CORRUPTION:
The Satanic Drug Cult Network
and Missing Children

VOLUME 2

The Gunderson Report
A series of four volumes on the most important threat to our children today
Presented by: Ted L Gunderson International
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End Of Volume 2
VIII.

MISSING CHILDREN
MISSING:
100,000 Children a Year

The figures are estimates. But the few known facts are appalling: thousands are murdered annually, the number of missing children is rising and no one is keeping an accurate count.

Contrasted from Kiwanis Magazine
Gary Turbak

About 8:30 a.m. on January 7, 1980, Kathleen Manceil drove her daughter Marian Batson to school in Inverness, Fla. "See you tonight," Kathleen called as the petite, blue-eyed 16-year-old stepped from the car.

But she did not see Marian that night. Or the next. Or the next.

No one remembers seeing Marian after the left her mother's car.

The day after her disappearance, her purse was found in a trash can about 25 miles from the school. She had joined the swelling ranks of children simply labeled missing.

Shelia and Katherine Lyon, ages 13 and 11, journeyed to a suburban shopping center on March 5, 1979, and were never seen again. In early October 1980, two-year-old Brandi Barlow vanished from her front yard. The list goes on.

Probably the most publicized missing-child case of late has been that of six-year-old Etan Patz. On May 25, 1979, Etan walked alone for the first time to his Manhattan school-bus stop and has not been seen since. Methodical searches with bloodhounds, helicopters, psychiatrists, and phalanxes of police have failed to turn up any clues.

These are not isolated cases. Everyone close to the missing-child problem agrees that it is a large one—growing. Statistics, however, are tough to come by. Boundaries between runaways, parental kidnapping victims and children stolen by strangers tend to blur.

The best estimates are that about a million American youngsters leave home each year, with 90 percent returning in two weeks. Approximately 100,000 children are thus unaccounted for. Add another 25,000 to 100,000 stolen by divorced or separated parents, and the total becomes significant. "Kids who just disappear present a big problem, that people had better start opening their eyes to," says Det. Sgt. Dick Ruffino of the Bergen County, New Jersey, Sheriff's Office.

Yet no single U.S. agency concerns itself exclusively with missing children on a national scale. Automobiles, handguns and silverware can be registered, traced and recovered more easily than children. "Our priorities are mixed up," says Ken Woodard, director of the National Coalition for Children's Justice. "If someone steals a car, he can be traced and caught because we have a computer system for tracing stolen cars. But children apparently aren't that important to us."

Each missing-child case has its own poignant drama and irony. In July 1976, 13-year-old Dee Scefeld disappeared while running an errand at a Florida shopping center. Two days later, a classmate reportedly saw Dee looking out a van window; desperately forming the word "help" over and over with her lips. Dee Scefeld has never been found.

On October 18, 1981, Jimmy Rogers, 14, left his Hanson, Mass., home for a friend's house. He may have hitched a ride. He has not been seen or heard from since. "Child snatching, kidnapping and the ugly things that happen to these kids are so horrendous that people refuse to deal with them," explains Stan Patz, father of missing Etan. "Trying to handle cases like ours on a local level is a tremendous impediment. We need a centralized, national clearinghouse with information about which children are missing and how they can be identified."

But most cases fall to local police, against whom some parents of missing children raise a litany of complaints. Because so many children do run away from home, police label most missing kids runaways. And unless the child is very young or evidence of foul play exists, police commonly will not act on a missing-child report for 24 hours. The reason: sheer work volume.

A surfeit of violent crimes—most with injured victims and plenty of evidence—takes priority over the "maybe" crime of a missing youngster.

The heart-rending tragedy, of course, occurs when the child is not a runaway and could possibly have been helped if immediate action had been taken.

On the morning after Christmas, 1974, 13-year-old Janna Hanson went to a friend's house. A short time later, Doreen Hanson drove by to pick up her daughter; Janna wasn't there. Doreen immediately went to the police, but they wouldn't search for 24 hours.

Doreen Patz also complains bitterly about the FBI's refusal to help find missing children. The FBI becomes involved in a missing-child case...
only when there's proof of a kidnap- 
ing—such as a ransom note— or evidence that the child was taken across state lines.

"The first-time disappearance of 
a minor should be prima facie evi- 
dence that a kidnapping has taken place," says John Clinkscale, whose son Kyle disappeared six years ago. 

"The FBI could then become imme- 
diately involved, and there might be a 
chance of finding some of these 
children. We need help."

And answers. Parents always ask 
the inevitable: Why? Why would 
someone steal a child? Why my child? 
There are many answers, yet no 
answers.

A million couples a year divorce 
in the United States, and many of 
these cases result in child snatch- 
ings. For love, hate, spite or re- 
venge, one parent steals a child 
from the other.

In December 1974, Gloria Yer- 
kovich said good-by to her four-
year-old Joanna as the girl left to 
spend the weekend with her fa-
ther. She didn't want to go, but 
a court order said she must.

Joanna never returned. The sepa- 
raration that was to last a weekend 
has stretched to 7½ years.

Despicable as parental kidnap-
ing is, these children may be more 
fortunate than others. At least 
there’s a chance they will go to 
school, grow up and lead a more or 
less normal life.

When a stranger steals a child, 
anything can happen. Parents of 
missing children hope that their 
child will end up in a loving, caring 
family, perhaps through black-
market adoption. The cruel truth is 
that a missing child stands a fair 
chance of being murdered. Each 
year an estimated 2500 children in 
the United States disappear and 
later are found murdered.

While the abduction and murder 
of a child is a senseless, psychotic 
act, many children are used for 
much more calculated reasons. Says 
Ken Wooden, "Kids are constantly 
being sought for the lucrative child-
prostitution business. Most police 
departments and public officials
aren't doing anything about it."

If fear about what may be happen-
ing to a missing child is the parents' 
primary emotion, frustra-
tion is the second. Of-
ten, little more is done once local 
police exhaust all leads. Teleprint-
ed missing-child reports from one 
city do not carry a high priority in 
another. Verbal descriptions alone 
are often useless.

Out of desperation, parents turn 
to posting fliers and driving by 
parks and other areas frequented 
by children. "It's a totally helpless 
feeling," says Stan Patz. "There's 
just nothing more we can do."

In the past few years, however, 
various groups have been formed— 
usually by parents or relatives of 
missing children—to advise and 
comfort distraught parents. One 
such organization is Child Find, Inc., 
Box 277, New Paltz, N.Y. 12561. It 
maintains a toll-free number (800-
431-5005) to be used by children 
searching for their parents or parents 
trying to identify missing children.

But such efforts are not likely to 
solve the problem overnight. At 
present, hope is a parent's most 
sustaining weapon.

For some families, that hope 
does not cease even after a child's 
body is found. Says Doreen Han-
sen: "After our daughter's remains 
were discovered, we still kept 
searching, at least in our minds. For 
weeks after, I would see a girl on 
the street who resembled my 
daughter and I would hope in my 
heart that it was Janna.

"No one on the outside can un-
derstand the trauma taking place 
in a family that has a child missing. 
The frustration, the not knowing; 
the agony are beyond explanation."

Another organization is SEARCH, 
which publishes The National Run-
away/Missing Persons Report, a maga-
azine containing photos, descrip-
tions and personal data that can help 
identify the missing. The report is 
distributed about every three months 
to 22,000 agencies and individuals in 
local and state, security, medicine 
and social service. SEARCH's address 
is 560 Sylvan Ave., Englewood 
Cliffs, N.J. 07632. (All corre-
respondence should include a stamped, self-
addressed envelope.) Phone: 201-
397-1040.
Has anyone seen Kevin Collins? Kevin is 10 years old and 4 feet 6 inches tall, with brown hair, green eyes and a cheerful disposition. When he vanished without a trace after basketball practice at St. Agnes School in San Francisco on Feb. 10, the assumption was that he had been abducted, and the city responded with all the shocked, if usually short-lived, attentiveness such outrages provoke. While San Francisco police conducted a massive, round-the-clock search for the missing boy, volunteers distributed more than 100,000 fliers carrying his picture, the school offered $2,000 for information leading to his return and Mayor Dianne Feinstein posted an additional reward of $5,000.

Kevin’s parents, meanwhile, offered the only thing they could, a public appeal to his abductor that seemed all the more wrenching for the self-control it must have required. “We are not interested in seeking justice or punishment,” said David and Ann Collins on local TV. “We are only interested in his safe return. We love our son and we need him.” A month has passed without a hint of the boy’s whereabouts.

Predatory Cruelty: Of the approximately 1.8 million children who are reported missing each year, 90 to 95 percent are likely to be runaways or youngsters abducted by a parent involved in a custody fight. By widely varying estimates, anywhere from 6,000 to 50,000 missing children are, like Kevin Collins, presumed to be victims of “stranger abduction,” a crime of predatory cruelty usually committed by pedophiles, pornography, black-market-baby peddlers or childless psychopaths bidding desperately for parenthood. Only a few cases are solved. Even fewer stranger-abducted children are recovered alive.

Though they constitute the smallest portion of the missing-children phenomenon, they can be weighted at 10 times their number for the emotional havoc they leave in their wake. Noreen Gosch, of West Des Moines, Iowa, whose 12-year-old son John David, vanished from his paper route on the morning of Sept. 5, 1982, recalls the sheer “physical pain” of the vigil. “Our hearts hurt, our stomachs hurt. We thought of him being tortured or murdered,” she says. Eighteen months later Noreen still holds whispered conversations with her son’s picture to steal herself for public talks about him: “Johnny, I know the percentages.” she mutters.

... But I also know you might be alive.
Our hearts hurt, our stomachs hurt,” says Nor-een Gosch. “We thought of [Johnny] being tortured or murdered.”

Gosch’s parents in his bedroom: ‘Johnny, I know the percentages, but you might be alive’

—and I’m doing something about this.”

Until recent years it was one of the secondary shocks for parents of stolen children that they were alone in their crisis—and often nightmarishly thwarted by foot-dragging police departments, jurisdictional tangles and an FBI unable to enter a case unless there was clear evidence of an abduction. But things began to change about five years ago, when the disappearance of six-year-old Etan Patz from Manhattan’s Soho neighborhood brought the considerable force of the New York media into play. Since then, interest in the subject has snowballed.

Fingerprint: To counteract what they regard as law-enforcement dawdling, self-help organizations—some of them founded by parents of victims—have sprung up to provide information and educational programs and lobby for stiffer laws against abductors; some communities have begun to fingerprint children and teach them how to protect themselves against potential abductors (page 80). On the national level, the case of Adam Walsh added to the growing public awareness. Adam, six, disappeared from a Sears store in Hollywood, Fla., on July 27, 1981; two weeks later his severed head was found in a canal 100 miles away. Last October, after NBC aired “Adam,” a two-hour dramatization of the tragic case, the network showed pictures and data on 35 missing children. As a result, 14 of the children have since been found. (The program will be rebroadcast next month, with 41 new cases appended.)

It was the anguished testimony of Adam’s father, John Walsh, before two Senate subcommittees that helped lead to the Missing Children’s Act of 1982, which allows local police and parents appealing to the FBI to log local cases into the bureau’s National Crime Information Center (NCIC) computer. (Public pressure has also forced the FBI to change its policies—they now enter cases after 24 hours on the assumption that the child has been transported across state lines.) Last month a Senate subcommittee began hearing testimony on a bill to strengthen the ’82 act by providing funds for a national resource center on missing children, buttressed by a toll-free hot line. “Millions of children remain at risk, vulnerable to exploitation, abuse and murder,” said Sen. Arlen Specter, the bill’s cosponsor, as the hearings opened. “It is imperative that the federal government assume a more active role.”

But in spite of increased legislative activity, the law-enforcement effort remains erratic and confused. Because the overwhelm-
The Simple Rules of Safety

Dr. Spock's bible on child-rearing doesn't mention it, and parents usually avoid it entirely or never venture beyond the old axiom: "Don't talk to strangers." In fact, child psychologists agree that sex is the most difficult subject for parents to discuss with children is kidnapping. But the need for a more sophisticated approach to the possibility of child abduction seems clear.

Experts believe that the best way to talk to youngsters about the problem without instilling undue fear is to give them "simple, direct messages" delivered straightforwardly and geared to individual age levels. "This should be like telling your child to finish all his vegetables," suggests Dr. C. Tomlinson Kasey, a professor of developmental psychology at the University of California, Riverside. To demonstrate what can be done in a potentially dangerous situation, parents can engage children in role playing or make a game of exercises in precaution. But adults should avoid giving children postabduction details. "It's the fire-drill syndrome," says Nancy McBride, an instructor at the Adam Walsh Child Resource Center in Plantation, Fla. "You teach kids what to do but not what would happen to them if they are caught in a fire."

Rights: Most important, children need to know that they have rights where adults are concerned, that the stranger who towers over them doesn't necessarily have the authority to tell them what to do. Ken Lanning of FBI's Behavioral Science Unit calls this "assertiveness training for kids—teaching children that they have the right to say 'no.'"

Many tips provided by missing-children organizations are common sense, advises McBride. But authorities stress that parents and authorities will often convey incomplete information. It is common for parents to say, for example, for children to know their name, that not their area is the phone number but they have their street address down cold, but if asked where that is, they might just as easily say Minneapolis, Massachusetts or Milwaukee. To help increase a child's awareness of potential danger, parents should consider these general rules:

- Make sure your child knows his full name, address (including state) and telephone number (including area code) and how to reach the operator or make a long-distance call.
- Teach your child that a stranger is someone he or you don't know or don't know well. "Bad" strangers are people who want kids to go somewhere with them or want to give them a present, like candy or a puppy, or want to take their picture. Tell your child that if he meets any bad strangers he should tell you about them. Many experts offer even stronger advice: they say children should avoid strangers entirely.
- Tell your child that it is unusual for adults to ask children for help or directions. When the stranger calls a child to a car, he shouldn't go near it. If he is followed by an automobile or on foot, he should run home, to the nearest public place or yell, "Help!" Children should not run and hide in a deserted place.
- Keep a copy of your child's fingerprints and be able to locate dental records. Take photographs every year (four times annually for children under two).
- Don't buy items with your child's name on them, such as T-shirts or lunch boxes. Children will respond more readily to a stranger if they are addressed by name.
- Instruct your child never to answer the door when home alone or tell anyone who is on the phone that he is home alone.
- Outline what your child should do if he becomes separated from you. If separated while shopping, the child should look around you but go immediately to the nearest checkout counter and ask a clerk for assistance. Tell him never to go to the parking lot.
- Never leave a child unattended in a car. Advise him to walk and play with other children if you are not around.
- Be sure your child's school or day-care center will not release him to anyone but you or someone designated by you. Set a code word with your child to be used as a signal if you send an unfamiliar adult to pick him up.
- Tell your child that no one has the right to touch him or make him feel uncomfortable or ask him to keep a secret from you.

Often, spurred on by tragic incidents in their own areas, parents are organizing outside the home as well. After a three-month-old infant girl was abducted from a day-care center in Grand Prairie, Texas, last September, the city council passed

Photograph: Police in a Massachusetts class: Knowing whom to call

department and a bloodhound were searching for him. The bloodhound traced his scent to a road leading out of the trailer park, and police have since followed leads in 21 states and Canada. But Russell is still missing, and Ruth Mort says she tries, at this stage, to keep her weeping down to "three times a week."

Kevin Collins finished basketball practice at San Francisco's St. Agnes School at 6 p.m. on Feb. 10. Then he and his schoolmates headed toward a truck driven by Paul...
SPECIAL REPORT

route Kevin sometimes took home. There have been scores of tips—some from psychics who are often called in on missing-person cases. One took them to an abandoned brewery, where they searched all 35 vats. There were three sightings in the Sacramento area: one woman saw a child resembling Kevin seated in a frozen-yogurt shop between two men; another saw him with two men in an old Chevrolet sedan loaded with camping gear. Police actually tracked the car down—none too swiftly, Kevin’s parents complained—but the child was not Kevin. Meanwhile, David and Ann Collins sit at home, with their eight other children, waiting for news.

The wait can be excruciating. Almost five years and thousands of dashed hopes after their son Etan Patz disappeared on his way to his Manhattan school one spring morning, Stan and Julie Patz are in therapy, trying to regain some perspective on their lives. The once ubiquitous posters of Etan have disappeared, public interest has long since subsided, and although the police still check out leads (more than 1,000 in the past year alone, including one that took them as far as Israel), there has never been a real clue to his fate. “Don’t think we’re bricks,” says Stan. “We’re getting counseling and I think some kind of therapy is needed in a situation such as ours. What makes it more difficult than a mugging or a homicide is there is no resolution. We have no evidence he is dead and no evidence he is alive. The first week we couldn’t eat, we didn’t think we could survive one month without him. That in May it will be five years is something that when it started we didn’t think would happen.”

Blue Suede: It is always inconceivable, the more so because it can begin, as Stan Patz says of Etan’s disappearance, “with a very ordinary occurrence. He is late—very late coming home from school.” John David Gosch still hasn’t come home from the paper route he went out on in West Des Moines, Iowa, on Sunday morning, Sept. 5, 1982, although his miniature dachshund, Gretchen, did—“the only living thing,” his mother believes, “that saw what happened to Johnny.” There were no other direct witnesses to the event, but as private detectives pieced it together, the boy may have been seized by one or two women who approached him, one in a blue sedan and one on foot. “I grew up watching ‘The FBI Story’ with Efrem Zimbalist Jr. blazin’ across the screen as he solved all those kidnappings,” Noreen Gosch says. “It was hard for us to realize we wouldn’t get an answer soon.”

Noreen and her husband, John, have done about all that is humanly possible to find the answer themselves. They have held garage sales, auctions, pancake breakfasts, even horse shows, and sold 100,000 candy bars with wrappers carrying his picture and the legend “Help Find Johnny Gosch”—all to raise around $80,000, much of which has gone to private-detective agencies. They have conducted 200 “abduction awareness” programs for schools, PTA’s and service organizations. On alternate Friday nights they meet with 20 or 30 supporters to discuss possible leads in the case. They send out a monthly newsletter and, with the help of two pizza chains and several other businesses, they have blanketed the country with 1 million fliers seeking information on Johnny. “It’s the kind of effort you have to make,” explains Noreen. “You’re just one of a thousand good causes.”

Crank Calls: Casting the net so wide inevitably has brought up some strange fish. The Gosches have received around 700 crank calls since Johnny’s disappearance. Most unnerving was a September 1983 call from a
A Stranger Comes Home

Steven Stayner has come home, in a way. In 1980 Steven's parents and the media celebrated the blessed return of a boy who had been kidnapped at seven in Merced, Calif., and escaped to freedom seven years later, with a tattoo on his arm but otherwise seemingly unharmed. As he told the story then, he bore no grudge against the abductor he had learned to call "Dad" — 48-year-old Kenneth Parnell — who he said had never sexually abused him and had enrolled him in various schools around the state. Even District Attorney Joe Allen, who eventually won a kidnapping conviction against Parnell, acknowledged: "The two developed a close relationship. Apparently the man was kind to him."

It was something like that, and it was nothing like that. Recently, after some counseling sessions with Gary Hewitt of the Center for Missing Children, Steven gave a more candid account to Newsweek's Susan Agrest. According to Steven, Parnell — a man whose own father deserted him at five and who once served time for molesting an eight-year-old boy — became both his daytime father and his nighttime sexual abuser. Parnell sodomized him on their first day together, threatened him with beatings, convinced him he wasn't wanted at home and gradually demoralized him into half-willing captivity.

It had begun in December 1972, when Parnell and a male companion got Steven into their car on the pretext that they were going to drive him home and ask his mother to make a church donation. Instead, Parnell got out and pretended to phone Mrs. Stayner, then said he had gotten her permission to keep Steven overnight. He learned that Steven had been punished by his father the day before and played on it, telling Steven later that his parents didn't want him. "I wondered if it was true," recalls Steven. "For the first 10 days I cried and said I wanted to go home. But shortly after that I began to play in his house. It was also fear — he didn't like to see me cry," Parnell, says Steven, had a terrible temper and would whip him when he was angered.

A week after the abduction, Parnell told Steven's parents to change Steven's name to Dennis and that he would call him Dad. "I had hopes some day my parents would want me back," says Steven. "I used to have fantasy thoughts of family life, but as time went on the dimmed and dimmed."

Chums: At about the age of nine, he began to realize "things weren't right — my parents wouldn't have hired a man to pick me up in the street." Afraid of being beaten, he made no effort to run away even when Parnell was out of the house working. But he would scan newspapers and TV to see if his parents were seeking him. "I'd ask myself, 'Mom and Dad, where the hell are you?' He somehow reinforced the lie that Parnell told me they didn't want me."

Despite the constant fear and sexual abuse, Steven settled into a semblance of family life as Parnell's son. He created a fictional family history to answer ordi- nary questions school chums asked about his life. He got Christmas presents and birthday gifts, made friends and went to school — though he was repeatedly in trouble for setting fires and fighting.

At times he attended some of the very same schools that his family had sent fliers to in search of their missing son, but apparently no one had looked hard enough at the Stayner photographs to realize that "Dennis Parnell" was the missing child.

"Congratulations: On Valentine's Day 1980, Parnell brought home a fresh captive — a five-year-old boy named Timmy White — and began teaching Steven that he was growing too old. Timmy kept crying and asking to go home, painfully reminding Steven of his own first days with Parnell. "I couldn't see Timmy suffer," he says. "It was my do-or-die chance — and I also would be coming home for doing something positive, maybe get some congratulations."

Sixteen days after Timmy had been kidnapped, Steven brought him to a Ukiah, Calif., police station and was himself reclaimed. (Parnell was subsequently tried and convicted of kidnapping charges. Currently he is imprisoned at Soledad, and will be eligible for parole in September 1985.) But the homecoming has been a troubled one, as Steven evokes it in a stream of anguish, contradictory reflections. "I returned almost a grown man, and yet my parents saw me at first as their seven-year-old," he says. "After they stopped trying to teach me the fundamentals all over again it got better ... Why doesn't my dad hug me anymore? I guess seven years changed him, too. We used to go to the lake fishing. He just sits in the house. Everything has changed ... Sometimes I blame myself. I don't know sometimes if I should have come home. Would I have been better off if I didn't?"

His parents say "absolutely not," though last year they ordered him out of the house twice after quarrels. "Small arguments get out of hand," he says. "We're all emotionally strained. I don't cry — in seven years I built a wall around myself. If I couldn't do that I might not be able to stop." At 18, he is planning to go to a junior college, and worried that his departure will upset his parents again. "But in a sense, the boy the Stayners lost never came all the way home."

DAVID GELMAN

With Timmy: 'Do or die'
Parents are often suspects. It is another insult added to their injury, along with whisperings about their competence.

The Patzes: Pursuing a thousand leads

misinterpret it to mean the FBI was always obliged to become involved. Some federal agents, moreover, believe that when a child vanishes, chances are he has run away, or succumbed to enticement, owing to trouble at home. "What has to be recognized," says Ken Lanning of the FBI Academy's Behavioral Science Unit in Quantico, Va., "is that it's relatively rare to have a family with Mr. and Mrs. All-America and—boom—the kid's gone. By and large, in most of these cases, there's something there."

Indeed, the parents, because of the statistics, are often the first suspects when a child disappears. It is one of the many insults added to their injury—along with the whisperings of friends and total strangers about their parental competence. Many are made to submit to lie-detector tests and intensive investigation of their past. Noreen Gosch had to produce her first husband's death certificate when rumors circulated that he was alive and had abducted Johnny. Where there were no answers, Julie Patz told a Senate subcommittee in 1981, people "made up their own." Blaming the victims, apparently, satisfies some perverse public need.

About the abductors themselves, relatively little is known because there has been so little coordination of investigative data from around the country. The FBI Academy's Behavioral Science Unit broadly categorizes them as:

- The psychotic: Usually a woman who has lost a baby or cannot conceive and steals a child to fill the maternal void.
- The profiteer: A criminal exploiter who sells babies to pornographers or adoption rings. Another type under this heading is the kidnapping for ransom, but far fewer of those have occurred in recent years.
- The pedophile: Perhaps the largest category. Often an otherwise respectable community member who abducts a child primarily for sexual purposes. A pedophile may abduct a child for only a day or a few hours or he may try to keep him indefinitely—and murder him when he demands to be taken home.
- The "serial" killer: The best known case in recent history was in Atlanta when 29 young blacks—ages 7 to 27—were abducted and killed. Wayne Williams was convicted for the murders of two of the older victims.

The FBI has a considerable file of manuals and other materials on child seduction that have purportedly been produced by and for pedophiles. And some authorities corroborate the unit's categorizations. "There are people out there looking for surrogate children, there are people who steal kids to sell them, there are people who want to exploit them sexually or kill them," says Tacoma detective Roger Price. "It's sad but true."

Price is working on a tragic case of his own at the moment. A little over a year ago, a Tacoma man named Stanley Guidroz went strolling in a neighborhood park with his two-year-old son, Wallace, and encountered a couple with a small blond girl. While the children played together, the adults struck up a friendly conversation and, prosperity, the two men went off to have a quick beer, leaving the toddlers with the woman. On the way back, Guidroz's companion...
Keeping hope alive: The Collins family and local volunteers work to find Kevin took off in another direction and he returned to the park to retrieve his son, but the woman and the children were gone. Wallace has not been found. His father, stricken with guilt, took an overdose of sleeping pills two days later and had to be hospitalized.

Leaving Wallace with a stranger may have been a careless act, but no parent is always on guard. Guidroz thought he was dealing with a wholesome family group; Detective Price thinks it may have been a preplanned abduction. Seven-week-old Cherie Kennedy was stolen from her mother's arms in a Fort Worth outpatient clinic last May by a "woman in white" who asked if she could show the baby to "the other nurses." Six months later, on a tip from her sister, federal agents arrested a woman named Linda Gomez, and recovered the Kennedy baby. Gomez, described by relatives as "a very sick person" who wanted a child of her own so badly that she used to stuff pillows under her blouse and pretend she was pregnant, is scheduled to be tried for kidnapping next month.

Devastated Parents: Parents of older kidnap victims often berate themselves bitterly for raising their children to be too submissive to adults. "If I had taught him to scream, he might be alive now," says John Walsh in NBC's "Adam" docu-drama. It is a sentiment that has been echoed in almost precisely those words by the others. Yet, as the Guidroz and Kennedy cases demonstrate, parents themselves can be disarmed just long enough to be victimized. And it would take an uncommonly alert child—or a very skittish one—to run screaming from an encounter with a friendly stranger.

Self-help groups counsel parents against the larcenous guilt that destroys so many of their marriages after a child disappears. But the main educational effort is aimed at teaching children to be more self-possessed, even aggressive, with adult strangers who approach them. It is a notion that many parents find heretical, and some worry that it will make their children needlessly fearful. But others believe it is the lesser evil. "I'd rather have Meghan a little paranoid than to have to identify her body in the morgue," says John Walsh, referring to the daughter who was born after Adam was killed.

The self-help groups have become a vigorous force not only in educational programs but lobbying for legislation and national networks of information that have led to the recovery of missing children. The Society for Young Victims, based in Newport, R.I., circulates photos of the children and assists police and parents in the searches. In the wake of the murders of five children, Salt Lake City's SLAM (Society's League Against Child Molestation) helped push through a new state law—billed as the country's toughest—that mandates minimum, indeterminate prison terms for persons convicted of kidnapping or sexually abusing a child under 14. "We're just shouting a little louder out here," says Dorothy Williams, head of Salt Lake City's chapter of Child Find.

The Adam Walsh Child Resource Center, headed by Adam's father, John, fingerprints young children and monitors courtroom trials of sexual molesters. Child Find itself, the oldest (1980) and perhaps largest of the self-help groups, puts out an annual directory of missing children, with monthly supplements. In Connecticut and New Jersey the directories are distributed statewide in the public schools, and the organization is aiming at national distribution by next year.

Yet for all their efforts, the self-help groups are barely able to cover the territory. Most of them are overstretched. The Center for Missing Children, for example, operates on a shoestring; since last June it has spent just $20,000, raised from local donations and a benefit party. "The problem is bigger than any of us," says Child Find founder Greg Yerkovich. "We refer and refer and refer."

The principal burden still rests with the police, and it is a measure of the fuzziness of the law-enforcement effort that there are still no reliable statistics on child abduction. The figure that is most often heard is 50,000 abductions a year, but that number, argues the Center for Missing Children's Gary Hewitt, is "not even a best guess. The numbers came out of the sky." Based on his own research, Hewitt says, a more accurate estimate is 6,000 to 8,000.

Part of the problem, clearly, is that most police-department records don't distinguish between runaways and abductions or adult and juvenile missing persons. In most cases, a missing child is simply missing. For activists in the field, and in the absence of clarifying evidence, that conundrum underscores the importance of funding the national resource center and clearinghouse proposed in the pending Missing Children's Assistance Act. Besides coordinating specific local data, it could furnish vital information "patterns" on typical abductors, typical victims or places and circumstances in which abductions happen.

Moment's Notice: Meanwhile, for some parents, the data on missing children are too precise. Ruth Mort still fantasizes that her son, Russell, has somehow, miraculously, landed with loving foster parents. The Patzes still cling to the hope that Etan is alive, after five years. At the Gosches' home in West Des Moines, Johnny's room remains as he left it, except for his bed, upon which sits a suitcase packed with his clothing, ready to go as a moment's notice should be found.

The bed also holds greeting cards and presents meant for their son for every holiday since his disappearance. The marks of their grief are everywhere, yet they keep it muted. "Sometimes it's tough—and, it is difficult for us," says Noreen. "But we took a vow never to forget who the victim is. The victim is Johnny."

"Like in suffering a death, [parents] feel anger and grief—but there is no funeral director to take care of their needs."


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IX.

CONTRACT KILLERS OPERATING FOR
THE SATANIC CULT DRUG NETWORK
THE CHARLIE CONSPIRACY

If Maury Terry is right, Charles Manson was little more than a hit man, and the organization responsible for the Tate/LaBianca murders is not only still active but behind a nationwide series of satanic killings, including Son of Sam

BY MICHAEL BENDRIX

Marina Habe's body was found on New Year's Day, 1969, by a dog. The body had been tossed to the bottom of a ravine off Mulholland Drive, and when police arrived, the dog's owner said he wanted to be sure his name got in the paper.

Every detail of Marina's murder and the time on either side of it left some sliver of absurdity. She was 17, coming home alone late at night from a date, got to her driveway, and then, as her mother watched from a window—awakened by the sound of a racing engine and not knowing whether the man standing beside her daughter's car was friend or foe—disappeared into another car. The coroner said she was held for a day, fed, raped and stabbed.

The murder was never solved. A detective on the case believes Marina was the random kidnap victim of a dope dealer—biker nicknamed Spanky, now dead, but the evidence is inconclusive. Others familiar with the case believe it may have been the work of Charles Manson's "family"; the Tate-LaBianca murders occurred nine months after Marina's. A newscaster at the time of the Manson trials even suggested that Marina had connections with the Manson Family, but I've always thought that extremely unlikely because she had been living out of the state until a week before her death, and anyone who knew her—I'd grown up with her off and on—could tell you that Marina, a devout Catholic, would never willingly have had anything to do with the likes of Charles Manson.

Terry, author of The Ultimate Evil: "I'm not saying Helter Skelter was not a motive; I'm only saying there was a stronger one."

PHOTOGRAPHS BY RICHARD ARRINDELL

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She was missing for two and a half days before her body was found, and of all the horror that circulated through the little bungalow off Doheny where her mother lived, certainly the worst was the horror that settled into the eyes of her mother. "Why don't you take me?" she often shrieked during those two days as she lay on her bed, her hand on the telephone waiting for a ransom call that never came. Sometimes she would cover her face with her hands, and through her fingers you could see her screaming, but she made no sound.

Three years later, Marina's mother married my father, whom she had known for many years, and together they have recovered. Progress has been gradual and erratic, broken easily by the prisonlike fact that Marina was an only child. Now, 20 years later, Marina's mother has finally developed the strength to separate herself from that time, not to forget or to accept, but to unlock herself from an obsession. Her one remaining guilt is that she wishes she has done more herself to try to solve the murder.

A murder, and an unsolved one at that, inevitably permeates a family, leaving traces of guilt, resentment and, above all, cynicism. The stain never quite comes out of the memory, and memory itself is forever stimulated by pictures on a living-room table, by letters and diaries in a bottom drawer, by odd belongings that from time to time reappear in the back of a closet or hidden in the garage. The memory is also in the survivors, in the faces of my stepmother and my father and, I suppose, to a lesser degree, myself. Ironically, it was in the days just before her murder that Marina and I became closest.

The problem is that the original questions have never been answered, and yet, of course, the stain can't be removed. Can the murderer, or murderers, still be out there? What was the motive? What were the circumstances? What was the story that goes along with the facts?

It was in the hope of finding the story, or at least completing a scene of what might have happened, that I became so fascinated by The Ultimate Evil, a book by an East Coast journalist named Maury Terry. The book shed new light on things: on the Manson murders in particular, and above all on what the people may have been like who murdered Marina. After reading Terry's book, I reached him and arranged to meet him in Los Angeles, so that we might talk about his book and about what I assumed was his obsession.

The Ultimate Evil, published just a year ago (it has sold an impressive 50,000 copies, mostly on the East Coast), presents evidence for an extraordinary assertion: that a single satanic network, existing primarily in California, Texas and New York, has carried out, or has been involved in, numerous murders including.
“Abigail Folger met Manson in San Francisco and had even given him money; Manson turned against her because she wouldn’t come across sexually.”

In Coto Canyon, where they found the body of Roy Radin, a would-be movie producer who Terry says was a sponsor of the Son of Sam killings.

among many others, the Roy Radin murder in Coto Canyon in 1983; the Son of Sam serial killings in New York City in 1976 and 1977; the bizarre ritual murder of Arlis Perry, a Stanford University graduate student’s wife, in 1974; and finally, the crime of crimes, the August 9, 1969, so-called Helter Skelter killings of Sharon Tate, Jay Sebring, Abigail Folger and Wojciech Frykowski, followed the next night by the murders of Leno and Rosemary LaBianca.

Terry’s book, which focuses on the Son of Sam shootings and revelations by David Berkowitz himself, is in part a record of Terry’s struggle against the popularly held belief that Berkowitz did all the shootings and that he did them alone. Moreover, it was an investigation by Terry and a handful of others that established a link between Berkowitz and a satanic cult operating in Westchester County. A link that units of the New York Police Department have been investigating for the last two years.

Terry himself is now working closely with police in Southern California and New York. His evidence for a nationwide satanic network is based on testimony from a variety of sources, including Berkowitz, prison informants, undercover police and FBI operatives, as well as former satanists. The portrait Terry paints is that of small groups of dedicated devil worshipers in New York, North Dakota, Houston and Los Angeles who willingly put themselves in the service of others—drug lords and power brokers in need of reliable assassins.

The specific connection Terry establishes between the Manson murders and the Son of Sam shootings is this: Although Manson and David Berkowitz never knew each other, they both belonged—at different times and on different coasts—to the same umbrella satanic cult organization, called the Process. Also known as the Church of the Final Judgement, the Process was begun by Robert deGrimston—a disciple of L. Ron Hubbard, the creator of Scientology, and a student of the late Aleister Crowley, the notorious devil-worshiping Englishman who once described himself as “the wickedest man in the world.”

According to Terry, deGrimston, who now lives on the East Coast, met Manson on at least one occasion, in the spring of 1968 at a residence in Topanga Canyon. Moreover, says Terry, deGrimston traveled in some of the same social circles as Manson—and also, interestingly, Manson’s victims. According to Terry, these circles were all at least tangentially linked. One was the Sharon Tate circle that included Jack Nicholson, Robert Evans, John and Michelle Phillips, Jay Sebring, Warren Beatty, Jane Fonda, Peter Sellers, Wojciech Frykowski and Abigail Folger. Another circle, the one Charles Manson has most often been associated with, included Doris Day’s son Terry Melcher and Beach Boy Dennis Wilson. Still another circle revolved around Mama Cass Elliott and included someone that Terry in his book calls Manson II. According to Terry, Manson II is as terrible a figure as Charles Manson and clearly a satanist.

The link between Charles Manson and satanic cults is not new. In his 1971 book, The Family, Ed Sanders described how in 1968 Manson was involved not only with the Process but with a chapter of another cult known as the OTO (Ordo Templi Orientis), whose headquarters were in Blythe. The leader of this particular OTO chapter was Georgina Brayton, a long-time satanist who believed that a racial war between blacks and whites in Los Angeles would erupt in the summer of 1969. The notion of a race war was, of course, one of the key themes in Manson’s vision of Helter Skelter.

But Terry’s assertion goes beyond Helter Skelter and the idea that by framing blacks for the murders of whites, a race war would destroy Southern California. Terry argues that the Tate murders had to do with drugs, one of the original police theories. As for the LaBianca murders, he thinks they may have been either an effort to cover up the true purpose of the Tate killings or, possibly, another hit based on Rosemary LaBianca’s alleged LSD dealings.

In The Ultimate Evil, he quotes an unnamed ex-FBI operative as saying: “Frykowski was the motive. He had stung his own suppliers for a fair amount of money, and that didn’t go down well at all with the people at the top of the drug

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"They offered Manson some arrangement—not money, but perhaps help in his recording career—for the deaths of Frykowski and Folger"

At the Cielo Drive murder site, Terry insists Wojciech Frykowski's dealings in LSD brought the wrath of a satanic cult called the Process.

thing Manson did supports what he told his followers: that Helter Skelter was about to begin. I don't know of any other motives he had. Perhaps there were some, or maybe Charlie's the only one who really knows what his motives were."

Terry strongly rejects the word speculation: "I have an FBI operative who was at dinner in San Francisco with Charles Manson, Abigail Folger and Manson Family member Shorty Shea in September 1967—two years before the murders. That alone changes the whole case. I'm not saying Helter Skelter was not a motive, I'm only saying that a stronger motive was a drug burn."

Terry points to another piece of evidence he has come up with, something that Sun of Sam David Berkowitz revealed through a fellow prisoner, something involving the man Terry calls Manson II. In fact, Manson II appears to be the link between major satanic groups in Los Angeles, Houston and New York and the one person who may have played a prominent role in the Son of Sam shootings in New York, the satanic murder in the Stanford University Memorial Chapel and the Ray Radin murder in L.A.

According to Terry, Berkowitz told him that during a meeting of satanists in New York, Manson II claimed Charles Manson "volunteered" to commit the Tate murders for a specific motive, beyond Helter Skelter. But Berkowitz did not reveal to Terry whether Manson II had explained exactly what the motive was.

Why give this strange man, Manson II,
credibility? Terry says that one reason is because in 1968 Manson II hung out in the same social circle as Charles Manson, and recently, he spoke before a special conference of law-enforcement officials in Rhode Island. He's been to the studios to talk about film possibilities from his book, and always when he returns home there are telephone messages from parents, police and prisoners, everyone either requesting help to solve a crime or offering information or telling him still another story about the devil.

With all the time he’s spent in Mephistophelian territories, Maury was not what I expected. There was not the residue I would have thought, not the stain of thinking about something for too long, the stain I know so well. No apprehension, no fear, just fatigue.

An anecdote told me by a private investigator named Judy Hanson best describes the man: “When Maury came out to California in 1987 to investigate the death of Roy Radin, I was helping out and chewing at the bit to get started, but we had to shelve everything until after the Super Bowl. That’s the funny thing about Maury. He’s not obsessed by what he does. He just stumbled into it, and frankly, he’d be the last person to go looking for something like satanism. It’s too West Coast for him, too weird.”

Maury grew up in Yonkers, New York, played three sports in high school, went to Iona College, got a job as a business writer and later as a journalist with the Gannett newspaper chain and the New York Post and hasn’t missed a New York Giants home game in 14 years. He’s a neighborhood guy, goes to a bar near...
“Manson II lives in Hollywood, uses a store in West Hollywood for a mail drop and is as terrible a figure as Charles Manson and clearly a satanist”

where he lives called TGIF, plays golf and watches The Golden Girls on Saturday nights. His favorite movies include old John Ford films, particularly The Searchers, with John Wayne. It was an interest in the Son of Sam case and a stubborn sense that “things didn’t add up” that sent Maury down the path to the devil.

After spending so much time investigating the dark side of the world, he often found more like a cop than a journalist: “I don’t care if they’re satanists or aliens or longshirts,” says Terry. “There’s a body, and somebody pulled the trigger. I look upon it as an investigation, I don’t get wrapped up in the religious aspects. I have friends who have gotten too caught up in this. They lost the ability to handle an investigation because they saw it as a crusade, and when you become a zealot you make mistakes. You want things to be there that aren’t.”

At 41, Maury likes what he’s doing, but he’d prefer to write novels. In the meantime, he’s committed to writing a pair of books about satanism. After that maybe fiction, something along the lines of Ludlum.

As Maury knelt for his portrait outside the gate of the Tate house, a neighbor approached. He was angry. “You see what you’re causing?” he said. “You’re encouraging more people to come up here even after all these years. And for what? Not for altruistic reasons. You’re up here writing a story to make a buck. Well, everybody’s fed up with it. I could get awfully nasty if I wanted to.” He was nasty enough already, I thought, and fortunately we were almost finished shooting. I could well imagine his frustration with the National Enquirer image the place has inherited. Yet there is something about what happened in that house and, by extension, in this city, something to be remembered. It should be a monument to the nature of illusions, I thought to myself. The victims believed they were safe, that their California lifestyle was free. Similarly, the killers assumed they were safe, so long as Charlie wasn’t angry and so long as their drug-ravaged dreams were not broken.

After Cedo Drive we drove north to Copco Canyon, 60 miles up Interstate 5 at the top of the Grapevine. It’s the Hungry Valley Road exit. Back up in there is a short, narrow valley marked by a oo-lane dirt road and a dry streambed and surrounding hills that from a distance have the texture of a mage on a dog’s back. Back up in there is where, in June 1983, a beekeeper smelled the remains of Roy Radin and contacted the police. As we drove to the spot, Maury told the tale of Radin, dead at 33.

He was a concert promoter, a millionaire ten times over by the time he was 25. He kept old stars alive, stars like Milton Berle, Red Buttons and Tuffy Tim. He was also a decadent man whose kinkies parties, held at his mansion in Southampton, Long Island, were well known to police. He also dabbled in satanism, and Terry believes he was the chief sponsor of at least some of the Son of Sam shootings.

Before he died, Radin was trying to get into the movie business and was negotiating a deal with producer Robert Evans, then looking for $35 million to finance The Cotton Club. It was Radin’s old friend Elaine Jacobs, ex-wife of a big-time Miami cocaine dealer, who put Radin and Evans together.

But things went awry. In May 1983 there was a falling out between Evans and Radin over the issue of participation in Cotton Club. Evans apparently suddenly found himself in a minority position in his own project and tried to buy Radin out. But Radin resisted.

On the night of Friday the 13th, Radin got into a limousine with Jacobs outside the Regency Hotel in Hollywood. They were supposed to have dinner at La Scala, but they never made it, and sometime that night Radin disappeared.

Actor Demond Wilson, who played Redd Foxx’s son in the TV series Sanford and Son and whose career Radin had managed from time to time, acted as Radin’s armed bodyguard on this particular night—Radin had wanted somebody to stay with him that night because he had received several recent anonymous threats. Radin’s regular bodyguards were in New York, and it was Wilson’s job to trail the limo with his boss and Jacobs, but Wilson could not keep up in heavy traffic.

What actually happened that night can only be surmised. In The Ultimate Evil, Terry claims that while Jacobs’ lawyer never allowed her to be questioned by police, she told Radin’s personal secretary at the time that she and Radin had quarreled on the way to the restaurant, and when they stopped for a red light on Sunset Boulevard, she got out. Later in the same conversation, according to Terry, she charged her story and insisted it was not the best Radin who had taken the car.

Radin was taken to Copco Canyon, where he fought with his kidnappers, or perhaps was permitted to make a run for it, and was then gunned down. He was found on his back, his body badly decomposed, his head still holding on to a shrub branch. According to Terry, the police’s main suspect in the Radin murder is Manson II. It was he, they believe, who drove the limo that night.

And who is Manson II Terry, who has seen his picture, describes him as five-foot-10, 180 pounds, with dirty blood or brown hair, sometimes with a mustache. He was born in November 1948, has a high-school education, spends time with his mother to keep himself in shape and works as a bodyguard, driver for celebrities. He lives in Hollywood and uses a store in West Hollywood for a mail drop.

According to Terry, Manson II has been involved with satanism since he joined the Process, probably in 1968, and he once tried to commission an artist to paint pictures of human sacrifices on the walls of a nightclub. (The artist declined the offer.) He has an arrest record and is a top suspect not only in the Radin case but in an organized-crime disappearance/murder that took place in Washington, D.C., in 1977. Terry also says he has evidence that puts Manson II in one of the Son of Sam shootings, also in 1977.

We arrived in Copco Canyon, and Maury found the spot where Radin’s body was discovered. It was there, two months after police had found the body, that Maury made his own amazing discovery—a King James Bible, marked by po-
"I don't care if they're satanists or aliens or longshoremen, there's a body, and somebody pulled the trigger—I look upon it as an investigation."

Of the satanic groups that were actively involved in crime in the '70s are still in place and still active. Furthermore, he says, they have become increasingly involved in child pornography and cocaine distribution. He insists that police are aware of the organizations and often swap information with him, but they are slow to pick up on the vast threat posed by satanists.

"If you've got an organization that can boast David Berkowitz and Charlie Manson among their members," Maury told me when we went to Cahuenga Boulevard, "then you've got a fairly dangerous organization. And there's no indication they're stopping."

In fact, he added, David Berkowitz—whose information Terry insists has turned out to be extremely accurate—had told him that the headquarters of the many disparate satanic organizations involved in crime is in Venice, California, and that the most active of all these groups includes approximately 50 people, some of whom are locally well-known art gallery owners.

A few days later, Maury and I talked about Marina. I even introduced him to the detective who had worked on the case the longest, the one who believes Marina's murderer was the biker named Spandy. Maury thought the evidence against Spandy tenous at best and was skeptical of the way the police had handled the investigation.

In an unsolved murder, the police are often made to be the scapegoats by the victim's family. In a curious way, that's somehow more reassuring than the thought that all the available expertise and technology still couldn't solve the crime. What kind of criminal could carry out so perfect a crime? Maury's doubts about the police's handling of Marina's case coincided with everything my stepmother felt, though my father was less convinced. In any event, he had little desire to awaken his old nightmares.

As for Maury, he has promised to look into Marina's murder. He's in touch with people on both sides of the prison walls. Perhaps someone remembers an old story that always stuck in the mind.

Ironically, his efforts have rejuvenated my stepmother, brought her a miraculous energy and a new belief that even if Maury finds nothing, she may be nearing an end to this stage of her grief. She can now say that she has made an effort, even after all these years, and that for better or for worse, now may be the time to put the past away. Whether she can actually do that, particularly if Maury can't provide any new details, is difficult to say.

As for myself, reading Maury's book has opened a strange door. I've reread the two classic Manson books, Helter Skelter and The Family. There are still parts of those books I can hardly manage, scenes that generate an extraordinary physical reaction, an overwhelming urge for revenge and the fantasy to be back at that time, warn people, to change history.

After Maury, the detective, my father and I had lunch to discuss Marina, my father and I drove up to Mulholland Drive to see the spots where Marina's body had been dumped. There was a real April shower that day. A good view had gone gray. The hillside was a rusted-hull color. No people, no cars. No dog.

My father shaved in the cold as he pointed down the route. There was a shelf of ground with trash on it, and beyond the shelf a long, steep drop to the bottom. "Down there," he said.

We stood and looked, and there was nothing to see. I tried to imagine the tumbler of her body and the moment before that, the toss itself, and then back further into the hands that held her and then up into the mind that controlled the hands. I tried to fight my way through all that since it had happened and through all that I didn't know, struggling to penetrate the heart of someone I could only crudely imagine. I tried for an instant, but that seemed like a dead end.

Then this occurred to me: I don't think Marina's killer acted from an intellectual need to prove he could kill someone. Undoubtedly, he acted on impulse. Sometimes during the 14 minutes police estimated it took Marina to drive home from her date's house, someone saw her, followed her, grabbed her. But what was it about her that so caught him? Did she remind him of someone else? Was it her beauty? Or her manner? Whatever it was, the killer took a bold step—to follow her into her own driveway. The act suggests someone not thinking, just acting. A man, most likely, whose killer instinct was triggered by something in Marina, who, whatever her worst faults may have been, was not an evil person.

Maury believes that evil is simply an absence of good, but I think evil feeds on good, that you can never have one without the other, that something in the one ignites the other. It's not much to go on, but if I have nothing else from Maury Terry, then at least now I have a theory about the forces that caused Marina Habe's murder.

"C'mon," my father said. "Let's get out of here." And we did.
Somebody in Hollywood

July 29 (EIRNS)—The 1983 murder of a relatively obscure producer of benefits for the police and various charitable institutions, threatens to become a cause celebre, as a motley bunch of scoundrels now face trial in Los Angeles. Indeed, the most interesting part of the case involve accusations of witnesses and defendants, which are at best peripherally involved with the murder in question.

The victim, Roy Radin, was involved with film producer Robert Evans in attempting to finance the production of the movie, The Cotton Club. Indicted for the murder is a man variously known as Lanie Jacobs or Lanie Greenberger. (The latter name came from her marriage to a man who subsequently died under mysterious circumstances.)

Lanie Jacobs, was involved in a big way in cocaine drug trafficking. Evans now denies that he knew what the connections were of the financial backers whom he proposed to bring into the deal, but Evans himself has a police record as an admitted heavy cocaine user. Evans and Jacobs have been accused of contracting the murder of Radin, although so far Evans has not been indicted for the crime.

The Trial

The murder case is coming to trial now, five years later, because there has been an apparent falling out of thieves, involving a number of individuals who had been involved with the security of Larry Flynt, pornography kingpin and then publisher of Hustler magazine.

One of these, a William Rider, who ran security for Flynt, has been given immunity and is a member of the Federal Witness Protection Program. He had a falling out with Flynt in 1984 which involved mutual recriminations—Flynt accused him of sexually abusing his teenage daughter, and Rider accused Flynt of demanding that he give perjured testimony.

In any event, apparently Rider went to the Los Angeles district attorney, offering to inform on his erstwhile colleagues in return for government protection from Larry Flynt, whom he alleged to have taken out a contract on his life. Along with Lanie Jacobs and former Flynt security operatives William Malony, Menzter and Alex Lamont, Marti have been indicted in the Radin murder.

On the face of it, this case will probably shed valuable light on a nationwide murder inc. network which is thought to intermingle with practising Satanic cults.

According to author Maury Terry, in his book The Ultimate Evil, not only was the cult involved in the Son of Sam killings, but directed to kill certain targeted enemies of drug runners, but contract killers were brought in to assist in at least one of the murders.

There is some circumstantial evidence indicating that William Menzter may have been involved as the individual named Manson II in the Terry book.

The Terry profile of Menzter, if it is borne out, would connect him to the Manson family, through their joint association with rock singer Cass Elliot. Cass Elliot was a singer in the rock group, the Mamas and the Papas. John Phillips, the organizer of the group, was a close friend of both Robert Evans and Roman Polanski.

After the brutal murder of Polanski's wife, Sharon Tate, by the Manson family, Polanski stayed with Evans. Evans and Polanski also attempted their own investigation of the Tate murder.

Does the Cotton Club murder case then substantiate much closer links between the Manson victims and the murder inc. network? What is the Satanic connection?

According to Terry, and other corroborating evidence, at the time of the Manson murders a Satanic group calling itself the Process Church of the Final Judgement was implicated. Not only was Manson's ideology, which justified murder on the basis of the approach of Armageddon, almost identical to that published in Process, the church's magazine, but there were many interconnections between members of the Manson family and the Process Church.

According to Terry, evidence also points to interconnections between the Process Church (then known as the Foundation Faith of the Millennium), the Son of Sam murder cult, and Roy Radin himself—whose home in Southampton was a salon for society sadomasochists, drug users, and occultists.

Radin was murdered with thirteen bullets, on Friday the 13th. And a Bible was left at the murder scene opened to a passage suggestive of Satanic overtones to the crime.

Strange Bedfellows

Robert Evans was the number one henchman at Paramount studios when Roman Polanski directed the viciously Satanic film Rosemary's Baby. Evans has also produced a number of films glorifying and glamorizing the Mafia. Chief among these was The Godfather, but "the Cotton Club" is a close second.

One hypothesis about the Tate murder in 1969, is that Polanski's friends Wojtek Frykowski and Abigail Folger, who were also murdered at the same time, were the intended victims, and that they had been targeted for attempting to muscle in on established drug-trafficking of LSD. Evidence of ritual activity, sadomasochistic practices, and pornographic video films was found at the Tate murder house.

All of this suggests, that the evidence now surfacing in the Cotton Club murder case, which connects Evans to Radin only in 1983—when they had a fallout over how profits in the film were to be divided, after its production—may be deceptive.

The shocker is that Robert Evans was—and perhaps still is—a close friend of Henry Kissinger. Throughout the '70s, the secret diaries were full of accounts of this well documented friendship, which however is not surfacing today in accounts of the trial.

They were so close that Kissinger attempted to reunite Evans and his estranged wife Ali McGraw. Over at least a decade, as reported in the press, they frequented each other's parties, and were both invited guests of the Rockefeller family.

The Vicki Morgan Connection

That Henry Kissinger has been an intimate of a man heavily implicated in a murder trial may not be that shocking—considering his political record; however, just as in the case of John Markham (the U.S. Attorney who prosecuted LaRouche and his associates in Boston and Virginia), who was closely connected to the Process Church (and Foundation Faith) in the 1970s, it is certainly indicative of the moral collapse within government today.

There is another startling ramification of the case. Not six months after the Radin murder, the same bodyguard crew was still working for Flynt.

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CIA 'license to kill' denied

Associated Press

WASHINGTON—The White House denied yesterday that intelligence authorizations signed by President Reagan in the mid-1980s gave CIA agents latitude to use assassinations in the fight against terrorism.

Reagan said he was "quite upset" about a published report saying there had been such authorizations and said his 1981 executive order prohibiting assassinations "continues until this day."

White House spokesman Marlin Fitzwater acknowledged that language in two intelligence findings in 1984 and 1985 subsequently was rescinded by the National Security Council, though he wouldn't say why.

Reagan's spokesman took strong exception to a Washington Post report yesterday which said phrasing in the earlier documents amounted to a "license to kill" for intelligence agents.

Fitzwater suggested that the Post story was an attempt to embarrass the administration during the election campaign. But he stopped short of saying precisely that, telling reporters to "make your own judgment."

"I think this is an extraordinary cheap shot. It's not true," he said.

The Post's executive editor, Benjamin C. Bradlee, deflected the White House remarks, saying, "We stand by our story and we have no further comment."

Fitzwater's harsh statements at the daily White House news briefing mirrored comments he made Sept. 29, 1987 on a book by Bob Woodward, assistant managing editor of The Post for investigative reporting, entitled "VEIL: The Secret Wars of the CIA."

The book among other things described intelligence findings signed by Reagan in 1984 and 1985 which contained language interpreted by some in the administration as providing a means for U.S. spies to make an end run around a 1981 Reagan executive order flatly prohibiting assassinations.

In September 1987, Fitzwater, responding to the revelations in Woodward's book, said Reagan "was never aware of ... never authorized ... any assassination efforts."

Yesterday, he said, "This an old being rehearsed again, interestingly but has no foundation." Woodward was author of the story that appeared in today's editions of The Post.

Reagan, posing for pictures in the Garden with recent Soviet emigres asked whether he had signed papers preventing the intent of that 1981 executive order on assassinations.

"No, back in 1981, I issued a directive that the United States would not assassinate anyone with any of the that we were doing," he replied.

Asked about the meaning of language subsequent documents suggesting that sanctions would be brought against those committing an assassination in a good effort to curb terrorist activity, he said he didn't know what language you're talking about.

"But I do know that I reaffirmed, confirmed, reaffirmed that our conduct be governed by the directive," Reagan said.

"It's still in effect."

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X.

POLICE AWARENESS OF THE
SATANIC CULT PROBLEM
SATANISM:
THE LAW ENFORCEMENT
RESPONSE

Satanism is on the rise in America. Hardly a day passes without reports of violent acts conducted by satanists. Across the country law enforcement organizations are receiving reports of homicide, mayhem, assault, suicide, child abuse and animal mutilations that are linked with the satanic occult. Investigators may find it difficult to believe the strange and bizarre tales of criminal acts being committed by persons wearing priestly robes and adorned with symbols of the devil.

Law enforcement authorities have the responsibility to meet the challenge of the Satanist with education, knowledge, understanding, cooperation and appropriate resources at all governmental levels.

Only through knowledge and understanding of the organization, beliefs, rituals and practices of various occult groups, will investigators be able to successfully prosecute persons engaged in Satanic Criminal behavior. Appropriate communication regarding satanic activities must be shared between law enforcement agencies throughout the country. There must be a renewed awareness of satanic overtones in certain crimes.

THE BELIEFS OF SATANISM

Satanism, also referred to as Black Magic, has existed since the dawn of Christianity. According to the Bible, God is the Father of all, including both Christ and Lucifer (the Devil). There was conflict in heaven between the forces of Christ and Lucifer, and the Lucifer forces lost and were "cast out into the earth" (Revelations 12:7-9 (2)).

Thus, people have long realized the struggle between the
righteousness of God and the forces of evil in the devil. This same struggle is recognized by the Satanist, who is committed with religious fervor to winning that battle.

The Satanist believes Lucifer rules the earth, and when the end of the world comes, the forces of Lucifer will overpower the forces of God and Christ and rule in Heaven. Therefore, the Satanist pledges allegiance to the Devil, not only for his assistance in this world, but in the world to come.

During the early 1900's, the leading advocate of Satanism was Aleister CROWLEY. CROWLEY, born in 1875 in England, was raised a Christian and graduated from Cambridge University. Eventually, he became obsessed with ancient occult beliefs. His writings in this area have probably popularized Satanism and devil worship more than any other source.

In 1898, CROWLEY joined an occult organization called "The Order of the Golden Dawn" and quickly rose to a position of authority within that group. He later entered the Ordo Templi Orientis (OTO), a Satanic ritual group founded by Earl KELLER in 1900. CROWLEY organized a chapter of the OTO in Los Angeles, California, in approximately 1905.

CROWLEY published his Book of Law in 1904, in which "Do what thou wilt, shall be the whole law," was advocated. It was from this philosophy that CROWLEY developed his ritual black magic which advocated violation of every moral code known to civilized men. In a later book, Magic (K) in Theory and Practice, he wrote, "For nearly all purposes human sacrifice is the best, and a male child of perfect innocence and high intelligence is the most satisfactory and suitable victim."

CROWLEY called himself "The Beast" and "The Wickedest Man in the World." In 1909, his book, The Equinox, became the Bible for the OTO.

In his later years, CROWLEY spent some time in an insane asylum and was reportedly a heroin addict. He died in a cheap rooming house in Hastings, England in 1947. While CROWLEY is gone, his philosophies and literature live on.

Authorities believe Anton LA VEY, also known as the "Black Pope," is probably the best known modern proponent of Satanism. Born in 1930, he ran off to join a carnival as a magician's assistant after dropping out of high school. He was a con artist and used his theatrical showmanship to found The Church of Satan in April 1966 in San Francisco, California. The Church of Satan was the first legally recognized, tax-exempt, church of its kind.
In 1969, LA VEY published The Satanic Bible, which outsells the Bible in many bookstores. In his book, LA VEY wrote, "We hold Satan as a symbolic, personal savior, who takes care of mundane, fleshy, carnal things. Satanism encourages any form of sexual expression you may desire, so long as it hurts no one else." LA VEY later states, "Satanism does not advocate rape, child molesting (and) sexual defilement of animals..."

It seems contradictory for a group to encourage all forms of sexual expression, and at the same time place parameters on that activity. It is difficult to encourage indulgence and vengeance and not to expect debauchery, mayhem and other criminal acts.

On human sacrifice, LA VEY said that, in general, a Satanist should not sacrifice a human being unless "it were to serve a two-fold purpose; that being to release the magician's wrath in the throwing of a curse, and more important, to dispose of a totally obnoxious and deserving individual."

The philosophy of LA VEY was much like that of CROWLEY: "A person lives only for today and should indulge in all life's good feelings... Satanism condones any type of sexual activity which properly satisfies your individual desires, be it heterosexual, homosexual or bisexual."

LA VEY'S satanic church is now relatively inactive, due to dissatisfaction with his leadership. However, his followers have organized a number of splinter groups. The church of the Satanic Brotherhood was founded in March 1973 and the Temple of Set in 1975. The latter organization has a national following of several hundred persons. The membership seems obsessed with the military and the Nazi movement in particular.

Numerous smaller splinter groups have also developed; however, they seem to lack the sophistication and leadership of the larger, more formal organizations. Although these splinter groups may follow the basic satanist teachings and practices, they tend to interpret some of these to meet their individual needs. These small groups are the ones that come to the attention of law enforcement, since it is within their memberships that the mentally ill, criminal psychopathic personality is found.

Most Black Magic occult groups have certain practices and rituals that are common to all. They are usually organized into "covens," consisting of 9-13 members. Estimates have indicated there were approximately 10,000 covens in the country in 1946, 48,000 in 1976, and 135,000 by 1985.

A new coven member must make a strong lifetime commitment to the group, which includes a strict vow of secrecy, not unlike the LA COSA NOSTRA (LCN). Members are not allowed to disassociate themselves from the group after having been exposed to their
various criminal activities. A member breaking the code of secrecy places his life and the lives of his family in serious jeopardy.

The reasons for joining the coven are as varied as the characteristics of the members themselves. The members come from all walks of life, all ethnic groups, and all social and economic levels. Some join for reasons of personal gratification from the sadistic, anti-social or sexual behavior; while others may possibly find the religious aspect meets their needs.

All members pay strict obedience to the high priest or priestess, who have complete control over all members. The group leader uses fear, paranoia, intimidation, socialization, depersonalization, drugs, alcohol and a rewards system to maintain control over members of the coven. Child members are secretive about their involvement due to the vow of secrecy, fear and the threat of retaliation against themselves, or their families. Coven members try to remain anonymous and unknown to law enforcement organizations. They believe their evil criminal acts will not be rewarded by Satan if they are identified and prosecuted by authorities.

Coven rituals are usually individualistic in nature, but certain symbols and instruments are very basic. During a ritual, a pentagram (a five-pointed star enclosed within a circle), usually nine feet in diameter, is drawn on the ground or floor. The relative position of star points to the altar determines the type of ritual or magic performed.

Devices used during a ritual usually include red or black robes, hoods or masks, hats or helmets, music or chanting, black or white candles, a dagger or double edged short-sword, chalices, a cauldron for fire, an altar for the high priest and various trappings bearing satanic symbols.

Several occultist rituals call for animal or human sacrifice. Satanists believe that a quantity of stored energy is released to those nearby when a warm-blooded animal or human is killed. These sacrifices will usually be performed inside the sign of a pentagram, or triangle, which has been drawn on the floor or ground. This drawing forms a "cone of power" which focuses escaping energy on participants. Many rituals have violent sexual overtones and violent criminal acts have come to the attention of investigators as a result of these satanic coven rituals.

THE HEAVY METAL MUSIC PHENOMENON

One major contemporary movement exploiting Satanism is the music industry and its punk rock and "heavy metal" productions. The music attempts to promote such ideals as absolute freedom, irresponsibility and violence. This is done through lyrics
advocating self mutilation; assault; mayhem; suicide; drugs; murder; sex; anti-establishment and anti-social rebellion against society, parents, education, law and order.

In "heavy metal", these ideals also encompass the use of satanic symbols as evidenced on some heavy metal record album covers decorated with satanic violent themes.

Some people believe this music is only a fad. That may be true for some, but for others it may lead to a way of life that drastically changes their basic ethics and value systems.

Already groups have organized to fight heavy metal rock's use of violence, sex, drugs, and Satanism for its major theme. One group proposes a warning label on records to inform consumers of their lyrical content. There is also a movement to have the lyrics printed on the covers of albums. These proposals have met with strong opposition from music industry and civil libertarians concerned with censorship, the stifling of creative art and freedom of speech.

CONCLUSION

Law enforcement managers realize this renewed interest in Satanism and the occult is a serious national problem. Authorities must meet the challenge by assuring these crimes are detected, reported and prosecuted for what they are: Satanic related.

This challenge is best addressed by a multi-faceted approach:

- An increased awareness of the satanic trend by all law enforcement personnel.

- Maintenance of special records on satanic type crimes.

- Dissemination of information to appropriate organizations.

- Cooperative intelligence gathering apparatus.

- County or state task forces to coordinate investigation of satanic related crimes.
The development of reliable sources of information and possible informants.

Allocation of adequate departmental resources.

Generalized training at recruit and inservice levels.

Indepth training for specialized investigators.

Involvement of both community and private sector resources in combating this threat to the basic American value system.

This response should lead to successful prosecution of persons performing satanic cult criminal acts and have important deterrent effects on persons engaged in other satanistic activities. In addition, this effort should add to the strong existing paranoia of detection and prosecution present among most satanic cult members.

This challenge of Satanism will be met by progressive and innovative law enforcement administrators. Through education, training, planning and mutual cooperation, this threat to our society will be contained.
FURTHER HISTORICAL NOTES:

In 8th Century Asia minor the Greek magic theater majored in illusions. Participants dressed in animal skins, mutilated humans, engaged in sado-masochism, and stole infants from nearby villages. In 15th Century France, Gilles De Rais, the protector of Joan of Arc, turned to Satanism. He was the suspect in the disappearance of children from surrounding areas. Rumors persisted, but official action did not commence until his death at which time the bodies of over 200 children -- dismembered, disemboweled -- were recovered from beneath his castle's moat.

The Cathers, of Gnostic background, openly practiced 'Black Masses' ... At first in total opposition to Catholic high mass. They perverted traditional Catholic symbolism because they felt that Christian sacraments were themselves evil. Much of today's ritually significant acts stem from the Cather tradition. Medieval sorcerers made pacts with the devil, denied God, practiced blasphemous acts, consecrated and sacrificed children to Satan before they were baptised, committed incest, swore by the devil's name, cannibalized sacrificed victims, destroyed livestock, and had carnal intercourse with Satan.

Moving into the 20th Century, these traditions took root in the German Nazi movement. Adolph Hitler studied the occult arts in Munich starting in 1913; within a few years he had become the leader of National Socialism in Germany, preaching Gnostic Racism via the Thule Society. Hitler conducted human sacrifices openly for the world to see. He was addicted to drugs, especially solutions of animal genitalia, human excrement, and bella donna. (The occultic aura of human and animal excrement is tracable to antiquity). He suppressed other occult movements, but his S.S. held secret occult rituals at a mountain redoubt named Wewelsburg Castle. (NOTE: The Nazi S.S. adopted the 'lightning S.S.' symbol, the death's head skull, black uniforms, and S.S. officers carried ritual daggers. The S.S. officiated over mass murders, torture, and genocide of the Jews).
RECENT HISTORY:

In 1966 Anton LA VEY established the Church of Satan in San Francisco, California and obtained recognition as a church organization. In 1975 a rift developed and a number of followers splintered off. In 1983 Michael ACQUINO formed the Temple of Set from which the Order of the Trapezoid later broke off. ACQUINO is aligned with Neo (NEW) Nazi movements and seems to want to believe that his father was an S.S. member although this is not believed to be a fact. He has spent time at Wewelsburg Castle absorbing what he could from S.S. traditions. ACQUINO, a U.S. Army Officer, believes he is the Anti-Christ. He seems to align himself with the Damien character of the movies; he draws young groupie females and kids via a post office box in San Francisco.
## SATANIC RITUAL CALENDAR

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DATE</th>
<th>CELEBRATION</th>
<th>TYPE</th>
<th>USAGE</th>
<th>AGE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>JAN. 7</td>
<td>St. Winebald Day</td>
<td>Blood</td>
<td>Animal or Human Sacrifice</td>
<td>15-33 (Male, if Human)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(Dismemberment)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JAN 17</td>
<td>Satanic Revels</td>
<td>Sexual</td>
<td>Oral, Anal, Vaginal</td>
<td>7-17 (Female)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FEB. 2</td>
<td>*Satanic Revels</td>
<td>Sexual</td>
<td>Oral, Anal, Vaginal</td>
<td>7-17 (Female)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FEB. 25</td>
<td>St. Walpurgis Day</td>
<td>Blood</td>
<td>Communion of Blood and</td>
<td>Animal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Dismemberment</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MAR. 1</td>
<td>St. Eichatadt</td>
<td>Blood</td>
<td>Drinking of Human Blood for</td>
<td>Any Age (Male or Female)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Strength and Homage to the</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Demons</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MAR. 20</td>
<td>**Feast Day</td>
<td>Orgies</td>
<td>Oral, Anal, Vaginal</td>
<td>Any Age (Male or Female)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(Spring Equinox)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Human or Animal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>APR. 21-26</td>
<td>Preparation For The Sacrifice</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>APR. 26 - MAY 1</td>
<td>*Grand Climax</td>
<td>DA MEUR Corpus De Baahl</td>
<td>1-25 Female</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JUN. 21</td>
<td>**FEAST DAY</td>
<td>Orgies</td>
<td>Oral, Anal, Vaginal</td>
<td>Any Age (Male or Female)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(Summer Solstice)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Human or Animal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Event</td>
<td>Activity</td>
<td>Age</td>
<td></td>
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<td>----------------------------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JUL. 1</td>
<td>Demon Revels</td>
<td>Blood</td>
<td>Any Age</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Druids Sexual Assoc. with Demons</td>
<td>(Female)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AUG. 3</td>
<td>*Satanic Revels</td>
<td>Sexual Oral, Anal, Vaginal</td>
<td>7-17 (Female)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SEP. 7</td>
<td>Marriage To The Beast Satan</td>
<td>Sexual Sacrifice, Dismemberment</td>
<td>Infant To 21 (Female)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SEP. 20</td>
<td>Midnight Host</td>
<td>Blood Dismemberment (Hands Planted)</td>
<td>Infant To 21 (Female)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SEP. 22</td>
<td>**Feast Day (Fall Equinox)</td>
<td>Orgies Oral, Anal, Vaginal</td>
<td>Any Age</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(Male or Female - Human or Animal)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OCT. 29</td>
<td>All Hallow Eve</td>
<td>Blood Sexual Climax Association</td>
<td>Any Age</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NOV. 1</td>
<td>(Halloween)</td>
<td>Sexual With The Demons</td>
<td>(Male or Female)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NOV. 4</td>
<td>Satanic Revels</td>
<td>Sexual Oral, Anal, Vaginal</td>
<td>7-17 (Female)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DEC. 22</td>
<td>**Feast Day (Winter Solstice)</td>
<td>Orgies Oral, Anal, Vaginal</td>
<td>Any Age</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(Male or Female - Human or Animal)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DEC. 24</td>
<td>Demon Revels</td>
<td>Da Meur High Grand Climax</td>
<td>Any Age</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(Male or Female)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*SIGNIFIES MOST IMPORTANT HOLIDAYS

**SIGNIFIES HOLIDAYS OF LESSER SIGNIFICANCE
SIGNS OF SATAN

AC/DC
ANTI-CHRIST
DEVIL CHILD

ZOSO
THREE HEADED DOG
GUARDS GATE TO HELL

S
SATAN/STONE
ER

MARKOS
ABRACADABRA

FFF
"THE MARK OF THE BEAST"
(REV. 13:16-18)

666
ANTI-CHRIST

NATAS
SATAN REVERSED

6, 9, 13, XIII
OCCULT NUMBERS

U
HORNS AND TAIL
ADDED TO ANY LETTER

\[\text{Lightning Bolt} \]
HEAVEN TO HELL STRENGTH

\[\text{Swastika} \]

\[\text{Cross of Confusion} \]

THE UPSIDE DOWN PENTAGRAM, OFTEN CALLED THE "BAPHOMET," IS STRICTLY SATANIC IN NATURE AND REPRESENTS THE GOAT'S HEAL.

THE "HEXAGRAM," ALSO REFERRED TO AS THE "SEAL OF SOLOMON" IS SAID TO BE ONE OF THE MOST POWERFUL SYMBOLS IN THE OCCULT.

HORNED HAND

THE SYMBOL OF "ANARCHY" REPRESENTS THE ABOLITION OF ALL LAW. INITIALLY, THOSE INTO "PUNK" MUSIC USED THIS SYMBOL, BUT IT IS NOW WIDELY USED BY HEAVY METAL FOLLOWERS.

HERE THE MOON GODDESS "DIANA" AND THE MORNING STAR OF "LUCIFER" ARE REPRESENTED. THIS SYMBOL MAY BE FOUND IN BOTH WHITE WITCHCRAFT AND SATANISM. WHEN THE MOON IS TURNED TO FACE THE OPPOSITE DIRECTION, IT IS PRIMARILY SATANIC.
San Francisco Police Report
FRED...AN INTERESTING NOTE. ATTACHED IS A COPY OF A POLICE REPORT THAT WAS FROM A CRIME THE DAY WE LEFT ON THE CRUISE. I HEARD ABOUT IT ON THE RADIO ON THE WAY TO THE SHIP AND HAD LARS LOOK INTO IT.

NOTE THE SIMILARITIES TO THE OTHER STORIES WE'VE SEEN. THE POLICE HOWEVER DON'T BELIEVE THESE PEOPLE WERE INVOLVED IN ANY KIND OF CULT.

HE SAID THEY WERE REAL PATHETIC PEOPLE. SHE GOT OFF SEXUALLY WITH THAT SKULL...HAD SEXUAL FANTASIES ETC. WITH IT. THAT SKULL WAS VERY IMPORTANT TO HER AND ASKED THE HOMICIDE INSPECTOR IF AFTER SHE GOT OUT OF JAIL COULD SHE HAVE HER SKULL BACK...HE SAID NO. CAN YOU IMAGINE HOW MUCH OF THIS GOES ON AND NO ONE CONNECTS IT WITH A SATANIC CULT?
INCIDENT REPORT FORM

INCIDENT NO. 24094

DATE & TIME REPORTED TO POLICE: 07-06-77
DATE & TIME REPORTED TO BUREAU: 07-05-77
LOCATION OF OCCURRENCE: 3579 RANKIN ST.

NAME: FAIRPAIR
ADDRESS: 3579 RANKIN ST.

VICTIM OF CRIME: 
VICTIM OF CRIME: 
REPORTER: F. 
REPORTER: F.

OTHER INFORMATION: 
OTHER INFORMATION: 

SUSPECT CODES: A. ADONISHED B. BUCKED C. CITED D. DETAINED E. EXHORATED S. SUSPECT X. DIVERSED

CODE: MAJEN ROBERT
NAME: MAJEN ROBERT
ADDRESS: LIVES IN 1953 FORD S.W.

WEIGHT: 215
HEIGHT: 5'9
EYE COLOR: BLK/BLK
HAIR COLOR: BRO/CRY SANDY

NAME OF JUDGE: LACIE
DATE OF BIRTH: 07-05-77

VEHICLE CODES: F. USED FELONY L. LOANED STOLEN R. RECOVERED B. ROCKETED D. STRIPPED T. TOWED P. STOLEN L. L.

LICENSE PLATE NO. XX-1111
STATE: CA
YEAR: 1977
MAKE: CHEV
MODEL: NOVA
STYLE: 2 DR
COLOR: GREEN

INFORMATION:

FOREGROUND (A.B.C. TWING) WITH HONDS FOR HOMICIDE

PROPERTY CONDITION CODES: S. STOLEN R. RECOVERED L. LOST E. EVIDENCE F. FOUND P. PROPERTY FOR ESTATE P. DAMAGE

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION: 

ONE (1) HUMAN SKULL (TAKEN INTO CUSTODY BY CORONER'S OFFICE)

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION: 

CASKET FLAG IN NAME OF "JAMES-MIDSON-LYONS"

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION: 

ADDITIONAL WHT MET. PIECE FOUND WITH ABOVE

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION: 

KNIFE W/ 1" BLADE 
THE HANDLE FRANCE: "SOX"

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION: 

BELOW INCLUDE ADDITIONAL HINT, VICTIMS, SUSPECTS, VEHICLES AND/OR PROPERTY BEFORE BEGINNING NARRATIVE.

ADDITIONAL ITEMS:

EVIDENCE: 

ONE (1) SMALL BOTTLE CONTAINING A LIQUID, AND SOILD

WHT. SUBSTANCE OF SUSPECTED COCAINE (VIAL MK'D "679").

ADDITIONAL PROPERTY:

GREEN, COLEEN W/F DOB: 12/1/51

ADDRESS: 1126 RED/GRN.

PAGE 1 OF 4

SFPD 377 (4, 185)
NARRATIVE: WHILE ON PATROL IN OUR MKD AOE, AND WAT TOWN,
CAR OF CR TOTAH #2243, AND I WERE REQUESTED VIA COMMUNICATION
TO RESPOND TO THE AKU LOCATION ON A REPORT OF A VEHICLE ON
FIRE AND PORTION OCCUPIED. UPON OUR ARRIVAL OF CR TOTAH
AND I OBSERVED A GRN CHEVY NOVA PARKED AT THE END OF BANK
ST. AS WE DREW NEARER WE COULD SEE THE CAR'S TWO
OCCUPANTS HURRIEDLY MOVING ABOUT INSIDE. AS I RADIOED OUR
EXACT LOCATION, OFCR TOTAH APPROACHED THE NOVA AND IMMED-
IATELY CALLED OUT TO ME TO COME OVER. MOVING TO THE PARKED
CAR, TOTAH POINTED INTO THE CAR AND QUERIED "WHAT DO YOU
THINK OF THAT?" THERE TO MY SURPRISE, THROUGH THE WIND-
SHIELD I COULD CLEARLY MAKE OUT A HUMAN SKULL RESTING ON
TOP OF THE DASHBOARD. TOTAH AND I THEN ORDERED BOTH OCCUPANTS
OUTSIDE OF THE CAR, AND HURRIEDLY CONDUCTED A PAT SEARCH
FOR WEAPONS. SATISFIED THAT NEITHER OF THE CAR'S OCCUPANTS
HAD ANY WEAPONS, I THEN CALLED FOR A PATROL STATION TO
RESPOND TO OUR LOCATION AND ADVISE US. JGT. CARLIN
ACKNOWLEDGED HIS RESPONSE. I THEN CONTACTED COMMUNICA-
TIONS AND INFORMED THEM WHAT WE HAD DISCOVERED. JGT.
CARLIN ARRIVED AND TOLD US TO STANDY, FENDING HIS STATION
HEADQUARTERS. SHORTLY AFTERWORD INFORMED OUR UNIT TO MAINT-
AIN THE CRIME SCENE, FENDING THE ARRIVAL OF OUR HOMICIDE
TEAM AND CRIME SCENE UNITS.
DURING THE INTERIM, TOTAH AND I CONSIDERED FOR OUR SAFETY CONDUCTED A SEARCH OF THE VEHICLE'S INTERIOR. THERE IN
PLAIN SIGHT ON THE BACKSEAT OF THE CAR WAS A LARGE WOOD-
HANDLED KNIFE (E-4) WHICH FOR CRIME SCENE PURPOSES WAS
LEFT IN PLACE. FEARING THE POSSESSION OF OTHER WEAPONS,
CONTRABAND, AND POSSIBLY ADDITIONAL FRUITS OF THE CRIME, WE
ASKED MS. GREEN FOR PERMISSION TO EXAMINE THE CONTENTS OF
HER PURSE. AFTER GRACIOUSLY CONSENTING, WE LOCATED (E-2,
AND E-3) A CASKET PLAQUE AND MATCHING WHT METAL PIECE.
THE PLAQUE READ "JAMES MADISON LYONS, DIED JAN 22 1922,
1987, AGED 67 YRS, 2 MTH, 27 DAYS." UPON READING THE ENGRAVE
INSCRIPTION, WE SEIZED THE PLAQUE AND HELD IT FOR EVIDENCE.
ALSO IN THE PURSE WAS A SMALL VIAL CONTAINING A CLEAR LIQUID,
AND A WHT CHUNK LIKE SUBSTANCE, WHICH FROM EXPERIENCE WE
RECOGNIZED TO BE "READY-ROCK" COCAINE. OFCR TOTAH TURNED THIS
OVER TO ME TO HOLD AS EVIDENCE (E-5). HOMICIDE INSPECTORS
FALZON & TKOTZ & 1999 THEN ARRIVED SHORTLY AFTER THE
CORONER'S VAN. OFCR. SLEDGE TOOK PHOTOS OF THE CAR'S IN-
TERIOR, AND AFTER EXAMINING THE SKULL FALZON AND TKOTZ
TURNED IT OVER TO CORONER'S STEWARD WENDELL EAGLE, WHO ISSUED
ME A RECEIPT FOR SALE (E-1). TOTAH AND I THEN TRANSPORT
BOTH SUSPECTS, WHO HAD BEEN IDENTIFIED AS (B-1) ROBERT
MASON, AND (B-2) COLLEEN GREENE, TO ROOM 450 AT THE
HALL OF JUSTICE. THERE THEY WERE INTERVIEWED BY UNCPH.
FALZON, WHO IN CONJUNCTION WITH A.D.A. CUMMINGS APPLIED
THE ABOVE CHARGES. BOTH MASON AND GREENE WERE
THEN TAKEN BACK TO POTTER'S STATION FOR PROCESSING. AT
POTTER'S, THEY WERE BOOKED ACCORDING TO THE ABOVE CHARGES, IN
ADDITION TO WARRANTS CONFIRM.
Go to C.W.B.'s Offr. Tenorio #342. This done I then
mix'd and packed items E-1 thru E-4 in an S.F.P.D. Paper
for J.D. Envelope. Finally totaled packaged the suspected
Cocaine in an analyzed evidence envelope. After obtaining
a narc. lab line number, which I then hand carried to
the narcotics section at 310 Bryant St.

Copies to "Juvenile"
" " Homicide"
" " Intelligence"

11010 7/2600 9/810 0 w: 10 1640
16420
26200
63010
Homicide (2)
Intelligence (1)
Crime (1)
XI.

ATTEMPTS BY POLICE TO MINIMIZE, OR POSSIBLY COVER UP, THE PROBLEM

Some police departments, including the FBI, are apparently attempting to minimize, or possibly cover up, the satanic cult problem.
TO: VICE SECTION PERSONNEL

FROM: Captain P.A. Munter

DATE 1-24-89

SUBJECT: Information on Satanism - CONFIDENTIAL

It has come to my attention that some time ago the Vice Section became involved in an investigation that had "Satanic" (devil worship) overtones. That investigation has since been closed and the file has been sent to the Criminal Information Section (Intelligence) for storage, etc.

Be advised that effective immediately:

1. Vice Section Personnel are not to seek or accept the role of "Department Expert" on the subject of Satanism;

2. No files, books, pictures, or other printed material are to be kept on the subject;

3. Any Satanic information that comes to our attention as part of a legitimate prostitution, sexual abuse of children, or other case will be promptly and thoroughly screened with a supervisor;

4. Any other Satanic type information that comes to our attention will be promptly forwarded to the Criminal Information Section for their review, screening and/or filing.

The type of information at issue is specifically regulated by City Ordinance SMC 14.12 (The "Intelligence Ordinance" - See Your SMC/RCW green binder).

Criminal Information Section Personnel are trained and experienced at handling the many and specific provisions of the ordinance. They are available to assist us if this type of information becomes a question during the course of a Vice Investigation.

See me or a supervisor if you have any questions about this directive.

cc: Major B.A. Thompson
Lt. Adams, C.I.S.
Leo Poort
All Vice Section Personnel
Satanic, Occult, Ritualistic Crime: A Law Enforcement Perspective

By KENNETH V. LANNING, Supervisory Special Agent, Behavioral Science Instruction and Research Unit, FBI Academy, Quantico, Virginia

Note: This article was completed after the killings in Matamoros, Mexico, became known in April 1989. There is nothing known to the author about this case that changes the opinions and recommendations set forth in this article.

The belief that there is a connection between satanism and crime is certainly not new. In fact, one of the oldest theories of crime causation is demonology. Concern about satanic or occult activity has peaked from time to time throughout history. Concern in the late 1970s focused primarily on “unexplained” deaths and mutilations of animals, and in recent years has focused on child sexual abuse and the alleged human sacrifice of missing children. In 1999, it will probably focus on the impending “end of the world.”

Today, satanism and a wide variety of other terms are used interchangeably in reference to certain crimes. This discussion will analyze the nature of “satanic, occult, ritualistic” crime and focus on appropriate law enforcement responses to it.

Recently a flood of law enforcement seminars and conferences have dealt with satanic and ritualistic crime. These training conferences have various titles, such as “Occult in Crime,” “Satanic Cults,” “Ritualistic Crime Seminar,” “Satanic Influences in Homicide,” “Occult Crimes, Satanism and Teen Suicide” and “Ritualistic Abuse of Children.”

The typical conference runs from one to three days and many of them include the same presenters and instructors. A wide variety of topics are usually discussed during this training, either as individual presentations by different instructors or grouped together by one or more instructors. Typical topics covered include the following:

1. Historical overview of satanism, witchcraft and paganism from ancient to modern times.
2. Nature and influence of fantasy role-playing games, such as Dungeons and Dragons.
3. Lyrics, symbolism and influence of rock and roll, Heavy Metal and Black Metal music.
4. Teenage “stoner” gangs, their symbols and their vandalism.
5. Teenage suicide by adolescents dabbling in the occult.
6. Crimes committed by self-styled satanic practitioners, including grave and church desecrations and robberies, animal mutilations and even murders.
7. Ritualistic abuse of children as part of bizarre ceremonies and human sacrifices.
8. Organized, traditional or multigenerational satanic groups involved in organized conspiracies, such as taking over day care centers, infiltrating police departments and trafficking in human sacrifice victims.
9. The “Big Conspiracy” theory, which implies that satanists are responsible for such things as Adolph Hitler, World War II, abortion, pornography, Watergate and IranGate, and have infiltrated the Department of Justice, the Pentagon and the White House.

During the conferences, these nine areas are linked together through the liberal use of the word “satanism” and some common symbolism (pentagrams, 666, demons, etc.). The implication often is that all are a part of a continuum of behavior, a single problem or some common conspiracy. The information presented is a mixture of fact, theory, opinion, fantasy and paranoia, and because some of it can be proven or corroborated (desecration of cemeteries, vandalism, etc.), the implication is that it is all true and documented. The distinctions among the different areas are blurred even if, occasionally, a presenter tries to make them. This is complicated by the fact that almost any discussion of satanism and witchcraft is interpreted in the light of the religious beliefs of those in the audience. Faith, not logic and reason, governs the religious beliefs of most people. As a result, some normally skeptical law enforcement officers accept the information disseminated at these conferences without critically evaluating it or questioning the sources. Nothing said at such conferences will change the religious beliefs of the attendees. Such conferences illustrate the ambiguity and wide variety of terms involved in this issue.

Definitions

The words satanic, occult and ritualistic are often used interchangeably. It is difficult to precisely define Satanism (with a capital S), and no attempt will be made to do so here. However, it is important to realize how the word satanism (with a small s) is used by many people. Simply put, for some people satanism is any religious belief system other than their own. The Ayatollah Khomeini referred to the United States as the “Great Satan.” In the British Parliament, a Protestant leader called the Pope the anti-Christ. In her book, Prepare for War, Rebecca Brown, M.D., has a chapter entitled “Is Roman Catholicism Witchcraft?” Dr. Brown also lists among the “doorways” to satanic power and demon infestation the following: fortune tellers, horoscopes, fraternity oaths, vegetarianism, yoga, self-hypnosis, relaxation tapes, acupuncture, biofeedback, fantasy role-playing games, adultery, homosexuality, pornography, judo, karate and rock music. Dr. Brown states that rock music “was a carefully mastered plan by none other than Satan himself.” The ideas expressed in this book may seem extreme and even humorous. This book, however, has been recommended as a serious reference in law enforcement training material on this topic.

In books, lectures, handout material and conversations, the author has heard all of the following referred to as satanism:

Church of Satan
Ordo Templi Orientis
Temple of Set
Demonology
Witchcraft
Paganism
Santeria
Voodoo
Rosicrucians
Freemasonry
Knights Templar
Stoner Gangs
Heavy Metal Music
Rock Music
KKK
Nazis
Scientology
Unification Church
The Way
more than repeatedly engaging in an act or series of acts in a certain manner because of a sexual need. In order to become aroused and/or gratified, a person must engage in the act in a certain way. This sexual ritualism can include such things as the physical characteristics, age, gender of the victim, the particular sequence of acts, the bringing or taking of specific objects and the use of certain words or phrases.

This is more than the concept of M.O. (method of operation) known to most police officers. M.O. is something done by an offender because it works. Sexual ritual is something done by an offender because of a need. Deviant acts, such as urinating, defecating on or even eviscerating a victim, are far more likely to be the result of sexual ritualism than religious or “satanic” ritualism.

From a criminal investigative perspective, two other forms of ritualism must be recognized. The Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-III-R) defines obsessive-compulsive disorder (OCD) as “repetitive, purposeful, and intentional behaviors that are performed in response to or as a result of an obsession or according to certain rules in a stereotyped fashion.” Such compulsive behavior frequently involves rituals. Although such behavior usually involves noncriminal activity such as excessive hand washing or checking that doors are locked, occasionally compulsive ritualism can be part of criminal activity. Certain gamblers or thieves, for example, are thought by some authorities to be motivated in part through such compulsions. Ritualism can also stem from psychotic hallucinations and delusions. A crime can be committed in a precise manner because a voice told the offender to do it that way or because a divine mission required it.

To make this more confusing, cultural, religious, sexual and psychological ritualism can overlap. Some psychotic people are preoccupied with religious delusions and hear the voice of God or Satan telling them to do things of a religious nature. Offenders who feel little, if any, guilt over their crimes may need little justification for their antisocial behavior. As human beings, however, they may have fears, concerns and anxiety over getting away with their criminal acts. It is difficult to pray to God for success in doing things that are against His commandments. A negative spiritual belief system may fulfill the human need for assistance from and belief in a greater power or to deal with their superstitions. Compulsive ritualism (e.g., excessive cleanliness or fear of disease) can be introduced into sexual behavior. Even many “normal” people have a need for order and predictability and therefore may engage in family or work rituals. Under stress or in times of change, this need for order and ritual may increase.

Ritualistic crime may fulfill the cultural, spiritual, sexual and psychological needs of an offender. Crimes may be ritualistically motivated or may have ritualistic elements. The ritual behavior may also fulfill basic criminal needs to manipulate victims, get rid of rivals, send a message to enemies and intimidate co-conspirators. The leaders of a group may want to play upon the beliefs and superstitions of those around them and try to convince accomplices and enemies that they—the leaders—have special or “supernatural” powers.

The important point for the criminal investigator is to realize that most ritualistic criminal behavior is not motivated simply by satanic or religious ceremonies. At some conferences, presenters have attempted to make an issue of distinguishing between “ritual,” “ritualized” and “ritualistic” abuse of children. These subtle distinctions, however, seem to be of no significant value to the criminal investigator.

What is Ritualistic Abuse of Children?

This is not an easy question to answer. Most people today use the term to refer to abuse of children that is part of some evil spiritual belief system, which almost by definition must be satanic.

Dr. Lawrence Pizzler, author of Michelle Remembers, defines ritualized abuse of children as “repeated physical, emotional, mental and spiritual assaults combined with a systematic use of symbols and secret ceremonies designed to turn a child against itself, family, society and God.” He also states that “the sexual assault has ritualistic meaning and is not for sexual gratification.”

This definition may have value for academics, sociologists and therapists, but it creates potential problems for law enforcement. Certain acts engaged in with children (kissing, touching, appearing naked, etc.) may be criminal if performed for sexual gratification. If the ritualistic acts were in fact performed for spiritual indoctrination, potential prosecution can be jeopardized, particularly if the acts can be defended as constitutionally protected religious expression. The mutilation of a baby’s genitals for sadistic sexual pleasure is a crime. The circumcision of a baby’s genitals for religious reasons is most likely not a crime. The intent of the acts is important for criminal prosecution.

The author has been unable to precisely define ritualistic abuse and prefers not to use the term. It is confusing, misleading and counterproductive. Certain observations, however, are important for investigative understanding.

Not all spiritually motivated ritualistic activity is satanic. Santeria, witchcraft, voodoo and most religious cults are not satanism. In fact, most spiritually or religiously based abuse of children has
What Makes a Crime Satanic, Occult or Ritualistic?

Some would answer that it is the offender’s spiritual beliefs or membership in a cult or “church.” If that is the criteria, why not label the crimes committed by Protestants, Catholics and Jews in the same way? Are the atrocities of Jim Jones, in Guyana, Christian crimes?

Some would answer that it is the presence of certain symbols in the possession or home of the perpetrator.

What does it mean then to find a crucifix, Bible, rosary, etc., in the possession or home of a bank robber, embezzler, child molester or murderer? If different criminals possess these symbols, are they necessarily part of one big conspiracy?

Others would answer that it is the presence of certain symbols such as pentagrams, inverted crosses and 666 at the crime scene. What does it mean, then, to find a cross spray-painted on a wall or carved into the face of a victim? What does it mean for a perpetrator to wear a bandana tied to his murder victim? What about the possibility that an offender deliberately left such symbols to make it look like a “satanic” crime?

Some would argue that it is the bizarreness or crudeness of the crime—body mutilation, drinking of blood, eating of flesh, use of urine or feces. Does this mean that all individuals involved in lust murder, sadism, vampirism, cannibalism, urophilia and coprophilia are satanists or occult practitioners? What does this say about the bizarre crimes of the so-called “Ed Gein or Richard Trenton Chase, both of whom mutilated their victims as part of their psychotic delusions?

A few might even answer that it is the fact that the crime was committed on a date with satanic or occult significance (Halloween or New Year’s Day). The fact that the perpetrator claims that Satan told him to commit the crime. What does this mean for crimes committed on Thanksgiving or Christmas? What does this say about crimes committed by perpetrators who claim that God or Jesus told them to do it? One note of interest is the fact that in handout and reference material collected by the author, the number of dates with satanic or occult significance ranges from 8 to 110. This is compounded by the fact that it is sometimes stated that satanists can celebrate these holidays on several days on either side of the official date or that the holidays of practitioners can also be holidays. The exact names and exact dates of the holidays and the meaning of symbols listed may also vary depending on who prepared the material. The handout material is often distributed without identifying the author or documenting the original source of the information. It is then frequently photocopied by attendees and passed on to other police officers with no one really knowing its validity or origin.

Far more crime and child abuse has been committed by zealots in the name of God, Jesus and Mohammed than has ever been committed in the name of Satan.

Most, however, would probably answer that what makes a crime satanic, occult or ritualistic is the motivation for the crime. It is a crime that is spiritually motivated by a religious belief system. How then do we label the following true crimes?

- Parents defy a court order and send their children to an unlicensed Christian school.
- Parents refuse to send their children to any school because they are waiting for the second coming of Christ.
- Parents beat their child to death because he or she will not follow their Christian beliefs.
- Parents violate child labor laws because they believe the Bible requires such work.
- Individuals bomb an abortion clinic or kidnap the doctor because their religious belief system says abortion is murder.
- A child molester reads the Bible to his victims in order to justify his sex acts with them.
- Parents refuse life-saving medical treatment for a child because of their religious beliefs.
- Parents starve and beat their child to death because their master said the child was possessed by demonic spirits.
- Some people would argue that the Christians who committed the above crimes misunderstood and distorted their religion, while satanists who commit crimes are following theirs. But who decides what constitutes a misinterpretation of a religious belief system? The individuals who committed the above-described crimes, however misguided, believed that they were following their religion as they understood it. Religion was and is used to justify such behavior as the Crusades, the Inquisition, Apartheid, segregation, and violence in Northern Ireland, India and Lebanon.
Who decides exactly what “satanists” believe? In this country, we cannot even agree on what Christians believe. At many law enforcement conferences, The Satanic Bible is used for this, and it is often contrasted or compared with the Christian Bible. The Satanic Bible is, in essence, a 150-page paperback book written by one man in 1969. To compare it to a book written by over 30 authors over a period of thousands of years is ridiculous, even ignoring the possibility of divine revelation in the Christian Bible. What satanists believe certainly isn’t limited to other peoples’ interpretation of a few books. More importantly, it is subject to some degree of interpretation by individual believers, just as Christianity is.

The fact is that far more crime and child abuse has been committed by zealots in the name of God, Jesus and Mohammed than has ever been committed in the name of Satan. Many people don’t like that statement, but few can argue with it.

Although defining a crime as satanic, occult or ritualistic would probably involve a combination of the criteria set forth above, the author has been unable to clearly define such a crime. Each potential definition presents a different set of problems when measured against an objective, rational and constitutional perspective. Each offender in a group may have a different motivation for the crime. The author has discovered that the facts of so-called “satanic crimes” are often significantly different from what is described at law enforcement training conferences or in the media. The actual involvement of satanism or the occult in these cases usually turns out to be secondary, insignificant or nonexistent.

The Law Enforcement Perspective

The perspective from which one looks at satanic, occult or ritualistic crime is extremely important. Sociologists, therapists, religious leaders, parents and just plain citizens each have their own valid concerns and views about this issue. This discussion, however, will deal only with the law enforcement perspective.

The law enforcement perspective must focus on crime recognizing that the fact that an activity is “satanic” does not necessarily mean it is a crime or that it is not a legitimate religious practice protected by the First Amendment. Within the personal religious belief system of a law enforcement officer, Christianity may be good and satanism evil. Under the Constitution, however, both are neutral.

This is an important, but difficult, concept for many law enforcement officers to accept. They are paid to uphold the Constitution and enforce the penal code, not the Ten Commandments. The apparently increasing numbers of teenagers and some adults dabbling in satanism and the occult may be cause for concern for parents, school officials and society. What law enforcement can or should do about it is another matter entirely. Police interference with free exercise of constitutional rights potentially creates major problems and conflicts.

What is the justification for law enforcement officers giving presentations on satanism and the occult to citizen groups, PTAs or school assemblies? Is it public relations, a safety program or crime prevention? If it is crime prevention, how much crime can be linked to satanic or occult activity, and what do such presentations do to prevent the crime? Law enforcement agencies should carefully consider the legal implications and justification for such presentations. Is the fact that satanism or the occult is or can be a negative influence on some people enough justification for such law enforcement efforts?

When an emotional issue, such as the sexual abuse of children, is combined with an even more emotional issue, such as people’s religious beliefs, it is difficult to maintain objectivity and remember the law enforcement perspective. Some police officers may even feel that all crime is caused by evil, all evil is caused by Satan and, therefore, all crime is satanic crime. This may be a valid religious perspective, but it is of no relevance to the investigation of crime for purposes of prosecution.

Many of the police officers who lecture on satanic or occult crime do not even investigate such cases. Their presentations are more a reflection of their personal religious beliefs than documented investigative information. They are absolutely entitled to their beliefs, but introducing themselves as current or former police officers and then speaking as religious advocates causes confusion. As difficult as it might be, police officers must separate the religious and law enforcement perspectives when they are lecturing or investigating in their official capacities as law enforcement officers. Many law enforcement officers begin their presentations by stating that they are not addressing or judging anyone’s religious beliefs, and then proceed to do exactly that.

Some police officers have resigned rather than curtail or limit their involvement in this issue as ordered by their departments. Perhaps such officers deserve credit for recognizing that they could no longer keep the perspectives separate.

Law enforcement officers who believe that the investigation of satanic/occult crime puts them in conflict with supernatural forces of evil should probably not be assigned to these cases. If, however, such officers must be or are assigned, they will need the power of their own spiritual belief system in order to deal with the superstition and religious implications of these cases. The religious beliefs of officers should provide spiritual strength and support for them, but should not affect the objectivity and professionalism of the investigation.

The law enforcement perspective requires avoiding the paranoia that has crept into this issue and into some of the law enforcement training conferences. Paranoid belief systems are characterized by the gradual development of intricate, complex and elaborate systems of thinking based on and often proceeding logically from misinterpretation of actual events. Paranoia typically involves hypervigilance over the perceived threat, the belief that danger awaits around every corner and the willingness to take up the challenge and do something about it. Another very important aspect of this paranoia is the belief that those who do

Law enforcement officers must be objective fact finders. It is not their job to believe children or other complainants; it is their job to listen.

not recognize the threat are evil and corrupt. In this extreme view, one is either with them or against them.

Concern over satanic crime and ritualistic abuse of children is highly polarizing. After one presentation on this topic, a student wrote in a critique that the author was obviously an “agnostic cultist.” Some zealots even use the term “clean” to refer to law enforcement officers who have not been infiltrated by the satanists. If some police officers or military personnel practice satanism or paganism, does that mean that law enforcement and the military have been infiltrated? The word “infiltrated” is used only when talking about an unpopular belief system. Protestants, Catholics and Jews are no longer thought of as “infi-
trating” the police and military, but not long ago Jews were thought by many to have done so.

Overzealousness and exaggeration motivated by the religious fervor of those involved in law enforcement training is more acceptable than that motivated by ego or profit. There are those who are deliberately distorting and hyping this issue for personal notoriety and profit. Satanic and occult crime has become a growth industry. Speaking fees, books, videos and audio tapes, prevention material, and television and radio appearances all bring egotistic and financial rewards.

Law enforcement officers must be objective fact finders. It is not their job to believe children or other complainants. It is their job to listen. The law enforcement perspective can’t ignore the lack of physical evidence (no bodies or even hairs, fibers or fluids left by violent murders), the difficulty in successfully committing a large-scale conspiracy crime (the more people involved in any crime conspiracy, the harder it is to get away with it), and human nature (intragroup conflicts resulting in individual self-serving disclosures would be bound to occur in any group involved in organized kidnapping, baby breeding and human sacrifice). If and when members of a destructive cult commit murders, they are bound to make mistakes, leave evidence and eventually make admissions in order to brag about their crimes or to reduce their legal liability. The discovery of the murders in Matamoros, Mexico, in April 1989 and the results of the subsequent investigation are good examples of these dynamics.

Bizarre crime and evil can occur without organized satanic activity. The law enforcement perspective requires that we distinguish between what we know and what we’re not sure of.

The facts are
- Some individuals believe in and are involved in satanism and the occult.
- Some of these individuals commit crime.
- Some groups of individuals share these beliefs and involvement in satanism and the occult.
- Some members of these groups commit crime together.

The unanswered questions are
- What is the connection between the belief system and the crimes committed?
- Is there an organized conspiracy of satanic and occult believers responsible for interrelated serious crime (e.g., molestation, murder)?

After all the hype and hysteria is put aside, the realization sets in that most satanic/occult activity involves the commission of no crimes, and that which does usually involves the commission of relatively minor crimes such as trespassing, vandalism, cruelty to animals or petty theft. The law enforcement problems most often linked to satanic or occult activity are vandalism, desecration of churches and cemeteries, thefts from churches and cemeteries, teenage gang, animal mutilations, teenage suicide, child abuse, kidnapping, and murder and human sacrifice.

Valid evidence shows some “connection” between satanism and the occult and the first six problems set forth above. The “connection” to the last three problems is far more uncertain.

Even where there seems to be a “connection,” the nature of the connection needs to be explored. It is easy to blame involvement in satanism and the occult for behaviors that have complex motivations. A teenager’s excessive involvement in satanism and the occult is usually a symptom of a problem and not the cause of a problem. Blaming satanism for a teenager’s vandalism, theft, suicide or even act of murder is like blaming a criminal on his tattoos; both are often signs of the same rebelliousness and lack of self-esteem that contribute to the commission of crimes.

The law enforcement investigator must objectively evaluate the legal significance of any criminal’s spiritual beliefs. In most cases, including those involving satanists, it will have little or no legal significance. If a crime is committed as part of a spiritual belief system, it should make no difference which belief system it is. The crime is the same whether a child is abused or murdered as part of a Christian, Hare Krishna, Moslem or any other belief system. Crimes generally are not labeled with the name of the perpetrator’s religion. Why then are the crimes of child molesters, rapists, sadists and murderers who happen to be involved in satanism and the occult labeled as satanic or occult crimes? If criminals use a spiritual belief system to rationalize and justify to facilitate and enhance their criminal activity, should the focus of law enforcement be on the belief system or on the criminal activity?

Several documented murders have been committed by individuals involved in one way or another in satanism or the occult. In some of these murders, the perpetrator has even introduced elements of the occult (e.g., satanic symbols at the crime scene). Does that automatically make these satanic murders? It is the author’s opinion that the answer is no. Ritualistic murders committed by serial killers or sexual sadists are not necessarily satanic or occult murders. Ritualistic murders committed by psychopathic killers who hear the voice of Satan are no more satanic murders than murders committed by psychopathic killers who hear the voice of Jesus are Christian murders.

Rather, a satanic murder can be defined as one committed by two or more individuals who rationalize the crime and whose primary motivation is to fulfill a prescribed satanic ritual calling for the murder. By this definition, the author has been unable to identify even one documented satanic murder in the United States. Although such murders may have and can occur, they appear to be few in number. In addition, the commission of such killings would probably be the beginning of the end for such a group. It is highly unlikely that they could continue to kill several people, every year, year after year, and not be discovered.

A brief typology of satanic and occult practitioners is helpful in evaluating what relationship, if any, such practices have to crimes under investigation. The following typology is adapted from the investigative experience of Officer Gallant of the Santa Cruz Police Department, who began to study the criminal aspects of occult activity long before it became popular. No typology is perfect, but the author uses this typology because it is simple and offers investigative insights. Most practitioners fall into one of three categories, any of which can be practiced alone or in groups.

1. Youth Subculture. Most teenagers involved in fantasy role-playing games, heavy metal music or satanism and the occult are going through a stage of adolescent development and commit no significant crimes. The teenagers who have more serious problems are usually those from dysfunctional families or those who have poor communication within their families. These troubled teenagers turn to satanism and the occult to overcome a sense of alienation, to obtain power or to perform their antisocial behavior. For these teenagers, it is the symbolism, not the spirituality, that is important. It is either the psychopathic or the oddball, loner teenager who is most likely to get into serious trouble. Extreme involvement in the occult is a symptom of a problem, not the cause. This is not to deny, however, that satanism and the occult are negative influences for a troubled teenager. But to hysterically warn teenagers to avoid this “mysterious, powerful and dangerous” thing called satanism will drive many teenagers right to it. Some rebellious teenagers will do whatever will make them feel like they are in control of the crime and outrage society in order to flaunt their rejection of adult norms.

2. Dabbler (Self-styled). For these practitioners, there is little or no spiritual motivation. They mix satanism, witchcraft and paganism. Symbols mean what-
ever they want them to mean. Molesters, rapists, drug dealers and murderers may dabble in the occult and may commit their crimes in a ceremonial or ritualistic way. This category has the potential to be the most dangerous, and most of the “satanic” killers fall into this category. The involvement in satanism and the occult is a symptom of a problem and a rationalization and justification of antisocial behavior. Satanic/occult practices (as well as those of other spiritual belief systems) can be used as a mechanism to facilitate criminal objectives.

3. Traditional (Orthodox, Multigenerational). These are the true believers. They are usually wary of outsiders. Because of this and constitutional issues, such groups are difficult for law enforcement to penetrate. Although there is much we don’t know about these groups, as of now there is little or no hard evidence that they are involved in serious, organized criminal activity. In addition, instead of being self-perpetuating master crime conspirators, true believers probably have a similar problem with their teenage rebellions against their belief system. Most police officers ask what to look for, during the search of the scene of a suspected satanic activity. The answer is simple: look for evidence of a crime. A pentagram is no more criminally significant than a crucifix unless it corroborates a crime or a criminal conspiracy. If a victim’s description of the location or the instruments of the crime includes a pentagram, then the pentagram would be evidence. But the same would be true if the description included a crucifix.

There is no way any one law enforcement officer can become knowledgeable about all the symbols and rituals of every spiritual belief system that might become part of a criminal investigation. The officer needs only to be trained to recognize the possible investigative significance of such signs, symbols and rituals. Knowledgeable religious scholars, academics and other true experts in the community can be consulted if a more detailed analysis is necessary. Any analysis, however, may have only limited application, especially to cases involving teenagers, dabblers and other self-styled practitioners. The fact is, signs, symbols and rituals can mean anything that practitioners want them to mean and anything that observers interpret them to mean. The meaning of symbols can also change over time, place and circumstance. Is a swastika spray-painted on a wall an ancient symbol of prosperity and good fortune, a recent symbol of Nazism and anti-Semitism, or a current symbol of paranoia and adolescent defiance? The peace sign, which in the 1960s was a familiar antiwar symbol, is now supposed to be a satanic symbol.

Despite what is sometimes said or suggested at law enforcement training conferences, police have no authority to seize any satanic or occult paraphernalia they might see during a search. A legally valid reason must exist for doing so. It is not the job of law enforcement to prevent satanists from engaging in noncriminal teaching, rituals or other activities.

Conclusions
There must be a middle ground in this issue. Concern about satanic or occult activity should not be a big joke limited to religious fanatics. On the other hand, law enforcement is not now locked in a life-and-death struggle against the supernatural forces of ancient evi. Law enforcement officers need to know something about satanism and the occult in order to properly evaluate their possible connections to and motivations for criminal activity. They must know when and how beliefs, symbols and paraphernalia can be used to corroborate criminal activity. From a community relations perspective, they must also learn to respect spiritual beliefs that may be different or unpopular but not illegal.

The focus must be on the objective investigation of violations of criminal statutes.

Until hard evidence is obtained and corroborated, the American people should not be frightened into believing that babies are being bred and eaten, that 50,000 missing children are being murdered in human sacrifices or that satanists are taking over America’s day care centers. No one can prove with absolute certainty that such activity has not occurred. However, the burden of proof, as it would be in a criminal prosecution, is on those who claim that it has occurred. As law enforcement agencies evaluate and decide what they can or should do about satanic and occult activity in their communities, they might also consider how to deal with the hype and hysteria of the “anti-satanists.” The overreaction to the problem can clearly be worse than the problem. An unjustified crusade against those perceived as satanists could result in wasted resources, unwarranted damage to reputations and disruption of civil liberties.

In general, law enforcement perspective can best be maintained by investigators repeatedly asking themselves what they would do if the acts in question were part of Protestant, Catholic or Jewish activity. If a law enforcement agency wants to evaluate the group’s spiritual framework within which a crime is committed, it is more appropriate, accurate and objective to refer to such crimes as cult crimes rather than as satanic, occult or ritualistic crimes. The “Sects, Cults and Deviant Movements” seminar put on by the Institute of Police Technology and Management at the University of North Florida in Jacksonville, Florida, is a good example of this more objective, broad-based approach. Satanic cults have no more law enforcement significance than many other potentially destructive cults that exist in this country.
FBI’s Lanning sides with Satan, says former top bureau official

Former FBI official Ted Gunderson, in an interview to EIR editors Jeffrey Steinberg and Carol White, warned about the spreading plague of satanism and satanic-related crime and sharply criticized the bureau for covering up the crisis. A full text of the interview will be published in the July 1990 issue of EIR’s counterintelligence newsletter Investigative Leads.

Prior to his retirement from the FBI on March 30, 1979, Gunderson had spent 28 years with the bureau, ending his career as the senior special agent-in-charge of the Los Angeles Field Division, directing 700 employees and an annual budget of $22.5 million. Immediately following his retirement, he was appointed by then-Attorney General Griffin Bell to direct the security arrangements for the Pan-American Games in San Juan, Puerto Rico. Returning to Los Angeles, he set up a private firm, International Security Consultants.

Among the first investigations Gunderson undertook with ISC involved a former Green Beret officer, Dr. Jeffrey McDonald, who was accused of murdering his wife and children in Fayetteville, North Carolina in 1970. McDonald contends that his family was murdered by a satanic cult similar to the Manson Family, which had carried out their grisly murders on the West Coast just months before the McDonald murders.

As the result of his work for attorneys representing Dr. McDonald, Gunderson became increasingly aware of the existence of a nationwide satanic underworld engaged in drug trafficking, pornography, ritualistic murders, and other crimes. For the last decade, Gunderson has developed an expertise in the field. More recently he has been involved in investigating alleged ritualistic sexual abuse of students at the McMartin Day School in Manhattan Beach, California, and similar allegations of satanic cult-related crimes in Washington State. (In the McMartin case, a jury acquitted the two defendants on 52 counts of the indictment in January 1990, but failed to reach a verdict on 13 of the counts; a second trial is expected to take place on those counts.) In 1983, Gunderson, along with investigative journalist Maury Terry, author of The Ultimate Evil, helped develop critical evidence in the ritualistic murder of Broadway impresario Roy Radin.

Gunderson has appeared on nationwide television shows, including the Geraldo Rivera show, probing the satanic crime threat. He has recently written a book-length guide for locating missing persons, titled How To Locate Anyone Anywhere Without Leaving Home, which is available from Ted L. Gunderson Associates, P.O. Box 5080, Long Beach, California 90805 for $10, shipping and handling included.

The FBI suppressed evidence

In his interview with EIR, Gunderson was particularly critical of the role that his former agency has played in recent years in suppressing evidence of a burgeoning nationwide satanic criminal structure. He focused much of his harshest criticism on FBI Special Agent Kenneth Lanning, the current head of the bureau’s Behavioral Science unit at the FBI Training Academy in Quantico, Virginia.

Since the discovery of a satanic burial site on a drug plantation near Matamoros, Mexico last spring, Lanning has written a number of articles denying the existence of a satanic problem in the United States, blaming the widespread concern over ritualistic crimes on religious fundamentalists, overzealous investigators, and quacks. Two of Lanning’s harshest attacks on the idea of satanic ritualistic crimes appeared in the October 1989 issue of Police Chief magazine and in a special report published in December 1989 by the National Center For Missing and Exploited Children. Lanning has written that more people have been killed in the names of Jesus and Mohammed than in the name of Satan.

To which Gunderson responds:

“In my opinion, other than Aleister Crowley, Anton LaVey, and Michael Aquino (all well-known satanists active in the United States this century), Ken Lanning is probably the most effective and foremost speaker for the satanic movement in this country, today or any time in the past.”

Based on his own experiences probing the McDonald, McMartin, and other cases, Gunderson is certain that a nationwide satanic underground exists in the United States.

“My investigations over a 10-year period have led me to the exact opposite conclusions than those of Ken Lanning. There is every indication that there is a loose-knit satanic cult network operating in the U.S. It is probably a combination
of a high-level group of people linked to kiddie porn, prostitution, drug trafficking and other criminal activity internationally. This more organized structure filters down to independent groups of satanists probably not tied directly to the first network. These local groups also engage in drug trafficking, ritualistic activities like animal and human sacrifices. And below them, we encounter high school-age kids who go to the occult shops and buy the satanic literature and set up their own local independent groups. From hundreds of interviews that I have personally conducted in every part of the country, I encounter a persistent pattern everywhere. All the stories fit the same mold: animal and baby sacrifices, the use of candles and other ritualistic props, robes, chanting, etc. All of these victim-survivors, from children to adults, are all telling the same basic story.

"In the McMartin case, for example, before any criminal charges were filed against anyone, 460 complaints were filed with the Manhattan Beach police. Are we to believe that 460 families led their children the same story of ritualistic sexual abuse, animal sacrifices, etc.? This is a suburban, affluent area, middle class and up—not the kind of people inclined toward the belief in satanic conspiracies."

How many children are really missing?

Gunderson attacked Lanning's recent claims that the number of documented cases of missing children in the United States last year was under 100, with the majority of those cases being teenagers fleeing rotten home environments:

"The FBI has an accurate count of the number of automobiles stolen every year. It knows the number of homicides, rapes, and robberies. But the FBI has no idea of the number of children who disappear every year. They simply do not ask for the statistics. Every month every major police department in the United States files its uniform crime statistics with the FBI. It would be simple for the bureau to add one more column to the statistics and get a breakdown of every reported case of missing children. But they don't do it. They have no scientific basis for making any estimates about the number of missing children—not to even mention children who are kidnapped for ritualistic purposes and, in some cases, murdered. I am convinced that the FBI does not ask for these statistics because they do not want to see them. They would be confronted with an instant public outcry for action, because the figures would show a major social problem. That problem would demand action.

"Up until several years ago, there was a built-in prejudice among even local police and prosecutors against investigating ritualistic crimes. I have interviewed parents who went to the police with detailed accounts from their children having been sexually abused. As soon as the investigations began to get into areas of ritualistic activities the probes would be shut down. I don't think that this was due to satanist penetration of law enforcement in every instance. I think that there was a built-in prejudice.

"Fortunately, in the past few years, a number of local police investigators in different parts of the country have seriously taken up the issue of satanic crime. In some cases, these officers have developed their expertise on their own time. Now, however, local police are more conscious of the growing menace represented by satanic related crime, ritualistic violence, etc. But the problem is national. Many of the crimes we are talking about—interstate transporting of pornographic material, kidnapping, interstate drug trafficking, etc.—are federal crimes. A federal clearing house for intelligence on satanic-related crime is urgently needed.

"I have evidence chiseled in stone showing that the U.S. Army and the Department of Justice covered up that satanic angle and framed up Dr. McDonald. The McDonald case could have exposed a major heroin-smuggling operation out of Vietnam involving highly placed Army officials running drugs into the U.S. in the body cavities of dead GIs."

Rather than creating such a capability to assist the work being done by local police and many private groups, the FBI is consciously attempting to bury the entire issue and drive local police into dropping their own efforts.

"I am convinced that we are confronted with a serious satanic penetration of every level of society, government at every level.

"I was first exposed to this problem of penetration when I investigated the McDonald case. Within 10 months of being hired, I had obtained a signed affidavit from Helene Stokley, a member of the satanic cult that carried out the murders of the McDonald family. Yet an overzealous prosecutor ignored that evidence and proceeded to prosecute Dr. McDonald. I have evidence chiseled in stone showing that the U.S. Army and the Department of Justice covered up that satanic angle and framed up Dr. McDonald. Why? Among other things the McDonald case could have exposed a major heroin-smuggling operation out of Vietnam involving highly placed Army officials running drugs into the U.S. in the body cavities of dead American GIs—green body bags loaded with heroin. Elements of this story even came out publicly in the Jan. 1, 1973 issue of Time magazine. But that was just the tip of the iceberg. When the McDonald case goes into a retrial—as I am confident it will—there will be definite information about the coverup—the drug angle and the corruption of the prosecution."

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XII.

DRUGS
ARMY AND C.I.A. INVOLVEMENT IN BRINGING
DRUGS TO THE UNITED STATES FROM VIETNAM

A Report
In 1980 an informant told me that drugs were being flown into Army bases from Viet Nam in the late 1960's and early 1970's. I visited the library and researched the subject. To my surprise there has only been one article written on this topic in a national publication. (See attached Time Magazine article January 1, 1973).

I have been told by informants that the Army personnel involved in this operation, who were subsequently prosecuted were a minute percentage of those active in the drug operation. I have also been told that some high ranking Army officers who were in charge of this drug ring have never been identified. Informants have advised that the Army investigation of the operation was controlled and manipulated to conceal its magnitude and the extent of participation. If true, this accounts for the Army drug cover up of the MacDonald murders as described by Helena Stoeckley.

Helena Stoeckley advised that her Satanic Cult group planned the MacDonald murders Halloween night 1969. At that time MacDonald was assigned to the military hospital in Fort Bragg, N.C. but was moonlighting for extra money at the civilian hospital in Fayetteville. Most military personnel sought treatment for drug overdose at the civilian rather than the military hospital to avoid a dishonorable discharge. Someone at the civilian hospital was reporting these individuals to Army officials and they were dishonorably discharged.
Stoeckley told P.E. Beasley, a retired Fayetteville police officer, that her Satanic Cult group was trafficking drugs during this period. (Stoeckley was an informant for Beasley at the time). One of their members delivered drugs to New York City every other week. The group planned and carried out the MacDonald murders without the knowledge or approval of the drug community which included a number of civilians (at least two attorneys) and military personnel. Stoeckley told Beasley that the leaders of the Fayetteville/Fort Bragg drug network felt that their operation would be exposed if the Satanic Cult group was investigated for the murders so they framed Dr. MacDonald.

Stoeckley told Beasley and me in October 1980 she would "drop a bombshell" and "tell all" if given immunity. I asked the Department of Justice for immunity for her. When Dr. MacDonald's new defense attorney (a former Assistant U.S. Attorney) learned about this in 1982, he wrote to the Department of Justice and told them to disregard my request. There was never any follow up.

Stoeckley died in January 1983. She had been dead in her apartment for four days. She was nude from the waist down, the kitchen faucet was running* and her six month old child was alive on the floor.

*According to informants, Satanists almost always leave a satanic sign at the murder scene. Running water is a known satanic sign.
According to the autopsy report she died of "slight" pneumonia of each lung and cirrhosis of the liver. (Normally this is a lingering death not a sudden death). A week before she died she was beaten up in a parking lot and told to keep her mouth shut. Four days before she died she called Beasley who lived five hours away and told Beasley she had an emergency and must see him immediately. Beasley called MacDonald's defense attorney who forbid him to go to Stoeckley.
Coffins and Corruptions

The literature of the illicit narcotics trade bristles with tales of penetrating and ingenious capers and official corruption. It will probably be a long time, however, before any new chapters can top the two now unfolding. In one case, it is believed that traffickers used both bodies and caskets of American servicemen to smuggle drugs into the U.S. from Southeast Asia. In the second, huge quantities of heroin confiscated by the New York police department were systematically stolen, put back into the street trade, and may now be a source of horror for the holidays. Here are reports on the two cases:

Grisly Smuggling

It looked like a routine flight home from Southeast Asia with a stop at Hickam Field, Hawaii, before the final leg to Dover Air Force Base in Delaware. About 64 passengers, including 12 military, were aboard the KC-135. Suddenly, the plane was ordered to reroute slightly and land at Andrews Air Force Base in Maryland. There federal authorities, acting on a tip that 20 kilos of heroin were aboard, took the transport apart. They did not find any drugs, but they did discover that one of the two bodies, which had undergone autopsy earlier, had recently been restitched.

The agents arrested Thomas Edward Southerland, a U.S. Army sergeant, Southerland, who falsely claimed he had served a rehabilitation center in the Army, was arrested on charges of impersonation and using fake documents.

Southerland was arraigned in U.S. district court in Baltimore and held in lieu of $50,000 bail. That seemed pretty stiff for the formal charges, but Assistant U.S. Attorney Michael E. Marr made the bail stick by convincing a district court last week that Southerland was an "incredibly high bail risk." The reason: federal authorities believe that Southerland is an operative in an international ring that allegedly has been smuggling millions of dollars worth of heroin into the U.S. over the past eight years. The principal modus operandi, investigators contend, is G.I. cadavers.

The grisly logistics are not as difficult as they may appear to be. Smugglers with access to military facilities apparently have managed to sew the heroin into the corpses in Southeast Asia. While the body count is low these days, it only takes a few to bring in a sizable cache of drugs. The smugglers can do this— as well as travel back and forth at will—by dint of counterfeit credentials. On this flight the heroin was presumably removed at Hickam Field, where many military transports from Indochina stop for 16 to 24 hours before proceeding to the mainland. The planes there are under minimal guard.

Since there are no customs inspections, this is relatively easy. Authorities estimate that the ring buys the drug in Southeast Asia for $1,700 a kilo and resells it in the States for up to $250,000. A full-scale investigation is under way both in the U.S. and in Southeast Asia. If it bears out these suspicions, the nation—already battered by the sorry conflict—will find itself face to face with the most vicious case of war-profiteering in its history.
Will a Bizarre Suit Become a Watergate of the Jungle?

By GEORGE ANNE GEYER

An incredible suit filed recently in Miami by two Costa Rican-based American journalists threatens to open a potentially scorching chapter in the convoluted story of the United States vs. the Sandinistas.

The suit names 30 Americans, Nicaraguans and Cubans—mostly former CIA officials, or those running drug trafficking, pros, and other assorted attempts to work with anti-Sandinista leader Edén Pastora and Lomas Tamba, the American embassy in Costa Rica.

If the charges are true, the suit could provide the "smear that breaks the camel's back" in order to get the money to $100 million aid to the rebels. But are the charges true? Or is this an ideological fantasy, or perhaps something else? Consider the latter possibility.

On the left side of the ring are the plaintiffs, Tony Avrign and his wife, Martha Zunig, who are organizers for the Associated Press and a number of other organizations. They are known in Costa Rican press circles as, in effect, pro-Sandinista agitators. They make many pro-Sandinista statements in a press conference that many consider them to be possibly working for the Marxist Nicaraguan regime.

The suit is being carried by the Christian Institute, which is not a religious organization of any sort, but a group of leftist attorneys led by attorney Daniel Keesman, who said that the case could be "Watergate II" and could lead to the impeachment of six to 13 members of the government, whom he compares to the "Watergate crew." He was quoted in a United Press article as saying that, with "judicial-Christian ethics" and the "60s in their veins," his staff are "social change artists" who want to "re-link the human family back to the cosmic environment.

Also working on the case is Petroleum Communications of Washington, a public relations firm headed by William S. Falcon, who in 1983 represented the Nicaragua government and organized news conferences for officials of the rebel Marxist Farabundo Martí National Liberation Front of El Salvador, which the United States is bitterly opposing.

On the right side of the ring are the defendants, a very mixed bag, which includes such respected men as retired Army Maj. Gen. John Singsdahl (who has been using non-military aid money for the contras), John Hull, a CIA-connected rancher in Costa Rica and, a whole caboodle of Cuban and Nicaraguan adventurers involved in the contra struggle against the Sandinistas in Costa Rica.

While the case involves all sorts of dramatic allegations, what is perhaps most important is that the complained challenges the common view that the May 30, 1984, bombing at La Penca, the base camp of anti-Sandinista leader Edén "Commander Zero" Pastora, was carried out by the Sandinistas through a man pretending to be a Danish journalist named Per Hansen. Instead, in a bizarre turn, Avrign and Zunig accused one of the defendants, an anti-Kadhafi and far-right Libyan, Amed Gaddi, of being in Miami, at the time of the crime, which did not kill Pastora but killed several others at the camp that day. And if that is not enough for one's conspiracy quotient, they say that Gaddi was working for the far-rightist Cuban intelligence services, and that his Libyan nationality would have caused him to be seen abroad by Col. Muammar Kadhafi instead of the U.S. group.

And if that is not enough, they accuse this group of planning to assassinate Tamba, the blamed that on the Sandinistas and thus provoke an American attack on Nicaragua.

Since there has been no attempt to hide the ideological propensities of the people pushing the suit, one might reasonably extrapolate that the Sandinistas would love to see an action like this used to destroy the contra financing and their always tenuous respectability once and for all.

But Associated Press reporters did tip-off investigative work a year ago and, while they found several lower-level contra veterans involved in drug smuggling with the Sandinistas (and who wanted the United States to play a role in "moving" the Sandinistas), the reporters did not find high-level involvement.

"We know that certain far-right elements within the Reagan Administration and the CIA, and the National Security Council wanted Pastora out. He is a charismatic leader who can be a liability in any conflict outside. But that a group of CIA or NBC marauders, perhaps out of control and not wanting to do the American ambassador? Until now, thank God, there has been no evidence of that kind of horror, but there has been evidence of the Sandinistas' attempts, such as a Basque terrorist now back in jail in Spain, who was sent from Managua three years ago to assassinate Pastora.

One can only pray that there is no truth to these charges. One can only hope the CIA and the NBC, which has been directing a lot of this mischief, will pass, have learned to keep these kinds of adventurers killers in check and that they are not repeating the kinds of damage that they have done to the United States in the past.

One can only hope that the suit is, as it initially seems, a Sandinista, or Cuban, or combined leftist attempt to discredit all contra aid. Because if the charges are even moderately true, the Administration is in for some new trouble.

George Anne Geyser is a syndicated columnist.
The following article appeared in the April, 1988 issue of INTERVIEW Magazine:

Note Mr. Daniel Sheehan states the CIA flew drugs into the U.S. during the Viet Nam War. If the Army and the CIA flew drugs into the U.S. during this period there possibly was collusion between members of these agencies.
ERIC ALTERNAN: So you're going to nail the "secret team" in court. Let's start at the beginning. We've got a bombing that takes place when.


EA: Contra leader Eden Pastora, who's not cooperating with the CIA, is bombed at his press conference in La Penca, Nicaragua, just over the Costa Rican border. 
Three journalists are killed—
DS: And five others—nonjournalists. Eighteen to twenty-four people are seriously injured. We don't know the exact count.

EA: Pastora is injured but not killed. The United States blames the Sandinistas.

DS: The United States doesn't do anything. The Reagan administration—executive branch, State Department, and CIA—all accuse the Sandinistas.

EA: Your client, ABC cameraman Tony Avirgen, is injured in the bombing. He and his wife, fellow journalist Martha Honey, launch an investigation for the Committee to Protect Journalists; they name John Hull as the man who facilitated the bombing.

DS: That's right.

EA: John Hull sues them for libel.

DS: Brings an actual criminal charge against them in Costa Rica.

EA: And loses. Enter Danny Sheehan?

DS: Right. I said to Tony and Martha, "Look, you ought to continue with this thing, sue them in the federal court in Miami. We'll do that for you." In May of 1986, they retained the Christic Institute to prepare a civil case against 29 people who conspired to blow up the press conference.

More broadly, we are charging under the Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations (RICO) Act that these 29 people organized a "criminal racketeering enterprise" that engaged in drug smuggling, gunrunning, political assassinations, money laundering, and other criminal acts in support of the contras and earlier covert wars.

Under the RICO Act, we are given broad powers to subpoena and examine these people's business records and other transactions. Under RICO, in order to have standing to prosecute the syndicate, a member of the syndicate or one of its lieutenants has to have injured you in your commercial activities. A cameraman's equipment was blown up and his business wrecked. We've got standing, then, to go after the people who bombed him. We're going after people like John Hull, Felipe Vidal, René Corvo, the Villaverde brothers, Ramón Palacio, and others. We talk about the detailed meetings that took place to plan the bombing. We name who was there. We're saying that they used C-4 explosives, which were part of the syndicate's shipment of arms to mount an illegal war against Nicaragua. Pastora was in the way. Members of the syndicate took steps to eliminate him.

EA: This is the CIA?

DS: This is men in the CIA. There's a group of men within, and around, the CIA who've been involved together in covert activities since the passage of the National Security Act in 1947, which set up the Central Intelligence Agency. Clark Clifford [Counsel to the President under Truman] stated expressly that there was never any intention to allow members of the CIA the right to engage in covert actions. What happened is that field operators in the agency decided to garner that authority for themselves. But we can't really get at any of them because they weren't directly involved in the supply of military equipment that injured our clients. We tracked as far back as we could, to 1959, to find the guys who were directly involved. We saw very clearly that they had undertaken a virtually identical operation against Cuba.

EA: This is the "secret team"?

DS: Exactly right. They crossed into a totally black area when they decided to set up a secret assassination program to eliminate Castro. In order to disguise it, they worked with the Mafia: Santo Trafficante, Johnny Roselli, Sam Giancana—these were garden-variety Mafiosi. That way, if any part of their enterprise was ever exposed, people would say the mob did it. It was a good piece of disinformation. It was believable. They got in bed with organized crime. If they could assassinate Castro, the payoff would be that the racketeering syndicate could reestablish itself in Cuba. It didn't work, but these people established relationships with the Mafia.

There's a lot of information that the Mafia has access to which is of importance to a covert operations group. It's a whole milieu in which to move. Theodore Shackley ran the operation. It was shut down because several operatives were caught smuggling drugs into the U.S. in 1965. When this happened, Shackley and his deputy, Tom Clines, were transferred to Laos.

EA: How do you know that Clines was his deputy?

DS: Clines was the director of training. I know that because I've talked to Carl Jenkins, a fellow CIA agent, who trained the guys on the ground. Clines took over from Jenkins. Shackley went over to Laos. I know that from talking to CIA people in Laos. I know that from talking to guys in the Criminal Investigation Division of the U.S. Army who met with him. I know that from talking to Jerry Zeifman, chief of staff and general counsel for the Committee on the Judiciary (1973-74), who talked with Shackley when he had portions spread out all over the floor, trying to figure out who he was going to bring in. He picked Clines first.

I know they were trying to recruit an opium warlord named Vang Pao in order to use his Hmong tribesmen as "unconventional warfare" assets. During 1965, Vang Pao's competitors in the opium-trafficking business were mysteriously assassinated. Vang Pao was totally grateful to be the monopoly controller of opium in exchange for his services. It was a very subtle and smooth operation. Shackley, Clines, and Ollie's buddy Richard Secord didn't want the communist Pathet Lao [the Laotian equivalent of the Viet Cong] to come into power. They told Vang Pao, "We've got some trainers here!" Carl Jenkins, Chi Chi Quiroga, and David Spainhower. They engaged in an "overt" covert operation, which essentially consisted of hunting down the leadership of the Pathet Lao and a "covert" covert section, which assassinated them.

 Basically the whole program in Southeast Asia ran from 65 to 75. Even though Shackley and Clines bounced out of there for a two-year period, from '71 to '73—when they were back at CIA headquarters in Langley, Virginia, doing Western Hemisphere stuff, which was primarily Chile—by September of '73 they were again in charge of Far East operations. At that point, Carl Jenkins asked for early retirement from the CIA. He went to Australia. Then Richard Secord started showing up in Australia. Chi Chi Quiroga started showing up in Australia. Tom Clines started showing up in Australia. Michael Hand, a former Green Beret, started showing up in Australia. They all showed up at the same place—the Nagan-Hand Bank in Sydney. We've got a new South Wales investigative report on the Nagan-Hand Bank to prove it. We've also got direct information on the tonnage of weapons removed from Vietnam during the last two years of the war and brought to an indoor air base in Thailand. You've got money going down to Nagan-Hand and weaponry going to the air base.

EA: So these men in high positions in the CIA are smuggling heroin out of Laos and Vietnam, storing guns in Thailand, and depositing money in Australia?

DS: That's right.

EA: John Stockwell, Ralph McGehee, and Frank Snepp—dissident ex-CIA agents—have problems with your thesis at this point. They attribute the transportation of heroin and the smuggling of guns directly to the CIA.

DS: They're saying that this is definitely the CIA running the operation as a matter of policy. I don't know that to be true. If Stockwell, McGehee, and Snepp want to prove that the CIA told these men they...
tackling me for being more conservative in my charges than they are. They're saying that the CIA did it. I'm saying that all I've got is that these men did it.

EA: Pick it up from there.

DS: At that stage, from 1971, when the Phoenix Project was exposed, to 1976, which was the year to elect a new president, there was a whole chain of public revelations about covert operations by Senator Frank Church's Select Committee to Study Government Operations. Not just the Phoenix Project or the Cuban Puff. But also domestic covert operations: FBI phone taps, operations Chaos, Cable Splicer, and Leprechaun. The CIA plot to overthrow elected socialist president Salvador Allende in Chile was being exposed.

In 1973, Shackley, who was the associate deputy director for operations—this is a savvy guy we're dealing with—says, "We've got potential big trouble here." He calls a meeting, off the record. A conversation occurs in the winter of '73 to '76 in the armored limousine of Richard Secord. Edwin Wilson, who's sitting there, says, "What if Carter gets elected? What's going to happen to our operations? We're going to have to set up some sort of operation 'outside', because we know how essential these activities are." All the steps being taken—shipping the weapons to Thailand, the money to Australia—are "preparations." In my opinion, they are not a "back channel" for the agency. They are preparations for an "off-the-shelf" operation. If it becomes necessary.

EA: Like that described by Ollie North at the Iran/Contra hearings?

DS: Exactly. After Carter was elected in November of 1976, Shackley, Cline, Secord, Erich von Marbad, assistant secretary of state for Far Eastern affairs under Kissinger, and Wilson met at the Crystal City Marriott Hotel. They said, "Bingo! It's happened. We're looking at a reform administration here. This means curfews for our operation. We're going to have to set up a private company to be able to continue." And they set up the International Research and Trade Corporation (IRT). One of Wilson's attorneys started setting things up over in Switzerland; they set something up down in the Grand Caymans. They set up the account in Switzerland; IRT became partners with the Egyptian-American Transport and Service Company (EATSCO). Cline came out of officer for IRT, which later became EATSCO. Because EATSCO owned 51 percent of IRT. That's their operation. The partners were Shackley, Cline, Secord, von Marbad, and Wilson.

EA: This company was set up to transfer arms to Egypt in the aftermath of the Camp David Accords.

DS: That's right. This is the "off-the-shelf" operation.

EA: Tell me about their connection to the Shah and Somozoa.

DS: The link between Iran and Nicaragua is really a fascinating one. Wilson was working for Cline and Shackley in Iran. He was supplying electronic surveillance equipment to the SAVAK, the Shah's secret police, to help them in their search-and-destroy missions against alleged terrorists opposing the Shah.

EA: Officially or unofficially?

DS: Officially through 1976. But Wilson's funding was axed because he wouldn't reveal what the program was about. However, in 1977 Wilson discovered that he was still being funded—by someone else. He was working directly for Shackley and Cline, who were both still in the agency.

EA: So was Wilson unwittingly working for a private company and no longer for the U.S. government?

DS: Wittingly or unwittingly—with Wilson, it doesn't make much difference, as long as he thinks he's covered. He's doing that operation. He's going with them when they burst all these people—they think them up and blow them away. They kill them, one right after another. Time after time, mission after mission. He knew exactly what was happening.

EA: They were opponents of the Shah?

DS: That's right. Then they discover that there's a group of Iranian's being trained outside Iran who are coming back into the country and assassinating the SAVAK leadership. Shackley and Cline tip Wilson that they're being trained somewhere in Libya. Wilson moves in with fellow CIA agent Frank Terpil and the others, who first start supplying slow fuses to the Libyans, then C-4 explosives, then trainers to use the C-4, and then assassins, and it goes on up the hierarchy until Wilson can locate the base. He finds the base. He gets a PLO contact to tell him when the next group of five people are leaving Libya for Iran. He gets the false names on their passports and their flight numbers. And then they're assassinated. He also finds out that a group of Nicaraguans and Salvadorans, as well as people against Marcos in the Philippines, are being trained in Libya.

EA: These are left-wing people?

DS: Yes. They're all in Libya: opponents of Marcos, opponents of Somozoa, opponents of the government in El Salvador, opponents of the government in Nicaragua. Shackley, Wilson, and the IRT.

EA: At times they were the real terrorists training base.

DS: The executive branch would. They were direct-action teams. I'm not taking position on this; good or bad. Shackley's group is assassinating the Wilson is told to pass the information the Nicaraguans being trained in Libya. Chi Chi Quintero.

EA: Who was Chi Chi Quintero for?

DS: For Shackley and Cline.

EA: Was he on the CIA payroll when George Bush was the director under Gerald Ford?

DS: No. He worked in the security department of Panex—the Mexican national monopoly—under Jorge Diaz Estrada who was the former business partner George Bush at the Zapata Oil Company.

In fact, Shackley was the director of operations under George Bush at the CIA in October of 1977. Carter cuts off military equipment and further intelligence information to Somozoa. In February of 1979, Wilson, Cline, Doug Schlaftle, longtime Wilson associate—Quinte and Good-Time Charlie Wilson—a correspondent from Texas—fly to Nicaragua meet with Somozoa and offer him a deal: He's going to give him intelligence information on his opponents, coming in Nicaragua, who ought to be assassinated. They have a special security team of men, paid $80,000 apiece, headed up by Chi Chi Quintero. We've got the plan the contracts, everything. And they didn't sell Somozoa the weapons that have been cut off. They carry on negotiations for years, from February of 1978 to February 1979. The deal is closed by Chi Chi Qui tero. How do I know that? Because Quintero told Carl Jenkins about it in detail.

EA: Why do you think Jenkins gave this information?

DS: To try to protect the CIA. He sat down in a meeting with this guy Fergus the deputy of Bob Gates [deputy director of the CIA], who said, "I want you to understand this, Shackley's operation not the CIA's. If you're going to sue him, let the chips fall where they may. It's us."

So they've got a major assassination operation going on down there in Central America. They started to supply equipment to Somozoa before he fell. After Quintero re-established the contract continued to supply Somozoa's top five military commanders, in their incognito as the "contras." To this day, the top fifteen of the fifteen military commanders the contra army are the same men. The present were present at those meetings with Qui tero. They're being supplied by Shack Cline, Secord, and Albert Hakim, v became involved with them. Second u
Get me to Ollie North.

DS: January ‘81, in comes Ronald Reagan. The new administration decides to supply military equipment to the contras. What are they going to use? They’ve got a whole gunrunning network set up by Theodore Shackley.

EA: Did Bill Casey have any relationship with these people?

DS: Well, Shackley was the director of the transition team for covert operations for the Reagan administration, selected by Bill Casey. But they couldn’t bring Shackley back into the CIA, because it would reveal that he was Wilson’s partner, and, by this point, Wilson had been indicted for selling arms to Qaddafi.

EA: What happens then?

DS: Casey takes over the contra supply operation. This is where it’s not clear. The information we have is that the CIA used the same supply network—the same guys who got caught mining the Nicaraguan harbors and passing out assassination manuals. This is no accident. Well, if there was supposedly no big assassination program going on down there, what were all those dead bodies? They were just assassinations from the program. And, as of 1981, a particular guy had to give the okay on all of these hits before they could be made. That was William Buckley.

EA: William Buckley, the CIA agent who was held hostage?

DS: That’s right. The head of the antiregime group of the CIA, whom they stupidly sent over to become the Beirut station chief for the agency. In March of ’84, Buckley was kidnapped and taken out to the Bekaa Valley outside Beirut. He was then taken to Iran, to the holy city of Qum, but brought back to die in the Bekaa Valley.

EA: Does this explain the CIA’s and the White House’s obsession with Buckley?

DS: That’s exactly right. Because he started talking about the “off-the-shelf” operation—the assassination program.

EA: Why haven’t the Iranians revealed what he said?

DS: Because that’s exactly what has given them the leverage to get the TOW missiles.

EA: But right now, that’s over with?

DS: It isn’t over with. It’s close to over with. George Shultz made three more passes at getting those missiles, even after the arms deal was revealed. You just go check it. [The public record of the Iran/Contra affair show only one meeting, on December 13, 1986, between State Department and CIA officials and representatives of the Iranian government after the arms sales were revealed—end.]

EA: The existence of Buckley’s videotaped confession is keeping Iran safe from the United States?

DS: That’s exactly right. That’s why the

EA: First of all, how do you know that Shackley is the man in charge here? David McKee, who also works at the Christiaan Institute and is a former CIA agent—a “disident” CIA agent—says that this is only a passing hypothesis.

DS: I know it because the people who told me that Secord, Hakim, and Cline were supplying weapons to the contras are the same ones who said that this was Shackley’s operation.

EA: You’ve given those sources to the judge, but you haven’t released them to the media?

DS: That’s right.

EA: You refuse to give them to the media?

DS: No; I don’t. Each time the question has come up, I’ve told you who they were. I told you about Carl Jenkins. And there’s Eugene Wheaton, a retired U.S. Air Force warrant officer. Wheaton was an antiregime advisor to the SAVAK for the U.S. Army. He knows all these guys. He was involved with some of the officers in the Air Force’s special investigations section who were looking into cost overruns and overcharges from when Secord was the Foreign Military Sales director.

EA: So your sources are Jenkins and Wheaton?


EA: What happened next?

DS: Casey comes on board, and the supply network functions from June of 1981. But by March of ’84, Casey knew that the jig was up. Congress was going to pass the Boland Amendment. They signed taking

EA: This is an American far-right paramilitary organization, a Soldier of Fortune-type group?

DS: A North American guy. Twenty-five years down there. He’s not only a recipient of the syndicate’s weapons for the contras down there; he’s the base of operations for ultra-right-wing crazies, like Tom Poye’s Civilian Military Assistance group.

EA: Tell me what the show is with regard to drug running in Nicaragua and how your clients were wronged.

DS: The fact is, we don’t have any evidence that the contras were directly involved in drug smuggling until mid-1983 to mid-1984—or when Congress was considering cutting off funding. For years, the anti-Castro Brigade in Miami has acted as the middleman for the Medellin Cartel and the Galante family—the Mafia—to bring cocaine into the United States. They use the money to buy weapons. They’ve got warehouses full for that great day when they can retrace the fatherland. They saw that the syndicate was trying to open up the Southern Front, on the border between Nicaragua and Costa Rica, near La Penca. They said, “Why don’t we go down there and establish another base outside the United States?”

It was a double agenda: to get involved with anticommunist fighting and to set up a midshipment point for drug smuggling. They wanted to ally themselves with the FDN [Nicaraguan Democratic Force—the main contra arms], which was getting supplied by the syndicate. The FDN said okay, but Eden Pastora refused to deal with them. He and the FDN were rival factions, and Pastora was already on the Southern Front. The Cubans got all upset. They went to John Hull.


DS: A North American guy. Twenty-five years down there. He’s not only a recipient of the syndicate’s weapons for the contras down there; he’s the base of operations for ultra-right-wing crazies, like Tom Poye’s Civilian Military Assistance group.
They realize that they can’t persuade Pastora to join the FDN. Hull’s guys, being more sophisticated than the average bear, start saying, “Hey, what’s the story with this guy Pastora? Are you kidding? Just blow him away.”

Then Buckley is kidnapped. [Duane] Dewey Clarridge, who was running Latin American operations, is made the director of the CIA’s Counterterrorism Center. He replaces Buckley. He delivers an ultimatum to Pastora through contra leader Alfonso Robelo: “You’ve got 30 days. Either you submit totally to the control of the FDN—the FDN will run the Southern Front, and you will take orders from them—or you’re out of this operation.” Cassen the 30th, Pastora is going to stand right up to them. Going to call a press conference and spit in their eyes. He calls a press conference, they blow him up.

EA: But what exactly is the connection to the “secret team”?

DS: Shackley was in charge of the assassination program, which they code-named “Fish Fire.” Secord was in charge of air operations, the supply of weaponry. They’ve tried to open up the Southern Front. Their people have got the power to come in and run the Southern Front, and this guy has got to go. So he does. The enterprise not only supplied the C-4 explosives with the specific knowledge that they would be used for terrorist bombings inside Nicaragua, against civilians, so that the Sandinistas can’t protect people, but also, there was a specific objective: to get rid of Pastora.

EA: What do you hope to accomplish with the affidavit against these guys?

DS: We hope to obtain all the information on the activities of those people from January 1, 1959, to show the people of the United States, in an irrefutable way, what happened. Then we will obtain a judgment against the “secret team.” We will require that the court face the question, which nobody wants to ask: does the executive branch have the authority to allow people to murder in a nondeclared war situation? I don’t think so. We want to get that ruled upon. Then, very importantly, we want to demonstrate that an “off-the-shelf,” standing-alone, self-financing covert-operations capacity, which the Iran/Contra investigation supposedly revealed and put an end to, existed in this form since 1977; exists today; and will continue to exist, unless something is done to stop it.

EA: The Christic Institute, you, and specifically this affidavit have very little credibility in Washington.

DS: Because Washington didn’t want to admit that the enterprise existed in the first place.

EA: Why didn’t you come through with your sources when you testified before the House Select Committee on Narcotics

DS: But you watch what they’re going to do. The Republicans are all sneering and groaning right now, saying, “You’ve got to support the $36 million for the contras,” or else we’re not going to be able to stop the Sandinistas.” I’ve run into this all the time. If the Republican Party advocated executing everyone over six feet tall, the Democrats would advocate executing everyone over six-foot-four. Then they’d attack you for not supporting their bill on these grounds: think about all the people whose lives you could be saving between six feet and six-foot-four. That’s exactly how they function in this town. [The administration’s $36 million plan was narrowly defeated in the House. Democratic leaders then proposed an “alternative” $30 million contra aid plan, which was also defeated.—ed.]

EA: What’s the essence of this corruption?

DS: It’s dialectical, deriving from pragmatic, local politics. There’s no real effective protection of the public interest. What’s the most radical statement you can get out of Senator Dodd [Democrat, Connecticut]? Dodd will say, “We all agree that something should be done about the Sandinista government down there because, you know, they’re Marxists, but we disagree on how it should be done.”

EA: But it’s not taboo among liberal Democrats.

DS: It sure is taboo among liberal Democrats. Liberal Democrats are being told to vote $36 million to the contras. What, are you kidding?

EA: You shouldn’t say that, because you could have been worse tomorrow and it

EA: Why didn’t you come through with your sources when you testified before the House Select Committee on Narcotics
EA: What was the function of the Iran/Contra committee?

DS: The function of the Iran/Contra committee was to respond to the fact that Ed Meese was getting ahead of the curve. We were talking to these guys for six months to try to get them to set up a select committee. We were offering them any sources they wanted. They wouldn’t do a thing about it because there was no short-term political advantage. It’s a criticism of the limitations of our democratic system. The difference between reality and political pretense is profound in this town. I’m not trying to be vulgar or hanging my tie in my drink with these people. I’m simply saying that the Constitution is in major danger here. There is a covert structure in place, which Congress knows is in place. These guys are not dumb. They know this thing exists, but they don’t want to talk about it.

When we were trying to set up a select committee hearing, Peter Rodino, the Democratic chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, said, “My God, if this is true, my whole life has been a lie. I’ve been telling people to vote for their congressman, to write to their congressman if they disagree with a certain policy. If this is true, we haven’t been in charge. I’m not going to investigate anything like that.” What does that mean? The evolution of our political consciousness has a long way to go.

The difficulty is that the American people have a deep and abiding sense that they’re being hoodwinked by politicians. They don’t know exactly how. The fact is, when you go out and tell them about this thing, they say, “Right!” Seventy-three percent of the American people don’t support giving a dime to the contras. The lowest the polls have gone is fifty-nine percent. How are these guys reflecting that over here in Washington? Do you see seventy-three percent of the congressmen saying, “My constituents don’t support this?”

EA: A lot of people who are hoping for your success feel that you’ve overplayed your hand; that, by not being careful enough about the accusations and sources in your affidavit, which may be seized upon in court, you could put the country in an even worse position, in effect clearing these guys by destroying your own credibility.

DS: The fact is, without the affidavit, we wouldn’t be anywhere at all. I’ve set forth the information on the basis of a good faith belief as to what is true, and I have dared to say what nobody wanted to say. There may be a disagreement over particular items. Obviously, I’ll be able to demonstrate that big opium money has been used to fund a covert operation. We’re very big on that. Former agents are saying that they believe it’s true.

EA: David McMichael, a Christie, is not so sure.

DS: For someone not to believe it, they don’t know it, and they have a regular proclivity for saying that if they don’t know, it can’t be true. “How could something be true without my knowing it?” That is the arrogance of Washington. That is what we ran into at the very beginning. But we’re in the process of showing seditious that our claims are true. It’s my opinion that we have been very responsible and will be held responsible for proving what we’ve said. The fact is that we have laid it down in a court of law. In the deposition, the defendants were pleading the Fifth Amendment, or claiming the privilege not to talk about it for “national security” reasons. They’re not saying it isn’t true, nor are they willing to say how it isn’t true.

Therefore, Shackley just published an article in the Journal of Defense and Diplomacy saying, “How in the world could these outrageous people suggest that there was narcotics trafficking by anyone in the intelligence community in Southeast Asia? If it were true, surely the U.S. Army would have proved it.” Isn’t that logic bizarre? On the other hand, if you walk up to most guys who were down there, guys like David McMichael, and say, “Gee, the intelligence community was trafficking in opium in Southeast Asia,” they’ll say, “Oh, yeah, what a shock.”

EA: One of your main sources is Edwin Wilson, who was prosecuted for selling weapons to Qaddafi, among other things, and is spending the rest of his life in Marion Prison. According to your argument, he was a main player in the “secret team.” Is he the most credible of witnesses?

DS: He was sitting down there in K Unit, with nobody talking to him. I said, “I’m aware that you believe you somehow got the shaft. And I want you to explain to me why you think you got the shaft. I know that you were in there, dealing with the guys who set up the assassination program. You’re in prison for 52 years. Nobody gives a shit about you. They all think you’re a total asshole. If you want to explain why you’re not, here I am.” And so he started talking to me. When he’d get to a particular point, if he didn’t want to talk about it, I’d say, “I know about that,” and I’d tell him what I knew. He’d say, “How did you find out?” I’d say, “It doesn’t matter how; just tell me about this part.” And he’d tell me.

EA: You seem an unlikely person for Wilson to choose as a confessior. Why you?

DS: I don’t know. I really don’t know. I know that people talk to people and you can never figure out why. I don’t know why people talk to cops after they’ve been arrested. The cops say, “I think you robbed a bank. Let’s talk.” In a couple of hours, the person will tell them how they robbed
banks. I don't know why people do the things that they do. The fact of the matter is, they like to talk about it. Some of them are trying to feed you disinformation, so they give you part of the truth and then put a spin on it. I think I've been able to weed out what's true from what isn't. That's the primary mechanism here. I keep what I can verify. The rest is disinformation. I assemble the pieces from many different sources. They all know that I'm talking to other people. They feel compelled to beef up their story. To the extent that stories mismatch, I get verification. To the extent that they differ, I have to check to see whether or not it's true.

EA: What are you going to do after you've won the case?

DS: We're going to take steps to see that the new administration and Congress launch major investigative hearings into the activities of the "secret team" and raise the question: where did their authority come from? If Clark Clifford, in the National Security Act of 1947, and the man who drafted the law to create the CIA, said that there was no intention to allow covert activities, where does the authority originate? It's clearly not consistent with our democratic process. We can't just criticize—and that is the hard part. We have to ask Congress to address the problem. How do they intend to deal with it? A long discussion has to be undertaken. The liberal community doesn't want to do it. That's part of the reason why these guys will talk to me. They think I'm more like them than a lot of the liberals.
Afterword:

DOES THE CHRISTIC INSTITUTE’S CASE HOLD UP?

by Ken Silverstein

The tersest expression of the Christie Institute’s case is the famous 45-page affidavit drawn up by Daniel Sheehan and his colleagues on behalf of their clients, the journalists Martha Honey and Tony Avirgan. The couple retained Sheehan after Avirgan was seriously injured in the bombing attempt on contra leader Eden Pastora’s life at La Penca in 1984. The affidavit sets forth Sheehan’s theory as to who was behind the bombing. Despite some dubious assertions, the porters of Christie’s investigation dealing with the immediate circumstances of the bombing carries weight. It’s when Sheehan and his associates start to spin their worldwide web of intrigue that questions arise.

One central problem stems from Christie’s apparent desire to avoid charging any agency of the U.S. government and in particular the CIA, with complicity in the plot. Instead, the affidavit proposes a “secret team” of private individuals masterminding decades of criminal conspiracy, including assassinations and drug running. The practical consequence of confining the accusations to these individuals is that Christie’s case will not be contested by the U.S. Justice Department, with its limitless financial resources, but their expedient—if such it was—has not helped the persuasiveness of the case.

The basic premise of the Christie Institute’s lawsuit is that a secret team of former CIA officials, U.S. military officers, arms merchants, led by Theodore Shackley and his loyal “deputy,” Thomas Cline, is the group that masterminded the contra affair. The team, as the theory goes, has worked together since the late 1960s, planning the Bay of Pigs operation and other anti-Castro activities. Their assertions over the past 27 years have included covert operations on several continents. Major operations included running the secret war in Laos in the 1960s, assassinating political opponents of the Shah, destabilizing Allende’s Chile in the 1970s, and organizing the contra war in the 1980s. At times the team has worked with the knowledge and cooperation of the CIA and at times as an off-the-shelf, off-the-books private army.

Unfortunately, the theory, as advanced in the affidavit, is that the basis of the lawsuit and Daniel Sheehan’s public pronouncements, is marred by factual errors and what one critic has referred to as “extravagant extrapolation.” Some of the mistakes, though minor, cast some doubt on the reliability of Sheehan and Christie’s dates are inaccurate, and numbers are seemingly plucked from the air. But the most serious problems involve Sheehan’s contentions about the secret team’s actual activities during the past several decades.

According to the affidavit, CIA officers Shackley and Cline were both transferred from Cuba to Laos in 1965. The following year Shackley was named chief of station with Cline serving as his deputy. Their primary duties involved training indigenous Hmong tribesmen in unconventional-warfare activities, with a special emphasis on political assassination. According to the affidavit, this Hmong unit secretly assassinated over 100,000 non-combatant village mayors, bookkeepers, clerks, and other civilian bureaucrats in the countries of Laos, Cambodia, and Thailand. They funded these activities largely through kickbacks from the opium profits of Vang Pao (spelled Van Pao in the affidavit), a warlord whom Shackley had
According to the affidavit, "intelligence gathering activities—designed to put into his hands the identities, missions and targets of the Libyan, anti-Shah terrorist organizations." The operation was blown when Kevin Mulcahy (spelled Mulcahey in the affidavit), who worked with Wilson, "unknowingly revealed" his boss' activities to a person friendly with a federal agent.

Here again, the Christie version of events seems to be at odds with what took place. Wilson was providing large quantities of weapons to Qaddafi. If his interest was purely "intelligence gathering" there would seem to be safer means of getting it other than arming a major enemy of the U.S. Though Wilson may have received cooperation and protection from inside the agency, his dealings with Qaddafi were motivated by the huge profits to be had.

The affidavit claims that Rafael Quintero, Raoul Villaverde, and Rafael Villaverde, three Cubans with longstanding ties to the CIA who Sheehan claims have been operatives for the secret team, were contracted by Wilson to murder Libyan terrorists. But the record shows that Wilson offered to pay the Cubans to kill an opponent of Qaddafi's living in Egypt. The three men, who have no moral qualms about murder, are hard-line anti-communists and were upset that Wilson would thus be aiding Qaddafi. In September of 1976, Quintero reportedly phoned Clines; with whom he had previously worked, and protested. Clines then passed the information on to Shackley. According to a 1981 story in the Washington Post, Shackley then passed this information on to other CIA officials, who notified the FBI. McGeehee believes that this is true, if only because Shackley would want "to cover his ass." True or not, the fact that the Cubans—all supposedly tied to the secret team—exposed Wilson's plan to Clines, does not support the overall theory of a cabal of secret operators running a covert foreign policy.

Finally, Kevin Mulcahy did not "unknowingly" reveal any information. He was talking to anyone who would listen, trying to get the CIA to take action against Wilson. He had become concerned about Wilson's activities and in 1976 called the CIA, where he talked to Shackley, to report on them. Mulcahy then changed his appearance and went into hiding. During the next several years he talked to federal agents from six different investigative agencies, trying to expose Wilson. He was found dead outside a Virginia motel in late 1982, and was said to have died of natural causes, though some people believe he was murdered for reporting on Wilson's activities.

Sheehan makes another important point in the lawsuit that appear to be mistaken. First, Sheehan claims that Clines was Shackley's deputy in Laos, Vietnam, and the United States. McGeehee and John Stockwell, another intelligence officer turned exile, both claim that Clines was never of sufficient rank to have served as Shackley's deputy. McGeehee, who worked on a research project for Shackley, while both men were in Saigon, says that not only did he never see Clines there but he also knows who Shackley's deputy was at the time (he cannot reveal the man's name because of secrecy restrictions that apply to all ex-CIA officials). Also, in 1976, when Shackley was chief of the East Asia division and supposedly running the anti-Shah hit squads with Clines' assistance, they weren't even working together.

Sheehan further claims that the secret team moved off the books of the agency in 1973. According to the affidavit, the CIA members "knew that their secret anti-communist extermination program was going to be shut down" in Southeast Asia. Therefore, they began their non-CIA, private network "to operate after the end of the Vietnam campaign." The secret team's worldwide banker was supposedly Richard Armitage, then a naval officer in Saigon, who served as bursar for Vang Pao's opium money. According to Sheehan, Armitage moved to Bangkok in late 1975 and remained there until 1979, carrying out government and personal duties but largely funneling money out of Southeast Asia into secret team assets in Iran and Australia.

Though Armitage is said to have been a key player in Shackley's network, he is not charged in the Christie lawsuit. A number of people familiar with the suit claim there is no solid evidence that connects Armitage to any of the activities in which he is implicated. In at least a portion of the time, he was supposed to be in Bangkok. Armitage was working in Washington as an administrative assistant to Senator Bob Dole, according to Dole's office and the Pentagon.

While Sheehan sees a maverick cabal, some analysts believe that Shackley worked on a number of covert activities but always for the CIA. By creating a mythical conspiracy, they say, Sheehan is letting the CIA off the hook. Stockwell told one reporter that "Theodore Shackley was only one of the top 300 officers in the agency. The problem is with the policy of covert operations."

McGeehee doesn't believe that there was a secret team either. He says that Shackley was certainly not the mastermind behind the Iran/Contra affair and, in fact, had a minimal role. According to McGeehee, Shackley was "trying to get in on the action but they ignored him."
Information contained in the April 1988 Interview magazine, the August 8, 1988 Spotlight and the August 24, 1982 Wall Street Journal could explain the reason the Army framed Dr. Jeffrey R. MacDonald. The following relates to this case.
The illegal drug plague is the major cause of crime in our nation and is contributing to the near destruction of an entire generation of Americans. The drug industry is a multibillion-dollar venture; and its enormous profitability is the primary reason it is so hard to contain, much less wipe out.

The economies of entire nations are run on drug money, and the private armies raised to protect the growers and distribution networks rival, and, in some cases, outgun, those of national defense forces, such as Colombia.

Of course, such financial power has enormous political implications.

For years, rumors have circulated that the drug traffic could not continue without official U.S. compliance, if not active participation. These rumors have particularly centered around U.S. intelligence agencies, alleging that the drug lords were being permitted to carry on their trade in return for performing certain favors for these agencies.

In this week's OVERVIEW, we examine the roots of these allegations and some of the more intriguing, and supportable, examples of these charges.

If any of these charges are true, then the U.S. government has much to answer for. Drugs are a serious social problem, one of the most serious facing the country today. If the government is in any way involved in drug smuggling, or even turns a blind eye to drug smugglers in return for certain favors, the public has every right to know. And, if these charges are true, and the public is informed, it would certainly topple whatever political party was in control at the time.

Thus, it is doubtful that a full and public inquiry will be called on the matter by any politician, but these charges need to be aired in order to stir the public to demand such a hearing.
Recent evidence from the Pacific and southeast Asia, analyzed in a monograph SPOTLIGHT survey, throws new light on the role of the CIA and the international banks in the booming narcotics business.

The most revealing testimony—such as the report of Lt. Col. James “Bo” Gritz and the declarations of heroin warlord Khun Sa in the following pages—comes from first-hand observers or seasoned players in this lawless trade. Read in context they provide answers to the underlying questions of the U.S. drug crisis.

The narcotics market, long confined to the criminal underworld, emerged on a period of expansion in 1963, law enforcement experts explained. Today it is no longer just another racket; it is the fastest-growing commodity cartel in the world.

How was the illegal “coca and smoke” trade, denounced by politicians and pursued by police, elevated to such economic eminence? The answer that appears most likely at this point is that behind-the-scenes Washington bureaucrats and Wall Street bankers both proved willing to participate in it.

CIA operatives say that the agency is always in need of guns and money for its worldwide covert operations. It is willing to work with drug smugglers able to provide either—or both.

HAULING POT

“I was flying weapons from Florida to Honduras on a CIA contract in 1986,” Michael Tollever told a Senate subcommittee in sworn testimony last May. “On a typical flight we shipped about 28,000 pounds of military supplies—guns, ammunition, things like that.”

“What kind of cargo did you bring back?” Tollever was asked.

“Pot—some 25,000 pounds of it, I mean marijuana. Yeah, marijuana,” the ex-CIA pilot explained. “We brought the marijuana back to Florida in the same plane.”

Tollever’s startling account, The SPOTLIGHT found, is supported by similar testimony from four other drug pilots. Testifying under oath, they gave detailed descriptions of missions flown for the CIA that frequently involved black market weapons going into Central America, with loads of narcotics smuggled to Florida on the return trip.

The Latin country where the interlocking network of intelligence agents, dope dealers and international bankers is most visibly dominant is Panama.

“Drug money is the lifeblood of our economy,” exiled Panamanian journalist Jaime Pedron told The SPOTLIGHT’s diplomatic correspondent in Miami recently. “Panama’s government pays the police and firemen with dollars derived from the narcotics traffic. Panama’s two leading industries are drugs and money laundering.”

Matching recent intelligence about the Panama scandals with data obtained from southeast Asia turns up a number of key figures linked to drugs in both regions. Assistant Secretary of Defense Richard Armitage, cited by Gritz for his alleged links to Golden Triangle drug lords, was also found to be a familiar visitor in Panama where he has held several private meetings with Gen. Manuel Antonio Noriega, the nation’s strongman, in recent months.

SHADOWY PRESENCE

The Mossad, Israel’s secret service, has acquired a shadowy presence in southeast Asia since the United States abandoned Vietnam in 1973. It is also a major player in Panama’s financial and drug markets. The SPOTLIGHT found. Michael Harari, veteran boss of a Mossad hit squad, has emerged in recent years as Noriega’s right-hand man.

“There is overwhelming evidence,” asserted author Jonathan Kwinty, a veteran investigator of international crime, “that U.S. agents nurtured the heroin syndicate of the Golden Triangle in the 1960s and helped export the drug.

Kwinty found that CIA operatives played a similar role in Central America. “Drug imports into the United States have been facilitated by Latin American covert operations run by the CIA and the Defense Department,” the noted investigative writer concluded.

Some Americans may find startling—and hard to accept—that “respectable” leaders of government...
"In 1985, the U.S. federal budget for narcotics enforcement—the total appropriation for this purpose—stood at under $4 million. Today it’s over $4 billion, a thousandfold increase. The drug bureaucrats have acquired an empire of their own. They have become a "narco-cracy".

ENFORCEMENT EMPIRE

The domain of the Reagan administration’s Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA), which doles out most of these funds, includes fleets of ships and speedboats; squadrons of jets and helicopters; even stands of radar blimps, tethered in the waters around Florida and Georgia. In Washington, the DEA operates some of the largest official computers: abroad, it has its own attaches in U.S. embassies.

Yet, despite the growth of this empire of enforcement, dope is cheaper and more plentiful in America than ever before. Wholesale cocaine prices have dropped from a high of some $50,000 per kilo during the early years of the Reagan era, to around

(Continued From Page 13)

 forcement agent, who asked not to be quoted by name, "suggest that despite all the hoopla, more cocaine is entering the United States, along better-organized import lines and a more efficient distribution system, than ever before."

If door-pounders, badge-popping federal enforcers cannot stop the flow of dope, how does the DEA hang on to its Christmas tree of powers and perks? The answer is that it has converted the drug-alarm publicity into a racket, consistently reporting its seizures of contraband in terms of the drug’s street value.

A major raid netting, say, 1,000 pounds of smuggled cocaine is announced on the front pages as a major victory: It has inflicted a heavy loss on the drug cartel—as much as $250 million, assert the DEA spokesmen.

But in reality, law enforcement experts say, when a narcotics smuggler loses a shipment, his loss amounts only to the cost of replacing it. Currently, the seizure of a hypothetical 1,000-pound dope cargo means a setback of about $5 million to the Colombian cocaine cartel—a large sum that is, nevertheless, factored into the cost of doing business in advance.

CONTRARY INDICATOR

"The seizure rate for contraband drugs has shot up in recent years, nearly a hundredfold," said the law enforcement agent. "But as an indicator, it shows only that more and more dope is coming in and going into retail outlets. It is not a mark of successful drug suppression—just the contrary."

As for some of the largest Wall Street banks, led by the Federal Reserve, "I can tell you firsthand that they regard narcotics, not as a crime problem, but as just another commercial venture," declared Ramon Milian, a major money manager for the Colombian drug moguls.

Milian, who is serving a 43-year federal prison sentence for laundering hundreds of millions of dollars in dope profits, has appeared before several congressional committees. His calm, detailed account of how he made use of America’s largest financial institutions—in fact, of the entire Federal Reserve System—to sanitize and invest vast amounts of “hot money” is one of the most revealing testimonies ever obtained by Congress.

"The banks were never concerned about the source of my mammoth cash assets," Milian recounted.

"They were preoccupied only with making ev..."
Gritz Says U.S. Government in League With Drug Dealers

The following is a transcript of a recent edition of Radio Free America, the talk show on North America One hosted by Tom Valentine. Tom’s guest was Lt. Col. James “Bo” Gritz. Gritz, a hero of the Vietnam War, has alleged that high U.S. government officials are actively involved in the international drug trade.

Valentine’s questions are in bold. Responses are in regular type.

Bo, you were on a television show with a fellow by the name of Ron Paul, the Libertarian candidate for president, I understand. And last night Ron was our guest on this show and we talked all about the Libertarian point of view and then we finally got into the legalization of narcotics, of dope.

And a lot of the callers and the people got a little uptight with that one, and I understand that you have some very strong views about narcotics in this country.

Tom, there is no question that I have a strong stand on narcotics. I was with Ron Paul; we were on the Morton Downey Jr. show—which is becoming quite popular. It’s a kind of a scream talk show.

And Ron Paul made a statement that I couldn’t believe. I was looking for an alternative candidate because honestly I cannot vote for Bush. I was Commander of Special Forces in Latin America the same time that Bush was head of the CIA in the United States.

I knew that [Panamanian strongman Manuel] Noriega was not only a dope smuggler but a communist. I recommended that we dump him, we didn’t, and now he’s emerged as a wart on our political nose. I cannot vote for George Bush because of what I know about him, and the smuggling of drugs, and the use of drugs to circumnavigate our Constitutional system.

Now, I don’t know enough about Du-
Now we've already seen we can't teach creationism in the schools any more, so that leaves only one thing we all find out, that we all came out of the ocean as slime. You can't say the Pledge of Allegiance any more because it has "God" in it. You can't pray but you can do oms [meditation] in school.

And then we wonder how come the United States is being baked in a heat wave and our crops are shriveling in the Midwest and the Mississippi and Missouri rivers are drying up? We better look at who we need to be thankful for and get back to being a righteous nation before we take "In God We Trust" off our coinage.

So, that's why I am so strongly against it. If you don't mind me continuing here for just a minute. I'll tell you that George Bush, his office, asked me to be a consul of mine, Scott Weekly, to go into Burma in 1986 to look for prisoners of war. We got in there. [General] Khun Sa is the overlord of the Golden Triangle, which produced in 1986 700 tons of heroin that came into the free world. Now, in 1987, it was 900 tons and this year it is 1,200 tons.

We didn't find any prisoners of war there. But we brought back video interviews with Khun Sa intended to go to the president and on that interview Khun Sa said, "I will stop 900 tons of opiates in 1987 and I will divulge every U.S. government official that has been my best customer for the last 20 years if President Reagan will help me to legitimize my economy."

Now, Khun Sa is anti-communist. He's surrounded by communist Burmese, by communist Chinese, and by communist Lao. Every one of his weapons, all his military equipment is made in the U.S.A. Now, I thought not having any prisoners of war we have failed there but I thought we were going to get an "atta boy" from the White House, because you got Nancy Reagan saying "no" to drugs.

We turned those videotapes over to the White House just before Christmas of 1986 and the White House response was "no interest." I went back into Burma and came out again in 1987, June, just about a month ago this time last year. I brought back the names of government officials that Khun Sa says have been dealing heroin and trading for arms for more than 20 years.
They include high-ranking CIA officials, they also include a currently serving assistant secretary of defense. Now what makes this crime even more heinous, Tom.

MANUEL NORIEGA

... Gritz warned government about him.

is that the man that Khun Sa named as the bag man, the accountant, the man who was dealing with the banks in Australia, was a man named Richard Armitage.

Armitage is not a publicly elected official, but was appointed by George Bush and is serving as an assistant secretary of defense today. He is responsible to the American people for the return of U.S. prisoners of war.

Now, I couldn’t figure out why in five attempts to rescue Americans we kept losing in the 11th hour. Something would happen. an enemy gunboat would show up, the American prisoners of war being recaptured by the enemy. One time it was Voice of America announcing that we were in Laos—commandos from America—to rescue U.S. POWs and of course we had to abort our mission.

When Khun Sa identified Richard Armitage in June, 1987 it turned a light on for me. I returned to the United States and brought this information before the U.S. Congress and, “no interest.”

Khun Sa, then, made in writing a complaint to the Justice Department naming these same people in June, 1987. Nothing happened. Then, in March, 1988, Khun Sa wrote a letter making an offer to give, as a show of good faith, one ton of refined heroin to George Bush if Bush would open a dialog to stop the trafficking of all heroin—1,200 tons this year. You know, the State Department said no interest.

The reason there’s no interest is because these bureaucrats are trying to cover up their wrongdoing for more than 20 years. For more than 20 years they have been bypassing the Constitutional system, going around Congress in executive decisions, much like Ollie North said, they were setting up a way to suspend the Constitution of the United States. [to establish] a parallel government.

Well, all that is done. Because I know the guys that are in the middle of all of this, I work for them.

You and Ollie North are the same rank, aren’t you?

Well, that’s correct and I was made a lieutenant colonel back in 1972, so my date of rank goes way back there. But the thing is, Tom, that it is disgusting. I know that a lot of your listeners have probably contributed money to help the “contras” and I agree with that. But here is what happened to their money:

The money did not go to the contras, the money went in the pockets of arms dealers. Then those arms dealers, through Israel, bought weapons from the Soviet bloc, helping the Soviets—brought those weapons in and sold them to the contras at up to 300 percent profit. It fattened their pockets, it helped the communists, and we haven’t gotten one step closer to defeating the Sandinistas yet in Nicaragua.

Now, Gen. Richard Secord is a man who was right in the middle of that and worked very closely with Ollie North. When Secord appeared before the Senate investigating committee looking into the Iran-contra scandal he was asked, “Were you selling arms to the contras?” and he said, “Yes.”

They said, “Were you selling at a profit?” and he said, “Yes.”

And they said: “I thought were there to help the contras. Why were you selling those arms at a profit?”

And he said: “Well, couldn’t we have two purposes? We were in business to make money.”

He also said about the Iran arms deal, “I think I deserve the $8 million that we made for all my hard work.”

Now, Tom. I submit to you that if you have to pay a patriot, you’ve got the wrong man. These are patriots for profit. They’re people that wear a veil of patriotism but their real business is war, money and guns.

And they are using dope because the Third World countries that they’re selling to don’t have the money to buy the arms. But all of them have one thing in com-
mon—a lot of illegal narcotics.

You see, their planes are taking arms to Nicaragua, turning around and bringing dope into the U.S.A. You see American bankers and you see international banks fattening themselves on this dope profit. It's part of a conspiracy and a year ago, Tom, I wouldn't have believed it. But I have touched the beast and I've seen it and I've smelled it and tasted it.

The fact is that there is a conspiracy in the United States. It involves international banking. It involves parallel governments that would steer the United States toward destruction. For what purpose? I really don't know yet but it certainly isn't in the interest of the American people.

Well, that's my opinion right now. And it's not only mine.

When I got back here in June of '87 I thought I was the Lone Ranger. I had information from the Golden Triangle, from Gen. Khun Sa, that American officials, by name, were dealing in drugs. But when I arrived here I read in the May issue of "Time" magazine that a super-patriot by the name of H. Ross Perot, down in Dallas, Texas, had received police reports.

Now, they didn't say this in "Time" but I've got a copy of those police reports since then. And, he received police reports from the FBI, from the Washington, D.C. police, and other agencies around the United States naming Richard Armitage as a drug smuggler and an arms dealer. Perot, it says in "Time" magazine—May 4, page 18, for your listeners if they want to check it—went to see his old friend, George Bush, and that Bush told him to go to the proper authorities.

He went to William Webster [then head of the FBI], who is now head of the CIA. It's said he was seen going in to the White House carrying a pile of documents, yet, quoting "Time" magazine, "The Reagan administration has given him no help."

And [Secretary of Defense Frank Carlucci, who is Armitage's boss, went to] (See GRITZ, Page 18)

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Perot and asked him to stop pursuing Armitage. So you have Gen. Khun Sa, who's the biggest drug dealer in the world, you've got H. Ross Perot, a super-patriot, just tin the right of Adria the Hun, and you've got a left-wing outfit called the Christic Institute [see related story], all saving the same thing—and nothing is happening.

I've heard your story several times and each time I just sit there and I think it is shocking to the core. I know that you know what you are talking about because you have your facts. Now, you've presented those things and your friend Scott Weekly has been sent to prison on a trumped-up charge. Is he still in prison? And if his time is up, why isn't he out?

Well, thank you, Tom. Just this last Friday, praise God, the judge for the first time in 14 months actually heard evidence about Scott in Oklahoma City. A man by the name of Alley, a federal judge, who had sentenced Scott to five years in prison, heard evidence and immediately released him. Scott walked out of the courtroom last Friday. He's back with his family.

Right now he is a free man. He was truly a political prisoner. What happened was when we came back in December of '86 and we gave that videotape showing Khun Sa offering to divulge government officials, the White House, I think, and specifically, Richard Armitage, became very alarmed and very afraid.

The Justice Department notified Oklahoma authorities that I was an arms dealer with Iran, that I had been dealing with Ollie North and there was more to be found by investigating me than Ollie North. They said they couldn't get to me because I had connections in the White House; that they would get to me through Scott.

Now, we had been training Afghan freedom fighters in the deserts of Nevada, near where I live, in August and September of '86. Then we received our briefing from the White House in October of '86, we went to Burma in November of '86.

They knew that Scott had access to
plastic explosives, and had shipped the same out here from Fort Hill, Oklahoma, and they charged him and he never had the opportunity to have a lawyer. He was sentenced by Judge Alley to five years. They charged him with transportation of explosives aboard a commercial airliner, which is not against the law if you are working for the government.

The judge finally heard the evidence but it was 14 months too late. The whole thing, Tom, was a setup in order to try to crush us so that we could not go into Burma and it worked on the other end too, because the United States threatened to remove the tens of millions of our tax dollars that we give to the communist Burmese and the Thais for drug suppression unless they were able to kill Khun Sa.

They were banner headlines in all of the newspapers for about three months about, “U.S. declares no mercy in drug war,” and, “Air strikes against Khun Sa.” Finally I read one that said, “Khun Sa mountain stronghold seized.”

You know it took Scott and me six days —three days coming, three days going —on horseback to get to Khun Sa’s headquarters in ’85. In ’86, I drove in a pickup truck on a newly built highway straight to his headquarters and there were 10-ton military vehicles from Thailand coming the other way loaded with heroin.

Yes, and they were supposed to be making war on this drug lord, and you thought there was a war going on from the papers. And I recall this is American tax money; did it have to do a lot with that road?

I don’t know, but I know they bulldozed it because this is virgin teak forest in Burma. These are mountains like you find only in West Virginia, they go straight up or straight down, thickly covered with hardwood teak. Gigantic, U.S.-made bulldozers were being used by the Thais to make this heroin highway.

Now, funny enough a man by the name of David Wesley, who is the No. 2 man in our Drug Enforcement Administration, called me and said: “Bo, that is not a heroin highway. That is a graduation road.”

Now, if you believe that then I’m from the government and I’m here to help you, Tom, and all your listeners. At first they denied there was any road at all. But then he finally said, “We admit there is a road there.”

But he said Khun Sa was having a special military graduation and he didn’t want to have the Thai VIPs that he’d invited have to ride horses for three days coming and then again three days going back, so a road to his headquarters was built so they could drive there.

Well, wait a minute now. I thought the Thais were supposed to be wiping him out with our money.

When I saw Khun Sa I was amazed because it only took us 12 hours to get to his headquarters on this new road. When I saw him he asked me, “Col. Bo, what took so long?”

And I said, “General, I was waiting for the war to die down.”

And he just laughed and said, “It was a newspaper war.”

The Thais and the Burmese, who are communist both, came to him. He said: “They told me they stood to lose tens of millions of U.S. dollars in drug suppression unless they made it look like they were doing something. I told them, ‘You go ahead and make it look like anything you want to but I want a highway built here’.”

And so in exchange for the road they got to put the headlines in. And it worked, because one of the later headlines showed an American ambassador giving a very smiling Thai an additional $1.8 million for the good job they had done against Khun Sa.

Yes, and of course we need more money to fight the drug war, don’t we? We better budget more money or it’ll never stop the flow of drugs.

It’s not more money we need, it’s better and clean government. Until we get these cockroaches out of there we’re not going to have a chance, I don’t care who you vote for president in ’88.”
Now, Bo, you are a soldier, you have fought for this country and I know you are one of the most sincere patriotic fighting men I've ever heard speak. You're almost a dinosaur in this age of naivety, as you said yourself. But, when you returned to the United States you did not dream that your reception would be even colder than chilly. They tried to indict you, I understand.

What they did is, they did it with warnings. Now, when we first took the videotapes in 1986 I thought we were going to get a pat on the back because here was an opportunity to stop 900 tons of heroin and discover who the guys in the government were that had been dealing in it.

I was amazed when there was no interest by the White House. Then when I went back, they knew that I had gone [although] I didn't go on White House authority the second time. The White House knew that I had used a false passport during my travels in the ’87 trip into Burma and I was called and told that, and this is a quote, "Bo, if you don't erase and forget every-

thing you've learned you are going to hurt the government."

And I said: "Whose government? Not mine, not the one my dad died for during World War II."

And they said: "Bo, knock it off. We are trying to help you."

They said: "You've got to erase and forget or you're going to get hurt yourself. If you don't cooperate with us you yourself are going to serve 15 years as a felon because we will bring up aggravated charges and hostile witnesses against you."

I told the guy—I called him "citizen" —"Citizen, let me tell you something. That's an insult to me, to you, and to 200 years of Constitutional government."

And so they did, they brought up the only thing they could get against me, Tom misuse of a passport. Now, Jane Fonda used a false passport when she went in to cavort with the enemy in Hanoi during the war.

Ollie North and Robert McFarlane used false Irish passports when they went in to Iran to effect an illegal arms deal. So, I consider it a "weeny" charge. My trial comes up on the 12th of September and interestingly enough the maximum penalty if I'm found guilty is five years in prison, as a felony.

You are coming up for trial this September, a little over two months from now.

Yeah, on the 12th of September. I have great faith in the American jury system and I don't believe that there's a jury [that would convict me], once they hear the evidence. Of course the 'judge' has to allow the evidence to be heard.

Of course.

And of course in Scott's case there wasn't any evidence even presented. He was just sentenced to five years in prison.

And he spent 14 months in the Lompoc federal prison.

Fourteen months away from his two small children. He had a little son who was just a year old, and a wife. There was no employment; and his wife did not work. It was really a strain on him and his family just because they were trying to keep us from bringing the truth before the American people.
Right, and Scott was in reality a volunteer like yourself to go after the missing in action, and he was, what, a Navy man?

Interestingly enough Scott Weekly was a classmate of Ollie North in the naval academy. He was in the Navy Clean over in Vietnam. He’s been with me twice on rescue missions for prisoners of war and he was with me on the initial mission when I went into Burma in 1986.

Now, I understand our government is trying to discredit you on those missions into Laos and so forth.

Well, what they do is they conduct a smear campaign and a hate campaign. They put out a National Security Council memo—undated, unsigned—that basically makes me look like some kind of a character. But the truth is that all you have to do is read “Time” magazine or wonder how Bo Gritz could have top secret special intelligence information that only the Joint Chiefs of Staff had if I wasn’t working within the government.

How could I have 1,500 photographs going into Laos? Why would they, over Voice of America—which is not an NBC affiliate—run it by the U.S. Information Agency—put out information that American commandos were in Laos to rescue prisoners if they wanted to stop us?

And it was the U.S. government that asked us to go. But I don’t think they ever intended for us to actually come back with prisoners. They wanted it to look like they were doing something just like they look like they were doing something with Khun Sa.

So it doesn’t make any difference, Tom, what happens to me. I’m just one man. I’ve been a soldier, never wanted to be anything but a soldier, of this nation. If I go down swinging and it helps this nation then I’m satisfied.

Well, you know, Bo, we’ve only got five more minutes and I know you’re going to go out and . . . By golly, ladies and gentlemen, he’s got a Boy Scout thing to go to tonight, and he’s a dedicated man . . . He has to leave here in about five more minutes. But in the next few minutes, Bo, I wanted to go into one other aspect of this thing.

You’ve got a trial coming up and that should be a sensational trial with lots of media. You think there will be any media coverage?

Well, a lot of it will depend upon how much evidence the judge will allow in. I want to make the trial a forum to get out the information we have on prisoners of war and the government dealing in drugs and the only reason I have ever used this false passport, and I’m not denying that I used it.

As a matter of fact, the U.S. attorney is having trouble with that. But most people come in and claim the Fifth Amendment or they would deny it. I’m saying, yes, I used a false passport. I used it many times—every time in pursuit of U.S. prisoners of war.

And I’ve got that passport. I’m willing to show it to the jury. It shows many entries, every entry only going to one place.

All right. I’m looking at this like the listeners out there. We probably have thousands of TV satellite listeners sitting there saying, “How come I never heard this?”

I want to point out that the first time I met you it was at a press conference that you had called in Los Angeles, at the press club, and every network, all the local television and the Los Angeles Times and the Daily News and Associated Press were all there. You told this story and you documented it with videotapes and the only newspaper that brought it out was The SPOTLIGHT.

Yeah. The SPOTLIGHT. The reason is, we found out later, every assignment editor for all of the large papers and television—NBC, ABC, CBS—wanted to do the story but, “Someone at the top squelched it.”

So there you go. I think that the conspiracy includes people that control the media. And they’re not going to let anything out that might shake their house of cards.

No, “conspiracy” is a bad word, you know, it’s a terrible thing to be so controversial. And yet, here we have Ollie North and he is getting all of this play, while the people in the right wing were saying, “This guy should get a medal and not go to jail.”

What you need, Bo, is a beautiful secretary.

That may help. You know one thing,
Tom, that we've got to be very careful of, and that is, if you are being raped you don't want to talk in civil tones, unless you like being raped.

This nation is being attacked. This nation is, without knowing it. Fighting a war against a destroyer for its very life. And we've got to speak out in strong terms, and the hell with being controversial. Because the only way we are going to survive is to speak out and to make a stand.

Well, I agree with you, Bo, and we are going to help you speak out. I'll be watching your trial. You are running for Congress in your area of Nevada, is that correct?

Yes, sir. I'm a Republican and I'm on the Republican ticket. The way I figure it is, that you have got to take a stand and a platform and planks to make it firm, like I do. As a soldier I fought for this nation against foreign enemies. Now as a soldier I'm willing to fight those domestic enemies and the way to fight is probably through the Constitutional system.

And I intend to do it and I'll be a congressman not only for southern Nevada, but for every American out there that wants to see this nation a nation under God.
Khun Sa: Here’s How to Eradicate Problem

The following is a letter written by Thai Gen. Khun Sa, overlord of Asia’s “Golden Triangle” drug-producing and exporting region. The letter was written to the U.S. Justice Department in June of 1987, and in it Khun Sa asks the U.S. government to help his people get out of the drug exporting business. The general has made the same offer in previous communications, yet no one in the government has seen fit to take him up on it.

Ref. No. TRC/FA-0687 Date: June 28, 1987
To U.S. Justice Department, Washington, D.C. U.S.A.

SUBJECT: Important fact for the Drugs Eradication Program to be successful.

Sirs:

This letter to the U.S. Justice Department is to make it clear about our deepest concern in wishing to help eradicate drugs and for all the American people as well as the world to know the truth that for the past (15) years they have been misled to look upon us as the main source of all the drug problems.

1. The refusal of the United States government to accept our “SIX YEARS DRUGS ERADICATION PLAN” presented at the Congressional Hearing by Congressman Mr. Lester Wolff after his visit to Thailand in April 1977, was really a great disappointment for us.

Even after this disappointment, we continued writing letters to President Carter and President Reagan forwarding our sincere wish to help and participate in eradicating drugs. We are really surprised and doubtful as to “why the U.S. government refuses our participation and help to make a success of the drugs eradication program.”

Furthermore, “why the world has been misled to accuse us as the main culprits for all the drug trades . . . while in reality, we are most sincere and willing to help solve the drug problems in South East Asia.”

Through our own secret investigation, we found out that some high officials in the U.S. government’s drugs control and enforcement department and with the influence of corrupted persons objected to our active participation in the drugs eradication program of the U.S. government so as to be able to retain their profitable self-interest from the continuation of the drug problems.

Thus, the U.S. government and the American people as well as the world have been hoodwinked.

2. During the period (1965-1975) CIA Chief in Laos, Theodore Shackley was in the drug business, having contacts with the Oprun Warlord Lor Sing Han and his followers. Sanio Trafficante acted as his buying and transporting agent while Richard Armitage handled the financial section with the Banks in Australia.

Even after the Vietnam War ended, when Richard Armitage was being posted to the U.S. Embassy in Thailand, his dealings in the drug business continued as before. He was then acting as the U.S. government official concerning with the drugs problems in South East Asia. After 1979, Richard Armitage resigned from the U.S. Embassy’s posting and set up the “Far East Trading Company” as a front for his continuation in the drug trade and to bribe CIA agents in Laos and around the world.
Soon after, Daniel was made to handle the drug business as well as the transportation of arms. Just as Daniel then took over the drug trade from Richard Armitage. For over 10 years, Armitage supported his men in Laos and Thailand with the profits from his drug trade and most of the cash were deposited with the banks in Australia which was to be used in buying his way for quicker promotions to higher positions.

Within the month of July, 1980, Thailand’s English newspaper Bangkok “Post” included a news-report that CIA agents were using Australia as a transit-base for their drug business and the banks in Australia for depositing, transferring the large sum of money involved.

Verifications of the news report can be made by the U.S. Justice Department with Bangkok “Post” and in Australia.

Other facts given herewith have been drawn out from our Secret Reports files so as to present to you of the real facts as to “why the drug problem is being prolonged till today.”

3. Finally, we sincerely hope in the nearest future to be given the opportunity to actively take part in helping the U.S. government, the Americans and people of the world in eradicating and uprooting the drug problems.

I remain

Yours Respectfully,

Vice Chairman

THAILAND REVOLUTIONARY COUNCIL

KHUN SA

Gen. Khun Sa confirms Bo Gritz’s allegations.
Lawyers for two of three men accused in the murder of U.S. drug agent Enrique Camarena said Thursday they have evidence that the U.S. government has failed to prosecute one of Mexico's major drug smugglers, because he has secretly provided financial support and arms assistance to the Nicaraguan Contras.

In a motion filed in Los Angeles federal court, the defense claims that it has received new Drug Enforcement Administration reports indicating that Miguel Felix-Gallardo, a suspect in the Camarena case who has not been indicted, advanced more than $150,000 to the Nicaraguan rebels through his pilot, Werner Lotz.

Defense lawyers said the DEA reports reveal that Lotz, who is now an informant for the U.S. government, told DEA agents in November that Felix-Gallardo was "a big supporter" of the Contras and was also involved with Lotz in smuggling arms into Nicaragua.

"From an examination of all the available evidence, it is apparent that various agencies of the federal government, including the CIA, were aware of Felix-Gallardo's cocaine smuggling activities and have purposefully ignored them due to Felix-Gallardo's 'charitable contributions' to the Contras," attorneys Barry Tariow and Donald Randolph, representing defendant Jesus Felix-Gutierrez, said in their motion.

The two lawyers, joined by attorneys for defendant Rene Martin Verdugo-Urquidez, accused the government of covering up evidence that Felix-Gallardo participated in the torture and murder of Camarena to "avoid the embarrassment of disclosing compelling evidence that the 'freedom fight' of the Contras was funded by illicit drug revenues with the tacit approval of branches of the United States government."

According to the court papers, Lotz told DEA agents that Felix-Gallardo had advanced Lotz "between $150,000 and $170,000" for transfer to the rebels-money that Lotz was apparently expected to repay-and was himself, a supporter of the Contras.

Government prosecutors have admitted that Felix-Gallardo, believed to be one of Mexico's largest marijuana and cocaine traffickers, may have had some role in the kidnap and murder of Camarena and his pilot, Alfredo Zavala-Avelar, in Guadalajara in February of 1985.

But the U.S. attorney's office in Los Angeles refused Thursday to comment on the new defense allegations or the status of any investigation involving Felix-Gallardo.

"We will respond to the motions filed today in our opposition papers, which will be filed Monday," U.S. Atty. Robert C. Bonner said through a spokeswoman.

A DEA spokesman in Washington said Felix-Gallardo is now being sought by Mexican authorities for "complicity" in Camarena's murder. "He is very big, and very significant in our view," the spokesman said. "He's a much-sought-after fugitive and believed to be in Mexico."

Defense lawyers have refused to publicly disclose any of the reports upon which they base their allegations about Felix-Gallardo's purported involvement in the murder or in support of the Nicaraguan rebels.

But according to their court papers, some of the evidence comes from a mysterious new transcript of the interrogation of Camarena, which was produced by the government three weeks into the trial. The government has said it does not have the tape from which the transcript was derived and has refused to disclose in open court how the transcript was obtained.

"Political Pressure"

Tariow and Randolph have said they believe the transcript was obtained through "political pressure" exerted by the U.S. government on the government of Mexico.

Two tape recordings of the torture session have already been played to the jury, both of which appear to incriminate the government's key suspect in the case, drug baron Rafael Caro-Quintero, who has been indicted along with the three men now facing trial in Los Angeles, but who remains in Mexican custody.
But defense lawyers say the new transcript reveals that Camarena told his captors that it was Felix-Gallardo who was the "most important" target of the DEA in Guadalajara. The transcript also purportedly reveals that Camarena had seen Felix-Gallardo's car in the past at the Guadalajara residence believed to have been the scene of the torture-murder.

The defense has also introduced evidence that a photograph of Camarena was found at Felix-Gallardo's house a few days after the murder, when he fled Guadalajara. The new evidence is critical to the defense, because it appears to buttress their argument that Caro-Quintero and his associates were set up as "sacrificial lambs" by corrupt Mexican authorities to cover up for the real culprits.

Cases Against 3

Felix-Gutierrez is not accused of the murder, but of helping Caro-Quintero flee Mexico shortly after the killing. Verdugo-Urquidez and a third defendant, Raul Lopez-Alvarez, are accused of being at the scene of the interrogation and murder.

Assistant U.S. Atty. Jimmy Gurele and Roel Campos, who are prosecuting the case, have said that evidence against Felix-Gallardo does not absolve Caro-Quintero and his associates of responsibility.

"Caro-Quintero may have had assistance from other Mexican traffickers who may have had an interest in the information to be forced out of Camarena," the government said in papers filed with the court. "Any evidence of Felix-Gallardo's criminal participation is not exculpatory, unless it further shows that Caro-Quintero did not participate in any way in the kidnapings and murders."

Government prosecutors said they have already introduced evidence that Camarena had headed a massive investigation into Caro-Quintero's marijuana operations in Mexico, resulting in plantation raids that had cost Caro-Quintero's organization at least $5 billion in lost profits.
XIII.

NUGAN HAND BANK OF AUSTRALIA

Nugan Hand Bank of Australia handled funds from international drug trafficking.
Australian Mystery
Fall of a Banking Firm
Spotlights the Roles
Of High U.S. Officials

Frank Nugan's Violent Death
Opens Lid on Odd Traffic
In Dope, Foreign Funds

Politicians Charge Cover-Up

By JONATHAN KWTNY

SYDNEY, Australia—At 4 a.m. Sunday, Jan. 27, 1962, a police sergeant and a constable, according to their testimony, were patrolling a lonely stretch of highway 90 miles from here when they spotted the parking lights of a Mercedes on an old road off in the woods. Inside the car, slumped across the front seat in a puddle of blood, was the body of a 77-year-old man with a new rifle in his hand.

They searched his pockets and found the business card of William Colby, the former U.S. director of central intelligence. On the back of the card was the itinerary of a trip Mr. Colby planned to make to Asia in the next month. The two policemen also found a Bible with a meat-pie wrapper interleaved at page 227; on the wrapper were scrawled the names of Mr. Colby and U.S. Rep. Bob Wilson of California, then the ranking Republican on the House Armed Services Committee.

All this might sound like the beginning of a Hollywood spy movie, but the police had to assign their most imaginative scribblers to produce a tale as startling as the real-life events that have followed that grisly discovery more than two years ago. The body was quickly identified as that of Frank Nugan, the chairman of a group of companies affiliated with the private Australian banking concern of Nugan Hand Ltd. Since then, investigations have pieced together a picture of an amazing swindle that spanned six continents and bilked investors out of millions of dollars.

A Political Issue

More perplexing yet, evidence has turned up that Nugan Hand bank was deeply involved in moving funds about the world for big international heroin dealers and also might have been involved in the shady world of international arms traffic. To cap it off, the offices of Nugan Hand and its affiliated were loaded with former high-ranking U.S. military and intelligence officials (see story on Page 26).

This has convinced many Australians that the company was involved in secret work for the U.S. government. Despite official denials from Washington, the issue has
U.S. "national defense or foreign policy."

What was left was a few pages of more or less routine information, such as a copy of a Nugan Hand subsidiary's petition for incorporation in Hawaii.

In response to more-official Australian demands, the State Department sent a two-man FBI delegation to Sydney in April, 1982. But the FBI was stymied, failing to learn of any official information that the FBI had already given others to appropriate Australian agencies: they wouldn't say which agency or re-release the material. Australian state and national police investigating Nugan Hand say that they have received the information. The only other likely recipient would appear to be the Australian Security Intelligence Organization (ASIO), a secret counterintelligence group that has worked closely with the CIA.

By law, ASIO can give information only to Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser or his attorney general. Mr. Fraser says the U.S. has assured him that it had no connection with Nugan Hand, and he has rejected opposition-party demands for a top-level probe. But the committees' partisanship debate could rekindle the once-hot political controversy over vital CIA bases here. These bases monitor U.S. satellites watching the U.S.S.R. and China and direct the U.S.'s nuclear submarines.

The opposition Labor Party—which now leads Mr. Fraser's Liberal Party in some polls—has openly questioned whether the CIA, through ASIO, helped topple Australia's last Labor government, led by Prime Minister Gough Whitlam. The CIA has denied this. Now suspicions have been raised that Nugan Hand, which handled enormous amounts of money, may have been used to channel funds to favored Australian political candidates.

When Vice President George Bush visited Australia this April, Labor Party leader Bill Hayden—a strong supporter of prime minister—used his 30-minute meeting with Mr. Bush mostly to press for the release of details on the Nugan Hand and Whitlam affairs. Mr. Bush only gave his assurance that the CIA wasn't involved in either matter. Mr. Bush was the CIA director in 1976, succeeding Mr. Colby, who later was to become a lawyer for Nugan Hand.
Meeting an Opium Overlord

Other released files include information on alleged Nuga Hand drug deals supplied by Andrew Lowe, a former Sydney’s biggest heroin dealer (by his own assessment), who recently completed a prison sentence for his dope deals. Mr. Lowe has testified that he arranged a meeting between Mr. Hand and Khan Sa, the Golden Triangle’s biggest opium overlord, though there is no way to verify that.

Through meticulous police work, however, Australian officials have documented in a still unreleased report a series of transactions tying Nuga Hand not only to drug dealing but also to a series of contract murders in which the so-called Mr. Asia heroin syndicate eliminated at least three persons who were informing Australian police about drug activities. Authorities say the Mr. Asia group’s heroin circulated in the U.S. and there had been at least $38 million cash to the syndicate’s operators.

According to testimony from dope ring and bank insiders, corroborated by telephone logs and other evidence, the syndicate was linked to the bank through a two-man Sydney law firm that represented both Mr. Nuga and various members of the heroin syndicate. The firm’s senior partner, John Astor, used Nuga Hand for personal financial dealings and helped bring in other clients. And the law office was used as a drop-off point for bank clients who wished to remain secret; they left parcels of cash or other items at the law office for pick-up by bank representatives.

One parcel that bank director George Shaw, a major operational figure at Nuga Hand, says he picked up at the law office March 26, 1978, contained $235,800 in small bills. This money has been traced through a laundering process involving a money-laundering firm that Nuga Hand had acquired (apparently because it dealt in large quantities of cash) and through accounts at different banks in Hong Kong, New York, Boston and Singapore.

Eventually the $235,800 was paid out in checks from Nuga Hand’s Singapore office to a man identified by British police as the Singapore leader of the heroin syndicate. The payout was personally arranged by Mr. Hand in Singapore as instructed in a coded telephone from Mr. Nuga in Sydney. This complicated money movement was a standard procedure Nuga Hand used for clients wishing to evade Australia’s strict currency control laws, designed to keep capital at home.
Admirals, Generals, Ex-CIA Men Took Prominent Roles in Nugan Hand Bank

SYDNEY, Australia—Enough top-ranking U.S. military and intelligence officers worked for Nugan Hand to run a small-sized war. The list includes:

ADM. EARL “BUDDY” YATES, a 1943 graduate of the U.S. Naval Academy, Legion of Honor winner in Vietnam, and commander of the aircraft carrier USS John F. Kennedy. Then he was the chief of staff for plans and policy of the U.S. Pacific Command, in charge of all strategic planning from California to the Persian Gulf, until his retirement in July 1974. He became the president of Nugan Hand bank early in 1977, recruited by Maurice Bernard Houghton, who apparently is an old friend.

GEN. LEROY J. MANOR, the chief of staff for the entire Pacific Command until he retired in July 1978 to undertake new duties that the Air Force says are a secret that he can’t talk about. They are generally known to have involved negotiating the 1979 agreement with the Philippine government for continued use of the U.S. military bases there (which Gen. Manor used to command) and investigating the failed hostage rescue raid in Iran in 1980 (an assignment that apparently stemmed from his having designed and commanded the 1980 raid on a North Vietnamese prison camp that failed to find any U.S. prisoners). A much-decorated Air Force three-star general, he had also been the special assistant to the Joint Chiefs of Staff at the Pentagon for “counterinsurgency and special activities.” He joined Nugan Hand’s Manilla office, allegedly to run it (where the deserts, he says), in 1978.

GEN. EDWIN F. BLACK, a 1949 graduate of West Point, he entered the Office of Strategic Services (OSS), which later became the CIA, and was the OSS commandant in Berlin. He was the chief administrative aide to and frequent chief opponent of Allen Dulles, who headed the head of the CIA. He was the wartime boss and then tennis partner of Richard Helms, who also became the head of the CIA. He was on the National Security Council staff under President Eisenhower and later the commander of all U.S. troops in Thailand during the Vietnam war, before becoming assistant Army chief of staff for the Pacific. He retired in 1970 to become executive vice president of the Freedom Foundation in Valley Forge, Pa., a group promoting a conservative agenda. He also worked for LTV Corp., an important CIA contractor. In 1972, he became the president of Nugan Hand Inc., Hawaii, and special representative of the overall organization, making frequent trips to Asia. He says he was recruited by Adm. Yates and another admiral.

GEN. ERLE COCKE JR., whose entry in Who’s Who in America says that during World War II he was a “pilot of war three times, actually ‘executed’ by a German firing squad and delivered the soup de grace but survived 1945.” He held various posts with the Defense Department and executive with Delta and then Peruvian airlines. He is a former national commander of the American Legion, honorary commander of the Nationalist Chinese Air Force and holder of the French Legion of Honor and top medals from Spain, the Philippines and Italy. He is said to have worked for Nugan Hand as a consultant.

WILLIAM COLEY, the U.S. director of central intelligence, 1973-74. He ran intelligence programs in Vietnam during the war. In 1979 and 1980, as a lawyer with the Wall Street firm of Reid & Priest, he worked for Nugan Hand on a variety of tax—tax problems; the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act; an abortive project to relocate Indo-Chinese refugees on an island either in the Caribbean or the Pacific; an attempt to take over a Florida bank; the operations of Nugan Hand’s mysterious Panama branch, and the problems surrounding Mr. Nugan’s death. Mr. Coley submitted $46,900 in bills, which weren’t paid. A $10,000 check for his retainer was issued but never cashed.

WALTER MCDONALD, a career CIA officer since 1956 and deputy director in charge of economic research from 1972 to 77. Then, while still in the CIA, he helped his former boss, sometime CIA Director James Schlesinger, set up and run the U.S. Energy Department. He served on the National Foreign Intelligence Board, the senior advisory group in the intelligence community. He announced his retirement in 1979, went into consulting and almost immediately by his own account began spending most of his time with Nugan Hand, traveling in the U.S. and Europe with Mr. Nugan and talking with him daily.

GUY PAUKER, a Rand Corp. staff member who has advised the CIA and other government agencies since the 1950s, although he denies reports that he is a career employee of the CIA. Mr. McDonald, whom he calls his “good friend,” once said that Mr. Pauker has long had frequent personal access to White House national security advisors, including Henry Kissinger and Zbigniew Brzezinski. Mr. Pauker went to work as a consultant to Nugan Hand after Adm. Yates introduced him to Messrs. Nugan and Hand. He, in turn, introduced them to Mr. McDonald. Mr. Pauker says he wasn’t involved in any completed deals for the bank.

DALE HOLMGREN, a former U.S. Army officer in Taiwan who became manager of flight services for Civil Air Transport, a CIA-run airline in the Far East. He then went into business in Taiwan. He opened the Nugan Hand branch in Taipei in 1978, as a one-man representative. Adm. Yates once said that Mr. Holmgren had worked with the U.S. military in Taiwan to develop “within the social structure of the Chinese in Taipei a close relationship with the U.S. military forces and the business and government community.” Adm. Yates also said that Mr. Holmgren had worked for Nugan Hand without pay at least for a while because he had an independent income.

ROBERT “RED” JANSEN, a former CIA station chief in Bangkok who advised Thai governments through almost daily meetings with the prime minister in the early 1970s, according to persons close to them. He worked for Nugan Hand there in 1978, although he apparently severed his relationship that year (according to a colleague, because he was warned by the U.S. embassy that his presence at the bank had aroused suspicion). Mr. Jansen apparently was never involved in any completed deals for the bank.
Australian Mystery
U.S. Servicemen Are
Big Losers in Failure Of Nugan Hand Bank
Laborers at Mideast Projects
Also Suffer; an Iranian
Is Down to ‘Last Pennies’
A General’s Smart Friends

By JONATHAN KWINNY
Staff Reporter of The Wall Street Journal.
SYDNEY, Australia—The close relationship
of so many former high-ranking U.S.
military and intelligence officials with
Nugan Hand Ltd., a private Australian bank,
has aroused deep suspicions among some
Australians that the company was in some
way an instrument of the U.S. govern-
ment.

Undoubtedly, the prestige of these men
was a powerful help in getting business for
the bank. Retired Adm. Earl “Buddy”
Yates, former chief of staff for plans
and policy of the U.S. Pacific Command,
became the president of Ngun Hand in 1977.
Occupying the bank’s Manilla office was for-
mer Gen. Levy J. Manor, the for-
mrer chief of staff for the entire Pacific Com-
mand. Former Gen. Edwin F. Black was the
president of Ngun Hand Inc., Hawaii. For-
mrer Gen. Eric Coke Jr., the former na-
tional commander of the American Legion,
handled Washington, D.C., matters for the
firm, and William Colby, the former direc-
tor of the CIA, performed legal work for
it.

Nugan Hand went into liquidation in
April 1989. Earlier, on Jan. 27, Frank Ngu-
gan, the Australian co-founder of the firm,
was found shot to death in his car, appar-
ently a suicide. Later, in June, the other
principal, Bronx-born Michael Hand, a for-
mrer Green Beret and covert U.S. agent, fled
from Australia in disguise and hasn’t been
seen since. Continuing investigations have
proved that the bank and some of its busi-
ness customers were engaged in illegal ac-

tivities from tax fraud to moving drug
money.

Aggressive Salesmen

The U.S. State Department has issued a
denial that the government was in any way
involved in the operations of Nugan Hand.
But this does little to ease the pain of hun-
dreds of individual investors who had put
their savings into various ventures spon-
sored by the bank. Over the previous three
years, aggressive salesman had taken de-
posits all over the world, promising yields
well above prevailing interest rates. Since
the bank’s failure, claims for more than $30
million have come into a court-appointed li-
quidator’s office in Hong Kong. This doesn’t

On the very day in January that Mr. Nu-
gan was shot, Col. H. Kirby Smith, the chief
judge of the U.S. Air Force Seventh Judi-
ciary Circuit at Clark Air Force Base in the
Philippines, handed $23,400 to Gen. Manor,
Nugan Hand’s man in Manilla. He received
Nugan Hand certificate of deposit No. 11531,
promising 15.125% interest. Col. Smith’s
claim says that he didn’t hear of Mr. Nu-
gan’s death until the bank collapsed in
April. It was “somewhat of a shock,” he
says, adding, “$23,400 is a lot to a military
man and his wife.”

Col. Jimmy Matsuo, since retired, was
stationed in Hawaii where he was authorized to
close a total of $77,500 on the recommendation of his
old boss, Gen. Manor, he says. Col. Matsuo
deposited the last $14,400 on March 12, 1980,
long after Nugan Hand insiders began pre-
paring for the bank’s demise. “There are
plenty of others (victims) around town,”
Col. Matsuo said recently in Hawaii, adding a
harsh comment about the “rubbish” who run
the company.

Gen. Manor’s Role

Though the Philippines branch apparently
wasn’t authorized under Philippine law
to take deposits, claims from Philippines res-
idents have piled up at the liquidator’s office
in Hong Kong, which says that two of the
documented claims were for $1 million each.

In a recent telephone interview, Gen.
Manor at first insisted that he “had nothing
to do with Nung Hand Bank.” Faced with evi-
dence, he said he was “brutalized just to
learn,” and hung up. Records show that he
worked for the bank at least as early as Oc-
tober 1979. Tony Zorilla, Nung Hand’s pub-
lic-relations man, says that Gen. Manor
managed the Philippine office. Gen. Manor’s
partner there, Wiltford P. Gregory, says that
Gen. Manor kept offices for a while both at
Nung Hand and at the U.S. embassy, a few
blocks away. Told all this in a second call,
Gen. Manor replied, “Many things in your
line of reasoning are in error.” Asked what
they were, he broke off the interview and
wouldn’t say more.

Adm. Yates declined to discuss Nung
Hand, even after he was told that the evi-
dence seemed to put him at the center of its
operations. “You print whatever you want,”
Adm. Yates said. “I’ve never had any suc-
cess in dealing with reporters.”

In the three months immediately after
Mr. Nungan’s death, the bank appeared to be
trying aggressively to bag all the cash it
could despite the growing prospects of its
liquidation. A rich source of funds was Saudi
Arabia, where the bank hauled in an esti-
mated $3 million to $4 million from Americans
who worked there. The Americans got
their salaries in cash and then had no place
to invest it because Saudi banks pay only
nominal interest.

Visits on Paydays

As described in a claim letter from Tom
Rahill, an American working in Dhahran,
Saudi Arabia, “Representatives would visit
Aramco construction camps in Saudi Arabia
Please Turn to Page 12, Column 1
Continued from Page 3

shortly after each monthly payday. We investors would turn over Saudi riyals to be converted at the prevailing dollar exchange rate and receive a Nugan Hand dollar certificate. The monies, we were told, were to be deposited in the Nugan Hand Hong Kong branch for investments in various secured government bonds.

Armaco and other large U.S. concerns, including Bechtel, Henry C. Beck Co. of Dallas and University Industries Inc. of San Diego, said by investors to have fulfilled sales solicitations, of employees by the bank and let salesmen hold meetings on company property and use company bulletin boards.

"The companies were passing down to their employees that this was being made available, and they could put their money in and get 18," says Linda Geyer, now of San Diego. When she lived in Saudi Arabia in 1971, her husband—who died recently of cancer—invested and lost $41,681 with Nugan Hand, and her son, John H. Geyer, invested and lost $22,560. Both men worked as numbers with University Industries on a construction job run by the Beck company's Beck Arab joint.

"Everybody said, well, Beck, they're not going to lose with just any old guy," says Mrs. Geyer. Nugan Hand's man in the area was Maurice Bernard Houghton, a Texan who was a close friend of Mr. Hand. Mrs. Geyer says that Mr. Houghton "only worked in cash. He left Beck, Bechtel and Aramco with no money he could hardly even carry the case. One time he needed two briefcases. He used to brag about it. Some people I know lost $10,000, $20,000 easy."

El Raji, the Money Changer

According to testimony that Mr. Houghton has given to Malaysian authorities, he was allowed into Saudi Arabia on sponsorship of the Beck company, Bill Millican, Beck International's U.S. director, says that he has "heard of" Mr. Houghton but that he doesn't know whether he sponsored him. "I'm not prepared to talk about it," Mr. Millican says. Spokesmen for Bechtel and University Industries say they know nothing about Mr. Houghton.

Mr. Houghton has said that he also took money from U.S. Air Force personnel in Saudi Arabia. Highly critical of the bank there, he has said that he took the bags of cash he collected to a local money changer named El Raji, who converted it to $1,800 Thomas Cook traveler's checks. He sent the checks to Singapore, where most of them were apparently cashed by Mr. Hand, who was running the operation there, or by a colleague.

At least one victim, Edward F. Pietro, wrote for help to Gen. Black, president of Nugan Hand, Hawaii. Mr. Pietro had served with Gen. Black in World War II, and he says the names of Gen. Black and Adm. Yates on Nugan Hand's brochures were an important factor in his decision to put $4,900 into Nugan Hand on April 11, 1980, just three days before it filed for liquidation. He says that Mr. Pietro, then dead two months, was "described as quite healthy" by the salesman.

Gen. Black wrote back that he was "truly sorry about the death of Frank Nugan and the subsequent liquidation of his banking empire," but offered no sympathy to Mr. Pietro and no apology.
MR. O'BRIEN SAYS GEN. COCKE SAID HIM THAT THE
front of the collapse and that Mr. Nejad could get his money, too. If
he went to Hong Kong and hired Kim Thomson. Mr. Nejad says he couldn't afford the
trip.

Gen. Cocke says he is still friendly with Mr. Parris, who is back at Fort Bragg, N.C.,
the Green Beret headquarters, "doing some consulting - Mr. Parris won't say on
what."

A Declarer's Dilemma

A heavy loser was an Australian couple,
Dr. and Mrs. John K. Ogden, who not only
put $38,000 into Nugan Hand but also gave
Mr. Nejad power of attorney over their af-
fairs. After Mr. Nejad's death, Dr. Ogden
says he was frightened and went to Mr.
Hand, who "kept reassuring me that all was
well and there was no reason to take any
money back." Now, at age 63, he has re-
turned to medical practice. Meanwhile, Aus-
tralian tax officers are auditing him on the
$38,000 the couple had invested.

The Australian investigations of Nugan
Hand customers aren't as heartless as they
might seem. Many of the firm's transac-
tions, with business customers particularly,
were "washed sales" carried out solely to es-
tablish paper losses for tax purposes. Che-
ts would invest money in various ventures Nu-
gan Hand set up. Fees, usually 21%, were
deducted, and the rest would be "paid" back
to the client with a separate letter forgiving
repayment.

The result is utter confusion over who is
a debtor. Particularly involved are 252 cli-
ents on a list found with Mr. Nugan's body;
many are Australian celebrities.

"I'm taking action against people for
their own money," says the Australian liq-
duator, John O'Brien. "They gave it to Nu-
gan, he put it in another company and lost it
back to them. Well I say, that it's our (the
creditors') money, and I want it back." The
courts haven't spoken yet, and Mr. O'Brien
hopes that many clients will settle his
claims in order to keep the source of their
income secret.

Overdrawn Bank Account

Mr. O'Brien has listed some assets, such
as Mr. Nugan's $13 million house that the
company paid for. The Hong Kong official
liquidator found only bank accounts that
were overdrawn by a net $266,000. Of the
$37 million listed on Nugan Hand's books
as assets, some $16.6 million turned out to be
IOUs from Nugan Hand insiders or compa-
nies they controlled, according to the Hong
Kong liquidators.

The one big institutional loser was Wing-
On Bank in Hong Kong, which guaran-
teed—and has paid off—Nugan Hand's debt
Chase Manhattan Bank and other institu-
tions that demanded guarantees from recog-
nized banks before they took advantage of
Nugan Hand's high interest rates. Wing-On
itself supposedly was guaranteed against
loss by blue-chip securities held in Sydney,
but the blue chips were sold gradually after
1977 and replaced by intracompany IOUs,
leaving Wing-On short by more than $3 mil-

Some $1.5 million in insurance on Mr. Nu-
gan's life proved uncollectible because a
coroner's inquest ruled his death a suicide.
The evidence all points to that conclusion,
Banker Frank Nugan In Final Days Faced A Charge of Fraud

But His Violent Death Came As Surprise to Associates; His Partner Disappears

A Phone Call From 'Charlie'

BY JONATHAN KITTY

SYDNEY, Australia—There were several reasons why Frank Nugan might have wanted to kill himself. But in January 1980, none of them appeared to outsiders.

The 57-year-old co-founder of the Nugan Hand Group, private banking empire seemingly had the world at his feet. His bank was taking in millions of dollars and had recently brought in a young American with impressive banking credentials to take some of the load off his shoulders. Mr. Nugan was negotiating to buy a multimillion-dollar estate for his family. And he apparently had suffered a serious drinking problem. But as the fatal date of Jan. 26 approached, Mr. Nugan was confronted with two serious legal problems that threatened possible ruin for his bank. In retrospect, moreover, there were signs of eccentric behavior that should have served as warnings.

Mr. Nugan had stopped spending most of his time at Nugan Hand's Sydney headquarters, and he was making more first-class jet trips around the world on missions his associates didn't always understand.

A Walk With Jesus

He began going to church daily and scrutinizing mystical notes in his Bible, which was always with him. A sample: "I place this day my life, my work, my loved ones in the Lord's hands. He is so good and it will be a good day, I believe, I believe it will be a splendid, magical, miraculous day. He will walk with me now, Jesus walks with me now. Visualize 100,000 customers worldwide.

Prayer. Actualize."

One of Mr. Nugan's legal problems grew out of a 1977 scandal that had developed over a fruit and vegetable business run by Mr. Nugan's brother, Ken, in their hometown, Griffith, 400 miles inland from Sydney. Several large insurance companies had acquired a 47% interest in the business during a 1973 stock sale to raise $100,000 for a new cannery. Later, they complained that Ken Nugan was diverting funds.

Auditors discovered big cash payoffs to people apparently linked to narcotics traffic. Ken Nugan explained that the payments were to fruit farmers who wanted to remain anonymous for tax reasons and were using dope dealers' names as pseudonyms. Amid much publicity, Ken Nugan hired the auditors and kicked the insurance men off the company's board.

This was done at two rowdy shareholder meetings at which drunks and thugs with newly issued 10-share stockholdings pushed the hall and awed procedural rules. Frank Nugan had helped orchestrate his brother's strategy, and state officials filed fraud charges against both brothers and a private detective they hired.

Sitting With A General

During the two years of court hearings to see if the charges would be tried, one of the men at Frank Nugan's side was U.S. Gen. Edwin F. Black, who, after his retirement as assistant Army chief of staff for the Pacific, had taken a job as the president of Nugan Hand Hawaii. Gen. Black says that he attended the court hearings just to satisfy his curiosity.

Frank Nugan protested loudly that Nugan Hand was not connected to the fruit and vegetable business. But when Nugan Hand Ltd. collapsed in April 1980, a few months after Frank Nugan's death, John O'Brien, a liquidator, said in his initial report that a "third party"—known to be Ken Nugan—had received $250,000 of his brother's money which had diverted from Nugan Hand. Some $1.1 million of this is credited as having been paid back. Nugan Hand funds also are believed to have been used to pay the Nugans' legal bills.

There were few details in the records. Immediately after his brother died, Ken Nugan went through Frank's office and, witnesses say, removed armfuls of files. A Nugan Hand director, Stephen W. K. Hill, has said that Ken also transferred a lot of Nugan Hand's stock in the fruit company to the wives of Frank Nugan and Michael Hand, the vice chairman of the bank. Mr. Hill says he was amazed that the stock should be an asset of the bank.

Less than a month before he died, Frank Nugan learned that he and his brother would be tried for fraud, a development that seemed sure to affect his bank's reputation. (Ken Nugan's trial is now scheduled for later this year, after many delays.)

A Problem With Price Waterhouse

The other problem probably weighing on Frank Nugan's mind on the night of Jan. 26 was the refusal of Price Waterhouse & Co.'s Bahamas office to sign Nugan Hand bank's books for the year ended June 30, 1979. (The Bahamas office covers the Cayman Islands, where the bank had legal headquarters because of the soft regulatory climate there.)

Mr. Hill had taken the books to the Caymans in October 1979. The local Price Waterhouse partners had approved the books for the two previous years, but this time there was a new Price Waterhouse auditor on hand, Clive Jennings. He balked: "There were significant gaps in the records," Mr. Jennings says.

Mr. Hill has testified that he rewrote the accounts annually on instructions from Frank Nugan. He said that in 1979 his boss ordered $4 million in customer accounts.

Please Turn To Page 16, Column 1
October 1979, when Negan Hand's representatives from all over the world were flown to a huge expense to Sydney for a conference. Messrs. Negan and Hand said that they would be reduced to nuclear policy makers and that all orders would come from Negan instead.

'Mike, Frank and Buddy'

Mr. Beazley, after being praised by Adm. Yates as "the finest banker in the United States under the age of 35," said, "It is a privilege and an honor for me to be presi- dent of this company." He said he had "the opportunity to grow" during a close 21-year relationship with "Mike and Frank and Buddy," and added that "the decision that I would want to be associated with this group" was "one of the best I've ever made, decision-wise."

He told the group, "You're fortunate to have probably one of the best money-market operators that I've ever seen and certainly one of the highest-quality tax desk department or divisions of firms that I've ever seen." This, even though Negan Hand's money-market operations were considered independent and intentional money losers, as the bank had built up deposits by offering investors much higher interest rates than Negan Hand got by investing money for its own account. (The Hong Kong Liquidity's office has calculated that from 1976 to its demise, Negan Hand lost $7.5 million in trading securities.) And many of Mr. Negan's schemes later proved to be scarcely veiled fronts.

Hearing his words of praise for Negan Hand repeated from transcripts of tape recordings obtained by this newspaper and verified, Mr. Beazley said that he was possible that he had said such things but that he couldn't remember. He also conceded the possibility of accuracy of reports that as late as March 1980, he had assured people that the bank was sold and would continue.

Lots of Gold Brag

Other lending lights at the October 1979 meeting were Adm. Yates: Gen. LeRoy J. Manor, the retired chief of staff for the U.S. Pacific Command; William McDonald, the recently retired deputy CIA director; and Guy Pauker, a consultant to various U.S. defense and security agencies. Gen. Manor helped run Negan Hand's Philippine office, and Messrs. McDonald and Pauker had become consultants to the firm.

Everyone praised Negan Hand lavishly and pledged tireless efforts to make it grow. But there were some surprising notes, too. Representatives from Manila, Tokyo, and Singapore openly expressed their uneasiness about what the Malaysia man called "our present non-official banking activities." All of these countries and others in the region, including Australia, have tight restrictions on taking money out of the country, which was Negan Hand's main attraction in luring customers. Negan Hand was allowed into many countries only under the belief that it was an international trade broker.

That summer, his American-born wife, Lee, had returned to her parents in Nashville, Tenn., taking the couple's two children. Records show that she ran up $21,200 in bills on her American Express card in June and July. Australian liquidator John O'Brien says that she also took $1 million in traveler's checks with her. She has resisted numerous attempts by this reporter to interview her.

Going on the Wagon

Close friends of Mrs. Negan say that he wanted her back. He went on the wagon, ending a bottle-a-day Scotch habit, and he took off nearly 50 pounds—all in six months. He spent money in manic style. He paid $15,000 to remodel the couple's lavish waterfront home (which reportedly was hauled in for a beach) to impress his wife. But by several accounts she was revolted by its poor taste when she saw it on a brief trip home to attend a wedding Christmas of 1979.

Mr. Negan flew back to the U.S. with her on Jan. 9, 1980, but then was off alone to Florida, the Caymans and Switzerland, where he had Mr. Hand reportedly sought United Nations money for an overseas project. He apparently talked to former CIA Director William Colby and made plans to see him the next month. He told people that he was moving to the U.S. and entered negotiations to buy a Florida condominium.

He was back in Sydney Jan. 25. The next day he agreed to close another purchase: a $2.2 million country estate he had dickered over for months—a landscaped acres and house “the finest in Australia,” he told its owners, a family named Darling. The deal was never consummated. That might he died.

Mr. Hand and the other Americans running the bank appeared to witnesses genuinely surprised by his death—and the sudden desperation of the situation. Some big withdrawals were made about this time. Maurice Bernard Houghton, a mysterious Texas who played a big part in the bank's affairs, withdrew $150,000 in February. He has said that he used the money on company business in Europe. Mr. Beazley withdrew $200,000, which was transferred to his account in Florida; he says he can't remember what the money was for, but that he has repaid it though he can't prove it.

Gen. Manor Leaves Manila

When Negan Hand's liquidation came on April 11, 1980, Wilfred Gregory of the firm's Manila office says he and Gen. Manor were warned by their lawyer, William Qua- sha, to leave the Philippines or they might wind up in jail. Mr. Gregory says that he stayed but that Gen. Manor ran away. Gen. Manor, now running a retired officers' association in Virginia, wouldn't say when or why he left the Philippines, and Mr. Qua- sha says he can't discuss his advice to a cli- ent. Mr. Gregory kept the office for consulting work: he won't name his clients. His new partner is Philmbank President Fredi.
had been a similar evacuation in January
when Mr. Nugan died, but when things
cooled off the salesmen returned. In April
they barely escaped. "The situation became
somewhat violent," Mr. Houghton has re-
called. "The bank branch . . . was severely
damaged by the depositors after Mike Mur-
pity (the bank representative) left," he said.

In June 1986, Michael Hand, the firm's
co-founder, went into hiding in an apartment
next to a butcher shop owned by Robert W.
Gehring. Mr. Gehring, a former U.S. Army
sergeant, worked for Bernie Houghton. The
three men had been close since Vietnam
War days: Mr. Hand had been a Green Be-
net and then an undercover operative, and
Mr. Houghton was a big trader throughout
Southeast Asia. Mr. Gehring's shop was the
place where many of Nugan Hand's records
were secreted after Mr. Nugan's death. Mr.
Gehring has testified that Mr. Houghton
asked him to help Mr. Hand get from Aus-
tralia.

Mr. Gehring says that he conspired an em-
ployee, Alan Winter, into lending him his
birth certificate, which Mr. Gehring then
used to obtain a passport in Mr. Winter's
name without his knowledge. Mr. Hand's
U.S. passport had been seized the previous
December by the U.S. consul in Singapore
because the Bent-born Americans had be-
come an Australian citizen. He had been
warned that Australian immigration offi-
cials were ready to interview him under
orders not to let him leave
under his own passport.

The Phony Passport

Mr. Gehring has testified that a mysteri-
ous American named "Charlie," identified
only as an old Army buddy of Mr. Hand's,
showed up in Australia, created a disguise
for Mr. Hand and arranged for him to travel
to the U.S., via Fiji and Vancouver. Mr.
Hand left in mid-June, and Mr. Gehring
says he concealed his friend's departure for
a week. Mr. Hand left his wife Helen behind,
and she is still living in Australia.

So far, the only charges by Australian au-
thorities in the Nugan Hand affair are
against Michael Moloney, Mr. Houghton's
lawyer, and Patricia Swan, Mr. Nugan's
secretary, for allegedly obstructing justice
during the destruction of records after Mr.
Nugan died. Mr. Moloney concedes in an in-
terview that he advised Mr. Hand to remove
the firm's records, but he says he is being
made a scapegoat in the case. Mrs. Swan
has refused to be interviewed.

In February 1981, Mr. Gehring has testi-
fied, he was visiting his brother in San Fran-
cisco when he got a call from "Charlie." They
arranged for Mr. Gehring to go to a pay telephone booth at the airport. At the
appointed time, a call came from Mr. Hand,
whereabouts unidentified. He asked about
his wife and friends and said he wasn't us-
ing Mr. Winter's identity anymore. That is
the last time anyone says he has talked to
Mr. Hand.
INDIVIDUALS INVOLVED IN BOTH MIA
AND DRUG TRAFFICKING MATTERS

Some of the same people involved MIA matters are reportedly also involved in the satanic drug cult network.
The following was furnished by the American Defense Institute, 1055 North Fairfax Street, Second Floor, Alexandria, Virginia 22314
The Pentagon's P.O.W. Papers

This collection includes three recently declassified documents related to the U.S. government's efforts to account for 2266 American service personnel still Prisoner of War or Missing in Action in Southeast Asia.

Contents

1. De-classified CIA Dispatch from Vientiane, Laos re: POW list (July 2, 1968)
2. De-classified Ebeling Memorandum for Secretary of Defense Richardson (March 1971)
3. Statement of Barry A. Toll to Senate Select Committee on POW/MIA Affairs (June 14, 1980)
5. De-classified Brooke Memorandum for GEN. Shulzrell re: DIA coverup (September 25, 1982)
6. Testimony of Kenneth Quill before the Senate Select POW Committee (November 6, 1981)
7. Epilogue
This collection of documents is a credible body of evidence proving that officials in the United States government deliberately abandoned literally hundreds of American servicemen being held as Prisoners of War in both Laos and North Vietnam in 1973.

Early in 1973, Henry Kissinger was finalizing negotiations with the government of North Vietnam on the Paris Peace Accords; the seven Watergate defendants went on trial; Richard Nixon was inaugurated for a second term and the U.S. Senate set up the Watergate Committee. On January 23rd, Nixon announced that the Accords were signed and that "all POWs Indochina" would be released within 60 days.

For years, the CIA had been waging a concurrent and secret war in Laos. By 1973, we had lost 581 servicemen (mostly pilots and air crews) in this secret war. The NY Times reported that the Pathet Lao claimed to be holding hundreds of these men prisoner. They demanded that we negotiate a separate peace treaty with them and cease our bombing of their country. We never negotiated and we continued to bomb them for many months thereafter. To this day, the Pathet Lao have not released even one American. What could have happened to all these men? Did they all die within a few weeks? Or did the Watergate besieged Nixon White House decide they must be abandoned so it could concentrate on saving itself? Are any of these men still alive? These are questions that cry out for answers. Government officials have given one answer for over 19 years: "There is no credible evidence."

The document at right confirms that the CIA was "maintaining a current list of POWs and MIA in Laos" in 1968. It appears that Major David Louis Hrdlicka is being added to the list and the 24 men listed here are presumed dead. The point is that the CIA could reasonably be expected to continue maintaining this list until at least April 1973 when the North Vietnamese released 591 American POWs from their prisons in Hanoi.
This memo is a "smoking gun." In 1973, Lawrence Eagleburger knew that the Pathet Lao was holding a large number of American POWs in Laos.

On 22 March 1973, the United States informed HNV and the PRG that the U.S. would "...complete withdrawal of its military forces from South Vietnam in accordance with the terms of the agreement and coincident with the release of all American prisoners held throughout Indochina." This statement was aimed directly at securing release of all U.S. prisoners held by the Pathet Lao.

On 22 March Ambassador Godfrey addressed the Laos POW/MIA question at length in Vientiane (2119) (attached). Godfrey separates the 1 February list of ten prisoners from the issue of accounting for the remaining POW/MIA in Laos. The Ambassador states that the LPF "...just has not focused on the POW repatriation and accounting problem until very recently..." Godfrey concludes by recommending that we concentrate on helping the RLG get an acceptable military protocol to the Laos cease-fire agreements approved by the LPF. In this way the Ambassador is hopeful that we can eventually gain LPF cooperation in the POW/MIA matter. However, Godfrey also adds that he has great difficulties in influencing the RLG negotiators; he states that he must expect many concurrences from the LPF.

On 21 March, the U.S. Delegation to the Four-Party Joint Military Commission (FPJMC) was instructed by Washington to reaffirm our negotiating stance. General Woodard was instructed to seek a private meeting with the HNV representative and inform him that the U.S. must have assurances that the prisoners on the 1 February list will be released by 28 March. Given these assurances, private or otherwise, we will complete our troop withdrawals. This 21 March guidance to the field also indicates that "...we intend to pursue the question of other U.S. personnel missing or captured in Laos following the release of the men on the 1 February list." To review the bidding due date, the U.S. is prepared to accept release of the ten men on the 1 February list along with the other U.S. personnel being held in HNV as the final condition for complete U.S. troop withdrawal. However, there has been no accounting of U.S. personnel in Laos other than the 1 February list of ten who were probably all captured in Laos by the HVA rather than the Pathet Lao. Hence, assuming all the prisoners currently being held in HNV are released by 28 March, we still have the Laos HIA question remaining unresolved. Additionally, Ambassador Godfrey proposes that we rely upon the yet-to-be-developed and approved Laos Military Protocol as a means of gaining satisfaction on this issue. And finally, Ambassador Godfrey does not discuss Hanoi's influence or control of the LPF on this issue.

From the foregoing, there appears to be need for a well-orchestrated plan for solving the problem of our Laos POWs and MIAs. Therefore, I am recommending below a series of diplomatic moves aimed at gaining a proper accounting of our men lost in Laos. You may wish to pass along to the President part or all of the following diplomatic track:
A. After the recovery of the last prisoners from NVN, Hanoi should be advised unequivocally that we still hold them responsible for the return of all POWs being held in Indochina. And in this regard, any further wide-sweeping activity as well as all future U.S. reconstruction assistance should be described as wholly dependent upon the accounting for and/or release of U.S. prisoners being held in Laos. Once again, NVN should be clearly informed that an accounting for ten men out of a total of more than 350 is considered unacceptable.

B. In the meantime (just after 28 March), a strong demarche should be made to the ranking LPF representative in Vientiane by the U.S. Ambassador personally. This initiative should plainly and forcefully assert that the U.S. will no longer play games with the POW issue in Laos. The LPF should be told that we have reason to believe they hold additional U.S. prisoners, and we demand their immediate release as well as an accounting and information on all those who may have died. Finally, the LPF should be advised that failure to provide a satisfactory answer could result in appropriate United States actions.

C. Simultaneous with our representations to the LPF, the U.S. Ambassador to Laos should also ask the USSR, PRC, NVN, French, British and other senior representatives in Vientiane to use their good offices with the LPF in order to avoid a serious situation.

D. Shortly after 28 March, assuming the LPF has not responded favorably, intensive and obvious tactical air reconnaissance of North and South Laos should commence. Additionally, the movement of a new carrier task force into the waters off Vietnam should be publicly announced.

E. Concomitant with the foregoing, the LPF and NVN should be advised that the Thai Volunteer Forces now in Laos will not be removed until there is a satisfactory resolution of the POW issue. Other moves that may be worthy of consideration are listed below. They should only be contemplated if we are reasonably strongly convinced that the Pathet Lao hold POWs.

A. Ambassador Godley could be instructed to "lean hard" on Souvanna Phouma and tell him to let the LPF know that political concessions in the new Provisional Government of National Union (especially as regards LPF appointments to cabinet posts) will be next to impossible without resolving the POW question.

B. As a last step, U.S. air strikes and Lao and Thai irregular offensive operations could be resumed in Laos in order to force the release of our prisoners in Laos.

Mr. Eagleburger recommends resuming air strikes in order to force the release of our prisoners in Laos. U.S. aircraft did, in fact, continue to bomb Laos for many months after this memo was written. Mr. Eagleburger is currently the number two man in President Bush's State Department.

The foregoing recommended diplomatic/military moves would represent a considerable toughening of the U.S. stance regarding our POWs being held in Laos. Such a line is even harder to take without a clear picture as to how many U.S. personnel are actually being held in Laos. The intelligence data available is voluminous but imprecise. However, the evidence indicates that the NVN/Pathet Lao forces have captured U.S. personnel since 1968, and the LPF have provided no prisoner or casualty data at all other than the ten names listed on 1 February. Therefore, the hard negotiating track outlined in steps A through E above, and possibly even the optional steps A and B, seems clearly justified. Finally, it is recognized that this is a very delicate situation, and the application of any one or all of the above actions cannot assure success--there is, of course, little physical risk associated with options A through E.

If you approve of the above listed courses of action, I recommend you sign the attached memorandum for Dr. Kissinger.

Lawrence S. Eagleburger
Acting Assistant Secretary

Attachments: (3)
SecDef query dtd 13 Mar
AmEmbassy Vientiane ngr 2139
Proposed memo to Dr. Kissinger

No coordination required.

Prepared by RADN Bigley, X54175
& LTC Sordar, X53164

Elliot Richardson's initials were handwritten on the attached memo indicating that it was delivered to Henry Kissinger in the White House. Dr. Kissinger's number two man at that time was Gen. Brent Scowcroft who is now President Bush's National Security Advisor.
The simple chronology at right is the key to understanding why and how officials in the Nixon Administration may have decided to abandon not only the living prisoners left in Laos but many others held hostage in North Vietnam as well.

The ferocity of the scandal swirling around the White House became evident on April 17 when Nixon felt compelled to waive Executive Privilege. On that day, his Presidency started to slide down the slippery slope to oblivion. It is obvious that Nixon may have felt he had no choice but to abandon our POWs.

When Nixon finally resigned in August of 1974 to avoid being impeached, many of his staff stayed on in the Ford Administration. Kissinger remained as Secretary of State. Scowcroft became Ford's Assistant for National Security Affairs, the same post he now occupies in the Bush White House. George Bush, himself, was appointed Director of the CIA in 1975 after a stint as Ambassador to China. Ford's Chief of Staff was Dick Cheney, the current Secretary of Defense.

The power of the Presidency in late 1974 had been emasculated by Watergate. Officials in the Ford Administration may not have believed they could afford to admit that living American POWs were still being held in Indochina. The lid of secrecy was kept on this politically explosive situation for two and a half more years until Ford lost his re-election to Jimmy Carter. Carter may never have been told. Later, hostages held in Iran took Carter out.

In 1979, a Marine Pfc. named Robert Garwood who had been a POW for 14 years was able to pass a note to a Finnish diplomat in Hanoi saying he wanted out. The Vietnamese told Garwood before he left that he would be treated as a traitor. In de-briefings, he claimed that he had seen about 70 other American POWs in North Vietnam after 1973. The de-briefings were classified. He was court-martialed and convicted of collaborating with the enemy.

### Why would the Nixon Administration abandon American POWs?

##### A Chronology of Key Events in 1973

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Event Description</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jan. 23</td>
<td>President Nixon announces signing of the Paris Peace Accords and release of &quot;all POWs in Indochina.&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feb. 1</td>
<td>Henry Kissinger delivers a secret letter to Pham Van Dong promising to pay Hanoi $3.25 billion in aid.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mar. 28</td>
<td>Last group of 591 American POWs is released from Hanoi. Most report that they were brutally tortured.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April 7</td>
<td>In response, the U.S. Senate votes 88-3 to prohibit the Nixon Administration from giving any monetary aid to North Vietnam without Senate approval.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>The U.S. Department of Defense issues this statement: &quot;There are no more prisoners in Southeast Asia. They are all dead.&quot; This becomes official policy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Caving in to intense pressure, Nixon agrees to waive Executive Privilege and allow members of his staff to testify before the Watergate Committee.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>Nixon fires staffers Bob Haldeman, John Ehrlichman and John Dean before they can testify.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 10</td>
<td>Two former Nixon Cabinet members, John Mitchell and Maurice Stans are indicted in New York.</td>
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Statement of Barry A. Toll to the Senate Select Committee on POW/MIA Affairs

June 14, 1992

This extraordinary statement speaks for itself. Mr. Toll was in the loop just outside the Oval Office from 1973 to 1975. Nixon knew. Kissinger knew. Ford knew.

Specifically to implement the nation’s highest strategic nuclear policies and plans, and directly assist the President or designated National Command Authority in so doing. I was assigned by Department of Defense, order of or the Secretary of Defense, in Billet JAEJAE with duties primarily at the Commander in Chief Atlantic’s Airborne Command Post, W/Duty Station Langley AFB, Virginia, or at times temporarily detailed at National Emergency Airborne Command Post, Andrews AFB, or other remote alert stations to perform our mission.

In a nutshell, such Battle Staff Teams are promulgated, trained and responsive to the Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff, through the Deputy Director of Operations of the Joint Staff, and were assigned the mission to assist the President, his designated successor or certain Alternate Command Authorities as specified in the Single Integrated Operational Plan (SIOP) and the Presidential Decision Making Handbook (REDBOOK), and their related Annexes, especially Annex X to the SIOP, Emergency Action Procedures (EAP) Volume IV. In short, we were there to lead the President through a Nuclear Execution...and redundancy in our Team was of course, critical to accomplishment of our mission.

To accomplish this mission, members of National Command Authority SIOP Execution Teams held an unusually wide and diversified range of extremely sensitive Top Secret and above, security clearances as we were privy to the combined input of the entire U.S. Intelligence community, generally capable of assuming responsibilities to brief and assist him in a SIOP environment, on a moment’s notice, 24 hours a day, 365 days a year. So my job was to maintain and convey special operations or directives and classified information, Special access, some of which have Top Secret codenames designations and cannot be uttered aloud under any circumstances.

To be blunt about it, then, there were but a handful of men within the entire U.S.G that possessed such conjoint access to classified information on such an access-to-the-board, classified basis. Such “need to know” can only be justified for a few positions and therefore not unusual to be in possession of highly sensitive information that even the highest cabinet officials, or heads of other intelligence agencies, might be unaware of, owing to the tight compartmentalization of zealously guarded secrets throughout the Department of Defense, State, Justice and the various intelligence gathering Agencies or Departments. At the time of the U.S. POW homecomings, it was the consensus, through
Statement of Barry A. Toll (cont.)

the combined input of the entire U.S. Intelligence Community, and
the accepted position of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, that there were
383 American POWs and MIAs alive and being held in
Laos. These personnel consisted of survivors of the later admit-
ted 210-odd pilots and crew members downed in aircraft over
Laos, either fixed wing or rotary, and Special Intelligence enti-
ties personnel taken on the ground in Laos alive or simply disappeared
while on ground mission in Laos in Intelligence operations or gathering
activities. There is no doubt that, while this information was
highly compartmentalized, President Nixon, and National Security
Advisor Kissinger (soon to be Secretary, nominated Aug 73, con-
firmed Sep 73) were fully briefed and advised as to the JCS and
various Intelligence entities position on these analyses. While I
cannot state that I personally briefed either, or was present
when either was briefed on such conclusions, reports and analy-
ses, we were aware of what the President had been briefed
on in our off-time, and daily agendas and summaries of his Daily
Intelligence Briefing and Summaries.

During the period September 1973 through April 1975 I can per-
sonally recall on at least three, and as many as five, occasions
when CIA/DIA and NSA would track the real-time movements of
Soviet or Eastern Bloc aircraft carrying U.S. POWs or (on one
occasion) CIA operative(s) from North Vietnam to either the USSR
proper, or to either East Germany or Poland. I believe on one
occasion the destination became Bulgaria. Each time, a minimum of
three American POWs were transferred, and sometimes, up to
five. The intelligence validity of these reports were basically
rated A-1, which meant, Usually Reliable, confirmed by other
intelligence sources. It is important to realize that was combined,
integrated intelligence product that referenced a number of sources, ranging from agents, to NSA
electronic intelligence, to NSC to CIA. The transfers occurred under the guise of a routine, sched-
uled Diplomatic Courier flight of the Soviet Union, or East
German or Polish flag, departing from Hanoi and proceeding to
their respective capitals. On two occasions, the particular Ambassador
from the flag country to Hanoi was on board also. The conclusion
was that the USSR was worried at that point in the U.S. war, and they sought to "up the ante" for such an attempt.
Previous to these missions, POW transfers were accomplished to
East Germany (and presumably to USSR) on flights returning from delivery aircraft parts to Hanoi (that was
the cover the USSR utilised for earlier transfers of American
POWs/MIAs).

A plan was developed and on one occasion actually activated to
intercept and force down such transfers from North Vietnam. On
the attempt, the aircraft carrying the American POWs, diverted from its' flight plan and intended destination
and flew into Soviet airspace at the approach of U.S. intercept
aircraft, and the attempt was abandoned; but we sensed that
one such attempt and the real-time reports of its' onset going to
the President under ONSP-3 RED ROCKET format. Further, after two
or three landings under a specific Diplomatically Ignae Courier
flight, an Intelligence operation was planned and attempted to
have agent(s) attempt to photograph in East Germany, the deplan-
ing aircraft, the aircraft, of the American person(s) as closely
specifically, but the attempt was unsuccessful owing to either
the distance between vantage point and avenue of approach
or to pre-existing optical or telephoto quality of the
lens utilized, and the time (darkness) of the landing and deplan-
ing.

Shortly after the October War, in Apr 1973, we noticed that stepped-
up transfers of such POWs was occurring, and it was soon learned
and believed that the reason for this increase was due to the
Soviets no longer being the Israeli's had enhanced technology,
unencountered before in SEA, that were utilized in the conflict
with Egypt and resulting Syrian events. Briefly, they started to use undercover POW "Backseaters" or "FROs" (Electronic Warfare
Officers) or "Black Box" experts, held in North Vietnamese, for
interrogation by Soviet or Soviet block experts. It seemed
that the Soviets had determined that we had either found more
effective counter-measures to their Ground to Air, or Air to Air
missiles, and that our Air to Air missiles were behaving differ-
ently than therefore was supported in Vietnam and SEA. It was deter-
cmund that the Soviet technicians responsible for evaluating such
data, had requested that American POWs with background in these
technologies be sent out of the theater into Soviet environments for
real world interaction with the equivalent Soviet expertise to
adequately evaluate and analyze the specifics of the new
technology. Via flights during the October War and its' aftermath.on each occasion, those reports
and summaries were marked as having been either included in the President's Daily Briefing, or Solaris
briefed to the President. Of course, the routing on these highly
classified and sometimes Eyes Only reports, would include the
White House and National Security Council.

On one occasion when a transfer was in progress, the suspected
identities of the three Americans being transferred was believed
knowledgeable of the three Americans being transferred was believed
knowledgeable, or at least suspected as having knowledge of
the "CIA Operative", as well as two Backseaters, "Moscow Bound".I
specifically recall that we had difficulties observing the transfer
flight, physicality of the American personnel, because even if the
flight arrived in daylight (for instance the Courier carrying
flight), and that aircraft would remain, and we believed the
detainees were moved onto other aircraft bound for the USSR, they
would do so at night...typically keeping guards around the plane
(satellite photo's) long after the crew and passengers deplaned,
until such time the detainees could be moved to another craft or
location, surreptitiously, under cover of darkness.

I have had press releases that the DoD or DIA have recently
denied having knowledge of these transfers. Either the persons
reporting that to you are lying or they are misinformed in a
ccerpted fashion. There is no question that we believed these
transfers occurred, monitored them, planned operations to attempt to intercept certain ones anticipated, and developed intelligence product of high quality confirming them...to the extent that one can specifically recall, we knew of the upcoming transfer in advance.

As an aside, we would receive these documents of such events, through Top Secret secure cryptological device; however, no one knew how such believed secure encryptions were compromised by John Walker's activities and may account for the Soviet explosion of the particular intercept attempted, I referenced earlier. The orders to proceed and planning for this attempt was transmitted over these channels. The reason I recall such events is they had great impact on me, and other actors (many whose names I recall, and can provide) who witnessed them, through the document and briefing process.

Quite frankly, I abandoned my heretofore exemplary career, in protest and in principle, and stated as in dispatches later and referenced them in my resignation statement, as being critical to my decision to leave the armed forces. I had vowed, despite growing apprehension of these and numerous other events associated with the Vietnam War, and other NSA activities, to remain, until the end. With the fall of Saigon, the onset of the Cambodian genocide, and the continued, direct lying to and manipulation of the American people by its leaders, especially its Presidents, on these events, I could no longer remain in accordance with the direct chain of command to the then Commander-in-Chief. I have full documentation of my duty positions, nature of service and all official reports and duty appraisals during this period. The record shows I carried out these highly classified and sensitive duties in an exemplary manner, and that I was generally amongst the top three men in the entire Army with regard to rated proficiency as an Operations and Intelligence Specialist in these duties.

Previous statements I have written and tendered within the last two years to either USG executive branch departments or agencies, or my Senator or other Congressperson pursuing collateral investigations are thoroughly consistent with this statement. I am glad to provide such consistent statements and their recipients names to the Committee if asked. These are the basic facts as I recall them. Some are indirectly attuned on my career, my raising, evolving to the profound nature of the event's implications, and the secrecy involved in concealing our analyses from not only our enemies, but the American people too, who were8 neglected about the totality of the exchange in Operation Homecoming. I will be glad to talk with appropriate members of your staff and provide further details should you deem it of interest. In an untimely manner first appeared the certain idea of providing your committee with this information, I delayed, because I thought the then upcoming testimony of other witnesses would most certainly provide for acts information than what I witnessed. It is only of late that I have come to realize there apparently is still a cover-up going on as to what the JCS and intelligence Community positions and analyses were, and what the President and highest government officials knew during those times.

Of my recollections, I am extremely confident; statements altered my life irrevocably and caused me to abandon a highly acknowledged career, halfway to retirement...in short, they were endemic to a major passage of greater moral consequences in my life. As I stated earlier, I am at your disposal to profess these statements under oath and penalty of perjury, and to undergo appropriate polygraph examination as to their content. I have retained silent about these, and other events for years, but the "cold war" is now over and the truth has been dashed under the misused "national security" cloak for far too long now. It is time this people learn the tragic truth of these events on this issue. Many good men know, left their careers behind during those days, which were highly demoralizing to many of us, to learn to know the reality perceived at the highest levels of the Executive.

It falls to your Committee to remove these veils of secrecy, deceit and misinformation as best you can, and set the record straight for those that would follow, and choose to know the truth, as it is, and as deliberately obscured, as some have obviously tried, and would still try, to make this.

END OF STATEMENT OF BARRY ALLEN TOLL

BARRY ALLEN TOLL
2818 41st North
City of St. Petersburg
County of Pinellas
State of Florida

The Senate Select POW Committee has held five full days of public hearings since Mr. Toll submitted this statement. He has not been called to testify. The Pentagon alleges that Mr. Toll is a convicted drug dealer and therefore is not credible. If true, this seems very convenient for the Pentagon.

It also seems convenient that Pfc. Garwood is a convicted collaborator. He is the only free American who claims first-hand, on-the-ground knowledge of living American POWs in North Vietnam after 1973. Garwood has not testified either.
Over the past 19 years, the families of a great many POWs and MIAs have strongly suspected that they were being lied to by officials in the Defense Department, State Department and the White House. The letter at right is a case in point. Over ten years ago, President Reagan tells the mother and stepfather of MIA Lt. Cmdr. Larry J. Stevens that the government is conducting operations "of a covert nature." The Fleckensteins later received a very perfunctory letter from then Secretary of Defense Casper W. Weinberger. No more information about these "covert" operations has ever been given the the Fleckensteins or anyone else.

Gladys Fleckenstein was notified just after St. Valentine’s day in 1969 that her son’s A-4 Skyhawk flying a mission off the USS Coral Sea was missing somewhere over Laos. Several Shipmates of Lt. Cmdr. Stevens have told his mother that Larry’s plane went down over Cambodia; not Laos. Recently, the Pentagon has admitted that they falsified the locations of most shoot downs which occurred over Cambodia because the secret combat operations there were not officially authorized. They lied to Larry’s mom.

Lt. Cmdr. Stevens has been named in numerous eyewitness reports from SE Asian refugees as being held prisoner. Some of these reports are very recent. In one of them, he was reported being held in a camp with USAF pilot Col. John L. Robertson. Sheets of fingerprints with the names Stevens and Robertson written on them came with the report. When Gladys asked the Pentagon whether the fingerprints could be identified, she was told that the fingerprint records of both men were missing from their files. She then went to the County of Los Angeles and the State of California seeking copies of Larry’s fingerprints and birth certificate. She found records for her other two sons, but not for Larry. Recently, Gladys, Jack Fleckenstein, Dennis and Gary Stevens were seen together on TV chanting to President Bush "Tell us the truth, no more lies." Bush told them "Shut up and sit down." The media reported that the President was being heckled.

**Ronald Reagan Letter to MIA Parents**

*May 19, 1982*

**THE WHITE HOUSE**

**WASHINGTON**

*May 19, 1982*

Dear Mr. and Mrs. Fleckenstein:

I'm sorry to be so late in answering your letter, but it has only just reached my desk. First, let me say I have placed your son's bracelet with the others. I did so with mixed emotions; pride in these splendid young men but sorrow at the tragedy these symbols represent and, yes, anger at those responsible.

I remember the affair at the Century as does Nancy, and have a vivid memory of that day in the office at Sacramento. I've met Todd recently -- a grown-up young man now.

I can only tell you that efforts continue, and every report or rumor of the kind you mentioned in your letter is checked out. I know there is a perception that little action is taking place but this is because the operations that are going on are of a covert nature. The communists now in charge in Vietnam offer no cooperation, so it has become necessary to follow another course.

I will personally bring to the attention of the Secretary of Defense your son's case, and reiterate my own position that we continue to resolve this situation with every resource available to us.

There are no words that can be helpful -- I wish there were. Please know you are in our thoughts and prayers.

Sincerely,

[Signature]

*Ronald Reagan*
The history of the Defense Intelligence Agency's (DIA) handling of the POW/MIA situation has been fraught with rumors and allegations of a coverup. In February of 1991, Col. Millard "Mike" Peck USA, the chief of the DIA's Special Office for POWs and MIAs resigned after a short time at his post. His memorandum of resignation was a scathing indictment of the POW Office's past performance. He resigned because he felt that his efforts to get it back on track were either being ignored or actively sabotaged. As a highly decorated combat infantryman with three tours in Vietnam, his sense of duty demanded that he refuse to participate in an apparent betrayal of his brothers-in-arms.

As it turns out, Col. Peck was not the first to have found deeply disturbing problems within the POW Office. The Director of the DIA from 1977 to 1981, Lt. Gen. Eugene Tighe was asked to head a commission to evaluate the POW Office's performance by the Reagan Administration in 1984. The Tighe Report has been recently declassified. Gen. Tighe is referred to in Commodore Brook's revealing memo shown here. Another declassified document on the same subject is the Gaines Report to the Director of DIA which was completed in 1986. All three of these documents support Col. Peck's assessment of the POW Office's shortcomings.

Of particular interest is paragraph 6 of the Brooks memo shown on the next page. Congressman Billy Hendon had apparently been asking too many embarrassing questions. Brooks suggests forming an alliance with Congressman Solarz "to damage-limit Congressman Hendon."

Congressman Solarz is chairman of the Asian-Pacific Affairs Committee. He held a hearing that was televised on C-Span in 1991. In public session, he arrogantly berated Col. Peck for writing his resignation memo. A long executive session followed because documents like the Brooks memo were classified. Mr. Solarz left after 30 min. and told the media that Col. Peck had no credibility.
CONFIDENTIAL

Working Papers

ACTION TASKED TO DC-7 [NOT IN PRIORITY ORDER]

1. Keep together with your last letter of 9/31/74 and include letter with our request for Mr. Smith's support. We're in the process of getting his support and sending it to him.

2. Forward your letter to Mr. Smith as soon as possible. We will forward it to him with our request for his support.

3. Mr. Smith has requested that we forward his letter to you. Please forward it to him as soon as possible.

4. Mr. Smith has requested that we forward his letter to you. Please forward it to him as soon as possible.

5. Mr. Smith has requested that we forward his letter to you. Please forward it to him as soon as possible.

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29. Mr. Smith has requested that we forward his letter to you. Please forward it to him as soon as possible.

30. Mr. Smith has requested that we forward his letter to you. Please forward it to him as soon as possible.
Former Congressman Billy Hendon appeared on the Ron Reagan television talk show in the fall of last year. He claimed on national television to President Reagan's son that CIA Director Bill Casey met with him and four other Congressman in his office in the mid 1980's. According to Hendon, Casey told them that everyone knows we have POWs still held in SE Asia. Casey said that there was no public support for taking any action and asked "do you want President Reagan to have another hostage crisis?"

Hendon was working as a staff investigator for the Senate Select POW Committee earlier this year. He was the driving force behind implementing Commodore Brooks excellent suggestion to plot locations of refugee eyewitness (live sighting) reports on a map to see if there were any patterns. This elementary intelligence technique had never been attempted before. The patterns he found were quite consistent with Gen. Tighe's contention that most of the reports were credible. The reports were mostly grouped around Hanoi, Saigon and a few other known detention camps.

There were virtually no reports of POWs seen in Cambodia indicating that all prisoners held there either died or were killed. The genocide committed by the Khmer Rouge in the "Killing Fields" would lead a reasonable observer to conclude that "Bandit Pilots" would probably not be kept alive. The four detention camps located along Vietnam's northern border with China generated reports throughout the late 1970's but none in the 1980s. This is logical since it is known that China and Vietnam engaged in a border war in 1979. These camps were probably evacuated or destroyed in the fighting. DIA witnesses dismissed Hendon's map as the "So-called Cluster Theory" in their testimony this month.

Billy Hendon has probably evaluated more classified DIA documents than anyone outside the Agency. He was fired in June of this year by POW Committee chairman Senator John Kerry (D. Mass.) for unspecified reasons.

### Normalization of U.S. Relations

The U.S. State Department has recently normalized relations with Laos, a nation that has yet to release a single one of the "290 to 350" Americans it held captive in 1973 (Eagleburger memo and Toll statement). We have given up all of our leverage with Laos and got nothing in return. We never even asked for anything, apparently. The State Department has formulated a classified "Road Map" for normalizing relations with Vietnam. Officials in Hanoi complain that they are being unfairly singled out. It would seem as though they are. They are eager to normalize. As one of the poorest nations on earth, they ought to be very eager.

Everyone in an official capacity in the U.S. government insists that we will not normalize with Vietnam until we get some satisfactory cooperation in accounting for our POWs and MIAs. They don't say what they consider satisfactory cooperation. They don't even say that we want our prisoners back. According to the transcript shown below, Deputy Assistant Secretary of State Kenneth Quinn told Senator John Kerry that if we find that Vietnam still has American POWs, they can forget about normalized relations with the United States. Is this a message to Hanoi that if they want to normalize, they must execute any Americans who are still alive?

### Testimony of Kenneth Quinn

**November 6, 1991**
**S. Hrg. 102-351 Pt. 1, Page 150**

The **Chairman.** Could Vietnam normalize if a week from now we discovered a camp full of Americans being held or with 10 or 2 or 17?

Mr. **Quinn.** I couldn't imagine that possibility, Senator.

The **Chairman.** And they must be aware of that, correct?

Mr. **Quinn.** I would assume that having had people in the United States, that they would know that.

The **Chairman.** Most people would assume that if we were to discover they were holding somebody, it would be years before this country—

Mr. **Quinn.** It would be destructive of the whole process.
EPILOGUE

The government told Diane that Larry was missing when his plane was shot down in 1968. A bureaucratic slip-up in 1987 revealed that the DIA had known all along he was captured alive. They had lied to her. Nineteen years she could have been working for his release were lost forever.

The Vietnamese returned Larry's embalmed body in 1989. Diane hired independent forensic pathologists to examine his body. His teeth showed advanced decay indicating that he had lived for some time in captivity. All of Larry's fingers and toes were missing. How unspeakably cruel his captors must have been. How incredibly stupid the Vietnamese officials who released his body must have been. How many more of these bodies are they holding that they can never release because of the tortures recorded on them?

The family members who chanted to President Bush "Tell us the truth, no more lies" were not hecklers. They were patriotic people crying out for help to the only man who could help them. Their cries apparently fell on deaf ears. Bush told the mothers and fathers and brothers and sisters and sons and daughters of brave men like Larry Van Renselaar to "Shut up and sit down."

On Monday following this speech, the National Alliance of Families of Missing Servicemen held a press conference in Crystal City, Virginia. They asked President Bush to apologize for his disrespectful remarks. A spokeswoman for the Bush-Quayle campaign replied that there will be no apology to "those rude people."
American POWs in Southeast Asia

Mounting evidence indicates a U.S. coverup at high levels

Are American prisoners of war still being held hostage in Southeast Asia? A growing number of military and intelligence officers are publicly charging that not only are American POWs still alive in Vietnam and Laos, but that the U.S. government has been negligent in taking actions which would result in the rescue of American prisoners.

The debate over whether American POWs are still being held against their will in Vietnam has raged since 1973, when the government of North Vietnam released a total of 691 American prisoners of war over a three-month period. For the families of those still missing, the issue has never lost its urgency. But for many Americans, who would like to put the Vietnam War behind them, the issue has seemed far removed.

Over the past several years, however, a series of movies has reenergized the national debate over Americans still missing in Southeast Asia. First came Uncommon Valor in 1983, then, Missing in Action in 1984. And now, last year’s box-office hit Rambo: First Blood, Part II. Once again, the specter of American servicemen being held by Communist governments in Southeast Asia has captivated the nation.

Yet Hollywood cannot claim all the credit for this resurgence of popular interest about the fate of the 2,441 Americans still missing in Southeast Asia. Last October, Robert McFarlane, at the time National Security Advisor to President Reagan, commented during what he assumed was an off-the-record discussion that “there have to be live Americans there.” He went on to admit, “There is more that we ought to be doing than we are.”

McFarlane’s comments aroused a great deal of controversy in Washington. But it was not until last month, when two high-ranking U.S. delegations traveled to Vietnam and Laos to discuss a timely resolution of the matter, that the issue began to receive widespread national attention. In the aftermath of the trip taken by the second of these delegations — which was headed by Senator Frank Murkowski (R-AK), chairman of the Senate Veterans Affairs Committee — a series of hearings was scheduled for January.

“We will proceed in an open forum to hear from the administration and those who maintain the position that there are still American servicemen being held against their will in Southeast Asia,” Senator Murkowski stated. “In the light of public debate, the Committee will attempt to give all Americans a clear picture of this troubling portion of the MIA/POW issue.”

The picture emerging from the two days of hearings held thus far is that American POWs are, in fact, still being held captive in Southeast Asia. “It is my personal opinion that American prisoners of war, servicemen and civilians who were left behind are still being held today against their will in Southeast Asia by the Communist governments of Vietnam and Laos,” retired Colonel Earl P. Hopper told the committee.

Hopper, whose son has been missing in Southeast Asia since he was shot down over the Vietnamese-Laotian border in 1968, presented the committee with a pair of documents written by the Central Intelligence Agency and the Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA). He claimed these documents prove “beyond a doubt that the Central Intelligence Agency knew American prisoners were in Laotian prison camps” in the early 1970s.

“It is significant,” he noted, “that these reports give the number of American prisoners held at specific locations in Laos. More significant, however, is the CIA’s designation of these camps as confirmed prison camps. The report states that in order for a prison camp to be confirmed, it must be reported by two or more independent sources.”

“Why weren’t these prisoners returned and where are they today?” Hopper asked. “Someone knows the answer to these questions. The burden of responsibility to obtain answers rests squarely on the shoulders of the United States government. To date, they have not fulfilled that responsibility.”

Hopper’s testimony leads to the conclusion that when American POWs were released from North Vietnam in 1973, the U.S. government knew more POWs were being held in Laos and apparently did nothing about it. None of the Americans captured in Laos were ever returned alive. Over the last thirteen years, the Laotian government has, however, returned fifteen sets of remains.

Yet the question remains: Are American POWs still living in captivity in Laos? According to sworn testimony presented to the Senate Veterans Affairs Committee by three U.S. Army officers, the answer to that question is yes.

Retired Army Major Mark Smith testified: “As recently as five days ago, I personally viewed evidence which proves beyond any doubt that in excess of thirty Americans and other nationalities are being held as prisoners of war in Southeast Asia. This evidence cannot be described in detail but can generally be described as current and specific evidence.”
which one of my sources in Southeast Asia has allowed me to see."

Smith, together with Sergeant First Class Melvin McIntire, told the committee of the experiences related to the live POW issue which they encountered while serving on active duty with the Special Forces Detachment in South Korea (SFD-K). Smith and McIntire have filed suit against the Reagan Administration over what they believe to be a concerted effort by government officials to cover up evidence about living American POWs in Southeast Asia.

When Smith—a former POW who was released in 1973—was first assigned to SFD-K, he did not believe that there were any American POWs still being held against their will in Southeast Asia. However, in 1981, he became acquainted with a military officer in Thailand who gave him "a complete briefing on suspected and known locations of United States prisoners of war. The suspected and known locations of POWs as reported to me were all in Laos."

Over the next three years, in conjunction with Sergeant McIntire, Major Smith established a network of agents among "the Thai military, the Laotian resistance, the Pathet Lao, the free Vietnamese, gun smugglers, gold smugglers, drug smugglers, and anyone who could provide information." By early 1982, Smith and others became convinced that American POWs were being held captive in Laos. "I learned of approximately 200 living Americans in Laos who were prisoners of war," McIntire testified. "I was being provided information in detail sufficient to identify the number of American prisoners of war being held in the general vicinity. I was also being told of the conditions under which they were being held."

Smith regularly briefed representatives of Military Intelligence, the DIA and the Joint Casualty Resolution Center in Bangkok on the progress of their investigation. However, in 1984, "there was a major compromise of one Laos agent who was reported to have been shot by the Vietnamese." As a result, Smith sought to establish a different channel of communication which would allow him "to bypass American military intelligence channels because of all the leaks." Informed sources have told The New American that the individual who was responsible for this compromise was Lieutenant Colonel Paul Mather, assigned to the Joint Casualty Resolution Center.

In April 1984, Smith's testimony noted that "in conjunction with preparing a briefing paper for a certain U.S. Army Major General, I received the code word from a general officer in Thailand that there were three American prisoners of war available to be taken out of Laos in May 1984." This general has been identified by reliable sources as Army Major General Kenneth Leuer, currently commanding general at Fort Polk.

Smith recalled that after General Leuer had read two cover letters accompanying the briefing paper, he "turned white, handed the briefing back to me, and said 'this is too hot for me to handle, big guy.' I told him at that time: 'if you as a Major General can't handle this, what am I supposed to do with it?' I was told that if I was smart, what I would do was to put the briefing through a shredder and forget the entire issue."

Two weeks later, when Smith notified General Leuer that three American POWs held in Laos could be brought out if the U.S. met certain condition, "all SFD-K operations to Thailand or to Southeast Asia were declared unauthorized and terminated."

"Prior to this time," Major Smith added, "SFD-K operations had been going on for three and a half years. I was told that it was no longer the SFD-K's job to develop or have any further participation in the POW/MIA issue. I was told that if I wanted to be a Lieutenant Colonel in the Army, I should forget about the POW/MIA information which had been reported to intelligence channels for the past three years. I was told in no uncertain terms that I should forget the matter."

"The conclusion I reached about the significance of this change of methods of operations," Smith told the Veterans Affairs Committee, "is that the production of intelligence on American prisoners of war was determined by some agency of the U.S. government to be unacceptable."

Claims Backed By Others

As incredible as the story told by Smith and McIntire may seem, it is not without support. Lieutenant Colonel Robert Howard, their commanding officer in Korea, told the committee: "I would like to say to this committee that the information that was presented here by Major Mark Smith and Sergeant First Class McIntire is honest, truthful information. And I appear here today to confirm their statements."

When asked whether the intelligence information on which the Smith and McIntire claims are based was available, Colonel Howard replied, "I have been told that some of the evidence is not available now because some of the evidence has been destroyed." However, reliable sources have told The New American that during a subsequent seven-hour closed session of the committee.
Smith and McIntyre turned over copies of the documents they were ordered to destroy. They also presented photographs of POWs currently in captivity, the names of POWs ("numbering in the tens") and their specific location.

In addition, the person who made the actual contacts that led to the possibility of rescuing three live American POWs has submitted a sworn affidavit to be used in Smith’s lawsuit. "My fictitious name is John Obassy. I presently reside in Southeast Asia," the affidavit begins. "My experience in Southeast Asia... has largely consisted of being a business man in this region."

Obassy claims to have seen and actually talked to American POWs in Laos. "During numerous occasions between 1976 and 1978 in Laos, I encountered Americans who I presumed were doing similar activities as mine (smuggling). The usual encounters were quite hostile as they apparently felt I was encroaching on their sanctuaries," he recalled. "I personally spoke with these people who confirmed to me that they had been left behind. There were approximately twenty to thirty of these Americans, in different areas, which I talked to."

He continued, "I was also led and shown by free-Lao the sites or camps which had male Caucasian and Asian prisoners — some were in chains — who were heavily guarded by Vietnamese. They were also guarded by other nationalities." Obassy estimated that the second group of "forty to fifty" prisoners were Americans. He said, "These prisoner details were all mining for gold. Each prisoner had at least three armed guards on them." Furthermore, he revealed that the last time he had personally seen such a detail was in October 1983.

As for Obassy’s "knowledge of the opportunity for Americans to come out of Laos" in 1984, he stated: "The senior Thai official known to me confirmed to Major Smith what I had previously reported. This was that there were three live American prisoners of war who could be released if the Communist criteria could be met. This meant that there had to be a set of conditions — which had to be agreed upon by the American government in written form and endorsed by a third government — that an exchange would be made possible if political asylum was given to certain members of the Laotian Communist government. It was in 1981, shortly after coming to office, President Reagan was made aware of an official communication from a foreign government which provided positive proof that live POWs were still being held. "Think about what kind of government would be proof positive," one source hinted.

It is almost unthinkable to many conservatives that President Reagan would be a willing party to such a cover-up. Yet sources provide an explanation which, while troublesome, is nonetheless tenable. That explanation runs as follows.

In 1981, the United States was just recovering from the Iranian hostage crisis. The White House, seeing how that crisis contributed to the downfall of the Carter Administration, did not want a repeat in the Reagan Administration's first term. These sources report that the live POWs are not easy to extract from Southeast Asia — some are reportedly held in underground bunkers. The White House reasoned, these sources charge, that to have gone public with the positive proof of five POWs would have precipitated another hostage crisis, this time with abandoned American POWs in Southeast Asia. Now after almost five years, the White House doesn't want to admit the truth because the people would begin to ask, "How long have you known?" And then the Reagan Administration would not have a first-term hostage crisis, but a second-term Watergate-style disaster.

Although we have thus far been unable to prove that Americans are still being detained against their will, the information available to us precludes ruling out that possibility. Actions to investigate live-sighting reports receive and will continue to receive necessary priority and resources based on the assumption that at least some Americans are still held captive. Should any report prove true, we will take appropriate action to ensure the return of those involved.

Reliable, informed sources — whose information and identity are known by the White House — have told The New American that the topup conspiracy goes as high as President Reagan himself. According to sources, President Reagan has known since 1981 that a large group of Americans was still being held hostage in Southeast Asia. They say that...
XV.

GOVERNMENT CORRUPTION
AND COVER-UP
The Jeffrey R. MacDonald Case

Framed by the U.S. Army
On May 5, 1986, P. E. Beasley, retired Fayetteville, North Carolina police officer advised that Helena Stoeckley was his drug informant from 1968 to 1972. Helena told Beasley that drugs, mainly heroin, were being smuggled into the United States in the body cavities of the dead soldiers from Viet Nam. These drugs were being brought into the country in U.S. Army planes. Stoeckley furnished this information to Beasley prior to the MacDonald murders on February 17, 1970.

After the MacDonald murders, Stoeckley told Beasley the drugs were placed in the body cavities in plastic bags after the autopsy in Viet Nam and before the bodies were placed on the airplanes. The bodies were then sewn up and shipped to various U.S. Army air bases in the U.S., including the air base at Fort Bragg. Stoeckley advised that those who handled the bodies in Viet Nam and the U.S. were army personnel. Most of the drugs came from Thailand.

Stoeckley stated she could give names, dates, places and more details after she was given immunity by the U.S. Government. She stated military and civilian police officers were involved in this network. Stoeckley advised her Satanic Cult group that murdered Colette MacDonald and MacDonald children were involved in this international drug network. Army authorities were concerned that an investigation of Stoeckley's Satanic Cult group involvement in the MacDonald murders could expose this international drug network.
I, Prince Everette Beasley, make the following free and voluntary statement to Ted L. Gunderson, a private investigator from Los Angeles. No threats or promises were made to get me to make this statement.


Helena Streckley was my drug informant from approximately 1968 until 1972. She was turned over to me by Lt. R.A. Studer, Fayetteville, N.C. Police Dept. He turned her over to me because Helena's parents were mad at him for working Helena in the drug community, and because he was made a Lieutenant, and couldn't devote the necessary time to working with her. Studer told me the reason he turned Helena over to me was because of his promotion. Helena told me he turned her over to me because of the problem with her parents.

Shortly after I was assigned to the Narcotic Squad, Helena told me that drugs, primarily heroin, were being smuggled into this country in the body cavities of the dead soldiers being returned by air from Viet Nam to the United States. She named Ike Atkinson as the ring leader. Atkinson was located in Goldsboro, N.C., supposedly working out of Johnson Air Force Base. Helena told me they were smuggling drugs in the same manner into Johnson Air Force Base. Johnson Air Force Base is located at Goldsboro, N.C. She advised Atkinson was in the service, but subsequently got out and continued his business in drugs with the same contacts. I didn't pay much attention to Atkinson because he wasn't in our jurisdiction.

The above information is all that Helena told me up to the time of the MacDonald murders in 1970.
Helena told me after the MacDonald murders that there were contacts in Viet Nam who put the drugs in the G.I.'s bodies, in plastic bags, after the autopsies were complete. The bodies were sewn up and shipped to Pope Air Base, Ft. Bragg, Johnson Air Base, and other bases which she did not name.

When the bodies arrived in the U.S., they were met by a contact in the United States at one of the military bases, and after the drugs were removed by this contact, the bodies were sent to their final destination.

The person who met the bodies at the respective Air Bases knew which bodies to check, based on a pre-determined code. Although I believe Helena knew their identities, she never gave me this information. Helena told me that the people who handled the assignments in Viet Nam, and those who met the planes in the United States, were military personnel. She stated most of the drugs came from Thailand.

Helena stated the drugs and the pickups were made at the base at Fort Bragg. The reason she gave me more details after the MacDonald murders was because she wanted me to know that she knew what she was talking about, and she stated she would give me details, including names, dates, and places, once she was given immunity by the U.S. Government. When Ted L. Gunderson and I initially interviewed her, we told her we would attempt to get immunity for her on these matters.

Helena advised that Spider Newman, his son, Red Newman, Wineford (Winnie) Cole, Tommy Hart, and June Bug Walters (I don't know Walters' real first name) were several steps in the organization under Atkinson. All of these individuals were civilians who operated in the Fayetteville, N.C. area, selling drugs. None of these individuals had a business cover, but sold drugs out of their house.

Those of us in law enforcement knew through our intelligence community that Atkinson ran the Viet Nam smuggling operation on the Eastern Seaboard. I believe Atkinson was arrested by the
Federal Narcotic authorities in the middle 1970's, and he is presently serving time. He was recently turned down on parole.

Spider Newman was being tried for drugs in the mid 1970's. There was a court room break, and he was later found in his car behind his home, shot in the head. I later heard that Spider was getting ready to turn states evidence when this happened. The police ruled this a suicide. His trial was in Federal Court.

Red Newman has been tried on drugs, and is serving time in the Federal System. Cole went to State Prison on drug charges in Fayetteville.

Winford Cole, Tommy Hart, and June Bug Walters were all tried and convicted of drug trafficking. I believe they were all tried in local and Federal Court at different times. I don't know if Cole and Walters are in jail now, but I know Hart is in the North Carolina State Penal System.

In regard to the Viet Nam operation, Helena told me that military, civilian, and police officers were involved in the Viet Nam drug network. She stated there were two prominent local attorneys and Army officers as high as Generals, who were part of the operation. She stated she would name and identify the people if given immunity by the U.S. Government. I believe this is part of the "bomb shell" she said she was going to drop. Helena never named the police officers she said were involved in the Viet Nam operation, but she did state that Studer and Sonberg were involved in drugs. Possibly these are the individuals she was referring to in regard to the Viet Nam drug network, who were police officers. Helena also told me after the MacDonald murders, that Alan Mazorelle, who was in her coven Satanic Cult, was a drug runner up and down the East Coast. Mazorelle took drugs as far away as Florida and New York City. Mazorelle was in the Army at the time. She never said where Mazorelle obtained his drugs.

Helena also told me that Don Harris, also a member of her coven Satanic Cult, was a heavy user of drugs. This is all she said about him.
Helena told me that Dwight Smith was a drug dealer locally. She never said where Smith obtained his drugs. She said Smith was an "alright guy."

Helena told me that Kathy Perry was a user of drugs. She said Perry took as many drugs as she could get her hands on. She said Perry dealt drugs only to maintain her habit.

Helena told me that Greg Mitchell was a dealer and a heavy user of drugs. She never gave details regarding how he dealt, but she stated anytime someone couldn't find drugs, they could always go to Mitchell, and he would have them. At times, he would supply the whole group.

Helena told me that Bruce Fowler was a drug dealer and a user, and that she was his girlfriend. She never gave more details than this.

Dwight Smith, Don Harris, Alan Mazorelle, Bruce Fowler and Greg Mitchell were all in the same coven Satanic cult with Helena, and were all in the military. She stated that all of the above were dangerous, but she was the most afraid of Mazorelle. She stated Mazorelle would kill you in a minute.

I had extensive intelligence files on all of the above close associates of Helena's, but this information has disappeared from the Fayetteville Police files. I learned these files disappeared in August, 1979. During the MacDonald trial I was given a subpoena to bring these records to the trial. It was then that I learned they were gone.

In 1981 or 1982, I talked to Mrs. Greg Mitchell, after Greg had died. She told me Greg had previously told her about drugs being smuggled into the U.S. in the body cavities of the dead G.I.'s from Viet Nam. She stated Greg didn't give her the names of persons involved, but told her about the contacts in Viet Nam who placed the drugs in plastic bags, into the bodies, and others in the U.S. at our Air Bases who met the planes, and took the drugs from the bodies. She stated military personnel were involved in this operation in Viet Nam and in the U.S.
Lieutenant Studer told me in 1968-1969 that drugs were being brought into the U.S. from Viet Nam in the body cavities of the dead soldiers. He said they were being flown into the United States to the military Air Bases, and dispersed from there by contacts within the military.

Studer subsequently was promoted to Captain, Chief of Detectives, but was forced to resign because he misappropriated pornographic material obtained during an investigation. Helena told me that Studer monitored the drugs that Helena obtained, and if he didn't like them he had her exchange those drugs for drugs that Studer could use. Helena told me that if the police obtained drugs on an arrest, they would often be on the street the next day. Studer would take the drugs and give them to Helena to sell back on the street. The only way I know that Studer could get these drugs was from the evidence room. Studer and Detective Larry Sonberg both had keys to the evidence room.

Helena told me that William F. Ivory, C.I.D., and Studer were close friends. She stated that Ivory was dealing drugs with Studer. She stated she would give more details concerning Ivory if she was given immunity. Ivory was involved in the crime scene search on the MacDonald case. She also stated she would give more information on Studer if she was given immunity.

Joseph Bullock was an informant and undercover operator for me and Studer from 1969 to 1971. Bullock advised me that he saw Studer and Ivory exchange envelopes on occasion at the Dunkin' Donuts, Bragg Blvd., Fayetteville, N.C., during this period of time. Studer dropped Bullock shortly after this because, according to Bullock, Studer knew too much of what was going on. Bullock was subsequently shot in the head during an ambush when he came home from work. It was general knowledge in the community that Bullock was an informant for me. Bullock described Studer as a "son of a bitch."

Sonberg left town unexpectedly, shortly after the MacDonald murders. The rumor was that Sonberg had double-crossed some drug dealers, and had to leave town. Helena told me that Sonberg was dealing
drugs even though he was a police officer. I have no knowledge that Sonberg was involved with the drug operation out of Viet Nam.

Helena once mentioned the name Proctor to me. I don't recall what was said about him, but I know she knew him. I assume she was referring to James Proctor, Judge DePree's former son-in-law. I don't recall if she referred to Proctor by his first name. She mentioned this sometime after the MacDonald murders. She said she would talk more about Proctor if given immunity.

Helena told me that 3 or 4 nights after the MacDonald murders she was picked up by Ivory and I believe C.I.D. agent, Shaw. (I don't know his first name.) She stated they talked to her about the MacDonald murders. Helena advised she gave them a story that they didn't believe, and they turned her loose.

Helena told me that Studer contacted her shortly after the MacDonald murders and Studer told her to get out of town because Beasley was after her. She ultimately left, and went to Nashville, Tennessee.

During the time I worked with Helena (1968 to 1972) I estimate that she was responsible, as an informant, for the arrest of hundreds of individuals. I estimate at least 200 persons or more were arrested as a result of information furnished by her.

She set up Mazorelle and Thomas Rizzo for the arrest on drugs just before the MacDonald murders. When I looked for the intelligence files on the Stretchly group in 1979, I recall also looking for the arrest file on Mazorelle and Rizzo for their arrest. I recall they were arrested in January 1970. I remember that these arrest files were intact at that time. I have since been told that the arrest files on Mazorelle and Rizzo are now missing.

It is interesting to note that Mazorelle claims he was in jail the night of the MacDonald murders. He claims he can prove this from Superior Court records in Cumberland County. I have been told there is a slip of paper in the court records that shows Mazorelle was in jail the night of 2/16-17/70. These records are available to the public.
I know Mazorelle was not in jail 2/16-17/70 because I arrested him in January 1970 and recall that the trial was set for Mazorelle the day of 2/17/70. If Mazorelle had been in jail that date (2/16-17/70) he would have been available for trial on 2/17/70, and I would have appeared in court as a witness. John De Carter of the Sheriff's office was with me in the arrest of Rizzo and Mazorelle and he would have also had to appear in court 2/17/70. I specifically recall that I did not appear in court on any case at the Cumberland County Court House on 2/17/70. I was on the street all day looking for suspects on the MacDonald murders.

I don't recall that Mazorelle was out on bail, but I believe he was, or he would have appeared in court 2/17/70. Since he didn't appear I believe he jumped bail, which means a bench warrant would have been issued for him. I recall he was subsequently arrested in Waycross Georgia for burglary, but I have been informed through my sources in law enforcement that the Waycross arrest records are also missing.

I recall that a bondsman, C.B. Avertt, went to Waycross to extradite Mazorelle for jumping bond on my drug arrest. I talked to Avertt in 1979, and he told me that he didn't recall making the bond and had no record. I talked to him a month later and he recalled that he made bond for Mazorelle for $2500.00 after the MacDonald murders, which, according to him, would confirm that Mazorelle was in jail the night of 2/16-17/70. Avertt is either involved in the cover up or is mistaken. Mazorelle's bond could not have been made after the MacDonald murders because the trial was set for 2/17/70, as explained above.

I don't have knowledge concerning the possible altering of Court House records concerning the Mazorelle-Rizzo drug arrest, but I recall a number of occasions when Cumberland Court House records were altered after working hours at night. I don't believe Mazorelle was in jail the night of the murders.
In addition to the above, Helena told me that Mazorelle was out that night and involved in the MacDonald murders.

In regard to cases that Helena made for me, I recall that she was responsible for the largest drug recovery in the history of our police department up to the time I retired. Several months before the MacDonald murders, she tipped us on drugs that were being transported from Canada to Fayetteville. Seven suspects were arrested, and over $20,000.00 worth of drugs were recovered.

Helena was also responsible for the arrest of four suspects from Texas, who were also transporting and selling drugs in Fayetteville. We recovered about $40,000.00 worth of drugs on this case.

Helena told me about every instance where drugs came into Fayetteville from other areas. At the time I didn't think about it, but I now believe she told us about drugs coming from outside Fayetteville to eliminate competition, probably protecting the local drug scene, i.e. The Viet Nam operation. This is my opinion.

Judge DePree and the U.S. Government have attempted to discredit me, insinuating I am having, and have had mental problems. I would like to point out that I have been on the Police Officers Advisory Commission for North Carolina since before I returned from the Fayetteville Police Department in 1973.

I have read this 8 page statement, and it is true and correct, to the best of my knowledge.

Prince E. Beasley

Witness:  Ted L. Gunderson
5/5/86
Fayetteville, N.C.
SUMMARY OF

DR. JEFFREY R. MACDONALD INVESTIGATION

Dr. Jeffrey R. MacDonald was convicted of the murder of his wife, Colette, and their two children. The trial took place in the United States District court, Raleigh, North Carolina in August 1979. Dr. MacDonald was sentenced to three consecutive life sentences. This conviction was the culmination of a nine-year effort by the Department of Justice and the Criminal Investigation Division (C.I.D.), Department of the Army. The government claimed Dr. MacDonald staged a Manson-type slaughter of his pregnant wife and two children in his home at Fort Bragg, North Carolina on February 17, 1970.

The government case is allegedly supported by a very hypothetical reconstruction of the crime scene. The government claims blood spots, fibers from torn garments, and "fabric impressions" on a sheet disprove the (jumbled) memories of Dr. MacDonald when he recounted to investigators what happened in those early morning hours. The government, admittedly, has never developed any credible motive to account for such brutal slayings; additionally, the government admits to many crime scene errors and losses of evidence, which the defense claims invalidates the government's hypothetical crime scene reconstruction.

The defense scenario is quite different from the government scenario. The defense claims that in the early morning hours of February 17, 1970 Dr. Jeffrey MacDonald, then a Green Beret captain and physician at Fort Bragg, North Carolina, was awakened by the screams of his wife. She was in their bedroom; he had gone to sleep on the couch because his younger daughter had climbed into the double bed in the master bedroom and wet the bed. Dr. MacDonald saw at least three men and a woman standing over him. There was a brief struggle, during which he was beaten and stabbed. His pajama top had been pulled up over his head and had bound his wrists, rendering him somewhat defenseless. He collapsed in the hallway and later awakened to a cold, quiet house. He went to his pregnant wife, then to each of their two daughters, trying to resuscitate them. They had been brutally murdered. In disbelief, he called for police and ambulances, and finally collapsed next to his wife's body.

What happened during the next few hours (and, indeed, days and weeks) of the initial investigation was as criminal, although in a different way, as the violence that occurred that morning. To be brief, the crime scene was never secured, upwards of 30 people walked through the house moving things, contaminating the scene, and changing and destroying evidence. Dr. MacDonald was rushed to the
hospital with a collapsed lung and multiple other wounds. His pajama bottoms were negligently discarded, even though they would have been a crucial piece of evidence. Importantly, because the MP dispatcher automatically figured that there must have been some sort of family dispute, investigators went to the task with a mind-set which likely tainted the investigation from the outset. Within hours, the Army C.I.D. had focused on Dr. MacDonald as the chief suspect, ignoring all evidence to the contrary.

A woman matching the description of the female assailant, Helena Stoeckley, who later confessed on several occasions, had been seen in the area near the house shortly after the incident by one of the responding MPs. She was not pursued at that time. The defense was later to learn that there was much additional exculpatory evidence, some negligently destroyed, but some intentionally destroyed, the existence of which was withheld from the defense until discovered through tireless investigation and the release of Freedom of Information Act (F.O.I.A.) documents, aided by some congressional pressure. Importantly, it wasn't until 1983, four years post trial, that the majority of the exculpatory evidence was discovered in F.O.I.A. files.

Back on April 6, 1970, Dr. MacDonald was first told that he was a suspect. An Army tribunal (Article 32 Hearing) was subsequently convened, and after hearing all the evidence over five months, including the testimony of many witnesses who knew the MacDonalds and had observed a normal marriage and family relationship, Dr. MacDonald was found to be innocent of the charges against him. The hearing officer recommended that the woman, Helena Stoeckley, and her group be investigated. The hearing officer specifically cited both forensic evidence and extensive psychiatric evaluations of Dr. MacDonald by both defense and prosecution as important to his findings.

At the conclusion of the hearing, in October 1970, the following recommendations were made:

1. "All charges and specifications against Captain Jeffrey R. MacDonald be dismissed because the matters set forth in all charges and specifications are not true. There are no lesser charges and/or specifications which are appropriate."

2. "That appropriate civilian authorities be requested to investigate the alibi of Helena Stoeckley, Fayetteville, North Carolina, reference her activities and whereabouts during the early morning hours of 17 February, 1970, based on evidence presented during the hearing."
In spite of these recommendations, the Army virtually ignored the possibility that Helena Stoeckley and her associates committed the murders and continued to investigate Dr. MacDonald.

Dr. MacDonald was honorably discharged from the Army and began rebuilding his life in California as a respected emergency physician. However, the Army C.I.D. undertook a reinvestigation of the crimes after having received pressure when Dr. MacDonald and his father-in-law pressured Congress. In 1974, a federal grand jury was empaneled and investigated the case for six months, finally returning an indictment against Dr. MacDonald in 1975. The prosecution was handled by a Department of Justice grand jury "specialist," now deceased, and a lawyer, Brian Murtaugh, who worked in the C.I.D. "reinvestigation" in 1971-72, and who now worked for the Department of Justice. The grand jury indictment was later to be called one of the most bizarre "inquisitions" ever to mock our constitutional due process standards.

There followed years of procedural maneuvers from both prosecution and defense, and in the summer of 1979 there was a trial in Raleigh, North Carolina. The trial judge, Franklin Dupree, never disclosed the fact that the early prosecutor in the case had been his son-in-law, now divorced from the judge’s daughter, but still, of course, the father of the judge’s grandchild.

During the trial, all 24 consecutive defense motions for admission of evidence or discovery were denied. Simultaneously, the government received positive decisions on seven of their eight motions.

Additionally, numerous critical exculpatory items were hidden from the defense at trial. These items included fingerprints, the loss of a crucial piece of skin from under Colette’s fingernail, photos, reliability of witnesses, bloody boots from the female intruder, and the existence of witnesses who saw the group of assailants. Helen Stoeckley’s vague admissions of guilt were held to be unreliable for purposes of admitting them as evidence. Yet she was a drug informant for several law enforcement agencies and as an informant she was considered sufficiently reliable to have provided local police with the apprehension of over a hundred suspects for drug-related crimes, although the proof of this statement was hidden until the 1983 release of F.O.I.A. documents. Later, F.O.I.A. documents also proved Helena Stoeckley was so competent, she was used by Nashville police for internal affairs investigations.

The judge also disallowed Dr. MacDonald’s seven critical witnesses, those being seven persons who corroborated the admissions of guilt by Helena Stoeckley, the so-called woman in the floppy hat with the candle. She had, additionally, implicated herself in a C.I.D. polygraph, but the testimony of the C.I.D. examiner
who came to the defense over prosecution objections was not allowed by the judge.

Finally, due to the loss of all 24 consecutive motions by the defense (for discovery or for presentation of critical evidence), the trial came down to the allegedly carefully constructed case against Dr. MacDonald, based on very sketchy (and grossly hypothetical) forensic evidence reconstructed from a destroyed crime scene on the one hand, and on the other hand opposed basically by character and psychiatric witnesses for Dr. MacDonald. This brings us to Dr. Brussel and a final crushing blow to the defense.

Judge Dupree declared that if the defense hoped to have its psychiatrists testify at trial, Dr. Macdonald would have to submit to an additional psychiatric evaluation by the government's psychiatrist. This seemed unusual at the time, since Dr. MacDonald had already been evaluated by two sets of defense psychiatrists, and also by a three-man team at Walter Reed Army Hospital for the prosecution -- and all exams were essentially very positive and similar. The new exam turned out to be a "sham"; the examiner was one Dr. James Brussel, from New York, aided by New Jersey psychologist Hirsch Lazaar Silverman. The "psychiatric exam" lasted 35 minutes and consisted of no psychiatric questions. Instead, Dr. Brussel read prosecution questions typed by prosecutor Brian Murtaugh. Dr. Brussel was almost 80 years old, senile, had recently had a stroke, was drooling from his mouth, and thought he was in Maryland, not North Carolina. He asked for his hat as he departed that day, having to be told by defense counsel that it was already on his head.

Astonishingly, Dr. Brussel told Judge Dupree, in camera, that his findings were in total contrast to those of all other examiners -- and Judge Dupree promptly disallowed all psychiatric evidence at trial, claiming he didn't want a "battle of the experts."

Having effectively excluded all possible exculpatory evidence, much of which was yet unknown to the defense, the government succeeded in a conviction on all counts, resulting in three consecutive life sentences for Dr. MacDonald. Appeals followed on the basis of many issues, including speedy trial and due process grounds, prejudicial failure to admit the declaration against interest made by Helena Stoeckley, exclusion of the defense expert psychiatrist, after-discovered evidence, and recusal of the trial judge for bias. All appeals failed, including recusal.

Unless we can get to the heart of the reasons for some of the coverups, Dr. MacDonald is without remedy. At this point, Dr. MacDonald has been fighting
for vindication for 18 years, and has been in prison for over twelve years. The
defense believes, with strong evidence, he is innocent and wrongly incarcerated.

The defense case has been reinvestigated by two investigators since 1979. Ted
Gunderson, retired FBI and former Special Agent-in-Charge of the Los Angeles,
California FBI office, initially began in 1979, months after the convictions. He
has, to this date, logged thousands of hours on the case, most of them unpaid.
At present, he still works on the case, operating out of his Los Angeles,
California office. It was Gunderson's work which produced the initial signed
confessions from Helena Stoeckley, as well as later F.O.I.A. releases.

In 1982, new attorneys in the case retained Raymond Shedlick, Jr., a former New
York homicide detective, who was based in Raleigh-Durham, North Carolina.
He worked almost exclusively on the case for two full years. He, too, has logged
countless thousands of hours on the case, corroborating facts, weeding out the
lunatic fringe that often tries to associate with a case of this magnitude.

The investigations of these two renowned investigators has dovetailed into a
coherent set of facts and witnesses, buttressed by forensic evidence, expert
testimony and polygraph evidence, that clearly indicates the innocence of Dr.
Jeffrey MacDonald and the guilt of Helena Stoeckley, Greg Mitchell and their
co-assailants. Raymond Shedlick built on Ted Gunderson's initial confessions
from Helena Stoeckley, and via F.O.I.A. material and new witnesses, they have
constructed a scenario for the crimes that totally disproves, in real evidence, the
hypothetical government scenario set forth at trial in 1979.

The following is a list of some major points and facts in the MacDonald case.
Each point is documented many times by government files released under
F.O.I.A. 13 years after the crimes and four years post-conviction.

1. The original crime scene was chaos. It was never secured in the first
   several hours. Upwards of 30 persons, including military police,
   neighbors and unidentified persons, wandered through the crime scene.
   Evidence is known to have been touched, moved, changed and destroyed.

2. Crucial evidence seen by C.I.D. investigators never appeared in later
   C.I.D. lab reports; additionally, crucial evidence favorable to MacDonald
   was left off government diagrams and charts used at trial in 1979. This
   includes most crucially both blood and fiber evidence from the living
   room end of the hallway, the location of Dr. MacDonald's struggle.

3. Evidence developed in 1980 by Gunderson and confirmed by both the
   F.O.I.A. material and the independent Shedlick investigation confirms
that the initial prosecutor in the case was James Proctor, son-in-law of Judge Dupree. Dupree was the trial judge who emasculated almost every bit of exculpatory evidence for the defense, and he remains, to this day, the judge on the case for any new evidence or appeals. James Proctor is the person who personally turned the investigation from Helena Stoeckley and co-assailants to Dr. MacDonald for the Department of Justice.

4. Much evidence is available to believe that a major investigator for the Army C.I.D. and his good friend, one of the local Fayetteville, North Carolina police lieutenants, were heavily involved in drug trafficking that included the importation of narcotics from Vietnam.

According to Helena Stoeckley, the lieutenant had used her over a period of time for sex, holding the threat of jail over her head for some drug-related offense. Stoeckley died in 1983, post-trial, allegedly of natural causes. She died at home, purportedly of a liver disease and pneumonia, but it was a sudden death, inconsistent with liver disease or pneumonia in a 32 year old person. She was home alone with her baby and it was her custom to seek help when she was ill, since she was a very attentive mother to her son. She did not seek help at this time but she had previously expressed to her friend and an investigator that she was ready to tell something that she knew was going to be a "major bombshell" about the MacDonald case. She had hesitated to do so before because she had asked for immunity and it had been denied. (Interestingly, a resident of Stoeckley's apartment building had seen two clean-cut men in suits who had asked for Stoeckley and hung around for about two days immediately prior to her death. A forensic pathologist was present at her autopsy, and if, in fact, Stoeckley had been the victim of foul play, it was undetectable on autopsy.)

5. The defense discovered that Dr. Brussel was not a "neutral examiner" at trial in 1979, as purported. F.O.I.A. records released in 1983 confirm that he was a "consultant" on the case from 1970 to 1971, until the time of the trial. He was, incredibly enough, consulted as an "expert" in LSD, and was brought into the case by William Ivory, C.I.D., the chief investigator in the case, who had been responsible for the "loss" of all the initial exculpatory evidence. Unbeknownst to the defense, from 1970 to 1979 Brussel had opined that Dr. MacDonald was a liar, a psychopathic, homicidal and that "hippies wouldn’t have done the crimes" in 1970 because it wasn’t haphazard enough. He reached his conclusion with his only source of information being C.I.D. agent William Ivory.
Clearly, then, his exam of Dr. MacDonald in 1979 not only was a sham, as Dr. MacDonald and his attorneys recognized in 1979, but it was also a fraud upon the court as well. Needless to say, Judge Dupree denied every review of these startling findings, a decision confirmed by the Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals, and cert was denied by the United States Supreme Court.

6. Regarding Helena Stoeckley: She initially made oral admissions of guilt in 1970 to Fayetteville, North Carolina police detective Prince Beasley. The C.I.D. was not interested enough to even interview her until ordered to do so by the Article 32 hearing officer, Col. Warren V. Rock, some six months after the murders.

Post-trial, once Ted Gunderson entered the case, he and Prince Beasley tracked her down and began extracting information of considerable value. Over the next two years, in signed and taped confessions, Helena Stoeckley named her co-assailants, described "insider" detail to Gunderson, and for the first time provided the real motive for the killings, i.e., anger at MacDonald for not being sympathetic to drug abusers, plus a fear he had turned in several users, a claim supported by other reputable Army personnel in sworn testimony.

7. Ted Gunderson’s efforts didn’t stop with Helena Stoeckley and her confessions. He began the investigations into her co-assailants and located significant corroborating witnesses. In addition, he had Helena Stoeckley polygraphed and had her examined by a forensic psychologist at UCLA, Dr. Rex Julian Beaber, who found her totally capable of recall, memory and accurate testimony.

8. Helena Stoeckley was polygraphed by a United States Army lead polygrapher, Robert Brisentine, in 1971. Mr. Brisentine felt the results corroborated Helena Stoeckley’s involvement, that she was present at the crime scene, and that she knew the identity of the co-assailants. Mr. Brisentine was ordered by the prosecutor not to discuss his results with the defense, but he did so over their objections. His testimony was not heard by the jury due to a Judge Dupree ruling at the trial.

Ted Gunderson had Helena Stoeckley polygraphed again in 1982. The results confirm her complicity in the crimes.

9. Helena Stoeckley named, among others, Dwight Smith (a Negro male who oftentimes wore an Army jacket with E-6 sergeant stripes), Greg Mitchell and Shelby Don Harris as co-assailants. She admits to being
part of a drug-orientated "cult" that sacrificed animals and had a history of violence, including stabbings. The MacDonald murders involved her initiation into the Satanic cult.

10. The defense has approximately 40 witnesses who corroborated the admissions of guilt by Helena Stoeckley, Greg Mitchell, Shelby Don Harris, Dwight Smith and Cathy Perry. These witnesses had, variously, overheard the group before the killings, seen the group immediately prior to the killings, seen the group leaving the area of the MacDonald house at the time of the killings, and had seen the group in bloody clothing after the killings.

11. Most importantly, these witnesses corroborate the confessions of Helena Stoeckley, Greg Mitchell and Cathy Perry, as well as overheard admissions of guilt from two others of the group. The confessions of Helena Stoeckley and Cathy Perry are signed confessions. The confessions of Greg Mitchell was to multiple witnesses on several occasions under various circumstances.

12. Helena Stoeckley named Greg Mitchell as the person who personally murdered Colette. Found under Colette's fingernail was skin (now missing) and blood of the blood type of Greg Mitchell, not blood from Dr. MacDonald, who has a different blood type than either Colette or Greg Mitchell.

13. Insider information given by Helena Stoeckley to Ted Gunderson includes the presence of a rocking horse in one child's bedroom with a broken spring, a phone call from a now-identified individual, a barking German shepherd next door, the presence and type of jewelry box in the MacDonald bedroom, and the specific wounds on one of the children (stab wounds on her chest in the shape of an "S"; Helena Stoeckley stated the "S" was for "Satan"). Additionally, Stoeckley described vehicles used that night, and independent witnesses corroborate the presence of two of the vehicles (the Mustang and a cream-colored sedan).

14. Helena Stoeckley was told by C.I.D. investigators in 1972 to "let sleeping dogs lie" regarding her coming forth with new evidence in the case. This information corresponds with C.I.D. and prosecution hiding of the polygraph of Helena Stoeckley and prosecutor directions to an MP in 1970 not to volunteer information that he, as responding MP to the crime scene, had seen a woman in a floppy hat just blocks from the MacDonald home at 3:50 A.M. in freezing rain.
15. Requests for immunity for Helena Stoeckley were ignored in 1979 and 1982. She died in January 1983, shortly after contacting Fayetteville, North Carolina police detective Prince Beasley, saying she had urgent information for him. Before Beasley could arrange to get from North Carolina to South Carolina she was dead.

16. Helena Stoeckley, in 1970, frequently wore a blonde wig and boots and used candles for many reasons, including so-called "cult" ceremonies. Her group was involved in stabbings and animal sacrifices. She was seen to be in black mourning clothes on the day of the MacDonald funerals, and she had a wreath on her house at that same time.

There is ample corroboration of her association with Dwight Smith, Shelby Don Harris, Greg Mitchell, Cathy Perry and others in their group.

17. Helena Stoeckley made admissions of guilt in this case as early as 24 hours after the murders to Fayetteville, North Carolina police detective Prince Beasley, who was aware of her association with a black male who wore an Army fatigue jacket with sergeant stripes. Beasley was also aware she had a blonde wig and often wore boots. This information was transmitted to the C.I.D. on several occasions, yet no one from the C.I.D. investigated Helena Stoeckley for complicity in the crimes.

18. Importantly, Ted Gunderson began the F.O.I.A. requests in late 1979 and early 1980. He was stonewalled and rebuffed until 1983, at which point increasing congressional pressure finally opened the F.O.I.A. "gates" and long-suppressed documents began to be released. To this date, perhaps 10,000 pages of an admitted 90,000 have been released to the defense, but heavily censored.

In these pages, multiple crucial items of evidence favorable to Dr. MacDonald were discovered. These include:

a. The loss of a piece of skin from under Colette's fingernail. This loss was hidden for 13 years.

b. The intentional discarding of seven fingerprints of unknown persons at the crime scene, the reason being, "they kept getting mixed up with the known prints."

c. The loss of a bloody, half-filled syringe from the crime scene, important because it corroborated an assailant confession.
d. Hiding from the defense the discovery of writing on the wall of Helena Stoeckley's apartment in which the "G" matched, according to one of the government investigators, the "G" in the word "PIG" written in blood on the headboard in the MacDonald master bedroom.

e. The fact that a witness in the case was given bloody clothing and boots from Helena Stoeckley shortly after the crimes and told to hide them from the police. These were turned over to the Army C.I.D. and later returned to the witness. Today, the prosecution claims they were "negative" for blood, but has refused to produce any lab tests or reports to corroborate this statement.

f. It was discovered that the federal agents knew Helena Stoeckley was a reliable informant, including involvement in internal affairs investigations for the Nashville Police Department after the murders. This is important because the prosecution successfully kept evidence regarding Helena Stoeckley from the jury by arguing she was unreliable while simultaneously hiding the evidence of her reliability from the defense. (The ruling judge, of course, was Judge Dupree, whose son-in-law had "dismissed" Helena Stoeckley in 1970-71.)

19. The C.I.D. never had Dr. MacDonald review any suspects by line-up, nor did they construct police artist sketches of the assailants. Importantly, the FBI did voice-record several suspects, but the C.I.D. refused to allow Dr. MacDonald to listen to these recordings.

The defense, finally, during the initial 1970 investigation, had police artist sketches drawn. These were done in the summer of 1970 by a police artist from Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and are labeled #1, #2, #3, and #4 (attached). In 1979, while under forensic hypnosis performed by a medical doctor, and while being questioned by a former FBI man who worked with hypnosis, another police artist from Los Angeles, California resketch the assailants. These drawings are labeled #5, #6, #7 and #8 (attached). The prosecution claims that Dr. MacDonald described different persons can be compared to the two groups of drawings, and you may draw your own conclusions.

20. The descriptions given by Dr. MacDonald in 1970 minutes after being resuscitated by an MP and later memorialized in the two sets of police sketches fit the group of persons around Helena Stoeckley.
21. Dr. Thomas Noguchi, world-renowned forensic pathologist, has studied the evidence extensively and has determined that multiple assailants were involved, and that one of them was most likely left-handed. Greg Mitchell was left-handed; Dr. MacDonald is right-handed.

22. Jeffrey MacDonald has passed, conclusively, a polygraph administered to him by Dr. David Raskin, one of the world's foremost polygraphers. (An "indeterminate" polygraph was performed on Dr. MacDonald by Joseph Reid in 1970. Upon review of the test, polygraphers and forensic psychiatrists feel the "indeterminate" status was due to the confusion in Dr. MacDonald's mind over the guilt he felt at not having been able to save the lives of his family.)

23. All legitimate forensic psychiatrists who have examined Dr. MacDonald (five) have argued that he is sane, normal, shows no psychopathology, and appears to be truthful.

24. The FBI questioned Greg Mitchell in 1982. Shortly after that, Mitchell requested money and help from friends to leave the country because he had been involved in "serious crimes." Mitchell confessed involvement in the MacDonald killings both at a drug detoxification center in 1971-72 and also to friends ten years later after being interviewed by the FBI.

25. During the autopsy in 1970, hairs were found in Colette's hand. The C.I.D. forcibly assaulted Dr. MacDonald's attorneys and forcibly removed 12 hair samples (head, chest, groin, arms, legs) from Dr. MacDonald in June 1970 while he was in custody.

However, the hair report from the C.I.D. lab was inexplicably "delayed," then "misplaced" by the C.I.D. agent Grabner in the evidence safe. Investigation during the Article 32 hearing revealed the delay was to enable the prosecutors to try to pressure the C.I.D. lab at Fort Gordon to change the report. It turned out the original report said the hair in Colette's had was "dissimilar" to Dr. MacDonald's hair. The second, changed, hair report implied not enough samples had been taken from Dr. MacDonald to be sure of the results. The C.I.D. "resolved" this series of astonishing events by exhuming the bodies of the family four years later and having FBI agent Paul Stombaugh swear under oath to the federal grand jury that the hair in Colette's hand was her own. Of course, all forensic hair experts know it is scientifically impossible to match hair in an individual — all that can be said is "similar" or "dissimilar."
26. In 1970, Dr. MacDonald described the female assailant as carrying light, possibly a candle, since the light was flickering on her face. Later it was determined that the C.I.D. "held up," again, wax dripping reports from the crime scene. These crucial wax reports state unequivocally that no candle in the MacDonald house matched the wax drippings -- some of which were in the bedding of Kimberly, the five year old child.

27. Dr. MacDonald suffered multiple wounds in the assault. Observers, including many physicians, confirm he suffered multiple ice pick and knife stab wounds and blunt trauma to his head and left shoulder/arm. One stab wound penetrated his right chest, collapsing his lung and narrowly missing his liver. Other stab wounds and lacerations were in his abdomen, arm, hand and left chest. Examining physicians and experts testified at least one wound was life threatening, and no one, including a physician, could know the consequences of the wounds.

A document released in F.O.I.A. documents in 1983, an important letter from a C.I.D. colonel to J. Edgar Hoover, documents at least 17 stab wounds, plus other injuries to Dr. MacDonald. This information was later denied by prosecutors and writers in an attempt to strengthen their case in court and against appeals.

When Dr. MacDonald, lying next to his wife, was initially revived by MP Mica, his first words were about his children, his wife, and descriptions of his assailants.

No road blocks were initially established. No patrol was sent to approach the woman in the floppy hat seen only blocks away, despite numerous requests by MP Mica to do so.

Dr. MacDonald was treated with two separate chest tubes being surgically inserted into his chest to re-expand the lung. He was admitted to the intensive care unit and remained in the hospital 10 days, leaving only once, to attend the funerals of his family.

A psychiatric note in his chart at that time states "normal grief process continues."

28. Information was uncovered by investigators Ted Gunderson, Ray Shedlick and one of columnist Jack Anderson's investigators, Don Goldberg, that finally uncovered the person who made a phone call to the MacDonald house that night. Jimmy Friar made the call to locate "another Dr. MacDonald," actually Dr. Richard McDonald, and post
telephone operators in the early morning hours past 2:00 A.M. put him through to Dr. MacDonald's house. Friar recalls a woman answered, that he could hear a commotion in the background, and a male said, "Hang up the God-damned phone." In her confession, Helena Stoeckley used almost identical words to say what one of her male co-assailants said to her when she answered the ringing telephone.

29. Jan Snyder, a former neighbor of the MacDonal ds now living in Ohio, furnished a statement advising that during the early morning hours of February 17, 1970, she looked out her window at 308 Castle Drive and saw a cream-colored automobile parked directly in front of 310 Castle Drive. She also saw a blue Mustang and a "military vehicle" (jeep). The last time she saw the vehicles they made a U-turn and were heading in the direction of Dr. MacDonald's home. This confirms information furnished by Helena Stoeckley. Snyder was interviewed by the C.I.D. for approximately five minutes the morning of February 17, 1970. She relayed this same information to the C.I.D. The C.I.D. agent said they would return to obtain a formal statement but never did.

30. Cathy Perry gave a confession to the FBI in 1984, prior to an upcoming movie on the case (in contrast to prosecutor statements that the confession was made after the movie). In her confession, she said she participated in the murders of a mother and two young boys in North Carolina in 1970. The government belittled her confession due to the discrepancies in the sex of the children, and because she said there was a flight of stairs in the home. In fact, there were two steps between the living room and hallway in the MacDonald home, and other portions of Perry's confession contained astonishing facts related to the crime scene, including trying to "inject" victims (missing bloody syringe), and that one of the children hid in a closet (hair torn out by the root was found in that location).

31. C.I.D. investigators on the case have admitted the direction of their investigation towards Dr. MacDonald was determined in the early morning hours of February 17, 1970, prior to any investigation of any leads. This direction was based on a theory that the living room scene was "staged," i.e., that the overturned furniture, an overturned flower pot and other lack of general disarray appeared to be "staged." It wasn't until six months later, during the Article 32 proceedings, that it was conclusively proved the elements of the "staged scene" theory were all incorrect, and much of the confusion was directly a result of crime scene changes made by on-the-scene personnel such as military police and ambulance attendants. Unfortunately, although the genesis of the theory
that Dr. MacDonald was guilty was not disproved, C.I.D. investigators would never again truly investigate the case in any neutral fashion.

32. There was a clearly documented "turf" war between the United States C.I.D. and the FBI for control of the crime scene and processing of forensic material. In effect, the Army C.I.D. froze out the FBI, and the FBI withdrew (formally on February 26, 1970, nine days after the murders, but in fact withdrawing by February 21, 1970, only four days after the crimes). This fiasco insured no civilians would ever truly be investigated, since the C.I.D. had jurisdiction only over United States Army personnel, i.e., Dr. (then Captain) MacDonald.

Additionally, this insured the less competent C.I.D. lab a chance to handle the forensic material, a move which turned out to be catastrophic, witness the lost, changed and ignored evidence of many types at the crime scene.

33. The list of destroyed or lost evidence handled by the C.I.D. is astonishing. It includes, among others:

a. Fingerprints, at least seven, intentionally destroyed

b. Fingerprints "inadvertently" destroyed, such as at least two on the door of entry to the master bedroom used by the assailants

c. Bloody syringe -- now "lost"

d. Piece of skin -- now "lost"

e. Bloody clothing and boots -- now "lost"

f. Pajama bottoms of Dr. MacDonald -- now "lost"

g. Wet leaves and grass from inside the crime scene -- never collected

h. Blood evidence from the exact spot where MacDonald struggled with assailants -- hidden by prosecution (not recorded on crime scene chart at time of trial)

i. Fibers, crucial evidence from the exact spot where MacDonald struggled with assailants -- never collected
34. In addition, the C.I.D. was responsible for almost innumerable failures to follow up on legitimate leads, including leads of real value given to the C.I.D., each on several occasions. Clearly, their focus was Dr. MacDonald, and any evidence not consistent with their theory was discarded, ignored or changed.

Unfortunately, the small amount of investigation they did do was woefully lacking in completeness and in expertise. For instance, to this day large areas of the crime scene have never been processed for fingerprints. Crucial items, such as the flower pot and a baby bottle found near one child, were not processed for fingerprints.

And absurd events occurred in the crime scene, such as the theft of a wallet after the arrival of C.I.D. investigators; and VIP tours of the crime scene for high rankiing "brass" prior to crime scene forensic investigations being performed.

The absurdity of the crime scene work is evidenced by an Esquire magazine, alleged by the prosecution to be important since it mentioned the Manson killings in California, and since it allegedly had blood on it. What the C.I.D. didn't make clear until years later was that the Esquire magazine had been picked up and looked at by multiple investigators at the crime scene, for a total of three days prior to the alleged discovery of blood on the magazine. It was only then (over a lab person's objecting statement that the magazine couldn't possibly be considered evidence) that the Esquire magazine was collected as "evidence" against Dr. MacDonald. The majority of the fingerprints eventually found on the magazine were, indeed, investigator prints, yet to this day an unidentified print remains from this "exhibit."

35. The government contends "fabric impressions" and blood stains on a sheet imply Dr. MacDonald, for whatever bizarre and unsupported reason, carried Colette to the master bedroom from one of the children's rooms.

Evidence uncovered by Raymond Shedlick, Jr. conclusively proves a witness in the house at the crime scene saw the sheet on Colette prior to crime scene photographs. Other witnesses saw Colette not under the sheet before and after those events. This evidence destroys any validity
in the fabric impressions, since a crime scene person was the individual who placed the sheet in contact with Colette, not Dr. MacDonald.

36. It is known from sworn testimony that the telephones were used by not only Dr. MacDonald but also by the MPs in calling for help. Therefore, someone at the crime scene wiped the phones clean while the investigators were there, contrary to the C.I.D. theory that Dr. MacDonald wiped the phones.

37. Similarly, witnesses at the crime scene have stated under oath they saw a knife with a bloody blade in the master bedroom. The C.I.D., however, states the blade was clean and says Dr. MacDonald was lying about removing a knife from Colette’s chest. Obviously, with witnesses seeing a bloody knife at the scene after Dr. MacDonald was removed to the hospital, someone other than Dr. MacDonald wiped the blade. In fact, C.I.D. reports now released indicate blood smears on a towel that are consistent with a wiped blade.

38. No inventory was ever taken of the contents of the MacDonald house, and the C.I.D. admitted that it never thought to ascertain whether any jewelry was missing. Possible blood and an unidentified fingerprint were found on the jewelry box in the master bedroom. Two family heirloom rings are still missing. Dr. MacDonald learned about this loss later, in the five-month Army Article 32 hearing.

39. In 1982, Ted Gunderson submitted to the FBI a four-volume report containing his investigations to date. The response of the FBI was, unfortunately, not to consider Gunderson’s work, but to attack the motives of Gunderson and retired police detective Prince Beasley, who cooperated in obtaining the initial Stockley confessions. Since that time, information has been developed from F.O.I.A. requests that the FBI conducted four separate investigations into of Gunderson after he entered the case as opposed to any real investigation into the evidence uncovered in the MacDonald case.

In 1982 an attempt was made by the FBI and DEA to frame Gunderson on a drug charge by utilizing a female informant as the instigator. She was paid $2,000.00 over a six-month period and finally came to Gunderson and told him about the plot. Government agents wrote out questions the informant should ask prior to the informant making taped phone calls to Gunderson. The agents forgot to retrieve one of the notes and the informant furnished this note to Gunderson who has it in a
safety deposit box. Gunderson later learned that his telephones were

Gunderson was also the victim of a disinformation program.
Government agents circulated rumors that he was a homosexual,
suffering from mental problems, and trafficking in drugs.

Similar occurrences happened in relation to Prince Beasley and other
witnesses who tried to come forward with new evidence.

40. The "pivotal" piece of evidence, according to the prosecution, in the
entire case is the pajama top of Dr. MacDonald. Brian Murtaugh, a
prosecution lawyer, asked Paul Stombaugh of the FBI laboratory, in
1974, to see if he could "match up 48 holes in the pajama top from ice
pick thrusts with the 21 ice pick wounds in Colette's chest." The
government theory, as bizarre as it sounds, is that for some reason Dr.
MacDonald put his pajama top on Colette and stabbed her through the
garment.

Not surprisingly, two weeks later, Stombaugh said, yes, he could match
up 48 holes in the pajama top with 21 holes in Colette's chest. This
became the infamous "pajama top experiment" that was so convincing to
the jury.

The pajama experiment is a fraud. There are approximately 12 reasons
why the pajama top experiment is false information, but perhaps the
clearest is the government's own evidence. Stombaugh had determined
with a microscope the "directionality," i.e., the exit and entrance, of 13 of
the holes in the pajama top (by fibers broken one way). However, in
order to comply with layer Murtaugh's request for "evidence," he had to
ignore this proven directionality -- in fact, he reversed six of the 13
directions in order to "match up" the 48 pajama top holes with 21 wounds
on Colette.

There are additional important reasons why the pajama top experiment
is fraudulent, including Stombaugh ignoring Colette's pink pajama top;
other wounds on Colette; and the massive discrepancy between the depth
of wounds necessary in Stombaugh's experiment as opposed to the depth
of wounds as determined by autopsy. Yet the pajama top experiment
was seen by the jury and believed, and was admitted by Judge Dupree
despite overwhelming evidence it was totally false. In essence, a man
today sits in federal prison convicted by knowingly false and misleading
"evidence" manufactured in response to a lawyer's plea for "new
evidence."

41. An unexplained doll head and feathers were found in the house.
Gunderson, who is considered a satanic cult expert, advises that when
satanists commit a murder they leave signs at the scene. Gunderson
believes that the doll head and feathers and stab wounds on one of the
children's chest were satanic signs.

42. Stoeckley stated her cult was active in a drug operation that was bringing
drugs in plastic bags in the body cavities of the dead GIs from southeast
Asia to the U.S. in military planes. Her cult murdered the MacDonald
family without the permission of the leaders of this operation. The
leaders, some of whom were in the military, were afraid that if the cult
was identified as involved in the murders, it might expose the drug
operation, so they framed Dr. MacDonald.

Today, there are roughly 40 witnesses who strongly corroborate Dr. MacDonald's
version of events. This is in addition to the seven witnesses excluded at trial in
1979. Shockingly, the group he described existed, was drug and violence-oriented,
was seen going to and coming from the house, was seen in bloody clothing, and
fits his descriptions. Insider information and independently arrived at forensic
information ties the group of assailants to the crime scene. And, most incredibly,
three of the group of assailants have confessed, and other admissions of guilt
were overheard by third parties. Dr. MacDonald has passed a polygraph and five
legitimate forensic psychiatric examinations. He suffered multiple wounds in the
assault, at least one of which could have been fatal.

The "evidence" convicting him in 1979 was simply "forensic" evidence of a
confusing nature that did no more than place him in his own home on the night
of the murders. There is no evidence that says he committed murder -- and there
is voluminous evidence that points to the guilt of Helena Stoeckley, Greg Mitchell
and their co-assailants. Yet, as of this date, Dr. MacDonald remains in federal
prison, a victim of injustice of the worst sort.

Additional evidence was recently developed that further corroborates Dr.
MacDonald's innocence. This evidence was presented in the U.S. District Court.
Judge Dupree ruled in favor of the government. The decision was then appealed
to the Fourth Circuit. They also ruled in favor of the government. An effort will
be made to appeal this decision to the U.S. Supreme Court. See the following
newspaper article for details.
‘Fatal Vision’ Doctor Waits for Ruling on New Trial

MacDonald would be free today if fiber evidence in the 1970 killings had been presented, lawyers say.

By DAVID WILLMAN

TENNESSEE STAFF WRITER

Twenty-two years later, Jeffrey R. MacDonald still insists that he didn’t do it. He didn’t stab and club to death his pregnant wife, Colette, and their two young daughters early in the morning of Feb. 17, 1970, at Ft. Bragg, N.C. MacDonald, a physician whose case was etched into the nation’s consciousness with the 1980s book and television movie “Fatal Vision” is waiting again to hear whether the legal system will believe him. A panel of the U.S. 4th Circuit Court of Appeals in Richmond, Va., is expected to rule soon on his request for a new trial.

The request is based on evidence that MacDonald’s lawyers, including Harvard Law School professor Alan M. Dershowitz, say is new.

“I am absolutely convinced of Jeffrey MacDonald’s innocence,” said Harvey A. Silberg, MacDonald’s lead attorney.

“MacDonald wanted me to represent him in 1984, and I turned him down. When I looked at the evidence in 1989, I immediately agreed to take the case. This is the strongest habeas corpus petition I have filed in 25 years.”

The Justice Department, in briefs signed by Criminal Division chief Robert S. Mueller III, rejects as insignificant the new evidence and urges denial of MacDonald’s request for a new trial.

“[MacDonald] attacked his wife and family with makeshift weapons from his household, moved their bodies and rearranged the crime scene to comport with his version of Manson-type murders,” says the Justice Department brief.

MacDonald, a Princeton-educated former Army captain, has told the same story since the hour he was questioned in his blood-spattered home. He and his family were attacked by four intruders, one of whom was a woman with dark clothing and flowing blond hair. One chanted: “Acid is groovy. Kill the pigs.”

Now, MacDonald’s lawyers contend that materials they have found through Freedom of Information Act requests prove his innocence. These include notes revealing that dark woolen fibers were discovered in Colette MacDonald’s mouth and that a 22-inch synthetic blond strand was found in the house.

Other notes, the lawyers say, show that human limb hair found in Colette’s left hand was tested by a government examiner before trial and did not match that of Jeffrey MacDonald. A prosecution expert testified in 1979 that the limb hair at issue was too small to be of value.

If the evidence of the woolen fibers and the blond strand had been known earlier, MacDonald’s lawyers assert, the trial judge might have allowed testimony that a woman named Helena Stockley claimed to have killed Colette MacDonald’s husband and six other people that she and three male companions committed the murders. Stockley died in 1983.

“If the original MacDonald jury had learned of the undisclosed forensic evidence and heard the testimony [related to Stockley], Jeff MacDonald would have been acquitted,” said Roger C. Spaeder, a Washington lawyer and former assistant U.S. attorney now working for MacDonald’s defense.

Silverglade also alleges that the government purposefully shielded laboratory notes and other evidence from MacDonald’s original defense team.

The Justice Department denies those assertions and contends that some of the purportedly new information was, or should have been known, to MacDonald’s previous lawyers. The government contends that the dark fibers in Colette’s mouth “were forensically insignificant” and speculated that the 22-inch blond strand may have come from a doll.

Not in dispute is that 22 years ago, someone using an ice pick, two knives and a club killed Colette MacDonald and Kimberly, 5, and Kristen, 2. Jeffrey MacDonald was found at the scene with less severe stab wounds, including a partially collapsed lung.

In telephone conversations from an Oregon prison, MacDonald, now 48, says he still thinks of his wife and children. The memories, he said, can be worse during April and May — on their birthdays.

“I try to aim at the next achievable goal,” said MacDonald, called “Doc” by other inmates. “... There’s a comfort deep within me, because I know the truth. I know I’m innocent.”

Profile:
Jeffrey R. MacDonald

Age: 48

Residence: Federal prison, Sheridan, Ore.

Former occupation: Emergency physician

Case background:
Feb. 17, 1970: Colette MacDonald and the two MacDonald children, Kimberly, 5, and Kristen, 2, are killed.

October, 1970: The Army ends its formal investigation into the killings with no charges being filed.

1971: MacDonald works at St. Mary Medical Center in Long Beach, earning praise for his long hours and care for indigent patients. He lives in Huntington Harbour.

1975: The doctor is indicted in the deaths of his wife and children.

1979: MacDonald is convicted on one count of first-degree murder and two counts of second-degree murder.

1980: The U.S. 4th Circuit Court of Appeals reverses the conviction, finding that the right to a speedy trial was violated. MacDonald is freed.

1982: The U.S. Supreme Court reinstates MacDonald’s conviction, and he is imprisoned immediately.

1991: The doctor’s request for a new trial is denied by the federal district judge who oversaw the 1979 trial.

1992: MacDonald, now in a medium-security prison in Oregon, seeks a new trial.
Subject of ‘Fatal Vision’ Book Loses Appeal for a New Trial

Special to The Times


A three-judge panel of the U.S. 4th Circuit Court of Appeals ruled unanimously that newly identified evidence raised by MacDonald’s lawyers “neither supports MacDonald’s account of the murders nor discredits the government’s theory” of how the killings occurred.

MacDonald’s wife, Colette, and their two daughters were clubbed and stabbed to death on Feb. 17, 1970, in the family’s home at the Ft. Bragg, N.C., Army base. MacDonald, a physician, was convicted of the crimes in 1979 and freed by an appellate court in 1980. But went back to prison in 1982 when the Supreme Court reinstated his convictions.

“I don’t know what to say,” MacDonald said in a telephone interview from a federal prison in Sheridan, Ore. “It’s outrageous. . . . It’s very tough to get justice in this country.”

In an 11-page decision, Judges David Russell, Francis O. Murnaghan Jr. and John D. Butzner Jr. said that the new evidence—hair, wool and synthetic fibers that MacDonald’s lawyers suggest back his claim that a gang of hippies killed his family—“simply does not escalate the unease one feels with this case into a reasonable doubt” of his guilt.
September 4, 1986

THOMAS T. NOGUCHI, MD
1110 Avoca Avenue
Pasadena, California 91105-3405
(818) 441-1506

Re: Medicolegal opinion on the case of Jeffrey R. MacDonald, M.D.

Based on my review of the autopsy reports, photographs, investigative reports and at scene photographs and review of the case by other, the following is my opinion and medicolegal interpretation of the wounds and injury patterns.

Collette MacDonald:
1. Three types of weapons were involved in the attack on Collette:
   a. a blunt object with a square contact area
   b. a knife
   c. an ice pick-like piercing object.
2. The wounds were inflicted while she was alive.
3. The three types of wounds were inflicted within in a short interval of time.
4. The blunt force injuries are on the right side of the face indicating the assailant was left handed.

Kimberley MacDonald:
1. Two types of weapons were involved in the attack on Kimberley:
   a. a blunt object with flat surfaces
   b. a knife
2. The wounds were inflicted while she was still alive.
3. Most of the injuries are found on the right side of the body.
4. The blunt injury to the right side of the face was inflicted first.
5. The blunt force injury was delivered by a left handed person.
6. The wounds were inflicted within a short interval of time.

Kristen MacDonald:
1. Two types of weapons were involved in the attack on Kristen:
   a. a knife
   b. an ice pick-like piercing object.
2. The injuries were sustained while she was still alive.
3. The ice pick type wounds were inflicted first followed by the stab wounds on the chest.
4. The stab wounds in the back were inflicted after the injuries to the front. Lastly, additional ice pick type wounds were inflicted on the chest as she was dying.
5. There are linear wounds on the neck which appear to have been caused by a constrictive force delivered by a ligature, such as a thin rope or a heavy string.

Based on the sequence of injuries and the types of injuries on the three deceased, my opinion is that multiple assailants, at least one of whom is left handed, carrying a blunt object, knife/knives, and an ice pick type object, are involved. They appear to have coordinated their activities.
PRESS RELEASE

Dr. David C. Raskin, a professor at the University of Utah and one of the leading polygraph experts in the country, recently performed a polygraph (lie detector) test on Dr. Jeffrey MacDonald at the federal correctional institution in Phoenix, Arizona. Dr. Raskin asked Dr. MacDonald the following questions:

Did you inflict any of the injuries which resulted in the deaths of your wife and children?
Answered "No."

Did you yourself directly cause the deaths of your wife and children?
Answered "No."

Did you arrange with or directly assist anyone to cause the deaths of your family?
Answered "No."

Dr. Raskin concluded that Dr. MacDonald gave truthful answers to all of these questions and was, in fact, telling the truth when he stated that he did not kill his family.

Dr. Raskin has testified before the Senate, acted as an expert in the Patricia Hearst and DeLorean cases, and is recognized as a pioneer in using computer analysis of polygraph results so that the operator's subjective feelings do not enter into the analysis of the results. Using all of the above described methods, Dr. Raskin is convinced of Dr. MacDonald's innocence.

Dr. Raskin also consults with several government investigatory agencies as an expert in the polygraph, including the Central Intelligence Agency and the Federal Bureau of Investigation.
SIMILARITIES BETWEEN THE TATE AND MACDONALD MURDER CULTS:

1) BOTH CASES INVOLVED THE USE OF DRUGS BY SLAYERS DURING THE MURDERS.

2) IN BOTH CASES, THE VICTIMS WERE EITHER USING, OR WERE CONNECTED WITH DRUGS. DRUGS WERE FOUND AT THE TATE HOME. DR. MACDONALD WAS INVOLVED WITH THE TREATMENT OF ADDICTS.

3) BOTH CASES INVOLVED "CULTS" THAT WERE INTO SATANISM AND RITUALISTIC DEATH RITES.

4) IN BOTH INCIDENTS, BLOODY OATHS WERE WRITTEN AT CRIME SCENE USING THE BLOOD OF THE VICTIMS.

5) BOTH CRIMES INVOLVED THE PARTICIPATION OF A FEMALE OBSERVER WHO DID NOT TAKE PART IN THE KILLINGS.

6) BOTH CASES INCLUDED VICTIMS THAT WERE EITHER DIRECTLY OR INDIRECTLY RELATED TO PROFESSIONAL MILITARY PERSONNEL. TATE'S FATHER WAS A RETIRED OFFICER.

7) BOTH CRIMES TOOK PLACE DURING THE EARLY MORNING HOURS.

8) IN BOTH Instances, THE MURDERERS RETURNED TO THE SCENE IMMEDIATELY OR SHORTLY AFTERWARDS. MANSON RETURNED TO THE TATE RESIDENCE, TWO HOURS AFTER THE KILLINGS.

9) BOTH KILLINGS INVOLVED PREGNANT WOMEN. SHARON TATE AND COLETTE MACDONALD.

10) BOTH CASES HAD MORE THAN THREE MURDERERS AT THE SCENE.

11) BOTH SLAYINGS INVOLVED "HIPPIE" TYPE KILLERS.

12) IN BOTH INCIDENTS, ROBBERY WAS NOT CONSIDERED A MOTIVE. MANY VALUABLES WERE LEFT BEHIND IN EACH INSTANCE.

13) IN BOTH CASES, THE NON-PARTICIPANT FEMALE WAS RESPONSIBLE FOR BRINGING THE FACTS OF THE MURDERS TO LIGHT BY LATER TELLING PRISON INMATES OF HER INVOLVEMENT.

14) IN BOTH CASES THE PRIMARY DEATH WEAPON WAS A KNIFE USED REPEATEDLY IN A RITUALISTIC MANNER.

15) IN BOTH CASES, THE "CULT" IS SUSPECTED IN OTHER LOCAL MURDERS.

16) IN BOTH CASES THE "CULT" HAS REMAINED INTACT OVER THE YEARS, AND IS ACTIVE IN THREATENING MEMBERS AND NON-MEMBERS SHOULD THEY TESTIFY IN REGARDS TO THE MURDERS.
17) IN BOTH CASES, THE "CULT" MEMBERS REMAINED TOGETHER IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE MURDERS AND MET AT A SINGLE LOCATION. MACDONALD'S KILLERS AT THE HICKORY TRAILER PARK, TATE'S AT THE SPAHN RANCH IN RURAL SYLMAR, CALIFORNIA.

18) IN BOTH CASES, THE MURDERS WERE PLANNED WELL IN ADVANCE, AND WERE NOT IMPULSE KILLINGS, OR CRIMES OF PASSION, THAT HAPPENED "HEAT OF THE MOMENT".

19) IN BOTH CASES, NEIGHBORS NOTICED "UNUSUAL BEHAVIOR" BEFORE, DURING AND AFTER THE MURDERS, BY "PERSON OR PERSONS UNKNOWN". IN EACH INSTANCE, THE NEIGHBORS NEGLECTED TO REPORT THIS TO POLICE UNTIL THEY WERE LATER QUESTIONED.

20) IN BOTH CASES, THE KILLERS CHANTEO AND LAUGHED DURING THE CRIMES.

21) IN BOTH INSTANCES, VALUABLE EVIDENCE WAS NEGLECTED OR ALTERED BY ARRIVING INVESTIGATORS WHO SHOULD HAVE KNOWN BETTER.

22) BOTH HUSBANDS SURVIVED.

23) TATE WAS HUNG. ONE OF THE MACDONALD CHILDREN HAD ROPE OR CORD BURNS ON HER NECK (SHE WAS POSSIBLY HUNG).
TO: DEFENSE TEAM

FROM: JEFF MACDONALD

SUBJECT: CASUAL COMPARISON OF "HELMER SKELTER" BY VINCENT BUGLIOSI AND FACTS IN MACDONALD CASE

NOTES FROM READING "HELMER SKELTER"—NON EXHAUSTIVE: NOT CONVULSIVELY DONE

A FEW SIMILARITIES IN TATE/LA BIANCA INVESTIGATIONS AS OCCURRED IN INVESTIGATION AT 544 CASTLE DRIVE:

PLEASE NOTE: All pages are reference paperback "Helter Skelter" by Vincent Bugliosi.

1. pg. 14: Officer DeRosa obliterates fingerprint on gate (multiple examples in MacDonald case)

2. pg. 17: Investigator tracks on scene confusing—just like mud/water at 544 Castle Drive. Difference: Tate/La Bianca investigators immediately questioned crime scene people

3. pg. 18: Multiple omissions of blood typing

4. pg. 22: Plastic bags put on hands—-not done in MacDonald case

5. pg. 26: "Nothing Stolen"—pseudo-inventory taken within days. In MacDonald case, no inventory for 6 months

6. pg. 27: "Theory" immediately made by investigators that blinded investigators from then on, i.e. "Drug sale"

7. pgs. 46-47:
   SGT. Buckles ignores key lead. Similar to many examples in MacDonald case, i.e., girl in floppy hat, Beasley stopping Helena Stoeckley, etc.

8. pg. 75: Peter Hunkos—Psychic (Ted Gunderson’s friend from Canada in MacDonald case)
9. pg. 88: Truman Capote quoted on case. He was wrong, just as he was when he was quoted on TV talk show in 1970, one day after MacDonald appearance on Dick Cavett Show (Capote also on Dick Cavett next day.)

10. pg. 93: Col. Tate forays into underworld---similar but more extensive than attempts by MacDonald (with Col. Kingston) and Kassab

11. pg. 92-93: Rewards offered---similar to our multiple newspaper ads---both (Tate/La Bianca & MacDonald ads) developed many leads

12. pg. 102: Susan Atkins stabbed others---just as did Cathy Perry (Williams)

13. pgs. 100-104: Cops ignore multiple leads to "The Family" (Krauss Family)

14. pgs. 108-109: Cops question Manson---he makes simple denial ("No")---that it as far as cops went. Similar to Ivory interviewing Helena Stoeckley, and similar to the CID interview of her group

15. pg. 226: Various accounts of stabbing not consistent. Very similar to Cathy Perry/Helena Stoeckley differences

16. pg. 397: Mary Brunner repudiates her own testimony several times, as did Susan Atkins, and as did Helena Stoeckley in the MacDonald case

17. pgs. various: Leader not present at crime scene in Tate and only present short time at La Bianca crime scenes. Similarly, Mazzerolle in jail and "Candy" not at crime scene in MacDonald case

18. pg. 460: Blood "expert" (Joe Grando), who screwed up the blood work moves from LAPD to FBI!!! Lab "experts" in MacDonald case who fouled up evidence mixture of CID (Medlin, Chamberlin, etc.) and FBI (Stombaugh and Green)

19. pg. 466: Discussion of "normal" absence of fingerprints of intruders at crime scene by Bugliosi---I believe Susan Atkins never left fingerprints at crime scenes in Tate/LaBianca. We'll never know in MacDonald case, because so many fingerprints were destroyed and crime scene so poorly dusted for prints
GENERAL THOUGHTS:

20. Multiple weapons used in both cases

21. Situation of group violence with "leaders" and "followers"

22. Ritual type killings to some extent in each

23. Mental instability in both groups---i.e. Susan Atkins and "Clem" in Manson crowd, Cathy Perry and Helena Stoeckley in Stoeckley crowd.

24. Many witnesses eventually found who saw/heard group coming and going in each case

25. Senselessness of the killings in each case

26. Partial knowledge of layout of home, etc. in each case, i.e., Manson had been to Tate residence several times. At least Helena Stoeckley had been to MacDonald home, she said.

27. Words written at crime scene in blood

28. Eerie legends built up by press in both cases, i.e., "drug trip" in Manson case (denied by Bugliosi); "hoods" on victims in Manson case.

In MacDonald case: term "hippie" used by Col. Kriwarnek/Press, not by MacDonald. Later on, false info extended to: MacDonald wounded, amphetamines and false government story of roadblocks and manhunt for the assailants.

29. Association of each group with drug use, including but not limited to, LSD and mescaline

30. Poor autopsies performed in MacDonald case. In Tate/La Bianca, those overseen by Dr. Huguchi were well done; those done by assistant coroner were poorly done (or at least testimony was poor.)

31. Connection of assailants to widespread group of social misfits/dropouts/dopers with violence and abuse part of their life. Drug informers present in both groups.

32. A few good cops in each case who tried to do right thing: Inyo County cops and two of La Bianca detectives in Manson cases; Prince Beasley in MacDonald case. Majority of cops sloughed off and simply went thru motions after making initial decision as to "probable assailants"
The Washington

Merry-Go-Round

By JACK ANDERSON

WASHINGTON -- The Justice Department has used outrageous stalling tactics to deny Dr. Jeffrey MacDonald his legal right to see the government's files on himself. After more than three years of trying, MacDonald has yet to receive a single page of the department's 90,000-page file.

MacDonald was a Green Beret doctor at Fort Bragg, N.C., in 1970 when his pregnant wife and two daughters were brutally murdered in their home. MacDonald claimed that a drug-crazed "hippie group" killed his family and seriously wounded him. An Army investigation cleared him.

But the Justice Department, at the urging of MacDonald's father-in-law, pursued the case. Nine years after the crime, the doctor was brought to trial. Evidence that he believes could have exonerated him was withheld, and he was found guilty. He is now serving three consecutive life sentences for crimes he insists he did not commit.

Convinced that the government had information that supports his claim of innocence, MacDonald requested his files under the Freedom of Information Act in January 1980. He told my associate Donald Goldberg he believes the files also contain proof of government misconduct that prejudiced his case.

The Justice Department put him on a waiting list, informing him that there were 135 requests to be processed ahead of his. Last June, nearly two-and-a-half years after his initial request, he got a letter from the Justice Department -- asking if he was still interested.

Despite the law's requirement that FOIA requests be handled as quickly as possible, Justice assigned a single employee to review the 90,000-page file. Officials said there was no way they could speed up the process.

MacDonald's attorneys offered to pay for copies of the file so that processing could be done more quickly. The Justice Department did not accept the offer.

Rep. Don Edwards, D-Calif., wrote to Attorney General William French Smith on MacDonald's behalf. "I would request that steps be taken to speed this process so as to achieve the purpose of the Act in this case," Edwards wrote. "Given the significance of the statutory rights involved in the MacDonald case, more diligent attention should be given to fulfilling the Department's responsibilities...."

MacDonald did a little better with the FBI -- but not much. He has received 39 of the 1,148 pages of documents on him in the FBI files. However, the 39 pages consist almost entirely of newspaper clippings and press releases.

The FBI's reason for hanging onto the rest of MacDonald's file is confusing, to say the least. The bureau admittedly has no ongoing investigation as such. But according to FBI Director William Webster, "This case remains in a pending status, with the FBI currently making inquiries as specifically requested by the U.S. Department of Justice."

Congressman Edwards questioned the FBI's assertion in his letter to the attorney general. "In light of the facts that Dr. MacDonald was convicted in 1979 and that the Supreme Court denied... his final appeal," Edwards wrote, "it appears that the position taken by the Bureau is in error, as well as at odds with the position of the Department of Justice.""

In short, through unconscionable stalling and spurious reasoning, the Justice Department and the FBI are keeping MacDonald from seeing his files. What is the government afraid of?