

The Central Intelligence Agency:

A Short History to Mid-1963 — Part 2

James Hepburn

STATINTL

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— Harry Truman, President of the U.S.
quoted at the start of the chapter

Introductory Note by the Editor

The book "Farewell America", by James Hepburn, was published in 1968 in English by Frontiers Co. in Vaduz, Liechtenstein; 418 pages long, including 14 pages of index. James Hepburn is a pseudonym; the book is reputed to have been written by the French Intelligence, in order to report to Americans what actually happened in the assassination of President John F. Kennedy. Copies of the book may be purchased readily in Canada, and at one or two addresses in the United States. No bookstore in the United States that I know of will order and sell copies of the book. (Inquire of the National Committee to Investigate Assassinations, 927 15th St. NW, Washington, D.C. 20003, for ways to purchase the book.) The twenty chapters are absorbingly interesting, and well worth reading.

Information about secret intelligence services and the way they operate is of course not in the open literature. In the two and a half years since I read the book, I have seen no demonstration that any of the information contained in the book is false — and the information does tie in with much else that is known. Perhaps more than 90% of what is in the book is true.

The following article is based on Chapter 15, "Spies", of "Farewell America". Part 1 was published in the November, 1972, issue of "Computers and Automation". Part 2 is published here.

Worldwide Extension of the CIA

Beginning in 1955, the CIA extended its intelligence networks on the continent of Africa, which up till then, with the exception of Egypt and Libya, had been considered of secondary importance. It established itself solidly in Algeria, the Republic of South Africa, the ex-Belgian Congo, French West Africa and the Portuguese African colonies. Latin America and the Caribbean were controlled by its American Division.

Preparations for the Invasion of Cuba

When Kennedy entered the White House, preparations were already underway for an invasion of Cuba. The

project had originated with an executive order signed by President Eisenhower on March 17, 1960 authorizing the clandestine training and arming of Cuban refugees. The operation was directed by Richard Mervin Bissell, Jr., a brilliant graduate of the London School of Economics and former professor of economics at Yale who had joined the CIA in 1954 and, as director of its Plans Division, had supervised the U2 project. Bissell's original plan included the organization of guerilla troops in Cuba itself, but the shortage of qualified volunteers and the lack of support among the Cuban population and Castro's army rendered this impossible. Instead, Allen Dulles decided on a military invasion of the island by Cuban exile forces.

Training Sites

The CIA immediately began looking for a suitable training site. At the beginning of April, 1960, Robert Kendall Davis, First Secretary of the American Embassy in Guatemala and the local CIA Station Chief, visited Guatemala President Ydigoras at his official residence, situated out of precaution on the grounds of the Guatemalan military school.²³ Ydigoras, who had no sympathy for Castro and who was also faced with a mounting budget, agreed to allow the CIA to train "special forces" on a base in Guatemala. The CIA chose the "Helvetia" coffee plantation at Retalhuleu, which covered 5,000 acres, was easy to guard, and offered 50 miles of private roads. There it established a training center for saboteurs and combat forces equipped with barracks and a swimming pool.

At the end of May, 1960, the CIA met with representatives of the five Cuban exile groups, which joined in a common front, the Cuban Revolutionary Council, for which the CIA opened bank accounts in New York, New Orleans, and Miami. The majority of the Cuban exiles lived in Florida or Louisiana. Word spread quickly that something big was in the wind and that there was no lack of funds. Volunteers poured in, and a first contingent of men described as "geometrical engineers" departed for Guatemala at the end of May, 1960.

Training Anti-Castro Cubans

The CIA provided military specialists and foreign technicians, mainly German and Japanese contractuals.

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November 1972

STATINTL

The Central Intelligence Agency: A Short History to Mid-1963 — Pa

James Hepburn

STATINTL

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The following article is based on Chapter 15, "Spies", of "Farewell America".

Everywhere — and the United States is no exception — there are criminals who will do anything for money. But it is one thing to murder a creditor, a Senator or a jealous husband, and quite another to assassinate the President of the United States.

Hired Killers

Hired killers are rarely employed by a parapolitical or paramilitary group. They are much too dangerous. Their connections, their morals, and their insatiable avarice pose too many problems for a responsible organization. On the other hand, a number of individuals active in groups like the John Birch Society, the Patrick Henry Association, and the Christian Crusaders would be only too happy to volunteer for an ideological crime. But, although successful assassinations have on occasion been the work of fanatics, serious-minded conspirators would prefer not to rely on idealists. History tells us why.

Fanatic Assassins

The Tsar's Prime Minister, Stolypin, was shot to death in 1911 during a performance of Rimsky-Korsakov's

"Tsar Saltan" at the Kiev Opera.¹ The assassin, a lawyer named Dimitri Bogrov, was convinced he had acted in the cause of freedom, and many others before him had sacrificed themselves in the struggle against the Tsars. But fanatics like Bogrov who are prepared to die for a cause are few indeed, and the nihilists lost more men than the imperial families.

Professional Soldier Assassins

Today, professional soldiers and guerilla warriors have taken up where the nihilists left off. They are just as courageous, but often less successful. In Germany, in 12 years of Nazism and 5 years of war, despite the Kreisau Circle and the numerous groups that claimed in 1946 to have belonged to the underground, despite the work of the Allied intelligence services and the plots hatched by several high-ranking officers of the Wehrmacht and the OKW, Hitler was never assassinated. Two officers, however, tried.

The first planted a bomb on one of Hitler's aides, claiming it was a bottle of cognac. The bomb was due to go off in the plane carrying the Fuehrer to the eastern front, but it failed to explode. The assassination attempt was never discovered. It was publicized later by its author, who meanwhile had recovered his "bottle of cognac".

Colonel Von Stauffenberg Against Hitler

The second, more serious attempt was the work of Colonel Klaus Von Stauffenberg. His failure dealt a deathblow to the plot of July 20, 1944. Stauffenberg either didn't dare or didn't care to shoot Hitler.² Instead, he placed his briefcase, containing the equivalent of a pound of TNT³, under the conference table where Hitler was sitting and left the room, claiming he had to make a phone call. The TNT was set off by a detonator a few minutes later.

But Colonel Von Stauffenberg, while a brilliant cavalryman, was a poor saboteur. His bomb would have killed Hitler, and probably most of the other officers present, if the conference had been held, as was usually the case at Rastenburg, in the basement of a cement blockhouse. The closed quarters would have magnified the compression, and the explosion would have proved fatal. On that hot July day, however, the conference was held instead in a wooden barracks with the windows open. Hitler was only knocked to the floor and slightly wounded by the explosion.

Colonel Von Stauffenberg was mistaken in his choice of an explosive. TNT is excellent for blowing up railroad lines and bridges, but for this type of attack he should have used a defensive grenade of the type used by the German

continued

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LINCOLN, NEBR.

STAR SEP 30 1972

M - 26,553

Ex-Extremist Blames CIA For Assassination

By PATTY BEUTLER
Star Staff Writer

One president and one civil rights leader were "murdered by the CIA and by far right groups" a former right wing extremist told his Union College audience Friday morning.

Although he has no proof or documentation to support his suspicions, Dean Morris of Turlock, Calif., believes that his five years' experience as a member of the Ku Klux Klan and the Minutemen is substantial support for his theory.

On the campus lecture circuit "not for the purpose of selling ideology," Morris hopes that by sharing his experiences he will help enlighten young people to the dangers of extremism.

As a guerilla instructor for the Minutemen, Morris taught people how to make bombs and plan assassinations. It was a life of "violence, hate and fear," said Morris, adding that "some people know no other way."

Backed Wallace

While teaching guerilla tactics on weekends, he served as a state chairman of the 1968 Wallace for President campaign in Berks County, Pa. Morris also spent some time in Lincoln in 1967 as an undercover agent for the far right in the Job Corps program, looking for any misuse of government funds.

He went on to explain his political separation or "360-degree turnabout which took place in 1968 while attending a Klan rally in South Carolina.

As a Klan motorcade laden with weapons drove through the black ghetto as a show of power, Morris noticed a young black Boy Scout stop to salute the American flag affixed to the windshield of the lead car, right next to the Klan flag "which meant oppression, racism and fear to him."

It was this "simple act of a child which started him thinking, recalls Morris.

Nightmare

The following three days were a nightmare as he "came back from fantasia to reality."

With the help of the FBI he was able to get away, although he was a "scared man when he left.

groups that easily, explained Morris, who added that "a contract was out on my life." The next six months he spent "underground" on a small farm in Missouri "searching for life."

The son of migrant laborers in Maryville, Mo., Morris describes his parents as racists who instilled in him a fear of the black an. Yet Morris says he had never seen a black man until he was 17 years old.

After a brief stint in the Army, cut short by a back injury, 17-year old Morris found himself pumping gas at an Omaha station. It was here that he became influenced by a steady customer — a member of the John Birch Society — who convinced him that "there's a Communist conspiracy in this country." One step led to another and he was soon firmly entrenched and committed to the far right cause.

As for his politics today, Morris says "I'm not right or left. I'm just a human being."

EPHRATA, WASH.
GRANT CO. JOURNAL

JUN 22 1972

SEMI-WEEKLY - 3,439

Insight by Hal Suit.

Secret Documents Shouldn't Hide Stupid Blunders

The illegal release of the Pentagon Papers and the more recent use of secret documents by columnist Jack Anderson has re-opened the problem of what should and should not be classified.

During a conversation a few years ago with the late Senator Richard Russell I asked why the CIA reports on Lee Harvey Oswald's travels in Mexico had to remain classified as secret and why they had to stay secret for many years to come.

The senator was at that time, and had been for more than a decade, chairman of a special appropriations sub-committee which controlled all CIA funds. There wasn't anyone who was in a better position to answer the question than Russell.

He gave me a plausible reason for the secrecy. The senator noted, and it's true, that we have people in every country in the world who are friendly to the U.S. and though not citizens of this country they often supply our intelligence people with information. Some are businessmen, some fishermen, artists, students and so forth. They are basically loyal to their own country, but still willing to help us. The CIA report on Oswald's travels in Mexico contains not only the facts about his movements in that country but the names of the individuals who provided those facts. If the report was made public at this time some of the contacts would end up facing a firing squad and if they weren't shot or imprisoned, they would no longer be of any value as contacts. Their future services would be nil. Since they are still needed it makes good sense to keep their identity unknown.

But what about thirty years from now? This

is the time frame being recommended by the National Security Council as a reasonable time to keep papers secret yet there are opponents around who want the lid to stay on far beyond three decades.

That's pretty hard to buy even from the individuals who claim diplomatic or military secret codes can be endangered by releasing thirty year old data. It seems illogical to assume that codes aren't changed in more than thirty years and even more illogical to believe any nation can keep a code unbroken for thirty years. If this is happening it is a first for all time. A recent rash of non-fiction books have pretty well dispelled the idea that unbreakable codes exist. If a man or woman can conceive them sooner or later another man or woman will be able to unravel them.

Anyone who reads my columns very long knows I am pro-military, but I've long been aware of the military's inclination to mark anything and everything secret and keep that tag on forever. In some cases this practice can be defended, but not for 50 or 100 years. While true military secrets should be carefully guarded military blunders should not. Time doesn't erase stupidity, but it hides it and that's wrong.

During World War II many a bulletin board was so plastered with memos that it was a standard joke that if one dug deep enough he'd find a KP order from Valley Forge still tacked up. If one could actually dig deep enough in Pentagon records there's a chance that some of George Washington's actual orders are still stamped secret. In a free society that's no joke.

STATINTL

MEMPHIS, TENN.

WORLD

JUN 10 1972

WEEKLY - 8,000

INSIGHT

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HAL SUIT

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APR 16 1972

Doctor Holds Right Wing Group, CIA Killed Kennedy

By KATHY LILLY

The pain of President John F. Kennedy's assassination has been dulled for most Americans, but not for Dr. Cyril Wecht, who believes a well-financed right wing group and the CIA were involved in a death plot.

Dr. Wecht, Allegheny County (Pittsburgh) coroner and a well-known forensic pathologist (a doctor who applies medicine to the law) with a long list of credentials, says scientific evidence clearly shows Lee Harvey Oswald did not act alone in killing Kennedy.

"Based on scientific study, I know Lee Harvey Oswald was not a sole assassin," Dr. Wecht told the Beacon Journal in an interview.

"My own theory — not based on science — is that I think there are two possibilities not necessarily exclusive of each other . . . Some ultra right wing group fearful of the President's actions, philosophies and motives — and I believe the CIA was involved."

DR. WECHT was in Akron Saturday to address 130 members of the Ohio Osteopathic Medical Assistants Association, meeting at Hilton Inn West for an annual convention. (Dr. Wecht is a medical doctor).

"I am not consumed with my investigation, I don't have the time. And I'm not planning to write a book. But I intend to keep on pursuing this because I'm deeply disturbed that organized bodies (like the American Academy of Forensic Science of which he is immediate past president) have been ignored.

"I'm disturbed that the American public has been deceived and that we're treated like children.

"I want to try to get to the heart of these inconsistencies (in the Warren Commission report and other documents) and see if we can come up with a truthful report."

So far, he says, the government won't let him.

ALL THE autopsy reports, photographs and other scientific documents were given to Kennedy's widow, who gave them as a private gift to the National Archives with the stipulation that after five years (which expired last Fall) experts in the field with historical or scientific interests could examine the material.

Dr. Wecht asked the administrator, Burke Marshall, Dean of Yale University Law School, for permission several months ago and still hasn't gotten an answer.

"The only one who has received permission is a urologist — a kidney specialist. He (the specialist) previously wrote three articles agreeing with the Warren Commission report. I had written about it and criticized it.

"Marshall's reasons are because the government is fearful. They know there are parts of the investigation that are contradictory, incomplete and inadequate. I have somewhat of a reputation in this field. I couldn't make something that isn't there," said Dr. Wecht.

DR. WECHT grows more intense as he becomes involved in explaining the contradictions. His brow wrinkled, his arms gesturing, his voice takes on a note of anger and incredulity.

"Lee Harvey Oswald was

of the President. The Zapruder film clearly shows when the President is struck he slumps backward to the left. He goes immediately backward.

"Anyone who knows anything about this sort of thing would know this just could not happen. A high velocity rifle like Oswald used would have a tremendous impact.

"The grassy knoll in front to the right of the President would account for this physical move," he said.

The film, made by Abraham Zapruder, an amateur, was the most accurate filming of the shooting. Zapruder sold it to Life magazine which used Dr. Wecht as a consultant on it.

DR. WECHT said the film disputes the single bullet theory of the Warren Commission.

"The single bullet theory — I call it the 'magic bullet theory' — is that the shot struck the President in the back, re-entered (Texas) Gov. John Connally's back, went through the front of his chest, through the right wrist and lodged in his left thigh.

"The bullet alleged to have done all this was not found until several hours later. A janitor in the basement of the hospital claims he found the bullet on a stretcher. They deduced it was from Connally and had fallen from his thigh," said Dr. Wecht.

"That type of bullet, in its pristine state, weighs from 161 to 161.51 grains. The bullet found weighed 159 grains. It had only lost a total of 2.5 grains.

"X-rays showed it left particles in four different locations — Kennedy's and Connally's chest, and Connally's wrist and thigh. It shattered a rib in Connally's chest and

then extensively fractured a large bone in the wrist.

"It (the bullet) also shows practically no deformity or mutilation at all. A bullet simply would not do that without deformity, mutilation and some loss of substance," said Dr. Wecht.

DR. WECHT said he testified about his findings at a hearing in a Washington, D. C. federal court in 1969, when New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison was asking to see the National Archives evidence.

The judge agreed to his request but government appeals kept the material from being seen before the Clay Shaw trial began.

"I have been consulting with Garrison, but didn't testify because I couldn't review the material and because the trial was coming on more like a circus than a real courtroom action," he said.

He said the government doesn't want the material seen by an expert like himself qualified to testify in court (a forensic pathologist) because "if you don't buy the single bullet theory you can't buy that Lee Harvey Oswald was a sole assassin."

He said the Zapruder film, reviewed by the FBI and Kodak Laboratories, showed Oswald would have had time to fire only the one bullet.

DR. WECHT also said the left side of the President's brain was never examined to determine if there was another bullet or fragment.

"There's no question in my mind any testimony in even a routine murder case based on that sort of partial examination would be stricken," he said.

On the Trail of the Conspiracy Buffs

STATINTL

By Robert Blair Kaiser

"This is an obsession, and typical Americans aren't obsessed. Jack Armstrong isn't obsessed. There's a fantastic way in which the assassination becomes a religious event. There are relics and scriptures and even a holy scene — the killing ground. People make pilgrimages to it. And, as in any religious event, what happened there isn't clear. It's ambiguous, surrounded by mystery and uncertainty. I think there is a feeling with some of us that it has to be clarified. It's the symbolic status of it that's important. Somehow, one hopes to clarify one's own situation and one's own society by clarifying this . . ."

— Josiah Thompson, Assassination Buff

I first remember reading about the Assassination Buffs in a piece in *The New Yorker* by Calvin Trillin. Trillin had scared me. He made it clear that the Buffs — an underground network in obsessive pursuit of "the coconspirators at Dallas" — threatened to consume themselves in a quest that was destined to end in doubt. Essentially, the Buffs were hobbyists. In other, less troubled times, they might have collected stamps and read Agatha Christie. Now they were wrapped in a real game which, they fantasized, could get them killed.

At first the Buffs worked in isolation, building their own research libraries, exhibits, mock-ups and blowups. Then they learned of one another's existence, began to compare notes, to canonize their own heroes, vilify their own villains. With the assassinations of Martin Luther King and Robert Kennedy, their numbers would increase. They would set up their own dues-paying organization, the National Committee to Investigate Assassinations, and produce a newsletter flagged with a provocative question next to its metered postmark: "Who is Killing our Leaders?"

Like the Buffs, I, too, found it hard to believe that Oswald had acted alone, that he had changed the course of history because he had an argument with his wife over a lousy washing machine. I refused to think life was that absurd. Somehow, it would be less absurd if Oswald were

ROBERT BLAIR KAISER is the author of *RFK Must Die!*

part of a plan, anybody's plan. But I was a Jack Armstrong. No obsessions for me. Let the authorities handle the case.

I made my resolve back in 1967, when, after five years with *Time*, I was building a new family and a new career as a writer with a name. I had a two-novel contract with New American Library, a free-lance contract with *Look* and I had made a beginning, to boot, in television news.

One year later, after the assassination of Robert Kennedy in Los Angeles, where I lived, I put all that life aside and chose death. In Josiah Thompson's metaphor, I made a journey to the killing ground, collected the relics, pored over the scriptures. In the metaphor of my native Arizona, I chose the conspiracy trail and rode it as far as I could and found that it led nowhere; as in the Black Mountain area of the Navajo Indian reservation, I found box canyons within box canyons. I met a good many quaint characters along the way, but at the end of the trail there was nothing.

June, 1968. Los Angeles. Another Kennedy killed. A reportorial challenge. I found a way of getting to the assassin and I took it. For all my reservations about the Assassination Buffs, I wanted to know more, more than I thought the officials would tell. Would I become a buff? No, I was just a curious reporter in search of the facts. Maybe I'd even learn something close to the total truth.

So I talked with the assassin two or three weeks before he went into his cell with his psychiatrists. I

continued

THE STAFF

3-9 MARCH 1972

Open letter to Nat Hentoff & The Village Voice

CIA runs NY Times, says Krassner

paranoia patrol

STATINTL

Feb. 15, 1972

Dear Nat,

For the past couple of months I've been investigating the Manson case, and there is evidence of involvement with Scientology and the CIA. During the course of my research I discovered that John Leonard's double review of *American Grotosques* by James Kirkwood and *A Heritage of Stone* by Jim Garrison had been cut short, with meaning changed, by the *New York Times*.

On December 1, 1970, under the headline, "Who Killed John F. Kennedy?" the review in the early edition of the *Times* concluded:

(Garrison) insists that the Warren Commission, the executive branch of the government, some members of the Dallas Police Department, the pathologists at Bethesda who performed the second Kennedy autopsy, and many, many others must have known they were lying to the American public.

Mysteries Persist

Frankly, I prefer to believe that the Warren Commission did a poor job, rather than a dishonest one. I like to think that Mr. Garrison invents monsters to explain incompetence. (In the next edition, the review ended at this point, chopped off in mid-paragraph. The headline was changed to "The Shaw-Garrison Affair" and the sub-head disappeared altogether. In the original version it continued:) But until somebody explains why two autopsies came to two different conclusions about the President's wounds, why the limousine was washed out and rebuilt without investigation, why certain witnesses near the "grassy knoll" were never asked to testify before the Commission, why we were all so eager to buy Oswald's brilliant marksmanship in split seconds, why no one inquired into Jack Ruby's relations with a staggering variety of strange people, why a "loner" like Oswald always had friends and could always get a passport — who can blame the Garrison guerrillas for fantasizing?

Something stinks about this whole affair. "A Heritage of Stone" rehashes the smelliness; the recipe is as unappetizing as our doubts about the official version of what happened. (Would then-Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy have endured his brother's murder in silence? Was John Kennedy quite so liberated from cold war cliches as Mr. Garrison maintains?) But the stench is there, and clings to each of us. Why were Kennedy's neck wounds not examined at Bethesda for evidence of a

frontal shot? Why was his body whisked away to Washington before the legally required Texas inquest? Why?

John Leonard became editor of the *New York Times Book Review* in January 1971. The *Times* has never reviewed any of Dick Gregory's four books. Here is an author who went from being a pioneer for black performers on television to being a write-in presidential candidate, yet he was ignored; only now with his latest book does the *Times* present a review, and that is critical of Gregory for his paranoid conspiracy theories and facts linking the CIA with several assassinations.

The *Times* has never reviewed my own book, *How a Satirical Editor Became a Yippie Conspirator in Ten Easy Years* (published by Putnam). I wrote to Leonard, trying to find out why. Since the *Realist* was the first contemporary underground paper — and since the book was praised lavishly by Joseph Heller, Groucho Marx, Terry Southern, Kurt Vonnegut Jr., Susan Sontag, Julius Lester and others — a review would have seemed appropriate. Leonard wrote back to me, saying: "We have a review of your book in the house; it's not a very good one, I'm afraid." Even that never appeared. I've since found out that the review was extremely favorable, and the critic was paid for it. So John Leonard lied to me.

I publicly accuse the CIA of controlling the *New York Times* policy. Among other things, my book quotes Mort Sahl on the TV show from which he was fired: "I went to the Archives (and saw) the Zapruder film. I was in there for several hours, running it, then looking at it frame by frame on a slide projector. When the President is first struck it seems that he's struck in the back. It's reasonably obvious looking at it, you don't have to be a ballistics expert. Then he's struck in the throat — and his hands go up — and he begins to fall slowly into Mrs. Kennedy's lap, he sags as the life goes out of him, and then he's hit in the head, and as he's hit in the head it's the force of a train hitting you. The President is hit from the right front. I saw it repeatedly. I saw a major portion of his skull fly to the rear and to the left. (Audience recoils audibly.) Yes, it's shocking, and it'll help any of you who can't make up your mind about where you are in this. . . ."

The fight over the Pentagon Papers was a similar, completed scenario to make it seem as though the *Times* were fighting for

freedom of the press. However, the material was critical of Johnson, not Nixon. And, although the *Times* ran the full Warren Commission Report all in one day's edition, they serialized the Pentagon Papers, thus setting the stage for the court battle which — even though so many never actually read through the material — nevertheless left the *image* that the *Times* would stand up to the government when it came to the first amendment. That line of credibility established; they could then come out editorially in favor of Nixon's peace proposal to Vietnam, that a junior high school student could see through so easily.

When World War Two ended, Werner von Braun was not the only Nazi the United States acquired. This country also imported German Intelligence experts who organized the CIA here. Fascism grew through control of the most important media, as well as the legal processes. It's foolish to believe that the Rand Corporation could engineer a dictatorship in Greece but not here; or that the CIA could plot the assassination of Malcolm X and Martin Luther King and Bobby Kennedy but not Kent State and Jackson State and, yes, even Sharon Tate and the others, partly as a propaganda device to discredit the communal family, psychedelics, rock lyrics — all the things that add up to a cultural revolution that could affect the American economy which is based on a kind of mindless productivity.

Even if Paul Revere were a paranoid schizophrenic it doesn't mean the British weren't coming.

Love,

Paul Krassner
The Realist
 1772 Vallejo
 San Francisco, Calif. 94123

continued

Kennedy -

His Assassination

STATINTL

Last semester, students of the seminar course *Historical Method* studied the assassination of President John F. Kennedy. They began with a reading of Josiah Thompson's book *Six Seconds in Dallas* and then pursued their own individual lines of research. Class time was devoted to a discussion of their findings and a preparation for further investigation. At the end of the course a number of the students prepared papers on their special topics of interest.

Jim Garrison's Investigation

ALTHOUGH THERE IS NO INCONTROVERTIBLE EVIDENCE to prove that John F. Kennedy was murdered by a conspiracy of assassins, there is good reason to think that he was. The conspiracy may have originated within the U.S. Government itself. Kennedy was well aware of the immense power of the American intelligence establishment and sought to curtail its operations. The Central Intelligence Agency, in particular, with its invisible machinery and its pervasive connections among the military and petroleum industries, appeared unruly and uncontrollable to the young President. In 1961 he ordered it to reduce its foreign and military operations, and in 1963 he closed its guerilla training camps for anti-Castro refugees. His intention, according to *The New York Times* (April 25, 1966, p. 20), was to "splinter the CIA into a thousand pieces and scatter it to the winds." After the Bay of Pigs fiasco, he demanded the resignation of CIA chief Allen Dulles (who later served on the Warren Commission) and his immediate subordinates. The threat to the CIA was unmistakable.

THE INTELLIGENCE ESTABLISHMENT WAS FURTHER antagonized by Kennedy's political and economic decisions. The President informed Secretary of Defense Robert McNamara of his resolution to end U.S. involvement in Vietnam after the 1964 elections. This position not only struck at the heart of U. S. anti-Communists whose vanguard was the CIA, but also at defense-related industries which feared losing juicy contracts. The air industry was disturbed by the prospect of losing leverage over the luxuriant oil deposits off the coast of Southeast Asia. The petroleum industry was fearful of Kennedy's plan to cut its depletion allowance from 27% to 6%. This plan, which lay unfinished at Kennedy's death, would have reduced the profits of major oil companies by 20% and increased federal revenues tremendously. In his liberalization of national policies through income redistribu-

tion, John Kennedy was again acting counter to the desires of the CIA, which increasingly viewed him as its primary nemesis.

GIVEN ITS OBVIOUS MOTIVES, DID THE CIA INDEED liquidate its enemy? Is there evidence of a CIA-inspired coup? Many writers think so, and they have gathered much information to support their claim. The most potent and controversial among them is Jim Garrison, District Attorney of New Orleans. In the following paragraphs we shall be concerned with his investigation of the President's assassination.

GARRISON'S INITIAL INQUIRY BEGAN WHEN IT WAS learned that Lee Harvey Oswald, the accused killer, had lived in New Orleans for most of 1963 (he was in fact born there). A routine check was made, with no significant results. Two years later, after talking to members of the Warren Commission who admitted gaps in its work, Garrison formed a research team to reexamine the case. His investigation produced front-page headlines, involved a mysterious death and climaxed in the acquittal of Clay Shaw, the only man tried for conspiring to kill John Kennedy. Garrison is currently under Federal indictment for taking bribes, a charge he and his supporters denounce as governmental retaliation for his probing into the assassination.

IN POINT OF FACT, GARRISON DID DISCOVER A GREAT number of peculiar incidents surrounding the event. Contrary to the Warren Commission's finding that Oswald acted alone, the majority of witnesses on Dealey Plaza heard gunfire from the grassy knoll in front of the President. Seven of them reported seeing smoke rise from the area. At least nine men were arrested in the vicinity immediately after the assassination, but their names have never been released and their identities remain unknown. The car in which the President rode was not examined and photographed,

WHO SHOT PRESIDENT KENNEDY— or Fact and Fable in History

Gareth Jenkins
Cambridge School of Weston
Weston, Mass.

"I do not know who killed Kennedy nor their motives, etc. But I think I have shown satisfactorily from physical evidence . . . that Oswald alone could not have shot President Kennedy. . . . There was a conspiracy to the extent that his accomplice(s) remain undiscovered."

Nov. 22, 1971 was the eighth anniversary of the assassination of President John F. Kennedy in Dallas, Texas. What follows here are some observations on the treatment of that event by the special investigatory commission set up by the then-new President Lyndon B. Johnson (the "Warren Commission"). I will concentrate on the implausibility of the "facts" assembled by that commission to support their contention that a single man, Lee Harvey Oswald, was solely responsible for Kennedy's death. It is my counter-contention that the bare physical evidence published by the commission itself, fragmentary as it is, does not support the commission's main findings in the least. On the contrary, this article shows — using the Commission's own cited evidence — that at least two gun men — Oswald possibly being one of them — cut Kennedy down in a hail of bullets on Nov. 22, 1963. The other person (or persons) involved are still at large.

hundreds taking pictures (of great importance later on for the investigation) all along the parade route.

At the corner of Elm and Houston Streets in Dallas, somewhat past the densest crowds and the city center, the motorcade approached a tall building known as the Texas School Book Depository (TSBD), which housed firms dealing in book distribution and other firms in other lines of business.

At 12:30 p.m. CST Kennedy's car had just passed this building, moving at about 10 mph, when several shots rang out. The first shot hit President Kennedy in the upper back (or neck) and, according to the Warren Commission, passed completely through him at the neck to hit Gov. Connally (seated on a jump seat directly in front of Kennedy) in the mid-back.

This first shot broke Connally's fifth rib — right side — and passed out of his body to the front also, where it fractured his right wrist and lodged finally in his left mid-thigh.

The second shot fired at the motorcade (all shots were later said to have come from the sixth floor of the TSBD) was a probable miss. In any case a bullet did hit the sidewalk near President Kennedy's car, throwing fragments which slightly wounded a bystander, James T. Tague, on the cheek.

The third shot hit President Kennedy in the head, inflicting a mortal wound, from which he died 30 minutes later.

In the ensuing melee and pandemonium, speculation, rumors, and conflicting eye-witness reports of many kinds circulated. No suspect, armed or otherwise, was detained on the spot, though several hobos in a nearby railroad stockyard were picked up for questioning.

About an hour later a Dallas police officer, J. D. Tippit, was shot to death in the Dallas Oak Cliff district, resulting in a huge dragnet that bagged Lee Harvey Oswald in a movie theater at 1:45 p.m. Oswald was booked at 2 p.m., and shortly thereafter charged with the murders of both Officer Tippit and President Kennedy. A rifle, thought to be the assassination weapon, had been found on the sixth floor of the TSBD; it was established later

First, let me express a note on the documentation in this article. The Warren Commission published its one-volume, 888-page report on Sept. 23, 1964, and published a short time later a 26-volume compendium of hearings, depositions, and exhibits accepted in evidence before the commission. Citations to the report itself are denoted by the initials WR (Warren Report) and the page number, thus: (WR435), citations to the 26 volumes of hearings are denoted by Roman numerals; as an example: (XXX,114) denotes Volume 25, page 114 of Hearings/Exhibits. See the bibliography at the end of this article for citations from other sources.

Summary

A capsule summary of the main events and official findings according to the Warren Commission report runs like this.

President Kennedy, on a political fence-mending trip in Texas in late Nov. 1963, was scheduled to address an open-air rally at the Trade Mart in Dallas on Nov. 22. His arrival was to be in the grand manner, with an open-car motorcade through the city to precede the speech. Kennedy, his wife Jacqueline, (now Mrs. Aristotle Onassis), Governor John Connally (now Secretary of the Treasury), his wife, and two Secret Service agents (one driving) were the occupants of the lead car in the noontime parade. The crowds were heavy and enthusiastic, with

PHILADELPHIA, PA.
INQUIRER

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A 'Conspiracy' That Never Was

The theory that the assassination of President John F. Kennedy was planned and carried out by a wicked conspiracy at the highest echelon in the government, in which both the FBI and the CIA played a role, is based, in large part, on negative evidence.

The Warren Commission, after its extensive investigation, concluded that Kennedy had been killed by a single assassin, Lee Harvey Oswald, acting alone.

The very existence of the Warren Commission and its conclusions, however, have been cited by those with a conspiratorial frame of mind to prove how deep and wide the supposed conspiracy was and is. Naturally, the conspirators would hang together. After all, you wouldn't expect them to admit it. As the Minister of War remarked in Anatole France's coruscating satire on the Dreyfus affair in France, "Penguin Island," the alleged conspiracy "was invulnerable because it was invisible."

The conspiracy theorists have asserted that the X rays and photographs taken of the martyred President would, if revealed to the public, disprove the Warren Commission's conclusion that the President had been struck by two bullets, both fired from the rear. The Kennedy family has permitted only government representatives to examine these X rays and photographs, until now, on the ground that they are too sickening to be spread out for the public view.

Now, however, the family has permitted Dr. John K. Lattimore, a New York physician who has written widely on the subject of the Kennedy assassination, to examine the 65 items in the National Archives, and he has concluded that, as he told a New York Times interviewer, they "eliminate any doubt completely" about the validity of the Warren Commission's conclusion.

Critics of the Warren report assert that one of the two shots that killed the President had been fired from the front. No one has ever been able to find the supposed second assassin or even evidence that there was one on the grassy knoll to the front of the Presidential automobile. Dr. Lattimore concludes, upon examination of the bullet trajectories, that if anyone were to have shot the President from the front "they would have had to be squatting on the floor of the car in front of him."

It may be that not until all the horrible pictures are made public that the doubters will be satisfied. But more likely, not even then.

For the conspiracy theory is also fed by cynics and swallowed by the gullible, upon both of whom evidence, however compelling, does not have much effect.

In the former category there is New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison, who has charged, with no tangible evidence, that the CIA was "deeply involved in the assassination" and who spent a couple of years trying to prove that a prominent New Orleans entrepreneur, Clay Shaw, was a participant.

A unanimous jury found Shaw innocent. Last month, Garrison himself was indicted by a grand jury on charges of income tax evasion and a conspiracy to bribe law enforcement officers. Garrison thereupon blamed his indictment on harassment by a government determined to continue to hide its conspiracy, and no doubt there are those who believe him.

What those with rational doubts ought to ponder, however, is how it happens that, after all the government secrets that have been spilled in recent years, not a single member of what would have had to be a widespread conspiracy has ever breathed a word about it in more than eight years.

Mort Sahl Throws Barbs, Quips at Jesse Audience

Political satirist Mort Sahl took an uncharacteristic sober pause in his fast-paced routine of acidic barbs at Americans and their institutions before a student-dominated audience of about 1,200 persons Wednesday night at Jesse Auditorium.

"You are a fist that can be splintered into so many fingers," Sahl warned. "Stop thinking of issues as isolated things. They're all vertebrae along the same line. They've all got to do with saving America."

Sahl allowed his advice to "sink in" a moment then

continued his rambling one-after-another commentary of jabs at the various "vertebrae" he mentioned, suggesting connections between all of the country's problems.

He took special attention to degrade the official investigations of the assassinations of John F. Kennedy, Dr. Martin Luther King and Robert F. Kennedy, charging that high-placed Central Intelligence Agents and military officials have tried to suppress unpublicized evidence dealing with the cases.

"The CIA hired five lawyers — and you can quote me — to defend Clay Shaw and they're still on salary," Sahl charged in another relatively serious moment. Shaw was unsuccessfully charged by New Orleans district attorney Jim Garrison with conspiring to murder the late President.

"The evidence shows that President Kennedy was the only roadblock to escalation of the Asian land war," Sahl said. "When he died, we had 14,000 men in Vietnam — all Green Beret volunteers and a total of



Mort Sahl

137 men had been killed in 3 years. Within 11 months after Lyndon Johnson took over, 550,000 men were there, the draft call was up, and we were losing 130 men a week."

He said implications that the Joint Chiefs of Staff, CIA and FBI were involved in the murder are "extremely grave."

STATINTL

The Assassination of President John F. Kennedy: A Model for Explanation

Vincent J. Salandria, Attorney
Philadelphia, Pa.

"While the researchers have preoccupied themselves with how the assassination was accomplished, there has been almost no systematic thinking on why President Kennedy was killed."

(Based on an address at the conference of the New England Branch of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, Cambridge, Mass., Oct. 23, 1971.)

For almost eight years the American people have failed to address themselves to the crucial issue of why President John F. Kennedy was killed. Much valuable time has been lost; it is becoming increasingly clear that our delay has cost mankind dearly. I urge that no one drop this question, for to do so is to abandon the serious search for peace internationally and for domestic tranquility.

Not "How?" but "Why?"

Since November 22, 1963, when President Kennedy was assassinated in Dallas, there has been a great deal of research into the micro-analytic aspects of the assassination. I have been among the earliest and quittiest of the researchers in my protracted analyses of the shots, trajectories and wounds of the assassination. The ransacking of the facts of the assassination is not a source of pride for me but rather of quilt. While the researchers have involved themselves in consuming preoccupation with the micro-analytic searching for facts of how the assassination was accomplished, there has been almost no systematic thinking on why President Kennedy was killed. We have neglected this essential work of constructing a model of explanation which fits the data of the assassination and explains the why of it.

Government Evidence Cries Conspiracy

One who takes the trouble to study the micro-analytic material provided by the federal government must immediately conclude that there was a conspiracy to kill President Kennedy. How foolish it was of us to dwell so long on these governmentally supplied pacifiers, rather than to put them aside and undertake the serious work of constructing a model of explanation. In this connection it is important to take note that the very organization which made that mass of detailed microanalytic evidence available to us — the federal government — contended from the first that there was no conspiracy. But, the federal government's intelligence agencies must have known that the material which the government issued would indicate a conspiracy existed. Then why did we get the evidence?

This question presents a serious theoretical problem. Why would the federal government on the

one hand wish to provide us with data which prove a conspiracy to kill President Kennedy and simultaneously contend on the other hand that there was no conspiracy?

So overwhelming and voluminous is the evidence of conspiracy provided for us by the government that we are compelled to conclude that if not the, at least a number of possible plots, were meant by the conspirators to be quasi-visible. The federal government has deluged us with evidence that cries out conspiracy.

New Rulers Timed Diffusion of Evidence

Another theoretical problem confronts us. If the killers were positioned in the highest echelons of the federal governmental apparatus, and by the assassination they had finally usurped the pinnacle of governmental power, then why did they not conceal the conspiracy? For, if they had accomplished a coup, they could have exercised their control by concealing evidence of conspiracy. But this coup was covert. The people would not have tolerated an overt coup against such a beloved man as President John F. Kennedy. Because of the covertness of the coup, I propose the explanatory thesis that the new governmental rulers were eager to reveal their work at differing levels of certainty to diverse people and at different times. In this way, they could avert a concerted counter thrust to their illegitimate seizure of power. Democratic forces could not unite against the new illegitimate governmental apparatus because of timing. The insights of what had occurred dawned in the minds of the decent citizens at different times and with different degrees of clarity. The transparent aspects of the conspiracy were permitted to flash signals to various elements of our population, much in the fashion of spot ads slanted at different times for selected audiences. The new rulers carefully and selectively orchestrated revelations of their bloody work, so as to gain therefrom the deference to which they felt they were entitled by their ascendancy to absolute power. I have long believed that the killers actually preempted the assassination criticism by supplying the information they wanted revealed and also by supplying the critics whom they wanted to disclose the data. Does it not make sense that if they could perpetrate a coup and could control the

continued

State Drops Garrison Charges

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 27 (UPI)—Special Prosecutor Benjamin E. Smith dropped state gambling and bribery charges Friday against District Attorney Jim Garrison, saying the federal government's refusal to supply him with evidence in the case makes prosecution impossible. Smith's action cleared the way for the federal government to proceed with its case charging Garrison with taking payoffs to protect illegal pin-ball operations in New Orleans.

Smith, however, said he would continue with a state malfeasance charge that accuses Garrison of having himself indicted on state charges in order to "weasel out" of similar federal counts.

The U.S. attorney's office charged Garrison June 30 on the bribery and gambling counts. Garrison countered that he was being persecuted for his contention that certain government agencies were responsible for the assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

Last week Garrison went before his own Orleans Parish Grand Jury and had himself and nine co-defendants indicted on state charges identical to the federal counts.

In dropping the state charges, Smith said there was "no reliable evidence on which to proceed with the indictment" since all corroborative evidence is in the custody of the U. S. attorney, who refused to release it to the state.

"This includes marked money, electronic recordings and tapes and key witnesses," Smith said.



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Sahl's calumny profaned nation, not freedom

Editor, The Arizona Republic:

Northern Arizona University recently hosted Mort Sahl — comedian now political commentator. It was a painful experience.

Sahl began his presentation with the story of an accident he had had recently near Winslow. When the police arrived — as he tells it — (even though he was seriously hurt) they began to give him a shakedown and search his car, completely remiss of (him) the victim.

He described one of the officers as having a "Marine haircut, with an American flag on top of his head." Of course the flag and the implication that we live in a police state made good material for a joke.

Then he gave us a series of "facts."

A real autopsy had never been performed on the body of the late President John F. Kennedy, and the report of said autopsy was a lie. Several days before he was killed, President Kennedy had issued a standing order that all American troops were to leave Vietnam.

Lee Harvey Oswald had been a former member of the FBI, and also a "runner" of information for the CIA and other U.S. intelligence agencies. Soon after his inauguration, President Johnson began a sharp increase of our forces in Vietnam.

Sahl's conclusion: That our CIA, FBI, and Lyndon Baines Johnson had had a hand in the death of President Kennedy.

And so Sahl's presentation went on. One might go so far as to say that he had these collegians in his hip pocket, which I feel is right where he wanted them — with one exception.

Halfway through his performance, one lone but courageous man stood up and shouted a reply to Sahl that everyone might hear. "Shame on you," his anguished voice pierced the auditorium, "Shame on all of you. Do you dare even to listen to such a man?"

For me, it was the high point of the evening. Amidst the jeers and moments of confusion until the man was ushered out, I could not help but feel that his love for freedom was sincere and genuine, and that it didn't make any difference whether he was

Sahl talked for more than two hours. There were no police. There were no FBI or CIA men who identified themselves. There was no one who came to silence him.

He finished his talk and walked freely off the stage. He had spoken lightly of our flag in conjunction with his jokes. He had made terrible accusations against our leaders and our law enforcement agencies.

But I couldn't help thinking that the grand old lady of liberty was still there. Though her garments had been befouled, though she had been profaned and ridiculed, she still proudly held her torch high.

And in the person of her nation, its people, and its ideals, she still allowed men to speak freely even at the risk of her own destruction. I wonder if Sahl would explain this?

MICHAEL J. BEJSCH,
Flagstaff

THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

THE PATTERN OF COUP D'ETAT AND PUBLIC DECEPTION

Edmund C. Berkeley
Editor, Computers and Automation

"We must begin to recognize history as it is happening to us. We can no longer toy with illusions. Our war adventures in Asia are not related to national security in any rational sense. ... A coup d'etat took place in the United States on November 22, 1963, when President John F. Kennedy was assassinated."

STATINTL

In May 1970, Computers and Automation published a 32-page article "The Assassination of President Kennedy: the Application of Computers to the Photographic Evidence" by Richard E. Sprague. The author made the following important statements (among others) which bear on the subject of this article:

(Beginning of Quotation)

Who Assassinated President Kennedy?

On November 22, 1963, in Dallas, Texas, President John F. Kennedy, while riding in an open limousine through Dealey Plaza and waving to the surrounding crowds, was shot to death. Lee Harvey Oswald, an ex-Marine, and former visitor to the Soviet Union, was arrested that afternoon in a movie theatre in another section of Dallas; that night he was charged with shooting President Kennedy from the sixth floor easternmost window of the Texas School Book Depository Building overlooking Dealey Plaza. This act Oswald denied steadily through two days of questioning (no record of questions and answers was ever preserved). Two days later while Oswald was being transferred from one jail to another, he was shot by Jack Ruby, a Dallas night-club owner, in the basement of the Dallas police station, while millions of Americans watched on television. The commission of investigation, appointed by President Lyndon B. Johnson, and headed by Chief Justice Earl Warren of the U. S. Supreme Court, published its report in September 1964, and concluded that Oswald was the sole assassin and that there was no conspiracy.

In view of the authority of the Warren Commission, that conclusion was accepted by many Americans for a long time. But the conclusion cannot be considered true by any person who carefully considers the crucial evidence — such as the physics of the shooting, the timing of a number of events, and other important and undeniable facts. In other words, Oswald was not the sole assassin, and there was a conspiracy.

This article will develop that thesis, prove it to be true on the basis of substantial, conclusive evidence, and in particular some analysis of the photographic evidence.

There was in fact a conspiracy. Oswald played a role in the conspiracy, although there is conclusive evidence that on November 22, 1963, he did no shooting at President Kennedy, and that, just as he claimed when he was in the Dallas jail, he was a "patsy." At least three gunmen (and prob-

ably four) — none of whom were in the sixth floor easternmost window of the Texas School Book Depository building where the Warren Commission placed Oswald — fired a total of six shots at President Kennedy.

One of these shots missed entirely; one hit Governor John B. Connally, Jr., of Texas, riding with Kennedy; and four hit President Kennedy, one in his throat, one in his back, and two in his head. (The bulk of the undeniable evidence for these statements about the shots consists of: (a) the physics of the motions of Kennedy and Connally shown in some 60 frames of the famous film by Abraham Zapruder; (b) the locations of the injuries in Kennedy and in Connally; and (c) more than 100 pictures, consisting of more than 30 still photographs and more than 70 frames of movies.)

More than 50 persons were involved in the conspiracy at the time of firing the shots. These persons included members of the Dallas police force (but not all of the Dallas police — and that accounts for some strange events), elements of the Central Intelligence Agency, some anti-Castro Cuban exiles, some adventurers from New Orleans, and some other groups. After the assassination, some very highly placed persons in the United States government became accessories to the crime. In other words, they participated in assiduous concealment of important facts, in shielding the perpetrators of the crime, and in spreading a thick layer of rewritten history (in the manner of George Orwell's famous novel "1984") over the whole crime.

Of course, asserting these statements makes them neither true nor believable. Without very strong evidence, it would be evil to make such statements. As to believability, prior to District Attorney Jim Garrison's trial of Clay Shaw in New Orleans in Feb. and March, 1969, public opinion polls in the United States showed that over 75 percent of the people in the United States believed that there was a conspiracy. The press, radio, and TV almost everywhere in the United States reported Garrison's investigation and the New Orleans trial in a very distorted way. Furthermore, Garrison did not prove to the satisfaction of the New Orleans jury that Clay Shaw was involved in the conspiracy, even though he proved that Shaw knew and met Oswald. The news media of the United States (except for two newspapers in New Orleans) reported the trial in such a way as to show that no conspiracy existed. The media largely succeeded in changing U.S. public opinion. If we judge from the falling off of the poll percentages.

24 OCT. 1971

At Cambridge meeting Speaker sees CIA behind JFK killing

By Ann-Mary Currier
Globe Staff

Skeptics over the government's explanation of the assassination of President Kennedy were given some new theories yesterday at a meeting of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom in Cambridge.

Three speakers reiterated the many criticisms of the findings of the Warren Commission, which concluded that Lee Harvey Oswald alone killed the President.

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Atty. Vincent Salandria of Philadelphia explained to some 100 women and a few men at St. Peter's Episcopal Church his theory that the Central Intelligence Agency was largely responsible for the killing and that McGeorge Bundy, Ford Foundation president and former intelligence officer, was at least aware of its efforts.

Manchester architect Robert B. Cutler and Richard Sprague, secretary of the Committee to Investigate Assassinations, also spoke.

Salandria charged that both the CIA and the military were involved in the assassination, which, he said, was intended to eliminate a thaw in the Cold War.

"It is not irresponsible to conceive of the American military as having been involved in a plot to eliminate Kennedy to assure continuation of the Cold War," he told the audience.

However, he did not blame the military entirely. He said: "I view it (the Cold War) as a cooperative effort (by American and Russian intelligence agencies) to foist on both the American and Russian civilian populations an enormous military-intelligence budget.

"The intelligence apparatus which killed Kennedy had a need to keep our society in turmoil," Salandria said. "It had — in order to maintain its power — to generate a high degree of chaos," Salandria said.

At first, the attorney said, the government intensified us under the guidance of Bundy, involvement in the war in Indochina and now, that "The Vietnamese war has been rejected by our people . . . the supeslick nonidological CIA sees the need to bring the war home."

Salandria charged that the CIA and former government intelligence officials like Bundy are promoting "The polarization of our society" and that "fake revolutionaries . . . are inciting insurrection in our cities."

He cited Ford Foundation's request for a definition of powers before it would grant funds to the Ocean Hill-Brownsville decentralization project as an event which led to the New York teachers' strike of 1968; the foundation's funding of the autobiography of Black Panther leader Huey Newton; and grants which have pitted some minority leaders against others.

Salandria also warned that the Pentagon papers may be "designed as a thrust against the military by the CIA", charging that Dr. Daniel Ellsberg, who claimed to have leaked the papers to the press, is a former CIA agent, he said: "in my assassination research, I learned that ex-CIA people who undertook work to assist the research on the Kennedy assassination invariably turned out to be present CIA people."

The league devoted three of its five sessions to the assassination. The others were a report on China by Mrs. Ruth Gage-Colby, league representative to the United Nations, who recently visited China, and a discussion of the media's responsibility in a democracy.

Founded in 1915 to prevent future conflicts like World War I, the league has sent representatives to disarmament conferences and to trials of minority persons or dissenters, and boycotted war producers.

TRENTON, N.J.
 TIMES
 E - 81,855
 TIMES-ADVERTISER
 S - 102,422

STATINTL

OCT 17 1971

A Profile

Sahl Gives 'Em All The Needle

By JON SENDERLING
 Staff Writer

NEWTOWN — Comedian Mort Sahl, who some critics have said died just about the time Lenny Bruce took his drug overdose, was sitting in the recreation room of one of those suburban middle-class homes Robert Young always lives in, trying to kill time before his 8 p.m. concert.

What he was doing was the thing he does best, talking in his inimitable, seemingly disjointed way.

His day so far had been miserable. There had been a communications foulup over the time his plane from Mobile was to arrive, and he had had to rent a car and drive to Bucks County instead of being picked up at the airport.

And on top of that, his back, which had been broken for the second time in an automobile accident earlier in the year, was bothering him and he was taking drugs to ease the pain.

Maybe, as they had with Bruce, the drugs helped him in other ways, too. Because he kept talking. And not even a two-year-old competing for the small audience's attention could shut him up.

No One Like Him

The truth is nobody wanted to. There just aren't that many people around with Sahl's versatile approach to things, and there is probably no one who can, all in one breath, go through Gloria Steinem, Truman Capote, Vietnam, Spiro Agnew, late night TV talk shows, George Jackson, why he has to be at Kennedy Airport by 11 o'clock, Saul Alinsky, the CIA, and then bring himself back to Gloria Steinem, the way Sahl can.

And have it still make sense.

To Sahl, everything, it seems, is somehow inextricably woven together.

Much of it, of course, is from his concerts and is material that he has used many times before. But, still, there is a lot of spontaneous perception and delight.

At one point as he was talking, Sahl noticed a small brown and white dog named Hobo playing in the yard outside.

"You know, it's really true now that the dog is man's best friend. Man has certainly given up that role," he quipped.

And later, speaking of a comment he attributed to James Baldwin that the white man had taken away Baldwin's pride, dignity and manhood, Sahl said, "I may have taken away his pride and dignity, but I sure as hell didn't take away his manhood."

'What Can You Say?'

Sahl's humor was particularly visceral when he spoke about the lovely Miss Steinem, the women's lib advocate with whom he has done battle several times on national TV.

"When she was in college, she used to work for the CIA. What can you say about someone who makes tapes of their friends and then turns them over to Washington?" he said. "And she can't even make a cup of instant coffee and has never breast-fed a baby. So what does she know about women's lib?"

On stage, where he makes his money, Sahl isn't much different than he is privately, though he does tend to be somewhat more paranoid about the paranoia of which he has been accused in recent years, most of which concerns his contention that the CIA and the FBI are directly responsible for every malevolence directed against the U.S. since Pearl Harbor was attacked.

Sahl is serious about his belief in a reigning group of conspirators, and, unless he one day indelibly proves his point, that is unfortunate, because what it does is detract from much of what he has to say that is valuable.

Friday night, for example, before an audience of about 300 in the Bucks County Community College gymnasium, he suggested rather strongly that not only were the deaths of President John F. Kennedy, Sen. Robert F. Kennedy and the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King the products of CIA machinations, but also that Sen. Edward Kennedy had probably been drugged during the tragedy at Chappaquiddick.

"The reason Teddy Kennedy hasn't told you where he was is that he doesn't know where he was," Sahl said.

'Operation Head Start'

But not all of the comedian's indictments of the CIA were quite that improbable. At another point, he said, "If your school is suffering from academic inertia, you know, no ROTC buildings have been burned in a while . . . then call the CIA or the FBI and they'll dispatch a boy with a beard and shades, and he'll burn something. It's called Operation Head Start."

But Sahl, who first gained national recognition for his comedic talents when Richard Nixon was making his first run for the presidency, was at his funniest when talking about the president.

Listening to Nixon, he said, is "like listening to the captain of the Titanic."

"Kennedy had lines on his face after three years in office, and Johnson came out after five years looking like Dorian Gray. But to give you an idea of how Nixon applies himself, take a look at him. He looks great. You know: what, me worry? So Alfred E. Nixon is going to Moscow, huh?" He then suggested Nixon might learn Communism to teach to the Lockheed Corp.

Vice President Spiro Agnew, however, doesn't greatly concern him, Sahl said. "Agnew is a bone thrown to the liberals to chew on. But he's the same all the time. He's this administration's Nixon," he said. "I could sleep in the same tent with Agnew. I might keep my eyes open all night long, though."

Russians Getting Ahead

The Vietnam problem is really a simple one, he told the audience. "The generals don't want to get out unless you can give them an alternative. All you have to do is say, 'Pack your bags and go to Israel.' But they're not sure they want to go to Israel. I feel anxious about anti-Semitism in Russia. I don't want the Russians to get ahead of us in that area."

Sahl cautioned the students against using drugs, because they would then become more comfortable. "I don't think any of you should be comfortable. You'll become benign and then you won't change anything. I'm intoxicated just by living during the Nixon years," he said.

At one point, when he was talking about the sexual superiority of blacks, Sahl gave an excellent example of the manner in which associations whirl through his brain.

"That's one of the few racial stereotypes blacks haven't objected to," he said. Then:

continued

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Oct 1971

The Assassination of President Kennedy -

Declassification of Relevant Documents from the National Archives

"The people of the United States have a right to know, to find out the truth about the lies they have been told."

STATINTL

Richard E. Sprague
Hartsdale, N.Y.

The precedent-setting ruling on the Pentagon Papers by the U. S. Supreme Court produced the revelation that "Secret" and "Top Secret" government documents prove that the American people have been deceived and lied to about Vietnam and U. S. involvement for many years.

One of the immediate reactions of an American citizen is: "How many other lies have been told by our governing officials, which would be exposed by declassifying and publishing other classified documents?"

Resting in a special area in our National Archives are a group of Secret and Top Secret documents pertaining to the assassination of President John F. Kennedy in November, 1963. Publication of these papers should reveal a great deal about that assassination. They may contain the facts about a conspiracy, the names of some of the conspirators, information about the planning for, and the backing of the conspiracy, and, most importantly, proof that the American public have been told many lies about the assassination by the Warren Commission and by others.

The documents fall into two categories: (1) Warren Commission executive session minutes; and (2) reports submitted to the Commission by government agencies. The former documents were classified top secret by the Warren Commission itself, and are listed partially in Reference 5. The latter category includes reports from the FBI, CIA, and Secret Service, classified Secret or Top Secret by each agency. The Commission did not actually see most of these documents because they were assembled in the Archives after the Commission disbanded. Reference 6 gives a list of the titles of these documents, the agency involved, and the document number. The classifications are all Top Secret, Secret, or Confidential.

How do we know the documents may be revealing?

As in any complex web of information about a subject, correlation of some data with other data, provides a value judgment of validity or significance. In the complex case of the assassination of President Kennedy, it is necessary to correlate the titles of the documents, dates, and names of the classifying agencies against a vast body of evidence about the assassination.

The National Committee to Investigate Assassinations¹ (NCTIA) has gathered together a vast amount of

evidence extant and has performed such a correlation against the classified documents. The sources for the evidence gathered are:

- Warren Report
- Twenty-Six Volumes of Hearings and Exhibits of the Warren Commission
- Warren Commission Documents in Archives (About 10 times the size of the 26 Volumes)
- Senate Investigation Files (Senator Ed Long, Subcommittee, 1967-68)
- NCTIA Investigations
- Books and articles

The work of correlating this vast amount of information is tedious; it requires many people and man-hours. Two computer systems are being developed to help researchers and committee members with the analysis.

Enough work has already been done to illustrate the probable significance of the classified papers. Here are a few examples:

Lee Harvey Oswald's Relation to the FBI

Thesis: Oswald was a paid FBI informer and the Warren Commission probably covered up this fact.

Many meetings of the Warren Commission are still classified Top Secret. (See Reference 5.) The dates of many of these sessions follow immediately after sessions described in a book² by Gerald Ford, one of the Commissioners.

At these sessions beginning January 21, 1964, Ford says the Warren Commission was concerned because Wagoner Carr, Texas Attorney General, told them that he had information about Oswald being a paid informer for the FBI. The classified sessions would, no doubt, be very revealing on this subject.

The Commission wound up merely asking J. Edgar Hoover whether Oswald was a paid informer or not. Hoover said no; and that ended the matter as far as the public record (including Ford's book) is concerned.

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continued

FROM MUSKIE TO HOT DOGS

STATINTL

The Tapestry of Mort Sahl

By ROGER EBERT
Chicago Sun-Times Service

CHICAGO — I went back to a Chicago nightclub recently to catch Mort Sahl again, and found myself sitting next to a friend who writes for another local newspaper. He was there to do a story on the girl singer who also is on the program, and when she'd finished singing my friend got up to leave.

I asked him if he wasn't going to stay and catch Sahl, and he said he wasn't. I asked him if he'd ever seen Sahl work, and he said no, he hadn't and he didn't want to because Sahl was . . . well, paranoid, you know, and hung up on that political thing, and my friend didn't do that number.

Well, what can you say? My friend left with his story about the girl singer, and I stayed and watched the finest, quickest, most intelligent comic mind in America at work. Because that is how I feel about Mort Sahl, you see, and so I can't be reasoned with either, I guess.

A Juggler at Work

Sahl does do the political thing during his current stand in Chicago, but it is part of a juggling act that includes every other subject in the contemporary zoo. Every time Sahl opens here, the columnists report that he covered everything under sun, and then they list everything under the sun to prove it: Agnew, Ralph Nader, Vietnam, General Motors, Lockheed, etc. You get the point.

But what you can't understand, unless you watch him work, is the way he keeps seven or eight subjects in the air at once, and gets a lot of his laughs by transpositions and the intercutting of non sequiturs that, once you've thought about them, aren't. Here is Sahl, for example, beginning with an explanation of his back brace and then winging it:

"I got it in a car accident . . . a car ran directly into me, after I accused the CIA of . . . well, never mind . . . but they caught the guy who ran his car into mine . . . he was a lone assassin, his mother never loved him, he had never been a member of any political group . . . a loner, in

short . . . they were unable to establish any motive . . . the classic American assassin. Right here, for example, I have a list of the documents that the Warren Commission has never declassified, and they include Jack Ruby's dental charts, because Ruby bit Oswald to death, see . . . and, no, really, I broke my back in Albuquerque, New Mexico, when I drove my car off the road, and there I was down in this canyon, and a state trooper drives up in his Dodge Polara — not necessarily the lowest bidder — and orders me out of my car. I explain that I can't stand up because I've broken my back, and, besides, I'm experiencing a heady intoxication from being alive in the Nixon-Agnew era . . . and he sees from my license plates that I'm from California, so he measures the flare of my pants, confiscates a bottle of Vitamin C and busts me . . . which is the second time I've been led astray by Linus Pauling."

The fundamental difference in style between Sahl and other comedians is that he doesn't do a monologue, he does a tapestry. Almost all comedians do linear routines. The old-fashioned comics string together jokes (that most linear of all literary forms), and the newer comics impose some kind of an outside structure like autobiography, in order to give their essentially unrelated material the appearance of hanging together.

Unorganized Material

Sahl works in the opposite way, seeming to glory in the fact that his material seems incredibly diverse and unorganized. He moves from Muskies to air in your hot dogs to radical chic parties to Lenny Bruce to Freud, and then reminds himself he was talking about Muskies, and doubles back, and free-associates off the track in a new direction, and doubles back again, and keeps all of these subjects going for 10 minutes at a time. Then he snatches a line out of thin air that somehow, miraculously, never loved him, he had never been a member of any political group . . . a loner, in

gether into one penultimate vision of America.

This style cannot be imitated because it's more of a personal revelation than it is a method. It probably is the most complex verbal style yet produced by an American humorist, and in the way it reflects the moment-to-moment functioning of a restless mind, it is the spoken equivalent of some of Faulkner's prose.

And yet my friend wouldn't stay for Sahl because . . . Well, because of the political thing. Mort Sahl, you see, still believes the CIA assassinated John F. Kennedy, and that Clay Shaw was up to no good in New Orleans, and that the two Kennedy assassinations are linked, and that the FBI's hands aren't clean in the James Earl Ray case. You will have to listen to Sahl's evidence on these matters (including some disturbingly frank testimony he reads from the Shaw trial transcript) and make up your own mind.

My admiration for Sahl is based less on the tenacity with which he has pursued the political mysteries of the 1960s than on his style of doing so. I think it's possible to like comedians despite their material; if Mort Sahl is funny, cynical and adroit in what he has to say about the assassinations, it should be possible to appreciate his art entirely apart from his subject matter.

That was what Sahl was saying, in fact, about Marlon Brando, in a talk we had between shows. Sahl said he didn't like Brando, but that he would stand in line to see him in a movie because he thinks Brando still has it, and will always have it. "You have to separate the man from the personal bias, and admire his art even if you can't stand him," he said. "There are a couple of musicians I also think about in that way."

I had a list of questions I wanted to ask Sahl, about his career, his beliefs and the fact that New Orleans District Atty. Jim Garrison, who prosecuted Shaw, has been indicted by the federal government, but as it turned out we talked about movies for an hour. Sahl remembered a time when he

was about 15, hitchhiking on Sunset Strip, and John Garfield picked him up.

The Thought Hangs

"Do you young fellows know what this war's about?" Garfield asked Sahl. "Do you know why we're fighting in Germany?"

"Yes, sir," Sahl said.

"Because if you don't," Garfield said, "there's no use in going. . . ."

Sahl let that thought hang in the air for a moment, and then we went on to other topics: Frank Capra, Sidney Poitier, the recent popularity of movies about losers, Nixon ("I've been doing stuff on him since 1953, and my lips are getting tired of forming the syllables").

And then we got onto the Pentagon Papers. Sahl had claimed during his act that the New York Times hadn't reprinted the Pentagon paper for Oct. 2, 1963, in which (he said) President Kennedy ordered all American troops out of Vietnam, an order later withdrawn.

"Well," Sahl said, "it's all seeping down now. You can't keep people in the dark forever. And the strange thing, the tragic thing, is that all those lies were told in the name of holding it together, of maintaining credibility. The dividend is that, today, no branch of government can be believed. In the movie 'Mr. Smith Goes to Washington,' you had to strain to believe that there could actually be one corrupt senator. Today, how many young people believe there are any senators who aren't corrupt to one degree or another?"

There was a silence on that note, too, and then Sahl got up from the couch where he'd been resting his back, and his wife helped him on with his brace, and he pulled a sport shirt over it and got ready to do his second show.

If his back hurts him on stage, he doesn't reveal it, and he's doing long sets of an hour or more, working hard and at the top of his form. This is his 13th engagement at Chicago's Mister Kelley's since the mid-1950s, and he seems to be

The Washington Merry-Go-Round

Assassination

A new and far fetched theory of the assassinations of President Kennedy, Sen. Robert Kennedy, Dr. Martin Luther King and Malcolm X is circulating on Capitol Hill. It is contained in a 14-page report buttressed by various documents, which was put together by Don Riley, a labor union employee and assassination buff from San Francisco.

Its conclusion is that all four were killed by the same "conspirators": CIA agents, anti-Castro Cubans, some Dallas police, FBI operatives, "States Righters," Nazis, a "clique of very conservative businessmen (mostly oil)" and rightwing religious leaders. We have criticized every one of these groups at one time or another.

But our own investigations convince us that the new "theory," as earnest and ingenious as it may be, is pure balderdash.

NEW ORLEANS, LA.
STATES ITEM

AUG 17 1971

U.S. probbers hampered by 'persecution complex'

Louisiana Politics

By BILL LYNCH

of The States-Item Staff

BATON ROUGE — One of the most difficult tasks the federal government is facing in prosecuting state officials and local office holders in connection with organized crime is convincing the public the motivation is not political persecution.

There is an election year in the state now and one in the nation next year, two items to bear in mind.

State Atty. Gen. Jack P. F. Gremillion, who beat one set of charges and is faced with another, already has sounded his political defense in his bid for re-election by claiming federal persecution of a state official who tried to help his people.

Why the task is tough

When one considers the people of Louisiana are somewhat hostile to the federal government, chiefly because of the desegregation issue over the years, then it becomes recognizable why the task of prosecuting is tough.

Not only will this apply to persons at the state level who are caught up in the spreading investigation of organized crime's influence, but to the local level as well.

There is some indication that it will be almost necessary to educate the public to the idea that the federal task force on organized crime is investigating the Mafia and not conducting a political probe.

Dist. Atty. Jim Garrison, for a prime example, has dismissed the federal bribery charges against him by answering that the Feds were retaliating because of his investigation of the Central Intelligence Agency and the Kennedy assassination.

With a federal grand jury about to convene in New Orleans to begin taking up the Garrison and pinball machine charges, the extensive work done by the federal task force may be about to unfold.

Concerned legislators

While it is in this process, many an office holder is slipping.

"I'm glad I voted right on that bill," one legislator commented in his 1970 vote on the legislation that would have outlawed the

gambling-type pinball machine.

Many did not and it is known that the federal agents are taking a close look at the vote and those who were actively opposed to it. U.S. Atty. Gerald Gallinghouse has already indicated that legislators may be caught up in the pinball machine investigation.

Sometimes it seems almost beyond belief that the legislation could have been defeated in the face of all the testimony from law enforcement officials that pinballs represented a major source of revenue for organized crime.

The only real hope

But in reviewing the history of the Legislature and the administration in their approach to combatting organized crime and corruption among public officials it becomes evident that the only real hope for a resolution of the difficulties is that the federal government is able to carry it off.

Local district attorneys, including Garrison, Sargent Pitcher of Baton Rouge and Sam Cashio of Iberville Parish, have consistently been accused of failing to enforce the law.

During the height of the legislative committee's somewhat lackluster probe, Pitcher was furnished information on pinball gambling produced by the Public Affairs Research Council as part of its research into the subject for the Governor's Crime Commission. However, nothing came of it.

The state police have formed an organized crime section, but thus far nothing has come of it either—with not even all of the allowed positions being filled. Under the current superintendent of public safety, the state police have become more of an intelligence gathering unit that passes on information than an active crime combatant.

A cry for a cleanup

The cry for a cleanup of corruption in the state already has been sounded by a number of candidates for statewide office, with Gov. John J. McKeithen staunchly defending his administration of the past seven years.

What the impact of the federal investigation into organized crime's influence in government may be is hard to say now, but it can be expected at least to lend impetus to the anti-corruption theme as the campaign progresses.

LAKE CHARLES, LA.
AMERICAN PRESS

JUL 8 1971

E - 31,674

S - 32,358

EDITORIAL

Garrison again in spotlight

Louisiana has produced more than its share of colorful political figures in its history, from the old Creole days to the carpebaggers and scallwags of the Reconstruction Era on through the various and sundry Longs and anti-Longs.

We doubt if the state has produced a politician who is as much of an enigma as Jim Garrison, however. The Orleans Parish district attorney seems to attract controversy the way honey attracts bees.

The latest controversy swirling around Garrison involves the federal government. He has been charged with receiving bribes to permit pinball gambling to continue unbarred in his jurisdiction.

Garrison answered the charge by attempting to arrest the U. S. attorney and the head of the federal anti-strike force in New Orleans.

The charges against Garrison are serious ones, indeed, and the fact that the federal government should move against the chief law enforcement officer of a major American city is not to be lightly dismissed as "a frameup," as Garrison has attempted to do.

It has been Garrison's contention that federal officials have been after his scalp since he attempted to prove that President John F. Kennedy was assassinated by the CIA, rather than by Harvey Oswald. In other words, Garrison would have us believe that the Nixon administration would stoop to fabricating criminal charges against him because he accused a Democratic administration of wrongdoing.

The charges against Garrison are simply one more blow against Gov. John McKeithen's administration, an administration that has already suffered many blows through charges of corruption and graft, as well as being in league with the Mafia.

The scandal charges have touched the Department of Revenue, the Department of Education, the State Tax Commission and the Louisiana Racing Commission. In addition, the Metropolitan Crime Commission of New Orleans has consistently charged that crime has been rife in the Crescent City.

Charges against Garrison, who has been one of McKeithen's closest allies, cannot help but disturb the governor, since it adds one more public question mark against him. In view of the fact that Atty. Gen. Jack Gremillion faced federal charges in connection with the LL&T scandal -- and still faces perjury charges -- McKeithen must be wondering where lightning will strike next.

Charges that Garrison took bribes to allow pinball operators immunity in the city is the first serious charge leveled against a top official in this matter, but it is not the first time that charges have been made regarding pinball gambling.

On April 17, 1969, the Mayor's Advisory Committee on Crime and Delinquency in New Orleans reported that organized crime existed in the city and that its greatest source of funds came from gambling -- handbook layoff betting and gambling by use of coin-operated pinball machines.

On Sept. 3, 1969, the Orleans Parish Grand Jury confirmed these findings. The Grand Jury subpoenaed operators of the major New Orleans pinball machine companies. Most of the operators pleaded the Fifth Amendment.

The mayor's committee reported that the greatest percentage of the illegal gambling operations were found in New Orleans bars and taverns. "Many of these locations," the commission reported, "are controlled, owned and operated by underworld characters."

The committee reported that pinball machine companies own or control hundreds of bars and taverns in New Orleans, and that these locations were used as centers for many illegal activities other than gambling.

The committee also reported that "many of the same pinball distributing companies, whose officials took the Fifth Amendment before the Orleans Parish Grand Jury, were also involved in business loans from the LL&T."

The chairman of the mayor's committee reported that in a 1969 conference at the U.S. Attorney's office, he

was informed that there was evidence of a collusion between those involved in organized crime and city and state law enforcement officials.

The mayor's committee cited the failure of city and state officials to use effectively existing laws to stop such operations, and the failure to pass other laws to outlaw the possession of pinball gambling devices.

The Mayor's Advisory Committee on Crime and Delinquency was formed in 1963 by Mayor Victor Schiro, and operated through the remainder of his administration. The committee's first report was issued on April 17, 1969, and a second report on April 30, 1970.

These two committee reports show that some concerned citizens, at least were aware of a laxity in enforcing the laws against gambling at least as long ago as April, 1969.

In view of the seriousness of the charges leveled against him, and in view of other evidence that seems to indicate that pinball machine operators were not prosecuted as they should have been, it is our recommendation that D.A. Garrison resign his position until the matter has been resolved.

We will agree that a man accused of a crime should be deemed innocent until proved guilty, but we doubt if, under the current circumstances, Garrison will be able to administer the duties of his office as they should be administered.

COMPUTERS AND AUTOMATION
JULY 1971THE CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY AND
THE NEW YORK TIMES

"Something stinks about this whole affair. . . . The stench is there
and clings to each one of us."

STATINTL

Samuel F. Thurston.
Newton, Mass.

On December 1, 1970, "The New York Times" published a review by John Leonard of two books. The two books were:

AMERICAN GROTESQUE: An Account of the Clay-Shaw-Jim-Garrison-Affair in the City of New Orleans, by James Kirkwood, 669 pages, Simon and Schuster, \$11.95

A HERITAGE OF STONE, by Jim Garrison, 253 pages, Putnam, \$6.95

In the early edition of "The New York Times" the title of the review was:

Books of the Times:
WHO KILLED JOHN KENNEDY?

In the later edition the title of the review was:

Books of the Times:
THE SHAW-GARRISON AFFAIR

In the early edition, the last 43 lines of the review read as follows ("he" in the first line below refers to Jim Garrison):

... And he insists that the Warren Commission, the executive branch of the government, some members of the Dallas Police Department, the pathologists at Bethesda who performed the second Kennedy autopsy, and many, many others must have known they were lying to the American public.

Mysteries Persist

Frankly, I prefer to believe that the Warren Commission did a poor job, rather than a dishonest one. I like to think that Mr. Garrison invents monsters to explain incompetence. But until somebody explains why two autopsies came to two different conclusions about the President's wounds, why the limousine was washed out and rebuilt without investigation, why certain witnesses near the "grassy knoll" were never asked to testify before the Commission, why we were all so eager to buy Oswald's brilliant marksmanship in split seconds, why no one inquired into Jack Ruby's relations with a staggering variety of strange people, why a "loner" like Oswald always had friends and could always get a passport — who can blame the Garrison guerrillas for fantasizing

Something stinks about this whole affair. "A Heritage of Stone" rehashes the smelliness; the recipe is as unappetizing as our doubts about the official version of what happened. (Would then-Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy have endured his brother's murder in silence? Was John Kennedy quite so liberated from cold war cliches as Mr. Garrison maintains?) But the stench is there, and clings to each of us. Why were Kennedy's neck organs not examined at Bethesda for evidence of a frontal shot? Why was his body whisked away to Washington before the legally required Texas inquest? Why?

In the later edition, these 43 lines are replaced by the following 13 lines:

... And he insists that the Warren Commission, the executive branch of the government, some members of the Dallas Police Department, the pathologists at Bethesda who performed the second Kennedy autopsy, and many many others must have known they were lying to the American public.

Frankly I prefer to believe that the Warren Commission did a poor job rather than a dishonest one. I like to think that Mr. Garrison invents monsters to explain incompetence.

And that is the end of the review. Even the subtitle "Mysteries Persist" has vanished.

Of course, this left a hole in the later edition, and a hole needs to be filled. And the hole was filled, by a section of editorial matter entitled "New Books", which mentions one new fiction book and nine general books.

The evidence of these changes is shown in the accompanying photographic exhibits.

What happened to John Leonard?

In January 1971, John Leonard became editor of "The New York Times Book Review", having previously been one of the paper's daily reviewers. If he had had any qualms about accepting the surgical change that was made in his review, completely altering its character, presumably he felt it was reasonable to accept the change.

Continued

NEW ORLEANS, LA.
STATES BEEN

E - 134,707

JUN 3 0 48VJA

Garrison Becomes Defendant; Now Shoe Is on Other Foot

By JACK WAINBLAW

District Attorney Jim Garrison, who has spent the last four years defying the federal government, now finds himself facing criminal charges in U.S. court.

It was March 1, 1967, when Garrison's men led a handcuffed Clay J. Shaw through the courthouse facing a charge of conspiring to kill President John F. Kennedy.

Today it was Garrison in custody, taken from his lake-front home to be fingerprinted like any suspect at the federal courthouse.

BEFORE HE started his Kennedy probe late in 1963, Garrison had a history of success in using the federal authority for his own ends.

He won an historic victory before the U.S. Supreme Court when he beat a state court conviction for criminal libel.

The landmark decision overturned a \$1,600 fine levied against the DA in state court for his criticism of the Criminal District Court judges here.

The decision left a wide latitude for the criticism of public officials in the performance of their duties.

Since then, Garrison has come in for a large share of criticism himself for the legal fiasco that resulted from his Kennedy assassination probe.

SHAW WAS THE only person arrested and charged with conspiring to kill Kennedy, and after a lengthy trial it took a jury less than an hour to reject Garrison's case against him.

Garrison's subsequent attempts to prosecute Shaw for perjury on the basis of his testimony in that trial were thwarted by the federal courts.

Federal District Judge Herbert W. Christenberry, in enjoining Garrison from further prosecution of Shaw, let loose a scathing criticism of the DA and the methods he used in the entire Shaw case.

In a 21-page opinion issued May 27, Judge Christenberry said the perjury charge "was brought in bad faith."

THE JUDGE called the proceedings "continuing harassment" and added:

"This court, considering all the evidence, finds that Garrison undertook his baseless investigation with the specific intent to deprive Shaw of his rights under the . . . Constitution."

Garrison struck back with a vitriolic attack on the judge and the federal courts in general, apparently leaving himself open for a contempt citation. However, Judge Christenberry did not take action.

During the years that the Kennedy probe was in the headlines, the big bad federal government was the villain, according to Garrison.

The Central Intelligence Agency, the DA maintained, was deeply involved in the assassination plot and subsequent efforts to cover up what really happened.

GARRISON constructed an elaborate story in which the CIA, the FBI and other federal agencies cooperated with

anti-Castro Cuban exiles and mysterious other parties.

It all fell apart when it came to a court of law. Now, Garrison must turn to the same system of justice that saved his victims to preserve his own freedom.

New Garrison, elected in 1961 as a reform candidate, stands accused of collusion with organized crime.

IRONICALLY, Garrison has long maintained that there is no organized crime in New Orleans. Whenever the matter has come up in the past, Garrison's reaction has been to hale those making such charges before the grand jury, with the implicit threat that if they had insufficient evidence to prove the claims, they themselves would face prosecution.

Now, the shoe is on the other foot. Like any other defendant, Garrison is innocent of the charges until proven guilty. But now it is Garrison on the defensive.

It's a new ball game.

Jim Garrison answers your questions

A Heritage of Stone
by Jim Garrison
'G.P. Putnam's Sons, N.Y.
\$6.95)

CHESTER CRQWELL

If you ever wanted to ask Jim Garrison, "How do you know the CIA and the Pentagon instigated and carried out the murder of President Kennedy?" here is your chance to get the answers to that question — that is, if you're interested enough to read a very short, fast-moving, terrifying book.

Garrison lays out his case in the most carefully organized manner — as a good attorney does — making the evidence so clear and so inescapable that even the dumbest juror cannot fail to get the picture.

He has written a good book, a great book, using the blunt language of a man of action, and the keen perceptiveness of a scholar, which indeed he is. It is one of the most important books ever to be published in the Twentieth Century. I have no doubt that it will be used as a required text in American History courses at colleges and universities all over the world, because it lays bare a decisive force in contemporary American political history which has hardly been examined at all, except superficially — the rise to supreme power of the military-intelligence complex in the United States. The growing power and importance of the CIA is seldom examined because it is invisible.

And it is for precisely that reason that the average American polyp reacts with stunned disbelief when he is told that the CIA carries out the murder of leaders who get in the way of the Cold War Military Machine, The Warfare Superstate, not only because these activities are largely invisible, but because the ascendance of the military and its intelligence arm, the CIA, to supreme power in the United States is a fairly recent development which had its beginnings, ironically, in World War II, the war which was to end fascism.

Garrison states unequivocally that Dealey Plaza " . . . should be recognized as a highly effective assault on civilian control over the military." He makes a devastatingly telling case to support the premise — a case that closes in on you like a fishermen's net — and there is no way you. You cannot read this book with an open mind and not be thoroughly convinced that President Kennedy's assassination was planned and carried out by men in the highest levels of the military and its intelligence arm, the CIA.

Garrison has laid out his case so well that one hesitates to tamper with it — although, no matter how you rearrange it, you still come up with the same answers. But I would like

pull out a few interesting facts to whet your appetite, in the hope that you will read this staggeringly important book.

It will become clear to you that Oswald was set up, months in advance, as a patsy, and never fired a gun on November 22, 1963. The paraffin tests performed on him that day prove that; nevertheless, the announcement was made that the tests showed that Oswald had indeed fired a rifle. This news quickly circled the world.

Similarly, it was announced that Oswald was also the killer of Officer Tippitt, although eyewitnesses emphatically stated he was not, and that the two men seen killing Tippitt did not resemble Oswald at all.

But Oswald was no ordinary "maladjusted transient." Among the There is in the book a formidable array of evidence inexorably identifying Oswald as a federal agent himself, but perhaps the most remarkable piece of information is the fact that this "Communist defector" when he applied for a passport to Europe in the summer of 1963, received it immediately, unlike those who applied with him on the same day. Under federal law, men who have been defectors are not eligible for passports at all.

As for the government's scenario, with Oswald gunning down the president from the window of the Texas Book Depository, three professional riflemen, each rated a master by the National Rifle Association, were selected to shoot from a platform thirty feet high — half as high as the sixth floor window — at a target considerably larger than the limited portions of the bodies of Kennedy and Connelly that were visible from the rear of the presidential limousine. The marksmen had the additional advantage of shooting at a stationary target, unlike the president's car, which was moving. They were allowed as much time as they needed for aiming, whereas the "lone assassin," as the Warren Commission later stated, would have had less than eight tenths of a second to aim his first shot. The master riflemen were unable to do it. With every conceivable advantage set up for them they were like blind men shooting at flies, demonstrating that the official government fairy tale was not only untrue but impossible.

If Oswald had not been quickly silenced by Jack Ruby's pistol, he would almost certainly have been exonerated. And he would have talked — the government could not permit that to happen.

Jack Ruby, too, was no ordinary night-club owner. His activities in connection with Cuban projects goes back

Ruby consulted a war surplus dealer and discussed the purchase of one hundred jeeps. Several years prior to the assassination, Nancy Perrin and her husband, Robert, an adventurer who had participated in gun-running operations, attended a meeting of Cuban exiles in Dallas, who were planning a raid on Cuba. Money was needed to finance the enterprise. . . . Jack Ruby arrived. He was greeted by the others as if they knew him well and had been waiting for him. Ruby had a noticeable bulge in his coat pocket and went immediately to the bathroom with a man wearing the uniform of a colonel in the United States armed forces (Mrs. Perrin could not recall whether it was an army or an air force uniform).

When they returned, the bulge was gone from his suit, and there was no more talk of the need for money. It was apparent that Ruby was the money man for the operation.

These facts, of unusual relevance to the assassination, surfaced right in front of the Warren Commission, during the testimony of Nancy Perrin; however, when she began to describe the ammunition which she and the others saw in the rear of the apartment, the commission attorneys stopped her testimony, saying that it was irrelevant.

The guilty knowledge of the federal government is apparent, almost from the moment of the assassination. Richard Randolph Carr, who heard the shots from the grassy knoll — because the riflemen were right behind him! — observed that the shots were too close together to have been fired by one man. He also observed the two riflemen departing in a station wagon, and reported that he saw one of the shots miss the president and cut a furrow in the grass. The response of federal agents to this information, as he testified under oath later, was to tell him to keep his mouth shut.

Julia Ann Mercer was stalled in traffic just before the president's motorcade arrived at Dealey Plaza. She saw a man dismount from a truck with a rifle in his hand. She and the driver sat and looked at each other for some time as the traffic remained stalled. She later told federal agents that the man who was driving the truck was Jack Ruby. The investigators did not appear to be at all interested. Her statement was later revised in practically every detail, she later testified, and her signature was forged under it.

The overwhelming majority of witnesses heard the gunfire coming from the grassy knoll in front of the president's car. Seven of them saw

smoke rising from the grassy knoll.

But the area in which the government blew it most clumsily was in their panicked reaction to Garrison's independent investigation, and their frantic efforts to discredit and stop him.

When the assassination of a national leader is not supported by elements of the government, it is predictable that the government investigation will be effective and relentless. In such a case, if the assassins are not shot at the scene, they will be hunted down and cornered, whether in the Amazon jungles or at the North Pole, and swiftly brought to justice. All information contributing to the discovery of the whole truth will be welcome . . . assassinations which do not meet with government approval are subjected to painstaking scrutiny.

However, it is another matter when an assassination is supported by powerful forces within the government. The vaunted protective guard of the President will suddenly have become curiously impotent, for its operation will be known intimately by the assassins. The assassination apparatus will be extraordinarily effective. Federal investigative agents, who within hours can hunt down a man crossing a state line with a stolen loaf of bread, will move like sleepwalkers. High officials reviewing the affair will diligently examine many irrelevant items, such as Lee Harvey Oswald's shot record, showing that he had received his smallpox vaccination in 1951, but will casually overlook the most pertinent evidence relating to the assassination. Perhaps from the news media there will be an occasional editorial on violence in the streets.

When an assassination is not authorized by the government but has been committed extragovernmentally, an investigative agency which is independent of the government will be regarded as the most natural of allies, very possibly a source of more information to help bring the criminals to justice.

John Kennedy Assassin Frustrated, Writer Says

By LEE BELSER
News American
Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON — President John F. Kennedy was killed because his assassin, Lee Harvey Oswald, was a frustrated would-be intellectual who entertained feelings of rejection, invulnerability and masculine insecurity.

So says Kremlinologist and former news reporter Priscilla Johnson McMillan.

Mrs. McMillan, who interviewed Oswald after he tried to defect to the Soviet Union, told members of the American Psychiatric Association meeting in Washington that Kennedy himself unwittingly contributed to his own death.



LEE OSWALD

"APART FROM THE fact that he was President," she said, "his contribution lay in what he was as a man — and what people thought him to be. He was . . . too appealing, too much for some men to bear.

"He was highly assassinateable," she added, "Far more than most presidents. Fantasy-wise, he had become too many things to many men . . . and he was the kind of man a brother or boyfriend could feel jealous about."

Mrs. McMillan, who also knew Kennedy and Oswald's wife Marina, said Oswald knew a lot about the Kennedy wealth and charisma.

"As his hold on reality and his confidence as a man and husband became weaker," she said, "he came to see Kennedy as a sexual rival for Marina.

"MARINA AND I used to discuss the idea," she said, "that Kennedy and Oswald might be in purgatory together talking it over.

"Since Kennedy was always eager to know what made people tick, he would undoubtedly ask Oswald why he did it, trying to understand. I have thought and thought about Oswald's answer and I could well imagine him saying, 'I wouldn't have done it if I hadn't liked you so much.'"

The speaker, fluent in Russian, said the act that was the prime factor in setting the stage for the slaying was the attempt Oswald made on the life of Maj. Gen. Edwin A. Walker on April 10, 1963.

"Oswald came out of this situation feeling he was invulnerable, that he was the center of a magic circle and could not be touched," Mrs. McMillan said.

"He felt this way because the police did not even come close to catching him and after recovering the bullet, came to the wrong conclusion about the type of rifle the would-be slayer had used. He laughed and laughed at their ineptness and concluded he would not be caught no matter what he did."

MRS. McMILLAN said on the evening of Nov. 21, 1963 — the day before the Kennedy assassination — Oswald asked his wife Marina three times to join him in setting up an apartment in Dallas.

"Unaware what was at stake, Marina (who was staying with friends) refused — preferring to wait until a later date," the reporter said.

"The next day," she added, "Oswald rode to work carrying a long brown paper package. When the friend who was giving him a lift asked what it contained, Oswald replied, 'Curtain rods,' as though clinging to a domestic fantasy."

Mrs. McMillan said Oswald was unsure of himself as a man and jealous of his wife's former suitors. He even imagined that an FBI agent had accosted his wife.

"HE WAS LIKE A RIFLE, loaded and cocked and ready to go off," the speaker declared. "He was an assassin in search of a victim."

Finally, Mrs. McMillan said, Kennedy presented himself as a target. He was coming to Dallas and his route may pass the Texas School Book Depository where Oswald happened to have a job. Oswald would have a clear shot at Kennedy if he wanted it. The President was available and he was available at a critical moment in Oswald's emotional life.

Mrs. McMillan said Oswald was also a frustrated dramatist and assured his wife "that in 15 or 20 years he would be President of the United States.

"He was certain," she said, "that the son he did not yet have would someday be president. I see the assassination of Kennedy by Oswald," Mrs. McMillan concluded, "as a confrontation between two men from different worlds who were never destined to meet except in tragedy."

BRFMERTON, WASH.

SUN MAY 6 1971

E - 25,301

Sahl Blames CIA For Much Violence

By TRAVIS BAKER
Sun Staff Writer

Comic Mort Sahl, who was gaffing the establishment before a large segment of the country decided that was a treasonous pursuit, is still gaffing it.

Last night at Olympic College, Sahl delivered a scattergun condemnation of the state of the union, hitting the administration, military, Central Intelligence Agency, organized religion, his fellow comedians, consumerists like Ralph Nader and the media.

He painted a picture of a CIA agent behind every tree, responsible for the killing of John F. and Robert F. Kennedy and Martin Luther King, for the nomination of Gen. Curtis LeMay as George Wallace's running mate in 1953 and for much campus violence.

Students should assume everyone is with the CIA until they prove otherwise, Sahl said, and when someone new with left-wing credentials appears on the scene, "be a little more-paranoic."

The CIA, he claimed, has spent 70 per cent of its budget in recent years inside the country. He cited instances in Ann Arbor, Mich., at UCLA and in Chicago and New York in which he said paid police informers or government agents led or were prominent in student violence.

"If no one on your campus blows anything up, write to Washington. They'll send you someone directly."

The CIA is good at what it does, though, Sahl tacitly admitted. "The CIA owned Laos for 10 years and we didn't know it. The Army was in there for an hour and a half and had its footprints all over the walls."

On President Nixon, he said, "Talk about insulated!" Both JFK and LBJ visibly showed the



MORT SAHL READS FROM WEDNESDAY'S SUN
Fast-talking satirist speaks at OC
—Sun Photo by Richard Ellis.

strain after a short time in office, but "look at Nixon. What, me worry?"

He said the President has told him his favorite position in talking to a group is standing with a group in a circle around him -- so that he can assume any position easily -- "which is my basic objection to him."

JFK never received a proper autopsy, he said, because he was flown out of Texas, where state law requires a post-mortem on anyone who's killed, to Washington, where the Army major general allegedly infiltrated Col. Pierre Bizek, the

examining medic, into doing practically nothing.

Sahl claimed Kennedy was shot from in front, not from in back as the Warren Report says. "The Warren Report cost \$7 million and doesn't tell you anything about how the president was killed," he said.

He saw a similar plot in Rev. Martin Luther King's murder, and the government's subsequent reluctance to try James Earl Ray, putting him away for 99 years on a guilty plea instead.

He blasted Bob Hope as a hired government man: "A lot

of people say he's a great patriot, but I've never heard anyone say he's funny. John Wayne is also a great patriot. I felt sorry for him during World War II, biting his lip because he couldn't go enlist."

"A lot of comedians say when things are this serious, you can't joke about them. But you can joke about anything."

He admitted, however, that his drawing power is now limited pretty much to colleges. "Most audiences can't be joked with because they're threatened."

WASHINGTON OBSERVER
1 MAY 1971

Observations

A retired high-ranking Federal official has confided to WO that during the Batista regime in Cuba, vast amounts of American small arms were smuggled to Fidel Castro. And while this anonymous official was investigating this flagrant violation of the Neutrality Act, CIA Director Allen Dulles, suddenly intervened and brought pressure to kill the investigation. All records and evidence adduced were ordered burned. Ironically, a man involved in the Castro arms smuggling conspiracy was in Dallas on the day that President John F. Kennedy was assassinated. Serving as a member of the Warren Commission, Allen Dulles averted a probe of this suspect's activities at that time. This is one of the *biggest*, unsolved mysteries of the Central Intelligence Agency.

1 MAY 1971

STATINTL

**HUGHES
MYSTERY**

Columnist Jack Anderson has written two sensational articles charging that the Central Intelligence Agency hired former FBI agent, Robert Maheu, deposed head of Hughes' Nevada empire, to assassinate Cuba's Fidel Castro during the Kennedy Administration. Maheu allegedly recruited underworld characters and Cuban anti-Castro refugees. According to Anderson, six abortive attempts were made to kill Castro. Finally, Anderson threw in this blockbuster: "Among those privy to the CIA conspiracy, there is still a nagging suspicion—unsupported by the Warren Commission's findings—that Castro became aware of the U.S. plot upon his life and somehow recruited Oswald to retaliate against President Kennedy."

Anderson was confronted by other newsmen, who asked: "The Communist press charged several years ago that there was a CIA plot to murder Castro. Why did you take so long to publish it?" Anderson replied: "Well, I did not know about it being published in the Communist press. I was recently approached by a certain group to run the story. I wondered why they wanted me to use it at this particular time. So I checked on it through my CIA contacts and found the story to be true. I ran the story. That's all. I have no further comment."

Anderson did not explain the fact that he and Drew Pearson started playing footsie with Maheu in 1947 when Maheu resigned from the FBI, and set up a gumshoe office called "Robert A. Maheu Associates" with an office located at 900 - 17th Street, N.W. Suite 316, Washington 6, D.C., and another office located in Suite 316, Kirkeby Center, 10889 Wilshire Blvd., Los Angeles 24, Calif. Maheu hired two other ex-FBI agents, namely Charles H. Olsen and William J. Staten, later.

Ironically, in 1947 Drew Pearson, Jack Anderson and Robert Maheu were simultaneously engaged in gumshoe work for Hughes, trying to discredit Sen. Owen Brewster and his Senate investigating committee that was looking into Hughes' military contracts (most of Hughes' \$2 billion fortune was made in Federal contracts).

Secretary of State William P. Rogers played a mystifying role in the complicated Hughes-Brewster investigations. In 1947, Rogers was chief counsel for Brewster's committee. Insiders say Rogers sabotaged Brewster at the behest of Herbert Brownell, 1948 Presidential campaign manager for Tom Dewey. Brewster supported Bob Taft for President.

From 1947 to 1951, Hughes carried on a vigorous anti-Communist crusade in the motion picture industry. In 1948, when Hughes acquired control of the RKO Corporation, he fired Paul Jarrico, \$2,000-a-week screen writer, who refused to testify before the House Un-American Activities Committee, and he also fired RKO's production manager, Dore Schary, chief smear propagandist for the ADL. Schary and the Hollywood Reds took vengeance on Hughes, causing him endless lawsuits, sabotage and bad publicity, finally driving him out of the film industry.

Currently, Bob Maheu is collaborating with journalist James Phelan on a book about Hughes. Perhaps the book will throw new light on the Hughes mystery.

In any event, WASHINGTON OBSERVER herewith contributes a few unpublished facts about persons who played a silent role in the Hughes history. WWO hopes to uncover more facts in this strange real-life melodrama involving persons in high political office and underworld overlords like Meyer Lansky and Joseph "Doc" Stacher, both now operating their worldwide gambling syndicate from their new headquarters in Israel.

STATINTL



STATINTL

E 456:183
FEB 27 1971

Unending nightmare: The Clay Shaw trial

By JOSEPH HAAS

NO AMERICAN who was alive and aware on Nov. 22, 1963, will ever fully heal the wounds of that day. That is why the Jim Garrison-Clay Shaw affair in New Orleans in the wake of President Kennedy's assassination must have pained many of us like the tasteless picking at a still-tender scab.

James Kirkwood isn't exactly the person you would cast to write the definitive account of that controversial Southern gothic drama. A novelist, dramatist and former actor, he is the son of those matinee idols of the '20s, Lila Lee and James Kirkwood, Sr.

With no prior journalistic experience, Kirkwood immersed himself for 2½ years in the muddled maelstrom of the Clay Shaw trial. Although Shaw has been acquitted of conspiring with Lee Harvey Oswald and David Ferrie to assassinate President John F. Kennedy on that shocking Friday in Dallas, the turbid aftermath of that affair perhaps will never be settled in our time.

Kirkwood says he would not want to endure it again, nor the months he spent writing his engrossing account of the trial, "American Grotesque" (Simon & Schuster, \$11.95), but he feels that having undergone the ordeal with Shaw will be useful to him as a man and as a writer.

WHOLLY CONVINCED now of Shaw's innocence, Kirkwood still believes there is more to the truth about the Kennedy slaying than has been revealed so far—in New Orleans' Dist. Atty. Garrison's lurid imaginings, by the press, by the professional assassination-mongers such as Mark Lane . . . or by the Warren Commission.

For one thing, Kirkwood no longer is convinced that Lee Harvey Oswald was a lone assassin or that there was not a conspiracy. He believes the Warren Report has done as much harm as good because of its suppres-

sions of evidence, its lax investigative and interrogative methods, and its failure to respond to criticism.

But he doesn't believe that a possible plot to kill the President had the "national, James Bond implications that Garrison weaves for us, implicating the Supreme Court and the Pentagon and the CIA." He does believe, having observed Garrison in action and having interviewed him, that Garrison, if his ambitions prevail, may become one of the most dangerous men in America.

Kirkwood's long exposure to the tangled web of the Kennedy tragedy rather thoroughly discredited for him the Warren Commission's report on the crime. "At first I was convinced, like a great body of people in the United States, but I find it difficult to sustain that belief now.

"There's no doubt in my mind that the investigation should be reopened by some impartial agency or persons whose integrity is beyond question. If this was done, a lot of the lingering doubts and fears in people's minds might be resolved. The failure to do this only magnifies those doubts and fears.

"For instance, there is no reason why the autopsy photographs should not have been released in a court of law or made available to accredited experts and scholars. If such disclosures were made, a man like Garrison would not be able to appear on television after he lost the Shaw case and blame the federal government for hampering his investigation by denying him access to evidence."

THE ZAPRUDER FILM, the movie of the assassination made by an innocent spectator, has been seen by only a few people. Kirkwood was one of them when it was subpoenaed by Garrison and shown repeatedly at the Shaw trial, and it further swayed the author toward a feeling that Oswald was not the only gunman.

"When you see that film, it raises many doubts. Garrison had it shown a dozen times, for the shock value on the jury—in stop-frame, slow-motion, backwards and forwards.

"Well, it's an incredible piece of film. Of course, it's not Hollywood quality; it's grainy, and it's such a short piece, it covers only those seconds of violence. When you realize this, it seems almost incredible that one man with a rifle of such inferior quality, in that fleeting time, with a moving target and that distance, with the obstructions of the sign and the trees and the difficulty of the wind and the crowds, could make two or three or four shots count. It's just incredible."

WE CAN'T attempt to do briefly here — analyze Garrison's case against Shaw — what Kirkwood does so comprehensively in his fat (669-page) account of the case. But it presents a terrifying example of how an irresponsible public official, using the awesome power of his office,

might accuse almost anyone of any crime. Fortunately for Shaw, a respected New Orleans business leader for many years, he had enough money to finance his defense, almost depleting the small fortune he had saved for his retirement. How many of the rest of us would have the resources to defend ourselves?

Take one example from among the neurotics, ex-convicts, drug-addicts, pimps, thieves, and pornographers that Garrison put on the stand to try to support the bulk of his charge that Oswald, Shaw and Ferrie had planned the Kennedy slaying.

At one point in the trial, Garrison's assistants called a surprise witness, Charles I. Spiesel, an accountant from New York City. This well-dressed middle-aged man, quite a switch from most previous witnesses, told a calm, literate story of having met Ferrie in May, 1963, in a bar in New Orleans and having accompanied that mysterious man to a party where he overheard Ferrie and Shaw discussing a way to murder the President and then flee in a getaway plane piloted by Ferrie. It was damaging testimony against Shaw.

But Shaw had the money to enable his attorney, F. Irvin Dymond, to spend \$4,000 for an exhaustive overnight investigation into Spiesel's background. Thus, in cross examination the next day, Dymond was able to draw from Spiesel his story that he believed that for 16 years the Pinkerton Detective Agency and others had hypnotized, tortured and harassed him and his family to create the impression that Spiesel was a Communist and a criminal. Spiesel had even filed a suit in federal court against Pinkerton and other defendants charging that their persecution of him was depriving him of his civil rights and his ability to have normal sexual relations.

"Now can you imagine that any public prosecutor, in good faith, would ever put such a man on the stand?" Kirkwood asks. "And as a surprise witness, with no prior warning to the defense so that they might have an opportunity to investigate his credibility?"

OTHER WITNESSES, Kirkwood implies from his knowledge of the case, were intimidated or coached by Garrison and his aides to give untruthful testimony. Certainly from the transcript Kirkwood presents of one such questioning of Garrison's star witness, Perry Raymond Russo, by a member of Garrison's staff, Russo was given almost as much information through leading questions as he supplied himself. Later at the trial, Russo repeated much of this force-fed information as fact when he testified that he sat in as Oswald, Shaw and Ferrie discussed details of the conspiracy plot.

Kirkwood's long interview with Russo after the trial is a vividly fascinating glimpse into the neurotic mind of a compulsive liar.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA.
JOURNAL

E - 58,509

JAN 29 1971

Garrison Rides Again

The theory so succinctly put by Abraham Lincoln to the effect that some people will believe anything was recently reinforced by a report of the publishing success enjoyed by New Orleans District Atty. Jim Garrison.

If Garrison is right, this country is in a perilous state and we must choose not to believe him.

Garrison has a theory of his own, which try as he might, he has not been able to prove. This, however, has not diminished his success as an author of books even if his failure has not enhanced his record as a prosecuting attorney.

The Garrison theory is that President John F. Kennedy was assassinated as the result of a conspiracy engineered by the Central Intelligence Agency at the instigation of the Pentagon, a rather generic term covering a lot of ground. The reason for this action,



GARRISON

according to the Garrison theory, is because President Kennedy was getting ready to abandon U.S. military involvement in Vietnam. Presumably everyone knows that a withdrawal from Vietnam doesn't set too well with the "Pentagon."

The New Orleans district attorney, who gained much notoriety in the last several years, is the man who unsuccessfully prosecuted Clay Shaw as a conspirator allegedly associated with Lee Harvey Oswald and others in the November 1963 murder of the President in Dallas. The conspirators met and committed several overt acts in the plot in New Orleans, Garrison charged, but failed to prove. He is now trying to bring Shaw back to trial on a charge of perjury allegedly made in the conspiracy trial.

He announced the other day he has written a book about his investigation of the assassination and now has offers to write several more. Apparently Garrison does not stop at charging that the Pentagon and the CIA wanted President Kennedy murdered. He has expanded his theory to encompass the charge that the American involvement in Vietnam is comparable to Hitler's Germany in that America is responsible for the murder of a million or more people in Vietnam. The inference being that our objective is genocidal.

In light of historical facts and sound reason it would seem that Mr. Garrison has a tough row to hoe to prove his allegations, but one is certain — he is at least making money doing it.

BATTLE CREEK, MICH.
ENQUIRER & NEWS

JAN 19 1979

E - 40,908

S - 44,235

IN OUR OPINION:

More control needed over CIA activities

The assassination of John F. Kennedy, an event practically relegated to history books and the Warren Commission Report, might become a subject of debate again and perhaps even further investigation, especially into the activities of the Central Intelligence Agency.

Washington columnist Jack Anderson, whose writing frequently appears on this page, claims to have information possibly related to the assassination. He says the information is from "sources whose credentials are beyond question."

Anderson says the CIA tried six times in the years preceding Kennedy's death to assassinate Cuban Premier Fidel Castro. In today's column, Anderson also links the CIA to the deaths of Dominican Republic dictator Rafael Trujillo and former South Vietnamese President Ngo Dinh Diem.

We don't doubt that the CIA is capable of pulling off such James Bond-style intrigues as Anderson has suggested. The question is, did it, and if it did, what can be done now?

Many congressmen have criticized the seeming autonomy of the CIA. Critics have charged that it acts as an actual policy-making body, rather than serving an advisory function on matters of intelligence and security.

Objections to the CIA's activities led in 1966 to a bitter debate on the Senate floor. Sen. J. William

Fulbright, D-Ark., introduced a resolution which called for the creation of a nine-member overseeing committee to keep tabs on the CIA. Fulbright wanted to draw the nine members equally from the Armed Services, Appropriations and Foreign Relations committees, in hopes of bringing the activities of the agency under closer supervision and scrutiny.

The resolution lost on a point of order vote which relegated it to the Armed Services Committee, where it died;

Early the following year, the nation learned of the CIA's involvement in secret subsidization of organizations engaged in education, law, journalism, labor and religion. In response, President Lyndon Johnson ordered the CIA and other government agencies to halt secret financing of private voluntary organizations.

Now the CIA has been accused of outright plotting to murder foreign heads of state. Anderson hints that President Kennedy had not ordered the CIA to undertake such missions. Anderson also suggests that Kennedy's own death was the result of the alleged CIA attempts on Castro's life.

The CIA continues to function much as it did in the early 1960s—no new controls have been put on it.

Anderson's charges, if proven true, should provide the impetus for a renewed effort to bring the CIA under proper controls.

JANUARY 1971

What is new about that headline? Nothing much, since Jim Garrison and I released that information more than two years ago. During the past two years we have witnessed numerous denials, primarily based upon the assumption that John Kennedy never showed any inclination to wind down the war, and was in fact fervently committed to maintaining American troops (then called advisors) in Vietnam. Now Kenneth P. O'Donnell, appointments secretary and close personal friend (later for that) of the late president, reveals that John Kennedy was committed to the complete withdrawal of all American personnel just after his re-election in 1964. O'Donnell said that Kennedy felt "that if he announced a total withdrawal of American military personnel from Vietnam before the 1964 election there would be a wild conservative outcry against returning him to the presidency for a second term."

O'Donnell then quoted Kennedy: "In 1965, I'll be damned everywhere as a Communist appeaser, but I don't care. If I tried to pull out completely now, we would have another Joe McCarthy red scare on our hands. But I can do it after I'm re-elected. So we had better make damned sure that I am re-elected."

Instead they made damned sure that he was dead and unable, therefore, to run for re-election.

O'Donnell's statement was not immediately followed by the official denials that we have come to associate with the aftermath of all truthful revelations. Instead, the Senate Democratic leader, Mike Mansfield, said at once that, after a White House breakfast in the Spring of 1963, Kennedy told him he agreed that a "complete withdrawal of all Americans from Vietnam was necessary." The president added, Mansfield reported, that this could not be done until after the 1964 elections, but should be done immediately after the elections.

According to O'Donnell, Kennedy met with Gen. Douglas MacArthur and then gave his staff a complete account of the discussions:

"MacArthur implored the President to avoid a US military build-up in Vietnam, or any other part of the Asian mainland, because he felt that the domino theory was ridiculous in a nuclear age. MacArthur went on to point out that there were domestic problems -- the urban crisis, the ghettos, the economy -- that should have far more priority than Vietnam."

I take you back to Nov. 22, 1963. Do you remember what kind of a country we lived in then? Compare it

CIA KILLED JFK

by
Mark Lane

to America 1970. Think of the months and years that followed the assassination of President Kennedy. Years of silence. Two years in which not a single voice dissenting the official version of President Kennedy's assassination was permitted on network radio or television. Think of the responsible editorials in the responsible press congratulating Lyndon Johnson for his every act of escalation, declaring that he has donned the Kennedy mantle as he increased our investment from 15,000 advisors to more than half a million combat troops. Do you recall how the voice of the liberals was heard in the land? I.F. Stone, the *New York Post*, *The Nation* filled with support for the Warren Report and condemnation for those who dared to think that not all the questions had been answered. And how many radicals were heard to jeer that JFK was all part of the pig power structure anyway, and that his death was an insignificant bit of trivia.

During the past half year we have learned that the former chief of the Dallas police force, Jesse Curry, has concluded at long last that they never did have any evidence to show that Oswald did it alone; and that Senator Richard Russell, a member of the

believe that there was a conspiracy to murder the president (even, evidently,

when he signed the report holding quite to the contrary); and that Lyndon Johnson, himself, never really did believe the report and always did harbor suspicion that there was a conspiracy to kill Kennedy. The pretense that Lee Harvey Oswald was the lone assassin of John F. Kennedy has now been so thoroughly discredited that even the pretenders have felt constrained to abandon it. Curry in a book and in subsequent media interviews, Russell in an Atlanta television interview, Johnson to CBS in an exclusive interview -- the relevant portion of which he then asked CBS to delete. CBS, of course, having had a great deal of experience with re-writing and falsifying information in the field, complied.

Where this all leaves poor Earl Warren and his lone hapless defender, Louis Nizer, is a matter for self-described "contemporary historians" such as William Manchester to ponder.

The rest of us might wonder what Ken O'Donnell, described in the press as JFK's close personal friend; Robert Kennedy; Ted Kennedy; Ted Sorenson and all the other JFK confidants were thinking as they heard Lyndon Johnson order more men to Vietnam and explain that he was following the policy laid down by his predecessor, and what the surviving Kennedy confidants have thought until now as Nixon escalated, invaded a neutral country, bombed North Vietnam, sent troops into Laos as quietly as one can send troops into another neutral country, and explained it all as part of the commitment of American military personnel to Southeast Asia -- a commitment, he explained, that was entered into and fully supported until his death by John F. Kennedy.

They all said they were his friends, and surely he died as much for them as for any others. Yet in cowardly deference to power and with craven aspirations for a place near the throne, they remained silent as his memory was tarnished, the cause for which he died scattered to the winds, the best of our youth became victims or executions and often both, and as the evil that was always present here -- as it is in all countries -- became so dominant that the country lost its basic redeeming characteristics and became an evil place.

Neither Lyndon Johnson nor Richard Nixon could have wrought such a monumental change alone. They required the silence of John Kennedy's friends and relatives.

L.A. Free Press

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NOV 29 1970

Bizarre happening called the 'Clay Shaw conspiracy trial'

A HERITAGE OF STONE. By Jim Garrison. Putnam's. \$6.95
AMERICAN GROTESQUE. By James Kirkwood. Simon & Schuster. \$11.95.

By Elmer Gertz

These two books deal with the same subject—the assassination of President Kennedy as dramatized in a New Orleans production—but they are as different as day and night.

Jim Garrison, the author of the shorter and much the lesser book, concocted the outrageous "case" against Clay Shaw, aided and abetted by the imaginary meanderings of a strange attorney, whom he subsequently indicted for perjury, and an assortment of pseudo-witnesses whom, mercifully, a jury chose to disbelieve.

His book can be disposed of briefly, having due regard for the laws of libel. He is gingerly in dealing with Shaw. His alleged concern is the assassination of the President and the diabolical forces which, according to him, brought it about. Despite Garrison's failure in the Shaw case, he professes to find a continuing and augmented conspiracy of many people high in public life, including at least two Presidents of the United States, a Chief Justice, leaders of both parties, the CIA, the FBI and other individuals and agencies. If his phantasmagoria were not tragic, it would be funny.

The best evidence that Garrison does not truly believe that Shaw had anything to do with any purported conspiracy is that Garrison writes that Lee Oswald, Kennedy's presumed slayer, was simply a scapegoat who had nothing to do with the assassination. Why then was Shaw indicted for conspiring to assassinate the President? According to Garrison's strange lights, it is apparently a criminal offense to participate in an imaginary conspiracy.

JAMES KIRKWOOD'S BOOK, a monumental study of the case, drives home what is implicit in the Garrison fiction. He brings to his task all of his considerable gifts as a novelist and an unexpected feeling for research and reality. His book deals with the trial in depth—from how the jury was selected, the opening statements of the attorneys, the kind of evidence presented, the interplay of opposing counsel and witnesses to the temperaments and qualities of the judge, the court personnel and the men and women of the media who covered the trial. He conveys well the general atmosphere: Mardi Gras was the time and carnival the spirit.

After completing his account of the case, Kirkwood gives his eloquent and useful book its greatest value. He reports on his interview of the judge, several of the jurors, the defendant, the attorneys for the state and the defense, the principal witness—that strange character, Perry Raymond

Russo—and others. Some of what emerges is very strange, indeed.

Russo, whose testimony was most relied upon by the state in its efforts to convict Shaw of conspiracy, apparently had serious misgivings about his own reliability. It is clear that he had so many personal and family problems that he was thoroughly mixed up and was not really sure, in a basic sense, that he had seen and heard what he reported, although, in an almost ritualistic fashion, he reasserts his belief in his own integrity.

He was shocked when Garrison relied so completely upon his testimony at the preliminary hearing and did not really go out and get supporting evidence. For example, Garrison announced, on the strength of a statement by Russo, that two of Russo's friends were present at the incriminating conference at which the conspiracy was supposedly discussed. But Garrison never really had anyone talk with those two persons, and, at the trial, Russo said nothing about them. They were no longer witnesses.

Judge Haggerty, whose career seems to be coming to a bizarre close because of his involvement with stag films and prostitutes, reached his private conclusion about the culpability of Shaw not on any real evidence, but simply because in his mind a "queer" could be guilty of doing almost anything with other queers. Yet, this same primitive had courage enough to excoriate a policeman he thought was lying. This may have saved Shaw.

There is a great temptation to write at considerable length about Kirkwood's fascinating and important book. It is not simply American grotesque, as he calls it, but American tragedy.

A decent, cultured, civic-minded man like Clay Shaw has gone through agony because of the machinations of people who belong in hell. He still faces trials and tribulations. Is there no meaning to it? Is there no way that there can be retribution? Anyone who reads Kirkwood's remarkable book should cry out in accusing terms against much on the American scene. We do not have to concoct delirious charges. The reality is enough to create nightmares.

Elmer Gertz, well-known Chicago attorney, wrote "*Moment of Madness: The People Vs. Jack Ruby.*"

TUCSON, ARIZ.

STAR

NOV 25 1970

M - 42,069

S - 72,623

The More Things Change

The French have an adage: "The more things change, the more they remain the same." It comes to mind with exposure by Carl T. Rowan on this page a few days ago of the fact that college students are almost psychotically suspicious of government.

Many collegians think the Nixon Administration is plotting to prevent elections in 1972, that the FBI is secretly engaged in bombings, that the CIA was involved in the Kennedy assassination, etc.

Does anyone over 50 recall when the people who hated Franklin D. Roosevelt

whispered that he was plotting to prevent elections in 1936 (or 1940, or 1944)? Or that the assassination effort which killed Mayor Cermak of Chicago was a phony? Or that a hundred and one other suspicious or conspiratorial things were happening?

Does it seem at all odd that it was the Establishment that whispered and accused and held suspicions in 1933 and 1934, whereas it is the Anti-Establishment that whispers and accuses and holds suspicions in 1970?

Things have changed, but they also remain very much the same.

CARL T. ROWAN

Student Distrust of Their Government Is Deep

BLOOMINGTON, Ind. — The pretty coed insisted that President Nixon and Vice President Agnew must be plotting to cancel the 1972 elections.

How, she asked, could she ignore rumors to that effect, or stories claiming that the administration plans "to repeal the Bill of Rights," when she sees so many other signs of growing government repression?

A graduate student wanted me to "verify" that FBI agents organized the pre-election student outburst against Nixon in San Jose and that "FBI infiltrators encourage and provoke student bombings and other violence to create an excuse for repression and police-state measures."

A top student leader turned to me at dinner to say: "I'm sure the CIA (Central Intelligence Agency) was involved in killing President Kennedy. They operate in some strange ways."

A faculty member spoke during the question-and-answer session about a "huge detention facility in New Jersey," raising anew old rumors that the Nixon administration is reopening and refurbishing an assortment of facilities that are to become concentration camps for blacks, students, and other dissident elements in this country if the bombings and other acts of violence continue.

A dapper senior wanted to know how the American people "can hear or read honest criticism of the government

when the communications media are so dominated by a government in general — and even more intimidated by Agnew's attacks."

A few students buzzed, as if asking, "Is he intimidated, too?" When I said I thought it absurd that anyone imagined the President or vice president would try to cancel the 1972 elections, I reminded them that an alleged memorandum from the vice president's office discussing such a plan had been called a fraud by Agnew and "a complete fabrication" by Atty. Gen. John Mitchell, but the students did not seem overly impressed by the denials.

There was a distinct murmur of disappointment by a few students when I said, "No, I do not believe the FBI is deliberately inspiring bombings and violence to create an excuse for repression."

A campus leader just gave me a quizzical smile when I said it was far-fetched to try to link the CIA with President Kennedy's assassination and that the CIA doesn't "free-wheel" as much as he thought, for its major "dirty tricks" are approved by the President, secretary of state, and others.

After a couple of hours of this at Indiana University here, I walked out profoundly disturbed by the depth of suspicion on the part of young people who seem prepared to

believe almost anything bad about their government.

The experience was disquieting because it was clear they were not campus revolutionaries or publicity-seeking rabble-rousers. They were the sons and daughters of Middle America. They were decent, troubled youngsters traumatized by divisive rhetoric to the point of becoming violently contemptuous of and hostile toward those who run the federal government.

As you reflect on the questions, the suspicion, the students' penchant for seizing upon the most far-fetched allegations, two conclusions seem obvious.

o Our national leaders face few challenges more important or more difficult than to restore in the younger generation enough trust and respect for those who govern to make good government possible.

o Someone must convince students that, by swatting at phantoms, by spending so much time and energy arguing about hoaxes, frauds, and fanciful allegations, they debase the currency of legitimate protest about actual events and thus move the nation closer to a police state.

When a national security telephone in a governor's office is bugged, when a "no knock" law leads to policemen breaking into a house and engaging

in a shootout with an innocent couple, as happened a few days ago in Arizona, when bureaucrats are reading the mail of private citizens, when the military starts seeking a computer file on those people someone thinks dissent too much or too vigorously, there is no shortage of actual assaults on freedom about which young Americans (and old) can become alarmed.

There is no need to confuse the issue, or to dissipate one's indignation, by harping on outlandish claims like a cancellation of the elections or a repeal of the Bill of Rights.

Perhaps we of the media have not done enough to extract elements of hysteria from the national concern over things like "law and order" and "government repression." It may be that we need to be more energetic and direct in telling the people what is fact and what is fanciful rumor, spread with or without malice aforethought.

BUFFALO, N.Y.
NEWS

E - 281,982

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CURRAN'S CORNER

Sahl Has a Lesson for YAF: The Medium Not the Message

By BOB CURRAN

It says here that you never heard the report that John Fitzgerald Kennedy was killed as a result of a conspiracy between the CIA and our military leaders because he was moving toward peace in Vietnam.



BOB CURRAN

Or the reason why the press, which had ignored romances and other dalliance among the Kennedys, hopped on Teddy Kennedy after the Chappaquiddick incident.

Neither had I until I journeyed to Buffalo State University College Friday morning and heard Mort Sahl, the erstwhile comedian, tell of these plots and other machinations that he said have turned the United

States into a concentration camp.

"The book '1984' was about a controlled society," Mort lamented, "and let's face it, '1984' is here, 14 years ahead of schedule."

In some ways the Friday scene was pathetic. Here was the skilled performer, dressed in tight blue jeans and a red print shirt open at the neck. All that was missing was a sign that said, "I'm over 30, but I really am one of you."

Sahl's performance was as predicated as that of Merv Griffin on his talks show, and he ran to form. We are living in a time of repression, he moaned, and the only hope we have is: You. Your generation. You have to do it. Don't trust the generations that built the world you are asked to live in."

WHEN THINGS got draggy, he relied on the old dependable whipping boys — Nixon, Agnew, Johnson, the CIA, the military — and the audience responded in the Pavlovian manner he expected.

At the three-quarters mark — he spoke for 50 minutes — he started on the Kennedy assassination story. Sahl is an admirer of Dist. Atty. James Garrison of New Orleans, and told the audience that he was certain the Central Intelligence Agency and the military leaders, who don't want peace, arranged the assassination of

Gee, Mort, I don't remember any characters like you in "1984."

"I HAD A visitor Friday morning who would have been interested in hearing Sahl's put-on. His name is Jim Gogan, and he is president of the Young Americans for Freedom at UB.

When it was mentioned to Jim that not too many people had heard of YAF, he laughed and said:

"We know that. And now some people are getting us confused with Youth Against War & Facism, a radical group."

YAF is a conservative youth organization dedicated to individual freedom, constitutional government limited government and academic freedom.

"We just began last year and we were underground. There were only a few of us.

"It was weird. The strikers would put up a notice that there would be a strike meeting at a certain place at a certain time. Then we'd make up about 30 posters with other places and times just to fight their movements.

"We were going to apply for recognition, but when the strike hit the Student Association Center became the Strike Center and we didn't want to be passed upon for recognition at that time.

"THIS YEAR we applied and are waiting for approval by the Activities Committee. Once we get approval we will ask for a budget and an office. Last year the SDS got \$7000 and a free office. We would be surprised if we did as well.

"We feel we will give the conservative student a chance to be heard from.

"Two weeks ago the Reporter, the newspaper put out by the staff of the administration, ran a story in which there were samplings of quotes from students for Ottinger and students for Goodell.

"In the last paragraph it

said that there were no opinions on Buckley because there were no Buckley supporters on campus.

"That was wrong — every one of the 25 people in our group was a Buckley supporter. And since his victory Tuesday we have heard from 30 potential members—all UB students who had been for Buckley.

"We hope to restore some balance on the campus. Now take a look at name speakers who were brought here last year. Abby Hoffman, Jerry Rubin, Judy Gumbo of Yippie International. Many other spokesmen for radical groups. But not one conservative.

"WE WOULD like to bring a Goldwater or a Buckley here. We would also like to have as part of the university a Conservative Studies Center where students can review the works of Goldwater, Freidman, Buckley and others.

"There are conservative professors here, but they have been quiet. On the other side we have men like the mathematics professor who spent 40 minutes of a classroom session explaining why ROTC should be done away with. Here are students paying for a math course and they are getting a political speech.

"We are optimistic about YAF. We are starting chapters in the Amherst and Clarence High Schools, and all of our chapters in Western New York are picking up new members. And we have 60 Congressmen helping us. Now all we need is some exposure and some funds."

IT WAS SUGGESTED that in the latter area he should think big. The SDS asked for \$35,000 this fall and got \$5780. The Youth Against War and Fascism asked for \$3850 and got \$1610.

Here's a suggestion Jim. If you want to get money fast, have one of your elder statesmen dress in blue jeans and shirt and go around telling students about the concentration camp called the United States of America.

He won't make as much on it as Mort Sahl does, but then he probably doesn't suffer as much as poor Mort.

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CONFIDENTIAL AND SECRET DOCUMENTS OF
THE WARREN COMMISSION DEPOSITED IN
THE U. S. ARCHIVES

NEIL MACDONALD
ASSISTANT EDITOR

STATINTL

After the assassination of President John F. Kennedy in Dealey Plaza, Dallas, Texas, Nov. 1968, the Warren Commission, consisting of nine persons appointed by President Lyndon B. Johnson, and headed by Chief Justice Earl Warren of the U.S. Supreme Court, examined evidence, and concluded that Lee Harvey Oswald was the sole assassin.

The correctness of this conclusion has been challenged by many investigators and researchers. One of the latest challenges was the article, "The Assassination of President Kennedy: The Application of Computers to the Photographic Evidence", by Richard E. Sprague, published in the May 1970 issue of Computers and Automation.

Nobody who has studied the evidence, the contradictions in the Warren Commission report and documents, the acts of suppression of information, the photographs available, the physics of the shots, etc., can any longer logically maintain that a single assassin accounts for all the shots and other events in Dealey Plaza on that occasion. This implies a conspiracy.

It appears that at least some and probably a majority of the members of the Warren Commission realized very soon that there had been a conspiracy, with more than one gunman in Dealey Plaza shooting at President Kennedy; and so, on grounds of "national security", they engaged in a "second conspiracy" to cover up the first one.

Following the reporting of the Warren Commission in September 1964, ten months after the assassination, over 200 of their documents (and by some counts as many as 350), were classified as confidential, secret, or top secret, and were placed in the U.S. Archives, many of them to stay secret for 75 years. Probably by some administrative error, the list of the subjects of these documents was not so classified.

Table 1 shows a copy of a list of over 200 documents of the Warren Commission which are in the Archives of the United States in Washington, D.C., and which have been classified as confidential, secret, or top secret, so that the American people and researchers into the assassination of President John F. Kennedy cannot see them or study them.

This list shows the identifying "commission document" (CD) number, the originating agency, such as the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), the subject, and in some cases the place of origin of the document.

Judging from the subjects, it is truly extraordinary that some of these documents have been classified, such as:

- 322g USIA Public and propaganda reactions to the assassination, in Poland
- 489 FBI Mark Lane, Buffalo appearances
Mark Lane is the lawyer and former member of the legislature of New York State who wrote the best-selling book Rush to Judgement about President Kennedy's assassination. At least eight of these classified documents mention Mark Lane in their title, as if he had had something to do with the assassination instead of with questioning the investigation by the Warren Commission and other government agencies.

There is considerable evidence that Lee Harvey Oswald worked from time to time over a number of years, for the CIA or one of its subcontractors. Several of the subjects in Table 1 suggest confirmation of this possibility:

- 931 CIA Oswald's access to information about the U2 [the high-flying spy plane]
- 528 CIA re allegation that Lee Harvey Oswald was interviewed by the CIA in the USSR
- 692 CIA reproduction of CIA official dossier on Lee Harvey Oswald
- 698 CIA reports of travel and activities: Lee Harvey Oswald as Marine
- 1216 CIA Memorandum from Helms entitled "Lee Harvey Oswald"
- 1273 CIA Memorandum from Helms re apparent inconsistencies

Helms was the head of the CIA at the time of the Warren Commission's existence.

Abbreviations used in Table 1

CIA	Central Intelligence Agency
FBI	Federal Bureau of Investigation
HEW	Department of Health, Education and Welfare
IRS	Internal Revenue Service
JD	Department of Justice
La.	State of Louisiana
SIS	U.S. Senate Subcommittee on Internal Security
SS	U.S. Secret Service
State	U.S. State Department
Trs.	Department of the Treasury
USIA	U.S. Information Agency

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continued

Murphy Hints at Plot in Kennedy Murders

Senator's Remarks Occupy Brief Part of Speech During Reelection Campaign

BY BILL BOYARSKY
Times Political Writer

FREMONT, Calif. — Sen. George Murphy said Tuesday he believes the assassins of John and Robert Kennedy may have been acting under orders.

The Republican senator, running for a second term, told a GOP political luncheon:

"A President and his brother are assassinated, for what reason and by whose order I'm still not certain."

The Warren Commission has said Lee Harvey Oswald was acting alone in the assassination of John F. Kennedy—a conclusion disputed by some who are convinced Oswald was part of a conspiracy.

But the conspiracy theory has been generally discounted by officials in the killing of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy. Sirhan B. Sirhan was convicted of the murder in Los Angeles and investigators said he was acting alone.

Murphy's remarks on the Kennedys occupied just a brief portion of the speech in which he discussed labor affairs and commented on the American scene.

He said there is much more good in America than had, then he listed a few things that troubled him. At that point he mentioned the assassination.

Asked to amplify the statement after the speech, Murphy said of the slayings, "Somebody, I think, instigated them."

Asked for further clarification, Murphy advised a reporter to "just write the speech," meaning stick to what he said at the luncheon. In response to another question he said, "You go out and write the speech."

Murphy also said of the Robert Kennedy death, "I am not certain this young man did it by himself. Neither are you. Neither are the courts."

The senator's comments on labor came on the first day of the United Auto Workers' strike against General Motors—an important development in this city, site of a big General Motors plant.

Referring to the GM strike, Murphy said, "There has got to be a better way."

As an alternative to strikes, Murphy suggested creation of a series of "labor courts" around the country, staffed by labor-management specialists.

They would, he said, have the power to force settlement on both sides if negotiations fail.

Harsh Words

Murphy also expressed strong support for voluntary arbitration of labor disputes, the plan backed by George Meany, president of the AFL-CIO.

The senator had harsh words for both the Teamsters Union and the AFL-CIO United Farm Workers Organizing Committee, engaged in a three-way labor

dispute with growers in the Salinas Valley.

"This is what you call sweetheart contracts where the union leaders and the bosses make a deal and treat the workers like chattels," Murphy said.

The Teamsters signed contracts with growers in the valley. UFWOC, led by Cesar Chavez, protested that the workers wanted to be represented by his AFL-CIO-affiliated union and has gone into the valley seeking to replace the Teamsters in representing farm workers.

This was the second day of Murphy's opening tour of his fall campaign against Rep. John V. Tunney, the Democratic Senate nominee. It was also his busiest.

At mid-morning, Murphy walked through the Pacific State Steel Co. plant at Union City near here, putting on a green hard hat, taking off his coat and rolling up his sleeves.

The 68-year-old Murphy walked through the big plant for almost an hour, moving along at a brisk pace that had his entourage scampering to keep up. At times the heat from huge ovens was intense.

Murphy shook hands with many of the employees on duty and they greeted him in a friendly style. A supervisor smilingly announced he was a

Republican who used to be a Democrat and made it clear he was behind Murphy. But a Steel Workers Union committeeman, although good-naturedly shaking hands with Murphy, said later he did not like the senator's voting record.

After lunch, the senator drove north and inspected a big repair facility at the Alameda Naval Air Station. He rested for two hours at a motel in Oakland and then spoke briefly at a reception in the wealthy city of Piedmont, adjacent to Oakland.

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.
PRESS

E - 133,419
S - 138,539
SEP 5 1970

More Deaths in Dallas

Two deaths which occurred in Dallas last weekend would scarcely have attracted national attention except for their link to a tragic date—Nov. 22, 1963.

Both Abraham Zapruder, 65, owner of a dressmaking firm, and James Eric Decker, sheriff of Dallas County for 22 years, died of natural causes. Both played important roles in the slaying of President John F. Kennedy and the bizarre occurrences which followed.

Zapruder, an amateur movie-maker, filmed the Kennedy motorcade in color from near the Texas School Book Depository building, and his footage of the assassination scene was used extensively by the Warren Commission in reconstructing the event.

Mr. Decker, on the other hand, was a member of the motorcade, and was riding in the lead automobile.

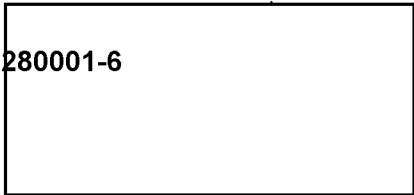
The sheriff also was to take charge of suspected gunman Lee Harvey Oswald on the day Oswald was shot. Instead, Mr. Decker was given the custody of Oswald's killer, Jack Ruby.

The Zapruder and Decker deaths

undoubtedly will revive another outburst of speculation linked to the witnesses and participants involved in President Kennedy's death.

Cash, political profit and some degree of fame have gone to those who suggest that the assassination was a plot perpetrated by unnamed conspirators and hushed up by the Secret Service, the FBI, the CIA and the Warren Commission. The death of anyone connected to or witnessing the motorcade—and there were thousands—is viewed as another link in the chain of proof.

But as in the other cases, the deaths of Mr. Zapruder and Sheriff Decker will be linked not by conspiracy, but by the overtime labors of someone's imagination.



Who is the Establishment?

Young America Should Know



STATINTL

BY RICK NORTON

WHO IS the "Establishment?" Who is betraying the revolution? A member of the "NOW" generation recently told me: "I knew I was being 'conned,' but I didn't know who was 'conning' me."

This article is an attempt to explain how the Establishment is "conning" the kids. Did you know that the Establishment financed both the Nazis and the Communists? And, did you know that the Establishment's top men have names such as Warburg, Schiff, Rockefeller and Rothschild? These are facts that most "conservative" or "liberal" college professors won't tell you.

Because many people get "uptight" over words such as "Jew" and "anti-Semite," let me make it clear that although this article names many Jews in the Establishment, it is important to note that some Jews have fought the Establishment. So anybody who claims this article is "anti-Jewish" or "anti-Semitic" better be prepared to get hit with a lawsuit or a ton of bricks! There are Jews who are pro-Zionist and some who are anti-Zionist. Similarly, some were pro-Nazi or pro-Communist while other Jews opposed them.

Nixon Takes Orders

"Adolf" Nixon takes his orders from Zionist members of the Establishment. So when Nixon suppresses college students, look and see who is giving him orders. Nixon himself is nothing more than a "messenger boy" for the Establishment.

Before "Adolf Nixongruber" became president, he appeared at a conference of the Presidents of major Zionist organizations on Oct. 21, 1968. He had to get the backing of these Zionist members of the establishment in order to become President. He agreed to do what they instructed. But the Zionist Establishment didn't trust "Ticky Dicky

Nixongruber" so they sent their Gestapo agent Kissinger to be his "advisor"—and see that he carried out orders. He has.

When college students are killed or beaten, it's only because the Zionist Establishment approves. When college students are diverted from anti-war marches to "ecology" marches, it is because the Zionist Establishment is afraid that the revolution might slip away from their control—and some Zionists might get killed. Note how many Zionists use the boob tube to urge "Get Out of Vietnam—and into Israel." Note that the same U.S. Senators who are "doves" on Vietnam—are "hawks" when it comes to killing Arab women and children!

Let's take a brief look at only two of the "Establishment" families—the Warburgs and Schiffs. Paul, Felix and Max Warburg were brothers. Max had been chief financial adviser to Kaiser Wilhelm during World War I at the same time that his brother, Paul, was chief financial adviser to President Woodrow Wilson. Max helped finance the Bolsheviks and Nazis. Paul came to the U.S. from Germany at the request of Jacob Schiff. Paul's son, James, is a member of the Council on Foreign Relations and a member of United World Federalists. Paul was the organizer and first chairman of the U.S. Federal Reserve System. Felix Warburg helped Trotsky (real name: Bronstein) finance the Red takeover in Russia. Felix married Jacob Schiff's daughter, Frieda. Schiff gave \$20 million to Trotsky at the time he was in charge of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., the New York branch of the Rothschild financial empire. Jacob Schiff's grandson, John, is a member of the Council on Foreign Relations.

How does the Establishment remain in power? It is simply a matter of money and guns. Presidents and kings may change, but they are merely front

men for the Establishment. One of the key figures in the Establishment almost 200 years ago, Amshel Meyer Rothschild, stated: "Give me control over a Nation's currency and I care not who makes its laws."

Getting the US into Wars

Zionist Establishment leaders have openly boasted that Zionists in the United States were able to railroad the United States into two world wars to achieve the Zionist goal in Palestine.

Samuel Landman of London, from 1917 to 1922 Secretary of the Establishment's World Zionist Organization disclosed in an official pamphlet, *Great Britain, the Jews and Palestine*, (New Zionist Press, London, 1936) how the World Zionist Organization in 1916 entered into a secret agreement with the British War Cabinet, by the terms of which Great Britain promised Palestine to the Zionists as payment for using Zionist pressure in the United States to railroad the United States into World War I as Great Britain's ally. Landman states on page 4:

"the only way...to induce the American President to come into the War was to secure the co-operation of Zionist Jews by promising them Palestine, and thus enlist and mobilize the hitherto unsuspectedly powerful forces of Zionist Jews in America and elsewhere in favour of the Allies on a quid pro quo contract basis."

The establishment Zionists also railroaded the United States into World War II. The anti-war writer, Walter Millis, edited "The Forrestal Diaries" which quote James Forrestal, Secretary of Defense under President Truman as stating:

"27 December 1945 — Played golf today with Joe Kennedy (Joseph P. Kennedy, who was Roosevelt's Ambassador to Great Britain in the years immediately before the war) and told him about his conversations with Roosevelt and Neville Chamber-



NEW OSWALD-KENNEDY BOOK GETS SILENT TREATMENT: A new and scholarly book on the slaying of President John F. Kennedy is being given the silent treatment by press, TV and many bookstores. Reason: the book tells the terrible truth -- not only how Oswald did it, but why; it comes down hard on Lee Harvey Oswald's motivations (principally love of Fidel Castro) and dispels the myths of CIA plots, LBJ machinations, Texas oil interests and right-wing nuts. The Assassination of John F. Kennedy; the Reasons Why, by Albert H. Newman (Clarkson Potter, Inc., NY, \$10) is a major piece of investigative reporting and a remarkable work of research. Newman, a onetime foreign correspondent and an editor of Newsweek, spent six years' digging in Dallas, the National Archives, and the Warren Report. He analyzed what Oswald was reading and hearing, uncovered new facts, and followed up leads the Warren Commission neglected. Instant celebrity for Mr. Newman? No. A short mention in Newsweek, an interview on a Dallas radio station, a brief mention on a Manhattan program, and one all-night Q-and-A radio show. The purveyors of the many conspiracy theories -- Mark Lane, Harold Weisberg, James Garrison -- found producers eager to book them onto "Today," "Tonight," Dick Cavett, Merv Griffin, Irv Kupciner, and many others. Five large bookstores checked by COMBAT did not carry Newman's book (a sixth store did, but it took four clerks to locate the single copy).

July 1970

THE MAY ARTICLE, "THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY: THE APPLICATION OF COMPUTERS TO THE PHOTOGRAPHIC EVIDENCE"

-REPORT NO. 2

STATINTL

A new field for the application of computers is the analysis of information about assassinations. To analyze evidence is difficult at best; analysis can be made easier with assistance from a computer.

Computers and Automation is accordingly going to devote some space to this subject from time to time. The article which launched this subject in the pages of Computers and Automation is one entitled "The Assassination of President John F. Kennedy: The Application of Computers to the Photographic Evidence" by R. E. Sprague published in

the May 1970 issue. Report No. 1 on this article was published on page 7 of the June 1970 issue; Report No. 2 is published below.

Interested readers who did not see the May issue are invited to send for it; it can be purchased on approval; see the notice on page 2 (inside front cover).

Some readers may not be interested in this subject; they are requested to skip this section. A magazine is like a smorgasbord: almost nobody likes every dish offered!

IMPACT

Edmund C. Berkeley
Editor, Computers and Automation

A total of 36 newspapers and periodicals, so far as we know at time of writing (June 9), have to date published reports on our May feature article, "The Assassination of President Kennedy: The Application of Computers to the Photographic Evidence". This article was written by Richard E. Sprague and covers pages 29 to 60. This article presented substantial evidence that Lee Harvey Oswald was not the assassin of President Kennedy, that there was a conspiracy, and that the Warren Commission conclusions are false. The cumulative list of newspapers and periodicals appears in Table 1.

Can we draw any conclusions from this information? Yes.

1. The first conclusion is this:

The story was certainly newsworthy.

Both Associated Press and United Press International sent out wire dispatches. The publication of these dispatches occurred here and there all over the United States. This proves that a large number of U. S. newspapers independently decided that the story was newsworthy, and so published information about it. This group included the Washington Post, the Boston Globe, the Philadelphia Inquirer, the San Francisco Examiner, the Detroit Free Press, and other well-known newspapers. The news was published in at least the following 18 states:

Alabama	Ohio
California	Pennsylvania
Georgia	South Dakota
Massachusetts	Tennessee
Michigan	Texas
Minnesota	Utah
Nebraska	Virginia
Nevada	Washington, D.C.
New York	Wisconsin

2. Yet apparently no newspapers in the following large cities of the United States published any reports about the May article:

Atlanta	Los Angeles
Buffalo	Louisville
Chicago	Miami
Cincinnati	Newark (N.J.)
Cleveland	Pittsburgh
Denver	Portland (Ore.)
Des Moines	St. Louis
Indianapolis	Seattle
Kansas City	

Why not?

Considering the news which newspapers do publish, undoubtedly much less important news was published in all those cities, than the news presented in the article.

3. Therefore, it seems reasonable to conclude that there exists either an organized understanding, or else an unorganized "concert of ideas and attitudes", by a large portion of the press of the United States. The effect of this condition is to suppress (i.e. not publish) certain kinds of news. The suppression applies in particular to questions, challenges, and attacks on the Warren Commission report. This report is treated as if it were sanctified, revealed truth.

What should be done about this suppression?

There is probably no prospect of reasonably altering this condition. Accordingly it would probably be worthwhile to establish an auxiliary means of communication, so that people everywhere in the United States could obtain information about political assassinations in the United States independent of suppression by the press.

A particularly interesting example of what we may call "leaky suppression" occurred in the case of The New York Times, which is of course one of the most distinguished and renowned newspapers in the United States.

The New York Times and The New York Post have a news service. This news service sent out a story about the May Sprague article. (See Exhibit 1.) The story is sensible, tells much that is important, and is a not unreasonable report on the article. The evidence of sending out the story is that it was published in the Virginian-Pilot of Norfolk, Va. on May 13.

THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY:
 THE APPLICATION OF COMPUTERS TO THE PHOTOGRAPHIC EVIDENCE

— REPORT NO. 1

The May 1970 issue of Computers and Automation contained the longest and probably one of the most important articles that we have ever published, "The Assassination of President Kennedy: The Application of Computers to the Photographic Evidence". In this article Richard E. Sprague, President, Personal Data Services, Hartsdale, N.Y., stated that an analysis of the evidence proved:

- that the Warren Commission conclusions (that Lee Harvey Oswald was the sole assassin and that there was no conspiracy) are false;
- that there were at least four gunmen firing from four locations, none of which was Oswald;
- that the conspiracy to kill Kennedy involved over 50 persons (of whom several are identified in the article), including members of the Dallas police, and elements of the Central Intelligence Agency of the United States.

The evidence published in this article included eleven important photographs, of which one shows Jim Hicks, who admitted he was the radio communicator among the firing teams at Dealey Plaza, with his radio transmitter in his back left pocket. The article also included a tabulation of over 500 photographs (counting a movie sequence as one photo) taken in and around Dealey Plaza, Dallas, Texas, Nov. 22, 1963, at the time of President Kennedy's assassination and shortly thereafter.

The assassination of President Kennedy was the most photographed murder in history. Of the 500 photographs, the Warren Commission looked at 26. Both a spatial chart and a timing chart of the events and photographs are included in the article.

Sprague, a computer professional for over 24 years, has, as an avocation, studied both the old and new evidence for over 6 years, and has analyzed over 400 of the 500 photographs. The work in computerized analysis of over 300 still photos and over 25,000 frames of movie sequences has been started.

This article has drawn an unusual amount of attention. Some of the attention it has received includes:

- a United Press dispatch on May 1;
- an Associated Press dispatch on May 1;
- more than 20 interviews of the author over the telephone by radio and TV stations, resulting in many broadcasts;
- a considerable number of letters, requests, and orders in regard to the article; and
- publication of newspaper accounts in at least 16 newspapers.

The list of these newspapers so far is the following:

- Birmingham News, Birmingham, Ala., May 2
- Boston Globe, Boston, Mass., May 1
- Detroit Free Press, Detroit, Mich., May 2
- Fort Worth Star Telegram, Fort Worth, Texas, May 2
- Ledger Star, Norfolk, Va., May 2
- Milwaukee Journal, Milwaukee, Wisc., May 1
- Minneapolis Star, Minneapolis, Minn., May 1
- Nashville Banner, Nashville, Tenn., May 1
- News-Free Press, Chattanooga, Tenn., May 2
- Philadelphia Inquirer, Phila., Pa., May 3
- Reporter Dispatch, White Plains, N.Y., May 2
- San Francisco Examiner, San Francisco, Calif., May 2
- Staten Island Advance, Staten Island, N.Y., May 2
- Tennessean, Nashville, Tenn., May 3
- Washington Post, Washington, D.C., May 3
- York Gazette and Daily, York, Pa., May 6

Conspicuous by their absence are newspapers of New York, Los Angeles, and Chicago.

Computers and Automation has been informed that agents of the Central Intelligence Agency of the United States have been installed in these cities (and in other places) to prevent many kinds of news about political assassinations from being published in these cities and elsewhere. It is certainly interesting to see the confirmation of this quite unproved hypothesis by the failure to publish any information about the article in almost all major newspapers of New York, Los Angeles, and Chicago.

DePugh and the Minutemen: Wonderland of the Mind



ROBERT BOLIVAR DE PUGH apparently possesses that special staying power of a man obsessed, in his case with the omnipresences of Communism and Socialism. DePugh is the national coordinator and founding father of the Minutemen, paramilitary organization of the ultra-right. But over the past three years, the title seems to have become more titular than real. Not that the Minutemen are withering away; if anything they have become stronger. But an internal power struggle—the opposition consisting of those who consider him too tame—evidently has robbed DePugh of much of his authority.

I first met DePugh in 1966 while researching an article on the Minutemen (RAMPARTS, January 1967). We had conversed in the cluttered office of Biolabs Inc., his family-run veterinary medicine firm located in Norborne, a dot on the rich and rolling farmtable of northwest Missouri. DePugh, a ruggedly handsome man in his mid-forties with intent dark eyes and receding black hair, was calm and businesslike as he talked about the Minutemen and their manifesto. He observed that the country had, for all practical purposes, gone Communist during Franklin Roosevelt's second term, and that only revolutionary, not political means, could reclaim it.

NOW, THREE YEARS LATER, he looked much as he had before, although his changed circumstances showed how much water had passed under the bridge. This time I interviewed DePugh in a holding cell in the U.S. Marshal's office in Kansas City, where he had been brought from Leavenworth Penitentiary to stand trial for having jumped bail. The charge stemmed from his having gone underground for a year and a half, during which time he roamed the western United States disguised in the improbable garb of a hippie and sent off "Underground News Bulletins" to the media. I was in Kansas City, having been subpoenaed as a defense witness in the case. Also in the cell were his two attorneys, one from Legal Aid—DePugh had claimed indigent defendant status—and the other a volunteer with a professional interest in the legal issues raised.

For all his wild rhetoric, DePugh rarely has been known to lose his cool, and he hadn't lost it now. He outlined for me the technical defense he and his attorneys were considering for the trial, due to get under way the next morning. Very simply, he said, he had skipped bail because of fear for his life. There were indications, he explained, that an opposing element of the radical right had marked him for death, and there had been no point in going to the FBI

for protection because the FBI was in cahoots with this very element. It was clear that DePugh was alluding to a Minutemen splinter group that he had earlier described as a "Nazi clique."

DePugh had first brought up the existence of this clique when I telephoned him in October of 1967, a call which had been prompted by his public statement that "When fascism comes to the United States it will come in the guise of anti-Communism." The full statement seemed not only to confirm DePugh's known antipathy toward the American Nazi Party of George Lincoln Rockwell, but to bolster suspicions of a deep rift between DePugh and factions of his own organization. On the urging of New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison, I made the call and posed the possibility that renegade Minutemen had been involved in the Kennedy assassination. DePugh readily agreed, saying that he had some evidence that might explain unanswered questions about events at Dealey Plaza in Dallas. It was only a few months after this exploratory contact on the topic of the assassination that the chief Minuteman had gone underground.

Pacing back and forth in the cell, DePugh said that Garrison had also been subpoenaed but had balked at appearing, on the grounds of a recent back operation. DePugh explained Garrison's role in his case: "When I talked with Jim on the phone [in October 1967], he told me about the mysterious deaths of a number of figures in his investigation." Among those whose deaths had been listed by Garrison were three men who by DePugh's admission were members of the Minutemen.

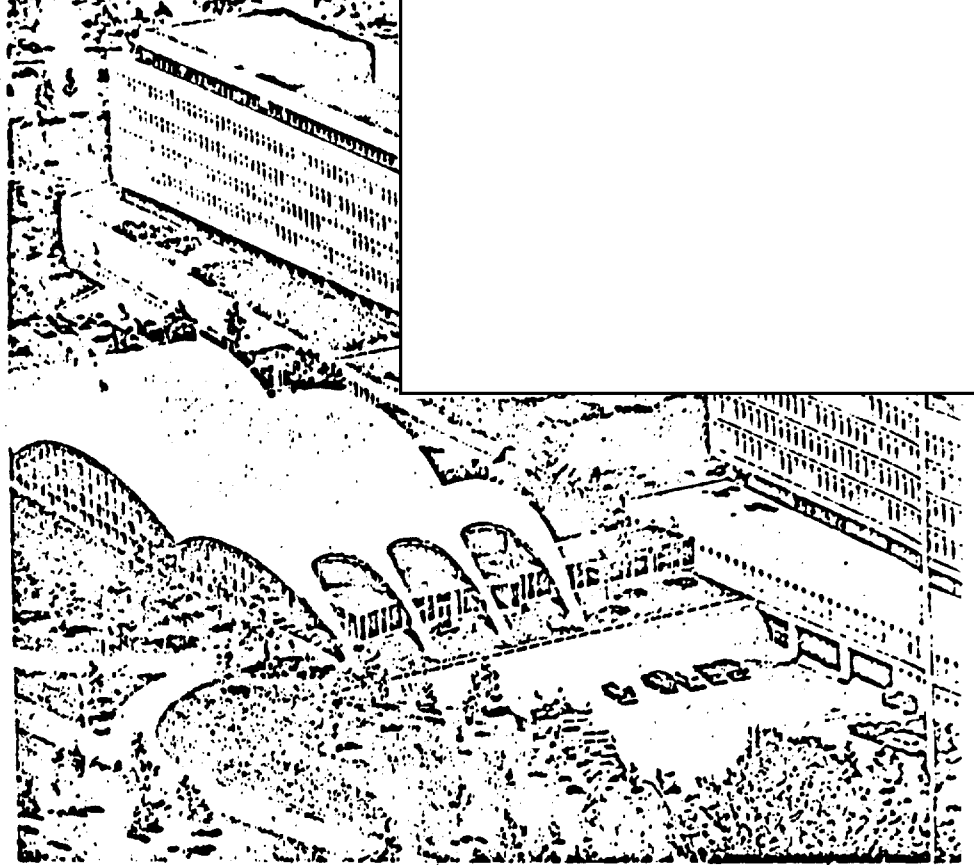
It was hoped that I would testify to the brief telephone discussion on the assassination in 1967 as well as enumerate the strange deaths. In addition, DePugh was a bit paranoid on the subject of FBI harassment and surveillance, and was convinced that agents had burglarized records in his Richmond, Missouri, facility. Could I attest, on the basis of my own experience, that such tactics were in fact regularly employed by the Bureau? During the discussion, one of the attorneys was summoned outside to answer a telephone call. "I ran into an FBI agent in the corridor," he mentioned later. "He said he'd give anything to hear what was going on in here."

If DePugh's fears about the FBI were slightly overwrought, his concern about Minutemen spin-off factions was not. One bit of extraneous matter which had been dredged up by the Garrison probe was the existence of a paramilitary cell in New Orleans whose leader, a retired Army officer, claimed to be "national commander" of the Minutemen. And in Los Angeles and Orange County, California, there is a clique that privately calls itself the "Real Minutemen." Some of DePugh's former members are literally Nazis, having gone over to the American Nazi Party (ANP). Wasn't the ANP a gross burlesque, I asked him? "Not at all," he replied, naming a prominent Texas oil millionaire as its chief financier. "It has the best underground in the right wing."

THE SCHISM BETWEEN Nazis and Minutemen is based at least in part on ideological differences. To DePugh and his loyalists, the primary enemy is Washington, the seat of power of an increasingly large central bureaucracy. DePugh once stated on a radio

SAGA
June '70

SAGA penetrates the veil of
secretcy and gives you, for
the first time anywhere,
an inside look at



THE CIA'S WORLDWIDE KILL SQUADS

By Roy Norton

WASHINGTON
DAILY NEWS

2 MAY 1970

Computer sees JFK conspiracy

NEWTON, Mass. (UPI) — A computer specialist today published the results of a computerized analysis of the assassination of President John F. Kennedy which he said indicated four gunmen firing from different locations committed the crime.

Writing in the current issue of "Computers and Automation," Richard E. Sprague said his analysis of the evidence indicated the assassination was the result of a conspiracy involving over 50 persons.

Mr. Sprague's article also said that members of the Dallas Police Department and elements of the CIA were involved in the plot.

He based his conclusions on a partially completed computerized analysis of over 300 photographs and 25,000 frames of movie sequences.

He said that of the 500 photographs available to the Warren Commission, it only looked at 26.

Mr. Sprague, president of Personal Data Service, Hartsdale, N.Y., said the Warren Commission conclusion that Lee Harvey Oswald was the sole assassin was false.

Part 1. Introduction

Who Assassinated President Kennedy?

On November 22, 1963, in Dallas, Texas, President John F. Kennedy, while riding in an open limousine through Dealey Plaza and waving to the surrounding crowds, was shot to death. Lee Harvey Oswald, an ex-Marine, and former visitor to the Soviet Union, was arrested that afternoon in a movie theatre in another section of Dallas; that night he was charged with shooting President Kennedy from the sixth floor easternmost window of the Texas School Book Depository Building overlooking Dealey Plaza. This act Oswald denied steadily through two days of questioning (no record of questions and answers was ever preserved). Two days later while Oswald was being transferred from one jail to another, he was shot by Jack Ruby, a Dallas night-club owner, in the basement of the Dallas police station, while millions of Americans watched on television. The commission of investigation, appointed by President Lyndon B. Johnson, and headed by Chief Justice Earl Warren of the U. S. Supreme Court, published its report in September 1964, and concluded that Oswald was the sole assassin and that there was no conspiracy.

In view of the authority of the Warren Commission, that conclusion was accepted by many Americans for a long time. But the conclusion cannot be considered true by any person who carefully considers the crucial evidence — such as the physics of the shooting, the timing of a number of events, and other important and undeniable facts. In other words, Oswald was not the sole assassin, and there was a conspiracy.

This article will develop that thesis, prove it to be true on the basis of substantial, conclusive evidence, and in particular some analysis of the photographic evidence.

There was in fact a conspiracy. Oswald played a role in the conspiracy, although there is conclusive evidence that on November 22, 1963, he did no shooting at President Kennedy, and that, just as he claimed when he was in the Dallas jail, he was a "patsy." At least three gunmen (and probably four) — none of whom were in the sixth floor easternmost window of the Texas School Book Depository building where the Warren Commission placed Oswald — fired a total of six shots at President Kennedy.

One of these shots missed entirely; one hit Governor John B. Connally, Jr. of Texas, riding with Kennedy; and four hit President Kennedy, one in his throat, one in his back, and two in his head. (The bulk of the undeniable evidence for these statements about the shots consists of: (a) the physics of the motions of Kennedy and Connally shown in some 60 frames of the famous film by Abraham Zapruder; (b) the locations of the injuries in Kennedy and in Connally; and (c) more than 100 pictures, consisting of more than 30 still photographs and more than 70 frames of movies.)

More than 50 persons were involved in the conspiracy at the time of firing the shots. These persons included members of the Dallas police force (but not all of the Dallas police — and that ac-

Note from the Publisher: In order to include the article by Richard E. Sprague in this issue of Computers and Automation, it was necessary to type the article in the typeset of our "Across the Editor's Desk" section, rather than the usual typeset for our articles. We regret any reduction in legibility that may have resulted.

counts for some Central Intelligence exiles, some and some other group very highly placed in government because other words, the concealment of the perpetrators of the layer of rewritten Orwell's famous

Of course, neither true evidence, it As to believe Jim Garrison' in Feb. and the United States the people it was a conspiracy everywhere in investigation distorted way to the satisfaction Clay Shaw was though he pr The news media newspapers such a way The media opinion, if poll percent

But the wrong many times before, and wrong again in this case. For example, the press of the United States almost entirely refused to believe for five years (1903 to 1908) that the Wright brothers had flown in a flying machine heavier than air. Only after the Wright brothers had won spectacular air races and demonstrated other successful flights in France, did the majority of the "hard-headed" American press believe that the Wright brothers had flown!

But the evidence cited or referred to in this article, and the existing photographic evidence and its analysis, a little of which is published here, establishes the fact of conspiracy. This evidence along with other evidence should and can initialize a major change in the beliefs of the people of the United States. As for beliefs of the people of Europe, it has long been and still is accepted there that President John F. Kennedy was assassinated by a conspiracy.

What is the Evidence?

The evidence for the statement — "the Warren Commission conclusions are false" — is now overwhelming.

There now exists not only a mountain of new evidence, but also considerable new analysis of the old evidence, the evidence which the Commission itself published in the 26 volumes of Evidence and Hearings accompanying the Warren Report. Much of the new evidence and the new analyses of the old evidence are available for any serious researcher's inspection; if any such person is interested, he should write me.

There are four prime sources of new evidence and analysis:

1. Researchers all over the United States, some affiliated with the National Committee to Investigate Assassinations (NCTIA), others acting independently but cooperating with the NCTIA, have obtained new evidence from witnesses and even from conspirators — including admissions and confessions.

Unlock the Dallas Secrets

As it has a way of doing from time to time, the Kennedy assassination has crawled out from under the Warren Commission Report and back into the news. Sherman Skolnick, a legal researcher in Chicago, filed suit last week in an effort to unlock secret information salted away in the National Archives until the year 2039. Skolnick says he has evidence that President John Kennedy was killed by a conspiracy and not by a mentally unstable individual acting alone, as the Warren Report contends.

Specifically, he is tracking a man named Thomas Arthur Vallee, "a double for Lee Harvey Oswald," and one of five conspirators who allegedly planned to kill the President at the Army-Air Force football game in Chicago on November 2, 1963. The lawsuit states that after Kennedy canceled his Chicago appearance at the last minute because of a cold, the assassination attempt was rescheduled for Dallas. The suit cites a recently declassified Warren document that discloses an FBI freeze on all information regarding Vallee's automobile registration.

Regardless of the merits of Skolnick's case, at least his theory about an assassination conspiracy is not without some substantiation. Richard Russell, a member of the Warren Commission and one of the most respected men in the U.S. Senate, said in a rare television interview earlier this year that he never has believed Oswald planned the assassination alone. Because of his doubts, Senator Russell said he insisted on a disclaimer sentence in the final Warren Report, before he would sign it.

Six and a half years after the assassination, the FBI still is trying to unravel a number of mysteries surrounding the activities and affiliations of Oswald. As Columnist Paul Scott

has pointed out, one of the most baffling questions concerns a letter Oswald wrote to the Soviet Embassy in Washington on November 12, 1963 — only ten days before the Dallas tragedy. Mrs. Ruth Paine, with whom Oswald's Russian wife, Marina, was staying, told the Warren Commission that she managed to copy the letter during the weekend of November 9; she turned it over to the FBI the day after the assassination.

In this letter, Oswald asked for another Soviet visa and referred to the then unannounced recall of Eusebio Azque, a Cuban Embassy official in Mexico City with whom he had dealt during his visit there two months earlier. Oswald's mention of "Comrade Kostin" confirmed a CIA report that he also had met with Valerity Vladimirovich Kostikov, a Soviet consular officer and one of the top KGB officers in the Western Hemisphere. What baffles the FBI is how Oswald came by inside information about the Cuban Consul's recall some time before the transfer took place on November 18, 1963, just four days before the President was murdered. Among the documents ordered sealed by the Warren Commission are reports about this letter and about Oswald's contacts with various Soviet and Cuban officials in Mexico City.

If "people in high places" are suppressing facts about President Kennedy's death, as the assassin's assassin Jack Ruby alleged, one wonders just what is being kept from the American people and why. This question should be answered once and for all by the Nixon Administration. According to the Justice Department, the President is now free, under provisions of the Freedom of Information Act of 1966, to make public all documents sealed by the Warren Commission. This he should do without further delay.

BALTIMORE SUN

7 APR 1970

U.S. Is Sued In Kennedy 'Plot'

Chicago, April 6 (AP)—A suit charging the National Archives in Washington with suppressing documents about an alleged plot to assassinate President John F. Kennedy in Chicago was filed today in U.S. District Court.

The suit, filed by Sherman Skolnick, a legal researcher, contends that the archives are withholding information that shows President Kennedy died not at the hands of a lone assassin, but as the result of a conspiracy.

Radio station WCFL, a Metro-media affiliate owned by the Chicago Federation of Labor and Industrial Union Council, which aired the story before the suit was filed and worked with Mr. Skolnick in its preparation, said the suit "is believed to be the first in the nation challenging the authority of the archives to withhold information about the Kennedy death for 75 years."

Warren Commission Finding

The Warren Commission, a panel appointed by President Johnson to investigate the assassination, said that Mr. Kennedy was killed by a single man, Lee Harvey Oswald, and that it could find no evidence of a conspiracy.

The suit asserts that five conspirators planned to kill the President at the Army-Air Force football game in Chicago November 2, 1963. But when Mr. Kennedy canceled his appearance because of a cold at the

last minute, the suit alleges, the assassination attempt was rescheduled for Dallas three weeks later.

The suit states that "less than an hour before the President's scheduled arrival," a Chicago lithographer was arrested for a minor traffic violation. It said the man, one of the conspirators, also was charged with carrying a concealed weapon after police noticed a hunting knife on the front seat of the car.

Skolnick's Theory

Mr. Skolnick contends the lithographer, Thomas Arthur Vallee, "was a double for Lee Harvey Oswald."

Attached to the suit were 11 documents, including three FBI reports pertaining to the assassination that recently were declassified by the National Archives.

One of the reports says that Mr. Vallee, in a January 14, 1964, appearance in a federal circuit court, "revealed he was very much against the present administration." The report also states that Judge Fordon B. Mash denied a defense motion to suppress evidence on the concealed-weapon charge and released Mr. Vallee on \$100 bond.

Another report states that William Corley, a Chicago television news director at the time, assigned a newsman to trace the license plates on Mr. Vallee's car, 3110RF-NY, but that the newsman reported that "the FBI had placed a freeze on any infor-

mation regarding this registration."

The third declassified document states that Judge Nash withdrew the finding of guilty on the concealed-weapon charge at Mr. Vallee's subsequent court appearance and continued the case for a year.

Mr. Skolnick, who said the documents were sent to him by an undisclosed person, said that recent efforts to trace Mr. Vallee's whereabouts were unsuccessful.

The suit demands that the Warren report be declared void.

DAILY EGYPTIAN
 - SOUTHERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY
 7 April 1970

CIA capable of overthrowing government

By Dick Gregory

Every listing of the year's best films places the movie "Z" very high on the list. Rightfully so. It is educational cinema and should be viewed after a careful reading of a synopsis of the Conspiracy 8/7 Trial in Chicago. Though filmed in France and referring to the political situation in Greece, "Z" deals with topics increasingly familiar in America — government control, the attempt of concerned citizens to articulate a higher morality, and the resort to assassination as a sure way to silence both dissent and morality.

In the movie, the peace faction is the "enemy" of established government. Rallies and mass meetings are discouraged and frustrated by subtle little officialities like denials of meeting permits and pressuring proprietors of meeting places to refuse rental privileges to the peace faction. After a mass meeting, the peace leader is run down by a truck. An investigation is launched and the unmistakable evidence points in the direction of assassination by government goons. Result: vindication of accused government officials, jailing or killing of all those wise to the governmental conspiracy (all under the umbrella of accidental death and due legal process) and, in the end, government by dictatorship.

But what has this to do with America, the silent majority will say? For one thing, it deals with a very real situation in Greece. And

America, whose governmental gut characteristic has never been an aversion to interfering in the affairs of other nations, stood silently by and watched democracy fall. Then America's silence was broken when she officially recognized the newly established military dictatorship in Greece. That

the same America which goes all over the world trying to force democracy on other nations at gunpoint.

The "Z" syndrome runs deeper in America, and the Greece scenario could well be a glimpse at America's not-too-distant future. Americans were horrified and outraged when the late Malcolm X referred to the assassination of President John F. Kennedy as an example of "Chickens coming home to roost." What passed as a flippant and callous disregard for the memory of the dead president was really a perceptive political comment. Malcolm X realized the role of the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) in the overthrow of foreign governments and the killing off of political leaders. He was merely pointing out that an agency well schooled in the art of overthrowing governments is likely to apply that art one day on our own government.

There is no doubt in my mind that the CIA shot JFK and had a hand in the subsequent killings of Robert Kennedy, Malcolm X and Martin Luther King Jr. The list of mysterious and convenient deaths following the assassination of JFK bears a strong resemblance to the movie "Z." That the CIA is actively capable of close and illegal surveillance is proved in my personal experience almost every day.

As I travel in this country and abroad, I am constantly followed and watched. I know that hotel rooms are bugged and wired, that two-way mirrors are installed, right in the nation's capitol, as pointed out in Justice William O. Douglas' new book "Points of Rebellion." And I also know my deep and abiding faith in the Constitution of the United States and my commitment to the principles of democracy are of my ethical persuasion.

moral standards, and honest orientation can be considered a "security risk" by the CIA. I must conclude that the CIA is worried about its own security and not that of the United States.

Yet the CIA is generally regarded as a necessary presence to guard against "communist influences." The CIA is better trained, better equipped and better prepared than any communist influenced group or individual in this country will ever be. If governmental takeover results in America, it will be the CIA's doing, not the communists!

The CIA has been very active infiltrating movements and institutions at home — the church, educational institutions, the news media, large foundations (which finance both movements and institutions), and the youth/peace movement. Such infiltration runs much deeper than a kind of political voyeurism.

Perhaps it would take a governmental overthrow by unsuspected forces within the government itself to make the majority of Americans realize what a precious commodity true democracy really is; much too precious to be mocked and ridiculed by the current infatuation with pseudo-patriotism.

NEW YORK TIMES
28 Feb 1970

Clay Shaw Sues Garrison And Others for \$5-Million

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 27 (AP) —Clay L. Shaw, acquitted a year ago of charges that he conspired to kill President Kennedy, filed a \$5-million damage suit today against District Attorney Jim Garrison and others involved in the case.

The suit, filed in Federal District Court, contended that the conspiracy charge brought by Mr. Garrison against Mr. Shaw was "in furtherance of his scheme and that of the defendants to conduct an illegal, useless and fraudulent investigation of the assassination of President Kennedy."

Mr. Shaw was acquitted March 1, 1969, by a criminal district court jury.

Others named in the suit were Perry Raymond Russo, the chief prosecution witness at Mr. Shaw's trial; Dr. Esmond A. Fatter, who hypnotized Mr. Russo at Mr. Garrison's request to help him recall events leading up to the alleged conspiracy, and three members of Truth and Consequences of New Orleans, Inc., the private fund that helped Mr. Garrison finance his investigation—Joseph M. Rault Jr., Willard Robertson and Cecil M. Shilstone.

Press Intelligence, Inc.
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20007

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NIAGRA FALLS, N.Y.
GAZETTE

E - 35,497
S - 35,241

FEB 4 1970

Lane Hints at CIA Tie In Murder of JFK

By DAVID L. RUSSELL
Gazette Staff Writer

He said the assassination of John F. Kennedy was the product of an elaborate and well organized conspiracy.

He said the murders of Martin Luther King and Robert F. Kennedy were probably also planned and executed, not by a lone assassin, but by a group of American conspirators.

He spoke calmly and with conviction and called the Warren Commission Report "a monstrous 26-volume absurdity."

He said the Central Intelligence Agency "may have been involved," and Lyndon Johnson was "at least an accessory-after-the-fact," in the killing of President Kennedy.

Avers It's True

Mark Lane somehow looked 400 people in the eye and swore what he said was the truth.

The author of the best-seller "Rush to Judgement" told those gathered Tuesday night at the lecture sponsored by Niagara University's student government that a recent Gallup Poll indicated 84 per cent of the American public does not accept the Warren Commission's account of events in Dallas in November 1963.

"The most disquieting thing about that," he said "is that the same poll shows that most Americans do not want any further investigation into the matter."

"That means we all know Lee Harvey Oswald was either in-

nocent or not alone in his guilt, but we don't really care about the truth."

Had to Hide Truth

"At the time," continued Mr. Lane, "it was necessary for Jack Ruby to shoot Oswald. Whether Oswald was guilty or innocent, the truth had to be concealed to protect the conspiracy."

But only five years later, James Earl Ray did not have to be silenced by the conspirators who assassinated Martin Luther King.

"No one seriously believes that Ray alone murdered King. Ray himself testified he was part of a conspiracy, but his testimony was dismissed as irrelevant.

"Americans no longer cared about the truth and, it seems, we still don't."

Backed Garrison

Lane said that although Robert Kennedy never publicly expressed his views on the Warren Commission Report, the young senator had privately expressed support for New Orleans Dist. Atty. Jim Garrison's attempts to prove conspiracy in the assassination.

"Just before Bobby himself was murdered," said Mr. Lane, "he sent emissaries to Garrison urging continued investigation."

According to Mr. Lane, himself a witness at the Clay Shaw conspiracy trial in New Orleans, one of Robert Kennedy's emissaries to Mr. Garrison carried a direct quote:

"There are guns between me and the White House."

Predicts New Trial

Mr. Lane predicted Tuesday night that "in about four months" a new trial against Clay Shaw, for perjury this time, would uncover "startling revelations about what really happened that day in Dallas, and under whose direction."

Questioned about what those revelations might be, Mr. Lane

said that he was not in a position to say.

He also said, however, that he thinks Mr. Garrison believes the Central Intelligence Agency was at least indirectly involved in the assassination of President Kennedy.

Mr. Lane said that the President, just before he was killed, was considering dissolving the CIA and replacing it with an intelligence group that would be "more responsible to the executive branch."

"Kennedy felt," said Mr. Lane, "that the CIA had purposely duped him about the situation in Cuba before the Bay of Pigs invasion so that when the Cuban exiles were pushed off the beach, the President would feel committed to sending U.S. aircraft to their rescue."

Plan Didn't Work..

"Those aircraft never came," continued Mr. Lane, "so the CIA's plan to force Kennedy into taking Cuba back from Castro didn't work."

Mr. Lane said he did not know for sure whether Mr. Garrison's current investigations had anything to do with the possible involvement of the CIA in the assassination of the President.

Mr. Lane said the 888-page report by the Warren Commission on the assassination of John Kennedy, concluding that Lee Harvey Oswald had been the sole assassin, was based on incomplete, far from conclusive and "mostly concocted" evidence.

He said the commission "fit the physical evidence at hand into a carefully prepared but entirely erroneous" description of Oswald's movements and actions that day, then "called the whole theoretical fabrication the facts."

Evidence Sealed..

"After the report was published," said Mr. Lane, "Lyndon Johnson took all the evidence collected by the Dallas police, the FBI, the CIA and the Secret Service and put it in the National Archives, to be opened sometime toward the end of September, in the year 2039."

"Johnson thus prevented," continued Mr. Lane, "any further use of those materials by those who are not convinced of the basis in fact of the Warren Report."

"That makes Johnson, at least, an accessory-after-the-fact," said Mr. Lane.

The former New York State legislator spoke for more than an hour in the NU student center, and later answered questions from people on both sides of the communications gap.

2 Weapons Involved

He told the audience that, contrary to the findings of the Warren Commission, all evidence indicated that the shots fired in Dallas in November 1963 had come from at least two directions and at least two weapons.

No one, he said, is capable of firing the "unreliable and inaccurate 10th century single-shot rifle" which the commission said Mr. Oswald used to fire from above and behind, three shots into the Kennedy li-

THE DAILY ILLINI

3 Feb 1970

by Dick Gregory

Every listing of the year's best films places the movie "Z" very high on the list. Rightly so. It is educational cinema and should be viewed after a careful reading of the synopsis of the Conspiracy 8/7 Trial in Chicago.

Though filmed in France and referring to a political situation in Greece, "Z" deals with topics increasingly familiar in America — government control, the attempt of concerned citizens to articulate a higher morality, and the resort to assassination as a sure way to silence both dissent and morality.

In the movie, the peace faction is the "enemy" of established government. Rallies and mass meetings are discouraged and frustrated by subtle little officialities like denials of meeting permits and pressuring proprietors of meeting places to refuse rental privileges to the peace faction. After a mass meeting, the peace leader is run down by a truck. An investigation is launched and the unmistakable evidence points in the direction of assassination by government goons.

Result: vindication of accused government officials, jailing or killing of all those wise to the government conspiracy (all under the umbrella of accidental death and due legal process) and, in the end, government by dictatorship.

But what has this to do with America, the silent majority will say? For one thing, it deals with a very real situation in Greece. And America, whose governmental gut characteristic has never been an aversion to interfering in the affairs of other nations, stood silently by and watched democracy fall. Then America's silence was broken when she officially recognized the newly established military dictatorship in Greece. That's the same America which goes all over the world trying to force democracy on other nations at gunpoint.

The "Z" syndrome runs deeper in America, and the Greece scenario could well be a glimpse at America's not-too-distant future. Americans were horrified and outraged when the late Malcolm X referred to the assassination of President John F. Kennedy as an example of "Chickens coming home to roost." What passed as a flippant and callous disregard for the memory of the dead President was really a perceptive political comment.

Malcolm X realized the role of the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) in the overthrow of foreign governments and the killing off of political leaders. He was merely pointing out that an agency well-schooled in the art of overthrowing gov-

ernments is likely to apply that art one day on our own government.

There is no doubt in my mind that the CIA shot JFK and had a hand in the subsequent killings of Robert Kennedy, Malcolm X and Martin Luther King Jr. The lost of mysterious and convenient deaths following the assassination of JFK bears a strong resemblance to the movie "Z." That the CIA is actively capable of close and illegal surveillance is proved in my personal experience almost every day.

As I travel in this country and abroad, I am constantly followed and watched. I know that hotel rooms are bugged and wired, that two-way mirrors are installed, right in the nation's capitol, as pointed out in Justice William O. Douglas' new book, "Points of Rebellion." And I also know my deep and abiding faith in the Constitution of the United States and my commitment to humanity in general. If a man of my ethical persuasion, moral standards, and honest orientation can be considered a "security risk" by the CIA, I must conclude that the CIA is worried about its own security and not that of the United States.

Yet the CIA is generally regarded as a necessary presence to guard against "communist influences." Such a point of view sells the CIA expertise short and gives so-called communist influences more credit than they are due. The CIA is better-trained, better-equipped and better-prepared than any communist-influenced group or individual in this country will ever be. If governmental takeover results in America, it will be the CIA's doing, not the communists!

Consider for example, the awesome expertise that has been developed in the area of germ warfare. Only the CIA would possess the sophistication to use germ warfare and totally wipe out any particular group of people in this country and pass it off as an epidemic. Few people would question or suspect, just as few have really questioned the tragic assassinations in America.

The CIA has been very active infiltrating movements and institutions at home—the church, educational institutions, the news media, large foundations (which finance both movements and institutions), and the youth/peace movement. Such infiltration runs much deeper than a kind of political voyeurism.

Perhaps it would take a governmental overthrow by unsuspected forces within the government itself to make the majority of Americans realize what a precious

commodity true democracy really is; much too precious to be mocked and ridiculed by the current infatuation with pseudo-patriotism.

It will be a sad day for many Americans when events force them to realize that men like Mark Lane and District Attorney Jim Garrison, though voices crying in a wilderness of rejection, were really the true patriots of our land. Democracy lost will be democracy appreciated, and perhaps the only real incentive to making it work right once and for all.

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CIA KILLED JFK, SAYS GARRISON

DA Pledges to Continue Assassination Probe

By ROBERT I. PACK

District Attorney Jim Garrison declared Tuesday night that "the CIA killed John Kennedy," and pledged to continue his probe into the assassination until he has proved his theory to the world.

Speaking at a \$100-a-plate testimonial dinner held in his honor in the International Room of the Roosevelt Hotel, Garrison said that his statement that the Central Intelligence Agency was responsible for the former President's death was "not speculation."

He called the Warren Commission Report, which concluded that Lee Harvey Oswald, acting alone, shot President Kennedy "totally fraudulent."

"The Warren Commission Report," Garrison declared, "told you what did not happen. The United States government was involved in the assassination."

"The CIA was the agency involved. The CIA killed John Kennedy. But they're not so smart that they can kill the President of the United States without someone finding out."

Garrison said that he is one of those persons who has discovered who was responsible for Kennedy's death and he pledged:

"I won't retreat. I won't compromise. And there's nothing they can do to stop me because I know who did it."

The district attorney thanked Orleanians for their past support and called on them for their continued backing until "someday everyone in the world will know that New Orleans is the city that found out what

they did to John Kennedy."

Garrison said that in an effort to put an end to his investigation of an alleged plot to kill President Kennedy, the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) has been investigating his federal income tax returns for the past 14 months. But he said he believed that if the IRS had been able to find him guilty of any wrongdoing, the investigation would not have lasted nearly so long.

Garrison's comments came at the end of a night of congratulations and humor to celebrate his first primary victory over three other candidates in his bid for reelection as district attorney.

Comedian Mort Sahl, master-of-ceremonies, set the tone for the change from levity to seriousness by cutting short his jokes to attack the Warren Commission Report and the news media treatment of Garrison.

He accused The New York Times and Time, Newsweek, Life and Look magazines of trying to unseat Garrison on account of his probe of the alleged plot to murder Kennedy.

Sahl said that a recent national poll showed that Garrison was the 13th most admired

man in the country, but that Time and Newsweek eliminated mention of Garrison by listing only the top 10.

Sahl characterized the Warren Commission Report as a \$4 million waste of federal funds and read to the audience, which numbered in the hundreds, excerpts in which former Chief Justice Earl Warren questioned a bartender in Jack Ruby's Dallas night spot about the bartender's marital troubles.

Ruby, who since died in prison, fatally shot Oswald two

days after the Kennedy assassination as Dallas police attempted to escort Oswald from the jail where he was originally detained to a safer place. A nationwide television audience saw Ruby kill Oswald.

LONGTIME FRIEND

Sahl, a longtime friend of Garrison's, said that former President Lyndon B. Johnson had put many important documents concerning the assassination in the National Archives where they must stay for 75 years before the public can see them.

However, Sahl produced a list of the documents which he said can be purchased from the government for 10 cents. According to Sahl's list, the secret papers range from CIA reports on Oswald to Ruby's dental chart.

Garrison received a congratulatory telegram from Gov. John J. McKeithen, who was to have been the principal speaker, but was unable to attend because of his father's death Tuesday.

On hand to praise Garrison were Lt. Gov. C. C. "Taddy" Aycock, representing Gov. McKeithen, Mayor Victor H. Schiro, Attorney General Jack P. F. Gremillion and Mayor-nominee Moon Landrieu, who promised to cooperate with Garrison in the next four years if he defeats Republican Ben C. Tolcano in the April general election.

On behalf of the city government, Mayor Schiro presented Garrison a certificate of appreciation "for outstanding service." The district attorney also received an inscribed gold watch from banquet chairman Cecil M. Shilstone. The watch was paid for by contributions from Garrison's friends, according to Shilstone.

17 JAN 1970

Ex-Police Chief of Dallas Finds Data on Kennedy Death Unclear

Jesse Curry, in a Book About the Murder, Cites Varying Accounts of Witnesses

By MARTIN WALDRON
Special to The New York Times

DALLAS, Jan. 16 — Jesse E. Curry, retired police chief of Dallas, has suggested in a book just published that the entire circumstances surrounding the assassination of President Kennedy may not have been told.

Mr. Curry directed the Dallas police department's investigation of the murder on Nov. 22, 1963.

Using private police files, which included copies of confidential reports and photographs, Mr. Curry has now reviewed the course of the police investigation into Mr. Kennedy's death.

"The physical evidence and eyewitness accounts do not clearly indicate what took place on the sixth floor of the Texas School Book Depository at the time John F. Kennedy was assassinated," Mr. Curry wrote.

"Speculative magazine and newspaper reports led the public believe that numerous eyewitnesses positively identified Lee Harvey Oswald as the sniper in the sixth floor window. The testimony of the people who watched the motorcade was much more confusing than either the press or the Warren Commission seemed to indicate.

Finds Story Inconsistent

Mr. Curry said that the "key witness" used by the Warren Commission in concluding that Oswald was a lone assassin had not told a consistent story to the police. This witness, Mr. Curry wrote, was Howard L. Brennan, then a 45-year-old steam fitter who said he had seen the sniper shoot the President.

"Officers estimated that he was only about 120 feet from the sixth-floor window," Mr. Curry wrote. "When interviewed at the scene, Brennan claimed to have heard the first shot and then to have looked up to see the sniper fire a second shot. Brennan claimed that only two shots were fired from the book depository.



Associated Press

Jesse E. Curry

"Friday night, Nov. 22, with the allegation that he fired a police line-up. Brennan was unable to make a positive identification of Oswald in the line-up. He was willing to admit that Oswald resembled the man in the window, but that was all. Brennan's later testimony to Federal Bureau of Investigation agents apparently varied from month to month after the as-

sassination. Brennan was later to become the Warren Commission's key witness. At the time of the Warren Commission hearings, Howard Brennan was willing to positively identify Oswald as the man he saw in the windows."

Mr. Curry said that other eyewitnesses, who said they had seen two men standing at the window from which the shots were fired, had been interviewed by the Dallas police and then turned over to F.B.I. agents for questioning.

"No statement about the second man or mention of any accomplice appeared in the F.B.I. report," Mr. Curry wrote.

Among the exhibits included in Mr. Curry's book, which is called "J.F.K. Assassination File," is a laboratory report on paraffin casts of Oswald's hand and his right cheek.

"A paraffin test taken of the right side of Oswald's face did not reveal any nitrates from having fired a rifle," Mr. Curry wrote. "Oswald had a nitrate pattern on his hand consistent