

FOR YOUR EYES ONLY

INTELLIGENCE REPORTS & COMMENTARY

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THEY KILLED KENNEDY - Pt 1

WAS GARRISON RIGHT?

In 1964, the Warren Commission concluded Lee Harvey Oswald had acted alone in assassinating President John F. Kennedy on Nov. 22, 1963.

In 1979, the House Select Committee on Assassinations (U.S. House of Representatives) concluded Oswald had been part of a conspiracy to kill JFK, most likely in collusion with organized crime figures.

In between the two controversial investigations was the 1967 conspiracy trial in New Orleans, prosecuted by the flamboyant District Attorney, Jim Garrison, who charged that a bizarre New Orleans businessman named Clay Shaw had plotted with others to murder Kennedy. Ultimately, Shaw was acquitted—and Garrison, who blamed the CIA for the alleged assassination conspiracy, was laughed at, ridiculed and discredited by the press.

However, an in depth study of Garrison trial testimony, House Assassination Committee hearing records and reliable literature sources on the main characters involved throughout, strongly indicates that Garrison, in spite of his own deficiencies, was on the track of the truth and was much closer to solving the crime than any of the other investigations. This new evidence clearly warrants further investigation and consideration.

FERRIE-LAND

The original focal point of the Garrison probe was David Ferrie, a forty-six-year-old (in 1963) pilot who had been fired from Eastern Airlines in 1961 for sexual misconduct with a juvenile (boy). A known ped-erast, Ferrie had been caught several times with boys aged fifteen and younger. Among other things, Ferrie: listed himself in the phone book as a "psychologist;" practiced hypnotism and was fascinated by it; conducted experiments with mice and drugs, seeking a cure for cancer; had headed a local Civil Air Patrol (CAP) chapter; had no bodily hair, for which he compensated by pasting pieces of a mohair carpet to his scalp and above his eyes; was so unkempt and filthy other pilots at Eastern had refused to fly with him; and was associated with a group of Cuban exiles whose purpose was counterrevolution against Castro's Cuba, joining a group known as the Crusade to Free Cuba.

Ferrie had also been involved in the CIA-financed Cuban Revolutionary Council in New Orleans and had performed secret flying missions for the CIA, including assignments he flew in support of the aborted Bay of Pigs invasion of Cuba.

Ferrie first came to the attention of New Orleans police in connection with J.F.K.'s murder on the very afternoon the shooting in Dallas took place. Jack S. Martin, an employee of Guy Bannister, a former

head (Special Agent in Charge) of the Chicago FBI office who had moved to New Orleans to set up a detective agency which served as a front for CIA-supported anti-Castro activities, had phoned police on Nov. 22, 1963, to say Ferrie had been involved in plotting the assassination. (Martin later retracted his allegations, claiming he'd been drinking too much). Ferrie was then interviewed by the FBI, but the investigation was dropped when Martin recanted. Curiously, the FBI's 30-page report of the Ferrie interrogation is now listed as one of the missing items of evidence related to the assassination supposed to be stored at the National Archives—other key items missing include the President's brain and bullet fragments collected from JFK's limo.

Garrison later found that Ferrie had driven over 1,000 miles in a driving rainstorm to Houston, Texas, on the evening of the assassination, telling authorities he went to Houston to go "goose hunting." Ferrie's two young companions, however, said Ferrie had gone to a skating rink, where the CIA contract pilot waited by the house pay phone for over two hours before receiving the call he'd evidently been expecting. Ferrie later admitted to the FBI that he had made frequent statements to the effect that President Kennedy "ought to be shot."

After Garrison renewed the investigation into Ferrie's possible role in the assassination in February 1967, Ferrie asked to be placed in protective custody, fearing for his life. Garrison obliged. On Feb. 22, 1967, the day after Ferrie was released from protective custody—again, at his request—he was found dead in his New Orleans apartment. The Coroner's office ruled Ferrie had died from a cerebral hemorrhage caused by a ruptured blood vessel in his brain. Although it appears Ferrie may have induced his own death with one of the many drugs he kept around, there is some evidence which suggests Ferrie was murdered.

THE OSWALD CONNECTION

Three days after Garrison's primary target died, a twenty-five-year-old insurance man named Perry Raymond Russo told Garrison's staff he had knowledge linking Ferrie and Lee Harvey Oswald. Russo had met Ferrie in 1962 when he joined Ferrie's CAP unit and the two found they shared an interest in hypnotism. Russo became a frequent guest of Ferrie's, and at one point helped a mother pry her young son loose from Ferrie's clutches—for which Ferrie threatened to kill him.

Russo testified that Ferrie had introduced someone he called his "roommate," a man in his early twenties with light hair and a darker, scraggly beard who was dirty and unkempt, and who wore a dirty T-shirt and jeans or kaki pants. The "roommate" would go into another room whenever Russo came to visit and rebuffed efforts by Russo to initiate conversation, replying to a question about where he was from by saying "everywhere."

Later, in an effort to elicit more details, Russo was administered sodium pentathal—the so-called "truth serum"—at which point he recalled Ferrie's friend had been called "Leon," and that the assassination of JFK had been discussed between the two and with another guest, who became identified as Clay Shaw, a millionaire businessman.

Shaw was arrested March 1, 1967, and charged with conspiring to commit murder in connection with the assassination. Another bizarre character, Shaw had been director of the New Orleans Trade Mart and a prominent member of society circles. He was also a homosexual with a special fetish for sado-masochistic sexual perversions, as indicated by the whips, chains and assorted S/M paraphernalia found in his home following his arrest. Like Ferrie, Shaw

was also connected to the CIA, reportedly helping the CIA operate a proprietary company (a front secretly owned by the CIA) known as CMC-Permidex, which, among other functions, funneled money into foreign countries for the purpose of swaying elections.

The CIA was clearly interested in seeing Shaw vindicated and appears to have unleashed certain journalistic 'assets' to attack Garrison and undermine the credibility of his witnesses. Former CIA officer Victor Marchetti says CIA honcho Richard Helms, who had been the CIA's liaison to the Warren Commission and helped obfuscate much of the evidence linking the CIA to the assassination, told top aides "to do all we can to help Shaw" during the New Orleans trial.

Russo's testimony about the relationship between Ferrie and Oswald was ultimately discredited by Oswald's widow, Marina, and her friend, Ruth Hyde Paine, both of whom swore Oswald had always been clean-shaven, neat and very clean, not scraggly-bearded and unkempt as Russo had described. Thus, Russo's allegation that a secretive young man in dirty clothes named "Leon" had plotted the assassination with David Ferrie—the man who admitted to the FBI he thought Kennedy should be killed for his role in the Bay of Pigs disaster—was discounted, and in 1969 the jury acquitted Clay Shaw.

PERJURY

But Marina Oswald (Porter) and Ruth Paine were both lying in their testimony during the Garrison trial. After Oswald returned to New Orleans, the city of his birth, in April 1963, he was hired by the William B. Reily Company, a distributor of coffee, as a maintenance man. Essentially, Oswald's job at the Reily Company was greasing and oiling the machinery used to package coffee, a task that caused his clothes to become filthy—splattered with grease and oil.

In Marina and Lee (c. 1977), a book Marina wrote with Priscilla Johnson McMillan, there is this description of Oswald's habits while working for the Reily Co. in New Orleans: "But she (Marina) did notice Lee's habits were beginning to change. By late May and early June (1963) he had become alarmingly indifferent to the way he looked, and went around wearing only sandals, work pants and a dirty T-shirt. Marina would beg him, when they were going out, please put on a fresh shirt. He refused and she would cry. She was ashamed to be seen in the street with him...He stopped shaving on weekends and by mid-July shaved only every other day...It got so he was dirty, unshaven and unwashed all the time."

In his book The Plot To Kill The President, G. Robert Blakey, the Chief Counsel and Staff Director for the House Assassinations Committee, writes: "Marina hated the apartment at 4907 Magazine St. (New Orleans), the cockroaches especially, and she was appalled by Oswald's personal appearance. His daily attire was work pants, a dirty T-shirt, and sandals; he stopped shaving and bathing regularly..."

Blakey also says: "We came to believe, however, that Garrison might have been on the right track, at least until Ferrie's untimely death...for evidence of an association between Ferrie and Oswald, presented at the Shaw trial, was found by the Committee to be credible."

* * *

More on the Garrison case, the New Orleans scenario, the Oswald-Ferrie connections and the involvement of the CIA in the plot to kill President Kennedy next time in the second installment of THEY KILLED KENNEDY.

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THE "FREEDOM FIGHTERS"

After the liberation of Nicaragua in July 1979 and the departure of the hated, CIA-supported dictator, Anastasio Somoza Debayle (known to us as "Somoza"), a splintered group of malcontents, criminals and former members of Somoza's feared Guardia Nacional (National Guards) began gathering in neighboring Honduras. Initially, the newly-formed FDN (Nicaraguan Democratic Force) was trained and financed by Argentina's Army Battalion 601. Later, the effort to support the FDN's raids on post-revolution Nicaragua would become a joint venture between right-wing Argentine extremists and America, represented by the CIA.

In November 1981, Argentine General Leopoldo Galtieri met in Washington, D.C., with William Casey, Director of Central Intelligence, to discuss conducting a covert war against Nicaragua. Earlier, Galtieri had visited military bases all over the U.S., flying around in a private jet furnished by his American conservative friends. President Reagan sent his top emissaries, Jean Kirkpatrick and Vernon Walters, to Buenos Aires to work out plans to pump hundreds of millions of U.S. tax dollars into the "Secret War" against the revolutionary government of Nicaragua.

The Argentines eventually backed out of the deal—not by choice, but because Galtieri, who had declared himself President of Argentina, had led the failed effort to capture and hold the Falkland Islands. Seven months after being feted in Washington by President Reagan, General Galtieri resigned, and the bloody, murderous regime of the Argentine Generals fell apart. The people of Argentina counted heads and found thousands of their sons and daughters, brothers and sisters, and mothers and fathers had disappeared—dragged out into the night, tortured and never seen again. Only a few weeping old women had had the courage to

protest the inhumanity.

But the "Freedom Fighters," as they were dubbed by President Reagan, lived on. Guns and money began pouring in. The Contras became better-equipped, better-financed under CIA sponsorship, but the murderous mentality inspired by the blood-thirsty Argentines never changed. The Contras, like their creators, killed and tortured for the sheer love of it.

FIGHTING FREEDOM

In 1982, the Sandinistas were trying to harvest the coffee crop on abandoned plantations near the Honduran border—an area constantly under harrassing attack by the Contras. Villagers from the town of Waumbuco and volunteers were picking the ripened coffee berries when the Contras unleashed a fearsome broadside, raking the coffee pickers with M-60 machine gun fire. A man who tried to summon help with a jeep radio was blasted with automatic weapons, then he and his wife were taken captive.

The prisoners were Felipe and Maria Eugenia Barreda, both longtime Sandinista partisans. He was 51, she 49, members of the revolutionary middle-class. Felipe was a jeweler and had been a bit of a gambler and drinker before becoming a committed Christian. Maria, known as Mary, was an activist who had joined the Sandinista movement when her son was imprisoned by the brutal Somoza regime. She had led groups of mothers on hunger strikes, fighting for human rights. Her last months had been spent working with the poorest of the poor in the town of Esteli, many of them workers now in the government-run tobacco factory. She wrote to her destitute friends just before going out to pick coffee, expressing her regret at not being able to share Christmas dinner with them, telling the workers her sacrifice was a gift for them, that her

labor could be converted into health care, clothing, housing, roads, food and schooling for them all. Some said if Mary Barreda had been Italian she would have been canonized as a saint.

The "Freedom Fighters" beat the pair repeatedly, interrogating them Argentine style. Mary was left at the mercy of Honduran and Contra soldiers for three days near the border, during which time she was raped over and over. Hemorrhaging, doubled over in pain, with dried blood smeared on the insides of her thighs, she was marched to the Contra's camp. Her husband, Felipe, wounded so severely he could only crawl, was forced to accompany her. He was then interrogated again, this time with the butt of a pistol, reopening his wounds. Inside the Contra camp they were both chained to a tree and left out in the night chill of the mountains for days, all the while being subjected to frequent torture and degradation. Finally, the "Freedom Fighters" herded them into a ditch and mercifully shot them to death—justifying their incredible brutality with some vague, abstract rationale that the Nicaraguan couple supported "communist" ideas.

*Source: With The Contras, c. 1985, by Christopher Dickey, former bureau chief for Mexico, Central America and the Caribbean for The Washington Post. Highly recommended.

In the March 1987 issue of Esquire magazine, in an article titled "Managua Is Waiting," excerpted from the book, Where Is Nicaragua?, writer Peter Davis relates a story told to him by a Managua man about his son, a health worker in northern Zelaya who was killed by the "Freedom Fighters" while administering vaccinations in a farm village.

In the words of the Managuan: "They come in a truck, la contra, they go in the tent where my son and the nurse

give injections, they shoot my son and take the nurse. After they rape her, they cut off her breasts, dump her back in the village still alive. My son was lucky."

* * *

In his stunning book, Endless Enemies, (c. 1984), Wall Street Journal reporter Johnathan Kwitny, states his case as it applies to Nicaragua:

"The U.S. might have strengthened the position of freedom-loving Nicaraguans by showing, through hands-off behavior, that Nicaragua could achieve its nationalist ends without creating a police state. If a Latin American country could obtain independence from Washington without going the Cuban route, it might set an example throughout the hemisphere, and the Cuban route would lose its appeal."

"The main concrete interest Americans have in Nicaragua, besides promoting peaceful commerce by encouraging Nicaraguan prosperity, is in keeping out a Soviet military force that might endanger the U.S. homeland. The only reason a Soviet force is remotely in prospect is that the U.S. threatens Nicaraguan independence, just as we have long stifled popular government and free markets in the surrounding countries..."

The sad truth about President Ronald Reagan and the conservative agenda is that one must look at their deeds, not listen to their flowery words. Reagan and cohorts speak of goodness and high ideals, but their actions belie their stirring rhetoric. One can, in fact, more easily discern the truth by determining the reverse of what they are saying.

So when Reagan says "Freedom Fighters," he means "enslavers," but only the darker side of his mind knows it. It's called insanity.

KLASS DISMISSED Pt 1 - Update

In the premiere issue of this newsletter, we reported the bizarre defection and espionage case involving Nikolai Artamonov, a former Soviet Navy Captain who fled to the West and sought asylum in the U.S., and the attempts by KGB agent Lev Vtorygin to assassinate Artamonov, who became known as Nick Shadrin while working for the Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA) and later the CIA.

Under the title "Klass Dismissed," the article reported the involvement of an American journalist, Philip J. Klass, a senior avionics editor with Aviation Week & Space Technology magazine and noted UFO debunker, with the KGB 'wet worker' (assassin), Vtorygin. We characterized Klass as a "CIA asset," meaning he performed certain duties and favors for the U.S. intelligence community in return for having stories about secret Soviet and American technological developments fed to him.

More recently, Klass has been in the news in what seems to be a continuation of his previous function of acting as a foil and disinformation specialist in conjunction with an ongoing government UFO cover-up. To wit, in late December (1986) and early January (1987), newspapers around the country reported a startling UFO encounter between a Japanese airliner and a giant UFO over Alaska. The Washington Post, for example, reported on Jan. 2, 1987, that a UFO—described as twice the size of an aircraft carrier—had been tracked by FAA and Air Force radars, as well as the plane's own radar, as it followed the 747 cargo jet for some 32 minutes. In brief, three separate radar trackings had reportedly confirmed the presence of a huge UFO as it trailed the Japanese plane on a leg of its flight from Iceland to Anchorage, Alaska.

On Jan. 28, 1987, many newspapers across the country carried an AP wire service story originating in New York which stated, "A Japan Air Lines pilot who said he saw an unidentified flying object alongside his airplane in November actually saw a bright image of the planet Jupiter and possibly Mars... Philip J. Klass, an editor with the magazine Aviation Week and Space Technology, said astronomical calculations show that, on Nov. 17, when the pilot saw the UFO, Jupiter was bright and visible where the pilot reported he saw the UFO..." The article was carried under the headline, "Japanese UFO Spotting Explained."

Obviously, it doesn't take a genius to figure out Klass's "explanation" fails completely to account for the fact three separate radars reportedly confirmed the UFO sighting. The planet Jupiter is some 400 million miles from Earth, and is therefore unlikely to have been tracked on FAA, Air Force and a 747's radars—unless Klass is willing to contend Jupiter had somehow wandered out of orbit and was hovering over Alaska on Nov. 17, 1986.

Such absurdities are routine for America's UFO debunker—the man who single-handedly replaced Project Blue Book after it got laughed out of existence. Klass's first book, UFOs: Identified, which even he now refuses to defend, contended that most UFO sightings were caused by electrical plasmas (charged clouds of air) liberating themselves from high-voltage lines to fly around and hover over people's cars and homes. Like most of his 'classic' explanations, the plasma theory

they sailed on the Potomac River, not the Chesapeake Bay.

Klass responds: "I have never been employed by, worked for, or reported to anyone in the CIA at any time on any matter." How credible is his disclaimer? Judge for yourself. In an earlier communication with the author, Klass said he had never knowingly met with anyone who worked for the CIA, except for a "galfriend" he had once "slept with" who later revealed she was employed by the CIA. Around the same time, however, Klass wrote to Bill Spaulding, then the head of a UFO group specializing in analyzing UFO photos and films with computers, informing Spaulding that he (Klass) had obtained a copy of an important UFO film from his friend, Fred Durant, whom Klass described as "a long-term CIA official."

In summary, Klass says his meetings with the KGB agent amounted to "one dinner at his house, one at mine, two or three sails in the Potomac with another friend on board, and one luncheon in a popular downtown D.C. restaurant." Klass also now claims he was cooperating with the FBI regarding his meetings with the KGB official, while in earlier communications he

stated he told the FBI the matter was none of its business, that as a journalist he had the right to befriend anyone he wanted.

In any case, we stand firmly behind the main points in the article, confident they are supported by CIA and FBI sources, as well as CIA and FBI counterintelligence files.

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UFO Sighting Confirmed By FAA, Air Force Radar

Japanese Crew Tells of Encounter Over Alaska

By Bill Wallace

WASHINGTON (AP) — A Japan Air Lines pilot said he saw a bright, unidentified flying object alongside his airplane in November, and the Federal Aviation Administration and Air Force radar confirmed the sighting.

The report, which is being published in a magazine, is the first time that the FAA, the agency that oversees the nation's airlines, has confirmed a sighting of a UFO.

The pilot, who is being identified as Captain Kazuo Sakuma, said he saw the object on Nov. 17, 1976, while flying over the North Pacific Ocean.

Sakuma said the object was bright and appeared to be a plane, but it did not follow any known flight patterns.

The FAA and Air Force radar operators also reported seeing the object at the same time and place.

The FAA report, which is being published in the magazine, is the first time that the FAA has confirmed a sighting of a UFO.

The Air Force report, which is being published in the magazine, is the first time that the Air Force has confirmed a sighting of a UFO.

The FAA and Air Force reports are being published in the magazine, which is being published in the magazine.

National digest



Japanese UFO spotting explained

NEW YORK (AP) — A Japan Air Lines pilot who said he saw an unidentified flying object alongside his airplane in November actually saw a bright image of the planet Jupiter and possibly Mars, an investigator reported on Tuesday.

Philip J. Klass, an editor with the magazine Aviation Week and Space Technology, said astronomical calculations show that, on Nov. 17, when the pilot saw the UFO, Jupiter was bright and was visible where the pilot reported he saw the UFO. Mars was just below and to the right of Jupiter and may explain the pilot's initial report that he

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