.

Desmond Fitzgerald: CIA chief of Far Eastern Division from 1957-62. From 1962-64 he was the Chief of the Cuban Task Force (headquartered in Mexico City during the times that Oswald was there), and according to Richard Case Nagell (*The Man Who Knew Too Much*, by Dick Russell) Fitzgerald had knowledge of the JFK conspiracy. Considering his relationship with James Jesus Angleton, who allegedly flew to Fitzgerald's house and office after he died and confiscated his papers and files, it is possible that Nagell is correct.

Edward Voebel: Knew Oswald at Beauregard Junior High School in New Orleans in 1954-55. He witnessed a fight between Oswald and brothers Mike and John Newmeyer. The Newmeyer's later instigated a friend, Robin Reilly, to fight Oswald. This fight resulted in Oswald receiving a cut lip and losing a tooth. Voebel testified to the Warren Commission (Vol. 8, pg 3) that the tooth was knocked out. In the February 21, 1964 issue of *Life* magazine, a photograph of Oswald's English 202 class shows Oswald facing the camera with a missing tooth apparent. Neither the original autopsy, nor the 1981 exhumation/autopsy showed a missing tooth. Indeed, the 1981 xrays showed that the corpse had no caps or crowns, indicating that this was not the Lee Harvey Oswald Voebel knew as a child in New Orleans.

The HSCA attempted to locate Voebel in 1978, but his father, Sidney Voebel, informed the investigators that Edward had died in 1971 at the age of 31 under "mysterious" circumstances. He had expired due to a supposed "blood clot," but little else was known.

JFK: THE DEAD WITNESSES

And there were others. The bloody trails that lead away from Dealey Plaza wander in many directions and have faded through the years. Should any readers have information regarding more "dead witnesses," the authors ask for information to be mailed to the address for *Consolidated Press International* listed in the front of this book. Should enough new information (and corrections) be received, a second edition will follow.

"They made an imposing adventure of it...every now and then suddenly halting with finger on lip...giving orders in dismal whispers that if 'the foe' stirred, to 'let him have it to the hilt,' because 'dead men tell no tales.'"

Tom Sawyer
Mark Twain

Index 10
Texas Death
Obituary Index

6-8-94

John -
Here are the names of who I've done
so far on what I said:

1. JACK ZANGRETTI - DATE OF DEATH (DEC '63)

2. WARREN REYNOLDS - DATE OF ^{INCIDENT} DEATH (JAN '64)
(ATTEMPTED MURDER)

★ 3. EDDY BENAVIDES - DATE OF DEATH (FEB '64)

4. BILL CHESHER - DATE OF DEATH (MAR '64)

William James
CHESHER ^{OBITUARY} APRIL 1, 1964 ~~ON~~ File # 22094

5. MAURICE BROOKS GATLIN SR. - DATE OF DEATH (MAY '64)

6. GUY F. BANISTER - DATE OF DEATH (JUNE '64)
^{OBITUARY}

7. MARY PINOCHET MEYER - DATE OF DEATH (OCT '64)

8. PAUL MANDAL - (JAN '65) DATE OF DEATH

9. MONA B. SAENZ - DATE OF DEATH + ORBIT (AUG '65)

★ 10. WILLIAM WHALEY - DATE OF DEATH (DEC '65)

★ 12. JUDGE JOE B. BROWN - DATE OF DEATH 1966?
^{OBITUARY}

13. JOHN V. MARTINDO - DATE OF DEATH (1966)
OBITUARY

★ 14. CLARENCE OLIVER - DATE OF DEATH (1966)
(DA INVESTIGATOR
ON RUBY CASE) OBITUARY

★ 15. DALLAS POLICE CAPTAIN FRANK MARTIN (JUNE '66)
DATE OF DEATH
OBITUARY

★ 16. JIMMY LEUVENS - DATE OF DEATH (NOV '66)
(FT WORTH NIGHTCLUB
OWNER) OBITUARY

17. HANR SYDAM - DATE OF DEATH (DEC '66)
(LIFE EDITOR IN
CHARGE OF JFK
STORIES) OBIT
ANYTHING

18. LEONARD PULLIN - DATE OF DEATH (1967)
OBIT

★ 19. JACK RUBY - DATE OF DEATH (JAN '67)

20. HAROLD RUSSELL - DATE OF DEATH (FEB '67)
OBITUARY

21. DR. MARY S. SHERMAN - DATE OF DEATH (MAR '67)
(helped w/ Fernie
Linton)

22. A. D. BOWIE - DATE OF DEATH (JAN '68)

WHOLE NAME

OBIT

Dave Phillips
7/9/88 PWS's

23. DALLAS DEPUTY HIRAM INGRAM (APR 4, 1968)

OBITUARY

24. PHILIP GERACI PATH OF DEATH (AUG '68)

25. CHARLES MENTESANA - DATE OF DEATH (1969)

CAMERAMAN WHO FILMED AIRLS
FOUND ON ROOF.

Richard Gennet
Aug 11
Star Telegram

26. EDDY RAYMOND "BUDDY" WALTERS (JAN '69)

DATE OF DEATH

OBITUARY

27. JOHN CRAWFORD - DATE OF DEATH (APR '69)

(PILOT KILLED IN DALLAS
PLANE CRASH)

OBITUARY

28. GEORGE MCGANN - DATE OF DEATH (1970)

OBIT

29. DARRELL WAYNE GARNER - (JAN '70)

DATE OF DEATH

30. SALVATORE GRANIELLO - DATE OF DEATH (Dec '70)

31. JAMES PLUMERI - DATE OF DEATH (1971)

32. Gen CHARLES R CABELL - DATE OF DEATH (APR '71)
OBITUARY

33. DENNIS SALVATORE COSSINI - DATE OF DEATH (JULY '72)

34. WILLIAM SOMERSET - DATE OF DEATH (1973)

MIAMI INFORMANT WHO TALKED
TO MILTRER IN FLA.

35. THOMAS ELI DAVIS III - DATE OF DEATH (SEPT '73)

"TOM" DAVIS - CIA MERCENARY
ARRESTED IN TANGIERS 11/63

36. MAYOR EARL CABELL - DATE OF DEATH (1974)
OBITUARY

37. DAVE YARAS - DATE OF DEATH (1974)
(FRIEND OF RUBY + JIMMY HOFFA) OBIT -- ANYTHING

— all for now —

9-9 T→Th

Per Bar 9-6

I-30 to 10-6

360 South to

I-20 West

Take Mat Lock exit

North. to Waverly

711 ^{street} (on left side) Left a Waverly

to a small turn - Look for

Hudson auto 3511 -

Dead Witnesses

By

Craig Roberts

and

John Armstrong

A mathematician hired by the London Sunday Times in February 1967 concluded that the odds of the number of witnesses involved in assassination of John F. Kennedy dying between November 22, 1963 and that date, were one hundred thousand trillion to one.

The editorial staff of the Times later retracted their statement.
Why?

The Dead Witnesses

We thought we ranked above the chance of ill,
Others might fail, not we, for we were wise—
Merchants in freedom. So, of our free will
We let our servants drag our strength with lies.
The pleasure and the poison had its way
On us as on the meanest, till we learned
That he who lies will steal, who steals will slay.

Rudyard Kipling
The Covenant
1914

Books by Craig Roberts

Kill Zone: A Sniper Looks at Dealey Plaza (Consolidated Press, 1994)

Police Sniper (Pocket Books, 1993)

Combat Medic—Vietnam (Pocket Books, 1991)

Books by Craig Roberts and Allen Appel

Hellhound (Avon, 1994)

Books by Craig Roberts and Charles W. Sasser

One Shot—One Kill: America's Combat Snipers (Pocket Books, 1990)

The Walking Dead: A Marine's Story of Vietnam (Pocket Books, 1989)

Preface: Methods of execution

List number of deaths by type, then break down how these types of deaths could be planned and executed.

Start with the greatest numbers, with an explanation on how they could occur if planned (Sodium Morphate causes heart attacks and leaves no trace, for example), then work toward "natural causes." Explain that the listing of "natural causes" is ambiguous and means nothing. Every death is due to a damaged organ, or a failure of an organ to perform. Each of these can be caused by outside influence.

Other notes on Preface:

The Dead Witnesses

Lee Harvey Oswald

November 24, 1963

(TEXT)

Karyn Kupcenit

November 28, 1963

The first person known to have been murdered after Oswald, that may have had a connection with the Kennedy assassination, was a 23 year-old Hollywood actress and daughter of a Chicago newspaper columnist.

Karyn Kupciet, the daughter of Chicago Sun-Times reporter Irv Kupciet, was found dead in her Hollywood apartment on December 1st, but the autopsy revealed that she had died three days earlier.

Kupciet had moved to Hollywood three years earlier to break into television, and had been quite successful. After attending Wellesley, and graduating from the Actors Studio in New York, she had managed to make appearances on the "Red Skelton Show," "U.S. Steel Hour," "Hawaiian Eye," and "Surfside 6." She even appeared with Jerry Lewis and on the Donna Reed Show.

But on Wednesday night, November 27th, after a dinner with friends Mark Goddard and his wife Marcia, she left for home and was never seen alive again.

On Friday, November 30th, Mark Goddard went to Kupciet's apartment to check on her after two days of trying to call, but receiving no answer. What Goddard saw after opening the unlocked door was appalling.

"We called her name and thought she might be asleep because the TV was on," Goddard reported to police. But she wasn't asleep. For when Goddard turned on the lights and approached Kupciet to try and wake her, he discovered that the young actress was laying on her side, with flecks of blood around her mouth, face and on a pillow. She was not breathing, and by the looks of the corpse, she had been dead for some time.

The scene showed almost no signs of struggle. Only a bowl of cigarettes and a coffeepot had been knocked to the floor, and no other furniture appeared to have been disturbed. Whoever had killed her had managed to creep up behind her undetected to strangle her to death. Then, after finishing the grisly act, they made their escape without even attempting to make it appear as a burglary or robbery--and the autopsy showed no evidence of sexual assault. The motive was simply murder.

What did Karyn Kupciet know about the Kennedy assassination? It was later said that she had been overheard talking about the assassination before the event--possibly after something she had picked up from Chicago connections. Did she really know something in

A TELEPHONE OPERATOR CLAIMED
TO HAVE OVERHEARD HER ASSASSINATE
THIS ASSASSINATION

advance? If so, the possibility of her serving as a witness ended five days after Lee Harvey Oswald was eliminated.

Cause of death: Murder by strangulation.

Captain Michael D. Groves

December 3, 1963

Captain Groves, who commanded the JFK honor guard, died under mysterious circumstances seven days after the funeral. While eating dinner, he took a bite of food, paused briefly as a pained look came over his face, then passed out into his plate. He died instantly.

On December 12th, his possessions and mementos—which had been sent home to Birmingham, Michigan—were destroyed in a fire of mysterious origin.

Captain Groves was 27 years old at the time of this death.

Cause of death: Unknown. Possibly poison.

Jack Zangretti

December, 1963

Jack Zangretti, a mob figure, was the manager of "The Red Lobster," a gambling resort and motel located at Lake Lugert, Oklahoma. The lake is located between the small towns of Hobart and Altus, a little over 200 miles from Dallas.

The resort, which cost over \$300,000, was on a par with many of the gambling casino hotels in Las Vegas. At a time when gambling and drinking were illegal in Oklahoma, the club flourished. High rollers from all over the country made appearances and had clandestine meetings at The Red Lobster, and law enforcement officials seemed not to notice anything odd about the resort.

On November 23, 1963—the day after the assassination when Oswald was in Dallas police custody—Zangretti told friends that "...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 Zangretti was found floating in lake Lugert with bullet holes in his chest. According to the medical examiner, he was estimated to have died at least a week earlier.

The Red Lobster ceased to exist a few months later. It was demolished, and all traces of its existence was removed. Only the weed-covered foundations remain today.

Cause of death: Murder by multiple gunshots.

Warren Reynolds

January, 1964

Reynolds heard the shot that killed J. D. Tippit, the Dallas police officer who was killed in the Oak Cliff section of Dallas just after the assassination. Reynolds, who operated the Reynolds Motor Company on Jefferson Boulevard just west of the Tippit murder scene, heard the shots and saw a man carrying a pistol running south on Patton Avenue. He gave chase, but lost the man after one block.

Reynolds was not questioned that day by either the Dallas Police, the Sheriff's Office, or the FBI. It was not until January 21, 1964—two months after the assassination—that he was interviewed by the FBI. This interview only took place after Reynolds had appeared on both radio and television shows regarding his knowledge of the incident.

Reynolds refused to identify Oswald as the man he saw running away from the Tippit shooting, which deflated the DPD's and FBI's case against Oswald as the lone killer.

Within two days being interviewed by the FBI regarding what he had seen on the day of the Tippit shooting, an attempt was made to eliminate Reynolds. On January 23, 1964, at approximately 9:15 p.m., Reynolds entered the office of his car dealership and flipped on the light switch. Nothing happened and the office remained dark. Thinking that a fuse had blown in the basement, Reynolds descended the stairs to the basement to check the fuse box. Again, he tried to flip on the light but nothing happened. As he groped in the dark toward the fuse box, someone hiding in the shadows raised a .22 caliber rifle and shot Reynolds in the head at almost point-blank range.

As the assailant fled the scene, Reynolds, who did not die, stumbled up the stairs to the telephone and quickly summoned help. Miraculously, Warren Reynolds survived the attack. But his antagonists had not finished with him.

The Dallas police later arrested a local petty criminal named Darrell Wayne Garner for the shooting but Garner was released after being provided with an alibi by Betty Mooney MacDonald—one of Jack Ruby's strippers.

Shortly after MacDonald's release, someone attempted to abduct Reynolds' 10 year-old daughter. Then, failing that, he began receiving veiled threats and other forms of intimidation including someone creeping onto his front porch one night and unscrewing his porch light bulb. Reynolds by this time was understandably terrified and sought help from the FBI.

His FBI report, dated June 15, 1964, stated that: "Mr. Reynolds advised that he is scared as a result of his having been shot through the

head after the assassination of President Kennedy ^{which} shooting, he states, he feels is connected with the fact that he had witnessed Lee Harvey Oswald running with a gun from the scene of the shooting of Dallas Police Officer J.D. Tippit.

Reynolds, interestingly, had by June decided to identify Oswald as the shooter and then, remarkably, chose the FBI to report this change of heart. ^I No mention is made why Mr. Reynolds thought that doing this would relay the message to the perpetrators and thereby eliminate their interest in him. The FBI report concluded with: "Mr. Reynolds felt his life was in danger. He was further advised that the FBI did not have jurisdiction with respect to investigating his shooting."

This statement is interesting, since the FBI also did not have jurisdiction to investigate the Dallas homicide of John F. Kennedy. In 1963, there was not federal law covering a presidential assassination.

By July of 1964, Reynolds had decided that Oswald was indeed the man who he saw running away from the Tippit shooting.

Cause of Death: None. Reynolds was the only witness who survived the attempt on his life. Barely

The killing of JFK was quite simply a Texas homicide.

Eddy Benavides

February, 1964

Shortly after 2 p.m. on the day Kennedy was shot, Officer J.D. Tippit cruised through the streets of Oak Cliff, reportedly looking for someone matching Lee Harvey Oswald's description. The description of the killer had been established and broadcast in a remarkably short time after the shooting in Dealey Plaza.

Tippit pulled to the curb on 10th street when he supposedly saw a man walking down the street that matched Oswald's physical. What

A description

exactly happened next will never be known, but what is known is this: Tippit was shot dead outside of his police car, his body crumpling to the street near the front left fender. Two witnesses arrived almost immediately afterwards, both observing a fleeing man—neither of which matched Oswald's description.

One of the witnesses was Domingo Benavides, an auto mechanic who was driving by in his garage truck. Benavides pulled to a stop within 25 feet of Tippit's marked police unit, saw the officer's body lying in the street, and jumped out to use Tippit's radio to call in the shooting to the dispatcher.

Benavides also found two spent pistol cartridge casings, noted that they were ".38 auto," and held onto them until a Dallas officer, J.M. Poe, arrived at the scene. Benavides gave the casings to Poe, who inscribed his initials on them to maintain the chain of evidence, then explained what he had seen.

Incredibly, the casings changed from .38 automatic (a short cartridge designed to fit a .38 semi-automatic pistol) to .38 Special revolver casings by the time they appeared at the Warren Commission hearings. Poe's initials had also disappeared.

Benavides gave a description of Tippit's killer, but it did not match Oswald. His suspect had dark, curly hair and the physical and clothing description was wrong. Because of this, Benavides was not taken to headquarters to view the line-up, and his interview was cut short—even though he was the closest witness to the scene.

Benavides began receiving death threats after it was publicized that he had seen someone other than Oswald at the scene of the Tippit murder. These threats became fact when, just ten weeks after the killing, Benavides' brother Eddy—who greatly resembled Domingo—was shot in the head by an unknown assailant who was never apprehended.

Cause of death: Murder—gunshot wound to head.

Domingo's

Betty Mooney McDonald

February 13, 1964

Betty Mooney McDonald, also known as Betty Jane Mooney and Nancy Jane Mooney, was the Jack Ruby stripper who provided the alibi for Darrell Wayne Garner regarding his participation in the attempted murder of Warren Reynolds.

According to the FBI, Mooney, on February 5, 1964, gave an affidavit substantiating Garner's whereabouts on the night of January 23rd—even though Garner had previously admitted to his sister that he had shot Reynolds. Mooney stated that she had been with Garner on the night in question, and that there was no way Garner could have been on the scene of the attempted murder.

This done, Mooney faded into the background for a few days as the police chased other leads on the Kennedy assassination. But at 2:45 a.m. on February 13th, Mooney was arrested by Dallas officers and charged with "disturbing the peace."

She was transported to the Dallas City Jail and placed into cell. When Mooney was checked later by a jail matron, she was found dead—suspended from the roof of her cell by her toreador trousers. There would be no change of mind regarding the whereabouts of Darrell Garner on the night Warren Reynolds was shot.

Cause of death: "suicide" by hanging

engaged in an argument with her roommate. ~~She~~ Mooney was

Bill Chesher

March, 1964

Bill Chesher was thought to have inside information linking Lee Harvey Oswald to Jack Ruby, but before he could divulge what he knew, he died of a heart attack—only three months after the assassination.

Cause of death: Heart attack.

Thomas Henry "Hank" Killam

March 17, 1964

Hank Killam, the husband of Ruby stripper Wanda Joyce (Killam), was one of the few possible witnesses to a Ruby/Oswald connection. Killam, who had worked as a house painter with one John Carter—a boarder at the boarding house at 1026 North Beckley Avenue when Oswald lived there—might have been able to provide evidence that Oswald knew Jack Ruby long before the fatal Ruby/Oswald encounter of November 24, 1963.

But Killam would never get the chance to testify before the Warren Commission—or anywhere else. He was found dead, his throat cut wide open, his body thrown through a department store window in Pensacola, Florida, less than four months after the assassination.

Killam's death aroused suspicions in County Solicitor Carl Harper's mind, who in 1967 began a nationally publicized investigation. During the investigation, Harper discovered that Killam had fled Dallas, moved to Pensacola, then Tampa, then back to Pensacola to escape "agents" that were after him. Hank Killam told his brother, Earl, that "I'm a dead man. I've run as far as I'm going to run."

His death was ruled suicide by the police, an accident by the local coroner. Hank Killam's brother summed up the suspicious circumstances of Killam's death when he stated: "Did you ever hear of a man committing suicide by jumping through a plate glass window?"

Cause of death: "Suicide" by slashed throat.

Bill Hunter

April 24, 1964

On Sunday night, November 24, 1963, five men met in Jack Ruby's apartment after visiting him in jail a few hours after he shot Lee Harvey Oswald. The players were: Ruby's roommate George Senator; attorneys Jim Martin and Tom Howard; reporter Jim Koethe of the Dallas Times Herald, and award winning journalist Bill Hunter of the Long Beach Press Telegram of Long Beach, California.

That evening Senator was almost "overwhelmed with fear" recalled Martin. Indeed, when the meeting ended Senator voiced his terror and stated that he was afraid to stay in the apartment any longer. Instead, he asked if he could spend the night with Martin, and the attorney agreed. Senator's fears were not unfounded, for of the five men, three were murdered within a year—and Senator disappeared.

Martin later stated to a Texas reporter that he did not remember what the five men discussed at the meeting, and he told the FBI that the events of the three days following the assassination were blurred and he could not remember anything.

Bill Hunter returned to Long Beach, and three months later was shot in the heart in the press room of the Public Safety Building (Police Department). An investigation ensued into what was described as an "accidental shooting" when a police officer ~~was~~ he dropped his gun

and it went off when it hit the floor, but this statement was later changed when the trajectory of the bullet showed that it did not come from the floor. The incident was quietly covered up and forgotten, for no further references can be found to the shooting

Cause of death: ~~Accidental~~ gunshot to heart.

Maurice Brooks Gatlin, Sr.

May, 1964

Maurice Gatlin, Sr., an associate of Guy Banister and counsel to the Anti-Communist League of the Carribean, as well as a member of the steering committee of the World Anti-Communist League, was CIA through-and-through.

It was Gatlin who served as bag man for Banister, Clay Shaw—and the CIA—when the "transporter" carried a suitcase full of \$100,000 to Paris for the OAS. The money was to be used by the Organization to assassinate Charles de Gaulle on one of the many attempts the right-wing group of former French army and foreign legion officers made against the French president's life.

Jerry Milton Brooks, a former Minuteman who worked for Banister, said that Maurice Gatlin often bragged about his dual life. "I have pretty good connections," Gatlin told Brooks. "Stick with me—and I'll give you a license to kill." Brooks later stated that he had seen Gatlin's passport, and that it "was filled with stamps of airports all over the world."

Gatlin, due to his movements as a "transporter" for the CIA, and his intimate knowledge of the goings-on at 544 Camp Street, must have become a liability. For in May of 1964, before he could be located by

in cash

the Warren Commission, he was pushed or jumped from the sixth floor of the El Panama Hotel in Panama City.

Cause of death: Fatal impact after fall from building.

John Garrett "Gary" Underhill

May 8, 1964

Early on the night of the assassination, CIA agent Gary Underhill drove out of Washington and headed for New York. His purpose was to distance himself from the goings-on at both Langley and the Justice Department building. He knew one thing as he drove: He knew too much.

What was happening

He had overheard conversations he should not have, and because of this decided to disappear before something happened to him.

His destination in New York was the home of Robert Fitzsimmons on Long Island. Fitzsimmons, along with his wife, Charlene, were longtime friends whom Underhill felt he could trust.

After arrival, Underhill discovered that Bob Fitzsimmons was asleep, but Charlene was awake and listened to his story. He told Charlene that he feared for his life and planned on leaving the country. "I've got to get out of the country... This country is too dangerous for me now. I've got to get on a boat... I'm really afraid for my life."

explain

Upon questioning by the now-frightened Charlene, Underhill went on to state that he had information about the Kennedy assassination, and that "Oswald is a patsy. They set him up. It's too much. The bastards have done something outrageous. They've killed the President! I've been listening and hearing things. I couldn't believe they'd get away with it, but they did!"

Underhill, emotionally distraught, continued to explain "They've gone mad! They're a bunch of drug runners and gun runners—a real violence group. God, the CIA is under enough pressure already without that bunch in Southeast Asia." [Underhill may have been describing the CIA teams that were busily setting up the opium/heroin smuggling operations in Laos at the time].

"...I know who they are. That's the problem," Underhill continued. "They know I know. That's why I'm here."

Underhill begged Charlene to help hide him, and she condescended to let him stay a few hours until Bob awakened—then possibly Bob would leave Gary a key while the couple vacationed in Spain, a trip they had previously planned on taking with departure, ironically, taking place that day.

"No, that's all right," said Underhill. "Maybe I shouldn't leave the country." Underhill turned toward the door. "I'll be back in a couple of hours."

Underhill never came back.

Gary Underhill was an interesting character. As many of mid-level and upper-level CIA agents of the day, he had been an OSS agent during World War II, was a product of the Eastern Establishment school system by having attended Harvard, and was an expert on limited warfare and small arms. After World War II, during the days when the OSS was covertly changing into the CIA, Underhill worked jobs back and forth between the intelligence community and Henry Luce's Life and Fortune magazines. It should be noted at this time that the Luce empire and Life magazine personnel had continuing ties, both monetarily and operationally, with the CIA and its covert and political operations. Underhill, during one stint with Life was the "Military Affairs Editor" for the magazine's staff.

Underhill returned to Washington and quietly began investigating Kennedy's assassination on his own. He mentioned his efforts to another friend, Asher Brynes, of The New Republic, but probably no one else.

On May 8, 1964, Brynes went to Underhill's apartment for a visit. When Underhill failed to answer his knock, Brynes entered the apartment and found Underhill in bed—apparently asleep. But Brynes discovered that Underhill wasn't asleep, he was dead. The coroner established that he had been dead for several days.

Underhill had been shot behind the left ear, and a gun was found under his left side. But oddly, none of his neighbors heard a gunshot—and Underhill was right-handed.

Cause of death: The coroner ruled the death a suicide.

Hugh Ward

May 23, 1964

Private Detective Hugh Ward was an employee of former FBI agent Guy Bannister in the Bannister Detective Agency of New Orleans. In this capacity, Ward also worked with various anti-Castro Cubans training on the north shore of Lake Ponchartrain, and David Ferrie—former United Airlines Pilot and Civil Air Patrol officer in Lee Harvey Oswald's CAP squadron. Ferrie not only supported the anti-Castro Cuban elements inside the U.S., but flew arms and supplies into Cuba itself on clandestine missions for the CIA.

Ward was killed in an airplane crash in Mexico with New Orleans mayor DeLesseps Morrison only five months after JFK's assassination.

Cause of death: Victim of airplane crash.

Delesseps Morrison

May 23, 1964

Castro

Delesseps Morrison, the Mayor of New Orleans during the realm of Carlos Marcello and the anti-Cuban operations of the Guy Bannister Detective Agency (in the same building as Oswald's "Fair Play for Cuba Committee"), was killed in the plane crash with Bannister detective Hugh Ward in Mexico. Also aboard the twin-engine aircraft were Morrison's 7-year-old son, Randy; Mrs. Carolyn Cataldo Vandergrift, a divorcee; her 7-year-old son, Christopher; Ovide J. Cemac of Houma, Louisiana; and an employee of Cemac's, Riley Pelegrin. It should be noted that Cemac owned a "towing company," and Houma was the focus of one increment of the later Garrison investigation.

According to former CIA agent Gordon Novel, Guy Bannister employee David Ferrie and one of the leaders of the Cuban Revolutionary Front and several other Cuban helpers raided the Schlumberger Corporation's explosives bunker in Houma prior to the Bay of Pigs invasion. Schlumberger, a French-owned company, serviced oil producers worldwide by using explosives and seismograph measuring devices to determine the location of underground oil deposits. Coincidentally, the corporation also had been a supporter of the French OAS (Organization Armee Secrete) which attempted to assassinate Charles de Gaulle on numerous occasions in the late 1950s and early 1960s. The support came in the form of land mines, grenades and other explosives supplied by the CIA, through Schlumberger, to the OAS.

The twin-engine Piper Aztec carrying Morrison and party took off from Matamoros, Mexico, across the Rio Grande from Brownsville, Texas, at 5:00 p.m., Friday, May 21st. Its destination was Santa Clara Ranch near Tampico, a coastal town on the Gulf of Mexico. The

weather was good and the plane held four and one half hours of fuel—plenty for the hour flight to the private ranch.

As the aircraft headed south, the weather worsened. By 6:00 p.m., pockets of rain storms dotted the area, and Ward had to detour his course slightly to avoid building thunderheads. Still, Ward was a capable pilot and there was plenty of fuel on board to divert his route of flight as needed.

But something went wrong. The Aztec, flying south on instruments along the Gulf coast, was heard flying somewhere above by ranch hands at La Guajolote Ranch east of Ciudad Victoria—then change engine sounds as it flew overhead. According to the caballeros, the engines began to sputter and cough as the plane circled, apparently looking for a way down through the clouds. Fifteen minutes later, at approximately 6:15 p.m., the Aztec broke out through the low overcast and slammed into the ground, slipped, then skidded 200 feet to the edge of a small gorge. By the time rescuers could reach the wreckage, there were no one left alive to rescue.

The unusual factor to this "accident" is that both engines failed at the same time, with over three hours of useable fuel still on board.

Cause of death: Victim of airplane crash.

Guy F. Banister, Jr.

June, 1964

Less than seven months after the assassination, one of the most colorful—and mysterious—characters of the JFK mystery died of the increasingly-becoming-common "heart attack." Guy Banister, a former intelligence operative and FBI agent, was not the first to die by this "natural cause," nor would he be the last.

During the 1940s, Banister served as SAC (Special Agent-in-Charge) of the office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation in Chicago. One of the agents who served under Banister during this stint of duty was one Robert Maheu, who later served as the CIA connection between Howard Hughes (who financed many CIA operations) and Johnny Roselli, the famous Mafia connection that was involved in coordinating the Mafia/CIA assassination attempts on Fidel Castro.

The war years Banister served as SAC in Chicago also found him in a dual role. According to his family, he also served with Naval Intelligence. This double service would surface later, in New Orleans, when Banister worked for both the CIA and his own detective agency—while still maintaining his Office of Naval Intelligence connections.

Banister quit the FBI "officially" in the early 1950s to take a job as Chief of Police in New Orleans (at the request of Mayor Delesseps Morrison? Victor H. Shiro?). But in 1957, after serving only a few years as Chief, Banister was forced out of office due to an incident that occurred at Old Absinthe House where he threatened a waiter with a gun.

Almost immediately Banister formed Guy Banister Detective Associates, an investigative agency that he located in the Newman Building at 531 Lafayette Street. It should be noted that a few years later Lee Harvey Oswald listed his Fair Play for Cuba Committee office at 544 Camp Street, a separate door to the same building, around the corner from Banister's entrance. This building was within a short walking distance from the New Orleans Naval Intelligence offices and the local FBI office.

From his office, Banister participated in such organizations as the Minutemen, the John Birch Society, and the Louisiana Committee on Un-American Activities. Then, when Fidel Castro came to power, Banister became embroiled in the anti-Castro causes of the Cuban exile community and the CIA's operations against communist Cuba. When these later operations went into full swing, with Banister and Associates actually training and arming exile Cubans in Louisiana, Banister helped

form Friends of a Democratic Cuba and the Cuban Revolutionary Democratic Front. At the same time another associate of Banister, CIA agent and anti-Castro operative E. Howard Hunt, formed the Cuban Revolutionary Council--and headquartered it at none other than 544 Camp Street! It is relevant to note that Banister was assisted in forming the Friends of a Democratic Cuba organization by New Orleans businessman Gerard Tujague, Lee Oswald's employer prior to his entrance into the Marine Corps.

By the time the ill-fated Bay of Pigs invasion occurred, Bannister and Associates had served as ammunition suppliers, trainers, and support elements for the operation.

Bannister is also known to have run a string of informants on two of the key college campuses of the South: Tulane and Louisiana State universities. His informants, working in what later became the CIA's Operation CHAOS on the national level, provided Banister--and his various intelligence agency contacts within the CIA, FBI, and ONI--with up-to-date information concerning communist infiltration of the schools and of dissident student activity.

Banister maintained files on everything he did and was concerned with. The topics of these files consisted of things of more relevance to a national level organization than that of a local private detective agency. New Orleans district attorney Jim Garrison's investigation of the Banister agency's connection to the JFK assassination produced information that files removed from Banister's office by the FBI included such topics as: American Central Intelligence Agency, Ammunition and Arms, Anti-Soviet Underground, B-70 Manned Bomber, Civil Rights Program of JFK, Dismantling of Ballistic Missile System, Dismantling of Defenses, U.S., Fair Play for Cuba Committee, International Trade Mart (Clay Shaw's organization), General Assembly of the United Nations, and others of international political significance. Quite a collection for a local gunshoe.

One of the most interesting aspects of the Guy Banister/JFK assassination relationship concerned his connection with Lee Harvey Oswald. During Oswald's New Orleans days, Oswald handed out pro-

Castro literature on the sidewalk outside of the corner office building on the corner of Camp and Lafayette streets—long enough to get into a fight with some of Banister's Cubans and be recorded on film for record. After Oswald was arrested for the murder of Kennedy, the footage of the unknown pro-Castro Oswald handing out literature in New Orleans appeared on national television news. The film had miraculously survived for several months and was presented when needed to show Oswald's set-up communist leanings.

Banister's other connections included David Ferrie and Clay Shaw. Shaw, a former OSS officer who retired from the army as a major decorated with France's Croix de Guerre, Belgium's Order of the Crown, and the U.S. Army's Legion of Merit and Bronze Star, and who later headed the New Orleans World Trade Center, and afterwards founded the International Trade Mart, an organization that capitalized on industrial expansion of the Caribbean, had direct tie-ins with Banister and his operations. He was also connected, by way of the International Trade Mart, to the Centro Mondiale Commerciale (CMC) in Montreal, Canada. CMC was the parent organization of Permindex (Permanent Industrial Expositions)—the shadowy international organization that funnelled money to the OAS that attempted to assassinate French president Charles de Gaulle on several occasions.

Banister, Shaw, and Ferrie, were all connected to the assassination of JFK by District Attorney Jim Garrison during his investigation of the New Orleans connections. Garrison eventually drew lines between the three New Orleans players, Lee Harvey Oswald, the CIA, the Mafia, the secret shadow government, the military industrial complex that Eisenhower warned of, and the ambush in Dallas. During his investigation, Garrison discovered that one of Banister's employees, Jack Martin, had been pistol-whipped by Banister during a drunken rage when Martin told Banister that he had read some of Banister's files and would not go along with what the group was preparing to do. He later told Garrison that David Ferrie was to be the getaway pilot for Oswald after the Dallas ambush. But whatever Banister and Ferrie knew, by the time Garrison began his later prosecution of Shaw, would

go with them to their graves. For before he could put them on the witness stand, each had conveniently died.

In June of 1964, former OSS agent Guy Banister died of a reported heart attack—before he could testify before the Warren Commission. Cause of death: Heart attack.

SPC

Charles Douglas Jackson

September 18, 1964

During the late 1950s, when the Cuban exiles were being armed and trained by the CIA, entities both within and outside of the Federal government began to get involved with the anti-Communist activities of the day. One of these organizations was the news empire of Henry Robinson Luce, which included among its publications *Life* and *Fortune* magazines. Luce, along with his wife, Claire Boothe Luce, had always supported what Luce determined to be morally correct postures in both politics and military actions—to the extent of assisting with financing certain hand-picked operations as long as one or more *Life* paramilitary photo-journalists could go along with the participants.

One of the key players in Lucepress's participation in international covert operations was Charles Douglas "C.D." Jackson. Jackson was more than a reporter that had worked his way up through the journalistic ranks of the Luce empire, and in fact had a background more suitable to that of a spy than a magazine editor. According to his *New York Times* obituary, "C.D. had been with the giant magazine enterprise for 33 years. But he so frequently took leaves of absence for military, diplomatic and political assignments that the staff formed the 'Fun and Games Committee of the C.D. Jackson Hello & Goodbye Society' to arrange appropriate send-offs and welcomes."

Most of the places Jackson disappeared to, and the missions he performed, may forever remain secret. But what is known is that Jackson was an OSS agent during World War II, had served in Turkey, England, and the Continent, and had participated in sabotage activities against the Germans. He also found time during the early war years to organize and head the "Council for Democracy," a group of 100 persons hand-picked to "combat isolationist sentiment in this country."

58 — Jackson returned to the magazine in 1942 for a few months, probably for rest and recuperation, then left again that same year on a clandestine mission to Turkey. This time his cover was to work for the State Department to buy up all of the chromium that could be mined prior to the expiration of an American/Turkish mining contract in 1943. But, according to Jackson, there was more to it than that. "...we sped up the mining for the last months of our agreement. Then it was amazing how German ships and trains [who managed to negotiate the Turkish chromium contract after the State Department had dropped the ball in 1943] had trouble getting the stuff out." Jackson was referring to sabotage of German equipment, interference with transport and other operations handled exclusively in the purvue of the OSS.

After his Turkish mission, Jackson again returned to New York, this time to Luce's Time magazine. But within a few months he was on the road again—this time to North Africa as deputy chief of psychological warfare for the multi-national Allied air forces. Then, in January of 1944, Jackson was transferred to London to help organize the psychological warfare division of General Eisenhower's headquarters. His assignment was to utilize radio broadcasts, leaflet drops, and other forms of communication to rouse the populace of the Continent to help fight the Germans on D-Day and beyond.

After the invasion, Jackson participated in active leadership activities with the French underground. It was during this time that it became apparent exactly who Jackson worked for, for as a typical OSS field agent, he sent French underground units to attack specific targets. These operations were much more pro-active than simply utilizing journalistic skills to influence people to help with the war effort.

After the war, Jackson returned to Luce's employ to take over as managing director of the international editions of Time and Life. After his stint there, he was installed as the publisher of Fortune magazine, and held this job of almost two years. But this later assignment was interrupted by a call to duty once again—this time by the newly formed Central Intelligence Agency, which took over intelligence and propaganda activities from the OSS after the latter was disbanded in 1945.

This summons forced Jackson to resign as publisher of Fortune, for this time he knew he would be absent an extended period of time. Eisenhower had called upon him to utilize his talents to set up the massive Radio Free Europe chain of CIA-sponsored radio transmitting stations along the Iron Curtain, then to return home to serve on his Presidential staff for a two year period (1953-54). This was followed by an assignment from Eisenhower to serve as a member of the United States delegation to the United Nations. Oddly, while he was in this position, he was named senior vice president of Time, Inc. And it was also during this time that Jackson miraculously found time to organize the International Executive Service Corps, a private organization similar to the Peace Corps—and he became its board chairman.

During the late 1950s, when the CIA focused its attention on the Caribbean, and specifically Cuba, Henry Luce and his now-identified CIA reserve forces also became involved. Both financially and operationally, Life and Time assets—including personnel—began to show up more and more in Florida, Louisiana, and even infiltrating Cuba itself.

As these clandestine activities were taking place, Life, Fortune and Time magazines began to run pro-Cuban exile pieces, and articles critical of JFK's timidity in backing the CIA. After the failed Bay of Pigs invasion, Fortune took shots at Kennedy, blaming his lack of firm backing for the CIA and Operation Zapata for the failure of the invasion. From that point on, the relations between Kennedy and his administration and Henry Luce and his publishing consortium went down hill. By 1963, Kennedy and his politics were no sacred cow to

the powermasters at Time-Life, and at one point, when Kennedy invited Luce and his wife to the White House for dinner, the Luce's walked out before dessert.

On November 22, 1963, pandemonium reigned when shots cracked the air in Dealey Plaza. Police began rounding up witnesses, arresting suspects, and searching for evidence. They also began to fall victim to mass confusion, lack of organization between agencies, and too many bosses giving too many orders in much too short a time to establish an orderly investigation. Because of the confusion, many pieces of evidence disappeared and several potential witnesses left the scene before they could be expeditiously interviewed.

But one dramatic piece of evidence was discovered before it could disappear—the famous Zapruder film which showed frame-by-frame the execution of John F. Kennedy.

But the film, like almost every other picture and piece of footage taken at the scene, was not confiscated by the FBI or Dallas authorities. Instead, it was bought by Life magazine—by none other than C.D. Jackson—and was locked away for almost a year! When pieces of it were finally made public, they were shown in Life magazine as a sequence of still photographs of frames that had been reversed to show JFK's head to slam to the front, instead of the left rear as it actually had. By reversing the sequence of the critical frames, it could be shown that the head shot had to have come from the rear—the Texas School Book Depository—therefore reinforcing the myth that Lee Harvey Oswald had fired the shots from the sixth floor window and that none had come from the Grassy Knoll. It was not until later that critics exposed the alteration, and at that time ~~none other~~ than J. Edgar Hoover, whose agents were busily intimidating witnesses and altering and losing evidence, provided damage control in the form of explaining for Life that the reversal of frames was a "mistake in printing." This explanation is ludicrous on its face since the frames of a movie film are not only in one long strip, but numbered in consecutive order.

All of these things happened during C.D. Jackson's watch at Life, and ten months after the assassination, he suddenly died of cancer. His

date of death was exactly seven days prior to the September 24th submission of the Warren Commission's report of their findings to Lyndon Johnson.

When one examines Jackson's—and Time-Life's—decades-old connections with the intelligence community, its backing of CIA operations, and Luce's displeasure with Kennedy, coupled with the strange machinations surrounding the Zapruder film, one can't help but wonder just what Mr. Jackson could have revealed if he had lived just a little longer.

Cause of death: Cancer.

James F. Koethe

September 21, 1964

Three days prior to Earl Warren handing the "Warren Report" to LBJ, another witness died. Only this time, it was a pure case of murder.

Reporter Jim Koethe, a staff writer for the Dallas Times-Herald, was one of five men who met in Jack Ruby's apartment on Sunday evening, November 24, 1964—the day Ruby shot Oswald. The others were both of Ruby's attorneys, Jim Martin and Tom Howard; George Senator, Ruby's roommate; and Bill Hunter, a reporter for the Long Beach (California) Press Telegram. All had just visited Ruby in jail and had returned to his apartment to discuss what he had said concerning his participation in the Oswald hit.

No one knows today what exactly was discussed at that meeting, but we do know that of the five men, all had died or been killed by March of 1965 with the exception of Senator, who disappeared immediately after the meeting and was never heard from again. (Attorney Jim

Martin told the FBI that Senator was "overwhelmed with fear," and was "...the primary reason he left Dallas").

On September 21, 1964, Jim Koethe was stepping out of the shower in his Dallas apartment when someone slammed a karate chop (to his throat, killing him within seconds. The apartment was found ransacked, and the only items determined to be missing were Koethe's notes and material concerning a book he had been working on—about the Kennedy assassination. *into*

Cause of death: Fatal blow to the ~~throat~~ *throat*

Mary Pinochet Meyer

October, 1964

Mary Meyer, who replaced Judith Campbell as JFK's secret mistress in the spring of 1962, was probably killed because of a diary she had kept during her inside sojourn into the highest levels of Washington politics.

Meyer, the sister-in-law to Ben Bradlee (who is **Bradlee?**), moved to Georgetown after her divorce from Cord Meyer, Jr., chief of the covert action staff of the CIA. She had known Kennedy since her college days, and her and Jacqueline had also been good friends. They had often taken walks together along the old Chesapeake & Ohio barge canal, and confided in each other on a regular basis—except about Meyer's clandestine affair with JFK.

Meyer was shot to death while jogging only months after JFK was assassinated. Her diary disappeared almost immediately. "Someone in the family called to say that Mary had a diary she wanted burned after her death," recalled Bradlee. "...I went over to her house and there was another friend of Mary's, a CIA agent [reputed to be CIA

See Spotlight

spymaster James Jesus Angleton]. The three of us searched for the diary and couldn't find it."

Cause of death: Murdered by gunshots.

Paul Mandal

January, 1965

Paul Mandal was a *Life* magazine writer who told of witnessing JFK turn to the rear when shot in the throat. This shot occurred on the Zapruder film when the blue limousine was obscured behind the freeway sign and the action could not be detected in the movie frames. Mandal died one year after the assassination.

Cause of death: Cancer.

Thomas Hale Howard

March 28, 1965

Tom Howard, the first lawyer to represent Jack Ruby, was one of the most controversial and colorful attorneys to grace Dallas legal history. Early on in his career, Howard began gaining courtroom notoriety when he did such things as: being jailed by District Judge Joe B. Brown (who later presided at the Ruby murder trial) for trying to outshout an assistant district attorney in his courtroom in 1949; receiving a fifty dollar fine for fist fighting assistant district attorney Fred Bruner in Judge Brown's courtroom in 1951; and incurring a six

month suspended jail sentence and a \$2,500 fine in Federal Court in 1960 for failure to file income tax returns for three years. For this last brush with the law, Howard was disbarred for six months. Howard also had been reported to have run several prostitutes, and had been prosecuted in Federal Court for violations of the Mann Act. But that later charge, according to FBI reports, was "hushed up and attempted action against him by the Texas Bar Association had been dismissed." All-in-all, it appears that Howard had several tie-ins with the local organized crime community.

But Howard was the first attorney to represent Jack Ruby, and on the 24th of November, after Ruby shot Oswald, Howard was waiting for Ruby to be booked—amazingly with a request for bond which he had managed to produce within five minutes of the shooting. Howard had miraculously appeared in the Dallas Police Building at the same time Ruby was wiring a money order to one of his dancers, Karen Carlin, just down the street from the police station. Then, as Ruby walked to the station and made his way unchallenged down to the basement where Oswald was going to be transported, Detective H.L. McGee saw Howard come in "through the Harwood Street entrance and walk up to the jail office window. At this time, Oswald was brought off the jail elevator and Tom Howard turned away from the window and went back toward the Harwood Street door. He waved at me as he went by and said, 'That's all I wanted to see.' Shortly after that I heard a shot."

Howard is also the attorney who advised Ruby to say that he had shot Oswald "to prevent Jackie Kennedy from having to return to Dallas."

Then Howard dropped out of the case when, as his wife later stated to the press, "He felt the trial procedures would result in a conviction." His prediction was correct and the jury sentenced Ruby to death. But Howard died first, suffering a supposed heart attack at age 48 while Ruby awaited his fate. There was no autopsy.

Cause of death: Heart attack.

Mona B. Saenz

August, 1965

Texas State Employment Agency clerk who interviewed Oswald during his search for work in Dallas. She was killed in a vehicle/pedestrian accident.

Cause of death: Hit by bus.

Rose Cheramie

September 4, 1965

It was almost evening on November 19, 1963, when a 1957 Ford sedan slowed slightly and veered to the side of the road on Route 190, just outside of New Orleans, and cast out a bundle. Now devoid of its cargo, the driver floored the accelerator and sped away.

A short time later Louisiana State Police Lieutenant Francis Fruge discovered what appeared to be a battered body lying on the shoulder of the road and pulled over to investigate. What he found turned out to be the first witness to what was planned for John F. Kennedy—two days before the event was to occur.

Rose Cheramie, a stripper and heroin addict who worked for Jack Ruby at his Carousel Club, had been riding in the car with two of Ruby's associates when they had decided that she had heard, and now knew, too much. Realizing that the most expeditious way to deal with the problem would be to eliminate her by means of an "accident," they shoved Cheramie out of the moving car with the intent of making her death look like a hit-and-run accident.

But Cheramie didn't die. Though badly bruised and much in need of a fix, she survived the death attempt and was taken by Fruge to East Louisiana Hospital in Jackson. It was there, after receiving treatment for both her injuries and her drug problem, that she finally became coherent and began telling a shocking tale.

Cheramie, whose real name was Melba Christine Marcades, said that she had been driving from Florida to Dallas with the two men who she said were "Italians," and that they had thrown her out of the car because of what she knew. Her ramblings included statements to the effect that when she got to Dallas, she would get some money, pick up her baby, and kill Kennedy. Fruge took the statements to be little more than drug-induced ramblings and gave no further thought to what she had said until two days later when the news of Kennedy's assassination in Dallas shocked the world.

Fruge immediately called the state hospital and ascertained that Cheramie was still there. He ordered a "hold" placed on her and immediately drove to Jackson for a second interview. This time he took her much more seriously.

Cheramie repeated her story, telling Fruge that the two men who had attempted to kill her had been on their way to Dallas to make a hit on the President. Fruge was taken aback by the fact that he had originally heard the story two days before the assassination, and now again in more detail.

He immediately relayed the information to the Dallas police, but was totally ignored. He then filed a report with the district attorney in New Orleans, but since the Dallas killing was not in their jurisdiction, it became another "file case." It was not until a year after Cheramie died in 1965 that Jim Garrison pulled the file for followup during the Clay Shaw investigation.

It should be noted that Cheramie maintained up until her death that Ruby and Oswald knew each other, and she had seen Oswald in Ruby's club on several occasions. This, too, was dangerous information to possess. "Rose Cheramie" was killed in an auto-pedestrian accident near Big Sandy, Texas, in the early morning of September 4, 1965.

Cheramie said she was to help 2 people with
 Drug deal in Houston(?). She was allowed to
 do drug deal under "surveillance" by undercover
 agents who "lost" the two people with whom she
 was doing deal?

The driver of the car that struck her stated to police that as he drove down the road he suddenly saw something lying in the roadway. Although he attempted to avoid hitting the object, which appeared to be a person, his vehicle struck one end of the body, crushing Cheramie's skull.

Cause of death: Single car auto accident.

including her confidant Mrs. Earl E.T. Smith (who died three days later), that she had discovered information that would blow the whole Kennedy assassination story "wide open."

On the date of her death, Kilgallen appeared as a panelist on "What's My Line," then returned home to her five story town house on East 68th Street in New York to write her regular column, "The Voice of Broadway," which she sent by messenger to the editorial offices of The New York Journal-American.

At 12:45 p.m. the next day, Kilgallen was found dead by her hairdresser who had arrived for an appointment. The police were summoned, and the crime scene was subsequently investigated. There was no sign of foul play, and nothing missing. With the medical examiner's report that the death was of "natural causes," the case was closed.

Cause of death. Heart seizure due to drugs

NEW
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Mrs Earl E.T. Smith
November 11th, 1965

Three days after Dorothy Kilgallen "died" in her home, her best friend and confidant Mrs. Earl E.T. Smith suffered a fatal cerebral hemorrhage at her home. Mrs. Smith, also a columnist for the New York Journal-American, was coincidentally the wife of

the former ambassador to Cuba who served just before Fidel Castro took over. Smith was only 45 years old when she expired.

Smith was a former model who later became a fashion, style and charm school executive. She was a well-known society hostess who threw glamorous dinner parties that attracted personalities from politics, the arts, and high society.

It is relevant to note that Smith and her husband Earl were close friends of the Kennedy's, and were often guests in the White House. They were such good friends that they also were neighbors in their winter house in Palm Beach.

Smith, who wrote and appeared under the name of "Miss Florence Pritchett," first became known to the public through appearances as a panelist on the television show "Leave It to the Girls."

It was rumoured that Mrs. Smith was the recipient of Dorothy Kilgallen's notes. If this is true, she may have had knowledge concerning just exactly how Kilgallen planned to "bust the Kennedy assassination wide open."

Cause of death: Cerebral hemorrhage.

William Whaley
December, 1965

*Kilgallen called her roommate
to told her she had the
a she Dallas Caspary*

William Whaley was the Dallas cab driver who picked up Lee Harvey Oswald shortly after the ambush in Dealey Plaza. Whaley, who testified before the Warren Commission, kept a trip log that reflected picking up a passenger near the Greyhound bus station at 12:30 p.m., then dropping him off at 12:45. The discrepancy is that Kennedy was shot at 12:30 and Oswald could not be in two places at once. However, it must be pointed out that Whaley, according to the Warren Commission, kept his trip log in fifteen minute increments and evidently wrote the nearest increment to the time he picked up the fare. What is interesting to note, in opposition to the Warren Commission statement, is that his other fares were recorded at 8:10, 10:50, and 9:40.

Whaley was killed in an auto accident in his taxi. His only passenger was a Navy lieutenant commander who was injured—and reportedly hospitalized. Whaley was the first driver for his company to be killed on duty since 1937.

Cause of death: auto accident

Judge Joe B. Brown

1966?

Judge Brown was the judge that presided over Jack Ruby's trial. It should be remembered that Brown was the same judge that had

several courtroom altercations with Ruby's attorney, Tom Howard, who died of a heart attack on March 28, 1965.

Cause of death: unknown.

John V. Martino

1966

John Martino, a former prisoner of Fidel Castro's who spent three years in a Castro prison, became the CIA's Cuban operations contact man between the Company, Johnny Roselli, the Mafia, and the Mafia's efforts to locate Cubans capable of assassinating Castro. Martino and Roselli (the "Strategist" who "arranged" things for the CIA-Mafia anti-Castro operations, and who liaised between the Mafia and Robert Mayheu, who represented Howard Hughes) were close friends. They reportedly often held dinners, barbeques, and conducted fishing trips in the Florida Keys. It was Roselli and Martino who eventually decided to drop the attempts to kill Castro with poison in favor of shooting him via sniper teams.

Martino was also mixed up in Cuban infiltration missions and raids with James Pawley, the former ambassador to Brazil and OSS agent, who "committed suicide" in January of 1977 (see Pawley).

After the Kennedy assassination, Martino became part of the Oswald disinformation machine, who later changed gear and stated: "The anti-Castro people put Oswald together. Oswald didn't know who he was working for-he was just ignorant of who was really putting him together."

He went on to state: "Oswald was to meet his contact at the Texas Theater. They were to meet Oswald in the Theater, and get him out of the country; then eliminate him. Oswald made a mistake...There was no way we could get to him. They had Ruby kill him."

It was perhaps statements like these that cost Martino his life.

Cause of death: Unknown

Clarence Oliver

1966

Oliver was the District Attorney's investigator on the Jack Ruby case.

Cause of death: unknown

Earlene Roberts

January 9, 1966

Earlene Roberts, Oswald's landlady, testified to the Warren Commission that "[Oswald] went to his room and he was in shirtsleeves...and he got a jacket and put it on--it was kind of a zipper jacket." She was shown a gray jacket and asked if she had seen it before. "Well, maybe I have," she answered, "but I don't remember it. It seems like the one he put on was darker than that." This did not sit well with the Warren Commission, as the jacket described by the witnesses as being worn by one of the assailants in the Tippit shooting was light gray or tan.

She also testified that she was watching television coverage of the assassination around 1 p.m. when Oswald (who had rented the room under the name "O.H. Lee") rushed in and disappeared into his room. Within a few minutes a Dallas police car pulled up in front of her house, occupied by two men, and honked its horn twice. It then drove off. Oswald immediately came out of his room, zipped up a jacket--which she later mentioned was dark blue--and left. She looked out of her front window a few minutes later and saw Oswald standing at a nearby bus stop--the time was around 1:10 p.m.

At 1:16 p.m., Domingo Benevides keyed Tippit's microphone and blurted: "Hello police operator...We've had a shooting here...it's a police officer. Somebody shot him." The scene of this crime was over a mile from the bus stop Earlene Roberts saw

Oswald standing at only six minutes before. And the bus that came by at that time went in the opposite direction from the Tippit murder scene at 10th and Patton.

Roberts had another, less well-known, connection to the assassination. During the House Select Committee on Assassinations investigation in 1978, the investigators found a conflict with the Warren Commission that involved Earlene:

"The [Warren] Commission also found no evidence that Ruby and Oswald had ever been acquainted, although the Commission acknowledged that they both lived in the Oak Cliff section of Dallas, both had post office boxes at the Terminal Annex, and had possible but tenuous third party links. These included Oswald's landlady, Earlene Roberts, whose sister, Bertha Cheek, had visited Ruby at his nightclub on November 18, and a fellow boarder at Oswald's roominghouse, John Carter, who was friendly with a close friend and employee of Ruby, Wanda Killam [wife of Hank Killam]."

Earlene Roberts could not testify before the House Select Committee,--she suffered a heart attack fifteen months after the conclusion of the Warren Commission.

Cause of death: Heart Attack.

Albert G. Bogard

February 14, 1966

Al Bogard was a car salesman who worked at Downtown Lincoln-Mercury, coincidentally located just west of Dealey Plaza beyond the Triple Underpass. It was Bogard ^{who} told of a man who came into the dealership's showroom on November 9th, 1963, and asked ^{for} a demonstration ride in a new Mercury Comet. He testified before the Warren Commission that "I show him a car...and take him for a ride out Stemmons Expressway and back, and he was driving at 60 to 70 miles an hour and came back to the showroom. And, I made some figures and he told me he wasn't ready to buy, that he would be in a couple or three weeks, that he had some money coming in. And when he finally started to leave I got his name and wrote it on the back of one of my business cards, and never heard from the man any more." The name he wrote on the card was "Lee Oswald." Bogard also recalled that "Oswald" told him that he had no cash or credit, but that he had a new job and would have cash in two or three weeks, and had remarked sarcastically that he "might go back to Russia to get a car."

The problem with Bogard's experience with "Lee Oswald" is that both Marina Oswald and Ruth Paine testified that Oswald could not drive—and that he was elsewhere on that date.

So who did drive the new Comet in such a reckless manner that Bogard had a clear recollection of the event?

Bogard passed an FBI polygraph test, and his testimony was corroborated by three other employees of the car agency.

In April of 1966, fellow car salesman Oran Brown, who corroborated Bogard's story, stated: "You know, I am afraid to

talk...Bogard was beaten by some men so badly that he was in the hospital for some time, and this was after he testified. Then he left town suddenly and I haven't heard from him or about him since...I think we may have seen something important, and I think there are some who don't want us to talk. Look at that taxi driver who was just killed [William Whaley] and the reporters" [Jim Koeth and Bill Hunter].

Brown obviously did not know that Bogard had already died, having "committed suicide" two months previous. Albert Bogard was found dead in his car in Hallsville, Louisiana, a victim of carbon dioxide poisoning from a hose running from his exhaust pipe through a rolled-up window to the interior.

Cause of death: Asphyxiation due to carbon monoxide poisoning, ruled suicide.

Captain Frank Martin

June, 1966

Martin was a Dallas police captain who witnessed the slaying of Oswald by Jack Ruby. When he testified before the Warren Commission, he stated: "There's a lot to be said but probably be better if I don't say it."

Cause of death: cancer--under questionable circumstances

Lee Bowers, Jr.

August 9, 1966

Lee Bowers, Jr., a railroad towerman for the Union Terminal Company, was in the 14-foot railroad control tower behind the Grassy Knoll on the morning of the assassination. During the morning, he witnessed several unusual events. On three occasions, he saw three unauthorized cars enter the parking area behind the Picket Fence, drive around the area, then leave. Even though this area had supposedly been secured by police, the three vehicles entered unhampered and "checked out" the area. On one occasion Bowers saw what appeared to be a man talking on a radio.

Bowers gave evidence that he observed a blue and white 1959 Oldsmobile station wagon with out-of-state license tags and a "Goldwater for '64" sticker drive through, followed by a black 1957 Ford-whose driver appeared to use a radio microphone-which in turn was followed by a white 1961 Chevrolet Impala with out-of-state tags (and another Goldwater sticker). The last car left approximately 12:20, ten minutes before the shooting.

But Bowers saw more than just strange vehicles in the area. According to the Warren Commission, "...Bowers saw two 'strangers' standing near the wooden fence prior to and at the time of the shooting. One of these men was middle-aged and fairly heavy-set. The other was in his mid-twenties and wearing

a plaid shirt or jacket; this fits the description of the man carrying the rifle case seen by Miss Mercer." This last statement referred to what was witnessed earlier by Julia Mercer who saw a man carrying a rifle case up the Grassy Knoll from a pickup truck that stopped in the street prior to the assassination.

Bowers, when testifying before the Warren Commission, began to describe (and later did describe to Mark Lane) what he saw happen behind the Picket Fence, but was cut short by Warren Commission attorney Joseph Ball. What Bowers attempted to get on record was: "There was some unusual occurrence—a flash of light or smoke or something which caused me to feel like something out of the ordinary had occurred there."

Bowers died at the age of 41 in a single-car accident near Midlothian, Texas. The medical examiner said that when Bowers died, he was in some kind of a "strange shock." It should be noted that at this time the intelligence services world-wide had access to drugs that produced various mental conditions ranging from a catatonic state to grogginess to death.

Cause of death: Single car "accident" under suspicious circumstances.

Marilyn April "Delilah" Walle

September 1, 1966

Walle was a stripper for Jack Ruby, and is sometimes confused as being an "also-known-as" (AKA) for Mary Mooney MacDonald. In actuality, Walle and MacDonald are entirely different people, though both died violent deaths.

Marilyn Moore Walle, also known as Marilyn Magyar Moon, Marilyn April Walle, and sometimes simply "Delilah," worked at the Carousel Club at the time JFK was killed. Walle, who was planning a book on the assassination, was shot to death and her husband was convicted of the crime. There are suspicions, however, that her husband may have been framed and that the real motive for her death was the planned book, or inside knowledge she may have had on the Ruby connection.

Cause of death: Murder by gunshots.

Lieutenant Commander William Bruce Pitzer, USN

October 29, 1966

One of the strangest cases of "suicide" in the history of the Kennedy assassination was that of Lt. Cmdr. William Pitzer. Pitzer, who was an xray technician that filmed the Kennedy

autopsy, told friends that after the autopsy, he was "debriefed" by persons unknown from the intelligence community who basically threatened and intimidated him to remain silent about what he witnessed. He told friends that this experience was "horrifying," and stated that he was visited periodically by military personnel who reminded him repeatedly never to reveal—for reasons of National Security—what he saw while taking pictures.

Lt. Cmdr. Pitzer was found dead in his office just before he was due to retire after 28 years of service. A co-worker at Bethesda reported to the Sun-News of Waukegan, Illinois, May 1, 1975 that Pitzer's death was ruled "self-inflicted." But his good friend, Dennis David, who also participated in the Kennedy autopsy, stated that Pitzer "was shot with a .45 caliber pistol and was found with the gun in his right hand. But he was left handed!" His left hand, however, was so mangled (probably from a defensive wound suffered when he attempted to stop the gunshot from his attackers) that his wedding ring could not be removed to give to his widow.

Pitzer, a consummate note taker and maker, left no suicide note, and no autopsy report was ever released to either the public or the family. It is believed by some that Pitzer's death was a warning to others at the Naval Hospital to keep quiet forever about any coverup or strange occurrences regarding JFK's autopsy.

Pitzer had just received an offer of a job in civilian life, after his retirement, that had a yearly salary of \$45,000 a year—little cause for suicide. It is also important to note that all references to Pitzer being present at the autopsy fo John F. Kennedy have been removed from government records.

Cause of death: Gunshot wound to head, ruled "suicide."

Jimmy Levens

November, 1966

Levens was a Fort Worth nightclub owner who hired Ruby employees. He is believed to have been connected with underworld and local organized crime.

Cause of death: "Natural Causes."

James Richard Worrell, Jr.

November 9, 1966

James Worrell, Jr., was only 20 years-old when he stood in Dealey Plaza near the Texas Schoolbook Depository and witnessed the ambush of JFK. His affidavit concerning the event, taken by

Senator Cooper: Did you look back at the President's car then?

Mr. Worrell: No, sir. I didn't do that because I mean I didn't know if there was one or more guns, because I wondered why if it was in such rapid succession being a bolt action. I found out later, and I didn't know what was coming off, so I was running to the back of the building because I figured that would be the safest place."

Worrell was killed in a car motorcycle accident at the age of 22.

Cause of death: Vehicle accident

Hank Suydam

December, 1966

Hank Suydam was the Life magazine editor in charge of the JFK stories.

Cause of death: Heart Attack.

Leonard Pullin

1967

Leonard Pullin, a civilian employee of the U.S. Navy, helped in the filming of "The Last Two Days," a movie about the assassination. He was killed in a single-car accident.

Cause of death: Car vehicle accident.

Jack Ruby

January, 1967

Millions of Americans watched in shock as Jack Ruby, an obscure Dallas nightclub owner, stepped out of a crowd of reporters in the basement of the Dallas Police Station and shot Lee Harvey Oswald at point-blank range with a .38 pistol. From that moment on, Ruby would become the focus of attention by the Dallas police, the FBI, the Secret Service, the Warren Commission, and from the evidence, another entity that was more interested in silencing him.

Ruby, born Jacob Rubenstein in Chicago in 1911, moved to Texas in 1947. From there he was involved in many CIA and Mafia-backed enterprises that ranged from running hookers to running guns. In 1959 he was tied in with the New Orleans anti-Castro Cuban efforts to depose Castro, and through these enterprises was working with the New Orleans mob of Carlos Marcello and the Bannister group of anti-Castro Cubans.

Shortly after killing Oswald, Ruby stated that his motive (on advice from his attorney) for the shooting was to spare Jackie Kennedy a return trip to Dallas for the trial. But later he stated that he had been framed into committing the murder, and that Lyndon Johnson was part of the plot to kill Kennedy. Ruby stated "The world will never know the true facts of what occurred—my motive, in other words." He also said that the conspiracy to kill Kennedy was much bigger than anyone thought, and that to tell the whole story he would have to be taken out of Dallas and flown to Washington. When the Warren Commission representatives came to Dallas to interview Ruby, he told them: "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?" Earl Warren said "No; you are speaking very, very rationally."

Ruby then said "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...I want to tell the truth, but I can't tell it here. Does that make sense to you?"

The Warren Commission, who sent representatives (including Watergate figure Leon Jawaorski and future president Gerald Ford) refused to remove Ruby from Dallas and ignored his pleas of a conspiracy.

Ruby was tried in Dallas for the murder of Oswald, and on March 14th, 1964 he was found guilty and sentenced to death. His conviction was later reversed by the Texas Court of Appeals on October 5, 1966 because of irregularities in the original proceedings—which was presided over by Judge Joe Brown.

But before Ruby could be granted a new trial, he mysteriously died of cancer while still incarcerated. What should be noted at this point is that he had claimed to whoever would listen that he was being injected with something by a mysterious visiting jail physician. It should also be remembered that at this time the CIA and other covert-action agencies had a plethora of deadly chemicals and biogens in their inventory for assassination purposes. Two which could be used in this instance would be radioactive beryllium and live cancer-laden cells. In a CIA memo from 1952, the cancer-causing effects of beryllium are addressed: "This is certainly the most toxic inorganic element and it produces a peculiar fibrotic tumor at the site of local application. The amount necessary to produce these tumors is a few micrograms."

Another form of carcinogen is the application of massive doses of X-rays, which could cause cancer by destroying tissue with radioactivity. In this last technique the victim never knows that the X-ray machine, which is being used to search for cancer, is actually causing it.

Cause of death: Lung cancer.

David William Ferrie

February 22, 1967

Perhaps the most bizarre, and arguably the most colorful, character involved in the investigation of the JFK assassination, was David Ferrie. Photographs of the former Eastern Airlines pilot, who had been fired after being arrested in New Orleans for homosexual activities, show a man of outlandish appearance who wore a red mohair wig and markedly false eyebrows. These accoutrements were worn in a feeble attempt to disguise his true appearance: a totally hairless human being that suffered from a disease that caused him to lose all his body hair - alopecia

Ferrie was born in Cleveland, Ohio, the son of James H. Ferrie, a former police captain who died in 1950. He was educated in Roman Catholic parochial schools in Cleveland, and attended a Catholic seminary in Ohio. He eventually dropped out to pursue other interests. Chief among these was flying, and he launched into flight training with a passion. He eventually moved to New Orleans and managed to gain a job as a pilot with Eastern Airlines.

Many accounts show Ferrie involved with the anti-Castro activities of the day, with some even reporting that he flew in the Bay of Pigs invasion. What is known about Ferrie, however, is that he did participate in arms smuggling--probably on perilous flights into Cuba to arm rebels--and was a key player in the Guy

Bannister efforts based in New Orleans. It is also known that Ferrie was a captain in the Civil Air Patrol, and at this time had contact with Lee Harvey Oswald who was a member of the same squadron.

Ferrie, who considered himself a master hypnotist, psychologist, cancer researcher, philosopher extraordinaire, mercenary, and clergy of the Orthodox Old Catholic Church of North America, was a consummate homosexual with a penchant for young boys. It was due to an arrest in Jefferson Parish in 1961 for multiple counts of homosexuality and indecent behavior that Ferrie was dismissed from Eastern Airlines.

Ferrie's connections with Guy Bannister were legend. He had been involved with numerous anti-Castro activities that had been headquartered out of Bannister's New Orleans office, and had participated in the training and equipping of anti-Castro Cubans. In 1961, he was often seen in the company of Sergio Archaca-Smith, the director of the New Orleans based anti-Castro Cuban Democratic Revolutionary Front (CDR). In his dealings with Bannister, Ferrie also became connected with former OSS officer Clay Shaw, the director of the International Trade Mart. Shaw and Ferrie were reportedly seen together on numerous occasions, with some reports witnessing them together at the New Orleans Airport where Ferrie gave flying lessons.

Another associate of Ferrie was New Orleans mob figure Carlos Marcello. Just before the Kennedy assassination Ferrie deposited over \$7000 in his bank account, then shortly after the

murder, Ferrie received a lucrative gas station franchise in a suburb of New Orleans. It was at this time when Ferrie, who was seldom breaking even financially, managed to get a job working for Carlos Marcello's attorney G. Wray Gill. Then, within months of the assassination, Marcello further assisted Ferrie by arranging a job as a pilot for an air cargo company controlled by one of his associates, Jacob Nastasi.

Of perhaps the most significant interest in Ferrie's possible connections to the Kennedy assassination is his alleged link to the "getaway" of one of the assassination teams. According to Ferrie's friend, Raymond Broshears, Ferrie, in a state of intoxication, related that he had driven to Houston prior to the assassination with the mission of meeting two members of the assassination team from Dallas. The team was to have arrived from Dallas in a single engine airplane, whereupon they would transfer to a longer range multi-engine aircraft to be flown by Ferrie. Ferrie was then to take the pair to Mexico. It has been speculated that Oswald was to have been one of the men spirited out of Dallas by a Cuban pilot who had a plane waiting at Red Bird Field in Dallas. The purpose of the flight was to get Oswald to southern Mexico, where he would "disappear." A later cover story would be that Oswald killed Kennedy, managed to escape to Mexico, then had defected to Cuba. Castro would have been blamed and then held accountable for not extraditing Oswald. Such a plan could be cultivated in several directions from this point, up to and including a second Cuban invasion attempt. But

Ferrie told Broshears that the two passengers had never showed up and, as for his part, the plan ended at that point.

Ferrie figured predominately in the investigation conducted by New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison. And it was during this investigation, when the New Orleans connections of Guy Bannister, Clay Shaw, Lee Harvey Oswald, the anti-Castro Cubans, and David Ferrie, that Ferrie died.

Within a week of the newspapers revealing Garrison's inquiry into Clay Shaw's connection with the JFK assassination (and Ferrie's subsequent connection to the case), Ferrie was found dead in his apartment. Only days before he had told Garrison, "I'm a dead man. From here on, believe me. I'm a dead man!"

Ferrie's nude body was found in his cluttered apartment lying under a sheet. Nearby were several bottles of various medications, some of the bottles empty. One particular bottle was a prescription for a drug that increased a person's metabolism—exactly the opposite of what would be prescribed for a person of Ferrie's hypertension.

Ferrie's apartment was a page out of the macabre. Hundreds of splotches of dried glue marked sites where his mohair wig was hung in the bathroom when it was not being worn; dozens of mice, used in Ferrie's cancer "research" activities resided in filthy cages around the living room; several guns, a large dummy aerial bomb casing, and other items of military equipment lay scattered about, and three blank U.S. passports stood ready for duty

protection? (reality)

requiring only a photograph to make them useable. There were also two suicide notes.

~~BY RED - 10/15/70~~

One note was found on a table near the body, another on top of a piano. Each was typed, and the "signature" was typed as well. The contents of the note released to the press read: "To leave this life is, for me, a sweet prospect. I find nothing in it that is desirable, and on the other hand, everything that is loathsome."

Dr. Nicholas Chetta, who performed the autopsy, eventually arrived at the conclusion that Ferrie had died of a massive brain hemorrhage. Chetta refused to offer an opinion at first, and even refused to classify the death as suicide. But within a day released his opinion that Ferrie "probably...was under undue pressure." He also said that "the time of death was sometime last evening...Ferrie was last seen alive at 5 p.m. by an associate." The associate mentioned was one of Jim Garrison's people, who had checked Ferrie into the Fountainbleau Hotel for safe keeping. But the guard left Ferrie alone to return home, thinking that Ferrie would be safe until the next day. This assumption proved false. Ferrie was found dead the following day in his apartment. It will never be known why Ferrie returned there—or even if he returned there under his own volition.

Garrison investigated Ferrie's death and interviewed a doctor who confirmed that if Ferrie took such a medication as was found near his body—especially a whole bottle—that he would die almost immediately. Ferrie's metabolism would not be able to

Newspaper reporter was with Ferrie
at his apt until 4 am in morning -
George Gardner

stand such a dose of a medication designed to increase metabolism. This was exactly the opposite of what a doctor would prescribe for someone in Ferrie's medical state.

Garrison ordered a hold and analysis placed on Ferrie's body fluid samples, but he was told that no blood or spinal fluid from Ferrie's autopsy had been retained by the coroner's office. In the end, Garrison could not prove foul play had taken place even though the evidence would have led a detailed investigation in that direction.

Garrison said: "The apparent suicide of David Ferrie ends the life of a man who in my judgement was one of history's most important individuals. Evidence developed by our office had long since confirmed that he was involved in the events culminating in the assassination of President Kennedy. Although my office has been investigating Mr. Ferrie intensively for months, we have not mentioned his name publicly up to his point."

Ferrie was correct when he told Garrison, after his name had been released to the media, that "I'm a dead man."

Cause of death: Brain hemorrhage under questionable circumstances.
Ruled suicide.

Eladio Del Valle

February 22, 1967

On the day--at the same hour--that David Ferrie "committed suicide," one of Ferrie's closest friends and highly visible anti-Castro Cuban connections was murdered in Miami. Eladio Del Valle, who was being sought by the Garrison investigation team, was found dead, his head split open with a machete and his body shot through the heart.

Del Valle was a wealthy anti-Castro organizer who had financed several operations against the Castro government and more than a few of Ferrie's activities against Castro. His body was found in a Miami parking lot within twelve hours of Ferrie's death in New Orleans.

Del Valle was supposedly eliminated by CIA operative and assassin John O'Hare. O'Hare was the self-professed murderer of two other anti-Castro Cubans who had discovered some of the Agency's--and Operation 40's--illicit activities that might have led to the identity of individuals involved in the Kennedy assassination. These victims, Gilberto Rodriguez Hernandez and Manuel Rodriguez Quesada (killed September and October 1964), were allegedly killed by O'Hare as part of a monumental government conspiracy invoked to provide a smokescreen to shield the real assassins. When Del Valle became a liability later, due to the exposure of David Ferrie to the press in New Orleans and Garrison's interest in him, he was "neutralized."

CONNECTION

It is interesting to note that O'Hare had previously been an employee of Del Valle, working as a mercenary assassin against pro-Castro Cubans.

Cause of Death: Gunshot to heart, machete wound to skull.

Harold Russell

February, 1967

Harold Russell was employed at the Warren Reynolds Motor Company on East Jefferson Boulevard, one block from the J.D. Tippit murder scene. On the day of the assassination, and seconds after the shooting of Tippit, Russell (along with Warren Reynolds, L.J. Lewis, and B.M. Patterson) saw a man flee the scene with a pistol in his hand. Although all had heard the shots and saw the assailant running south on Patton Avenue, only Reynolds was called to testify before the Warren Commission. Russell and Patterson were listed as "witnesses whose testimony has been presented to the Commission," but neither, in fact, testified. Russell signed a single two-paragraph affidavit, and Patterson signed two separate affidavits--one to correct an FBI report that alleged he saw something different at the scene than he actually did.

Cause of death: Killed by a police officer during a bar brawl.

Dr. Mary Stults Sherman

March, 1967

Dr. Sherman, who was an assistant to Dr. Chetta, the medical examiner who performed David Ferrie's autopsy, was also, strangely enough, a friend of Ferrie's. She had worked with Ferrie on cancer research, helping with the experiments with the mice that shared his apartment. Sherman was murdered in bed just a couple of weeks after Ferrie died. When she was found, she had been shot, and then her bed had been set on fire in an attempt to destroy the evidence.

Cause of death: Gunshot.

A.D. Bowie

January, 1968

Bowie, the assistant Dallas District Attorney that helped prosecute Jack Ruby, died exactly like the person he prosecuted: he died of cancer.

Cause of death: Cancer.

Hiram Ingram

April 4, 1968

Deputy Sheriff Hiram Ingram, a close friend of Deputy Roger Craig, claimed that he knew there had been a plot to kill Kennedy. He managed to fall and break his hip on April Fools Day, 1968--then died of cancer three days later.

Cause of death: Cancer after a fall.

Dr. Nicholas Chetta

May 25, 1968

Dr. Chetta, associate of Dr. Mary Sherman and the physician who performed David Ferrie's autopsy, tragically and coincidentally died of a heart attack during the height of the Jim Garrison investigation. Chetta was a key witness in the investigation of Clay Shaw, and performed the autopsies on not only Ferrie, but Mary Sherman and witness Robert Parrin.

Of interest is Chetta's relationship to Dr. (Professor) Henry Delaune. Delaune, who served as Chetta's part time assistant, would have also been of interest to Garrison's investigators. But he was murdered the following January under other mysterious circumstances.

Cause of death: Heart attack.

Philip Geraci

August, 1968

Philip Geraci, a friend of David Ferrie's acquaintance Perry Russo, allegedly had personal knowledge of an Oswald/Shaw connection. He had reportedly been in a store owned by an anti-Castro Cuban exile named Carlos Bringuier in New Orleans when Lee Harvey Oswald entered. According to Geraci, Oswald browsed among the merchandise, then casually joined in a conversation with Bringuier, Geraci and another man named Vance Blalock. The conversation revolved around the purchase of "invasion bonds," and hearing this, Oswald introduced himself as an ex-Marine. He offered to join Bringuier's Cuban Student Directorate (which was based in Miami and was busily organizing raids against Cuba), and to even contribute money to the anti-Castro cause. But Bringuier suspected Oswald to be some kind of agent of either the FBI or Cuban Intelligence and would not divulge any further information to him.

But Oswald persisted and said that he had been trained in guerrilla warfare in the Marines (which he had not) and would be an asset to Bringuier and could help train Cubans to fight against Castro. Bringuier seemed intrigued by the young man and told him to come back the next day. When Oswald returned,

Bringuier was absent. He left his Marine training manual and promised to return later. However, two days later, he was seen passing out "Fair Play for Cuba" literature and almost caused a fight in the street with some of Bringuier's cohorts.

Before Geraci could relate any of this to Garrison, he "died by electrocution."

Cause of death: Electrocution

Charles Montesana

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Immediately after the assassination Dealey Plaza--and the Texas Schoolbook Depository--erupted in chaos. Police officers, deputy sheriffs and federal investigators converged on the scene to search high and low for evidence, witnesses, and virtually any clue that might lead to the assassin or assassins.

Among the primary scenes searched was the Schoolbook Depository. It was in this location that the list of evidence grew and shrunk with the tides of influence. According to the original property receipts only two empty 6.5mm casings were found, along with a single rifle with one live round in the chamber. But by the time the same report, taken before the Warren Commission, appeared in Washington, the two empty casings had changed into three. This was the only way a lone assassin

could meet the minimum requirements of the number of shots accounted for by the physical evidence and witness statements. And then only if one could swallow the "single-bullet" theory.

It is important to note at this point that there was another missing item: the six-round clip that was necessary for the Mannlicher-Carcano rifle to function. It seems that "Oswald" had to work the bolt by hand, load each round individually, and fire all three within 5.6 seconds. All without the use of the integral clip necessary to feed the chamber from the magazine well. This little known fact was left out during the initial investigation and did not appear until much later in the Warren investigation where it was glossed over.

Another little known fact is that there were at least two rifles found or accounted for by the searchers. According to Deputy Sheriff Roger Craig, the rifle he and Deputy Boone found on the sixth floor was a 7.65mm Mauser—they even read the same inscription on the receiver when Boone examined the rifle. And another rifle, this time recovered from the roof of the Book Depository, added even more confusion to the chaotic series of events.

In a film taken by Dallas Cinema Associates, an independent film company, a scene of the Book Depository taken right after the assassination showed police officers on the fire escape bringing down a rifle from the roof above. When the officers reached the street, one held the rifle high for everyone to see. As the camera zoomed in for a closeup a legend appeared at the

seemed that Walthers, for a regular old country boy law enforcement type, was everywhere. It is obvious that he knew more than most on that fatal day, but we will never know exactly what he did know. He was killed in a gunfight with an escaped felon—who later stated that he felt Walthers was shot by one of his own officers during the scuffle.

Cause of death: Gunshot.

Dr. Henry Delaune

January 26, 1969

Dr. Delaune, brother-in-law and sometimes assistant to coroner Nicholas Chetta and colleague to Dr. Mary Sherman, was murdered on January 26, 1969, only six months after Dr. Chetta died of an alleged heart attack. Both died during the Garrison investigation—before they could provide information of value to the Garrison investigators.

Cause of death: Murder.

Mary E. Bledsoe

March 27, 1969

Mary Bledsoe, like Buddy Walthers, had a penchant for being in the right place at the right time in the minutes following JFK's assassination. She was on the bus that Oswald took after he left the Book Depository, and she testified before the Warren Commission that Oswald "looked like a maniac...and his face was so distorted." In actual fact, the face she described was that of Oswald after he had been taken into custody at the Texas Theater and had been beaten by the arresting officers while resisting arrest. Bledsoe, who was in her sixties at the time, probably remembered Oswald's face from that shown on the television later that afternoon.

Bledsoe knew Oswald from the previous month, when she had rented a room to him for a week (October 7-14). She had marked the dates down on her calendar, but when the calendar was picked up by the police, the month of October was missing. Mysteriously, the page appeared in an auction on December 14, 1965 at the Waldorf Astoria hotel in New York City. The auction announcement stated that two dates on the page had the notation "From Oswald," and "To Oswald." It also stated that the item was a "Remarkable souvenir of Oswald. Calendar page for October 1963, removed from the calendar of Mrs. Mary Bledsoe, Oswald's landlady in Dallas, Texas. Oswald, who had just returned from his mysterious trip to Mexico, rented a room and Mrs. Bledsoe asked him to sign his name on the two appropriate dates to

indicate his payment for that week. It is noteworthy that Oswald signed his real name and not an alias, as he is alleged to have done just a week later in applying elsewhere for a room...an intriguing item, signed barely a month before Kennedy's assassination." It would be very informative to know where the calendar page had been over the previous two years--and why it had not been discovered by the FBI and introduced or retained as evidence.

Bledsoe's son, who called the police for Mary when they decided that the Oswald that was being referred to later on television was the same as the Oswald she had rented a room to, had something in common with Oswald himself. He and Oswald had both served together under David Ferrie in the Civil Air Patrol.

Mary Bledsoe died at the age of 72 from "natural causes."

Cause of death: "Natural Causes."

John Crawford

April, 1969

John Crawford, an airplane pilot who lived at a Dallas area airport, was killed in the crash of a private plane which he was piloting. What is of significance is the odd occurrences surrounding the crash. First, it is unknown what connection

Crawford had with the Kennedy assassination other than the fact that he was close friends with Ruby and Wesley Frazier, who gave a ride to Oswald on November 22nd, 1963, and may have been the recipient of interesting (or threatening) information.

Six people were killed in the crash, including the manager of the airport, another couple, and their two children. Three cars were left at the field and all had keys in their ignitions. The woman, apparently the mother of the children, left her purse in one of the cars. And if this was not indicative of extreme haste in leaving on the flight, consider the fact that according to the newspaper of April 18th, Crawford left a radio playing in his mobile home on the airport.

Cause of death: Killed in plane crash.

Rev. Clyde Johnson

July 23, 1969

The Reverend Clyde Johnson, scheduled to testify in the Garrison investigation in regards to an Oswald/Ferrie/Shaw relationship was badly beaten on February 18th, 1969, and was placed in the hospital. When he was released he failed to show up for an interview and was later murdered by a shotgun blast near Greensburg, Louisiana.

Cause of death: Gunshot wound.

George McGann

1970

George McGann, Texas organized crime figure and husband of Beverly Oliver, the "Babushka Lady" of Dealey Plaza fame, was one of the lesser known-but still important-figures of the investigation. McGann, who claimed to have had a two hour conference with Richard Nixon in Miami during the 1968 campaign, was on the inside of Dallas organized crime activities during the early sixties. His wife, Beverly, was an employee of the Colony Club, next door to Jack Ruby's Carousel Club, and knew Ruby well. She later related that Ruby and Oswald knew each other well, and that she saw CIA contract agent David Ferrie at Ruby's club so often that she thought he must be one of the managers.

It is relevant to note that Beverly Oliver had an excellent movie camera in Dealey Plaza the day of the assassination, and being stationed across the street from Abraham Zapruder, on the south side of the street, she was able to get excellent footage of the assassination without any street signs blocking portions of the film strip. But the film was confiscated by the FBI (Oliver thinks it was agent Regis Kennedy) and was never returned.

McGann was killed in a gangland style killing at the house of Ronny Weeden and the murder was never solved. Weeden knew convicted murderer Charles Harrelson in prison, who claims that Weeden was the one who murdered U.S. District Judge John H. Wood, Jr., (instead of Harrelson, who was convicted of the crime).

Weeden, who had a reputation as a "hit man," has since disappeared.

Cause of death: Gunshot wound.

HARRELSON, WHO KNEW WEEDEN FROM PRISON, CLAIMED THAT WEEDEN HAD KILLED MC GANN AND THAT WEEDEN HAD THE REPUTATION AS A HIT MAN,

Darrell Wayne Garner

January, 1970

On January 23, 1964, at approximately 9:15 p.m., Warren Reynolds, an employee of John Reynolds Motor Company, closed up shop by pulling all of the keys from the ignitions of the cars on the car lot, locking them, then attempted to turn the night lights on by flipping the light switch in the office at the door of the basement. But the lights did not come on, so he climbed down the stairs to check the fuse box. It was then that someone stepped out of the shadows and shot him in the head with a .22 caliber rifle.

A neighbor, Sonny Carty, was watching television when he heard a shot come from the direction of Reynolds Motor Company's lot. He ran down the hall to the balcony and saw a small white

male wearing a blue flowered shirt and brown khaki trousers run out of the rear of the car lot carrying a rifle, then south on Patton—the same direction as "Oswald" after the Tippit killing.

Carty then saw Reynolds stagger up to the office, where Reynolds used the phone to summon help, and spotted a small white compact car (believed to be a Plymouth Valiant) occupied by two men and a woman parked in the front of the lot. Carty then raced down the hall to the stairs and when he ran out of the front of his rooming house to cross the street, the car was gone.

The police, after investigating the shooting, arrested Darrell Wayne Garner who had meanwhile bragged that Reynolds got what he had deserved. This, plus other evidence including the fact that he had made a long distance phone call to his sister-in-law, Mrs. Billie Blaylock, in Las Vegas, that he had shot Warren Reynolds, seemed to cinch the case. But even with all the evidence, Garner was released when Betty Mooney MacDonald, AKA Nancy Jane Mooney, gave an affidavit that "Dago" Garner was in bed with her at the time of the shooting. MacDonald/Mooney was arrested for participating drunken disturbance involving a fight with another woman a week later, and was found dead within hours, hung from the ceiling of her cell by her trousers.

Darrell "Dago" Garner died at the age of 30 of a heroin overdose in Metairie, Louisiana. He was buried in Dallas on January 24, 1970.

Cause of death: Heroin overdose.

Sheriff James Eric "Bill" Decker

August 29, 1970

Sheriff Bill Decker, who rode in the lead vehicle of the motorcade as it wove through Dealey Plaza, had issued orders on the morning of November 22nd, to not interfere with anything that went on, that they had no part in security, and to "take no part whatsoever in the security of the Presidential motorcade." Yet he had his crack rifle shot, Harry Weatherford, stationed on the roof of the Dallas County Jail during the motorcade—only a half block south of the alleged "sniper's nest" in the 6th floor of the Bood Depository. When approached by a Kennedy researcher and asked if he had shot at Kennedy, he Weatherford replied: "You little son of a bitch, I kill lots of people."

After the shots were fired, Decker had a change of heart and decided to commit his resources to the investigation. He ordered his deputies to cordon off the rail yard and help search for suspects. His deputies then established a command post behind the stockade fence on the knoll, which was maintained for two hours after the shooting.

Decker was also credited with stating that he thought he saw a bullet bounce off of the street, but it is unknown how he could have seen this from his position in the lead car.

Decker was to have obtained custody of Oswald, but instead received Jack Ruby after Ruby shot Oswald in the basement of the

Dallas Police Station. It was in Decker's jail that Ruby claimed that he was being injected with cancer cells, and eventually died of cancer.

An interesting side note on Decker credits him with assisting Louisiana authorities in the ambush of Bonnie Parker and Clyde Barrow. On May 23, 1934, Bonnie and Clyde were ambushed on a swamp road in east Louisiana after Decker told officers where to wait for the desperadoes. He later would only admit that "somebody told me" where to wait for the two bank robbers.

When Decker appeared before the Warren Commission, he was asked to give a history of his life. He replied briefly by relating: "I was chief deputy sheriff for Dallas County 14 years prior to my election as sheriff in 1949. Prior to that I was chief deputy constable since 1924. Prior to that I was in the courthouse as a court clerk. Prior to that I was an elevator operator in the courthouse. That's my life.

Cause of death: Natural Causes.

Abraham Zapruder

August 30, 1970

Abraham Zapruder, president of Jennifer Juniors, Inc., a dress shop in downtown Dallas, went to Dealey Plaza on November 22nd to shoot some movie footage of John F. Kennedy as the motorcade carrying the President and Governor Connally passed. The footage he took from the top of the railing of the concrete pergola would become the most famous home movie film in history.

The Zapruder film contained a shocking display, frame-by-frame, of the execution of John F. Kennedy. It plainly depicted the various shots striking both Kennedy and Connally, including the head shot fired from the Grassy Knoll. However, that afternoon when the Secret Service interviewed Zapruder, they concluded that the film had no evidenciary value and that he could sell it or keep it as he saw fit. Within hours representatives of Life magazine, orchestrated by Life editor C.D. Jackson, approached Zapruder and made a deal to buy the film for "well over \$25,000 and close to \$40,000." Though later sources report that the film fetched \$1,000,000, the actual contract eventually surfaced and put the figure at \$150,000.

It should be remembered that C.D. Jackson had extensive ties to the intelligence community, having been an OSS agent during World War II, and later worked with the CIA during the Cuban enterprise. When former CIA director Walter Bedell Smith wanted prominent Americans recruited for the shadowy Bilderberger group, he "turned the matter over to C.D. Jackson and things really got going."

BUVSKJ, LUN

Time-Life editors, claiming to be pressed for time and rushing for quick publication, reproduced the frames in black and white for Life magazine. The frames, when they were reproduced, showed the sequence of events that covered 15 seconds of film from the first to the last shot. However, when the prints were made, Kennedy's head was shown to jerk to the front instead of the rear as the film actually showed in its unaltered condition. J. Edgar Hoover, deeming it necessary to step in when this "error" was discovered, attempted to explain the problem away as a "printing error."

Zapruder himself testified that the shots "came from back of me," meaning the top of the Grassy Knoll to his rear as he was filming.

The film was shown extensively at the Warren hearings, and later at the Clay Shaw trial conducted by Jim Garrison. At the Shaw trial, Zapruder gave a vivid description of the assassination as he witnessed it through the view finder of his camera. "As they were approaching where I was standing," he said, "I heard a shot and noticed when the President leaned toward Jacqueline. Then I heard another shot. It hit him in the head and practically opened it up."

Zapruder recounted that when the first shot hit the President in the throat, "he grabbed himself toward his chest." Then when the second shot struck, he "laid about the same way, leaning forward toward Jackie, almost falling." The fatal head shot followed, and to this, Zapruder recounted that "I was

extremely shattered. I kept saying, 'They killed him! They killed him!'

The Zapruder film was shown in the Clay Shaw trial no less than eleven times: nine times before the jury and twice before the judge. The defense eventually used the number of times the film was shown to its advantage, charging that they "inflamed the jury."

The film was shown again in 1968, in a court action in which Time, Inc., lost a copyright infringement suit against the author, publisher and distributor of the book, "Six Seconds in Dallas," which utilized some of the Zapruder frames.

Abraham Zapruder died of cancer, one day after Sheriff Bill Decker expired in Dallas

Cause of death: Cancer.

aide to House Speaker John McCormack. Granello was found stuffed in the trunk of a car, shot four times in the head in typical Mafia execution style.

Cause of death: Gunshot wounds to the head.

James Plumeri

1971

Plumeri, a mobster tied to Mafia-CIA assassination plots along with Salvatore Granello was murdered a few months after Plumeri.

Cause of death: Murder, means unknown.

Clayton Fowler

March 22, 1971

Clayton Fowler was Jack Ruby's chief defense counsel during this trial for the murder of Lee Harvey Oswald. It was Fowler who at first objected to Ruby being subjected to a polygraph examination for the representatives of the Warren Commission who interviewed him in Dallas.

Ruby had insisted on a polygraph test, and the Commission initiated arrangements to have the FBI conduct the examination.

But before the test could take place, Fowler intervened on behalf of Ruby's sister, Eva Grant, on the grounds that the psychiatric examinations showed that his mental state was such that the test would be meaningless. Then, on July 15, 1964, Detroit attorney Sol Dann, representing the Ruby family, informed the Dallas office of the FBI that the examination would affect Ruby's health and would be of questionable value according to Dr. Emanuel Tanay, a Detroit psychiatrist. According to the Warren Report, "On that same date, Assistant Counsel Arlen Specter discussed by telephone the polygraph examination with Defense Counsel Joe H. Tonahill, who expressed his personal opinion that a polygraph examination should be administered to Ruby. By letter dated July 15, 1964, Dallas District Attorney Henry Wade requested tha the polygraph examination cover teh issue of premeditation as well as the defensive theories in the case."

Chief Defense Counsel Fowler objected to the test, but after conferring with Jack Ruby in private in his cell, returned to state that Ruby insisted on taking the examination. Fowler then requested "...that Dr. Tanay, the Detroit psychiatrist, be present; that the results of the test not be disclosed to anyone other than the Warren Commission; the questions to be asked not be disclosed to the District Attorney's office; and the results of the test be made available to defense counsel."

It is interesting to note that both the Ruby family's attorney, Sol Dann, and the psyciatrist, Dr. Tanay, were both from Detroit a known Mafia center for the northern midwest.

According to Penn Jones in Forgive My Grief IV, after the Ruby trial Fowler became deeply involved in a scheme for the illegal importation of gold for Lyndon B. Johnson. If this is true, Fowler serves as a connection between Ruby, the Mafia, and the main benefactor of Kennedy's death: LBJ.

Fowler died at the young age of 49.

Cause of Death: Unknown.

General Charles Peare Cabell

April, 1971

Air Force general Charles P. Cabell, who served as Allen Dulles's Deputy Director of Operations in the CIA from 1953 to 1961, is one of the most colorful-and controversial-individuals involved in the Kennedy Assassination investigation. It was Cabell who had previously been involved with General Edward Lansdale's Saigon Military Mission, and who had authorized the clandestine transfer of U.S. Marine helicopters to Vietnam to support Lansdale's operation under the authority of Eisenhower's NSC memorandum 10/2. It was this move, coupled with Lansdale's "military advisor support," that began the escalation of CIA operations in Vietnam.

But the most relevant segment of Cabell's career with the CIA in relation to the Kennedy years was his involvement with

anti-Castro operations, assassination attempts against Castro himself, and the ill-fated Bay of Pigs operation.

After Fidel Castro managed to overthrow the dictatorship of Fulgencio Batista during the Eisenhower administration in 1959, the CIA was shocked to find that this charismatic guerrilla fighter intended drop connections to the CIA, which had backed him, to establish friendly relations with the Soviet Union. They were further taken aback when he stated that he would support guerrilla activities against U.S.-backed dictatorships throughout Latin America. The final straw came when Castro nationalized all foreign interests inside of Cuba and seized all U.S. business assets—including Trafficante's and Meyer Lansky's hotels and casinos.

By December, the CIA had decided that Castro had become a detriment to U.S. interests not only in Cuba, but Central and South America as well. If he aligned himself with the Soviet Union, massive shipments of arms, military equipment and "advisors" could completely destabilize the region and threaten the United States itself. The last thing Eisenhower wanted was a physical Soviet presence in the Americas.

Division, sent a memo to Allen Dulles noting the dangers of having such a character as Castro residing only ninety miles from Miami. He recommended that "thorough consideration be given to the elimination of Fidel Castro--the disappearance of Fidel would greatly accelerate the fall of the present government."

Dulles concurred and called a meeting of the National Security Council to discuss various means of dealing with the situation. The Council, headed by Vice President Richard Nixon, decided to form a special task group to deal with Castro. National Security Council memorandum 5412 was drafted, creating the infamous "5412 Committee."

The 5412 Committee, whose members considered the elimination of Fidel Castro, his brother Raul, and Ernesto "Che" Guevara to be in the national interest, met on several occasions to discuss various means of effectively dealing with the situation. From one of these meetings emerged the decision to form a sub-group whose existence could be disavowed if discovered. Any link between the 5412 Committee and this secret operation could be plausibly denied, and at the same time, its existence could be blamed on someone outside the Agency. The cut-out for this operation, codenamed Operation 40, would be Miami Mafia boss Santos Trafficante. Trafficante was selected because of his former personal interests in Mafia-owned Cuban casinos, his current ties with the Cuban exile community in Florida, and his friendship with Fulgencio Batista. And above all, Trafficante, after being promised that Mafia holdings would be restored, would be agreeable to serving in this capacity.

The operation was divided into two branches: the formation of a paramilitary brigade of Cuban exiles, to be trained by CIA case officers for both covert and overt military action against Castro, and a top secret, highly trained, specially equipped team

of assassins. This team, codenamed ZR/RIFLE, received the assignment to eliminate three targets: Fidel and Raul Castro, and Che Guevara.

The ZR/RIFLE assassination team, according to the Avirgan/Honey lawsuit, a lawsuit filed against the CIA by the Washington-based Christic Institute during the Iran/Contra affair, consisted of Rafael "Chi Chi" Quintero, Raul Villaverde, Luis Posada Carriles (aka Ramon Medina), Felix Rodriguez (aka Max Gomez), Francisco Fiorini (aka Frank Sturgis), Ricardo Chavez, Joaquin Sanjenis (who directed Operation 40 for ten years) and eight others not named. This team was placed under the direction of case officer E. Howard Hunt, codenamed "Eduardo."

Another sub-unit that was organized under Operation 40 consisted of a group of exiles who had a very special and devious mission. Equipped with Cuban uniforms and arms, they would be put ashore prior to the Bay of Pigs invasion at the east end of the island near Guantanamo naval base. Their mission was to attack the American naval base. Kennedy, being led to believe that Castro's forces were attacking the base, could be expected to respond accordingly. This act of war, it was thought, would ensure that Kennedy would land the Marines at the Bay of Pigs in support the small Brigada after it had gained a foothold and declared itself a legal government-in-need.

Eisenhower had been completely aware of what had gone on at the CIA during his tenure. He wrote: "On 17 March 1960, I ordered the CIA to begin to organize the training of Cuban exiles

mainly in Guatemala against a future day when they might return to their homeland." He had also attended several of the NSC meetings where the proposals to assassinate Castro were discussed. Kennedy had not been so included.

Of the master plan that dealt with the overall situation in Cuba, the initial action would be to discredit the popular Fidel in the eyes of the Cuban people. For this, a whole series of "dirty tricks" were considered. But the ideas the Agency came up with (under Cabell's guidance or with his knowledge), bordered on the ridiculous, some actually comical. One concerned the CIA's MK/ULTRA experiments with LSD. In this one, agents would spray a Cuban television studio with the hallucinogen prior to Castro making an appearance to give a speech. The object was for Castro to somehow ingest enough of the LSD to hallucinate and appear to hundreds of thousands of watching Cubans to be uncontrollable and unpredictable. This idea was abandoned when no one could guarantee that the LSD droplets would stay in the air long enough to have the desired effect.

The second plan involved doctoring the dictator's cigars with LSD. This scheme was cast aside when no one could figure how to get the chemical into Fidel's cigars, or to get cigars that had been prepared in advance to Castro.

The next idea was to put thallium salts into his shoes, hopefully during an upcoming trip to Europe when he was expected to leave them in the hallway outside his hotel room in the European fashion. These salts are a debilitator. After being

absorbed into the skin they are supposed to make one's hair fall out. In Fidel's case, it would be his beard. This trick fell through when Castro cancelled all scheduled foreign trips.

As these schemes were being considered by the Agency, the Operation 40 staff continued to pursue the demise of the Castro brothers and Che Guevara in a more serious vein. In July of 1960, one of their agents inside of Cuba reported that he might have access to Raul on a given date. He was immediately told to make the hit, but before it could be carried out, plans were changed and the agent was told to disregard the previous orders.

Marita Lorenz, Castro's girlfriend, had by this time been recruited by the CIA. Frank Sturgis, who had been on Castro's staff during his Escambray Mountains guerrilla days, but had defected to the CIA when Castro announced his intent to deal with communists, talked Lorenz into murdering Castro, then joining the CIA in Miami. The actual job was to be done with poison capsules that she would drop into his drink. But Lorenz made the mistake of hiding the capsules in a jar of cold cream, and when she tried to retrieve them in the bathroom of her and Fidel's hotel room in Havana, discovered that they had dissolved. She took this to be an omen, and was greatly relieved when the plan failed. I her words, "I'm just not a murderer. I looked at him in there [laying on the bed of the hotel room] and asked myself 'what's he doing? Nothing.' I just couldn't carry it out. I don't kill people for governments. I'm a lover, not a killer."

In another attempt, the Mafia was recruited to try to poison Castro. The CIA sent former FBI agent Robert Mayheu to Las Vegas to meet with Mafia member Johnny Roselli to ask for help in killing Fidel. Mayheu told Roselli that the government was behind the operation, that it was part of a planned invasion of Cuba, and that they needed the help of the Mafia in pulling it off. Roselli agreed to help--for a fee of \$150,000--and contacted Chicago mafioso Sam Giancana, who made arrangements for the operation. Giancana in turn asked for a poison pill that could be dropped in a glass of liquid that was tasteless, odorless, and would not take effect for at least four or five days. The CIA complied with the request, and Mayheu delivered the pills to Roselli and Giancana in a sealed envelope. But the Mafia contacts, for some reason, failed to deliver the pill to Castro.

Richard Bissell, Head of CIA operations from 1958-62, recalled: "Several of the attempts to assassinate Castro using Mafia types took place before the actual Bay of Pigs landing. I knew of these and encouraged them. I felt that if just before the landing, Castro had disappeared from the scene there would be a great deal of disorganization and it would be vastly easier to break the will of any successive regime."

No attempt to assassinate the Castro brothers or Che Guevara (while he was in Cuba) succeeded.

In November of 1960, John F. Kennedy was elected President. By that time the Cuban exile force of CIA-trained soldiers had

grown to a full 1300-man brigade. Known as the Erente Revolucionario Democrático (FRD), it was equipped with World War II weapons, munitions and field gear, and funded by a budget of \$13 million previously approved by Eisenhower. Its support inventory included six small (2,400 ton) freighters, leased for \$600 per day per ship, six C-47 transport aircraft, and sixteen clandestinely-procured B-26 attack bombers for air support. Its pilots were being trained by "sheep-dipped" members of the Alabama Air National Guard, and its commandos by military officers and NCOs of both the army and the Marines.

Virtually the same players behind the Guatemalan operation were involved in the Bay of Pigs invasion, now codenamed Operation ZAPATA. David Atlee Phillips, the mastermind of the radio disinformation program in Guatemala, now manned the anti-Castro transmitter on Swan Island off the coast of Honduras. General Cabell, Richard Bissell, and second-in-command Richard Helms, were now focusing on the coming Cuban venture. Allen Dulles, the old spy master, was in overall control as usual.

The entire operation was being controlled by the Miami CIA station, codenamed JM/WAVE, located on the campus of the University of Miami. Several businesses were set up in Miami and surrounding communities--gunshops, hardware stores, even coffee shops--to provide fronts for the various activities of the operation. In New Orleans, where the second training site was located, the Guy Bannister Detective Agency was such a front. In this particular case, almost everyone who worked in the vicinity

knew what was going on. Cubans, dressed in green fatigues and spotted camouflage uniforms, went in and out of the building in droves, often carrying large boxes full of weapons or explosives. The training site was located in the marshland on the north side of Lake Ponchartrain. In all, it was hard for the CIA to keep a secret with so much activity going on along the Gulf Coast. Castro himself announced on a continuous basis that the Yankees would invade any day.

When the invasion finally came it was a disaster. Not because it was ill-concieved or meekly carried out, but because it was defanged early in the game. The key to the invasion plan lay in the Brigade's ability to knock out the Cuban Air Force. Castro's air force at that time consisted of 15 B-26 bombers, 10 Hawker Sea Furies, and 4 T-33 jet trainer/fighters. The T-33, a two-place version of the Korean War-era Lockheed F-80 Shooting Star fighter, was by jet standards, a slow, easy to hit target--at least up against the more modern supersonic jets of the time. But for ground troops, the T-33 could be devastating. And for ships, deadly. The key was to knock out the T-33s on the ground. This job fell to the FRD's B-26 Invaders (actually A-26 attack versions that were equipped with eight .50 caliber machine guns in the nose).

The problem that confronted the tiny anti-Castro air force was two-fold: they had to go all the way back to Nicaragua to refuel and rearm, and they were no match for the T-33 in the air should any get off the ground. The only solution would be to hit

the jets on the ground, early in the operation, and hope to get them all.

It did not happen. After a dawn raid, in which only six B-26 bombers were allowed to participate instead of the planned 16, only a small part of Castro's air force was destroyed. Castro, anticipating an invasion, had dispersed his airplanes to outlying airfields and had used non-flyable hulks as decoys. U-2 photographs taken later verified that only five flyable airplanes had been completely destroyed. The surviving planes that were still airworthy were quickly scrambled in a effort repulse the invasion force both in the air and at sea. As the B-26s returned to Nicaragua to rearm and refuel, Castro's pilots homed in on the Bay of Pigs.

place behind the scenes in Washington. General Cabell, who was running the show from the Washington end (Dulles was in Puerto Rico at the time), arrived at the Air Operations office at the old CIA headquarters at Quarters Eye, an old World War II WAC barracks.

"What are you doing," he asked the Air Ops officer-in-charge.

"Readying the follow-up strike, sir. We have to finish them off."

"Seems to me," intoned Cabell, "that we were only authorized one strike at the airfields."

"Oh, no, sir," replied the officer, "There are no restrictions on the number of strikes. The authorization was to knock out the Cuban air force."

Cabell's neck muscles tightened. "I just don't know about that. So to be on the safe side, I'm going to ask [Secretary of State] Dean Rusk about it. Cancel that strike order...until I can get someone to approve it."

Cabell called the White House, but Kennedy, now highly agitated by the course of events, denied permission to continue the air strikes. Cabell, realizing that he had made a terrible mistake, made four more attempts to secure air support. Finally, at 4:00 a.m. on the second day of fighting, Cabell drove to Secretary of State Dean Rusk's hotel to again express his consternation at what had happened. Rusk called Kennedy, but again the reply was negative.

Initially calling off follow-up air strikes was the worst decision Cabell ever made, and would have untold repercussions over the next thirty years regarding the spread of communism from Cuba throughout Central and South America.

Meanwhile, for the Cuban and sheep-dipped American pilots revving up their engines in Nicaragua, the word came like a thunderbolt from hell. Major General George "Poppa" Doster, the American commander of brigade pilot training, was livid. "There goes the whole goddamn war!"

As these events were transpiring, Castro's wounded air force, consisting of nine surviving combat-capable aircraft,

began to gather over the small invasion fleet. Rapidly picking their targets, each plane began a dive toward either the open beach where supplies were being offloaded from landing craft, or the ships resting close offshore. The ships, containing the heavy weapons, six Sherman tanks, ammunition, and medical supplies for the Brigade were the primary targets for the initial onslaught.

The Houston, laden with ammunition, was struck repeatedly and began to sink. The Rio Escondido, which contained the bulk of the Brigade's fuel, ammunition and medical supplies, was hit by rockets from a Sea Fury and exploded in a massive eruption of flame. Those on deck on each vessel fought back valiantly, but such fast-moving targets were hard to hit. CIA "advisor" Grayston Lynch, who was in command of the ships once the Brigade was ashore, manned a .50 caliber machine gun and fired until the barrel turned white hot. He later described what happened to one attacking bomber after it was struck by anti-aircraft fire: "We shot down one B-26 that hit the water, skipped, and bounced over our ship." Other airplanes were shot down, but the advantage of air superiority could not be overcome by the lightly armed ships. Next to go was the Marsopa, from which the invasion force was being coordinated, and immediately thereafter the smaller vessels being used to ferry the supplies ashore came under attack.

Lynch, aboard the Blager, was assaulted by messages from the shore. "Go to sea! Get out of here! Come back after dark!"

Lynch, reluctantly, gave the order to the captains of the vessels to abandon landing activities and flee for international waters.

Finally sighting part of the eight-ship naval task force-- six destroyers and the U.S. carrier Essex--Lynch felt relief that the plan was finally beginning to come together and help was at hand. "We arrived at the twelve-mile limit and there were two destroyers on the horizon. I called them and said 'well, here we are, we're in international waters, we're under air attack. Can you help us?' I'll never forget the destroyer captain came back and said, 'my heart is with you, but I cannot help you. Our orders are not to become involved.' And I asked him, 'did you receive any orders to give us air cover or support out here? And he said, 'no, I did not.'"

Something was drastically wrong. The plan had started to unravel at the seams and was rapidly becoming unmanageable. In the worst possible scenario, the landing forces had managed to reach the beach and had made their way inland, but their supplies had been cut off with the withdrawal of the remaining support ships; the U.S. Marine Battalion Landing Team, which stood just offshore outside the twelve-mile-limit, was ordered not to debark in support of the free Cubans; and most of all, to the shock of the CIA advisors caught on the beach with the Brigade, the promised additional air power--the "umbrella of air cover" originally promised by Eisenhower--had been cancelled by Kennedy.

This lack of air support manifested itself one more time that day when the C-47 cargo planes, which had taken to the air

loaded with paratroopers, came under attack over Cuba. Captain Eddie Ferrer, pilot of the lead ship of a flight of six lumbering transports enroute to drop 177 paratroopers northeast of Blue Beach, had his confidence shattered after he made the drop on the San Blas road, then spotted Cuban B-26s roaring in on the flight. As he watched helplessly, the nose guns of one of the attacking bombers began to sparkle as they opened fire on the unarmed transports. One of the C-47s began to stream smoke from one engine, then winged over and spiraled into the ground. Only by diving low and skimming the waves back to Nicaragua did he manage to escape. At that point it became "every man for himself."

Infuriated by the orders to cancel further air attack missions, some of the aircrews chose to ignore the orders and rejoin the fray. But as they approached the combat zone, Castro's T-33s were waiting. No match for the jets, five of the remaining FRD B-26s became easy prey and were shot from the sky--including one flown by American pilots Leo Francis Baker and Pete Ray. Baker and Ray managed to crash land, but were killed on the ground during their escape from the crash site. (Their bodies, recovered by Castro militia, were kept frozen in an Havana morgue for the next 18 years).

By midnight, 20,000 Castro soldiers had managed to trap the 900 surviving members of the Brigade in a small pocket in the swamps north of the beach. Communist tanks and infantry battered the brigade with artillery and mortar fire for the next 48 hours, and after enduring over 2,000 artillery and mortar rounds, the

Brigada 2506 was forced to surrender. They had fought heroically, but they had been let down. The battle was lost.

Richard Bissell summed up the CIA feelings concerning the overall picture in Washington: "In the utterly vain, and foreseeably vain, efforts to maintain the disclaimable character of the operation, all kinds of sacrifices in operational capability were made. We were not allowed to use U.S. territory. This meant that the starting base had to be in Central America. We weren't allowed to use more modern aircraft, that perhaps would have meant they had greater range. We should have had twenty American air crews instead of four, and we should have had another thirty B-26 bombers available to us. So the myth that the operation could be disclaimable cost us a decisive capability in the conduct of the operation."

After the operation failed, the politicians and bureaucrats in Washington began fortifying their individual positions to weather the coming storm. The American people, surprised by the invasion attempt at first, now began to ask what had happened, and why did it fail? Kennedy, on whose shoulders the decision rested concerning the failure to provide the promised air support and landing of the Marines, decided that the most important thing to do at the moment was to salvage the presidency. At all costs.

After conferring with his staff--all of which had talked him into cancelling the additional air support and intervention of the fleet--made a decision. Allen Dulles, who bore overall responsibility for CIA activities, and therefore the Bay of Pigs

debacle, had to take the blame. This meant one thing: he had to resign. In Kennedy's words, when he contacted Dulles, "If we had a parliamentary government, I would have to resign. We don't. We have a presidential government, and that means that you, and several others directly responsible for the operation, will have to resign." One of the "several others" was General Charles Cabell, who had been initially responsible for denying the followup air strikes--the key decision that forced Kennedy to officially do the same, dooming the invasion to failure.

Kennedy, because of the embarrassment caused by the failed invasion, declared that he would "tear CIA into a thousand pieces and throw it to the winds." Then, before these words were cold, he promised the Cuban community in Miami during a massive rally in which he was presented a Brigada battle flag that "I can assure you that this flag will be returned to this brigade in a free Havanna."

But this was never to happen. The Bay of Pigs defeat changed the course of world history, for out of it grew the Communist perception that America no longer possessed the moral courage to face down aggressors or violators of the Monroe Doctrine. And to the Third World, it appeared that the United States could not be trusted to honor its commitments.

General Cabell left the CIA on December 29, 1961, to take a job work for the Pacific Corporation as a member of its Board of Directors. The Pacific Corporation is the parent company of Air America, the CIA front, or "proprietary," company that quickly

became involved in opium smuggling in Laos during the wars in Southeast Asia. It should be noted that the chief of air operations of all ops in Laos was Air Force general Richard Secord, who later surfaced as a player in the Iran/Contra affair. Cabell, in this capacity, never really left the Company.

Another bizarre connection to the Kennedy assassination is Cabell's brother, Earle. Earle Cabell was the mayor of Dallas during the Kennedy visit and was integral in setting up the motorcade route—the route that took Kennedy through Dealey Plaza.

General Cabell died under extremely mysterious circumstances in 1971. While undergoing a routine physical examination at Fort Myers, Virginia, Cabell collapsed and died.

Cause of death: Unknown—listed as "natural causes."

Roscoe Anthony White

September 24, 1971

Roscoe White is one of the most controversial figures reputedly involved in the Kennedy assassination. At the time of Kennedy's murder, White was serving as a Dallas police officer who worked in the DPD laboratory as a photographic technician. White was also connected to Jack Ruby. His wife, Geneva, worked as a B-girl at the Carousel Club.

Geneva White claimed that Roscoe was a hitman, and told of hearing Ruby and her husband discuss plans to assassinate the President. She also stated that Roscoe and Lee Harvey Oswald were acquaintances and had both used a nearby firing range to shoot rifles. It was later discovered that Roscoe White and Lee Harvey Oswald had served in the Marines together and had reportedly been on a small unit joint exercise in the Philippines at the same time. Some photographs of the period purportedly show Oswald and White in the same picture. It is Roscoe White, who was built similar to Oswald (though more muscular) that is thought to be a stand-in on some of the Life magazine published photos of Oswald holding a rifle and newspaper.

Roscoe's son, Ricky, found a secret diary after his father's death in 1971. While cleaning out an attic at his grandmother's house, he discovered a water-tight artillery cannister that held a diary, dog tags bearing Roscoe's serial number 1666106, photographs, service records, and other papers including three secret teletypes addressed to (or mentioning an operation codenamed) "Mandarin."

The first message, addressing Roscoe's serial number, was dated September, 1963. It read: "Remarks - Mandarin: Foreign affairs assignments have been canceled. The next assignment is to eliminate a national security threat to world wide peace. Destination will be Houston, Austin or Dallas. Contacts are being arranged now. Orders are subject to change at any time. Reply back if not understood."

The message, typed in blue ink on rough newsprint quality teletype paper, was signed "C. Bowers, OSHA." The bottom line of the message referred to: "Re-rifle : Code AAA : destroy/ on/"

The message was of standard format. It referenced an operation or individual codenamed "Mandarin," and the number in the top right hand corner was Roscoe White's Marine Corps serial number. The ending line, "Re-rifle," smacked of "Re: ZR/RIFLE."

The next message, addressed in similar fashion, was dated October, 1963. It also referenced "Mandarin," and went on to state that: "Dallas destination chosen. You place hidden within the department. Contacts are within this letter. Continue as planned."

Again, the signatore was "C. Bowers," and it referenced "rifle."

The third message, as were the others, was "signed" C. Bowers, OSHA, and referenced "rifle." The wording is quite unmistakable: "Stay within department[.] Witnesses have eyes, ears, and mouth. You [had nothing] to do of the mixup. The man will be in to cover all misleading evidence soon. Stay as planned (and) wait for further orders." (Brackets denote missing or faded words that were not deciphered until 1992 by Kennedy researcher, Gary Shaw).

As soon as Ricky tried to make public the three messages, they were decried as a hoax by the investigative agencies of the government. No motive for a hoax could be determined--after all who would want to go down in history as the son of one of the men

who shot Kennedy—but they were nevertheless ignored by virtually every government official exposed to them.

But these facts ring true: Roscoe White was in Lee Harvey Oswald's platoon in the Orient; they traveled to Japan on the same ship; both were from Texas; Roscoe and Oswald both worked in the intelligence community; he had access to a Dallas police uniform complete with badge; his serial number matched that of the message addressee number; and finally, the messages were of standard military format down to the last detail.

Still, the fact remains that the investigative agencies of the U.S. government have not followed up on either the diary or the messages to either prove or disprove their authenticity.

Ricky White also claimed that he found Roscoe's secret diary, which his father kept and which contained notations that the CIA had ordered his father to participate in the killing of JFK. But soon after Ricky's revelations the diary vanished, taken by the FBI and never returned. Conflicting reports from the FBI state that the diary never existed, that it was taken to Washington and turned over to the House Assassinations Committee (and disappeared), and that they looked at it and determined it to be a hoax and weren't interested.

In 1975, the White's home was burgled and the items were taken. The government, since the items no longer "existed," used this lack of proof as the basis for stories of a hoax perpetrated for monetary reasons by Geneva. But when the burglars were arrested later in Arizona, a photograph that had

been stolen in the burglary appeared to shock both researchers and investigators alike: a never-before-seen backyard photograph of Lee Harvey Oswald holding the Carcano rifle. This photo was confiscated by the FBI, turned over to the Senate Intelligence Committee (for some obscure reason), and finally released to the House Select Committee on Assassinations. It then disappeared.

According to Ricky White, his father's diary spoke of him being a shooter on the Grassy Knoll, then later of eliminating twenty-eight witnesses to the killing. It also placed White with J.D. Tippit on the day of the assassination when Tippit was killed during Oswald's flight to the Texas Theater. It is believed that Tippit, who just happened to live catercorner to the White's, was part of the operation (whose mission was to take Oswald to Red Bird field to be flown to Houston—and a waiting David Ferrie) but balked when he discovered Oswald was supposedly the one who was identified as the suspect in the shooting. Tippit did not want to be connected to the escape of the killer, or to harboring, aiding or abetting a fugitive. Especially one this important. White, to keep the operation intact and do damage control, then had to eliminate Tippit.

Roscoe White died in 1971 after sustaining serious burns from the explosion of a welding tank. He is reported to have admitted his involvement in a dying declaration to a preacher, Reverend Jack Shaw, just before he died. Shaw says that White confessed several murders to him, and that later Geneva White revealed what she knew about the affair. Shaw later stated that

"I am convinced that Roscoe White did shoot President Kennedy. I believe that Roscoe was telling the truth and had no reason to lie."

Cause of death: Burns due to explosion.

J. Edgar Hoover

May 1, 1972

FBI founder and godfather John Edgar Hoover had more skeletons in his closet than many of the politicians, public figures and other subjects he kept secret files on. Behind his palatial office in the old FBI Building, through a secret door behind his desk, was a second office that was almost identical to the one seen by the occasional visitor. But this office had two differences: it had a sofa, where Hoover could "sleep on duty," and it had a vault which held locked drawers full of files Hoover had accumulated on various people of particular interest to Hoover's causes.

In these secret files were dossiers on politicians, corporate figures, and other targeted individuals that could be used as leverage to blackmail or extort his victims. For instance, Hoover had extensive files on Martin Luther King and had gone to great efforts to gather "evidence" of King's infidelities and ties to known communists. During King's rise to

national power, Hoover had gone to incredible efforts to induce King to withdraw from the civil rights fight, fade into obscurity, and on several occasions, attempted to force him to commit suicide.

In 1970, Congressman Hale Boggs (of the Warren Committee), made known that members of Congress were being intimidated, if not blackmailed, by Hoover. Boggs said that Hoover's boys would notify a politician that they had come upon some skeleton in their closet—a body, a jilted woman, membership to some subversive organization, and so on—that could be used against them in the future, and they were warning them to watch themselves. Hoover would try to keep it all secret, but there were no guarantees. Of course there would be a price to pay, later, if Hoover needed a favor in return.

Richard Nixon knew how much power Hoover held, and knew that to survive he had to rid himself of the old FBI man. He called Hoover in to his office in December, 1971, and asked for his resignation. Hoover refused, and Nixon knew that there was little else he could do. He knew of Hoover's secret files and had little doubt that Hoover had a very extensive dossier on himself—most probably on his connection to the CIA, Operation 40, Operation Zapata, the 5412 Committee, the ZR/RIFLE team, assassination attempts against Castro, Pepsi Cola and Donald Kendall, the opium trafficking in Laos, the Wall Street law firm of John Mitchell (who represented the Rockefeller family and their globalist intentions), and possibly even a Nixon connection

to the Kennedy assassination (Nixon was in Dallas that day, meeting with Donald Kendall).

Hoover had power. He had the power to stand up to, and outlast, presidents. He had this power because he knew exactly where power rested: in the past of human beings who were not perfect. In this sense, he could control anyone, for he had the finest investigative body in the world under his command. He could find out anything on anyone.

If anyone knew the truth about the Kennedy assassination outside of the CIA, Hoover did. It was the FBI that provided the investigatory services to the Warren Commission, and it was his agents who intimidated witnesses, altered and destroyed evidence, changed police reports, omitted laboratory findings, lost property and evidence, and altered their findings to suit the single-gunman conclusion.

By mid-1972, Hoover found himself again engaged in fighting the administration. This time it involved protecting the FBI from presidential intervention, and subverting White House efforts in creating its own police operation. Nixon, in Hoover's mind, was engaging in things that were unconstitutional and far beyond what any president had done in the past. Though other presidents each had shadows of blemish in their activities, Nixon was attempting to do things that none had attempted before. And worse, he wasn't using FBI assets to accomplish them.

Nixon had instituted a White House intelligence unit in 1971, and Hoover had objected. It would have taken power and

influence away from the FBI. It was only a short time later that Hoover suffered break-ins of his apartment (shared with Clyde Tolson, his longtime associate and reputed lover). These break-ins were sworn to by Felipe DeDiego, past associate of E. Howard Hunt, under the direction of former FBI man G. Gordon Liddy. Hunt and Liddy were later connected with the Watergate break-in.

Prior to the Watergate burglary of the Democratic National Convention, Attorney General John Mitchell ordered the FBI to wiretap selected organizations and influential people. Hoover agreed to the task, but insisted that he keep the original transcripts of the tapes in his secret files so they could not be changed. Mitchell then asked his close friend, Robert Mardian, to get the transcripts from Hoover's secret vault and remove them to John Ehrlichman's safe in the White House. The man who was assigned this mission was a senior FBI official named William Sullivan. Sullivan later was killed in a strange "hunting accident."

By this time Hoover was a marked man. The Nixon administration had already demonstrated the intention to remove anyone who got in its way, and Hoover was surely in the path of politics.

The Committee to Reelect the President (CREEP) set up its own intelligence operation, staffed with former CIA and FBI employees and other renegade mercenaries, who would shore up Nixon's empire against all future comers. One of those who posed a serious threat at this time was Hoover. It is speculated that

he knew the truth about the Nixon/Kennedy Assassination connection and was prepared to take Nixon down in self-defense by revealing what he knew.

It was at this critical time that Hoover died.

Hoover's cause of death is listed as "hyperactive cardiovascular disease." Basically, this is a heart attack. Yet no history of heart problems exists, and no autopsy was performed to confirm the "findings."

On December 12, 1973, an article in the Harvard Crimson appeared that reported that two burglaries of Hoover's apartment had occurred, and that during the second entry Hoover's "toilet articles" were coated with a solution of thyon-phosphate poison, that, when touched, caused an immediate heart muscle seizure. Other sources mention the use of sodium-morphate, which accomplishes the same results.

It must be noted here that Hoover believed that separate bullets, fired from different locations, struck Governor Connally and President Kennedy. He also believed that the Oswald who defected to the Soviet Union was an imposter and that the real Lee Harvey Oswald was still running around loose, somewhere.

L. Patrick Gray, the man who replaced Hoover, went to extended lengths to cover up both the death of Hoover, the shooting of George Wallace, and the Watergate burglary. Gray's tenure had an extremely positive effect on the re-election of Richard Nixon.

Of interest regarding Hoover's alleged death by poisoning, a Senate Intelligence Committee spokesman said in 1975 that Jack Anderson had been marked for assassination by Nixon's team. According to The Washington Post, "E. Howard Hunt, the former CIA agent who helped engineer the Ellsberg and Watergate burglaries, told associates that he was ordered to kill Anderson with an untraceable poison obtained from a former CIA doctor, but that the scheme was dropped at the last minute." The "former CIA doctor" might have been Dr. Sidney Gottlieb who worked on the MK/ULTRA program and in clandestine services (TSS Division) developing drugs and poisons used for mind control and assassinations.

It must be noted that Hoover died suddenly at a crucial moment in his struggle with Nixon and the CIA (two weeks before the shooting of George Wallace, which assured the re-election of Nixon), *and that within hours of his death, ^{high ranking (FBI) officials} ~~agents~~ ^{burst into his secret office to}*

The actual series of facts may never be known. But it is of *importance* to note that Hoover died at a most critical time to *all Hoover's secret files -* the very administration who derived the greatest benefit of his *they have secret* death. *discovered*

Especially since he might have been able to divulge, for his own protection, exactly who might have been involved in the assassination of John Fitzgerald Kennedy.

Cause of death: Heart attack.

SLAIN TEACHER IS REMEMBERED

Friends Recall Peaceful, Softspoken Man

By BOB USSERY

His friends remembered him as a peaceful man who seldom raised his voice.

None would have expected Henry M. Delaune, an English teacher at Thibodaux's Nicholls State College, to meet a violent death.

But his nude body, its chest punctured by two bullet wounds, was found in the apartment building at 828 Burgundy, which he owned and where he lived.

By Monday afternoon homicide detectives had questioned many persons, but still had no suspects.

One of those questioned was a tall, blond youth, who had been booked as a Marine Corps deserter, turned over to police by armed forces police the same afternoon.

Capt. Anthony Polito, homicide commander, said his office was satisfied that the man had no connection with the case.

BODY IN DOORWAY

Delaune's body was found in the doorway of his own ground-floor apartment at the Burgundy st. address shortly before 12:50 a. m. Sunday.

Police said officers were called some hours earlier when shots were heard, but that access to Delaune's apartment was impossible.

The body was found when a resident living in the same area of the building returned from a trip and unlocked that part of the structure.



HENRY M. DELAUNE

gro College Fund's faculty fellowship fund. The grant was to allow Delaune to continue his studies toward his doctorate in 18th century English at Tulane University.

"It is hard to reconcile Delaune's violent end with his peaceful life. He was the kind of man who seldom raised his voice. He seldom went in for strong opinions," another friend said.

Another said that Delaune earned his Ph.D. at Tulane, and his B.A. at Rice University.

"Formerly he taught at the Citadel in South Carolina and had been in the Navy.

"He liked to travel, but one of his main hobbies was the refinishing of furniture and the collection of antiques. He liked to take an ordinary piece of furniture and turn it into a work of art.

"Another hobby was playing tennis.

"He was very much in love with New Orleans."

A 41-year-old native of Lockport, La., Delaune was formerly head of the English Department at Xavier University. He lived in New Orleans the past 25 years, but only recently bought the Burgundy st. property, police said.

Delaune was a brother of Jules Delaune, an employe of the Orleans Parish Coroner's Office, and of Mrs. Nicholas J. Chetta, wife of the late coroner.

Relatives said he once worked as a clerk in the coroner's office during the time he taught at Xavier, from 1956 to 1966.

OTHER SURVIVORS

Other survivors include his mother, Mrs. Josephine Claudet Delaune; three brothers, Alvin, Sidney J. and Alfred Delaune; four sisters, Mrs. J. Henry Coates, Mrs. Gordon J. Landry, Mrs. Jules H. Clement, and Miss Myrtle Delaune.

Funeral services were conducted at Leltz-Eagan Funeral Home, 4747 Veterans Blvd., and included a Requiem Mass in the chapel.

Interment was in Hope Mausoleum.

Friends at Xavier recalled how Delaune often talked about a biography of Samuel Johnson.

"It was rather a strange contrast for a man so gentle and mild-mannered as Delaune to want to write the life story of a man who was anything but mild-mannered, a rough hot-tempered person, to say the least," said one acquaintance.

"But Johnson fascinated him and he often talked about writing a good account of Johnson's career."

RECEIVES GRANT

Delaune was one of 23 persons in the South selected for a grant under the United Ne-

Maurice Gatlin, Sr.-He once claimed he held a large sum of CIA money for a right-wing group that wanted to assassinate French President Charles DeGaulle

Earline Roberts-Roberts had claimed that an "Officer Alexander" sometimes came to the house to see Oswald. This was, perhaps, Dallas Assistant District Attorney Bill Alexander, who had known Jack Ruby well and had met with Ruby the day before Oswald was murdered.

Charles Nicoletti-was shot in the head three times on March 28, 1977, while in his car, which was set on fire. Nicoletti, Sam Giancana and John Roselli died violent deaths before they could testify before the House Assassinations Committee about the connection between the CIA's assassination plots against Fidel Castro and the killing of Kennedy.

Maurice Gatlin-check date of death-I had read "1964" and also May, 1965 ???

George McGann-was murdered in the home of a man named Ronnie Weeden. Convicted killer Charles Harrelson, who knew Weeden from prison, claimed that Weeden had killed McGann, and that he "had a reputation as a hit man".

Karyn Kupcinet-she allegedly had advance knowledge of the assassination plans-a telephone operator claimed to have overheard her discussing the killing

Dorothy Kilgallen-was found to have accidentally overdosed on barbiturates (the autopsy report showed that she had enough drugs in her system to kill at least ten men). Her death was termed a suicide.

Richard Randolph Carr-was called to testify at the Shaw trial. The day before his testimony Carr found dynamite wired to the ignition of his car; however, he did testify. Since the assassination, Carr had received numerous threats and suffered attacks on his life (he shot and killed one of his attackers). Carr was stabbed to death in Atlanta in the 1970s

Clay Shaw-One of Shaw's neighbors witnessed some men carrying a stretcher, which held a sheet-covered body, into Shaw's carriage house through the front door. The neighbor, thinking this an unusual sight called the coroner, who immediately dispatched investigators to Shaw's home. When they arrived, the men-and the body had vanished. Further inquiries one day later revealed that Shaw already had been buried in his home town of Kentwood.

- | | |
|-----------------------|--|
| Marilyn Monroe | Desmond Fitzgerald |
| James Wilcott (?) | Rolando Masferrer |
| Jack Martin | Layton Martins |
| Richard Garrett | Abraham Bolden (?) not dead but put in prison) |
| Edward Voebel | Alvin Beauboeuf |
| David Morales | Melvin Coffey |
| William Henry Timmer | Martin Shrand |
| Bledsoe's kid | Bandoni ? |
| Jim Hicks | Brereton ? |
| Richard Randolph Carr | Powers ? |
| | Camarata ? |

*Faxed to Craig
6/20/94*

Need more on

Betty Mooney McDonald DOD
(McDonna)

Bill Chester - DOD

Reese Morrison - DOD

John Gary Underhill - date of death

HUGH WARD - DOD
~~cause of death~~

C. D. JACKSON - Life Magazine Sr. Editor
Dor Jackson? Cause of death - DOD

Mary Pinocket Meyer - everything

(Clarence Olive (1966) need OBIT
(DIA on Ruby's case) DOD.)

CPT FRANK MARTIN (6-66)
Witness Oswald slaying Deak - obit

HANK SYPDAM - Life Magazine official
in charge of JFK stories - 12/66
heart attack.

DESMOND FITZGERALD - DOD
CAUSE OF DEATH

32-37

30

Charles Mentasana

Took film of 2nd rifle -

DOB - obit

Heart attack 1969

Gen. Charles Cabell

Cause of death:

Date of death:

Gen. Gregory McHugh

Kennedy aide on AF-1

Stayed in w/ cabinet

Next Date of Death: _____

Cause of Death: _____

Paul Ringrodsky (3-77)

Business assoc of de Moreschildt

Dod + How? (Natural cause)

Cause of Death:

John Connally?

Should be
as - ?



ALRES, JO	08/77	SHOOTING ACCIDENT	CRO 56	JFK'S AIR FORCE CHIEF STEWARD
BANISTER, I	06/64	HEART ATTACK	CRO 55	X-FBI, LINK TO FERRIE/CIA/MARCELLO/LHO
BELMONT, ALAN	08/77	"LONG ILLNESS"	CRO 563	FBI OFFICIAL TALKED TO WC
BENAYIDES, EDDY	02/64	SHOT IN HEAD	CRO 558	BROTHER OF TIPPET WITNESS DOMINGO, LOOKED LIKE HIM
BLED SOE, MARY	04/69	NAT. CAUSES	CRO 561	LHO NEIGHBOR--ALSO KNEW FERRIE
BOGARD, ALBERT	02/66	SUICIDE	CRO 560	CAR SALESMAN SAID LHO TEST DROVE CAR
BOGGS, HALE	72	FATIGUED, ALA. PLANE RIDE	CRO 562	WC MAN, BEGAN PUBLICLY DOUBTING WR
BOWERS, LEE	08/66	CAR ACCIDENT	CRO 560	SAW MEN BEHIND FENCE-GRASSY KNOLL
BOWIE, A. D.	01/68	CANCER	CRO 561	ASS'T D.A. AGAINST RUBY
BROWN, JUDGE JOE	66	HEART ATTACK	CRO 560	RUBY TRIAL JUDGE
CABELL, EARLE	74	NAT. CAUSES	CRO 563	DALLAS MAYOR 11/22. BRO TO GEN C. CABELL, CIA GUY FIRED BY JFK
CABELL, GEN. CHARLES	04/71	COLLAPSED, DIED	CRO 562	DIED AFTER PHYSICAL. CIA GUY LINKED TO ANTI-CASTRO CUBANS
CADIGAN, JAMES	08/77	FALL IN HOME	CRO 565	FBI DOCUMENT EXPERT, TALKED TO WC
CARLIN, KAREN ("LL")	66	SHOT	CRO 560	TALKED TO RUBY JUST BEFORE LHO DEATH
CHANEY, JAMES	04/76	HEART ATTACK	CRO 563	DPD MOTORCYCLE COP TO JFK'S RIGHT REAR, SAID JFK STRUCK IN FACE
CHERAMIE, ROSE	09/65	HIT/RUN VICTIM	CRO 559	FOREKNEW ASS'N, RODE TO DALLAS WITH CUBANS. EUNICE LA HOSP.
CHESNER, BILL	03/64	HEART ATTACK	ACC 299	KNEW OF LHO/RUBY LINK
CHEYTA, DR. NICHOLA	05/68	HEART ATTACK	CRO 561	N. ORL. CORONOR RULED ON FERRIE DEATH
CRAWFORD, JOHN	04/69	PRIVATE PLANE CRASH	CRO 562	CLOSE FRIEND TO BOTH RUBY & WESLEY FRAZIER (LHO RIDE 11/22)
CURRY, JESSE	06/80	HEART ATTACK	CRO 566	DPD CHIEF 11/22
DAVIS, THOMAS	09/73	ELECTROCUTED DURING THEFT	CRO 562	GUN RUNNER WITH RUBY & CIA LINK
de MOHRENSCHULBY, GI	03/77	SHOT IN MOUTH, SHOTGUN	COM 499	CIA/U.S. ARMY INTELL. AGENT. FRIEND OF LHO.
DECKER, BILL	08/70	NAT. CAUSES	CRO 562	DALLAS SHERIFF SAW BULLET HIT ST. IN FRONT OF JFK
DEL VALLE, ELADIO	02/67	SHOT IN HEART & HEAD SPLIT	COM 498	FERRIE ASSOCIATE... WITHIN HRS. OF FERRIE'S DEATH
DELAUNE, HENRY	01/69	MURDERED	CRO 561	CORONOR CHETTA'S BRO-IN-LAW
ENGLISH, J. H.	10/77	HEART ATTACK	CRO 565	EX-HEAD OF FBI FORENSIC SCIENCES LAB
FERRIE, DAVID	02/67	BLOW TO NECK, "ACCIDENTAL"	CRO 561	LINK TO BANISTER, LHO, ASS'N SUSPECT
FITZGERALD, DESMOND	?	?	COM 507	CIA OFFICER OF CIA/MAFIA CASTRO PLOTS
FOWLER, CLAYTON	03/71	UNK.	CRO 562	RUBY HEAD LAWYER
GARNER, DARRELL	01/70	DRUG OVERDOSE	CRO 562	ARRESTED FOR SHOOTING W. REYNOLDS. ALIBI B. McDONALD
GAYLIN, MAURICE	05/65	FATAL FALL	CRO 559	BANISTER'S PILOT
GERACI, PHILIP	08/68	ELECTROCUTION	CRO 561	PERRY RUSSO FRIEND, TOLD OF LHO/SHAW TALK
GHEESLING, W. MARVIN	10/82	NAT. CAUSES	CRO 566	FBI OFFICIAL HELPED SUPERVISE JFK INVESTIGATION
GIANCANA, SAM	06/75	MURDERED	CRO 563	SLATED TO TELL SENATE COMM. ABOUT CIA/DOB DEATH PLOTS
GOLDSTEIN, DAVID	65	NATURAL CAUSES	ACC 299	DALLASITE HELPED FBI TRACE TIPPET GUN
GRANELLO, SALVATORE	70	SHOT IN HEAD, LEFT IN TRUNK	COM 501	HOFFA/TRAFFICANTE LINK-CASTRO PLOTS
GREGORY, DR. CHARLE	04/76	HEART ATTACK	CRO 563	GOV. CONNALLY'S DOCTOR
GREGORY, PETER	01/82	NAT. CAUSES	CRO 566	ORIGINAL TRANSLATOR FOR MARINA & SECRET SERVICE
GRIFFIN, WILL M.	08/82	CANCER	CRO 566	FBI AGENT SAID LHO "DEFINITELY" FBI INFORMANT
MARVEY, WILLIAM	06/76	HEART SURGERY COMPLICATION	CRO 563	CIA COORDINATOR FOR CIA/DOB CASTO PLOTS
HOFFA, JIMMY	07/75	?	COM 500	THREATENED JFK & RFK. POSSIBLE LIASON CIA/MAFIA RE: CASTRO
HULBROOK, DR. JOHN	06/80	HEART ATTACK, MAYBE SUICIDE	CRO 566	PSYCHIATRIST TOLD COURT RUBY NOT INSANE
HOOPER, J. EDGAR	05/72	HEART ATTACK (NO AUTOPSY)	CRO 562	PUSHED LONE ASSASSIN IDEA
HOWARD, TOM	03/65	HEART ATTACK	ACC 299	RUBY LWYR, WITNESSED LHO SHOT. IN RUBY APT 11/24

04/64	SHOT BY COP, ACCIDENTAL?	04/64	REPORTER IN RUBY'S APT LHO DEATH MITE.
04/68	CANCER	04/68	DALLAS DEPUTY, R. CRAIG FRIEND
09/64	UNK	09/64	LIFE MAG. V. P., BOUGHT Z-FILM AND LOCKED IT UP
07/69	SHOT	07/69	SCHEDULED TO TESTIFY RE: SHAW/LHO LINK
10/77	HEART ATTACK	07/69	FBI FINGERPRINT CHEMIST
03/84	UNK	07/69	SECRET SERVICE AGENT IN CHARGE OF JFK LIMOUSINE
78 ?		07/69	SHORTLY AFTER TALKING TO HSCA
11/65	DRUG OVERDOSE	07/69	INTERVIEWED RUBY, WAS TO BREAK CASE
03/64	THROAT CUT	07/69	RUBY EMPLOYEE'S HUSBAND, ALSO KNEW LHO ACQUAINTANCE
09/64	KARATE CHOP	07/69	REPORTER; IN RUBY'S APT. 11/24
11/63	MURDERED	07/69	HEARD OF JFK PLOT PRIOR TO 11/22
11/66	NAT. CAUSES	07/69	FT. WORTH CLUB OWNER, HIRED RUBY EMPL.
78	NAT. CAUSES	07/69	DALLAS DEPUTY ARRESTED BRADEN IN DEALEY PLAZA
01/79	HEART ATTACK COMPLICATIONS	07/69	TSBD EMPL. SAID TO BE IN DOORWAY IN AP PHOTO
01/65	CANCER	07/69	LIFE MAG. WRITER, WROTE JFK TURNED TO REAR FOR THROAT SHOT.
06/66	CANCER	07/69	SAW LHO DEATH, TOLD WC - MORE TO BE SAID BUT BETTER UNSAID.
66 ?		07/69	WORKED WITH WM. PAULEY CIA-AIDED CUBAN OP.
02/64	APPARENT HANGING SUICIDE	07/69	X-RUBY DANCER; ALIBI RE: REYNOLDS SHOOTING. DIED IN DPD
70	MURDERED	07/69	MOB GUY LINKED TO RUBY FRIENDS. HIS WIFE TOOK DEALEY P. FILM
69	HEART ATTACK	07/69	FILMED RIFLE OTHER THAN H.C. BEING TAKEN FROM TSBD
10/64	MURDERED	07/69	JFK MISTRESS. CIA ANGLETON TOOK HER DIARY
74 ?		07/69	PREDICTED JFK DEATH
05/64	IN A PLANE CRASH	07/69	MAYOR-N. ORL.
77	SHOT IN HEAD	07/69	CASTRO PLOTTER. DIED DAY AFTER HSCA TRIED TO CONTACT FOR TALK
08/64	SHOT	07/69	RUBY DANCER
09/77	NAT. CAUSES	07/69	JFK'S CLOSEST AIDE
66	UNK	07/69	D. A. INVESTIGATOR ON RUBY CASE
11/63	SHOT, MURDERED	07/69	JFK ASS'N SUSPECT
01/81	CANCER	07/69	LHO'S MOTHER
76	HEART ATTACK	07/69	RUBY BUS. PARTNER, CONNECTED TO CRIME FIGURES. KNEW TIPPET?
01/77	SHOT, RULED SUICIDE	07/69	EX-BRAZILIAN AMBDR, LINKED TO MOB & ANTI-CASTRO CUBANS
71	EXECUTED	07/69	HOFFA/TRAFFICANTE LINK-CASTRO PLOTS
08/77	HELICOPTER CRASH/MO GAS	07/69	V-2 PILOT DOWNED IN 1960/RUSSIA
03/77	GUNSHOT, SUICIDE?	07/69	LINK TO RUBY & STURGIS. IN 1 WK. OF DE H. HSCA WANTED TALK
67	ONE CAR WRECK	07/69	CIV. NAVY EMP. HELPED ON FILM ABOUT ASS'N
03/77	NAT. CAUSES	07/69	WEALTHY OILMAN & BUS. FRIEND OF GEO. DE H.
01/64	SHOT IN HEAD (RECYRD)	07/69	WITNESSED TIPPET KILLER'S ESCAPE
01/66	HEART ATTACK	07/69	LHO ROOM HOUSEKEEPER
07/76	STRANGLER, STABBED, CUT UP	07/69	DUE TO TESTIFY HSCA AGAIN. "MAFIA- CASTRO PLOT GUYS KILLED JFK
01/67	LUNG CANCER	07/69	LHO KILLER. SAID HE WAS INJECTED WITH CANCER CELLS
02/67	IN BAR BRAWL, KILLED BY COP	07/69	SAW TIPPET KILLER ESCAPE
08/65	HIT BY DALLAS BUS	07/69	TY. EMPL. CLERK - INTERVIEWED LHO
08/74	POSSIBLE CANCER	07/69	CIA CONTACT WITH FERRIE & E. H. HUNT?
03/67	FIRE VICTIM, MAYBE SHOT	07/69	WORKED WITH FERRIE CANCER RESEARCH

SLACK, GARY	09/78 UNK	CRO 566	SAID LHO FIRED AT HIS TARGET AT RIFLE RANGE.
SMITH, MRS. EARL	11/65 UNKN	CRO 560	CLOSE FRIEND/KILGALLER, KEPT HER NOTES? DIED 2 DAY
SOCCARAS, LOS P.	03/77 SHOT, RULED SUICIDE	CRO 565	EX-CUBAN PRES. DOHEY MAN FOR ANTI- CASTRO CUBANS
SOMERSEY, WILLIAM	79 ?	CON 607	INFORMED ON MILTEER JFK DEATH STATEMENT
STAPLES, LOU	05/77 SHOT IN HEAD, RULED SUICIDE	CRO 565	DALLAS RADIO GUY WHO SAID HE WOULD BREAK ASS'N CAS
SULLIVAN, WILLIAM	78 SHOT IN WOODS	CON 506	TOP HOOVER AIDE, FBI HEAD, COLMTELPRO. JUST BEFORE ESCA TALK
SUYDAM, MARK	12/66 HEART ATTACK	CRO 560	LIFE MAG. OFFICIAL IN CHARGE OF JFK STORIES
SWEATT, ALAN	07/75 NAT CAUSES	CRO 563	DALLAS DEPUTY INVOLVED IN INVESTIGATION
TOLSON, CLYDE	75 NAT CAUSES	CRO 563	JEH ROOMMATE & ASSISTANT
UMBERHILL, GARY	05/64 SHOT IN HEAD, SUICIDE?	CRO 559	WAS CIA AGENT, SAID CIA INVOLVED
VECIANA, ANTONIO	09/79 MURDER ATTEMPT (RECYRD)	CON 588	ANTI CASTRO ACTIVIST. SHOT SOON AFTER HSCA REPORT.
WALLE, HARRILYN	09/66 SHOT BY 1 MONTH SPOUSE	ACC 299	RUBY DANCER ON 11/22
WALTHERS, E. R.	01/69 SHOT BY FELON	CRO 561	DALLAS DEPUTY IN TSBED SEARCH. SAID FOUND .45 SLUG
WARB, HUGH	05/64 IN A PLANE CRASH	CRO 559	P. I., WORKED WITH FERRIE/BANNISTER
WARREN, EARL	07/74 HEART FAILURE	CRO 563	CHAIRMAN WC
WATTS, FRANK	10/81 NAT CAUSES	CRO 566	DALLAS D. A. 'S CHIEF FELONY PROSECUTOR
WESTON, DR. JAMES	05/82 DIED. JOGGING, RULED NATURAL	CRO 566	PATHOLOGIST ALLOWED TO HSCA JFK AUTOPSY MATERIAL
WHALEY, WILLIAM	12/65 CAR ACCIDENT	ACC 299	TAXI DRIVER; TOOK LHO HOME 11/22
WHEELER, GEN. EARL	12/75 UNK	CRO 563	CONTACT BETWEE CIA AND JFK
WORRELL, JAMES	11/66 CAR WRECK	CRO 560	SAW MAN RUN FROM BACK OF TSBED
YARAS, BAVE	74 MURDERED	CRO 563	CLOSE FRIEND BOTH HOFFA & RUBY
ZANGRETTI, JACK	12/69 SHOT	CRO 558	PRIOR KNOWLEDGE OF RUBY/LHO SHOOTING
ZAPRUBER, ABRAHAM	08/78 NAT CAUSES	CRO 562	TOOK FAMOUS ASS'N FILM

Lt. William
~~Brose~~ Pitzer

Richard Garrett

Edward Voebel (need obituary)

Roger Craig

Robert Kennedy

Martin Schrand

BANDONI ?

BRIERLTON ?

POWERS ?

CAMARATTA ?

William Henry Timmer ?

Bledsoe's kid (who sold LHO signature at auction)
got obituary

JAMES A. WILCOTT

Veciana - almost killed

DAVID MORALES

SOURCE: HSCA Report 65-6

KERTZ, CHARLIE, Oswald witness; founder of the New Orleans Charlie's Saints Marching Band. Kertz was the deputy constable who, in 1963, evicted Oswald from his apartment at 4907 Magazine Street. "I'll never forget it," Kertz said to New Orleans *Times-Picayune* columnist Angus Lind in 1991. "It was a Friday afternoon, and it was very unusual to evict someone on a Friday afternoon." According to Lind, "Kertz said he confronted Oswald with the order to evict, showed him his credentials and told him to get his personal belongings out of the furnished apartment; otherwise they would be placed on the sidewalk, routine eviction procedure."

"The guy was so weird," said Kertz. "He didn't say a word. There was a woman with him who had a child. He came down the steps, took a right, and headed toward Audubon Park." After that, Kertz never saw him again. According to Lind, "[Kertz] and another constable went in, put a baby bed and some clothes on the sidewalk, then opened a closet and found three rifles. They unloaded them and put them out on the sidewalk. They then removed about 30 paperbacks from the closet . . . and underneath them were two handguns, which they unloaded and put under the mattress of the baby bed. Kertz said he figured Oswald was 'some kind of hunter.'" Neighbors of Oswald's when he lived at the Magazine-Street apartment in New Orleans remember him as an odd duck. There are reports that Oswald was often seen walking backwards.

KHRUSHCHEV, NIKITA SERGEEVICH, Soviet premier. Soon after the assassination, Texas right-wing oil billionaire H. L. Hunt financed the publication of a book by Michael Eddowes titled *Khrushchev Killed Kennedy*, which has since been retitled *The Oswald File*. (See also Eddowes, Michael)

SOURCES: WR 238 • HSCA Report 25-6, 106, 132, 213 • BELIN 162 • COA 186, 193 • BISHOP 19, 52, 63, 412 • DOP 113, 366, 447, 574, 611, 653-4 • KKK, many • SUMMERS 396 • FMG 1, 42 • BLAKEY 4, 109-11, 135, 139, 378 • HOS 209, 231 • FLAMMONDE 249-51, 259 • EVICA 213 • OGLESBY 6, 76-8 • PD 98, 108

KIKER, DOUGLAS, a.w.; *New York Herald Tribune* reporter. Kiker rode in the motorcade; he joined NBC in 1966 and covered the Watergate scandal for NBC. In 1970, he won a Peabody Award for his reporting on the war in Jordan. Kiker spent the last 18 years of his life covering Washington politics. He died in his sleep on August 14, 1991, in Cape Cod, Massachusetts, of an apparent heart attack at the age of 61.

SOURCE: DOP 119, 174

DIS INFORMATION

identified by Beverly
took from her the film
on the New Orleans
told FBI Director J.
was nothing more
business. Kennedy is
involved in this case." He
jury investigating the
BJ gave him permission
inconceivable to us that
a secret grand jury on
re can remain silent."

the HSCA. (See also

SUMMERS 496-7 • BLAKEY
152, 217-8, 235, 251, 260.

K: U.S. Attorney Gen-
assassinated (1968). At the
campaign to wipe out
Eugene Hale; Hepburn,
ward: Sirhan, Sirhan)

5BY 4, 6 •
IN 36, 50, 114-5, 118-9
• CF 171-9, 383 • FMG III
many • FMG I, 132, 187 •
many

and surgeon general.

HOS 197

physicist; employee, Bell
ta analyzed the DPD
before the HSCA used
have been a shot fired
man in Dealey Plaza.
s indicated that there
aps because of this

that anti-Castro Cubans were involved in the assassination. . . . They know as long as the people of the United States believe in the institutions of the Nation, such as the FBI, they cannot take over.⁴⁹

Bringuier is still active in various anti-Castro exile circles, and has stated that any re-investigation of the assassination will produce nothing to refute the Warren Commission's conclusion that Oswald acted alone.

THIS IS "DISINFORMATION"
BY CIA / (save)

The "Cuban-American" Passenger on Cubana Airlines

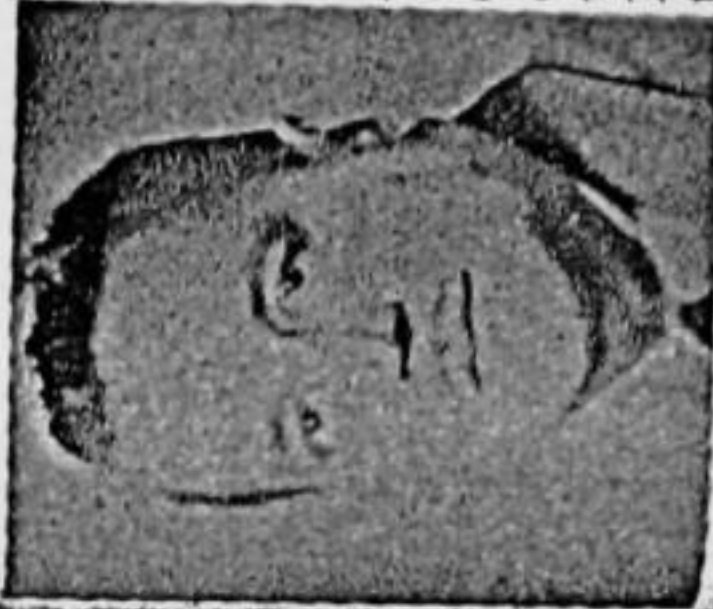
In June of 1976, the Church Committee disclosed that CIA and FBI files relating to the assassination contained references to the mysterious movements of a pro-Castro "Cuban-American" who flew to Cuba shortly after the Dallas assassination.⁵⁹ While it did not divulge the Cuban-American's identity, the Committee did note that the man's strange actions should have been brought to the attention of the Warren Commission — something which the FBI and CIA had failed to do. The Senate Committee reported:

On December 1, 1963, CIA received information that a November 22 Cubana Airlines flight from Mexico City to Cuba was delayed some five hours, from 6:00 p.m. to 11:00 p.m. E.S.T., awaiting an unidentified passenger. This unidentified passenger arrived at the airport in a twin-engined aircraft at 10:30 p.m. and boarded the Cubana Airlines plane without passing through customs, where he would have needed to

identify himself by displaying a passport. The individual travelled to Cuba in the cockpit of the Cubana Airlines plane, thus again avoiding identification by the passengers.⁵¹

At least one "source" told the CIA that this twenty-three-year-old Cuban-American might have been "involved in the assassination,"⁵² and had reportedly been involved with the Tampa, Florida branch of the "Fair Play For Cuba Committee," to which Lee Oswald had once written. The Senate Committee stated that this entire incident should have prompted a far more thorough and timely investigation than the FBI conducted and the results should have been volunteered to the Warren Commission. . . .

Sergio Arcacha Smith



Sergio Arcacha Smith was the New Orleans Director of the "Cuban Democratic Revolutionary Front," also known as the FRD or *Frente Revolucionario Democrático* — one of the key Cuban exile groups coordinated by the CIA for the Bay of Pigs invasion. E. Howard Hunt has written of his close involvement with the FRD and its key role in the ill-fated CIA operation.⁵⁴

N

A couple of miles away, in a middle-class neighborhood, a housewife, Ruby Nobble, pushed her shopping cart past an empty counter where rice and cereal are usually displayed and muttered about "union men gone daft."
"The drivers are holding all of Britain to ransom," she said, "They'll not be

wearing sense of the second cent labor unrest,
"Strikes, strikes, strikes!" exclaimed an exasperated business commuter who had driven into town well before dawn to make sure of a parking place. He lacked his usual train, the result of the second

blocking the movement strikers view it all as survival.

The drivers' basic equivalent to \$174 a week, plus \$4 a up to a maximum of particularly threaten Market rules that w the amount of overti
"We're looking to with the prices risi said Mr. McCabe, w down an offer of a 1 pay and is holding o
But even the 15 pe times the Governme was designed to hol that has doubled price index over Whatever the drive Prime Minister Call be to keep that per ing a pattern in oth increasing inflation

American Testifies Chilean Officer Instructed Him to Murder Letelier

By DAVID BURNHAM
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18 — A self-taught American electronics expert testified today that a top official in the Chilean secret police ordered him to murder Orlando Letelier, the former Chilean diplomat.

"The mission was the elimination, the killing, the assassination of Orlando Letelier," said Michael V. Townley when asked what instructions he had received from Lieut. Col. Pedro Espinoza Bravo, the former operations chief of the secret police.

The 36-year-old Mr. Townley was testifying at the trial of three Cuban exiles accused in the murder of Mr. Letelier and of his assistant, 25-year-old Ronnie Moffitt, who were killed when a bomb attached to their car exploded in the center of Washington on Sept. 21, 1976. Mr. Letelier had served as Chilean Ambassador to the United States and then held several high positions in the Government of President Salvador Allende Gossens before it was overthrown by the military in 1973.

"I was to kill him, trying to make it look like an accidental death or suicide, as innocuous as possible," Mr. Townley said in a low, even voice.

Defendants Whisper Threats

The testimony of Mr. Townley, a tall man dressed in a dark blue pin-stripe suit, came a few minutes after the three men on trial and a woman spectator snarled threats at him in Spanish.

"Watch out, don't leave him alone," said one of the defendants in a low but audible tone. "C.I.A. traitor," said another. "Cut out his tongue," said the woman.

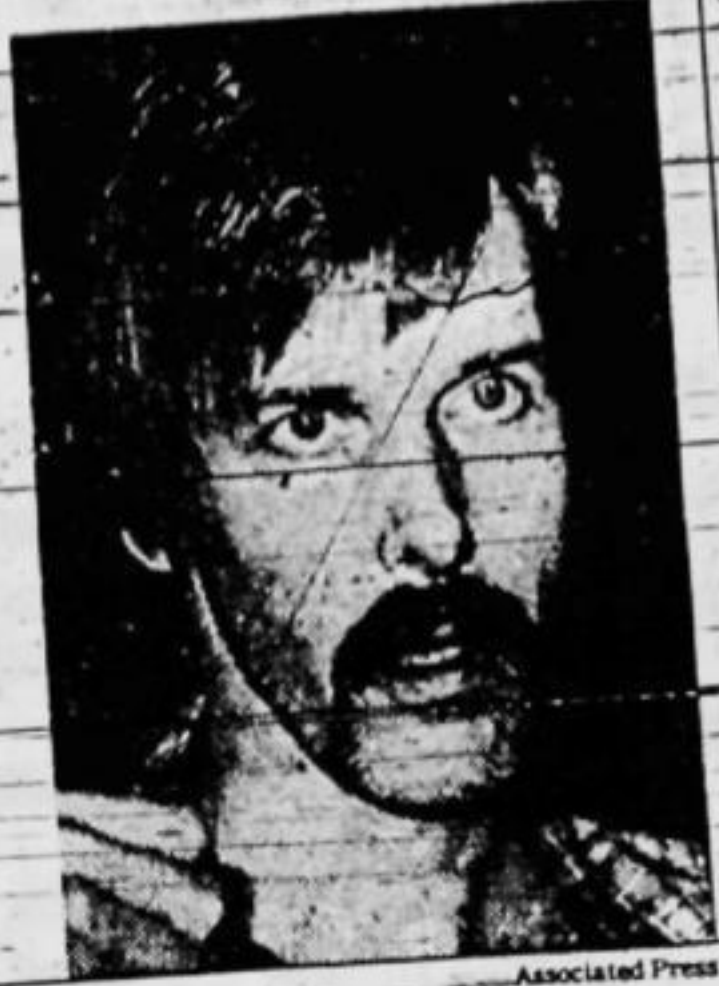
Federal Judge Barrington D. Parker and lawyers for the prosecution and defense were conferring in the judge's chambers during the muted but passionate outbreak. The United States marshals guarding the defendants, apparently not understanding Spanish, and Mr. Townley took no action.

Mr. Townley, who moved to Chile with his family when he was 14 years old, pleaded guilty in August to murdering a public official. In return for his testimony, the Government has agreed to ask for his parole from a 10-year sentence after three years and four months.

He described how he became involved in a variety of activities against the Government of President Allende early in the 1970's and then became an agent of the secret police after the junta headed by Gen. Augusto Pinochet came to power in 1973.

Trip to Mexico Recounted

In 1975, he testified, he was given the mission of developing a relationship with the Cuban Nationalist Movement, a violent anti-Castro group in Miami and New Jersey, and "locating and eliminating" two exiled Chilean politicians then living in Mexico. Mr. Townley said that, provided with explosives, detonating devices and other equipment by the Cuban



Michael V. Townley

Nationalist Movement, he went to Mexico but arrived too late to carry out the mission.

In the summer of 1976, he said, Colonel Espinoza told him that his next assignment was the assassination of Mr. Letelier. He said that he arrived in the United States using a false name on Sept. 7, 1976, and soon made contact with several of the leaders of the Cuban Nationalist Movement.

About a week later, he said, he and Virgilio Paz Romero drove to Washington with explosives and detonators. Mr. Paz is one of two Cuban exiles indicted in the murder of Mr. Letelier and Mrs. Moffitt who are fugitives.

Mr. Townley said that early on Sept. 19 he and Virgilio Paz drove to Mr. Letelier's Bethesda home. "I edged myself under the car and affixed the device to the cross member directly under the front seat," he said.

Mr. Townley then left Washington for the New York area and immediately flew to Miami. On Sept. 21, he said, Ignacio Novo, another member of the Cuban Nationalist Movement, told him: "Have you heard the radio, have you heard the news? Something important has happened in Washington."

Mr. Novo is on trial on charges of lying to a grand jury about his knowledge of the murder and of misprision, or failing to inform the authorities of a felony. His brother, Guillermo Novo, and Alvin Ross Diaz are accused of murder, conspiracy to murder a foreign official and other crimes.

Three former Chilean intelligence officers, including Colonel Espinoza and Gen. Manuel Contreras Sepulveda, the former head of the secret police, were also indicted and are awaiting a ruling by the Chilean Supreme Court on a request by the United States that they be brought here for trial.

No State of Em

In Parliament t said that although no prospect of an i strike," the Govern the moment, NOT emergency, under have driven the tru

He appealed to t the unrestricted r other essentials, so blocked, and he r warning yesterday movement must o rameters of public

That the unions strayed too far f was evident in an i factory near Birr group of women picket line, puntr with umbrellas ar accusing them of body's jobs," as on

Those pickets d lines all over the Mr. McCabe, at scribed as "cor about the strike.

"We have to thi families," he said line nodded in agr other people feel t the ones who st inflation."

Pakista

By ROBER
Special to T

— ISLAMABAD, I surprise visit to Prime Minister I this weekend is see tion of Peking's su time of extreme u try over the emerg

According to the coup in Afghanis moved a barrier t influence in a pol This development relations that ex Union and India, h feel caught in a po

"We used to re buffer against the tani official said have the Russian and we are the buf

19

Researchers Say That Students Were Among 200 Who Took LSD in Tests Financed by C.I.A. in Early '60's

By JOSEPH B. TREASTER
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7—Students at Harvard University, the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and Emerson College were among some 200 persons who received LSD in experiments secretly financed by the Central Intelligence Agency at the Boston Psychopathic Hospital in the early 1960's, researchers who worked on the studies said today.

The students, both young men and women, were said to have seen paid \$20 each to drink a tall glass of water with the mind-altering drug added and then for 10 to 12 hours to participate in a series of psychological tests. They had been told they were getting LSD and that their reactions would vary.

Some doctors, nurses and attendants at the hospital, now known as the Massachusetts Mental Health Center, also served along with the students as volunteer subjects in the experiments, which ranged over four years and were among some of the earliest studies of LSD in the United States, the researchers reported.

The research was done under grants from the Society for the Investigation of Human Ecology, a funding mechanism created by the C.I.A. in a 25-year project to develop ways of manipulating human behavior.

The intelligence agency's sponsorship of the work was uncovered by a team of New York Times reporters, sifting through more than 2,000 agency documents and interviewing dozens of past and present intelligence officials and researchers around the country.

Among the data reviewed were newly disclosed C.I.A. documents that discuss at length research on "knock-out type agents." The documents refer to the "K" (unconscious producing) problem and the "production of voluntary sleep."

"There exists within the agency," one

1960 document says, "a continuing requirement from the operations divisions for a substance or substances that will render an individual or animal helpless and immobile, until definite control measures can be instituted.

"The instances and situations where such an advantage can be utilized are too numerous to be mentioned."

For Studying Thiolis Effects

Another document indicates that the agency paid \$100,000 in the fiscal year 1957 for a study that included an investigation of the "curare-like effects of certain thiolis," or chemical compounds analogous to the alcohols.

In 1956, other documents indicate, the agency directed that 60 percent of one \$40,000 contract be devoted to studying "the feasibility of utilizing aerosols as a delivery system for the various psych chemicals" such as LSD. In the end, the C.I.A. decided that spray cans of LSD would not make an effective weapon.

Dr. Max Ruzick, who initiated the LSD research at the Boston Psychopathic Hospital—died five years ago—but others who participated in the work, including Dr. J. Sanbourne Bockoven, now a regional services administrator for the Massachusetts

Department of Mental Health, say C.I.A. paid for the LSD research at Boston was conceived by a doctor who then went looking for financial support.

Dr. Bockoven said he and the others had studied the psychochemical as a possible tool for treating schizophrenia. As pioneers with LSD, they had documented some of the basic reactions and provided the C.I.A. with raw material for use in evaluating a substance the agency thought might be useful as a weapon.

After the LSD study in Boston, which ran from 1952 to early 1957, according to Kyoto Morimoto, a sociologist who was part of the research team and is now associate director of the Bureau of Study Counseling at Harvard, some of the investigators moved as a group to Butler Hospital, a private psychiatric facility in Providence, R. I.

With Alcohol and Tranquilizer

At Butler, among other things, the research team conducted an experiment on staff members with alcohol and the tranquilizer chlorpromazine that was also financed by the C.I.A.'s Society for the Investigation of Human Ecology.

For years, the documents indicate, the agency tried to find ways in which agents

Senate Subpoenas 4 for Mind-Control Hearing

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8—Four men who played significant roles in the Central Intelligence Agency's mind-control experiments have been subpoenaed to testify at a Senate hearing in September, aides to Senator Edward M. Kennedy, Democrat of Massachusetts, said over the weekend. They are scheduled to appear before the Health and Science Subcommittee of the Human Resources Committee.

The subpoenas have been issued, the aides said, to Dr. Sidney J. Gottlieb, who headed the project and destroyed most of its records when he left the agency in 1973; Dr. Robert Lashbrook, a chemist who worked for Dr. Gottlieb and now teaches science at a high school and junior college in California; Dr. Charles F. Geachlicker, a former professor at Georgetown University whose Geschickter Foundation for Medical Research Inc. was one of the principal C.I.A. conduits for financing research at hospitals and universities; and Walter P. Pasternak, a former C.I.A. employee who was an official of the Society for the Investigation of Human Ecology.

Mr. Pasternak, who has been linked in agency documents to a series of drug tests on unsuspecting people in New York and San Francisco, had agreed to appear last week at a Senate hearing on the project. But the night before the hearing he apparently changed his mind and Senate aides say they have been unable to find him.

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For years, the documents indicate, the agency tried to find ways in which agents

could drink large amounts of alcohol without getting drunk and to produce a pill that could make a drunkam sober.

Dr. Bockoven said he considered the LSD work at the Boston Psychopathic Hospital to have been "a model of superb, excellent research."

He said the students and staff members who participated had been explicitly recruited as test subjects, had been told they would receive LSD and that reactions varied greatly among individuals from "pleasant" to "unpleasant."

Mr. Morimoto said "a couple of people" had gone into psychotherapy as a result of having participated in the experiments. But Dr. Bockoven said he did not recall anyone who had suffered any untoward consequences from the LSD.

He said test subjects were interviewed "a week or a month"—he wasn't sure which—after the experiments. But as in the other experiments with LSD and a wide range of psychiatric and psycho-psychiatric techniques under C.I.A. sponsorship, there was no follow-up to determine whether complications had developed.

7 am: No.1 to Chicago

8 am: No.1 to Chicago

9 am: No.1 to Chicago

10 am: No.1 to Chicago

11 am: No.1 to Chicago

12 nm: No.1 to Chicago

Who'll know you saved 50% once it gets to the 50th floor?

Even if your office is 50 floors above a magnificent view of New York, you don't have to pay outlandish prices for

Records Show C.I.A. Tested LSD on Sex Psychopaths

The following article was reported by Nicholas M. Horrocks and Joseph B. Treaster. It was written by Mr. Horrocks.

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4—Some 142 "sexual psychopaths" at the Iona State Hospital in Michigan were given LSD and a marijuana derivative to see whether the substances would unlock their most secret thoughts in an experiment sponsored by the Central Intelligence Agency, according to documents reviewed today.

The agency's intention, the documents said, was "to exploit the research potential that is represented by 142 criminal sexual psychopaths." The document added, "It is thought these individuals have the kind of motivation for withholding certain information that is comparable to operational-interrogation situations in the field."

There is no evidence in the documents that either the intelligence agency or the researchers obtained the informed consent of the subjects of these experiments.

The Iona experiment is part of a pattern of agency research in behavior control uncovered by a group of New York Times reporters after a survey of nearly 3,000 C.I.A. documents and interviews with medical researchers, scientists, state and local officials and intelligence officers.

The experiments were conducted from 1957 to 1960 at Michigan's hospital for the criminally insane at Iona, a rural town west of Detroit. The subjects were apparently selected from the files of the Detroit Recorder's Court psychiatric clinic. Indications are that state judges were informed about the intelligence agency's interest in the tests.

This test was apparently begun nearly four years after an Army biochemist committed suicide after being administered LSD in a C.I.A. experiment.

The project manager, who corresponded with the C.I.A. through double envelopes using a pseudonym, apparently was Dr. Alex Canty, a psychologist associated with the court clinic. His son, Dr. Alex Canty Jr., said his father was dead but that he recalled his father had been in-

involved in an experiment with the agency. The actual research, the documents said, was conducted by Drs. "Cook," "Haarer" and "Robertson." According to officials of Michigan's Department of Mental Health, Dr. John Cook and Dr. Perry Robertson are dead. Dr. John G. Haarer lives in Florida and could not be reached for comment.

The documents showed that experiments were ostensibly funded by the Society for the Investigation of Human Ecology Inc. But that was a conduit for intelligence agency money supposedly to "discover new methods of attacking the growing problem of criminality with particular emphasis on care and treatment of the sexually disturbed offender."

Purpose of Experiment

But within C.I.A., the documents showed, officials knew the experiment was designed "to test the effectiveness of certain medication in causing individuals to release guarded information under interrogation."

The documents indicate that at one point a state commission became concerned about the types of drugs being used and at another point an agency official found one doctor's description of the hypnosis portions of the experiments "mildly hair-raising."

At that point in Michigan, there were many inmates at Iona who had been put there without trial. The Supreme Court later overturned Michigan's criminally insane law and some of Iona's patients went free.

According to the documents, the subjects were given drugs and then interrogated by teams of doctors that included psychiatrists and psychologists while a tape recording was made of the session. There was also use of a lie detector test.

In another project, uncovered in 8,000 documents recently discovered by the C.I.A., the agency exploded liquid-filled glass models of heads and human cadavers in an attempt to test the levels of brain concussion.

Although the documents were heavily edited, it appeared that the agency was

testing not only brain concussion levels, but also brainwashing techniques.

In other experiments that did not involve living human beings, the agency tested a blackjack shaped like a pancake, an air gun that shot a small sack filled with lead shot and a soft pad that exploded when it came in contact with the body.

In another experiment it tested a sound wave so forceful that only a minute blast of sound could cause concussion.

One "immunity" to brain concussion suggested in the documents was to inject a small quantity of gas, "possibly" one cubic centimeter, into the spinal cord. The gas, the documents suggested, would "immigrate" to the brain and prevent brain concussion.

KEY HOFFA CASE WITNESS FACES RETRIAL IN JERSEY

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4—Ralph Picardo, the New Jersey trucking company owner who has been the Government's key witness in the investigation into the disappearance of James R. Hoffa, the former teamsters' union president, will get a new trial in the New Jersey murder case in which he was convicted two years ago.

Mr. Picardo was convicted by a jury in Hudson County Superior Court in 1975 in the slaying of Nicholas Trombetta, 22 years old.

In that trial, a juror spoke with someone outside the courtroom. Although the trial judge refused to declare a mistrial, the appellate division of the Superior Court ruled June 17 that the incident was "prejudicial," reversed the conviction and ordered a new trial.

No date for that trial has been set, the Hudson County Prosecutor, James O'Halloran said today, pending the state's request that the New Jersey Supreme Court hear arguments on the merits of the appellate court's decision. No bail has been set in the case. Mr. Picardo is in protective custody in a Federal penitentiary.

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Ethical Questions in Mind-Control Experiments

By **BOYCE RENSBERGER**

New disclosures about the Central Intelligence Agency's now defunct program to conduct experiments on human beings in a search for methods of controlling their thought and behavior have raised a storm of ethical questions. Did the subjects of the tests know what was being done? Were they informed of the risks and did they have a chance to refuse to cooperate without fearing reprisals?

Can research aimed at damaging or controlling a healthy human mind ever be ethical even if the objective is to defend Americans against enemy attempts to control the minds of prisoners of war or American diplomats?

The light in which such questions are approached today is different from that in which the C.I.A.'s experiments were begun in the 1950's. At least 20 years of consciousness-raising by the civil rights and human rights movements separate 1977 from the earliest days of the C.I.A.'s fears that the Russians and the Chinese had developed exotic means of controlling behavior.

Yet, the intelligence officials who started the experiments much closer to the days of the Nuremberg trials of Nazi war criminals that produced the first internationally recognized code governing human experimentation.

The Nuremberg Code of 1947 said medical research should be intended to improve the lot of mankind and should be conducted only on persons who had been informed of the nature and risks of the experiment and who had consented. The code was adopted by the United States Government in 1953. Adm. Stansfield Turner, Director of Central Intelligence, yesterday told a Senate hearing

that the C.I.A.'s mind control experiments began that same year.

In some of the experiments, Admiral Turner said, people did not know they were being experimented upon, a situation directly contrary to the Nuremberg Code and to every subsequent set of ethical guidelines promulgated by a recognized body.

Since the promulgation of the Nuremberg Code much of the debate over the ethics of human experimentation has turned on the question of how much information a person must be given before his consent is asked. In some cases the doctors themselves may know little. Can a person with no special background in pharmacology or biochemistry or physiology understand enough about an experiment to be considered sufficiently informed?

A second major point still hotly debated is what constitutes consent. Prisoners and mental patients, many ethicists argue, are not really free of the implied pressure that if they consent they will be released sooner or that if they refuse they will be hurt somehow. Many of the C.I.A. experiments involved prisoners and mental patients.

Studies have frequently found that "informed consent" procedures can be hasty, perfunctory acts.

For example, in one study at a major university medical center 51 pregnant women who had consented to participate in a test of a new labor-inducing drug were questioned after the test had begun. Of the 51 women 20 did not realize until they were interviewed that they had agreed to participate in research.

Risks and Benefits

If this can occur among patients in the care of personal physicians at a time of heightened sensitivity about the ethics of research, the adequacy of the consent procedures the C.I.A. researchers said

they used in some of their experiments 20 years ago may be open to question.

Medical researchers often disagree over what constitutes a worthy experiment, balancing the degree of risk with the promise of benefit. Dr. Bernard Barber, a Barnard College sociologist who specializes in science and the ethics of human research, has posed a number of hypothetical research projects to large numbers of scientists and asked whether they would approve such experiments.

Typically, where the risk to subjects is high, most scientists say they would not approve or perform such studies. But upward of a fourth of them consistently say they would.

Just last year, Dr. Barber concluded from his surveys of the ethical standards of biomedical scientists in major institutions, that "there is indeed inadequate ethical concern that is reflected in excessively risky procedures."

A psychiatrist who has had personal knowledge of the nature of Soviet and Chinese "brainwashing," the activity the C.I.A. said it was responding to, is Dr. Robert J. Lifton of Yale University.

"I feel psychological research should never be used on behalf of destructive techniques," Dr. Lifton said in an interview. He said it was morally wrong for psychiatrists and other specialists in the mind and behavior to engage in such research.

Dr. Lifton, who wrote a book on brainwashing entitled "Thought Reform," said that in the 1950's many behavioral researchers let the Communist-fearing mood of the times run away with them. "During that time," he said, "people became fascinated with aspects of mind manipulation without exploring the possible consequences of their involvement in such research."

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80 INSTITUTIONS USED IN C.I.A. MIND STUDIES

Admiral Turner Tells Senators of Behavior Control Research—Bars Drug Testing Now

By NICHOLAS M. HORROCK
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3—Adm. Stansfield Turner, the Director of Central Intelligence, testified today that the C.I.A. had secretly supported human behavior control research at 80 institutions, including 44 colleges or universities as well as hospitals, prisons and pharmaceutical companies.

He told a joint hearing of the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence and the Senate Health Subcommittee that recently discovered financial records indicate that during the most intense period of the project, code-named MK-Ultra, the agency had supported 185 nongovernment researchers in 149 separate research projects.

The projects, he said, had included tests of LSD and of a "knockout drop."

"It is totally abhorrent to me to think of using humans as guinea pigs," Admiral Turner said, adding, "I assure you that the tests were never engaged in either witting or unwitting testing of drugs today."

Admiral Turner said that the names of the institutions and the researchers who were involved in the project were not made public until the agency would notify the institutions that were used.

Subjects Being Sought

Admiral Turner said that the 8,000 pages of newly discovered documents do not contain the names of the subjects of the tests but do contain "leads" that might enable them to be found.

He said that he was working with the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, Joseph A. Califano Jr., and Attorney General Griffin B. Bell to see if the C.I.A. could find the subjects used in medical and drug experiments and discover if any persons had suffered damage as a result of the experiments.

Staffs of the Senate Intelligence Committee and the health subcommittee are continuing an investigation and the health subcommittee plans additional public hearings in September.

The following new details of the C.I.A.'s behavior control experiments emerged at the hearing:

Admiral Turner acknowledged under questioning that the C.I.A. had apparently planned to test drugs on terminal cancer patients at the same institution where it secretly contributed \$375,000 toward the construction of a hospital building. The New York Times has previously confirmed the institution is Georgetown University Medical School here.

Admiral Turner said that "some unwitting testing took place on criminal sexual psychopaths confined at a state hospital." He did not identify the institution.

Though the main active years for MK-Ultra were 1953 to 1963, the C.I.A. is conducting an internal inquiry to determine what its role may have been in a project coordinated with the Department of the Army, code-named Often-Chickwit, that was active until 1973.

The involvement with Georgetown University Hospital, which served many of Washington's most powerful figures and treated the son of the Senate Health subcommittee chairman, Edward M. Kennedy, for cancer, was the most illustrative of how the C.I.A. operated. The agency was seeking an institution where its own personnel could test a wide range of drugs including a "knockout pill."

In 1955, the agency authorized a \$375,000 contribution toward the construction of the Gorman Building at the university through a covert medical fund, the Geschikter Foundation for Medical Research. Though Admiral Turner never mentioned Georgetown by name, he said there was no indication that the unnamed



Admiral Stansfield Turner, right, director of the C.I.A., responding to a question by Senator Edward M. Kennedy at hearing yesterday probing behavior control research experiments. At left is Allen E. Brody, an officer on the agency's Inspector General staff.

university officials knew about the agency's involvement.

The C.I.A., according to documents turned over to the Senate, was worried about the legality of the secret funding because Georgetown took the Geschikter grant and used it with other money to obtain matching funds under provisions of the Hill-Burton act, which supported hospital construction. Under certain circumstances it is illegal to use one Federal grant to obtain another. The C.I.A. obtained an opinion from its counsel in 1955 that its process was legal.

"The proposed facility," wrote one unidentified official, "offers a unique opportunity for the secure handling of such clinical testing." Admiral Turner said that the C.I.A. had obtained no evidence that testing actually took place.

However, Senator Richard S. Schweiker, Republican of Pennsylvania, said that his reading of documents supplied by the agency made it an inescapable conclusion that tests took place.

'Right to Know' Stressed

At the two-hour hearing today, Senator Kennedy, a Massachusetts Democrat, pressed Admiral Turner to let the universities, researchers and possible subjects of the tests know of the C.I.A.'s involvement. "These individuals have a right to know who they are and why they were used," he said.

Senator Kennedy also urged Admiral Turner to find and interview Dr. Sidney J. Gottlieb, a 24-year employee of the

Tourist Family Gets A White House Honor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3 (UPI)—An insurance executive, John Hoeven of Omaha, and his family toured the White House today and were greeted personally by the First Lady.

Mr. Hoeven, his wife, Wilma, and their four children were clad casually and about to begin a White House tour when they were randomly taken from the line by an aide and escorted to a ceremony in the Jacqueline Kennedy Garden.

There, Rosalynn Carter presented them with the first copy of the 13th edition of the White House Guidebook. Mrs. Carter congratulated the Hoevens as other visitors looked on. She also inscribed the book with her best wishes.

The White House Historical Association, which publishes the guidebook, has allocated \$3.2 million to the White House through its sales. The money is used to buy furnishings.

Ethical Question

By BOYCE RENSBERGER

New disclosures about the Central Intelligence Agency's now defunct program to conduct experiments on human beings in a search for methods of controlling their thought and behavior have raised a storm of ethical questions. Did the subjects of the tests know what was being done? Were they informed of the risks and did they have a chance to refuse to cooperate without fearing reprisals?

Can research aimed at damaging or controlling a healthy human mind ever be ethical—even if the objective is to defend Americans against enemy attempts to control the minds of prisoners of war or American diplomats?

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Yet, the intelligence officials who started the experiments much closer to the days of the Nuremberg trials of Nazi war criminals that produced the first internationally recognized code governing human experimentation.

The Nuremberg Code of 1947 as medical research should be intended to improve the lot of mankind and should be conducted only on persons who have been informed of the nature and risks of the experiment and who had consented. The code was adopted by the United States Government in 1953. Adm. Stansfield Turner, Director of Central Intelligence, yesterday told a Senate hearing

C.I.A.'s technical service division, which directed the projects.

"Every single document the staff views has Mr. Gottlieb's name on it," the Senator said, adding, "One thing is for sure, Gottlieb knows." Dr. Gottlieb, who was interviewed at length by Senate investigators in 1975 but told them he could not recall much about the project.

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'Field Laboratories' in C.I.A. Tests Are Described

By JOSEPH B. TREASTER
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3—The apartments in New York and San Francisco had red drapes, dressing tables trimmed in black velveteen, paintings of cancan girls, two-way mirrors and elaborate, well-concealed recording equipment. The apartments had been set up by the Central Intelligence Agency as "field laboratories" for trying out LSD and marijuana on unsuspecting men lured from local bars.

C.I.A. officials and former employees testifying before a joint Senate committee today on the agency's 25-year project on the manipulation of human behavior said they did not know who had administered the drugs.

But Senator Edward M. Kennedy, Democrat of Massachusetts, quoted from C.I.A. documents indicating dozens of payments for \$100 each "for undercover agents' operating expenses." And a former C.I.A. psychologist testified that he had interviewed prostitutes in the apartment maintained by the agency in San Francisco.

There was one apartment in each city. The one in New York was at 103 West 13th Street, a Federal investigator said, but the address of the San Francisco apartment was not immediately known. Both were studio apartments.

In New York the "safe house," as the

agents referred to it, consisted of two adjoining studios with a connecting door, one in which the unsuspecting person was "entertained" and the other for observation through a two-way mirror. The layout was believed to be the same in San Francisco.

Admiral Turner Questioned

After rapping through a detailed description of the apartment in San Francisco and the payments, Senator Kennedy asked Adm. Stansfield Turner, the Director of Central Intelligence, whether he was able to "draw any conclusions" from these facts.

"No, sir," the admiral replied softly, reaching for a glass of water as the audience in the crowded hearing room burst into laughter.

"There may be a lighter side to this," Senator Kennedy said, "but there is an enormously serious side—the range of drugs, the number of people, exactly what that operation was all about."

According to C.I.A. documents, the nine-year operation, identified today by the code name "Midnight Climax," started in 1954, after two men had died in unwitting drug tests, including one somewhat similar to the "experiments" in the apartments.

Admiral Turner said he had "no idea" how many people had been given drugs. But Senator Kennedy, citing his examining

tion of "documents, flow charts, cash charts" and the amount of money involved, said the number of persons was "considerable."

According to C.I.A. documents obtained by The New York Times and interviews with several current and former Government employees, the apartments were rented by agents of the Bureau of Narcotics, using fictitious names, and maintained by them.

The arrangement, several of those interviewed said, had been worked out by George White, a senior narcotics agent and former member of the Office of Strategic Services, the forerunner of the C.I.A., and Dr. Sidney J. Gottlieb, the head of the agency's behavior control project. Mr. White, who was also known as Morgan Hall, died two years ago. Admiral Turner said that Dr. Gottlieb, who destroyed most of the project's records when he retired in 1975, had not been questioned on the matter.

Under pressure from Senator Kennedy, Admiral Turner said he would see that Dr. Gottlieb was questioned in light of information disclosed about the project this week.

The C.I.A. documents indicated that the drug tests were carried out by narcotics agents. But Mr. Giordano said that "if that was the case, it was done without our knowledge, or mine."

Admiral Turner privately offered the job of deputy to Mr. Kirkpatrick, now a professor of political science at Brown University. In early July, but officials said that the White House later had second thoughts as new information came to mind and behavior control.

As the agency's inspector general in that case, Mr. Kirkpatrick's intervention in the matter, White House officials felt they would become subject to criticism in Capitol Hill for not having succeeded in halting objectionable programs. Rather than risk a political controversy over his nomination, White House sources said Admiral Turner decided to withdraw the offer to Mr. Kirkpatrick and to seek another deputy.

be subject to appeal by other agencies to a Cabinet-level committee of the National Security Council.

C.I.A. officials were known to feel that the President's final reorganization plan represented a setback. Admiral Turner, at the Pentagon, Secretary Brown was said to feel that it was a reasonably good compromise. "If Stan Turner doesn't try to force it all the way to the wall, we can see which it is," a Pentagon official said.

Senate Demands

The President, who was scheduled to meet tomorrow with members of the Senate and House Intelligence Oversight Committees, may come under some pressure from members of the Senate committee to grant even more authority to Admiral Turner.

Since last year's hearings on C.I.A. activities and abuses, a number of senators have demanded more clearly centralized control of the entire intelligence community, both to prevent further abuses and to reduce duplication of some of the more exotic and expensive intelligence collection methods.

Senator Walter D. Huddleston, who heads a Senate intelligence organizational subcommittee, said that from what he had heard already, the President had "gone a long way toward what we were suggesting."

But the Kentucky Democrat added that in tomorrow's session, "We'll be trying to make a very strong case" for naming Admiral Turner the director of national

Intelligence, to emphasize his overall authority.

Under the Carter plan, Admiral Turner remains both the operational chief of the C.I.A. and the overall intelligence community manager. Some Senators had favored putting him in overall charge of the intelligence community and making the head of C.I.A. a separate deputy operating under him.

Admiral Turner has not announced his choice of deputy, but White House sources confirmed that he had been persuaded to withdraw his intended nomination of Lyman G. Kirkpatrick Jr., who served as inspector general of the C.I.A. and later as an assistant director, in the 1950's and 1960's.

GETTING GET POWER

From Page A1

...sought. Nonetheless, that with his new au- would have more or- than any of his Rear-Adm. Roscoe Hil- the first head of the Agency in 1947.

Procedure

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By JAMES T. WOOTEN
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2 — President Carter asked Congress today to abolish all Federal criminal penalties for the possession of small amounts of marijuana. The President's recommendation came as no surprise, since he had pledged in his campaign last year to ask for such legislation. Characteristically, he blended his request, which is certain to touch off controversy, with a series of proposals designed, he said, "to discourage all drug abuse in America," including the excessive use of alcohol and tobacco.

He called for a concentrated Government crackdown on the international narcotics traffic, a study on the use of barbiturates and other widely consumed sedatives, and improved programs for drug research and drug treatment.

Substituting a Civil Fine

In his appeal for the "decriminalization" of marijuana, Mr. Carter urged that a civil penalty—specifically, a fine—replace the present Federal law that provides for a \$5,000 fine and up to a year in prison for those found to possess any quantity of the substance.

His request would apply to persons with less than an ounce, "the reasonable dividing point between trafficking and personal use," his drug-abuse adviser, Dr. Peter G. Bourne, said.

"Penalties against possession of a drug should not be more damaging to an individual than the use of the drug itself," Mr. Carter said, but he told Congress in a seven-page message that the sale of marijuana should remain "a serious, Federal criminal offense."

He spoke of "long-standing fragmentation" in Government approaches to the problems caused by drugs and said he had ordered his White House staff to assume the responsibility for coordinating Federal action and formulating a national drug-abuse policy.

International Cooperation

One part of that policy, he said, will be increased cooperation with other nations in an effort to stem the international flow of narcotics. Another will be an intensification of investigations by the Justice Department of alleged links between organized crime and the drug traffic.

The President said he had asked the Departments of State, Treasury and Justice to "study arrangements with other countries, consistent with constitutional principles, to revoke the passports of known major traffickers and to freeze assets accumulated in the illegal drug traffic."

Moreover, he said, he had "considered requesting changes" in the Tax Reform Act of 1976, legislation designed primarily to protect the privacy of Americans. He said the statute "may also impede unnecessarily the investigation of narcotics trafficking cases."

If the provisions in the act "can be
Continued on Page D14, Col. 5

DRUGS TESTED BY C.I.A. ON MENTAL PATIENTS

By NICHOLAS M. HORROCKS
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2 — Documents disclosed that powerful tranquilizers and LSD in a 1958 experiment supported by a foundation that secretly dispensed money for the Central Intelligence Agency, medical-financing records disclosed today.

The disclosure became one more element in a growing picture of the C.I.A.'s 25-year attempt to learn how to control the human mind.

A survey of 2,000 C.I.A. documents and interviews with scientists, medical researchers and intelligence officers has shown in detail how the agency used private medical research foundations as conduits for a \$25 million program designed to develop drugs or techniques that could control human behavior.

5,000 More Documents

Under the Freedom of Information Act, The New York Times obtained today 415 additional pages of C.I.A. documents pertaining to drug experimentation and behavior control research. The new pool of information disclosed the following:

• The C.I.A. arranged for 12 volunteers to be hypnotized in a hotel room to "demonstrate" to covert operations experts how hypnosis could help espionage agents remember details that their conscious minds might have discarded.

• In 1954, the C.I.A. hoped to use its "basic data" on "LSD and related materials" to devise operational techniques to disturb the memory, to discredit people through aberrant behavior, to alter sex patterns, to elicit information and to create emotional dependence.

• The C.I.A. employed a magician to help explain what one former C.I.A. official said were matters "they couldn't explain."

The C.I.A. is expected to make public over the next two weeks some 5,000 newly discovered documents relating to its behavior control programs. The

Continued on Page A9, Col. 1

Deaths at Pennsylvania Hospital Laid to Mixup in Labeling Gases

By DONALD JANSON
Special to The New York Times

Effort to determine how many deaths may

President Carter with Al Ullman, left, chairman of House Ways and Means Committee, and Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, at meeting at White House to discuss revising

Ullman Is Critical of Welfare Carter May Consider

By DAVID F. ROSENBAUM
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2 — President Carter's basic plan to revise the nation's welfare system ran into stiff opposition today from an important House committee chairman, and there were indications that the President might consider postponing the submission of his plan to Congress.

Representative Al Ullman, chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, which has jurisdiction over welfare matters, met with Mr. Carter this morning and said afterward that he strongly objected to the way the President's proposal would treat the working poor.

Mr. Ullman, an Oregon Democrat, said that he had suggested to the President that he not send his final welfare package to Congress this week, as planned, but rather wait until their differences could be worked out.

Later, Jody Powell, the President's press secretary, said "We obviously would like to go ahead" and send the measure to Congress this week but that Mr. Carter might consider a delay if Senator Russell B. Long, chairman of the Senate Finance

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Of food stamps for the poor?

81%	YES	NO	13%

Of aid to poor families with dependent children?

81%	YES	NO	13%

Of health care for the poor?

82%	YES	NO	13%

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C.I.A. HIRED MAGICIAN IN BEHAVIOR PROJECT

Paid Him to Write a Manual as Aid in Secretly Giving Drugs

By JOSEPH B. TREASTER

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2—The Central Intelligence Agency hired a professional New York magician as a consultant to its project in the manipulation of human behavior, calling on him, from time to time, "to see if he could explain things people had a hard time trying to explain."

According to documents obtained from the C.I.A. today and amplifying interviews, the magician, John Mulholland, who lived on the Upper West Side until his death in 1976, was paid \$3,000 in 1953 to write a "manual" on sleight of hand or, as the agency referred to it, prestidigitation. The manual was meant to be an aid to agents in surreptitiously administering drugs.

On another assignment, Mr. Mulholland was asked to analyze the work of a "mystic" who said he had devised a system for sending and receiving telepathic messages anywhere in the world.

One former agency official said he had consulted with Mr. Mulholland "about a dozen times" over a period of "a couple of years."

"Very frequently," the former agency official said, "somebody would want an explanation for something they had seen and what would happen was that it would turn out to be something from the art of magic."

Radio City Performer

Mr. Mulholland, a tall, slender man with a prominent nose and a thatch of gray hair, performed several times at Radio City Music Hall and wrote a number of books on magic, according to his widow, Pauline Mulholland.

Dr. George N. Gordon, the chairman of the communication arts department at Hofstra University, said that Mr. Mulholland had told him about his mental telepathy assignment for the C.I.A. when the two were working together on a book in the mid-1960's.

"He read me a report he had done for the C.I.A. and we were more or less laughing over it," Dr. Gordon said.

The agency had been approached by a man who said he was a "genuine mystic," Dr. Gordon said, and had talked the agency into considering "using his system for the delivery of clandestine messages."

"Somehow or other, you'd be in, say, Poland, and he'd be in England and he would receive your message without any kind of electronic or mechanical device," Dr. Gordon said.

Under the terms of his agreement with the agency, Mr. Mulholland was supposed to provide information on techniques by which "solid, liquid or gaseous" substances could be secretly delivered to individuals.

Mr. Mulholland's initials, address and phone number were among the contents of the wallet of Dr. Robert V. Lashbrook, a C.I.A. employee who was escorting Dr. Frank Olson on the night Dr. Olson plunged to his death from a Manhattan hotel room a few days after the agency gave him a dose of LSD without his

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WOMAN DIES AS OVER 300 OFFICERS HUNT FOR .44 GUNMAN

Condition of Young Man Is Stable He Told the Police of Seeing Man Who Shot Him

By PETER KHSS

Miss Moskowitz died in Kings County Hospital Sunday afternoon, 12 hours after she and a 20-year-old male companion were shot early Sunday by the so-called .44-caliber revolver killer who has adopted the name "Son of Sam."

Her death came three hours after the Chief of Detectives, John L. Keenan announced that more than 300 detectives and other members of the police force in an increase from 180 before last weekend had been thrown into New York City's hunt for the gunman.

Miss Moskowitz, who was 30 years old, died at 5:22 P.M. of swelling of the brain. She would have been a vegetable had she survived. Dr. William Shuchart, chairman of the hospital's department of neurosurgery, reported that her heart had stopped at least a half a dozen times during the day.

Young man's condition stable

Miss Moskowitz's mother, Neysa, told the hospital that "she loved him and she wouldn't have wanted to live that way." Of the killer, whose death toll has now reached six, Mrs. Moskowitz exclaimed:

"I hope he eats his heart out with a cancer. I would die to see this man punished."

Robert Violante, the young man with whom Miss Moskowitz was SUPPLYING, had been on their first date, was reported to be in stable condition. "He told police he saw the person who shot him," according to Dr. Jeffrey Freedman, the hospital's director of ophthalmology.



Brig. Gen. Omar Torrijos-Herrera

CARTER DRAWS LINE IN TALKS ON CANAL

Panama Is Told Not to Expect Any Further Major Concessions

By GRAHAM HOVEY
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1 — President Carter has warned the Panamanian Chief of Government to expect no further major concessions from the United States in the negotiations for a new Panama Canal treaty.

A copy of the President's letter, sent to Brig. Gen. Omar Torrijos-Herrera Friday after Mr. Carter had called the

Text of Mr. Carter's letter, page 9.

chief negotiators for both sides to the White House to encourage their efforts, was obtained by The New York Times.

The letter was as generally optimistic in tone as Mr. Carter had been in his exchanges with the negotiators, but it contained three separate warnings to General Torrijos not to push too hard in talks that the President said were "now nearing completion." One warning alluded to the difficulty of obtaining Senate approval of a treaty that went too far to accommodate Panamanian demands.

Negotiations to Resume

Part of Panama's team was to return to Washington tonight to begin a negotiating week at the State Department that officials of both Governments have said could clear away the remaining obstacles to a new treaty.

Mr. Carter said in his letter that the two most formidable of the remaining issues involved the amount the United States would pay Panama for use of the canal during the life of the treaty, presumably until the year 2000, and the schedule under which various segments of the 533-square-mile Canal Zone would be transferred to Panamanian jurisdiction in that same period.

On the compensation issue, the two sides remain far apart, though both agree that Panama is entitled to a far greater annuity than the \$2.3 million it currently receives.

The American negotiators, Ellsworth Bunker and Sol M. Linowitz, have emphasized that the compensation

PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS USED IN C.I.A. EFFORT TO CONTROL BEHAVIOR

25-YEAR, \$25 MILLION PROGRAM

New Information About Funding and Operations Disclosed by Documents and Interviews

(This article was the work of an investigative reporting team consisting of John M. Crewdson, Nicholas M. Horrocks, Boyce Rensberger, Jo Thomas and Joseph B. Truoster. It was written by Mr. Horrocks.)

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1 — Several prominent medical research institutions and Government hospitals in the United States and Canada were involved in a secret, 25-year, \$25-million effort by the Central Intelligence Agency to learn how to control the human mind.

The existence of the agency's investigations into behavior and thought control was previously known. But through access to 2,000 C.I.A. documents and wide-ranging interviews, a group of New York Times reporters has developed new information about the cost of the program, the range of its penetration into prestigious research centers, the identities of some institutions, the secret funding conduits of the agency and the concerns about the program expressed by some scientists.

The original research was spurred by the conviction—later proved unfounded—that the Russians and Chinese had developed brainwashing and mind-control devices. But the C.I.A. quickly turned to seeking an offensive use for behavior control. It sought to crack the mental defenses of enemy agents—to be able to program them and its own operatives to carry out any mission even against their will and "against such fundamental laws of nature as self-preservation."

Three Foundations Used

It channeled funds through three private medical research foundations. One of these, the Geschikter Foundation for Medical Research in Washington, D.C., is still active. Another, the Society for the Investigation of Human Ecology Inc., was disbanded in 1965. A third named in one report was the Josiah Macy Jr. Foundation, also active, but "Dr. John W. Bowers, director of the foundation, said there was no indication it had been a conduit for C.I.A. funding."

The C.I.A. also paid for experiments under the guise of contracts issued by other Government agencies and had access to millions of dollars in behavioral control experiments conducted by the armed services.

By the early 1960's the C.I.A. had grown uncomfortable about the experiments. A 1957 report by the Inspector General noted that the chemical division "had added difficulty in obtaining expert services and facilities to conduct tests and experiments. Some of the activities are considered to be professionally unethical and in some instances border on the illegal," the report said.

The agency officials were also worried that the reputations of the scientists it contracted with were "in jeopardy."

Moreover, the agency appears never to have found the secret of mind control, and the documents now public indicate

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In a news conference at the 109th Precinct station house in flushing, Queens, Chief Keenan said witnesses who had seen the Sunday shooting had described the attacker as white, between 25 and 35 years of age, 5 feet 7 to 5 feet 10 inches tall, with a stocky build.

The detective chief said the man had worn "blue denim pants with a gray long-sleeve shirt, sleeves rolled up or a denim jacket worn outside the pants." He called on women who might have noted a friend or relative wearing such clothes Saturday night or Sunday morning to telephone a special police number, 844-0999. He said directing his appeal at women because they were particularly observing of

Wearing of Wig Possible

The gunman, Chief Keenan said, is reported to have "light, disheveled hair," but he suggested that this might possibly be a wig. Chief Keenan said there had been other descriptions of hair in previous shootings, one witness remembering straight hair combed sideways and another reporting bushy hair.

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Private Institutions Used in C.I.A. Plan

Known Projects Through private

Continued From Page 1

that had little success with interrogations using drugs and hypnosis. What emerged from extensive interviews with present and former intelligence officers, medical researchers and others was the fact that despite professional misgivings on the part of some medical researchers, the C.I.A. was able to assemble an extensive network of non-governmental scientists and facilities—apparently without the knowledge of the

and. Among the specific disclosures produced by The Times from the documents and the interviews were the following: Dr. Carl Pfeiffer, a pharmacologist now associated with a private treatment center in New Jersey, conducted LSD experiments for the C.I.A. on prisoners at the Federal penitentiary in Atlanta and the Bordentown Reformatory in New Jersey between 1955 and 1964. He was paid \$25,000 a year through the Geschikter Foundation, he said in a telephoned interview.

The Geschikter Foundation contributed to the construction of a \$3 million building at Georgetown University Medical School in Washington, D.C. Newly discovered records indicate that the C.I.A. wanted to establish an appropriate university forensic medicine department to the project and allied agency could thus be served with complete legal immunities and anonymity. A spokesman for Georgetown said that the university was reviewing its records on the construction but that there was no indication the money had come from the C.I.A.

Dr. Ewen Cameron, of the Allan Memorial Institute of Psychiatry at McGill University in Montreal, conducted several experiments on behavior control including the effects of isolation and sensory deprivation on humans for the C.I.A. between 1955 and 1960. The work was paid for by the Society for the Investigation of Human Ecology. Dr. Cameron died in 1967. An associate in the research said in an interview that he was unaware that the research had been paid for by the C.I.A.

The society, on behalf of the C.I.A., underwrote experiments using tranquilizers and alcohol on mental patients and staff members of the Butler Memorial Hospital in Providence, R.I.

The society, although largely controlled by the C.I.A., was set up under the direction of Dr. Harold Wolff, a prominent psychiatrist and leading authority on pain, and gave the appearance of being associated with the Cornell University Medical Center. The society also asked Dr. Wolff and an associate to collect the information about brainwashing.

In 1962, a C.I.A. doctor, E. Manfield Gunn, approached Dr. Robert Heath, chairman of the Tulane University department of psychiatry and neurology, a bio-psychiatrist who had explored what is described as the pleasure center of the human brain. Dr. Gunn asked Dr. Heath if he would be interested in exploring the "pain center" of the brain. Dr. Heath refused, he said in a recent interview, calling the request "abhorrent."

Many Other Projects

These are only a few of what C.I.A. officials privately said were dozens of research projects found in agency records. The program, C.I.A. records indicate, was wound down in 1964, further curtailed in 1967 and finally halted in 1973. Its last phases, code named Operation 434, were conducted in coordination

knowledge. The memo asked whether it were possible to "get control of an individual to the point where he will do our bidding against his will and even against such fundamental laws of nature as self-preservation."

Scientific Intelligence Unit

In the beginning project Bluebird-Artichoke was directed by the C.I.A.'s Office of Scientific Intelligence, which had access to all secret and public scientific research in this field being done by the military services.

The C.I.A. was also able to conduct research through military contracts. For 11 years the agency tested mind-altering drugs, mainly LSD, on prisoners at the United States Public Health Service hospital in Lexington, Ky. The money was channeled through the Office of Naval Research, and the project ostensibly was seeking a substitute for codeine as a mild pain killer.

Dr. Harris Isbell, who conducted the research between 1952 and 1963, kept up a secret correspondence with the C.I.A. (usually with a man identified only as "Ray" in the documents) in which he reported on LSD and several other drugs that the agency wanted tested, the agency's documents disclosed.

Dr. Isbell was an eager experimenter. On one occasion he wrote his contact, "I will write you a quick letter as soon as I can get the stuff into a man or two." He also arranged to purchase drugs for the C.I.A. from European pharmaceutical concerns that thought they were shipping the drugs to a public health official.

Dr. Isbell made a brief appearance before the Senate Health subcommittee in 1976 and conceded that he had been in contact with the C.I.A. But he was never asked to explain why he continued to test LSD for a decade in a program that was ostensibly to develop a mild-pain-killer. Several independent researchers said that LSD would never have been considered for this purpose.

Dr. Isbell declined to grant an interview to The New York Times.

Dr. Isbell was part of a network of contractors working secretly on C.I.A. experiments with LSD. The agency often sent information or tips from one to another.

For instance, the C.I.A. kept Dr. Isbell apprised of the work of Dr. Harold A. Abramson, a prominent New York pediatrician. Dr. Abramson sent a little-noted telegram to the Senate Health subcommittee in 1975 in which he reported that he did work on LSD with the C.I.A. at New York's Mount Sinai Hospital.

"This research was supported by the Geschikter Foundation at its inception and later by the Macy Foundation," he wrote. Dr. Abramson's name first emerged publicly when it was disclosed that he had treated Dr. Frank Olson, an Army biochemist who committed suicide after being given LSD in a C.I.A. experiment in 1953.

Another researcher whose work was coordinated with Dr. Isbell's was Dr. Pfeiffer, a New Jersey pharmacologist who said he was approached in 1955 by Dr. Sidney Gottlieb, a pharmacologist at C.I.A., and another man. They flashed their badges—they were employees of the company," Dr. Pfeiffer said.

Dr. Pfeiffer estimated that he had administered LSD to some 80 to 100 prisoners at the Atlanta prison and the Bordentown reformatory. He said that all the subjects had given "full informed consent." Dr. Pfeiffer said, however, that under wartime conditions administering LSD to unwitting subjects might be justified. He said in an interview that he did

behavior control was widespread and on varying levels. For instance, Dr. Louis Jolyon West, chief of psychiatry at the University of California, Los Angeles, and director of the Neuro-Psychiatric Institute, was asked to make a study of LSD by Dr. Gottlieb. He, too, was paid by the Geschikter Foundation.

"As far as the Geschikter fund was concerned, what Gottlieb told me was that he was an employee of the C.I.A. and that they had an interest in this problem which I could see they did and possibly should have at that time," Dr. West said in a telephone interview.

But the agency's role or intentions were not so clear to others. In the mid-1950's the C.I.A. approached Dr. Wolff at the Cornell University Medical School and asked him to prepare a report on brainwashing based on classified information and examinations of victims of Soviet and Chinese methods.

Dr. Wolff had been a close friend of Allen W. Dulles, then Director of Central Intelligence. Dr. Wolff and Dr. Lawrence B. Hinkle Jr., his associate, formed a research corporation called The Society for the Investigation of Human Ecology Inc. to fund the brainwashing study.

But in 1956 the C.I.A. wanted to support other research through it, Dr. Hinkle said in an interview, and assigned Col. James L. Monroe, an Air Force expert on brainwashing to be the society's executive director and treasurer. The Cornell people with the exception of Dr. Wolff, because of his friendship for Mr. Dulles, bowed out, Dr. Hinkle said.

No Human Experimentation

"We set it up as a way of providing funds for our research, we didn't have any intention of its being used to support other people," he said. Dr. Hinkle said that "absolutely no human experimentation was done on a project at New York Hospital or Cornell Medical Center and none was done by anybody connected with Cornell."

Dr. Hinkle said that the human ecology society mechanism "we set up to provide our research with funds was being used in ways that didn't seem consonant with the role of a medical center."

"I feel and felt at the time that our trust had been abused," he said.

Among the projects funded by the society under Colonel Monroe's direction was research in Canada by Dr. Ewen Cameron, conducted on patients at the Allan Memorial Institute of Psychiatry at McGill University in Montreal.

Leonard Rubenstein, an experimenter who was paid directly by the human ecology society and worked with Dr. Cameron, remembered Colonel Monroe. "It was directly related to brainwashing," he said about the project in a telephone interview. "They had investigated brainwashing among soldiers who had been in Korea. We in Montreal started to use some [of these] techniques, brainwashing patients instead of using drugs."

Mr. Rubenstein said he had hoped that brainwashing techniques could speed up treatment of psychiatric patients eliminating bad feelings and attitudes.

Experiments were done on nonpatients as well. Among them, Mr. Rubenstein said, was one on sensory deprivation in which some 20 to 30 nurses were placed in dark, silent rooms for periods of about half an hour. He said: "That's a long time. One particular nurse, I remember, thought there were snakes coming out from under her chair. She was listed a few months later as a schizophrenic and she had to go to the hospital." Mr. Rubenstein added that an experience such as this could have a profound effect on some people.

SOCIETY FOR THE INVESTIGATION OF HUMAN ECOLOGY

Formed by Dr. Harold Wolff and Dr. Lawrence B. Hinkle Jr. of Cornell University Medical Center, 1956

Dr. D. Ewen Cameron
(Allan Memorial Institute of Psychiatry, McGill University, Montreal) Brainwashing techniques and other experiments on patients and staff

Dr. Robert W. Hyde
Testing, including LSD on patients and staff at Butler Memorial Hospital, Providence, R.I., and Massachusetts Memorial Health Center, Boston

Testing Sites

Information filtered—'I'm sure it's hidden,' he said. Dr. W. S. Hirschfeld, vice president at McGill said today's search refused to accept research that must remain secret "not knowingly had under the C.I.A."

Colonel Monroe, who now lives in Kingsland, Tex., said there is sinister in the society's ties. In an interview, he said that 25 to 30 percent of the society's budget of \$1 million to \$1.5 million came from other four private donors.

"We were doing a great deal on drugs, all right," he said of the drugs appeared to be of significance for interrogation. "Colonel Monroe said that he occasion C.I.A. directors Allen W. Dulles and Helms on the findings of "I would hope the C.I.A. be some of our research, we," Colonel Monroe added. "If I to make judgments about how they've got to know how to do it."

Prediction of Reaction
According to the society's a in 1957, it did finance LSD by Dr. Robert W. Hyde, but then a psychiatrist at Health Center in Providence, port said "the first phase of 'ments' by Dr. Hyde "consisting of a background knowledge of variables affecting a subject to LSD." Dr. Hyde and his associates compared the effects of LSD trying to predict "the reaction

Known Programs in C.I.A.'s Project Aides and Affiliates

Through private medical research foundations

<p>SOCIETY FOR THE INVESTIGATION OF HUMAN ECOLOGY</p> <p>Formed by Dr. Harold Wolff and Dr. Lawrence B. Hinkle Jr. of Cornell University Medical Center, Ithaca, N.Y., in 1965</p> <p>Dr. D. Ewen Cameron (Allan Memorial Institute of Psychiatry, McGill University, Montreal) Brainwashing techniques and other experiments on patients and staff</p> <p>Dr. Robert W. Hyde Testing, including LSD, on patients and staff at Butler Health Center, Providence, R.I., and Massachusetts Mental Health Center, Boston.</p>	<p>GESCHIKTER FOUNDATION FOR MEDICAL RESEARCH</p> <p>Registered in the name of Dr. Charles F. Geschikter of Georgetown University, Washington, D.C., in 1965</p> <p>Dr. Harold A. Abramson (Mount Sinai Hospital) Tests of LSD at hospital, funded first by Geschikter, then by Macy Foundation</p> <p>Dr. Louis Jolyon West (Neuro-Psychiatric Institute, University of California at Los Angeles) Study of LSD</p> <p>Dr. Carl Pfeiffer Testing of LSD on prisoners at Federal Penitentiary in Atlanta and at Bordenstown, N.J., Reformatory.</p>
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Through the military

<p>OFFICE OF NAVAL RESEARCH</p> <p>Dr. Harris Isbell Testing of mind-altering drugs, including LSD, at U.S. Public Health Service Hospital in Lexington, Ky.</p>
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Testing Sites

- U.C.L.A.
- Federal Penitentiary, Atlanta



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Dr. W. S. Hirschfeld, vice principal, re- search, at McGill said today that the uni- versity refused to accept grants for re- search that must remain secret and has "not knowingly had undertakings with the C.I.A."

Colonel Monroe, who now lives in Kingsland, Tex., said there was nothing sinister in the society's ties to the C.I.A. In an interview, he said that "only about 25 to 30 percent" of the society's annual budget of \$1 million to \$1.5 million came from the agency. He said that additional support came from other foundations and private donors.

"We were doing a great deal of research on drugs, all right," he said, "and some of the drugs appeared to have some sig- nificance for interrogation." Colonel Mon- roe said that he occasionally briefed C.I.A. directors Allen W. Dulles and Rich- ard Helms on the findings of the society.

"I would hope the C.I.A. benefited from some of our research, wouldn't you," Colonel Monroe added. "If they're going to make judgments about foreign powers, they've got to know how people func- tion."

Prediction of Reactions

According to the society's annual report in 1957, it did finance LSD experiments by Dr. Robert W. Hyde, now deceased but then a psychiatrist at the Butler Health Center in Providence, R.I. The report said "the first phase of the experi- ments" by Dr. Hyde "consisted of devel- oping a background knowledge of the variables affecting a subject's reactions to LSD."

Dr. Hyde and his associates also com- pared the effects of LSD with alcohol,

ie-Hospital (now the Massachusetts Men- tal Health Center), before Dr. Hyde trans- ferred to Butler.

Neurosurgery and electroshock are clearly the most controversial and dramatic of mind-control methods and because of this, warnings were raised within the agency about these methods.

In 1952 a C.I.A. document said that "the severity of the treatment, possibility of injury and permanent damage to the sub- ject and the highly experienced personnel required rule these techniques out for the present."

Nevertheless, the agency showed inter- est in these processes. Dr. Heath, a noted biopsychiatrist at Tulane University, said that a C.I.A. doctor had approached him after a symposium in New Orleans in November 1962 and suggested that he might want to explore the brain's "pain system."

As part of his private research, Dr. Heath had performed psychosurgery and had pioneered in implanting "depth elec- trodes" in the brain, identifying with these electrodes areas he called the pleas- ure and pain centers of the brain. At the time he was pursuing research on the pleasure center, seeking ways to treat schizophrenic patients.

Dr. Heath said that Dr. Gunn, then chief of the C.I.A.'s medical service division, had tried to persuade him to investigate the pain center, explaining that funds could be provided to legitimate medical research foundations and arguing that the Russians were investigating the same areas.

Dr. Heath said that he had found the suggestion "abhorrent." He added: "I took the stand if I were going to be a spy, I'd be a spy. I wanted to be a doctor and practice medicine."

He said that he felt that the

been "very interested" in Dr. Heath's work but said, "There was no effort in anything I was connected with to get someone to do something they weren't already doing."

"As far as I know," said Dr. Gunn, "he [Dr. Heath] would have had to have done all his work through the National Institutes of Health. I wasn't offering anyone any money."

Dr. Heath has acknowledged agreeing to do one research project for the agency in 1957 after an agent asked him to test a purported brainwashing drug on mon- keys and then, if practicable, on prisoners at the Louisiana State Penitentiary in An- gola.

Subsequently Dr. Heath learned that the drug he was to test was bulbocapnine, a substance he had already tested in cats. He said he told the agent, "This was no secret drug. He could find it in the litera- ture. You can't wash any brain with bul- bocapnine." He said that he had tried the drug on several monkeys but never on humans. C.I.A. records show that Dr. Heath was paid \$200 for the monkeys.

There is disagreement over why the C.I.A. chose to camouflage its support of mind control research by channeling money through ostensibly private medical foundations. One former member of the C.I.A.'s technical services division said in an interview that secrecy had been used to protect the researchers from peer group pressure should it be known that they were working for the agency.

A C.I.A. report said that the agency's chemical division "had added difficulty in obtaining expert services and facilities to conduct tests and experiments. Some of the activities are considered to be professionally unethical and in some in- stances border on the illegal," the report said.

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...They said they felt that "if ever taken... into custody by the Soviets he would also... tell them the truth as he knew it under... the slightest duress" and should not be... trusted with important assignments... A former senior intelligence official told... in Europe in which the C.I.A. tried to... determine whether a Viennese count who... had been promising information on Soviet... cipher codes was telling the truth. The... count was given sodium pentothal and... hypnotized, the official said, but "it was... a complete bust; he just laughed at us... Some time later the count was subjected... to the C.I.A.'s "old reliable," the lie de... tor, and the agency concluded he had... been lying... The C.I.A. was fascinated by LSD and... other psychochemicals that they thought... might be useful in getting people to talk... or in temporarily putting them out of... action. They were aware that it was con... sidered unethical to experiment on people... with drugs without their knowledge, but... they decided that "unwitting" testing was... essential if accurate information on LSD... and other substances was to be obtained...

...Fatal LSD Experiment... In the C.I.A.'s very first experiment... with LSD on a group of unwitting men... one of them, Dr. Frank Olson, a civilian... working on top secret perm-warfare in... a unit at Fort Detrick, Md., which provid... ed data for both the Army and the C.I.A.,... went into a depression that ended in his... leap from a 10th-story hotel room win... dow in Manhattan in the fall of 1953... Earlier in the same year, in the first... experiment with psychochemicals that... the Army had sponsored at a civilian fa... cility, Harold Blauer, a professional tennis... player, had been given a fatal dose of... mescaline derivative at the New York... State Psychiatric Institute in Manhattan... The fact that both men died in Govern... ment experiments was kept secret from... their families and the general public for... more than 20 years. Two years after the... deaths the C.I.A. made an arrangement... with the agents of the Bureau of Narcot... ics to test LSD surreptitiously on unwit... ting patrons of bars in New York and... San Francisco, some of whom became... violently ill and were hospitalized, never... knowing exactly what had happened to... them... Some of the C.I.A. officials—past and... present—and former military men who... worked on the behavior control project... look back at their endeavors with a mea... sure of disappointment that they had ac... complished so little, but they had no re... grets... "I think it was certainly worthwhile,"... said one former agency official who... agreed to speak only with the promise... of anonymity. "People had quite a lot... of fears, and if nothing had been done... people's imaginations could have gone... most anywhere. I think what we did... helped. It proved that things weren't as... bad as people might have thought..."

...-11 Days of Questioning... Working in the basement of a suburban... home, guarded at times by armed military... police in civilian clothes, the team ques... tioned three European-espionage agents... who had been working for the C.I.A. "be... hind the Iron Curtain" and whose loyalty... had become suspect... Over 11 days, the three agents were... individually given intravenous injections... of an unidentified drug—possibly sodium... pentothal—then engaged by the interro... gator and the psychiatrist in fantasies... The team decided that all three agents... had responded to questions truthfully and... should be continued in operational use... But they reported in the document that... one of the agents who had resisted the... effects of the drugs and later disappoint... ed his interrogators by making reference... to the "solution" that was injected, thus... giving no indication of "amnesia,"... seemed a "poor operational type..."

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...on humans, C.I.A. records show that Dr... Heath was paid \$200 for the monkeys... There is disagreement over why the... C.I.A. chose to camouflage its support... of mind control research by channeling... money through ostensibly private medical... foundations. One former member of the... C.I.A.'s technical services division said... in an interview that secrecy had been... used to protect the researchers from peer... group pressure should it be known that... they were working for the agency... A C.I.A. report said that the agency's... chemical division "was added difficulty... in obtaining expert services and facilities... to conduct tests and experiments. Some... of the activities are considered to be... professionally unethical and in some in... stances border on the illegal," the report... said... "High Sensitivity" Noted... Another C.I.A. report said: "Many... phases of the research in the control of... human behavior involve a high degree... of sensitivity. The professional reputa... tions of outside researchers are in jeop... ardy since the objectives of such research... are widely regarded as anti-ethical or ille... gal..."

...A C.I.A. source who declined to be... identified said that to his knowledge all... the researchers knew they were working... for the agency. Other former intelligence... officers said the agency had sought to... hide its involvements so that Soviet Intel... ligence services would not know that the... agency was interested in the research... One member of the ecology society's... board for several years was Carl Rogers... life eminent clinical psychologist, then at... the University of Wisconsin and now at... the Center for the Study of the Person... in La Jolla, Calif... "Mr. Monroe had read one of my books... and he approached me," Dr. Rogers said... in an interview. Dr. Rogers said that... Colonel Monroe had told him that the... society was supported by the C.I.A. and... that the society wanted to give Dr... Rogers a grant because they wanted to... fund some straight projects to lend cred... ibility to the foundation... In some cases, the C.I.A. role may not... have been fully known...

...The Geschikter Foundation, for in... stance, is registered in the name of Dr... Charles F. Geschikter, a prominent pa... thologist associated with Georgetown... University in Washington. The foundation... still exists and as recently as 1971 made... a \$40,000 grant to Georgetown, a \$10,000... payment for "special studies for doctors"... and a \$4,000 grant to Howard University... in Washington... The Times made repeated attempts to... interview Dr. Geschikter on whether the... foundation disbursed private moneys as... well as Government aid and whether he... was aware that the foundation had been... used by the C.I.A. He referred a reporter... to Vincent Fuller, a Washington lawyer... representing Georgetown University... Mr. Fuller said that Georgetown was... investigating what relationship, if any... it may have had with the C.I.A. and... would have no comment until this full... record of events could be formed. He said... that he had advised Dr. Geschikter that... he could not represent both him and the... university...

...The Josiah Macy Jr. Foundation is one... of the most respected and largest medical... research groups in the world. With assets... over \$50 million, it funds projects... throughout the country and abroad... The Society for the Investigation of... Human Ecology was disbanded in 1955... Many of its principals became part of... another C.I.A.-backed organization, the... Psychological Assessment Associates Inc... which operated in Washington until the... mid-1970's... The C.I.A.'s medical research apparatus... was one of its most closely held secrets... In 1967, when President Johnson ordered... an investigation of the agency's funding... of private educational research, the agen... cy officials in charge of the report were... told not to disclose the three funds in... volved in the medical program, according... to Victor Marchetti, a former C.I.A. offi... cial who worked on the report...

2

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In 1962, a C.I.A. doctor, E. Manning Gunn, approached Dr. Robert Heath, chairman of the Tulane University department of psychiatry and neurology, a biopsychiatrist who had explored what is described as the pleasure center of the human brain. Dr. Gunn asked Dr. Heath if he would be interested in exploring the "pain center" of the brain. Dr. Heath refused, he said in a recent interview, calling the request "abhorrent."

Many Other Projects

These are only a few of what C.I.A. officials privately said were dozens of research projects found in agency records. The program, C.I.A. records indicate, was wound down in 1964, further curtailed in 1967 and finally halted in 1973. Its last phases, code named Often-Chickwit, were conducted in coordination with the Office of Research and Development at Edgewood Arsenal in Maryland. It was a program to acquire and evaluate "compounds believed to have effects on the behavior of humans" and C.I.A. reports say that it was discontinued before tests were made on humans.

Although two Senate committees investigated the C.I.A.'s drug testing in 1975 and in 1976, so many records have been destroyed and so many deletions had been made in the records the senators received that only a fragmentary picture emerged of the extent to which the agency was engaged in behavior control research.

Adm. Stansfield Turner, the Director of Central Intelligence, announced two weeks ago that seven cases of records containing some 5,000 pages of documents pertaining to these projects had been discovered in the agency's archives. He said they had been overlooked in 1975 and 1976.

He will testify on the contents of these newly discovered records before a joint hearing of the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence and the Senate Subcommittee on Health on Wednesday. He is expected to disclose that the C.I.A. paid for tests of a "knockout" drug on unwitting terminal cancer patients.

Papers Being Made Public

The C.I.A., meanwhile, has made available to the Senate committees and is expected to make public most of the newly discovered batch of papers. As of 1975, however, the agency has deleted the names of the actual medical researchers and the institutions that performed the experiments.

Senate investigators acknowledged in private interviews that without these names it was nearly impossible to determine the extent of the testing, the numbers of Americans or other nationalities involved, whether the tests had resulted in death or permanent impairment, and whether the rights of physical and mental health of the subjects had been considered.

Several C.I.A. memorandums contained comments that show that officials were worried about the ethics and the legality of the experiments they were contemplating.

At the time, the international standard for medical experimentation on humans had been set at the Nuremberg trials for Nazi war criminals. It was adopted by the United States Government in 1953. It said that medical experiments should be for the good of mankind and that a person must give full and informed consent before being used as a subject.

C.I.A.'s interest in behavioral control was organized in 1949 under the code name Bluebird, later changed to Artichoke. The agency's projects grew out of a concern among Western powers that the Soviet bloc had achieved the ability to control men's minds through drugs or brainwashing, then a mysterious and little-understood technique.

It was, apparently, a defensive program at the outset, in which the agency sought a way to insulate its agents from brainwashing attempts. But by the early 1950s, the objectives had shifted, and the program's goals became offensive.

One C.I.A. memorandum, dated Jan. 25, 1952, described Artichoke as "the evaluation and development of any method by which we can get information from a person against his will and without his

after being given LSD in a... ment in 1953.

Another researcher whose work was coordinated with Dr. Isbell's was Dr. Pfeiffer, a New Jersey pharmacologist who said he was approached in 1955 by Dr. Sidney Gottlieb, a pharmacologist at C.I.A. and another man. "They flashed their badges—they were employees of the company," Dr. Pfeiffer said.

Dr. Pfeiffer estimated that he had administered LSD to some 80 to 100 prisoners at the Atlanta prison and the Borden-town reformatory. He said that all the subjects had given "full informed consent." Dr. Pfeiffer said, however, that under wartime conditions administering LSD to unwitting subjects might be justified.

He said in an interview that he did not know of any untoward results of the agency-supported experiments but that some prisoners had later written that using LSD had worsened their criminal careers.

The agency's entry into the field of

to use some [of these] techniques, or... washing patients instead of using drugs"

Mr. Rubenstein said he had hoped that brainwashing techniques could speed up treatment of psychiatric patients, eliminating bad feelings and attitudes.

Experiments were done on nonpatients as well. Among them, Mr. Rubenstein said, was one on sensory deprivation in which some 20 to 30 nurses were placed in dark, silent rooms for periods of about half an hour. He said: "That's a long time. One particular nurse, I remember, thought there were snakes coming out from under her chair. She was listed a few months later as a schizophrenic and she had to go to the hospital." Mr. Rubenstein added that an experience such as this could have a profound effect on some people.

Mr. Rubenstein said that the human ecology society had funded the research for about three years and he knew of no connection with the C.I.A. "I really, honestly, can't tell you where the infor-

some of our re... Colonel Monroe... to make judgment they've got to... tion."

Predict... According to ti... in 1957, it did f... by Dr. Robert... but then a ps... Health Center in... port said "the f... ments" by Dr. f... oping a backgr... variables affect... to LSD.

Dr. Hyde and... pared the effec... trying to predic... subject to a giv... of people who... known but, acc... experiments we... and attendants.

Mind-Control Studies Had Origins

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1—In the summer of 1977, it may be difficult for Americans to comprehend the frame of mind of the men who nearly 30 years earlier started the Central Intelligence Agency's effort to manipulate human behavior.

As some of the former high-ranking C.I.A. men recall now, they had looked into the vacant eyes of Joseph Cardinal Mindszenty at his treason trial in Budapest in 1949 and had been horrified.

They had been convinced that his confession had been wrung from him while he was either under the influence of some mysterious mind-bending drug or that he was standing before the dock in a post-hypnotic trance. The sight touched off memories of earlier "show trials" in the Soviet Union.

The C.I.A. leaders were certain the Communists had embarked on a campaign to control men's minds and they were determined to find a defense, setting out in earnest the next year—1950—with Project Bluebird, which evolved into Project Artichoke, then became MK-ULTRA MK-DELTA. With each code name change, they broadened their sweep, until there remained virtually no avenue of human behavior control they were not exploring.

Fears Seemingly Confirmed

Subsequent developments seemed to confirm their fears: The arrest in Germany of two Soviet agents armed with identical plastic cylinders containing hypodermic needles said to cause a victim to become amenable to the will of his captor. Then, the startling confessions of downed American airmen to false charges of carrying out germ warfare against North Korea.

A short time later, however, in 1953, a high level military study group determined that events had not been what they seemed. Neither the Russians nor anyone else had devised a means of turning men into robots and there was "little threat, if any, to national security," the study said.

The intelligence community rationalized: They would go ahead anyway, against the chance that the Communists might some day live up to their dread. Furthermore, they saw great potential in developing these tools for their own offensive use.

There was an "urgent need," the C.I.A. and other intelligence agencies argued, to develop "effective and practical techniques" to "render an individual subservient to an imposed will or control."

The C.I.A. men, who led the way, enlisting the support of the Army, the Navy, the Air Force, the Departments of Agriculture, Health, Education and Welfare and several other agencies, acknowledged among themselves that much of what they were setting out to do was "unethical," bordered on the illegal and would be repugnant to the American people. So they made certain that these activities

were lightly held, known only to the director, Allen W. Dulles, and a handful of operatives and high-ranking aides.

"Precautions must be taken," one agency official wrote in an internal memo, "not only to protect the operation from exposure to enemy forces, but also to conceal these activities from the American public in general," adding that this information "would have serious repercussions in political and diplomatic circles and would be detrimental to the accomplishment [of the agency's] mission." Fragmentary accounts of the C.I.A.'s efforts to control men's minds have been published in the past. But a far more comprehensive picture has emerged from a study of more than 2,000 pages of freshly released agency documents and an investigation by a team of New York Times reporters.

The behavior control, undertaken by men who presumably saw themselves as sincere and patriotic, takes on in retrospect the appearance of a bizarre grotesque into the world of science fiction. The C.I.A. investigators let their imaginations run: Was there a way to dissolve the Berlin Wall? What about a knockout drug that could incapacitate an entire building full of people? A pill that would make a drunk man sober, a way to manufacture food that looked and tasted normal but, when eaten, would create "confusion-anxiety-fear."

Rubber From Mushrooms?

One long discussion focused on whether rubber could be produced from mushrooms. Another on whether water witching could locate an enemy submarine.

They worked on ways to achieve the "controlled production" of headaches and earaches; twitches, jerks and staggers. They wanted to reduce a man to a bewildered, self-doubting mass to "subvert his principles," a C.I.A. document said. They wanted to direct him in ways that "may vary from rationalizing a disloyal act to the construction of a new person."

One of their longest running goals was to develop a way to induce amnesia. They wanted to be able to interrogate enemy espionage agents in such a way that neither the agents nor their superiors would know they had been compromised, and they wanted to be able to wipe clean the memories of their own agents after certain missions and, especially, when they were going into retirement. They were interested in simple destruction, too. As with the other business that made amnesia so attractive, they wanted to be able to get away with murder without leaving a trace.

An Expert's Suggestions

One apparent medical or scientific expert, whose identity has been deleted from the documents, suggested that the agency might kill a man by putting him in a small, air-tight room with a chunk of dry ice, giving off suffocating carbon dioxide gas. He also proposed reducing

a victim's bod... freezing or exp... of X-rays. Or, "techniques" i... equipment: sm... a pillow case... bath towel.

In attempts... ister lethal an... reptiliously thi... a leather jack... spray guns and... They conduc... tists and doct... intelligence ac... They studied... gist who work... dered about 1... of "black pr... pored over th... science data.

There was a... fession gang"... hal and wit... ioned—torture... "any confessio... the report fr... was not allow... 26 days."

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Working in... home, guard... police in civil... tioned three... who had been... hnd the iron... had become s... Over 11-d... individually f... of an unident... pentothal—th... sator and th... The team c... had responde... should be co... But they rep... one of the a... effects of the... ed his intere... to the "solu... giving no... seemed a "po

President Carter with Al Ullman, left, chairman of House Ways and Means Committee, and Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, at meeting at White House to discuss revision

DRUGS TESTED BY C.I.A. ON MENTAL PATIENTS

Ullman Is Critical of Welfare System Carter May Consider

By DAVID E. ROSENBAUM
Special to The New York Times

Documents Disclose Use in '58 of LSD in Canadian Hospital

By NICHOLAS M. HORROCK
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2—Mental patients at a Canadian hospital were given powerful tranquilizers and LSD in a 1958 experiment supported by a foundation that secretly dispensed money for the Central Intelligence Agency, medical financing records disclosed today.

The disclosure became one more element in a growing picture of the C.I.A.'s 25-year attempt to learn how to control the human mind.

A survey of 2,000 C.I.A. documents and interviews with scientists, medical researchers and intelligence officers has shown in detail how the agency used private medical research foundations as conduits for a \$25 million program designed to develop drugs or techniques that could control human behavior.

5,000 More Documents

Under the Freedom of Information Act, The New York Times obtained today 415 additional pages of C.I.A. documents pertaining to drug experimentation and behavior control research. The new pool of information disclosed the following:

¶The C.I.A. arranged for 12 volunteers to be hypnotized in a hotel room to "demonstrate" to covert-operations experts how hypnosis could help espionage agents remember details that their conscious minds might have discarded.

¶In 1954, the C.I.A. hoped to use its "basic data" on "LSD and related materials" to devise operational techniques to disturb the memory, to discredit people through aberrant behavior, to alter sex patterns, to elicit information and to create emotional dependence.

¶The C.I.A. employed a magician to help explain what one former C.I.A. official said were matters "they couldn't explain."

The C.I.A. is expected to make public over the next two weeks some 5,000 newly discovered documents pertaining to its behavior control programs. The

Continued on Page A9, Col. 1

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2—President Carter's basic plan to revise the nation's welfare system ran into stiff opposition today from an important House committee chairman, and there were indications that the President might consider postponing the submission of his plan to Congress.

Representative Al Ullman, chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, which has jurisdiction over welfare matters, met with Mr. Carter this morning and said afterward that he strongly objected to the way the President's proposal would treat the working poor.

Mr. Ullman, an Oregon Democrat, said that he had suggested to the President that he not send his final welfare package to Congress this week, as planned, but rather wait until their differences could be worked out.

Later, Jody Powell, the President's press secretary, said "We obviously would like to go ahead" and send the measure to Congress this week but that Mr. Ullman might consider a delay if Senator Russell B. Long, chairman of the Senate Finance

Committee, agreed the better course Mr. Long, scheduled to tomorrow morning Senator Long matter public with the President stood to favor Mr. Powell with the imp was still consi about how proposal, and Ullman and N much to get them about th Mr. Powell, possibility th decide to spei fare program substance of that they had Mr. Carter hu ence that nev

Continu

The New York Times
CBS NEWS POLL

Support of V
Depends on

Do you think that most people who receive more could get along without it if they tried or do you really need this help?

NEED HELP	COULD GET AL
31%	

Do you approve of most Government-sponsored

YES	NO
32%	

Of a guaranteed minimum income?

44%	YES	NO
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Of a national health care program?

60%	YES	NO	33%
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Of food stamps for the poor?

YES NO

NY Times AUGUST 3 1977

...nt's recommendation came
... since he had pledged in
... last year to ask for such
... characteristically, he blended
... which is certain to touch off
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... age all drug
... the exces-
... alcohol and tobacco.
... concentrated Govern-
... on the international nar-
... a study on the use or bar-
... and other widely consumed
... and improved programs for
... and drug treatment.
... instituting a Civil Fine
... appeal for the "decriminaliza-
... rijuana, Mr. Carter urged that
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... present Federal law that pro-
... \$5,000 fine and up to a year
... or those found to possess any
... the substance.
... est would apply to persons with
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... between trafficking and person-
... drug-abuse adviser, Dr. Peter
... said.
... against possession of a drug
... more damaging to an indi-
... in the use of the drug itself,"
... said, but he told Congress in
... page message that the sale of
... should remain "a serious,
... ce of "long-standing fragmenta-
... Government approaches to the
... caused by drugs and said he
... ed his White House staff to as-
... responsibility for coordinating
... tion and formulating a national
... se policy.
... international Cooperation
... of that policy, he said, will
... used cooperation with other na-
... in effort to stem the internation-
... of narcotics. Another will be an
... ation of investigations by the
... Department of alleged links be-
... ganized crime and the drug traf-
... resident said he had asked the
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... "study arrangements with other
... s, consistent with constitutional
... s, to revoke the passports of
... major traffickers and to freeze
... accumulated in the illegal drug
... ver, he said, he had "considered
... changes" in the Tax Reform
... on designed primari-
... vacy of Americans.
... the statute may also impede
... ssarily the investigation of narcot-
... icking cases.
... e provisions in the act "can be
... continued on Page D14, Col. 5



hotel room a few days after the agency gave him a dose of LSD without his knowledge.

DRUGS TESTED BY C.I.A. ON MENTAL PATIENTS

Continued From Page A1

documents, however, have been heavily edited and do not contain the names of people involved in the medical or drug research or the institutions at which it was performed.

Adm. Stansfield Turner, the Director of Central Intelligence, will appear before a joint meeting of the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence and the Senate Health subcommittee tomorrow to give information about the agency's behavior control research.

He is expected to disclose that the C.I.A. paid for a knockout drug to be tested on terminal cancer patients and to report on an "improper" payment for research.

The Times obtained a 1959 financial report of the Society for the Investigation of Human Ecology Inc., which indicates that the society paid Dr. D. Ewen Cameron \$18,405 in 1958 to conduct studies that included testing three highly potent drugs on the patients of the Allan Memorial Institute of Psychiatry at McGill University in Montreal.

Drugs That Were Used

The drugs were thiorazine, LSD and sernyl. Thiorazine is still marketed as a powerful tranquilizer, but sernyl has been withdrawn from the market for human consumption and is used only as an immobilizing agent for primates.

The society was set up in 1955, according to a former director, to provide a vehicle for the C.I.A. to finance a study on brainwashing. During the next 10 years it supported a wide range of medical research programs and psychological studies around the United States and in Canada.

One former official, James L. Monroe, said in an interview that only about 25 to 30 percent of the society's \$1 million to \$1.5 million annual budget came from the C.I.A. But Dr. Lawrence B. Hinkle, a former director, said that he believed most of the support had been from the agency.

The C.I.A. used both the society and the Geschikter Foundation for Medical Research, based here, to supply money to private universities and medical research facilities.

Army Tests on Humans Reported

NBC News reported last night that the Army Chemical Corps had contracted with Johns Hopkins and other hospitals, universities and private businesses to test the effects on humans of various drugs and chemical warfare agents.

According to the report, which NBC said was based on Army documents, Johns Hopkins received more than half a million dollars to study the effects of such agents on the human brain. There was no indication in the report of what drugs were involved, when the testing was done or whether unwitting human subjects were used, as in the case of similar testing by the C.I.A.

Johns Hopkins officials, NBC said, told the network that records of the experiments had been routinely destroyed or returned to the Army.

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