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Jack Kershaw, 3616 Doge St, Nashville, Tennessee, 37204

Direct Examination by Mr. Pepper --

I have practiced in the state of Tennessee as an attorney since 1961, living in Nashville throughout that time. I began to represent James Earl Ray in about the spring of 1977 on the occasion of the congressional committee investigation of his case. I consulted with him frequently. I believe it was in the summer of 1977 that some official at Thomas Nelson publishing company called me to say that William Bradford Huie, a writer for Look Magazine, would like to meet with me about an unrevealed question. I said I'd be glad to and appeared in due course at the conference room at the publishing company. At this time I was representing Mr. Ray.

Not too long after the event, Mr. Huie had published two or three stories for Look Magazine in which he promised to reveal the true assassin of Martin Luther King. His fourth article did a turnabout, an absolute change of face, a flip-flop -- instead of revealing a conspiracy and identifying a mysterious assassin, he laid it all on James Earl Ray.

I met with Mr. Huie in the conference room of the Nelson publishing company in Nashville. Mr. Huie was accompanied by a couple of young men I did not recognize and some other young men who were obviously Junior VP or something or other of the company. These people I did not recognize did not identify themselves. The whole meeting was unusual, without any proper procedure. Mr. Huie offered \$25,000 for "James Earl Ray's story". I said Mr. Ray was telling his story every week before the congressional committee. Mr. Huie said he wanted the story of how Mr. Ray alone had shot and killed Dr. Martin Luther King.

I pointed out that Mr. Ray was in the penitentiary, and questioned what good money would do him. And Huie said well, we'll give him a pardon. He seemed very confident that he could do that but he never revealed his source of influence with the governor. I suggested that he arrange the pardon before the story but he wouldn't agree to that. The subject of a pardon from the state of Missouri did not come up. Presumably one pardon would be enough. This was all at the time when the Congressional Committee was investigating.

When the meeting closed I told Mr. Huie that I would take his offer to Mr. Ray, but it seemed to me that his presence in the conference room contradicted his mission. I said his presence indicated to me that probably a rich and powerful man behind-the-scenes had instructed a rich and powerful and gifted writer to make overtures for the story. I said his proposition for a lone madman killer clearly indicated a conspiracy. Mr. Huie turned as red as a beet and he was red-faced to begin with. He said nothing.

I took the offer to Mr. Ray and he turned it down flat. I never heard further from Mr. Huie.

Cross Examination by Mr. Garrison

(Mr. Garrison suggests that Mr. Huie later said publicly that he had talked to a number of witnesses, including Mr. Ray, and concluded that Mr. Ray acted alone. The witness does not recall any such statement from him, and did not meet with him after this time.)

A videotape deposition is played of testimony of **Mr. Jack R. Terrell**,
1044 Cascade Way, Apopka, FL 22703

I was born April 13, 1941 in Birmingham Alabama. I'm currently suffering terminal liver disease as a result of hepatitis C contracted in Burma about 10 years ago. Without a liver I will not see Christmas of 1999.

In 1984 I joined the Civilian Military Assistance (CMA), which was at the time supplying everything from arms and ammunition to military software to the Contra rebels in Honduras. They were working with the FDN, which was then headed by at Adolpho Calero, in an effort to overthrow the government of Nicaragua. The organization was created by the Central Intelligence Agency. Its history goes back to the early 80's when the Sandinistas, who were then backed by the US government, were trying to overthrow the Somoza government.

As soon as the Sandinistas under Daniel Ortega declared communism as their form of government, the CIA assigned the regional chief of operations, Duane Claridge (AKA Duey Claridge and Duey Maroni) to go to Nicaragua and bring down the government militarily. He was given \$250 million. At the beginning of these operations few government officials knew of them except some in the Senate oversight committee, but when William Casey approved the mining of the harbors in Managua and three Soviet ships hit these mines, the word got out. Pres. Ronald Reagan began making inquiries and it leaked to the Congressional Oversight Committee. Rep. Boland created the Boland Amendment which prohibited all forms of aid, military, civilian, charitable, anything, from the United States to aid the Contra rebels.

At the time I was involved, the Boland Amendment was in effect and our shipping of arms and ammunition to the Contras was directly in violation. I authored a book, "Disposable Patriot" that describes a pool of talent drawn upon for these types of plausibly deniable operations. This goes back to Stansfield Turner's tenure as head of the CIA during the Carter administration. He immediately cut loose over 1500 field agents and black operatives working in various countries, this country, and the military.

When William Casey took over the CIA, he brought back these people in black operations and also enlisted through Fort Bragg special operations the JSOA, the Joint Special Operations Agents. They had a door in the Pentagon but the office behind it was empty. At Fort Bragg it was called JSOC, Joint Operations Command which was supposed to be members of the Marines, Army and Air Force working together in black operations but really it was reserve units, some of which were created to carry out certain operations. But some of the older reserves went back into the 70s and the 60s post-Vietnam that were operating in various parts of the country. Nobody knew they existed because they trained in rural remote states, but when they would carry out operations it would be in civilian clothing.

One of those reserve units, perhaps the largest, was the 20th Special Forces Group which operated a five-prong situation in Louisiana, Alabama, Tennessee, Mississippi, and Arkansas. So talent for these kinds of operations was drawn from the 20th Special Forces Group and from other sources. They either used the reserves or could bring in civilian black operatives to work with groups such as the 20th Special Forces and the Night Stalkers at Fort Campbell. The situation was very fluid and involved thousands of people.

I was placed into the CMA by Donald Fortier, who was with the eyes and ears of the National Security Council (NSC) within the civilian organization to see that the CIA mandates were passed through to NSC to be carried out in Central America. I was a contractor for the CIA assigned to be the eyes and ears but also eventually head the organization and carry out the orders we received-- anything from assassination to ground infiltration to sabotage. Our primary responsibility was Operation Pegasus, which we had targeted on a feeding-style project from Vietnam to go in and take out physical infrastructure and personnel, meaning to assassinate the directorate of the Sandinistas and overthrow the government.

I had been placed in this organization by a high-ranking member of the National Security Council who reported directly to the president of the United States every day. The president knew of these activities contravening the Boland amendment. George H. W. Bush, VP have the time, actually used his assistant and also his son Jeb Bush to see that "civilian" operations went forward in flying supplies in and loading ships with weapons in Miami, putting Manuel Noriega on the payroll, which in turn allowed the bidding cartel from Colombia to franchise Central America. The CIA caused creative financing. They had done this in Vietnam under Gen. Frank Powell and Air America, transporting what they called "sticky bricks" or opium, and depositing the money in the New Guinean bank in Australia. They were trying to create the same situation in concert with the bank called BCCI which is now history. It was a well-orchestrated thing. If you were a fly on the wall in the Oval Office the president would have been impeached.

I became disenchanted with this operation because it allowed shipments of drugs to be flown in American aircraft to Homestead, Florida. US Air Force planes were contracting people to fly from Cartagena, Barranquilla, Medellin, to Corn Island and Nicaragua or to northern Costa Rica to a "CIA base" to be refueled to be brought into the United States. A kilo of cocaine went from \$80,000-\$18,000 in a matter of 30 days.

So I testified before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and aired my gripes because I was supposed to be running the organization. And I found out the hard way that you do not go against a popular sitting President.

I became a whistleblower because I objected to the illicit smuggling of drugs into the USA as a means of financing covert operations. As a result of my attempt to testify, two attempts were made on my life. In San Jose, Costa Rica a Toyota with 92 bullet holes in it is probably still sitting there. I was poisoned in Manapol Grama (phonetic) by agents working through an organization headed by Gen. Richard Secord and Oliver North, who reported to Bill Casey, called Operation Freedom.

But it was all a storefront operation to shut me up because I have got clout and I possess classified information stating that I knew too much about their operation so they needed to terminate me. When that didn't work they went after my credibility. They tapped my telephones. Even down to telling my daughter that I was a paid intelligence asset for Fidel Castro. I was listed as terrorist threat to the United States government. I was taken by the Secret Service from offices in Washington to be polygraphed, which I passed. And the 15 questions that I was asked by the Secret Service, only one of them had to do with assassination. That question was: "Do you now or have you ever thought of harming anyone who worked for the United States government?" The rest of them was did I agree with Ronald Reagan's policy on Central America--political questions. But I passed. And they couldn't do anything to me at that point except continue to go after my credibility.

I was indicted on six counts in Fort Lauderdale, Florida by Edwin Meese at the direction of the White House. I was in DC but they indicted me in Fort Lauderdale basically for following orders. One of the indictments was conspiring to put a luggage tag on a suitcase containing a firearm that they issued. My own attorney, John Magids, filed a precedent-setting motion under a neutral anti-trial act called the "At Peace Motion" which said that we were not at war with Nicaragua but we weren't at peace with them either. So Judge Norman Rutger, who is second highest seniority to John Sirica, said "This is the most politically charged indictment I've ever seen in my life," and threw it out, dismissed. The CIA came

down there and briefed the judge and at that point the prosecution actually wound up becoming witnesses in our case. I have never failed a polygraph.

In the early 1970s I moved to Columbus, Mississippi. While in Montgomery, Alabama I had developed an EMS system designed for rural states. At one point I had 400 people working for me. Several of the people working for me were reserve officers in the 20th Special Forces group. One in particular, J.D. Hill, was a member of the 20th Special Forces which had a training headquarters in Columbus. We became close friends. In many ways he was a strange person, but he was very intelligent and well trained. Before coming to work for me he had fought in Costa Rica. His mother came from Costa Rica. I promoted him to the rank of supervisor on the condition that he stop drinking, which he did. He quit completely. He became another man, he confided in me. He came from a whole broken home and was full of rage. He was the perfect profile for people you would want for an operation looking death in the face and not worrying about it.

I tried to get into the 20th Special Forces group but they wouldn't let me in. I used to parachute jump with them on weekends and got to know many of them. They would tell me stories that at the time seemed unbelievable but as time passed by, not so unbelievable. The unit had a training session once a year at Camp Shelby, Mississippi. Two weeks they would disappear off the face of the earth. Many members of that unit were used on covert ops. Two missions were told to me-- Operation Backpack and Operation Quail Hunter. One of them was designed to take a nuclear device behind enemy lines in a backpack and planted at an undisclosed location to be detonated later. They never were in uniform, always in civilian clothes. And I was told on many occasions that if I saw him somewhere on duty and out of uniform, to pretend I did not know him.

Once J.D. Hill told me about a highly secret operation he had been involved in some years before. He had just visit returned from a tour at Shelby, and had lost 45 pounds. Finally one day we went to a beer joint and he told me about the covert operation where he didn't know what he was doing. He was a sniper, and was asked to come to Shelby for training. He had three MOS's (military occupational specialties). He said he was assigned to a team at Shelby, a triangular shoot team, shooting from three positions. He said they would be sent to Pocatello, Idaho to start shooting at moving targets and were told that they were going to take out an unnamed and unknown Arab leader and they had to refine their shooting skills--different elevations, different angles, but always a triangular shoot on moving vehicles. They practiced and practiced. Everything was on a need to know basis.

He was called back to Shelby later and the team was there. Their standard sniper weapon was the SSG made by Manlicher, a double trigger weapon that fires a 3.75 by 59 slug. It's pretty powerful and deadly accurate at 1100 m.

But now they were working with standard issue 30-06 weapons. He thought this was weird. He said they had been flown to West Memphis, Arkansas and put on standby, and that they were to take out target in Memphis, Tennessee, still unknown at the time. The shoot map had two scenarios--one a moving scenario and the other would involve firing on a hotel target from three positions, a water tower, the third floor of a building, and the rooftop of another building. They were picked up and told they were going into Memphis to take their positions.

All of a sudden it was canceled. They started rushing people out and flew him to a county north of Brown's County, Mississippi, and told him to go back to town and that nothing happened, say it was a training exercise. Keep your mouth shut.

In such an organization you have three snipers, a command-and-control officer, communications officers, an ordnance officer, and a medic. They would travel separately. He had no way of knowing whether other people had been taken in and set up. He was flown out separately. The next day the team discussed it. The paper said Martin Luther King had been assassinated in Memphis on 4 April 1968. He knew that his unit had been trained and prepared to carry out that assassination. He didn't know why they were scrubbed. He believed that the FBI was doing reconnaissance and military intelligence.

J.D. Hill was a strange fellow, a person of habit who kept the light on in front of his house at all times. About 2 o'clock in the morning another supervisor called me and said J.D. had been found shot dead on his porch and his wife it shot him because he was drunk.

I asked the supervisor whether he was there. He said yes. I said, is the light on? He said no, what light? Why was the light out? And I knew the investigating officers and went down to see the set up but never really got to see it.

I didn't go to his funeral because I was upset and because his wife was almost red carpeted out of town after he was shot. He was shot at close range with a .357 magnum in almost a circular pattern around his heart. He was dead so fast that his eyes were still open when he hit the ground. And I thought to myself, Janice Hill only weighed like 89 pounds, and had no experience with firearms. And if it was indeed dark, JD would not have approached the porch. Someone of her small stature and inexperience with firearms could not have put five 357's in a circular pattern because the first shot would have disoriented her so much she wouldn't know where she was in the dark. None of it added up. I asked many questions and tried to see Janice Hill and was not allowed to see her. I believe JD was assassinated. The Grand Jury was convened but there was no indictment.

The sniper team was a 20th Special Forces unit. JD told me that everybody on the team had a rank at least of Sgt.

(The witness identifies at least two names on a roster of Mississippi members of the team. He acknowledges that he recognizes names on the Florida roster as well.)

I have been interviewed by television teams more times that I can count and have several times been a source to ABC news for various things. I worked closely with the producer Chris Isham on a couple of big stories. ABC had me polygraphed to ensure my "reliability", because of the credibility issue in Washington. I've been on 60 Minutes, Larry King. If I called Mike Wallace today and said I have a story, he would say come to New York. They have no doubt about my credibility. I passed ABC's polygraph and my credibility was well-established with them. In connection with a ABC documentary on the King assassination, a program presented by Forest Sawyer, ABC interviewed me here in a hotel in Florida for about three hours. I told them this story that I have put forward today under oath and with this kind of detail about the presence of the 20th special forces unit in Memphis. I was shocked when not one second of that interview was used in the documentary.

A few days after the interview an old friend of mine in FBI counterintelligence called and said "I thought your press days were over." He said military intelligence knows everything that you're doing with ABC. So evidently DIA was and may still be keeping an eye on me. If they didn't want it used it wouldn't have been used. This guy didn't just call me out of the blue. They sent me a message.

And soon after, I left the country. I'm tired of being a target. They tried too many times to get me. I've learned over the years that if you want to disappear you leave the country for an extended period and come back and set up in a different place and they got a cold trail. I was away several months. I went to Russia just to piss them off. There would have been no basis for ABC to challenge my credibility because they had used me so many times before and tested my credibility and knew me very well. Several people at ABC, people like Karen Burns, they know me. They've done too many stories on me. I was a source for too many of their stories while I was in Washington for nearly 2 years.

I have not developed any reason to question what JD told me about his training for a unit that was under orders to kill Martin Luther King Junior and I know nothing that would lead me now to disbelieve his story. Probably I believe it more now than I did then because time has reinforced what he told me. I believe that my old friend JD Hill was a part of a 20th Special Forces sniper unit that was on a mission to kill Martin Luther King on April 4, 1968.

Louis Ward, 2440 Cardigan Dr., Memphis, 38119.

Direct Examination by Dr. Pepper.

I was employed full-time as a roofer for about 36 years but now I'm just part-time. I was also security police for the government for about 20 years out at the Army depot on Airways Boulevard. The last eight years I was a roofer out there. I also drove a taxicab part-time for Yellow mostly, but drove for both companies. In 1968 I was driving for Yellow, once or twice a week. I was driving for Yellow Cab company on April 4, 1968 and was driving on that evening. I knew a Yellow driver named Paul Butler and recall that on that day he was driving car number 58. Mr. Butler had driven for Yellow several years. Senior drivers drove new cabs and us part-timers drove old ones. Number 58 was a couple of years old. Mostly Mr. Butler drove the airport route. I saw him on April 4, 1968 but never saw him after that.

On April 4, 1968 I was sitting at Quince and Kirby in a service station. I called and reported where I was sitting waiting on a call. I heard the dispatcher naming Paul on the radio, though I couldn't hear Paul. I heard the dispatcher say "I'll send an ambulance". Then then the dispatcher was repeating what Paul said. He said "You mean that Dr. Martin Luther King has been shot?" He said "Well, I'll send an ambulance." And then he repeated what Paul said, "I don't believe an ambulance can help him." The dispatcher said "Well I'll send an ambulance anyhow and send the police." Then the dispatcher repeated Paul's statement that he should tell the police that the man who shot Dr. King is headed towards the squad car just sitting about a half a block north towards the hotel.

I told the guy at the service station that Dr. King got shot. He laughed at me. He said the news would come from that box sitting up on the pump. I said no, he got shot. It would have to go to where that box is coming from before you get it.

I went home at 3549 Kay, about 2 1/2 miles, and told my wife the same thing. She had the television on and in about two minutes it came on that he was shot but not serious. And I said, well, the guy said that it looked like he had a stick of dynamite in his mouth. It blew his jaw off and part of his vertebrae is out of his neck. I drove out to the airport and looked for Paul. He was sitting out there. He said that he believed that the passenger he picked up knew something about it. He said he was loading stuff in the trunk and had to put some in the back seat, there was so much. So while loading the trunk he was looking in the direction where the guy was going to shoot.

Before the shot, the customer punched him and said, 'look up there, Dr. Martin Luther King is standing up there by himself, not a soul with him.' He said, 'that's something you don't usually see.' And as Mr. Butler raised up and looked, he

heard a sound like two boards clapped together. It didn't sound like a rifle. He saw Dr. King's jaw and part of his neck blown away. It was like he had a stick of dynamite in his mouth.

And as he wheeled and looked, Butler saw a cluster of smoke coming up out of the bushes and saw the guy come running up. He didn't have no rifle but Butler knew he had to be the shooter. And he headed north toward the black and white (traffic) squad car. The blue squad cars was the real police. We thought the black and white had picked him up. So he told the dispatcher. He said 'yes, I could hear the tires squealing.' The squad car was parked about half a block north of the motel on Mulberry Street and headed off North."

So Mr. Butler and I thought the police had apprehended the shooter. While we were talking, a Lieut and a patrolman walked up to us. The lieutenant had a pad and took the report from Butler and said they would be back in contact. Butler gave them the same report that he gave me. I heard it.

Then the dispatcher called Butler to come back to the Yellow headquarters. A bit later I drove past the cab company and saw several (5 – 9) squad cars down there and figured they were taking more reports. And later I found that Butler was supposed to be at Court at 9 AM to give a statement. I didn't go in. I just drove by.

I drove all night that night. They called the cabs in. Everybody was in and I was in only driver. I had plenty of business and I stayed out all night.

I next went back to the local cab office about two weeks later. When I got home my wife told me that they'd called me to come out to the Depot. We stayed on duty there 24 hours a day for the whole week--all the security people.

So about two weeks after the fourth I went back to work driving a cab. I was out at the airport and picked up a gentleman with the FBI. I'd had dealings with him at the Depot and so I knew him. I asked him what was he doing in town. He said, "Mr. Ward, are you a policeman or a cab driver?" I said "I don't make money like the FBI so I have to be both." We laughed about that. He said, "You know why I'm in town." I brought him to the Peabody Hotel.

I went into the Yellow office when I first came back to work. Four or five drivers were standing around talking, and I asked them what happened to Mr. Butler. They said he'd been thrown out of a high-speed automobile between Memphis and West Memphis and they found his body about 10 or 10:30 the next morning. He was supposed to be in Court at 9 o'clock that morning. He never made it. I figured he was probably thrown out along that straight stretch. I got a paper and thought I'd read about it. And in those days they had the Press Center and the Commercial Appeal. I never saw anything in the newspaper about his death. I

told people about the story but they didn't believe me. After a year or so I mostly kept it to myself.

I did call a District Atty. here, Mr. Pungetti.(phonetic). I read in the paper that he was so sure that James Earl Ray did it and didn't want anything else said. I never could talk to him. Mr. Veasley was Assistant District Attorney at the time. He used to be my Sunday school teacher, so he arranged for me to talk to Pungetti. I asked him, "What makes you so sure that James Earl Ray killed him?" He said "What makes you sure he didn't?" I said "I know he didn't." Of course Pungetti had been a policeman back in 1968 and I asked him, were you driving the squad car that hauled the man who shot him away? He hung up on me.

The police has never asked me about this nor has any government agency. The only one I talked to was the FBI man I'd seen at the Depot when I was in security.

As far as I know Paul Butler died being thrown out of a high-speed automobile. They said the body was found about 10 AM on April 5. His car was found at the cab company and they called around trying to find him.

Cross examination by Mr. Garrison

(Witness confirms that he had told Mr. Garrison pretty much the same story and tried to tell the police about it but no one would listen.)

I was standing there with Mr. Butler when he told the lieutenant and other officers practically the same thing he told me--that he had seen someone get in the police car and leave, someone escorted away in a squad car. They were writing that down all that time. I had tried to make this known for several years and no one would listen to me.

Redirect Examination by Dr. Pepper

I have never been interviewed by any author who has published and who is interested in this case.

Raymond D. Kohlman

Direct Examination by Dr. Pepper

I am an attorney, licensed to practice law in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and presently officed at 7 North Main St., Attleboro, MA. I have assisted the plaintiffs with investigative work with respect to the trial preparation, determining the listing for a Betty Butler or a Paul L. Butler, either separately or together, from 1966 through 1970 in the Polk reference books. Polk, page 210, 1966 lists Paul (Betty), Yellow Cab, 339 East South Pkwy.

A second page, page 158 from 1967 says Paul (Betty) and gives number 2639 apartment P1 but the street doesn't show up.

The third page, number 157 from '68, lists Betty L. as widow of Paul, at 2639 Central Ave., Apt. P1. Page 163 from 1969 has the same listing.

I submitted a request for death certificate to the Memphis and Shelby County Health Department, looking for certification of Paul L Butler's death. The clerk went through 1968, finding no death certificate for that year for Paul L Butler. I also called a similar agency in the state of Arkansas because the murder supposedly occurred halfway between here and Arkansas. I went to the Crittenden County Health Department. They don't keep records back that far and suggested I go to the Little Rock vital records department. I went yesterday morning and spoke to a supervisor, Mrs. Carson, and she stated that she went through the 1968 records looking for Mr. Paul L. Butler. I could not find any official records of the death of Mr. Butler here in Tennessee or in Arkansas.

(Dr. Pepper states that he wishes to present five minutes of film testimony of a witness, a former newspaper journalist from the New York Times who was cross examined in the television trial by former US attorney Hickman Ewing. The witness's name is Earl Caldwell.)

Earl Caldwell**Taped Direct Examination by Dr. Pepper**

(Summary follows)

In April, 1968 I was a New York Times reporter assigned to Memphis, Tennessee. The national editor, Claude Sitton, told me that he had information that Dr. King could no longer control the people in his group and he wanted me to go to Memphis and nail Dr. King. At 6 PM I heard what I was sure was a bomb blast. I ran to the doorway to see what happened, sure that the motel had been bombed. When I first looked out the door I saw a figure directly across to the right of where I was looking. Didn't know what he was doing in the bushes. At that moment I thought he was the key to what had happened. No FBI agents, no local police, no authorities have ever asked me about what I saw.

Taped Cross Examination by Mr. Ewing

(Summary follows)

I knew to go to the Lorraine Motel because I had called to the SCLC headquarters, told them who I was, and asked them where he was going to stay. I was going to stay at the same hotel. (The witness indicates on a chart where his room was and where the man was in the heavy part of the bushes.) These bushes were really high, much higher than knee high. They weren't bushes. The man was in some kind of position that was not a standup position. Because of the bushes I I don't really know what his position was. I did not see him with a gun. When I first saw him he was looking towards the motel looking over to the balcony. He was white. I don't know what he was wearing. I thought he was in coveralls or the like. I couldn't be sure.

When the House Committee looked into this I did not feel it was my place to offer to testify. But I did write in the newspaper what I knew and why I knew it.

Roy Allen Grabow, 1206 Church St., Boonville, MS

Direct Examination by Dr. Pepper

(Dr. Pepper notes that Mr. Grabow is scheduled "somewhat out of turn" because his wife was injured in a car wreck and bleeding internally a little bit and has been instructed not to travel. Dr. Pepper admonishes the witness to testify only from his own personal knowledge and not from what he has been told or knows from his wife.)

I lived in Houston, Texas with my wife in the early 1960s around Hobby Airport. At the time I saw a man who has been described in these proceedings as Raoul. In a spread of photos Raoul would appear as number four, middle one on the right. I used to see Raoul at the service station on College Street where I used to gas up. My wife also became acquainted with Raoul.

(Witness authenticates two affidavits executed by Glenda Grabow.)

I recognize 2 people in a photograph--my daughter Connie and Amaro, a cousin or uncle of Raoul. I know Amaro quite well. Another photo shows Glenda, Amaro, Connie, and me at the Tokyo Garden restaurant in Houston. It was taken in the early 70s, probably around '73. I recognize a pictured building as one belonging then to Felix Tareno. I have seen Raoul on the porch of those premises. That building was the scene of some unpleasantness involving my wife and Raoul.

At some point my wife and I went together to visit attorney Percy Foreman at his office because my brother had a case. In the office they had some books and papers pertaining to Mr. Foreman's representation of my brother and Mr. Foreman gave my wife a drawing of himself signed by him to her from him. The subject of this visit and the relationship with Foreman is covered in the affidavits sworn by my wife.

In 1980 we stayed in Mississippi for six months, then sold the house in Houston and moved to Mississippi in 1981. We left Houston because of threats. Mr. Foreman said to get out of town or my wife and I would be dead within a year. I don't know who wanted to kill us but from what Foreman said to my wife, it seems it was Raoul.

It pertained to Raoul and the Ray case. At some point I worked five or six months in Houston on account of my daughter, Connie, who had medical problems.

At some point when we were living in Mississippi my wife called Raoul and talked to him. I don't know exactly how she got his number. Some things she kept from

me. I recognize my telephone bill dated May 5, 1995 with my phone number on it recording a call made on 20 April at 12:54 PM lasting six minutes. I was present when that call was made to Raoul in Yonkers, New York. My wife Glenda made the call. I had the impression that the parties on the call were familiar. My wife would not talk on the telephone with someone for six minutes she didn't know or who didn't know her. She didn't like to talk on the phone. That's the second longest call on the bill.

Some men from Homicide in Memphis came down to talk to us last year about Raoul. My wife told them everything she knew. We have come back up and talked to them because she made an oral affidavit and when he typed it out, some things were changed. We did what we could to change what we could.

My wife talked to an English film producer, Jack Salzman, for a long time. We thought we were working with a lawyer. I think they were trying to make a movie deal or something. I don't know. I thought we were working with the attorneys for the Rays. What we understood was that they just kept running us around keeping us away from him. That went on for a period of time. My wife has discussed with me all these events and everything she knows, and has not changed her story over these years in terms of what happened to her--which is reflected in her affidavits.

Cross examination by Mr. Garrison

I do not think the gentleman from Memphis was named Mark Glankler. Someone from Memphis did come and talk to me and my wife.

(The witness acknowledges that he called Mr. Garrison several years ago and talked to him about information his wife had that he had not been able to get her to come forth.)

I and my wife came and talked to Mr. Garrison about it.

During the time that I was around Raoul and Amaro they did not mention the name of Loyd Jowers. Mr. Foreman never mentioned Mr. Jowers's name. The first time I heard it was when I saw a little piece in the paper and called you (Mr. Garrison).

When my wife talked to Raoul she was very certain that this was the same person she had seen back in the 60s.

John Charles Smith
Member of the Invaders

Direct Examination by Dr. Pepper

I have been a resident of Memphis for about nine years. I was originally from Memphis and then as a kid grew up in Los Angeles and Oakland, returning to Memphis in 1967 at the age of 25. At that time I joined a group called the Invaders and was active with them during the time of the sanitation workers strike and the time when Dr. King came to Memphis. This was along with Charles Cabbage and Covey Smith and others.

I was around the Lorraine Motel on April 4, 1968 most the day off and on, mostly in the lobby. Earlier in the afternoon I saw a black detective sitting in the lobby in the corner. I went into the restaurant and when I came back out he had gone. I couldn't tell you the time but it was maybe 10 minutes before the shooting.

I had seen a few police over at the fire station during the day and in cars riding around the motel but the only one at the motel itself was that black detective in plainclothes. I did not see him again on the premises that night. I did not see any other policeman in the area of the motel or inside the motel at the time of the shooting. Most of them were outside the property.

After the shooting I went and walked in the back lot. There was a café back there, and I was looking for my wife. I don't remember looking across Mulberry up into the bushes. After the shooting everything became still. There was no movement outside the motel. No cars were moving, nobody was walking. I went into the cafe. We came out of the café there was traffic everywhere.

William Schaap, 143 W. 4th St., New York, NY

Direct Examination by Dr. Pepper

I graduated from the University of Chicago Law school in 1964 and I'm a member of the bar of the State of New York and the District of Columbia. In the 1970s I specialized in military law, practicing in Asia and Europe, and later became the editor-in-chief of the Military Law Reporter in Washington. In the 70s and 80s I was staff counsel for the Center for Constitutional Rights in New York City. Also in the late 1980s I was an Adjunct Professor at John Jay College of Criminal Justice of the City University of New York, where I taught courses on propaganda and disinformation.

Since 1977 or 78 in addition to practicing law I've been a journalist and publisher and writer specializing in intelligence related matters and particularly their relationship to the media. For more than 20 years I've been publisher of the Covert Action Quarterly magazine which reports on US agencies and also foreign agencies. For some years I published the Lies of Our Times magazine which was about propaganda and disinformation. I've been the Managing Director of the Institute for Media Analysis for years and for 20 years I was one of the principals in a publishing company called Sheraton Square Press that published books relating to intelligence and the media.

I've written dozens of articles, particularly on media and intelligence. I've edited seven or eight books on the subject. I've had articles in the New York Times, the Washington Post, and other major media. Appeared a lot on radio and television as an expert in intelligence and the media. I used to do a lot of speaking at universities and colleges around the country and debating government officials and people connected to organizations that supported the CIA and the FBI and other intelligence agencies. I testified as an expert in the governmental use of media for disinformation and propaganda in both state and federal courts in this country. Testified in foreign courts. I testified once before the United Nations on that subject and once before U.S. Congress.

(Mr. Schaap's CV is marked as Exhibit 28, and Mr. Schaap is accepted as an expert witness in the case for the issues of government use of media for disinformation and propaganda. purposes.)

I have studied many government reports on the subject of the use of media by government agencies. Governments around the world have secretly used the media for their purposes for many hundreds of years and probably thousands. Certainly from the 16th and 17th century in England there has been much research about the secret use of media by governments. In this country the most significant and the first major deliberate program was during World War I when

Pres. Wilson set up an organization called the Committee for Public Information under a public relations executive named George Creole to propagandize the war effort against Germany. This committee had no compunctions about falsifying the news whenever it was necessary to help the war effort. The Committee created phony documents to suggest that Lenin and Trotsky were actually German agents paid by the Kaiser. This hoax became front-page news around the world.

By the end of the war the USA had become the world's leader in control of information and the world communication media. Disinformation was used sporadically during the interwar years, particularly in the Red Scares of the 1920s, and the creation of disinformation suggesting that various opponents of the government were communists. But it was only when World War II began that deliberate disinformation became very important. At the beginning of World War II two schools of thought competed, associated with two different government agencies.

The Office of War Information was a civilian organization working closely with the Dept. of War, headed by a famous journalist, Elmer Davis. He thought the agency should tell the American people the truth. Another key organization was the Office of Strategic Services (OSS), headed by a military man known as Wild Bill Donovan, who believed you should lie whenever it's necessary to maintain morale and win the war. Donovan prevailed with Pres. Roosevelt and then with Pres. Truman. He considered disinformation to be a valuable weapon and thought the disadvantages of lying to the American people were outweighed by the advantages of manipulating the media.

When the war ended, the Office of War Information was dissolved and the OSS was transformed into the CIA. Disinformation is the largest single part of CIA operations.

Some people had felt it was necessary to lie in wartime but now within the government lying to the public had become widespread and acceptable in peacetime. It spread to other agencies including the FBI which began to engage in media manipulation in a large way. Some people argued that the Cold War was just like a hot war and that's why this was necessary. The infrastructure of disinformation had become institutionalized.

A number of factors in the 1970s came together, leading to major congressional investigations of these activities and inspiring some newspapers to fund serious in-depth investigations. A series of congressional reports on intelligence activities devoted a whole section to media activities. There were major exposés in the New York Times and the Washington Post. There was a window of a few years

when exposing government misconduct was acceptable even within the establishment press.

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The target of disinformation is the American public in general and sometimes the public overseas. Disinformation is almost always about things about which the average person has little knowledge -- otherwise it couldn't work. You can't fool the people you're talking about. You can fool the other people who don't know about it.

A simple example is during a massive bombing campaign in Cambodia when Pres. Nixon and Secretary of State Kissinger repeatedly denied publicly that we were dropping bombs in Cambodia. You couldn't fool the Cambodians--they could see the bombs falling in their backyard. But the American people mostly accepted these statements as truth.

Americans generally tend to believe what their government tells. Americans' lack of skepticism is a major plus for the disinformationists. It's very rare outside of the USA. In Europe people tend to be skeptical. They expect the government to lie. Americans don't. They assume that almost nothing is ever a conspiracy. Europeans tend to think it's a conspiracy until unless you show them it wasn't. After all, "conspiracy" just means more than one person was involved, and almost everything significant that happens anywhere involves more than one person. But here there's an underlying assumption that most things are not conspiracy. When you have that, a government disinformation program can be relatively successful.

The longer the disinformationists can control the spin on the story, the more that spin becomes accepted as the truth. In this country the government has a great deal of power and influence over that spin.

The long-term effectiveness of disinformation is a neurological function of the way the human brain remembers things, learns things, the way we create patterns and associations so that certain things trigger certain collateral thoughts. When one thing is associated with another over time just the mention of the one brings the association of the other. So sometimes even when something is exposed as a lie, if it was accepted as a truth for a long time, its exposure as a lie is not believed. It's in one ear and out the other.

The best example that we know in my field was reported by John Stockwell. He was a CIA officer for Angola but based in the Congo. When Cuban troops were sent to help the Angolans fight the South Africans during the early and mid-70s,

the CIA's task was to do whatever it could to make people around the world think it was terrible that the Cubans were helping the Angolans.

So Stockwell's group in the Congo starts typing news stories about Cuban soldiers raping Angolan women. Then they write another story saying villagers decided they didn't want the Cubans anymore and they were going to find the rapists and arrest them. In story three the villagers captured the Cubans. In story four they were tried by a jury of the women victims and were then executed with their own weapons. They made a series of about 12 newspaper stories in a row, and with one phone call and one visit it went over the wire services around the world. For about six months there were all these stories about the horrible Cuban rapes in Angola. So now when the average person hears "Angola" or "Cuban" they'll think of the rape of the women, and if they hear of rape of women they'll still think of Angola or Cubans.

These patterns build up and become the truth embedded in your mind. Four years later John Stockwell quit the CIA and wrote a book exposing it, a big story and in the New York Times about how the entire Cuban/Angola story was a fabrication and the day after that story appeared, there were still 900 million people in the world who thought the phony story was true. When you hear year after year that something is the case, then one story saying the whole thing was a lie just doesn't register on the brain. It can't beat those patterns.

The congressional investigations I mentioned before have given us lots of information about the extent of CIA media operations and some about the FBI and some about military intelligence. The Church Committee investigation published volume after volume. About a third of the CIA budget went to media propaganda operations-- hundreds of millions of dollars a year. Intelligence budget is about \$25-\$30 billion a year. Most estimates suggest that close to \$1 billion are spent every year by the United States on secret propaganda. The CIA has admitted that in the past they did this stuff. They admit they do it now except they say they don't do it in the United States. But they admit that's part of what they do.

The FBI generally doesn't admit to conducting media operations, so it's hard to estimate how much money they spend and how much military intelligence spends, but it's clear that hundreds of millions a year are spent by various aspects of the government on deliberately creating and spreading lies.

With the Church Committee report on the CIA media operations it turned out that they had thousands of journalists in their employ. Not just friends in the press, not just agents, not just someone hungry for a story, but people who might appear to be a CBS reporter who were in fact were paid a salary by the CIA. That was repeated thousands of times all over the world. The CIA also owned outright at

that time 250 or more media organizations--wire services, newspapers, magazines, radio, TV stations--all over the world. The actual shareholder of the company might turn out to be some CIA front. The Church Committee unfortunately did not name many of these organizations because those that were named had to be shut down immediately. The Rome Daily American, a major English-language newspaper, had for 20, 30 years been owned by the CIA. This fact was published and the paper closed the next day. The extent of the intelligence media organization is fairly incredible.

One of the heroes of the history of the CIA was the first man in charge of media operations, Frank Wizner. They referred to his organization as the Mighty Wurlitzer. You picture this guy sitting at one of those giant organs with 17 keyboards and playing like the Phantom of the Opera--and there's the guy running CIA media operations all around the world. In every single city of any size on earth he had some employee who supposedly worked for a newspaper or magazine or radio station or wire service and they could get stories anywhere.

A former CIA officer, James Willcot, wrote an article: he was stationed in Japan when there was a lot of controversy over the docking of nuclear-powered ships in Japanese ports. The US wanted the Japanese papers to editorialize in favor of these ships. Willcot said he saw a CIA officer at a nearby desk sit down and type an editorial and then leave the office. The next day that editorial was the lead editorial in the largest newspaper in Japan.

An example showing influence in the USA was during the Vietnam war. Life Magazine had a cover picture of a North Vietnamese stamp that showed the Vietnamese shooting down US planes with US markings which were bursting into flames. They were very gruesome stamps, and the story was that the Vietnamese were glorifying the killing of Americans. But they were not North Vietnamese stamps. They were forgeries placed on the cover of Life Magazine as if they were the real thing. When you read the congressional reports, page after page after page, it's astonishing that they can get almost anything to appear almost anywhere.

Though the official position is that the CIA does domestic propaganda but tries not to talk about it, the official position is that the FBI doesn't do this. What comes out in the reports is that the FBI's crime reporting division was supposed to track how federal crimes were being reported. It was keeping track of journalists and reporters, magazines and newspapers to decide who could be counted upon to write stories that the FBI wanted written and who would slant stories the way they wanted it. The question of whether these particular reporters were actually FBI employees is not clear. It's never been admitted by the FBI, whereas we know the CIA planted its own employees in newspapers many places. There were significant pressures available to the FBI to use their friends.

The Church Committee report gives many examples: copies of memos from Hoover on down where a thing would be attached and say get this information to our friends at the Copeley news service, get this to our friends at Reader's Digest, get this to our friendly AP reporter. And then they would show the clipping indicating that it had in fact gone to their friends, and it would go over the wires or appear in stories.

I did a goodly amount of research and preparation in contemplation of appearing in this court. There are really two main sources on the disinformation campaign against Dr. King. The first is the Congressional reports. There have been specific studies related to Dr. King with respect to attacks on him while he was alive and also reports about his murder. An entire volume was published from one of the Senate investigations on the FBI media campaign against Dr. King. And the House Committee published a volume investigating his assassination. These are the most important sources because they have government documentation in them no private journalist would be able to acquire. The Congressional committees had subpoena power and amassed thousands of documents. I've also reviewed many books and hundreds of articles.

The first thing the Congressional reports show us about the FBI's use of media is that the FBI has cultivated buried deep connections throughout the American media. The crime reporting division was dealing solely with developing friendly journalists, developing ways in which you could get what you wanted into the papers and keep what you didn't want out of the papers. The crime reporting division was keeping track of virtually every journalist in America who wrote anything that had to do with the FBI.

And whether something was classified as friendly or unfriendly generally meant did J. Edgar Hoover like it or not. And while Hoover was alive, nobody else's opinion at the FBI mattered. He kept charts on every significant journalist as to who was helpful. The reports and documents show statements by Hoover and his subordinates saying: get this information to friendly journalists, to our friend at U.S. News & World Report, to friendly reporters in Memphis. You find the FBI planting information that's true and planting information that's false. The critical thing was that if they had a friend in the media, that friend would run what they wanted without investigating it.

COINTELPRO was a counterintelligence program, the major FBI program to counter what it conceived to be threats to American democracy. It was paranoid as to what it considered threats. It had divisions trying to operate against communists, socialists, the new left, the old left, against what they referred to as black nationalists, and what they referred to as hate groups. They had a separate

section just on the Nation of Islam, a separate section on the Civil Rights Movement.

They had a hybrid program on ComInfil to deal with the possibility that communists were infiltrating non-communist groups. So they had one section trying to disrupt groups they felt were communist-influenced or dangerous and another one trying to infiltrate groups to find out about groups that they thought other people were infiltrating. Normally counterintelligence means you're trying to find out information. But these were active committees, overt and sometimes very complicated operations to disrupt organizations which they felt were a threat regardless of whether the organizations were committing any crimes.

Theoretically the FBI was supposed to limit itself to investigating crimes, federal crimes, but it took the position that thinking bad thoughts was a crime. And if you didn't like the government of the day, that was a crime. And if J. Edgar Hoover decided a group should be disrupted, then COINTELPRO would sit down and figure out how to disrupt it.

J. Edgar Hoover hated Dr. King. He would send letters referring to him as garbage, as slime. When Martin Luther King was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize, Hoover started an attempt to disrupt the Nobel peace prize program. King and the SCLC were major targets of the FBI from early on. He certainly was being investigated in the 50s. It wasn't until the early 60s that it really intensified. But Hoover was much more public about Dr. King than almost any other individual. The only time he ever gave a press interview he called Dr. King the most notorious liar in the history of the United States. He was saying that because King had the temerity to say that the FBI agents in the South weren't being terribly helpful to blacks who were having problems with racism.

The first significant media operations that the FBI mounted against Dr. King's organization were to suggest that the Southern Christian Leadership Conference was communist-infiltrated and communist-dominated. The FBI had prepared dossiers on King and on everybody who was working with him, and had two people who at some time in the past had had some affiliations with communists. They had no evidence that either of these people was at that time a communist or that either was trying to impose a communist line on Dr. King, but they decided to say that anyway. One was a white lawyer, Stanley Levinson, and the other was a black organizer named Jack O'Dell. And they started planting stories.

(Referring to a news clipping projected on the screen) I believe this was from the Atlanta Constitution. It refers to prior articles in the St. Louis Globe Democrat and in the New Orleans Times Picayune. This was not trying to just get rid of O'Dell. This was an attempt to discredit Dr. King and the organization. The story was essentially based on the FBI spreading this information all over the country. This

article demonstrates some of the techniques they used-- being fuzzy, for instance. It says O'Dell "has been identified as a member of the National Committee of the Communist Party." It doesn't say who identified him, it doesn't say the identification has been confirmed. It doesn't even say whether it's true or false. Note also it's in the present tense. We know now that the FBI knew that at the time that he was not a member of the Communist Party.

This was part of a broader FBI effort to discredit the black movement and tie the Civil Rights Movement to communists generally and communist infiltration. It was one of the few instances in which Hoover actually testified before Congress and allowed the testimony to be public. The line was that the Civil Rights movement was being exploited by communists. This particular clipping is another example-- again from the New York Times-- of the program. These are all based on materials packets, press packets almost, that were prepared by the FBI and given to their friends. This campaign was so organized that Hoover got his friends to write stories about it before his testimony became public. One of his close friends was Joseph Alsop, a syndicated national columnist back then. And here's Alsop's column about the terribly sad fact that the Civil Rights Movement in America was totally being run by the communists. This was based on whatever the FBI handed him and asked to be published. This was just one week before the testimony became public.

The first escalation in Hoover's media operations against Dr. King was in late '64 when Hoover gave a public press conference and called King the most notorious liar in the country. The whole conference was reprinted in the U.S. News & World Report with a short response from Dr. King. This was the start of the campaign which continued right up until Dr. King's death. The nomination for the Nobel Peace Prize was in late 64 and he received in January 1965.

Hoover couldn't stop the award but he tried to stop it from being honored in the USA. There was a major banquet in Dr. King's honor in Atlanta after he got the prize and Hoover got the editor of the Atlanta Constitution personally to try to persuade people not to attend the banquet. A series of articles around this time was trying to show that King was being influenced by communists. The FBI was actually writing these articles anonymously and then trying to get their friends and papers to print the article under somebody else's name. There was a whole series--some got printed some didn't. There are hundreds of pages of reports detailing things the FBI did.

There was a doctored tape recording prepared that purported to be a recording of Dr. King engaging in raucous and possibly sexual activities with various people. It turned out that most of it was totally fraudulent and what wasn't fraudulent did not have anything torrid going on. It was all put together. One of

the things that the House Committee found most outrageous was that this was originally used to try to drive Dr. King to suicide.

Shortly before he went to get the Nobel Prize the tape was mailed to him with a long letter basically saying if you don't kill yourself, we're going to make this public. Nothing ever happened because he was getting so much mail that somebody thought this was a tape of one of his speeches and they put it in the back room and didn't look at it until about nine months later. And then they saw the note trying to get him to commit suicide. And then 10 years later we discovered that it was the FBI who wrote that note and made that tape and mailed it to Dr. King.

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(The witness concurs with Dr. Pepper's statement that an "awesome" power exists in "government influenced and controlled, sometimes owned, media--print, audio, visual media entities--and how that infrastructure gets focused on opponents of the United States such as Martin Luther King.")

The main reason this was brought against Dr. King and intensified during his last year of life was very specific: a speech in April 1967 at Riverside Church in New York City where Dr. King came out against the war in Vietnam. This was immediately accepted by J Edgar Hoover as proof that he was a communist, proof that he was a terrible person. This brought against Dr. King not just the FBI, but now military intelligence, central intelligence, and other areas.

The CIA in particular considered him and his movement fair game. People thought that the CIA did not operate domestically within the US, but because of the congressional investigations we know that they had a huge domestic program called Operation Chaos which was designed to counter opposition to the Vietnam War. They later admitted it was illegal and they shouldn't of been doing it and there have been whole books of congressional reports about the Operation Chaos activity in the United States, and the specific targeting of what they called Black Nationalists under that campaign. This campaign went up to the last days of his life, in particular in connection with his involvement with the strike in Memphis.

The FBI at that point decided to try to spread stories that he was encouraging violence and one of the key articles was in the Christian Science Monitor at the end of March, 1968. The story includes the FBI's planted themes, particularly about violence. The article uses bizarre language for something about a small strike in a medium-sized town. The sanitation workers strike was not an earthshaking event. The story refers to it as a potentially cataclysmic racial confrontation--not quite World War Three, but along that kind of language.

Stories that began to appear just before Dr. King was killed were suggesting that he was closely allied with violent forces.

(Dr. Pepper informs the witness that a former New York Times reporter, Earl Caldwell, was told by his national editor Claude Sitton to go to Memphis and "nail Dr. King". Mr. Schaap agrees that's the kind of thing he's talking about.)

Hoover was sending people everywhere to talk to their friendly media contacts to get King. They would usually deliver packets of information, much of it false, as part of the campaign. They used many interesting tactics. You see in this story a lot of fuzzy claims for instance the sentence currently on the screen where it says "many blacks have mixed feelings about Dr. King." You learn in journalism 101 not to use sentences like. What does "many blacks" mean? Everybody had mixed feelings about everything. If you want to do it you say who has what feelings. The whole thing was to try to say he's violent, hanging around with violent people, and the blacks in this country should not support him.

The attempts to discredit Dr. King, and particularly the FBI attempts, did not stop after his death. They continued to send out their dossiers and reports and phony information to try to discredit his memory. In the beginning, when no one had yet been charged with the assassination, they had to give the impression that the FBI was doing a great job. An unavoidable criticism was that when Hoover had already publicly attacked Dr. King in all these magazines and said he thought he was a liar and thought he was the worst problem facing the United States and so on, it became a problem for the FBI to try to convince America that they were doing everything in their power to apprehend his killer. They had to pull out all the stops and get all their friendly columnists writing story after story that they were doing everything they could. And also subsequently to try to add to the stories that they were convinced that James Earl Ray was a lone assassin

(A story relating to a Jack Anderson column is put up on the screen. The witness notes that this story came out in 1975 and demonstrates the kind of thing that happens often when columnists decide to clear the slate.)

Jack Anderson was actually criticizing a group of people while failing to mention that at the time he was one of them. He was reporting about the FBI's campaign against Dr. King, how he knew about these gross accusations that were being handed out. One's first thought is, why didn't he say it at the time? But at least he stayed abreast of it. He was also able to explain that a number of rumors about Dr. King have been proven to be untrue. What he didn't know at the time, because the congressional report came out a bit later, was that during the time the FBI was spreading the stories when Dr. King was alive, the FBI knew the stories were not true.

At the same time the media were trying to discredit Dr. King's memory, they were trying to enhance the law enforcement work. They used bizarre hyperbole. They were under pressure because no one had been caught. Drew Pearson, a very close friend of Hoover's, had a nationally syndicated column. He wrote one basically designed to try and kill the rumors that Hoover wasn't trying hard to catch the killer because Hoover didn't like King. Pearson says he is convinced that the FBI is conducting perhaps the most painstaking exhaustive manhunt ever before undertaken in the USA. How he would know that is beyond us, but clearly that's what Hoover told him to say.

I don't have the clipping here but they had another of their very close operatives, Jeremiah O'Leary, who was then with the Washington Star and did an article for the Reader's Digest. He went one beyond Pearson and said it was the greatest manhunt in law enforcement history ever in the world, anywhere. And then of course when Ray was arrested, there was a spate of self-congratulatory columns by the same friends of the FBI showing what a wonderful job they had done.

Other aspects of media operations after King's death in news coverage that go beyond the scope of what have been admitted in the congressional reports in my opinion include not only the claim that the FBI had done a wonderful job but also the campaign to demonstrate that not only had James Earl Ray done it, but he'd acted alone. You see in stories, again by friends of the FBI, statements like: it looks like the theory that there was a conspiracy is untrue, the FBI has exploded the theory that there was a conspiracy. The people who planted the stories even got caught a little bit because in the beginning, the FBI planted the story the James Earl Ray had been hired by an irate husband of a lover of King's. 10 years later we saw that they had invented this story. But then they were sort of stuck, because if you say that Ray was hired by someone else to do it, that's a conspiracy. So they had to drop that line because now the line was that there was no conspiracy. Pearson mentioned that story and then later denounced the generally prevalent theory that the murder involved a conspiracy without pointing out that he was one of the people who were part of the original prevalent theory.

After the guilty plea, when there was no longer a judicial proceeding going on to feed the stories they wanted, they still felt compelled to periodically come up with stories that there was no conspiracy, no plot. (A story on the screen is displayed as an example.) This was a continuation of the lone nut gunman story that was perpetuated throughout James Earl Ray's incarceration. Ray had insisted virtually from the day of the plea that there was a conspiracy, so the government continued to plant the stories for a number of years. In the first year after the guilty plea, Anderson wrote a number of columns saying there just wasn't any conspiracy. Max Lerner wrote a column saying Ray was the killer, there is nothing to the conspiracy theory.

The Washington Post reported: No Evidence of any Plot, Jury is Told. But that isn't really what the jury was told. The story says the prosecution was not presenting any evidence of a plot, when of course they didn't present any evidence that there wasn't a plot either. But the headline says something has been said and done in court showing a jury that there was no plot. And that's not what happened. It wasn't discussed either way.

And I believe the next week in the Washington Post the title of the story said: "Ray Alone Still Talks of a Plot", which again, was journalistically ridiculous. Millions of Americans were talking about whether there was a plot. And this story tries to create the impression that James Earl Ray was stark raving mad and the only person in America who thought there might of been a plot. Then they said, we really meant he's the only person who is officially involved in the proceedings and thinks there's a plot--everyone else does not. But not even that was true because the next day the papers reported that the judge at the time, Judge Battle, wasn't sure and thought maybe there had been a plot and certainly made it clear that under Tennessee law if co-conspirators came up or were arrested or indicted they would be subject to trial.

(Dr. Pepper refers to an article from the New York Times, column 1, November 17, 1978, from the time when both Ray brothers were being questioned and examined in public for the House Select Committee on Assassinations. Dr. Pepper says the article speaks of an independent investigation by the New York Times, the FBI, and the Select Committee into an Alton, Illinois, bank robbery--an investigation which, it has since been established, never took place.)

(The witness agrees that this is an example of the type of disinformation one finds in an attempt to train the public minds.)

Since it was later shown that they were not suspects in that robbery, it means the reporter is saying things which were simply fed to him and not checked. If you're saying something happened, when in fact very basic journalism would have shown it didn't happen, you are either doing it on your own to spread disinformation, which is unlikely, or you're being asked to put a spin on something that you know is going to be coming out.

I don't know what happened in Alton, Illinois. But if, and I understand there's been testimony to that effect, it is clear that the Ray brothers were not suspects in that case, this story is clearly disinformation because it's designed to make it appear not only that they were suspects in that case but that they did it, and to make it appear that two investigations confirm that--whereas, since we know it wasn't true, it's impossible that either investigation could have confirmed it.

(With respect to the paucity of national media coverage of the present trial and the silence of the Mighty Wurlitzer, the witness comments that silence can be deafening.)

Disinformation is not only getting certain things to appear in print, it's also getting certain things not to appear in print. Disinformation over a long period of time has an incredibly powerful effect. For 30 years the official line has been the James Earl Ray killed Martin Luther King and did it all by himself. 30 years is nothing like the short period of time when the line was that the Cubans raped the Angolan women. When something is imprinted in the minds of the general public for 30 years, if somebody stood up and confessed and said: I did it, Ray didn't do it, I did, here's a movie-- 99% of the people would not believe him because it just wouldn't click in the mind. It couldn't be.

These patterns of thinking are a physical aspect of the human brain. And then of course the mighty Wurlitzer is still playing its tune. You might think 30 years is a long time and almost everybody who might get in trouble is probably dead by now, but people obtain influence and make vast sums of money through this propaganda. They pass the influence on others, they pass the money down the line, and all of that can be at risk for a very long time.

There are documents from the investigation of the assassination of Abraham Lincoln are still classified. Don't ask me why, but they were originally sealed for 100 years. And then in 1965 Pres. Johnson said, well, if people read these Lincoln documents it might give them funny ideas about Kennedy, so he classified them for another 50 years. So now the grandchildren of anybody around Lincoln are long dead and the documents are still classified. And were talking today about a case that's 100 years more immediate than Lincoln. And the establishment is still the establishment.

(end of Vol. IX)