

The Assassinations of the 1960s as "Deep Events"

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October 17, 2008

For over two years now I have been speaking and writing about what I call deep events. I mean by deep events the traumatic and unexpected episodes that recur periodically in US history and alter it, nearly always for the worse. These deep events can never be properly analyzed or understood, because of an intelligence dimension which results in a socially imposed veil of silence, both in the government and in the Mainstream Media.

The more that I look at these deep events comparatively, ranging over the past five decades, the more similarities I see between them, and the more I understand them in the light of each other. I hope in this paper to use analogies from the murder of JFK and 9/11 to cast new light on the murders of Martin Luther King and Robert F. Kennedy. [\[1\]](#)

I began this analysis in 2006 by comparing the JFK assassination with 9/11. I drew attention to over a dozen similarities, of which today I will be focusing on only four:

- 1) the remarkable and puzzling speed with which those in power identified what I call the designated culprits (Lee Harvey Oswald and the 19 alleged hijackers),
- 2) the self-incriminating trail allegedly left by the culprits themselves – such as the bundle that James Earl Ray is said to have conveniently left in a doorway on his way to his car. Oswald was said to have carried a flagrantly falsified draft card identifying himself with the name A.J. Hidell, thus consolidating a link between himself and the Mannlicher-Carcano which had been ordered under that name. [\[2\]](#) Even more spectacularly, Mohamed Atta was said to have left one rental car in the Boston airport, filled with boxcutters and other incriminating items; he then allegedly rented a second car and drove to Maine, where he packed bags with still more self-incriminating material. [\[3\]](#)
- 3) the CIA's withholding of relevant information about the designated culprits from the FBI, thus leaving the culprits free to play their allotted roles in Dallas and later on 9/11. I will say more about this.
- 4) the role of drug-trafficking in both JFK and 9/11 – and indeed in virtually every major deep event since JFK, specifically including MLK, RFK, Watergate, the Letelier assassination, and Iran-Contra.

This hypothesis of an underlying continuity and similarity between JFK, 9/11, and intervening deep events suggests that we should look for some continuing and hostile force within our society to explain them – and not, as we have been encouraged, to blame them on external forces – such as either Castro (in the case of Oswald) or angry Middle Eastern Muslims (in the case of 9/11). I want to suggest that this continuing force, though involving elements from the CIA and other intelligence agencies, should be sought primarily in the CIA's interface with mob elements and in particular with what I have called the CIA's global drug connection. [\[4\]](#)

Oswald's and Sirhan's Alleged Self-Incriminating Behavior at Rifle Ranges

Let me now look comparatively at JFK, MLK, and RFK – the three major assassinations of the 1960s. I shall deal first with a few local similarities which when taken together suggest plotters with a similar *modus operandi* behind all these plots. In all three cases there is evidence of trickery in linking the

designated culprit to the gun he is supposed to have used. In the case of first Oswald and then Sirhan, the culprits are alleged to have made life easier for investigators by traveling to rifle ranges, in each case at least twice, and then impressing themselves indelibly in the memories of witnesses by aggressively drawing attention to their weapons.

This is what Malcolm H. Price told the Warren Commission about “Oswald” at the Dallas rifle range:

the first time that I saw this person was in September,I have heard that he couldn't drive, but he was driving that day...and he came down and inquired if there was anyone who could sight a scope, a telescope on a rifle, and I told him that I could, and he said, well – he had one that he had *mounted and boresighted* but it hadn't been fired on a range....And he fired three shots and he scored bull's eye with all three – a very tight pattern. ([10 WH 370](#), emphasis added)

For various reasons the Warren Report rejected this testimony. However there was independent corroboration of Price's story. At least five other witnesses claimed to have seen Oswald at a rifle range; and one of them, Sterling Wood, established in conversation with Oswald that Oswald was firing a “6.5 Italian carbine” with a “four-power scope.” ([26 WH 368](#)). A witness from the Irving Sports Store, Dial Ryder, supplied a purported work ticket with the name Oswald on it, which was an order to have a rifle “*mounted... and boresighted*” ([WR 315](#)). [\[5\]](#) Yet another witness, Mrs. Edith Whitworth, told the FBI that she had directed Oswald to Ryder's store ([26 WH 701](#); cf. [WR 316](#)).

I have argued that all this was concatenated false testimony, to support the early notion, later rejected, that Oswald had killed Kennedy with a gun he had used earlier in the Soviet Union. [\[6\]](#) The more we believe that the Warren Commission was right to reject this concatenated testimony, the more the rejected stories constitute evidence of a conspiracy.

Similarly we find concatenated evidence, some of it apparently false, concerning Sirhan Sirhan and his unusual ammunition at rifle ranges near Los Angeles. Repeatedly Sirhan is said to have talked obsessively with fellow-shooters about his use of high-velocity Mini-mags for target shooting – the type of bullet whose casings were extracted from the gun he used at the Ambassador Hotel. Sirhan allegedly told Ronald Williams, “These Mini-mags are real good. You should get some of these.” [\[7\]](#) Sirhan advised another shooter, David Montellano, “that the mini-mags he was firing cost more, but they were hollow points and spread out more upon impact.” [\[8\]](#) Michael Saccoman “stated that Sirhan brought him over some bullets. They were ‘mini mags.’ Hollow points extremely high velocity.” [\[9\]](#)

\As in the case of Oswald, there was abundant, almost over-determined corroboration for these claims. Michael Saccoman said Sirhan told him he had bought his mini-mags at the Lock Stock N' Barrel store. Larry Arnot at Lock Stock N' Barrel confirmed that a sales slip for mini-mags found in Sirhan's car (along with an empty box of hollow point mini-mag bullets) was in his handwriting. [\[10\]](#) In addition, Everett C. Buckner, the owner of one range, allegedly said he sold Sirhan “a box of fifty .22 caliber Imperial Brand long-rifle mini-mags, made by Canadian Industries of Montreal.” [\[11\]](#)

Sirhan's use of hollow point high velocity mini-mags (unusual for target practice, as Saccoman pointed out) was important to establishing that his bullets created Kennedy's wounds. Sirhan's gun was a .22 caliber pistol; only a hollow point round could have answered the vital question, "Could a .22 round have mushroomed enough to create a 2 cm wide hole?" [\[12\]](#)

The Warren Commission concluded that Oswald was impersonated at the rifle range, and Malcolm Price saw a “resemblance” when the Commission staff showed him a picture of Jack Ruby’s assistant Larry Crafard. [13] It is possible that on at least one occasion Sirhan was also impersonated at one range.
William Marks

identified Sirhan from a police mug shot but described him as twenty to thirty years old, six foot to six foot two, and 215 to 225 pounds, with brown hair. This was at least eight inches too tall, double Sirhan’s weight, and the wrong hair color....Officer Harry Starr [the only other witness] provided the same description. [14]

In both cases, the identity of the witnesses is interesting. Two witnesses of Oswald at the rifle range [15] were employees of the Great Southwest Corporation, the company which after the assassination provided Marina Oswald with first a suspicious manager, and then an even more suspicious lawyer. [16] The two witnesses just cited who identified Sirhan were both police officers from Corona, a suburb of Los Angeles.

In the case of Oswald, I believe the consensus today is that the man married to Marina never visited a rifle range at all, but was impersonated. It is harder to draw the same conclusion about Sirhan Sirhan, because of his unambiguous testimony under oath at the trial that he did visit the San Gabriel Rifle Range on June 4, and on June 1 or 2 did purchase a box of mini-mags at the Lock Stock N’ Barrel. [17]

But Sirhan’s self-incrimination at his trial cannot be taken at face value. For a subsequent examination of 38,000 empty shells from where he allegedly shot at the rifle range never identified one that had been fired from Sirhan’s revolver. [18] On this matter, as on so many others, we have to deal with evidence that Sirhan was programmed to speak and behave in such a way as to make himself appear falsely to be a killer.

The Accused and Their Attorneys: More Self-Incrimination

This draws our attention to odd ways in which both Oswald and James Earl Ray also allegedly acted to incriminate themselves, even after they had been arrested. Oswald, virtually everyone now agrees, was not a Communist, yet there are multiple reports that after he was arrested, he helped depict himself as a Communist, by asking for the well-known Communist lawyer John Abt to represent him as his attorney. [19] Analogously, James Earl Ray (according to those who have interrogated and investigated him at length) was not a racist, yet he strengthened the media depiction of himself as a racist (which was used to convict him) by asking two notorious racist attorneys, Arthur J. Hanes Sr. and J.B Stoner, to represent him. [20]

In both cases the evidence for this odd self-incrimination is both abundant and problematic. In the case of Oswald, ABC News reported that Oswald “leaned into ABC microphones and said he would like to contact a Mr. Abt of New York City to serve as his attorney.” [21] In all, “Six public officials, three newsmen, a Dallas lawyer, an acquaintance of Oswald and even his own mother indicated that Oswald specifically asked for Abt.” [22] Yet we have no direct evidence of Oswald requesting this, despite his TV appearances after the assassination.

In the case of Ray, we have Ray's statement in his book that in England, after his arrest, he himself wrote a letter to Arthur Hanes, asking Hanes to represent him. [23] It was some time later that, through the intervention of his brother Jerry, Ray acquired the attorneys Richard J. Ryan of Memphis, allegedly the head of Governor Wallace's presidential campaign in Tennessee, and J.B. Stoner. [24]

One striking common denominator between all three murders is that in each case defendants were disastrously represented by lawyers who had previously represented mob figures. Jack Ruby was convicted after being represented by Melvin Belli, who earlier had represented both Mickey Cohen and Cohen's protégé, the stripper Candy Barr who was a friend of Jack Ruby. [25] After his conviction Ruby was briefly represented by Percy Foreman, who previously had represented the Dallas Mafia chieftain Joseph Civello. [26] (Foreman quit after only four days.) [27] Foreman would later replace Hanes as Ray's attorney and be responsible for railroading him. [28] Finally Sirhan Sirhan was outrageously "defended" by Russell Parsons, [29] who had earlier represented Los Angeles mob figures Mickey Cohen, Herbert "Happy" Meltzer, and Joseph Sica (Meltzer and Sica were both notorious narcotics traffickers). [30] Parsons was eventually replaced by Grant Cooper, [31] after Cooper finished defending one of those found guilty, along with mob figure John Roselli, in the notorious Friars Club gambling case. [32]

Recently Ray's brother, John Larry Ray, has written that Ray was *instructed* to engage Hanes as his attorney. [33] James Earl Ray himself, in testimony to the House Select Committee on Assassinations (HSCA) and later in his book *Who Killed Martin Luther King?*, has indicated that his attorneys were chosen for him by others, including "Raulston Schoolfield, the ousted criminal judge who had interceded on my behalf by asking attorney Robert Hill to represent me." [34] Although Ray does not say this, Schoolfield was ousted from office after it was shown he had been bribed to dismiss charges against a corrupt Teamster official in Hoffa's camp. [35]

Ralston Schoolfield is not mentioned by John Larry Ray, yet this curious aside from James corroborates John Larry's suggestive (and I believe important) observation:

Persons around Jimmy Hoffa figure into James's case more than once. Jimmy Hoffa's lawyer, Z.T. Osborn, would end up "committing suicide" after he agreed to represent my brother James. [36] How did James make Osborn's acquaintance, and who would send my brother Jerry to ask for Osborn's assistance? It was none other than St. Louis Steamfitters Local Union #562 boss Larry Callanan, right-hand man to [St. Louis crime figure Frank] Buster Wortman [close to Hoffa's attorney Morris Shenker, "one of the Mob's leading lawyers in the U.S."]. [37]

James Earl Ray himself suggested to an HSCA investigator in 1977 that they look into all of these figures (apart from Wortman). [38]

James Earl Ray's testimony and book hinted that his case had become intertwined in a complex fashion with the pressures being brought in 1967-71 on Edward Grady Partin, Attorney General Robert Kennedy's chief witness in the conviction of James Hoffa for jury tampering. [39] In two books I have made the same suggestion about both the JFK case and more particularly the Garrison investigation of it. Walter Sheridan's labyrinthine narrative of Hoffa's efforts to overturn his conviction (*The Fall and Rise of Jimmy Hoffa*) is once again, as in the JFK case, the best reference work for understanding the

relevance of figures in Ray's background like Ralston Schoolfield, Z.T. Osborn, and (a name I shall refer to shortly) Joseph Oster.

The role of both Ray and Sirhan in facilitating their own convictions is striking. In the case of Sirhan it can be attributed to his apparent openness to hypnotic suggestion, both before and after his arrest. But similar questions have now been raised about James Earl Ray, by his brother John. [\[40\]](#)

Relevant Allegations of Hypnosis from Unreliable Narrators

Indeed, given the general agreement that Sirhan Sirhan was somehow programmed or hypnotized to become a "Manchurian candidate," it is arresting that both Oswald and Ray also had men in their background alleged to be interested in hypnosis. One cannot discuss this feature without noting that the men making these allegations were notoriously unreliable narrators. Indeed one must note that in this milieu, on the fringes of both intelligence and the underworld, one is forced to deal with a multitude of witnesses – such as Gerry Patrick Hemming in the case of Oswald – who unquestionably were both part of the larger scene and notoriously unreliable in their accounts of what happened. [\[41\]](#)

David Ferrie, who had known Oswald when the latter was a teenager in the Civil Air Patrol, had studied hypnosis and practiced it on youths whom he knew. [\[42\]](#) Ferrie, an eccentric, was also said to be "a bishop of the Orthodox Old Catholic Church of North America." [\[43\]](#) (Dr. William J. Bryan, who is some researchers' candidate to have been the man who hypnotized Sirhan, was also an ordained priest in the Old Roman Catholic Church.) [\[44\]](#)

The truth about Ferrie is unfortunately occluded by clouds of unreliable narration. The same is even more true of his alleged friend, Jules Rocco Kimble, a man who first talked to New Orleans DA Jim Garrison about Ferrie and then was suspected of having been "Raoul," the supposed handler who gave directions to James Earl Ray. However a professional Canadian reporter by the name of Andy Salwyn found witnesses who placed Kimble in Montreal in the summer of 1967, at the same time as Ray, and he provided this information in a detailed report to the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP).

Thanks to the Mary Ferrell Foundation, we can now read this RCMP report online. [\[45\]](#) In it, we find the following words attributed to Kimble's Montreal girlfriend, Marcelle Mathieu:

He also told me that he would hypnotize people and that he helped a doctor curing people with it. I told him not to try it on me. He told me that he was studying psychology at McGill University, but I found out this wasn't true either. [\[46\]](#)

As is pointed out in *Truth at Last*, a book by Ray's brother John Larry Ray, Kimble could have been referring to the CIA-assisted mind-control experimentation of Dr. Ewen Cameron at the Allan Memorial Institute behind McGill University. [\[47\]](#) The existence of this experimentation was still a closely guarded secret in 1967. John Larry Ray links this Kimble interest in hypnosis to James Ear Ray's undoubted and repeated visits to two hypnotists in Los Angeles, Mark Freeman and Xavier von Koss. [\[48\]](#)

The House Select Committee on Assassinations (HSCA) said Kimble was not in Montreal at the same time as Ray. To claim this, they ignored Salwyn's report (that it was "during the Summer of 1967") and

relied instead on conflicting testimony from the dubious private eye Joseph Oster (Kimble “apparently did not visit Montreal until after Ray had left there in August 1967”). [49] When a government tribunal simply suppresses a claim because it conflicts with a second and more dubious one, our interest in the original claim should be strengthened. And in this case it appears that Salwyn was correct: an FBI report on Kimble seems to indicate that Kimble was already in Montreal by July 1967 (“at a Klan meeting on July eighteenth, sixtyseven, it was indicated that [redacted] [space for a six-letter name] fled state of Louisiana allegedly to Montreal, Canada.”) [50]

Why do I say Oster was dubious? Because he had been part of the extensive effort to prevent Jimmy Hoffa from going to jail, by harassing Ed Partin, Robert Kennedy’s chief witness against Hoffa. [51] Oster had in fact personally arrested Partin on one occasion, on the basis of a complaint from a witness (Irby Aucoin) who also figured in the Garrison investigation. [52] Oster, in short, was not at arm’s length from the intelligence-mob realm which Kimble inhabited. In addition, Oster was a former partner of Guy Banister, suspected of controlling Oswald’s pro-Castro leafleting in 1963. Oster’s later partner was Milton Kaack, the former FBI Agent who in 1963 wrote a pre-assassination report on Lee Harvey Oswald, based on an interview which Oswald himself requested. [53]

I have a personal reason for my interest in CIA links to Manchurian candidates and assassinations. Some of you may recall the Symbionese Liberation Army (S.L.A.) in the 1970s, the group led by “Cinque” or Donald DeFreeze. The S.L.A. first made headlines by murdering the superintendent of the Oakland School District, Marcus Foster; it subsequently kidnapped Patty Hearst and is said to have brainwashed her. [54] As a convict, Cinque had participated in a behavior modification program in the California Medical Facility at Vacaville state prison; and that program’s director, Colton Westbrook, subsequently applied to teach in my Department of English at UC Berkeley. The chairman asked me to peruse Westbrook’s curriculum vitae; and I immediately noticed that while in Vietnam Westbrook had worked as a civilian employee of Pacific Architects & Engineers (PA&E). PA&E was a well-known cover for the CIA in Saigon, and I so notified the Chairman. [55] Westbrook did not get the job.

Because of this experience I have noticed other veterans of behavior modification programs who became assassins. These include Mark David Chapman, the assassin of John Lennon, and Dennis Sweeney, the assassin of Allard Lowenstein (the only former Congressman ever to become involved in the topic of assassinations). Chapman had been treated at Castle Memorial Hospital for clinical depression; Sweeney had spent eight years in the Mid-Hudson Psychiatric Center, New York’s maximum security psychiatric hospital.

General Features of the Three Major Assassinations

Let us move now to an overview of these three assassinations. At first they were all quickly traced to mob figures, as David Scheim summarized a quarter century ago in his book *Contract on America*. [56] More recently they have been traced to US intelligence agencies, particularly the CIA.

In his new edition of *Oswald and the CIA*, John Newman writes that “someone in CIA counterintelligence... was harnessed to the [JFK] plot;” and he concludes that “we must now seriously consider the possibility that [James] Angleton was probably their general manager.” [57] In the case of MLK, Philip Melanson wrote that “the trail of conspiracy leads to elements of the U.S. intelligence community.” [58] In his new book, *Who Killed Bobby?*, Shane O’Sullivan devotes an entire chapter to

the “intelligence connections” of the RFK case, and another to his thesis that Sirhan was a “Manchurian candidate,” a “programmed assassin” of the type the CIA sought to develop in its program MK/ULTRA. [59] O’Sullivan adds that Angleton and J. Edgar Hoover “held photographs of Robert Kennedy’s autopsy in their personal safes.” [60]

The three major U.S. assassinations of the 1960s also have drug-trafficking in their background. In *Deep Politics* I wrote about how Jack Ruby was identified in 1956 as the man in Dallas who gave the “okay” for a “large narcotics setup operating between Mexico, Texas, and the East.” [61]

James Earl Ray was said by some associates to have been interested in the sale of narcotics, while his traveling companion Charles Stein also had a narcotics background. [62] (John Larry Ray writes that in 1967 James and Stein were involved together in a marijuana delivery from Mexico.) [63] In addition, William Pepper has collected testimony from witnesses that the second gunman in the Martin Luther King assassination was hired and directed by a Mafia-connected produce dealer named Frank Liberto, now deceased. A confessed participant in the plot, Loyd Jowers, has said that his friend Liberto “was into a variety of illegal activities, including gunrunning, *drugs*, prostitution, and gambling” (emphasis added). [64]

In the case of RFK, Warren Hinckle and William Turner, in *Deadly Secrets*, suggested that Sirhan Sirhan “was a hired gun.” Their chief evidence is the references in his extraordinary cryptic notebook to payments from a “Frank Donaruma,” a convict dealing with race horses who (in their words) “had a rap sheet showing arrests in New York and Miami.” [65] In the actual LA Police Department records on the Sirhan case there is one page on Frank Donneroummas, saying: “Security check with a MUS Carpenter through the Calif. Racing Assoc. shows that the subject has prior *narcotic* and petty larceny arrests in New York” (emphasis added). [66]

Aginter Press, the King and Letelier Assassinations, and Operation Condor

There are both intelligence and global drug connection aspects to James Earl Ray’s ten-day visit to Lisbon in May 1968, shortly before his arrest. According to the HSCA, Ray “thought that he might be able to make contact with a white mercenary military group in the Portuguese capital, because of the colonial presence of Portugal in Angola.” [67] Ray’s interest in becoming a mercenary seems to have been ongoing: back in December he had written to inquire about emigrating to Rhodesia, and on June 10 he was arrested as he was about to board a plane to Brussels; clearly he was aware that South Africa, Lisbon, and Brussels were the main points of contact for white mercenary activity in Africa.

To the best of my knowledge, there was just one mercenary group in Lisbon, Aginter Press, created in 1966, two years before Ray apparently contacted it. Aginter Press was a highly secret group which, according to an official Italian Senate Report, was “directly linked to the CIA and the Portuguese secret service, that specialized in provocative operations.” [68] Years ago I wrote about Aginter Press as part of a global “CIA-Mafia-Narcotics Connection” financed in large part by international drug trafficking. [69]

A few words about Aginter and one of its so-called “correspondents,” the celebrated Italian assassin Stefano delle Chiaie, will illustrate about the importance of the global drug connection. Aginter supplied

foot soldiers for the CIA's operations in Chile between 1970 and 1975, first in Patria y Libertad which prepared for the 1973 coup, and later with DINA, Pinochet's drug-financed intelligence agency. [70]

(A principal player in Patria y Libertad was Michael Townley, the leading architect of the Orlando Letelier assassination in Washington, who is also accused of involvement with the CIA murderers of Chile's General Schneider in 1970. Some see in the Schneider murder a possible connection to JFK's. To this day, Townley is thought of in America as a DINA agent, but in Latin America as a CIA agent. [71] I suspect he was both.)

Stefano delle Chiaie -- alias Alfa -- became a principal assassin for DINA, attacking, for example, a prominent Chilean Christian Democrat, Bernardo Leighton, in Rome. In 1982 he traveled to Miami with a leading Turkish drug trafficker, Abdullah Çatli, who was simultaneously a killer for the Turkish deep state and a veteran of the CIA's Gladio network in Turkey. [72] The drug traffic through Turkey in which Çatli was prominent has been linked by researchers to a drug route from Afghanistan which at every stage was controlled by members or allies of Al Qaeda. [73]

Aginter Press had been founded in September 1966, less than two years prior to Ray's visit, by veterans of the French Secret Army Organization (OAS) -- an anti-de Gaulle faction that enjoyed contacts with Angleton in the CIA. By 1968 Aginter was dispatching mercenaries to many parts of the world. Specifically, they were sent to Guatemala, which in 1968 was in the midst of a massive CIA-assisted terror campaign, in which former CIA Cubans and U.S. Green Berets were also involved. (Some 50,000 people are estimated to have been killed by 1971.) [74] One of these Aginter operatives, an American by the name of Jay Sablonsky (or Salby), reached Guatemala in 1968 on a false Guatemalan passport, issued by Guatemala's Montreal consulate. [75]

Montreal was thus a liaison point for Aginter, and this may explain Ray's brief return there from Toronto in April or May of 1968. [76] Melanson located in Toronto the so-called "fat man" who on May 2, 1968 -- six days before Ray's arrival in Lisbon -- delivered a package to Ray in Toronto addressed to Ray's alias of Ramon Sneyd. The "fat man" (to whom Melanson gave the pseudonym of William Bolton) [77] told Melanson that the package was a letter "about a job in Portugal and it showed that he had help." Bolton further "asserted that there was 'big money' behind Ray." [78] (Melanson was the first person to interview Bolton, who expressed fear during the interview: "within several weeks of my surprise confrontation with him, he precipitously left his job and his residence in eastern Canada.") [79]

The CIA was conducting surveillance on Martin Luther King, and its copious King records treated King as a dangerous domestic threats to U.S. national security. [80] One interview in 1965 reported the belief of a redacted informant (probably Roy Wilkins) that

somehow or other Martin Luther KING must be removed from the leadership of the Negro movement.... [REDACTED] feels that unless the Negro leaders, other than KING, are informed and are capable of intelligent maneuvering, the Communists or Negro elements who will be directed by the Communists may be in a position to, if not take over the Negro movement, completely disrupt it and hence cause extremely critical problems for the Government of the United States. [81]

There has been much recent attention paid to Marrell McCollough, a companion of Martin Luther King who was on the balcony where and when King was shot. By all accounts McCollough was an

undercover agent for the Memphis Police Department with a military background, who later went to work for the CIA. [82] William Pepper collected testimony from Loyd Jowers that he had been part of the plot to murder King; and that McCollough (who has admitted he knew Jowers) was a co-conspirator in the murder plot. [83]

Lieutenant Manuel Pena and Sergeant Enrique “Hank” Hernandez, the two veterans of the Los Angeles Police Force who had the most day-to-day control of the RFK assassination investigation, both had CIA connections through their training for and participation in police operations in Latin America. Pena had reportedly left the LAPD for a “special training unit” at CIA’s Camp Peary base in Virginia. [84]

Pena “also built up strong connections with Interpol: a senior official in the Mexican government was his `number one connection into Latin America,’ and he’d make frequent trips down there.” [85] Both Oswald and Ray are said to have visited Mexico prior to the events for which they were arrested, and in both cases after the preparations for implicating them had clearly begun. Senior Mexican officials, notably the future Mexican Minister of Government Fernando Gutiérrez Barrios, also falsified records at the behest of the CIA in the case of Lee Harvey Oswald. [86] His agency, the Mexican Federal Security Directorate (DFS), had been involved throughout its three decades of existence in drug trafficking. [87]

The CIA also had a representative in the interrogation of Oswald. This was Harry D. Holmes, who was in the final Oswald interview, and may have choreographed the length of it so that Oswald and Ruby would meet in the DPD basement. Holmes was a Postal Inspector, but Postal Inspectors in cities with the CIA’s mail-opening program (HT/LINGUAL) had CIA clearances; indeed, Postal Inspectors were in charge of HT/LINGUAL. [88]

A New Analysis of the King Assassination, Based on Two Other Deep Events

I wish now to propose a new hypothesis about the MLK case which is based on a striking similarity between it, JFK, and 9/11. I am talking about the prior designation of a culprit whose name or names existed in intelligence files, and could be counted on to embarrass a wide spectrum of the US Government into cover-up of the deep event for which he was blamed. The name I am talking about in the MLK case, however, is not that of James Earl Ray, but of his alias, Eric S. Galt.

Let me begin with a word or two about the dubious detective work on JFK and 9/11. Less than fifteen minutes after President Kennedy’s assassination, the height and weight of Kennedy’s alleged killer was posted. [89] Before the last of the hijacked planes crashed on 9/11, the FBI told Richard Clarke that they had a list of alleged hijackers. [90] In both events, there are reasons to suspect that the information about the alleged suspects came from prior information in intelligence files.

In the case of Oswald, within 15 minutes of the assassination and long before Oswald was picked up in the Texas Theater, Inspector Sawyer of the Dallas police put out on the police radio network, and possibly other networks, a description of the killer – “About 30, 5’10”, 165 pounds.” [91] This height and weight exactly matched the measurements attributed to Lee Harvey Oswald in Oswald’s FBI file, and also in CIA documents about him. [92]

The announced weight was, however, significantly different from Oswald’s actual weight, 131 pounds, as recorded by the Dallas police after his arrest. [93] More importantly, there is no credible source for

the posted measurements from any witness in Dallas. (The witness said to have spotted him, Howard Brennan, failed to identify Oswald in a line-up.) [94]

I conclude that the measurements were taken from existing files on Oswald, rather than from any observations in Dallas on November 22. If so, someone with access to those files may have already designated Oswald as the culprit, before there was any evidence to connect him to the crime. If not, how could the determination have been made within fifteen minutes?

A similar situation pertains to the alleged hijackers on 9/11. For example, shortly afterwards men in Saudi Arabia complained that “the hijackers' `personal details” released by the FBI -- “including name, place, date of birth and occupation -- matched their own.” [95] One of them, Saeed al-Ghamdi, claimed further that an alleged photograph shown on CNN (of an alleged Flight 93 hijacker with the same name) was in fact a photograph of himself. He speculated “that CNN had probably got the picture from the Flight Safety flying school he attended in Florida.” [96]

If the above information is accurate, then the details posted by the FBI and CNN about the alleged hijackers cannot have derived from the events of 9/11, with which the survivors in Saudi Arabia would appear to have been uninvolved. Once again this leaves the strong possibility that the details were taken from existing files, rather than from empirical observations on September 11. [97]

Some of the hijackers, like Lee Harvey Oswald, may have been in CIA files for a special reason: because the CIA had an operational interest in them. I wish to suggest that in an analogous way U.S. security files also contained information on another person of interest to them: the man whose identity was assumed by Ray, Eric S. Galt.

Internal CIA Evidence of Operational Interest in Oswald and the Hijackers

Let me now discuss evidence, from internal CIA records, about an operational CIA interest in first Oswald and later two of the alleged al-Qaeda hijackers, Nawaz al-Hazmi and Khalid al-Mihdhar. In 2001, as in 1963, the CIA withheld information about these people from the FBI, which ought categorically to have received it. The anomalies are extreme.

This is now easy to show in the case of Oswald. On October 10, 1963, six weeks before the assassination of John F. Kennedy, CIA Headquarters sent out two messages about Oswald, a teletype to the FBI, State, and Navy, and a cable to the chief of the CIA's Mexico City station. Both messages contained false and mutually contradictory statements, and also withheld known facts of great potential importance. [98] The teletype to the FBI withheld the obviously significant information that Oswald had reportedly met in Mexico City with a Soviet Vice-Consul, Valeriy Kostikov, who was believed by CIA officers to be an officer of the KGB, perhaps even a specialist in assassinations. [99]

CIA officer Jane Roman helped draft both messages. In 1995 she was confronted by two interviewers with irrefutable evidence that she had signed off on erroneous information about Oswald in the CIA cable to Mexico City. After much questioning, she finally admitted, “I'm signing off on something I know isn't true.” One of the interviewers, John Newman, then asked her, “Is this indicative of some sort of operational interest in Oswald's file?” “Yes,” Roman replied. “To me it's indicative of a keen interest in Oswald held very closely on the need-to-know basis.” She later repeated, “I would think

there was definitely some operational reason to withhold it [the information at CIA headquarters on Oswald], if it was not sheer administrative error, when you see all the people who signed off on it.” [\[100\]](#)

Other CIA officers withheld important information from the FBI in January 2000, with respect to Khalid al-Mihdhar, who would later be identified as one of the al-Qaeda hijackers on September 11, 2001. The National Security Agency (NSA) overheard, on a Yemeni telephone conversation, information about a meeting in Malaysia which al-Mihdhar would attend, along with Tewfiq bin Attash, the mastermind of the fatal attack on the USS Cole. [\[101\]](#) It notified the CIA *but not the FBI*. Meanwhile,

CIA leaders were so convinced about the potential significance of the al Qaeda meeting in Malaysia, they not only set up surveillance of it, but provided regular updates to the FBI director [Louis Freeh], the head of the CIA [George Tenet], and the national security advisor [Samuel Berger]. [\[102\]](#)

Once again, however, the regular FBI (as opposed to its director Louis Freeh) was not notified.

[Khalid al-Mihdhar's] Saudi passport – which contained a visa for travel to the United States – was photocopied [in Qatar] and forwarded to CIA headquarters. The information was not shared with FBI headquarters until August 2001. An FBI agent detailed to the Bin Laden unit at the CIA attempted to share this information with colleagues at FBI Headquarters. A CIA desk officer instructed him not to send the cable with this information. Several hours later, this same desk officer drafted a cable distributed solely within CIA alleging that the visa documents had been shared with the FBI. [\[103\]](#)

Lawrence Wright, reviewing this and other significant anomalies, reported in *The Looming Tower* the belief among FBI agents following bin Laden “that the agency was protecting Mihdhar and [his companion, the alleged 9/11 hijacker Nawaz al-] Hazmi because it hoped to recruit them,” or alternatively that “the CIA was running a joint venture with Saudi intelligence” using al-Mihdhar and al-Hazmi. [\[104\]](#) Wright himself speculated in a companion essay he wrote for *The New Yorker* that “The CIA may also have been protecting an overseas operation and was afraid that the F.B.I. would expose it.” [\[105\]](#)

The CIA's concealing of information from the FBI about Oswald and the hijackers was necessary for the designated culprits to play their allotted roles in the deep events. In both cases the FBI later complained that the withholding of information was crucial in enabling the deep events to occur. [\[106\]](#) It would be wrong to assume that the withholding of information, though deliberate, had the assassination and plane hijackings in mind. It is perhaps more likely that Oswald and al-Mihdhar were being protected by the CIA for some other operation – possibly against Cuba (in the case of Oswald), or to penetrate existing al-Qaeda cells in the US (in the case of al-Hamzi and al-Mihdhar).

But someone in the CIA with knowledge of these sensitive files, and intent on a criminal deep event, could have used the sensitive identities of Oswald and al-Mihdhar as designated culprits in the plots, knowing that the CIA would be virtually coerced into cover-up because of the embarrassing manipulations of their files on these individuals.

How (and Perhaps Why) the Arrest of James Earl Ray Was Delayed

In a different way, I believe that the U.S. Government was embarrassed into cover-up again in the case of James Earl Ray in the MLK assassination. In saying this, I am not assuming that Ray himself had been of interest to the CIA, in the same way as Oswald and al-Mihdhar. [107] But Eric S. Galt, the real man whose name was assumed early on by Ray as an alias, was an intelligence insider who was certainly the subject of a sensitive file. A sensitive file must have existed also for the Toronto policeman Ramon George Sneyd, whose name supplied a later Ray alias.

For these reasons I conclude that the MLK plot was structured to provoke governmental embarrassment by the skilled and knowledgeable selection of Ray's aliases, both before and after King's death. This would put someone inside intelligence, rather than the mob, at the center of the MLK plot.

It has long been recognized that the selection of Eric S. Galt as an alias for Ray could not have been made by Ray himself, but was a sophisticated choice by someone controlling Ray, of a man who was

- 1) roughly similar to Ray in physical characteristics, and even more similar after Ray underwent plastic surgery in 1967. [108]
- 2) part of the national security establishment, because of the classified work he was doing for Union Carbide, both in Canada and the US, on proximity fuses.

As Philip Melanson pointed out, the real Galt "was the subject of a very detailed dossier. Whoever had access to it had all the information needed to use Galt's identity as a cover, to match Galt to Ray." [109]

A search for Eric S. Galt began on April 9 but increased on April 11, with the discovery of an abandoned white Mustang, thought to be the murderer's escape vehicle, which had been purchased under that name. [110] But from the beginning, and even as late as the House Select Committee on Assassinations (HSCA) investigation a decade later, the awkwardness created by the name prevented its public use. "In fact, Ray's Alabama license, car registration, signature at the New Rebel Motel in Memphis, and assorted forms, letters, and coupons were all 'Eric S. Galt.'" [111] But press reports about the search for the assassin used instead the name of someone who did not exist, "Eric Starvo Galt." [112]

The official account of how the real Galt was discovered and linked to the MLK case is that on April 18, 1968, only hours before the FBI would finally identify James Earl Ray as the real suspect, the Kansas City field office of the FBI notified Headquarters and the Memphis FBI that "Review of March, nineteen sixty-eight Toronto, Ontario, Canada telephone directory reveals a listing for one Eric Galt." [113] With this dubious timing, the real Eric Galt was thus spared being an active suspect. (In a similar delay, the FBI only advised its field offices of the Toronto policeman Ramon George Sneyd on June 6, 1968, two days before Ray's arrest in London.) [114]

In the first edition of his MLK book, Melanson believed this unlikely story, writing that "What apparently saved the real Galt from being targeted as the prime suspect was the *slothfulness* of law enforcement." [115] I believe on the contrary that it was the sensitivity of the Galt name, rather than slothfulness, that led to its remaining concealed until just before Ray would be proclaimed as the suspect.

Apparently, this same sensitivity induced even the HSCA in its Report to misrepresent the aliases used by Ray. It reported in 1978 that “When he rented an apartment or a room, bought a car, secured a driver’s license...he did so as Eric Starvo Galt.” (rather than “Eric S. Galt”). [\[116\]](#) In like manner the HSCA misrepresented the name in Ray’s passport (“Ramon George Sneyd”) as “George Ramon Sneyd.” [\[117\]](#)

In his revised edition of his book, Melanson recognized for the first time that the real Galt’s employment, in a security-cleared position at Union Carbide in the shadow of some of the United States’ most secretive weapons research, meant that information about him “*might* [Melanson’s word] have been accessible through federal computer searches.” [\[118\]](#)

“Might” is far too weak a word; Galt’s name *would* have been instantly available, I believe without a doubt. 1968 was a year of intense anti-war and civil rights disturbances, of massive surveillance of Americans by Army Intelligence, by the CIA through Operation Chaos, by the FBI, and even by the NSA. As Senator Sam Ervin later revealed in a set of Senate Hearings, by this time computerized files on civilians were being amassed and shared by all these agencies.

It is inconceivable to me that the name of Eric Galt had not turned up in a computer search almost immediately, whether from his security file, or from some other file such as an INS file, because of Galt’s frequent crossing of the US-Canadian border. [\[119\]](#) (One has to keep in mind that the FBI had no trouble locating and interviewing all kinds of unrelated Lowmeyers in America, in the wake of Ray’s use of “Harvey Lowmeyer” as an alias, a name taken from that of a low-level criminal who had worked in a prison kitchen with Ray’s brother, John.) [\[120\]](#)

I draw two conclusions from my assertion that that some branches of the US government knew early of the real Galt problem. The first is the delay in identifying Galt was not from slothfulness; the real Galt’s existence was covered up to protect both Galt and the national security establishment from embarrassment. (In *The Road to 9/11* I point to a similar cover-up to protect Ali Mohamed, a US-al Qaeda double agent who was the trainer of those who bombed the World Trade Center in 1993.) [\[121\]](#) The second, more disturbing conclusion is that those plotting the MLK assassination were intelligence insiders: people who knew of Galt’s sensitive situation, and exploited it in such a way as to ensure that the government would be embarrassed into covering up what really happened on those days.

This is a conclusion supported less by the specific evidence in the MLK case than on what are to me the striking analogies between it, the JFK and 9/11 cases – namely, the selection from information on file of a sensitive identity as culprit, which would first impede investigation and later guarantee a cover-up.

This conclusion would suggest an intelligence component to the MLK assassination at a much higher level than previously noted facts that the CIA was collaborating with local police forces like that of Memphis, or that the CIA had Martin Luther King under surveillance. It also strengthens my strong suspicion that all of our major deep events, including JFK, MLK, and now 9/11, derive in large part from a common source.

On the surface, these conclusions seem to point out a *difference* between the MLK case and the two Kennedy assassinations. In JFK and RFK, the designated culprits, Oswald and Sirhan, were apprehended almost immediately. The use of sensitive names, Galt and Sneyd, served in contrast to

delay the apprehension of James Earl Ray for weeks. If Ray was also a designated culprit, why would he be protected in this fashion?

I can think of only one reason. June 6, 1968, the day that the FBI launched an all-points search for "Ramon George Sneyd," was also the day on which Robert Kennedy died of his wounds. Ray was then arrested two days later, appeasing the growing apprehension among some that assassins were now, with impunity, determining the future of America.

Philip Melanson has rightly drawn attention to the effective help provided Ray in the weeks prior to his arrival in London, contrasted with the breakdown in that help thereafter. His explanation for this breakdown is that "Ray had lost his lifeline and was desperate...the unseen hand was gone." Add he adds,

The question arises as to how a sophisticated assassination conspiracy clever enough to match Ray and Galt, kill King, and guide Ray through Toronto could be inept enough to allow him to be captured alive in London. [122]

Melanson's answer to his question is that "It is only in James Bond novels that operations always go smoothly." [123]

The alternative answer, to which I have come only recently, is that there was no ineptitude: Ray was meant to be captured, but only at such time as this apparent feat of justice would counter the atrocity of Robert Kennedy's murder. In this way Ray's capture served to offset the popular anger and frustration which produced such violent days of rioting after the murder of Martin Luther King.

As I say, this is the only reason I can think of for a planned delay in the arrest of Ray as designated culprit. But of course this reason, if correct, would be still another corroboration of a single source behind the twin deep events of April 4 and June 5, 1968.

REFERENCES

[1] In writing this paper I have been helped immeasurably by the Mary Ferrell Foundation website, <http://www.maryferrell.org>. This comparative approach is now made much easier by the addition of MLK and RFK files to the existing JFK collection. As there is far more research to be done, I am hoping that some younger resercher will take advantage of this new opportunity.

[2] Peter Dale Scott, *Deep Politics and the Death of JFK* (Berkeley: University of California Press, 1998), 259, 260.

[3] Peter Dale Scott, *The War Conspiracy: JFK, 9/11, and the Deep Politics of War* (Ipswich, MA: Mary Ferrell Foundation Press, 2008), 350-51.

[4] Peter Dale Scott, "Deep Events and the CIA's Global Drug Connection," Global Research, September 19, 2008, <http://www.globalresearch.ca/index.php?context=viewArticle&code=SCO20080906&articleId=10095>.

[5] *New York Times*, November 29, 1963; [20 WH 27-29](#); [22 WH 544](#).

[6] Scott, *Deep Politics*, 268-70, 284.

[7] [LAPD Microfilm, Volume 53, p. 181](#).

[8] [LAPD Microfilm, Volume 76, pp. 508-09](#).

[9] [LAPD Microfilm, Volume 60, p. 341](#); cf. O'Sullivan, *Who Killed Bobby*, 215-16.

[10] [LAPD Microfilm, Volume 76, p. 497](#).

[11] Robert Houghton, *Special Unit Senator* (New York: Random House, 1970), 114. This version of what Buckner said in the authorized official account of RFK's murder is quite different from the LAPD report of Buckner's statement: that on June 4 he sold Sirhan "some .22-caliber hollow points, however he is not sure of the brand" ([LAPD Microfilm, Volume 108, p. 107](#)).

[12] John Hunt, "[Robert Kennedy's Headwounds, Part 1: The Case for Conspiracy](#)," JFK Lancer Productions & Publications: www.jfklancer.com.

[13] Scott, *Deep Politics*, 284, 291; [26 WH 370-72](#), [10 WH 375](#).

[14] O'Sullivan, *Who Killed Bobby?*, 108. Cf. [LAPD Microfilm, Volume 86, pp. 605-06](#).

[15] Charles Camplen and James F. Dale, Great Southwest Warehouse, [26 WH 371-72](#).

[16] Scott, *Deep Politics*, 283-91.

[17] [Trial of Sirhan Bishara Sirhan, Vol 18, 5150-54](#).

[18] O'Sullivan, *Who Killed Bobby?*, 108, 217.

[19] Interviewed by the Warren Commission, Abt testified that he was besieged by "press, radio, and TV reporters" on November 23, but that he was never approached by Oswald, or anyone representing him ([10 WH 116](#)).

[20] Arthur J. Hanes, Sr., a supporter of George Wallace, had defended three Ku Klux Klansmen accused of murdering Viola Liuzzo, after her participation in a civil rights march in Selma. J.B. Stoner, a founder of the National States Rights Party, was a suspect in many bombings, and was "under indictment in 1978 for the 1958 bombing of a Birmingham church" ([HSCA, Report, 381](#)).

[21] [24 WH 810](#) ABC News, WFAA, Fort Worth, Nov. 23, 1963.

[22] Timothy Cwiek, "[John J. Abt: Did Oswald Ask For Him?](#)," *The Third Decade*, Volume 3, Issue 1, 1.

[23] James Earl Ray, *Who Killed Martin Luther King? The True Story by the Alleged Assassin* (New York: Marlowe & Co), 107: “From Wandsworth I wrote letters asking two well-known attorneys – F. Lee Bailey of Boston and Arthur J. Hanes, Sr. of Birmingham, the only two prominent lawyers for whom I could remember a city and state location – if they would consider representing me when I returned to the United States.”

[24] Ray, *Who Killed Martin Luther King?* 138; John Larry Ray and Lyndon Barsten, *Truth at Last: The Untold Story Behind James Earl Ray and the Assassination of Martin Luther King, Jr.* (Guilford, CN: Lyons Press, 2008), 147 (Wallace campaign).

[25] Melvin M. Belli and Allen P. Wilkinson, *Everybody's Guide to the Law* (New York: HarperCollins, 2003), xlv (Cohen); Scott, *Deep Politics and the Death of JFK*, 233 (Barr).

[26] [FBI 44-24016-1319](#); cited by A.J Weberman, <http://ajweberman.com/nodules2/nodulec29.htm>. Cf. William Pepper, *An Act of State: The Execution of Martin Luther King* (London: Verso, 2003), 57.

[27] Seth Kantor, *The Ruby Cover-Up* (New York: Zebra Books, 1978), 290.

[28] Mark Lane and Dick Gregory, *Murder in Memphis: The FBI and the Assassination of Martin Luther King* (New York: Thunder's Mouth Press, 1993), 208-10,

[29] Parsons agreed with the prosecution that there was no evidence of conspiracy in the case, and that Sirhan had acted alone. Likewise in his closing arguments Parsons ignored the conflicting evidence and spoke as if Sirhan's guilt was unchallengeable (William Klaber and Philip Melanson, *Shadow Play: The Murder of Robert F. Kennedy, the Trial of Sirhan Sirhan and the Failure of American Justice* [New York: St. Martin's Press, 1997], 137, 246-48).

[30] Kefauver Hearings, 10, 715 (Cohen, Meltzer), 888 (Sica); Peter Noyes, *Legacy of Doubt* (New York: Pinnacle Books, 1973), 238 (Sica). Cf. Scott, *Deep Politics and the Death of JFK*, 141-45 (Meltzer and Ruby associates).

[31] For example, Cooper stipulated that Sirhan had been at the rifle range as claimed by Marks and Starr, despite their dubious testimony. In general he assumed from the outset that Sirhan was the real and sole assassin of RFK, steadfastly refusing to look at the evidence that Sirhan was too far away to have fired the lethal shot: “a week into the case, he was already colluding with the prosecution and floating plea bargains” (O'Sullivan, *Who Killed Bobby?*, 109, 211, 212).

[32] O'Sullivan, *Who Killed Bobby?* 189-91. It was when he was facing conviction and deportation from the Friars Club case that Roselli went to Jack Anderson with his information about the CIA-mafia plots to kill Castro.

[33] Ray and Barsten, *Truth at Last*, 81, cf. 91.

[34] Ray, *Who Killed Martin Luther King?* 156.

[35] Walter Sheridan, *The Fall and Rise of Jimmy Hoffa* (New York: Saturday Review Press, 1972), 52, 104.

[36] John Larry Ray and Barsten draw attention to a number of questionable deaths in the MLK case, including those of Z.T. Osborn (p. 156), Judge Preston Battle (who they claim was about to grant James Earl Ray a new trial, p. 135), the journalists Bill Sartor and Louis Lomax (both researching the case, pp. 158-59), and the mob figure John Paul Spica (a former prison-mate of James Earl Ray called by the HSCA to testify, p. 79).

[37] Ray and Barsten, *Truth at Last*, 96; David E. Scheim, *Contract on America: The Murders of John and Robert Kennedy* (Silver Spring, MD: Argyle Press, 1983), 377 [Shenker]. John Larry Ray writes that in 1968 he tried to obtain the services of Shenker for his brother, and that it was Shenker who put him in touch with Percy Foreman (Ray and Barsten, *Truth at Last*, 127). Larry Callanan's immunity from prosecution after generous donations to the Democratic Party was the subject of a scathing exposé in the *Wall Street Journal*, May 2, 1968; cf. Percival E. Jackson, *Dissent in the Supreme Court* (Norman, OK: University of Oklahoma Press, 1969), 462.

[38] [HSCA MLK Appendix 10, 1-7](#).

[39] Ray, *Who Killed Martin Luther King?* 154; [HSCA MLK Appendix 10, 579](#); cf. Ray and Barsten, *Truth at Last*, 95-96.

[40] Ray and Barsten, *Truth at Last*, 22-26, 56-59, 85-86, 103-04, etc.

[41] For Hemming, see Scott, *Deep Politics*, 89, 91, etc.

[42] [HSCA Report, Appendix, Volume X, 106](#).

[43] John S. Craig, "[David Ferrie's Web of Intrigue](#)," *Dealey Plaza Echo*, II, 3, p. 13; Henry Hurt, *Reasonable Doubt* (New York: Holt, Rinehart, and Winston, 1985), 263-64.

[44] O'Sullivan, *Who Killed Bobby?*, 398. Bryan had hypnotized the famous Boston Strangler, Albert DeSalvo, whose name appears inexplicably in Sirhan's notebook of automatic writing, apparently written while he too was under hypnosis (O'Sullivan, *Who Killed Bobby?* 399-400).

[45] [HSCA Administrative Folder U9, RCMP Report on Salwyn President John F. Kennedy -- Murder of -- Assistance to the F.B.I.](#) NARA #124-10369-10060. Cf. Philip H. Melanson, *The Martin Luther King Assassination: New Revelations on the Conspiracy and Cover-Up, 1968-1991* (New York: Shapolsky Publishers, 1991), 44-46.

[46] [HSCA Administrative Folder U9, Volume XII, p. 155](#); NARA #124-10369-10060.

[47] Ray and Barsten, *Truth at Last*, 85.

[48] [HSCA, MLK, Appendix, Vol. XIII, p. 198](#); Ray and Barsten, *Truth at Last*, 100, 103-04.

[49] HSCA Report, [392](#), [663](#).

[50] [FBI MURKIN file, Section 59. Teletype from Director to Legat, Ottawa, 18 Jun 1968, 7.](#)

[51] Walter Sheridan, *Fall and Rise of Jimmy Hoffa* (New York: Saturday Review Press, 1972), 440-42; Peter Dale Scott, *Crime and Cover-Up: The CIA, the Mafia, and the Dallas-Watergate Connection* (Palo Alto, CA: Ramparts Press, 1977), 66.

[52] Sheridan, *The Fall and Rise of Jimmy Hoffa*, 442; cf. Scott, *Crime and Cover-Up*, 66.

[53] Scott, *Deep Politics*, 258, 357.

[54] Patty Hearst entered into the rhetoric and activities of her S.L.A. captors, and was ultimately convicted for her role in an S.L.A. bank robbery, despite the claim in her trial that she had been brainwashed.

[55] Today PA&E operates as a Private Military Company (PMC), with a \$250 million contract to build infrastructure for the UN mission in Darfur.

[56] Scheim, *Contract on America*, 251-84. Scheim opens by showing how an earlier French book by Thomas Buchanan was systematically redacted in its English translation, *Who Killed Kennedy?* so as virtually to eliminate its Mafia explanation for the JFK assassination.

[57] John Newman, *Oswald and the CIA: The Documented Truth About the Unknown Relationship Between the U.S. Government and the Alleged Killer of JFK* (New York: Skyhorse Publishing, 2008), 614, 637.

[58] Melanson, *Martin Luther King Assassination*, 187.

[59] Shane O'Sullivan, *Who Killed Bobby?: The Unsolved Murder of Robert F. Kennedy* (New York: Union Square Press, 2008), 380-424.

[60] O'Sullivan, *Who Killed Bobby?* 424.

[61] Scott, *Deep Politics*, 131. This setup, which also ran from Mexico through Dallas to Montreal, is well described by Jean-Pierre Charbonneau in his book *The Canadian Connection* (Ottawa: Optimum, 1976).

[62] HSCA Report, MLK, Appendix, Volume XIII, pp. [269-70](#), [280-81](#).

[63] Ray and Barsten, 99.

[64] Pepper, *Act of State*, 93. Cf. Jim Douglass, "The Martin Luther King Conspiracy Exposed in Memphis," *Probe Magazine*, Spring 2000, <http://www.ratical.org/ratville/JFK/MLKconExp.html>.

[65] Hinckle and Turner, *Deadly Secrets*, 276.

[66] RFK LAPD Microfilm, Volume 59 (Interviews, I-1930 thru I-2101) Current Section: Rainistella, Henry Ronald aka Donneroummas, Frank; [I-1931 RAINISTELLA, Henry Ronald AKA DONNEROUMMAS, Frank](#).

[67] [HSCA Report, MLK, Appendix, Volume XIII, p. 254](#).

[68] Senato della Repubblica. Commissione parlamentare d'inchiesta sul terrorismo in Italia e sulle cause della mancata individuazione dei responsabili delle stragi: Il terrorismo, le stragi ed il contesto storico politico, Redatta dal presidente della Commissione, Senatore Giovanni Pellegrino, Rome 1995, pp.204, 241, quoted by Daniele Ganser, *NATO's Secret Armies: Operation Gladio and Terrorism in Western Europe* (London: Frank Cass Publishers, 2005), p. 115.

[69] Transnationalised repression; parafascism and the U.S.," *Lobster*, XII (1986).

[70] Peter Dale Scott, "Introduction," in Henrik Krüger, trans. by Jerry Meldon, *The Great Heroin Coup: Drugs, Intelligence, & International Fascism* (Boston: South End Press, 1980), 10-11.

[71] Cf. e.g. "Michael Townley : Ex agente de la CIA relata la conspiración," *El Correo de la Diaspora Argentine*, May 10, 2000, http://www.elcorreo.eu.org/esp/article.php3?id_article=4329.

[72] Ganser, *NATO's Secret Armies*, 237-38.

[73] Loretta Napoleoni, *Terror Incorporated: Tracing the Dollars Behind the Terror Networks* (New York: Seven Stories Press, 2005), 90-97.

[74] In March 1968 Viron Vaky, a State Department official who had been the Number 2 official in the Embassy in Guatemala, wrote in a long memo of dissent that the "indiscriminate" violence of the counterinsurgency tactics "present a serious problem for the U.S. in terms of our image in Latin America and the credibility of what we say we stand for" (*New York Times*, March 7, 1999).

[75] Krüger, *Great Heroin Coup*, 218.

[76] [HSCA Report, Appendix, Volume XIII, p. 253-54](#).

[77] The FBI's Murkin file gives him the unlikely name of "Robert McDouldton."

[78] Melanson, *Martin Luther King Assassination*, 60.

[79] Melanson, *Martin Luther King Assassination*, 170.

[80] Melanson, *Martin Luther King Assassination*, 127.

[81] CIA, [Memorandum for the Record, 11 May 1965](#), Discussion with ██████, NARA #1993.08.10.09:29:16:530060.

[82] Melanson, *Martin Luther King Assassination*, 76, 171; William F. Pepper, *Orders to Kill: The Truth behind the Murder of Martin Luther King* (New York: Carroll and Graf, 1995), 152; Gerald Posner, *Killing the Dream: James Earl Ray and the Assassination of Martin Luther King, Jr.* (New York: Harvest Book/ Harcourt Brace, 1998), 290.

[83] Pepper, *Act of State*, 94.

[84] Shane O'Sullivan, *Who Killed Bobby?: The Unsolved Murder of Robert F. Kennedy* (New York: Union Square Press, 2008), 405-15.

[85] O'Sullivan, *Who Killed Bobby?*, 407.

[86] Scott, *Deep Politics II*, 117, 120. The DFS account of its interview on November 23, 1963, of Silvia Durán, an employee of the Cuban Consulate in Mexico City, went through four successive revisions, the result of which was to efface its first report that she claimed Oswald told her he was a Communist.

[87] Scott, *Deep Politics II*, 135-36.

[88] [Church Committee, Volume 2, Hearings on the Huston Plan, 55.](#)

[89] Transcript of Dallas Police Channel Two, 12:44 PM; cf. Channel One 12:45 PM, <http://mcadams.posc.mu.edu/dpdtapes/>; [Warren Report 5](#), [17 WH 397](#), [23 WH 916](#).

[90] Clarke, *Against All Enemies*, 13-14. The list of 19 names, accepted without question by the 9/11 Commission Report, was given by the FBI to the press on September 14, 2001 (*Daily Telegraph*, September 15, 2001, <http://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/main.jhtml?xml=/news/2001/09/15/whunt15.xml>).

[91] Transcript of Dallas Police Channel Two, 12:44 PM; cf. Channel One 12:45 PM, <http://mcadams.posc.mu.edu/dpdtapes/>; [Warren Report 5](#), [17 WH 397](#).

[92] E.g., Dallas FBI Report from John Fain, May 12, 1960, (description supplied by Marguerite Oswald); CIA HQ Cable DIR 74830 to Mexico City, 10 Oct 1963, NARA #[104-10015-10048](#), reproduced in John Newman, *Oswald and the CIA* (New York: Carroll & Graf, 1995), 512 (“five feet ten inches, one hundred sixty five pounds”). [17 WH 704](#), NARA #157-10006-10213 (“Height: 5’10” Weight: 165 lbs.” [inaccurate description supplied by Marguerite Oswald]); CIA HQ Cable DIR 74830 to Mexico City, 10 Oct 1963, NARA #[104-10015-10048](#), reproduced in Newman, *Oswald and the CIA*, 512 (“five feet ten inches, one hundred sixty five pounds”).

[93] Fingerprint card dated “11-25-63,” [17 WH 308](#).

[94] [Warren Report 5](#), [144](#); Sylvia Meagher, *Accessories After the Fact* (Mary Ferrell Foundation Press, 2006), 10-13, 78n. After seeing Oswald twice on television, Brennan picked out Oswald in a second lineup ([Warren Report, 143](#)).

[95] *Daily Telegraph*, September 23, 2001, <http://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/main.jhtml?xml=/news/2001/09/23/widen23.xml>. Cf. *Guardian*, September 21, 2001, <http://www.guardian.co.uk/world/2001/sep/21/afghanistan.september112>: "Abdulaziz Al-Omari has also come forward to say he was not on the flight from Boston that crashed into the north tower of the World Trade Centre. An electrical engineer who works in Saudi Arabia, Mr Al-Omari said he was a student in Denver during the mid-1990s, and that his passport and other papers were stolen in a burglary in the US five years ago. ... 'The name is my name and the birth date is the same as mine,' he told *Asharq al-Aswat*, a London-based Arabic newspaper. 'But I am not the one who bombed the World Trade Centre in New York.'"

[96] *Daily Telegraph*, September 23, 2001, <http://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/main.jhtml?xml=/news/2001/09/23/widen23.xml>.

[97] On October 4, 2001, the FBI issued a press release showing what appeared to be photos from surveillance videotape of two hijackers, Mohammed Atta and Abdulaziz Al-Omari, entering Portland Jetport on the morning of September 11, 2001 (FBI Press Release, October 4, 2001, <http://www.fbi.gov/pressrel/pressrel01/100401picts.htm>). If valid, these would constitute evidence from the event itself. However, the photos are anomalous, in that they show two superimposed time stamps, one showing 5:45, the other showing 5:53. The photos are not cited as evidence in the 9/11 Commission Report. On July 22, 2004, the date of the release of the 9/11 Commission Report, CNN aired what they said was surveillance videotape of two hijackers, Majed Moqed and Khalid al-Mihdhar, entering "at one of the security screening points at Dulles International" (CNN, <http://transcripts.cnn.com/TRANSCRIPTS/0407/22/lad.04.html>). The authenticity of the videotape has been challenged, however, because it lacks the time and date and location identification normally burned into a surveillance video image (Rowland Morgan and Ian Henshall, *9/11 Revealed: The Unanswered Questions* [New York: Carroll and Graf, 2005], 117-19).

[98] I have argued that the conflicting messages were part of a so-called "marked card" or "barium meal" test to determine if and where leaks of sensitive information were occurring. This was a familiar technique, and was the responsibility of the CI/SIG or Counterintelligence Special Intelligence Group which drafted the two cables. See Scott, *Deep Politics II*, 17-18, 92; also Peter Dale Scott, "Oswald and the Hunt for Popov's Mole," *The Fourth Decade*, III, 3 (March 1996), 3; www.maryferrell.org/mffweb/archive/viewer/showDoc.do?absPageId=519798.

[99] Peter Dale Scott, *Deep Politics II*, 30-33.

[100] Jefferson Morley, *Our Man in Mexico: Winston Scott and the Hidden History of the CIA* (Lawrence, KA: University Press of Kansas, 2008), 196-98. See Peter Dale Scott, *Deep Politics II*, 30-33.

[101] Lawrence Wright, *The Looming Tower: Al-Qaeda and the Road to 9/11* (New York: Knopf, 2006), 310.

[102] Amy B. Zegart, *Flying Blind: The CIA, the FBI, and the Origins of 9/11* (Princeton, NJ: Princeton UP, 2007), 117.

[103] 9/11 Commission Report, 502n44.

[104] Wright, *Looming Tower*, 312, 313.

[105] Lawrence Wright, "The Agent," *New Yorker*, July 10 and 17, 2006, 68.

[106] Clarence M. Kelley, *Kelley: The Story of an FBI Director* (Kansas City: Andrews, McMeel, & Parker, 1987), 268; James Bamford, *A Pretext for War: 9/11, Iraq, and the Abuse of America's Intelligence Agencies* (New York: Doubleday, 2004), 224.

[107] This claim is made by John Ray and Lyndon Barsten in *Truth at Last*.

[108] Melanson, *Martin Luther King Assassination*, 135.

[109] Melanson, *Martin Luther King Assassination*, 32.

[110] Melanson, *Martin Luther King Assassination*, 137; [HSCA MLK Report, Volume V, p. 347](#).

[111] Melanson, *Martin Luther King Assassination*, 36.

[112] Melanson, *Martin Luther King Assassination*, 36.

[113] Melanson, *Martin Luther King Assassination*, 138; FBI serial 44-38861-1448.

[114] FBI MURKIN File, Section 54, 35, cf. 25; FBI serial [44-38861-4267](#), cf. [-4264](#).

[115] Melanson, *Martin Luther King Assassination*, 137.

[116] [HSCA Report, 379](#).

[117] [HSCA Report, 449](#). The correct order is given in the [Appendix, V, 18](#).

[118] Melanson, *Martin Luther King Assassination*, 168.

[119] My search for my own FBI HQ file in 1978 delivered, among other things, records of my border crossings in 1957 and 1958 to attend the UN General Assembly as a Canadian diplomat.

[120] Melanson, *Martin Luther King Assassination*, 7.

[121] Scott, *Road to 9/11*, 151-60.

[122] Melanson, *Martin Luther King Assassination*, 143-44.

[123] Melanson, *Martin Luther King Assassination*, 144.