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CHEAP, DIG

Gipster Times

32
PAGES

ALL THE NEWS THE ESTABLISHMENT IS AFRAID TO PRINT

**THE MANY MASKS
OF THE CIA**

**KGB'S LIST OF
500 CIA GROUPS**



**NEW CHAPTERS FROM
ABBIE'S OUTLAWED BOOK**
page 23

FREE FONE CALLS
page 22

**YIP COVERT OPERATIONS
MANUAL**
page 19

Special Insurrection ssue

INTRODUCTION

Producing this issue of YIPSTER TIMES was a labor of hate—hate for corporations, their puppet politicians, and their legions of assassins, informers, brainwashers, saboteurs, mobsters and maniacs whose activities are detailed herein. And we haven't neglected the straight media, which happily dumps unprocessed sewage into the minds of millions in an effort to make the Rockefellers of the world smell better or present an unmitigated Gestapo henchman



addition, the section features a survival kit for life in American technocracy that works better than Peter Pan peanut butter and the CIA-Boy Scouts handbook put together.

like Kissinger as a prince of peace. Unfortunately, 32 pages are too few to countenance all the crimes of an empire—so the usual YIPSTER TIMES coverage of schools, prisons and other pestilence has been foregone in an anti-inflationary measure.

The muse for this issue was a Coca-cola commercial that went like this: "Wake up America, see what you've got, it's the real thing—Dictatorship!" This is a police state which the wealthy call their own. The United States has more police per capita than any other industrial state. But YIPSTER TIMES has provided a bonus in this issue—a pull-out how-to manual that gives the low down on publications that teach the vile tricks and impart info on the raw equipment of intelligence agencies, cop shops, and SWAT squads, things you can't get at your local grocer but may someday get you if you aren't prepared. In



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YIPSTER TIMES encourages your response to this issue, and any tips, tidbits and curiosities you would care to proffer. Send all unsolicited manuscripts, articles, graphics, pictures and letters to YIPSTER TIMES (see our mailing address below).



LETTERS



Dear Sir,

I address this letter to you and your newspaper in hope of assistance.

I am presently in prison, having no means in which to pay for what I ask.

I hope your newspaper will be considerate and help me, by printing my ad.

Here is what I would very much like to say.

Man in prison, with no family or friends who care, needs help to keep from losing himself in loneliness.

Those who care, please write too:

Tyrone Nunn
138-387 Box-787
Lucasville, Ohio 45648

Sir, you are highly thanked for your consideration.

Greetings,

I'd like to get to know you people and of your activities. I'm doing a five-year trip for the Feds. Possession of a Molotov cocktail. I'm 25 yrs. old. Vocation is carpenter and leftist philosopher. I don't do anything here except time. Strong resistance to their brainwashing operation. After all that's what they're trying to pull-off. Enclosed is something I've come across in my studies. It explains it quite closely. Thought you might dig it. By all means shoot me a copy of Yipster Times.

In resistance,
In thought,

P.S. I asked for an emergency furlough for the conference. Ha, no go. Oh well, they don't understand anyways.

August 9th

Dear People,

Was just reading a little notice in a newspaper advertising a smoke-in on July 4th in Washington and felt bad about not being able to attend but you know how it is when you're locked in a cage anyway. I have often heard the term "Yippie" and was wondering if you would send me a definition? There are some of us here who do not participate in prison programs and are seeking literature of a political nature or direction towards resources of value. Anything is everything.

for freedom,
Richard L. Odoni
28323
P.O. Box 812118
Lincoln, Nebraska
68501

March 9

Dear Editor,

I'm an inmate that's presently incarcerated at the London Correctional Institution in London, Ohio.

I'm writing you this letter as an urgent appeal for correspondence and friendship. I would be very deeply appreciative if you and your respectable newspaper would be so kind as to publish an Ad for me in your newspaper, so that I may reacquaint myself with the outside world.

My ad reads as followed:

Lonely Black Male 35 years old, seeks correspondence and friendship with realistic, uninhibited, and concerned people, regardless of Color or Religion, I will write anyone from 25 years of age to 60 years of age. My sign is Libra, and

I am seeking moral, spiritual, and intellectual communication. Will someone Please, Please consider writing to me.

Write to

Joe Robert Taylor #135866
P.O. Box 69
London, Ohio 43140

Thanking you in advance,
Yours

Respectfully,
Joe Robert Taylor

October 14

I currently live in what is known as a "group residence". It is termed as a "benevolent autocracy", in that they supply you with standard living conditions, if you live within a set of rules. I am currently restricted for three months. This means that i cannot leave the place after 6PM. FOR THREE MONTHS!!! How can a human being cope with such garbage? Do you know why? Because I wouldn't rat to save myself and get somebody else screwed. Just like the good 'ole Amerikkkan way. Someone on restriction snuck out, and they needed hlep to to sneak back in. Me and my "friend" went downstairs to let her in, but were caught by a counselor. I was brought into a kangaroo court and "sentenced" to 3 months. Prior to that, I was asked what happened, and I refused to tell. But the other dude told the whole story.—Result, I get restricted for 3 months, the girl gets thrown out, and the dude that ratted gets off stone free. My crime was not rating to save myself, not trying to help someone. He did the same thing. I am trying to appeal the fucking thing, but I doubt if it wil do any good. They know they have me—I can't stay with my mother cause her views reflect Amerikkka in the

1800's (which is probably better than now, anyway.) So, I have no money, and this is the only place I have. They can do what the fuck they want to me. The counselors are mostly in their 20's, and think that they catch anyone committing any sort of infraction, so they can go squeal to the administration, and be proud, for being good pigs, when restrictions are imposed. I am living in oppression within oppression.

To a different subject—the Left. Almost everywhere I go, I see some scruffy-looking person standing on garbage can or milk crate screaming about the evils of Rocky, racism, facism, etc. etc. Then they go on to talk about how the "counter culture" wrecked the minds of hundreds and thousands of young people in the late 60's, up to today. But they don't elaborate on the "today" part. They discredit the pigs but then in the same breath, throw in something about Yippies, Hippies or Flippies. I confronted one of them a while back about putting down another faction of the movement. When I said I was a Yippie, he immediately gave a look of disgust, seriously. I rapped about the Yippies and then got into the Weather Underground. He said they should all be "six feet underground". What kind of shit is that? The movement is so disorganized from what they are doing. Socialist, Communist Workers, Laborers, it should be one struggle.

Just one more thing, I got together with a few people in college, and we are trying to organize to ultimately shut down CUNY. There are movements starting in every one of the CUNY colleges, and we are planning a conference soon. Some people are hoping for another Columbia '69 Right ON!, but others will settle for a strike. We'll see how that comes—Till next time—I love you. Yippie!

Alan Vives
217 East 87th St.
New York, N.Y. 10028

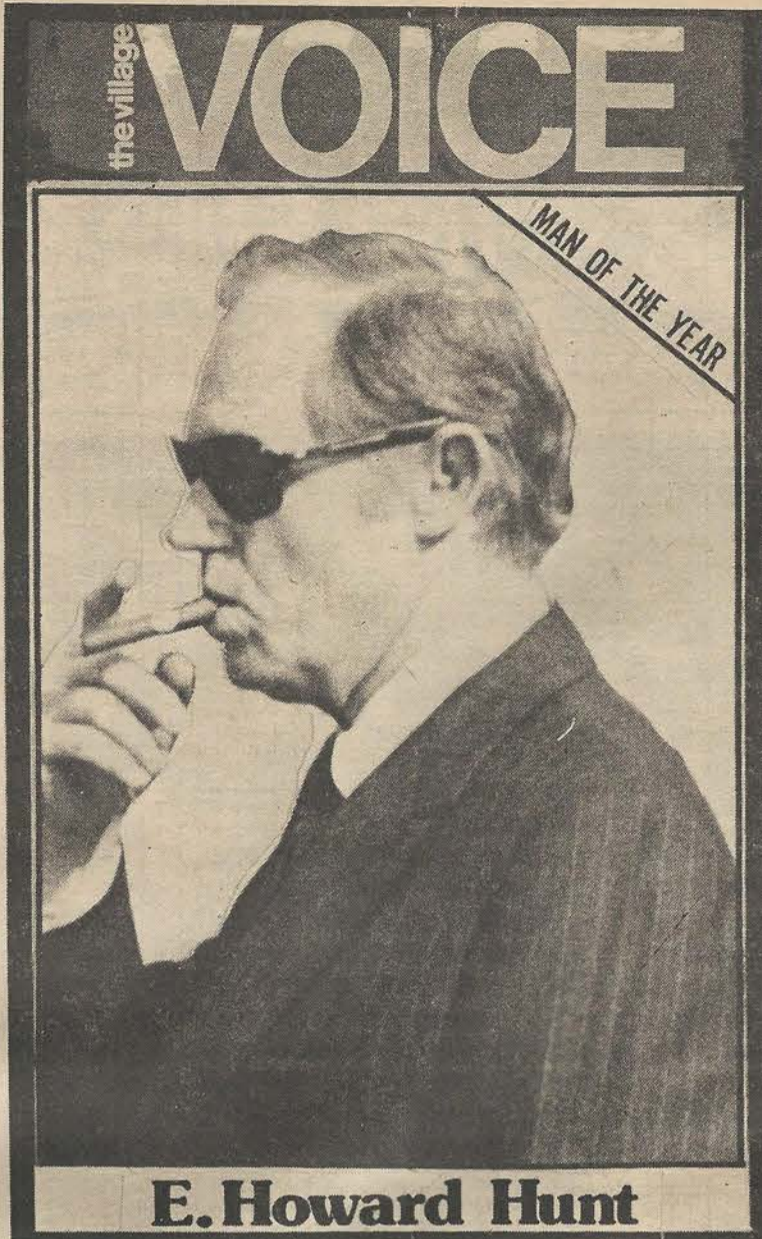
THE VILLAGE VOICE
AND THE CIA

In the course of investigating Ms. Magazine's editor Gloria Steinem's connections with the CIA, Redstockings (a group of New York based radical feminists) discovered that New York Magazine & Village Voice publisher Clay S. Felker, was on the board of Directors of a notorious CIA front group known as the Independent Research Service. The IRS was responsible for financing and coordinating anti-Communist actions at Youth Festivals throughout the world and may also have helped start anti-Communist riots at these events while masquerading as a non-governmental group. After Felker became publisher of the Voice many of the old staffers were fired and replaced with people like Mr. Morgan—a new editor who happens to be directly related to the Rockefeller clan. (Morgan refused to be interviewed by YT) Before founding NY Magazine, Felker worked for the now defunct NY Herald Tribune, which is listed as a CIA influenced journal in The Espionage Establishment by Ross and Wise, two highly respected experts of the Intelligence Community.

Under Felker's direction the Voice has printed articles ridiculing serious researchers such as Professor Popkin. Felkner has stated that not a word about COUP D'ETAT IN AMERICA (which links CIA with the JFK killing) will ever appear in any publication he controls. In the only principled move in his entire career, Ron Rosenbaum, ace-Voicer quit the rag (which is now in the red for several million dollars) in protest over what he feels is Felkner's arbitrary policies.

The Voice isn't the only "opposition" paper to be taken over by the Intelligence Community. Recently one of the Rockefeller Clan bought into Boston's Real Paper. An ex-CIA agent is now in control of the New Republic while another "ex" agent has recently been hired by Genesis Magazine as assistant editor.

Michael Canfield



DID CIA CRACK THE VOICE?

There is nothing new about this situation—except for its scope. During the 1960's the CIA funded many liberal magazines in an effort to destroy the Communists. Encounter was one such publication. This rag often published the work of Edward Epstein, a deep cover CIA agent who posed as a critic of the Warren Report only to switch sides later on—Epstein lectured in India on funds provided by the US Information Service (a CIA front) after which he began to write long articles attacking the Garrison Investigation. Epstein also tried to prove that there was no government conspiracy against the Panthers and that they were all being wiped out through accidents or by each other. Not everyone who wrote for Encounter was CIA—but many were easily duped by the Agency and may still be being duped.

Although we've printed a critique of the Berkeley Barb in another part of this newspaper, we feel that all in all the Barb is still one of the best underground newspapers in America

As the government continues its crackdown & attempt at co-optation the underground papers have got to stick together and unite against an enemy that makes Max's alleged "anti-union" sentiments look inconsequential (which they are). Underground "collectives" or "unions" have a tendency to turn into "cults of mediocrity" where the non-creative people band together and frustrate the more motivated and intelligent members.

There is very little that we can do to stop the CIA from taking over key opposition publications and turning them into CIA-mouthpieces. As long as their budget is secret and as long as their agents maintain a very deep cover, articles like this will be dismissed as the ravings of a paranoid by most people. Our only hope is a complete cut-off of funds to the agency, along with a law that makes their properties illegal under the Sherman Anti-Trust Act (restraint of free trade).



SIXTH ANNUAL FOURTH of JULY
1975
SMOKE-IN
AT THE ELIPSE WASHINGTON, D.C.

chip berlet



There is a kinship between uptight Washington authorities and the Middle Americans who bring their sweaty children hundreds and thousands of miles just to be in the Nation's Capital on July Fourth so they can stand in awe at marble monuments. Both groups share the horror of seeing the holiday despoiled by half-naked drug addicts racing through the streets waving black flags and smoking marijuana and God Kows What Else! This sight causes a gutwrenching flashback to their nightmare about little Timmy stretched out on the tiled bathroom floor with a syringe poking from his swollen blue arm; or the unspoken dread fear of opening sweet Christine's bedroom door to find her ecstatically screwing the new high school quarterback who crosstown busing recently introduced to their neighborhood school. To these upstanding citizens, Yippies represent all that is wrong with America today, the vile scum who ought to be scraped from the streets and given baths, haircuts, and then shot. So when YIP schedules a holiday demonstration in D. C., the bureaucrats reach for the Maalox.

This year the Smoke-In site permit specified D. C.'s West Potomac Park, but Dennis Giangreco, a New York YIP and organizer of Kansas City's Mother Love Tribe, felt the location was too obscure. Dennis dismayed Park service officials by discovering the centrally located Ellipse had been released by a permit cancellation. He promptly filed for a rally permit, leaving FBI Director Clarence Kelly's name as a reference. "I produced hundreds of concerts in Kansas City when Old Clarence was police chief there," Dennis reassured them.

Dennis and his band of itinerant Mother Lovers agreed to coordinate the Smoke-In rally while the YIPs planned a march to the Drug Enforcement Administration building, the new FBI building and the Justice Department. The Park Service quickly figured out they had been outflanked and scheduled a June 26 meeting to "discuss the situation." Dennis arrived to represent Mother Love, and D. C. Yippie Rick Berger negotiated for YIP.

Dennis asked me to attend the meeting because I had experience dealing with the D. D. bureaucracy. We walked into a small meeting room packed with Secret Service Agents, Metropolitan D. C.

Police and representatives from the Park Service, Justice Department and DEA. A 16 x 20 color glossy of Gerald Ford smiled benignly down at us as we took our places around a polished wooden table.

Dennis handed out the four-color Smoke-In posters which depicted Ben Franklin holding a fat yellow joint with some other founding fathers getting ripped in the background. "I hope you don't mind us using Smokey the Bear on the poster," said Dennis to a square-jawed Park Ranger, "We didn't violate your trademark because as you see our Smokey has three eyes."

"Three eyes?" asked the confused Ranger.

"It's rather nice...very colorful," admitted the ranger as he inspected the background drawing of George Washington pulling on three joints with smoke curling out of his ears.

"All right, all right, let's begin," interrupted an exasperated Park Service lawyer.

The attorney held up a leaflet, and asked, "What is a Smoke-In? Adjusting his glasses he read from the leaflet, "What do you mean by the phrase 'Bring Smoke, Music and Friends, HIGH noon at the Ellipse'?"

Dennis and Rick exchanged blank looks.

"Oh, you mean dope," exclaimed Dennis brightening up, "Gee don't worry about that, we would have a hard time scoring pot in D. C. 'cause there's a real marijuana scarcity in this city."

The stunned attorney let the leaflet flutter to the table. There was muffled laughter in the room. I kicked Dennis under the table and said, "Of course none of us condone the use of narcotics on Park Service land."

"That's good," sighed the attorney recovering slightly, "Because if it does occur, the permit will be revoked and the group dispersed."

"Now, who is going to be in charge of marshalling your march," the lawyer asked Rick.

"Aaron Kay," he replied smugly.

"Not the guy who spit on Ehrlichman?" rasped a police Lieutenant.

"Yeah."

"Oh Christ!"

chip berlet



SIXTH ANNUAL FOURTH of JULY
 1975
SMOKE-IN
 AT THE ELLIPSE WASHINGTON, D.C.

"Do you think we'll have any problem with the fireworks that evening?" Rick inquired.

"Not unless we aim them at you," came a voice from behind us.

The rest of the meeting was devoted to negotiating the finer points of the permit. After the meeting we went to a downstairs office and signed the final forms on a glass-topped desk framing a copy of the First Admendment taped next to photographs of Abbie Hoffman and Tom Hayden.

"Say guys," said one of the officials as we were leaving, "Can I have some extra posters? They're really popular down here."

As dawn steamed the humid Washington atmosphere the morning of July Fourth, industrious Yippies cloistered in a decaying tenement began rolling 3 pounds of Mexican weed into thousands of joints. The task was completed just before High Noon and the joints were stuffed into paper sacks entrusted to loyal YIP agents "disguised as innocuous hippies." At the Ellipse the faithful were arriving from as far away as Denver, Berkeley and Vancouver.

"Cool leaf—The world's first mentolated rolling papers," smiles a shill for American Dream Advertising as he hands a free packet of papers to a befuddled passerby from Oklahoma. "This is our largest giveaway of rolling papers, 20,000 packs each of Cool Leaf and High Times...why, it's historic!" he says expansively.

On stage in front of the increasingly deranged crowd sits the eight-foot-high Gerald Ford head, its paper mache beginning to flake. Off to the right, two people wearing Nixon and Kissinger masks and costumes are committing ritual sodomy to the delighted applause of the crowd. David Peel and his Lower East Side Band entertained and lead sporadic chants such as: "We Smoke Pot, And We Like It A Lot."

The sound company had even been visited the day before by FBI claiming to be investigating a mysterious neighbor who supposedly had applied for a job at the Atomic Energy Commission. "It was pretty obvious they were harrasing us," explains one sound operator. "Especially since the AEC was abolished two months ago." The Yippies chalk it up to standard government conspiracy.

Many people wander off to sample Washington's many holiday events when it becomes apparent there will be no amplified rock music, but hundreds of diehard dopers remain: rural commune

chip berlet



families with small children trailing granola; ripening pubescent high school girls with their scraggly bearded consorts; hard core shit-kickers, stompers, and hell raisers; cherub-cheeked collegiates with bloodshot eyes; and assorted chronic hippies.

A portable sound system is rigged up and YIP theorist Dana Beale exhorts the laid-back to pack closer together. "We know the government is supplying the ghettos and white radicals with death drugs like smack," he yells as Yippies unfurl a cryptic thirty-foot banner reading: "Where is The CIA Herion, Mr. President?"

"Let me read you our demands Jerry Ford," yells Dana so loudly that the tourists lined up at the White House turn and stare at the ungodly scene on the Ellipse.

"Repeal of all drug laws against marijuana, and their replacement with a ban on cutting down cannabis," screams Dana lurching erratically across the stage.

"The immediate release of all political and cultural prisoners with cash reparations for jail time extracted from Rockefeller's hide," continues Dana gesticulating wildly. "The immediate abolishment of the Drug Enforcement Administration and the Central Intelligence Agency's heroin ring." An elderly couple near the White House flags down a patrol car and point frantically at the stage.

"The U. S. purchase of a minimum of 500 million dollars worth of Vietnamese grass—that's 62,500,000 kilos—to aid our Vietnamese brothers and sisters to a speedy recovery from the war."

Suddenly from beneath the

stage 200 joints fly up and out into the crowd, a cheer rises, followed by clouds of smoke and a chorus of whistly inhalations. Some people have three or four joints tucked into their lips, but eager hands soon pluck them out and pass them along. The Park Police, who have been circling the crowd like vultures, picking off random dopsters and hustling them off to a waiting paddy wagon, now plunge into the crowd looking for the source of the flying joints. Several more busts occur and Dana warns the crowd to be cool and keep their eyes open.

Somebody takes the microphone and suggests, "We all have a lot of mental energy—let's aim it at the White House and burn out Jerry Ford." The crowd cheers but Aaron Kay retorts, "It won't work, Ford doesn't have a brain, he's an android." A CBS camera crew snakes toward the stage and David Peel shouts, "We know Walter Cronkite's connection."

Dana Beale acts like the hypertense headmaster of a school for the retarded, on the thin edge of going berserk because nobody is particularly paying attention to his screamed commands. "We need people to carry the Ford head on parade," he yells into the microphone. One hundred pairs of drug-leadened eyes focus on the head and then slowly turn to look at Dana who is turning purple on the stage waiting for the message to register. Finally enough people stagger to their feet and the march is on. As a finishing touch, sticks it into the corner of Ford's mouth like a joint.

"Smoke Pot, Smoke Pot," the spirited crowd chants passing the

Treasury Building. The stone walls magnify and echo the slogan. The sight and sound is so bizarre even the police are laughing as they clear the street for the stumbling marchers. Tourists lean out of passing buses with Instamatics, unsure of what is happening, but wanting a slide to show at the Rotary Club in Duluth. Old Black men with knowing nods sniff the air and smile as the march passes.

At the Drug Enforcement Administration building, Dana talks about DEA agents smashing down doors and shooting people in the back. From the center of the crowd a fountain of joints erupt and greedy fingers snatch them before they hit the ground. Trailing a pungent plume, the marchers head for the Justice Department and its new neighbor, the J. Edgar Hoover Memorial FBI building. More joints are passed around and the marchers chant "Don't Spy On Me," while two spacey people keep time by pounding huge metal ring doorknockers on the three-story high doors. Guards appear on an overhead balcony, then retreat under a hail of well-aimed frisbees. The crowd gives a collective finger to the police guarding the FBI building and head off to the mall.

Congregating around a large pile of dirt, the Yippies set up an open microphone to trade dope atrocity stories. It is an appreciative audience that cheers, hisses and boos at appropriate places, like an old-time melodrama. One clown finishes his story and trips over the microphone cord, plummeting down the dirt pile to the applause of both the wiped-out audience and ferret-eyed police.

(Continued on page 30)

THE CIA 500

The following list was compiled by Doctor Julius Mader of East Berlin. Although Dr. Mader claims to be an independent researcher there is reason to believe he is employed by the Soviet Intelligence Service—the KGB. Mader's work is printed in many respected Communist bloc Intelligence Journals and when he lists a group or corporation there is good reason to check them out—which is what everyone reading this list should do in their various localities. Send any info to me, A.J. Weberman c/o YIP. Because an organization is listed doesn't necessarily mean everyone in the organization is Agency—but they may have been influenced, supported or indirectly controlled by CIA. For example CBS-TV is listed—CBS once had interlocking directorates with the Rand Corporation.

If you know of any CIA Front groups (e.g. Committee for the Future, World Airways, the Moonies etc.) send us their names and address and why you suspect them. End the CIA in your lifetime.

A
 AALC, see Afro-American Labour Center of American Federation of Labour / Congress of Industrial Organizations
 Actus Technology
 ADEP, see Popular Democratic Action Advertising Center, Inc.
 Aerojet General Corporation
 Aero Service Corporation of Philadelphia
 AFL, see American Federation of Labour
 AFL / CIO, see American Federation of Labour / Congress of Industrial Organizations
 AFME, see American Friends of the Middle East "Africa Report"
 African-American Institute
 Afro-American Labour Center (AALC) of American Federation of Labour / Congress of Industrial Organizations (AFL / CIO)
 AFSCME, see American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees
 Agencia Orbe Latinoamericano
 Agency for International Development (AID)
 Agribusiness Development, Inc. (LAAD)
 AID, see Agency for International Development
 AIFLD, see American Institute for Free Labour Development
 Air America
 Air Asia Co., Ltd.
 Air Proprietary Company
 All Ceylon Youth Council Movement
 Alliance for Anti-Totalitarian Education
 America Fore Insurance Group
 American Academy for Girls
 American Association Middle East
 American Chamber of Commerce
 American Committee for Liberation from Bolshevism, Inc.
 American Committee for the Liberation of the People of Russia
 American Council for the International Commission of Jurists
 American Economic Foundation
 American Federation for Fundamental Research
 American Federation of Labour (AFL)

American Federation of Labour / Congress of Industrial Organizations (AFL / CIO)
 American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees (AFSCME)
 American Foundation for Middle East
 American Friends of the Middle East (afme)
 American Friends of Russian Freedom
 American Friends Service Committee
 American Friends of Vietnam
 American Fund for Czechoslovak Refugees
 American Fund of Free Jurists
 American Geographic Society
 American Historical Association
 American Institute for Free Labour Development (AIFLD)
 American Machine & Foundry
 American Mutual Insurance Company
 American Newspaper Guild
 American Newspaper Publishers Association
 American Oriental Society
 American Political Science Association
 American Red Cross
 American Research Center in Egypt, Inc.
 American Society of African Culture
 American University of Cairo
 American University's Special Operations Research Office
 Ames Research Center
 M. D. Anderson Foundation
 ANSA (Italian wire service)
 Antell, Wright & Nagel
 Anti-Communist Christian Front
 Anti-Communist Liberation Movement
 Anti-Totalitarian Board of Solidarity with the People of Vietnam
 Anti-Totalitarian Youth Movement
 Appalachian Fund
 Arabian-American Oil Company
 Area Tourist Association
 Ashland Oil & Refining Company
 Asia Foundation
 Asian Student Press Bureau
 Association of American Geographers
 Association Computing Machinery
 Association of Friends of Venezuela
 Association of Preparatory Students
 Assoziation ungarischer Studenten in Nordamerika
 "Atlantic Journals and Constitution"
 Atomics, Physics & Science Fund, Inc.
 Atwater Research Programm in North Africa

B
 David, Josephine & Winfield Baird Foundation, Inc.
 Bank of America
 Bank of California
 Bank of Lisle
 Bankers Trust Company
 Battelle-Institute, V., see Institute Battelle Memorial
 Baylor University
 Beacon Fund
 (West) Berliner Verein
 (West) Berliner Verein zur Forderung der Bildungshilfe in Entwicklungsländern
 (West) Berliner Verein zur Forderung der Publizistik in Entwicklungsländern
 Blyth & Co., Inc.
 Boeing Company
 Boni, Watkins, Jason & Co.
 Borden Trust
 Bories Trust
 Boy Scouts of America
 Brazilian Institute for Democratic Action (IBAD)
 Broad and High Foundation
 Brook Club
 Brotherhood of Railway, Airline and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees
 J. Frederick Brown Foundation
 Burgerkomitee fur Außenpolitik
 Bulgarisches Nationales Zentrum
 Burndy Corporation
 Butte Pipe Line Company

C
 Cahill, Gordon, Reindel & Ohl
 Cahill & Wilinski
 California Shipbuilding Corporation
 Caramar, see Caribbean Marine Aero Corporation

CARE, see Committee for American Relief Everywhere
 Caribbean Marine Aero Corporation (Caramar)
 James Carlisle Trust
 Carnegie Foundation
 John Carroll University
 CAT, see Civil Air Transport
 Catherwood Foundation
 Catholic Labour Center (CEDOC)
 Catholic University Youth Organization
 CBS, see Columbia Broadcasting System
 CBS Television Network
 CEAS, see Center of Studies and Social Action
 CEDOC, see Catholic Labour Center
 Center for Economic and Social Reform Studies (CERES)
 Center of International Studies
 Center for Research in Social Systems (CRESS)
 Center for Strategic Studies
 Center of Studies and Social Action (CEAS)
 CEOSL, see Ecuadorean Confederation of Free Trade Union Organizations
 CERES, see Center for Economic and Social Reform Studies
 Chesapeake Foundation
 Chicago College of Arts and Sciences
 Citizens State Bank of Wausau
 Civil Air Transport (CAT)
 Clothing and Textile Workers Unions
 COG, see Guayas Workers Confederation
 Colt's Patent Fire Arms Company
 Columbia Broadcasting System (CBS)
 Columbia University
 Columbian Financial Development Company
 "Combate"
 "El Commercio"
 Comité Suisse d'Aide aux Patriotes Hongrois
 Committee for American Relief Everywhere (CARE)
 Committee of Correspondence
 Committee Free Albania
 Committee for Liberty of Peoples
 Communications Workers of America (CWA)
 Conference of the Atlantic Community
 Congress for Cultural Freedom
 Continental Air Lines Corporation
 Continental Press
 Cooperative League of America
 Coordinating Committee of Free Trade Unionists of Ecuador
 Coordinating Secretariat of National Unions of Students (COSEC), see International Student Conference (ISC)
 Cornell University
 Cosden Petroleum Corporation
 COSEC, see Coordinating Secretariat of National Unions of Students
 Council on Economic and Cultural Affairs, Inc.
 Council of Foreign Relations
 Cox Langford, Stoddard & Cutler
 CRC, see Cuban Revolutionary Council
 CRESS, see Center for Research in Social Systems
 CROCLE, see Regional Confederation of Ecuadorean Coastal Trade Unions
 Cross, Murphy & Smith
 Crossroads of Africa
 Crusade for Freedom
 CSU, see Uruguayan Labour Confederation
 CTM, see Mexican Workers Confederation
 Cuban Portland Cement Company
 Cuban Revolutionary Council (CRC, Cuban exile)
 Cummings & Sellers
 Curtis Publishing Company
 CUT, see Uruguayan Confederation of Workers
 CWA, see Communications Workers of America

D
 Daddario & Burns
 Debevoise, Plimton, Lyons & Gates
 (West) Deutscher Künstlerbund
 Dominion Rubber Company
 Double Chek Corporation
 DRE, see Revolutionary Student Directorate in Exile

E
 Eagletown Institute of Politics
 East Asian Institute
 East-West Center
 Ecuadorean Anti-Communist Action

Ecuadorean Anti-Communist Front
 Ecuadorean Confederation of Free Trade Union Organizations (CEOSL)
 Ecuadorean Federation of Telecommunications Workers (FENETEL)
 Editors Press Service
 Edsel Fund
 Electric Storage Battery Company
 El Gheden Mining Corporation
 Emerson Radio & Phonograph Corporation
 "Encounter"
 End Kashmir Dispute Committee
 "Ensayos"
 Entertainment Workers Union
 ERC International, Inc.
 Estnischer Nationalrat
 Estnischer Weltzentralrat
 European Assembly of Captive Nations
 Exeter Banking Company

F
 Farfield Foundation, Inc.
 Federal League for Ruralist Action (Ruralistas)
 Federation for a Democratic Germany in Free Europe
 Federation of Free Workers of Guayas (FETLIG)
 Federation Internationale des Journalistes de Tourisme
 FENETEL, see Ecuadorean Federation of Telecommunications Workers
 FETLIG, see Federation of Free Workers of Guayas
 First Florida Resource Corporation
 First National Bank in Dallas
 First National City Bank
 Florence Walsh Fashions, Inc.
 Fodor's Travel Guides (Publishing House)
 Food, Drink and Plantation Works Unions
 Ford Foundation
 "Foreign News Service"
 Foreign Press Association
 B. C. Forest Products Ltd.
 "Fortune"
 "Forum" (Wien)
 Foundation for International and Social Behaviour
 Foundation for Youth and Student Affairs
 Franklin Broadcasting Company
 FRD, see Revolutionary Democratic Front
 Free Africa Organization of Colored People
 Free Europe Committee, Inc.
 Free Europe Exile Relations
 Free Europe Press Division
 Freie Universität (FU)
 Frente Departamental de Compesinos de Puno
 FU, see Freie Universität
 Fund for International Social and Economic Development

G
 Gambia National Youth Council
 General Electric Company
 General Food Corporation
 General Motors
 Geological Society of America
 Georgia Council on Human Relations
 Gibraltar Steamship Corporation
 Glore, Forgan & Co.
 Goldstein, Judd & Gurfein
 Gotham Foundation
 Government Affairs Institute
 W. R. Grace and Co.
 Graduate School of Social Work
 Granary Fund
 Grey Advertising Agency
 Guayas Workers Confederation (COG)
 Gulf Oil Corporation

H
 Andrew Hamilton Fund
 Harvard University
 Heights Fund
 Joshua Hendy Iron Works
 Himalayan Convention
 Histadrut—The General Federation of Labour in Erez Israel
 "Hiwar"
 Hobby Foundation
 Hoblitzelle Foundation
 Hodson Corporation
 Hogan & Hartson
 Holmes Foundation, Inc.
 Hoover Institute on War, Revolution and Peace

"Houston Post"

Hughes Aircraft Company
Hutchins Advertising Company of Canada
Huyck Corporation

I

IBAD, see Brazilian Institute for Democratic Action
ICA, see International Cooperation Administration
ICFTU, see International Confederation of Free Trade Unions
ICJ, see International Commission of Jurists
IFCTE, see International Federation of Clerical and Technical Employees
IFCTU, see International Federation of Christian Trade Unions
IFPAAW, see International Federation of Plantation, Agricultural and Allied Workers
IFPCW, see International Federation of Petroleum and Chemical Workers
IFWL, see International Federation of Women Lawyers
IFWN, see Inter-American Federation of Working Newspapermen
Independence Foundation
"Independent Press Telegramm"
Independent Research Service
Indiana-University
Industrial Research Service
Institut zur Erforschung der UdSSR e. V.
Institute Battelle Memorial
Institute of Contemporary Art
Institute Danubian Inquiry
Institute of International Education
Institute of International Labour Research, Inc.
Institute of Political Education
Institute of Public Administration
Inter-American Centre of Economic and Social Studies
Inter-American Federation of Journalists
Inter-American Federation of Working Newspapermen (IFWN)
Inter-American Labour College
Inter-American Police Academy, see International Police Academy
Inter-American Regional Labour Organization (ORIT)
INTERARMCO, see International Armament Corporation
Intercontinental Finance Corporation
Intercontinental Research Corporation
Intermountain Aviation
International Affairs Department of the American Federation of Labour
International Armament Corporation (INTERARMCO)
International Catholic Youth Federation
International Commission of Jurists (ICJ)
International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU)
International Cooperation Administration (ICA)
International Development Foundation, Inc.
International Fact Finding Institute
International Federation of Christian Trade Unions (IFCTU), see World Confederation of Labour
International Federation of Clerical and Technical Employees (IFCTE)
International Federation of Journalists
International Federation of Newspaper Publishers
International Federation of Petroleum and Chemical Workers (IFPCW)
International Federation of Plantation, Agricultural and Allied Workers (IFPAAW)
International Federation of Women Lawyers (IFWL)
International Geographical Union
International Journalists Conference
International Labour Research Institute
International Packers, Ltd.
International Polaroid Corporation
International Police Academy
International Police Services School
International Press Institute
International Rescue Committee
International Secretariate of the Pax Romana
International Student Conference (ISC)

International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation (ITT)
International Trade Secretariats
International Transport Workers Federation (ITF)
International Union Officials Travel Organizations
International Union of Socialist Youth
International Union of Young Christian Democrats
International Youth Centre
Internationale Foderation Freier Journalisten
Mittelund Osteuropas
Internationale Organisation zur Erforschung kommunistischer Methoden
Internationaler Bund freier Journalisten
Internationales Hilfskomitee
ISC, see International Student Conference
ITF, see International Transport Workers Federation
ITS, see International Trade Secretariats
ITT, see International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation
IUES, see Uruguayan Institute of Trade Union Education
Ivy League Colleges

J

Jacksonville University
Japan Cultural Forum
Junior Chamber

Labour Committee for Democratic Action
Sarah Lawrence College
Lawyer's Constitutional Defence Committee
League for Industrial Democracy
League for International Social and Cooperative Development
"Life"
Ligue de la Liberté
Litton Industrial Company
Lockheed Aircraft Corporation
"London American"
Lone Star Cement Corporation
Lurgi-Gesellschaft mbH (Tochtergesellschaft der Metallgesellschaft AG)

M

Manhattan Coffee Company
Manistique Pulp & Paper Company
Marconi Telegraph-Cable Company
Martin Marietta Company
Marshall Foundation
Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Center for International Studies (MITCIS)
Mathieson Chemical Corporation
McCann-Erickson, Inc.
McDonald, Alford & Roszell
McKesson & Robbins, Inc.
Megadyne Electronics
Charles E. Merrill Trust
Metropolitan-Club
Mexican Workers Confederation (CTM)

N

Narodno Trudowoj Sojus (NTS)
NASA, see National Aeronautics and Space Administration
National Academy of Sciences—National Research Council
National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA)
National Board for Defense of Sovereignty and Continental Solidarity
National Catholic Action Board
National Council of Churches
National Defense Front
National Educational Films, Inc.
National Education Association
National Federation of Petroleum and Chemical Workers of Ecuador
National Feminist Movement for the Defense of Liberty of Uruguay
National Student Press Council of India
National Students Association (NSA)
National Rubber Bureau
National Union of Journalists of Ecuador
National Youth Council of Ecuador
NBC Television
Newspaper Guild of America
"Newsweek"
New York Corporation
"New York Daily News"
"New York Times"
New York University
Norman Fund
North American Rockwell Corporation
North American Uranium, Inc.
Norwich Pharmaceutical Company
Norwich University
NSA, see National Students Association
NTS, see Narodno Trudowoj Sojus

O

Oil Workers International Union
Operations and Policy Research, Inc.
Organisation Ukrainischer Nationalisten (OUN)
ORIT, see Inter-American Regional Labour Organization
OUN, see Organisation Ukrainischer Nationalisten
"Overseas News Agency"

P

Pacifik Corporation
Pacifik Life Insurance
Paderevski Foundation
Panama Cooperative Fisheries, Inc.
Pan-American Foundation
Pappas Charitable Trust
Parker Pen Company
Jere Patterson & Ass.
Pax Romana
Peace Corps
Peace and Freedom
Penobscot Land & Investment Company
Penobscot Purchasing Company
"Phoenix Gazette"
Plant Protection, Inc.
Plenary of Democratic Civic Organizations of Uruguay
Polaroid Corporation
Polnisches nationaldemokratisches Zentrum
Pope & Balland
Popular Democratic Action (ADEP)
Possev-Verlag
Frederick A. Praeger, Inc.
Pratt & Whitney
Press Institute of India
"Preuves"
Price Fund
Princeton University
PSI, see Public Service International
PTTI, see Post, Telegraph and Telephone Workers International
Public Service International (PSI)
Publisher's Council

For the first time anywhere in the world, a documented list—alphabetically arranged—provides information on over 500 camouflaged or subsidised organizations of the U. S. secret intelligence network on five continents.

The documentation covers in particular:

1. Camouflaged companies and non-governmental, camouflaged institutions directly controlled by the CIA and other secret organizations of the U. S. A.;
2. Organizations, foundations, publishing houses, editor's offices and institutions which have been or still are subsidised fully or in part by the CIA;
3. Concerns, companies, foundations, societies, associations, universities and other educational institutions, legal firms, news agencies, publishers and editorial boards which have been infiltrated by one-time leading officers, officials or employees of civilian and military secret service organizations and
4. Some U. S. governmental agencies used by the CIA for intelligence purposes or which have been infiltrated with official sanction. Only the names of newspapers and other publications are printed in quotation marks.

Any information which can further supplement later editions of this "Yellow List" or keep it up-to-date would be greatly appreciated by the editor:

Dr. Julius Mader, 1066 Berlin W 66, Mauerstrasse 69

K

KAMI
Kentfield Fund
J. M. Kaplan Fund, Inc.
Keats, Allen & Keats
Kennecott Copper Corporation
Kennedy & Sinclair, Inc.
Kenya Federation of Labour
Khmer Airlines
Kimberly-Clark Corporation
Komitee fur internationale Beziehungen
Komitee fur Selbstbestimmung
Komitee fur die Unabhangigkeit des Kaukasus
Korean Freedom and Cultural Foundation, Inc.

L

LAAD, see Agribusiness Development, Inc.

Miami District Fund
Michigan Fund
Michigan State University
Miner & Associates, Thomas H.
MITCIS, see Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Center for International Studies
Molden-Verlag
"Der Monat"
Monroe Fund
Moore-McCormack Lines, Inc.
Moral Rearmament Movement
Mosler Safe Company
Mount Pleasant Trust
Movement for Integral University Action
Robert Mullen Co.

(Continued on page 11)

500 CIA CONTROLLED, FINANCED, OR INFLUENCED GROUPS



ROCKY FUNDS NCLC

They use a variety of cover names—New Solidarity News Service, International News Service, Revolutionary Youth Movement, the U. S. Labor Party, and others—but most activists in the United States know them as the National Caucus of Labor Committees (NCLC). They claim to be a leftist group with aspirations toward seizing state power sometime within the next five years, but by and large their activities have been directed against other left groups.

After careful study in early 1974, TIP decided that NCLC is in fact a right-wing group posing as a left organization. Data gathered during the past year tends to bear this point out.

•NCLC is currently partially financing its operations through a \$48,000 loan from the Chase (Rockefeller) Manhattan Bank of New York. Members of NCLC reportedly put up only \$16,000 in collateral property to obtain a loan for a political organization that claims it wants to "smash capitalism". This information was obtained by a source within NCLC. AFL-CIO leader George Meany is said to have ordered NCLC infiltrated in response to their repeated attacks on AFL-CIO efforts.

•NCLC openly boasts of running a world-wide intelligence network. NCLC cadre are instructed to attend press conferences, conventions and other events of interest in order to collect data.

•Students in Mexico have denounced NCLC's Latin American affiliate for collecting data on behalf of the Central Intelligence Agency. Recently NCLC members were arrested in Mexico City by authorities.

•NCLC members have physically attacked members of activist and labor organizations considered to be obstructing NCLC's drive for power. In fact, more of NCLC's efforts seem to be directed against other activist and labor groups than to any real organizing. NCLC members are trained in "self-defense" courses, including the use of the deadly Numachukas.

•NCLC maintains a world-wide network of telex stations. Orders to local intelligence and political cadres are transmitted daily, and local groups use the machines for filing reports with the National Office in New York. Last fall, a NCLC telex operator mistakenly dialed into the newsrooms of the Ritter Newspapers in Minneapolis-St. Paul. Included in the cables, which were brought to the Fifth Estate for analysis, were two sets of instructions to NCLC cadre that were particularly revealing. An NCLC group received instructions to brief the "chief of the Milwaukee police." A Detroit group was told to establish contact with the local branch of the American Independent Party, a well-known rightist political organization.

(Continued on page 70)

MANSON & NAVAL INTELLIGENCE

In the wake of the assassination attempt on President Ford last Friday by a reported member of the Charles Manson family, it's interesting to note that Paul Krassner—the editor of the *Realist* magazine—had published an article just one week earlier linking the Manson family to U. S. Naval Intelligence.

Krassner, who has long admitted to being conspiracy-oriented, published an article in *City of San Francisco* magazine in which he named a specific Naval Intelligence officer as having infiltrated the Manson family in the late 1960's.

According to that article, the alleged agent's name is Charles Winans. Krassner claims that Winans had worked in Navy Intelligence on a scenario "predicting that the hippie movement would turn to violence and witchcraft."

Krassner states that he followed Winans' path from Naval Intelligence to where he made contact with Tex Watson, one of the members of the Manson family. Krassner writes that Winans supplied family members with dope, and appeared to have been instrumental in turning them toward violence.

Reached for comment after Manson family member Lynette Fromme—also known as "Squeaky"—was arrested in the Ford attack, Krassner said he was not surprised by the incident. He stated it would be "interesting" to watch what develops in the case.

NAVY ASSASSINS

WASHINGTON, Jul 6 (Reuters)—A United States Navy spokesman categorically denied today a London newspaper report of a program in which the Navy allegedly prepared convicted murderers to carry out assassinations.

The report in *The Sunday Times* was based on an interview with a Navy staff psychologist, Lieut. Comdr. Thomas Narut, in Oslo, Norway, where he delivered a paper on anxiety and stress at a conference sponsored by the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

Dr. Narut was quoted by a reporter, Peter Watson, as saying that the Navy training involved forcing men who were selected for their "passive-aggressive personalities" to watch increasingly horrific films of killing and maiming so as to generate detachment toward violence.

According to the newspaper, Dr. Narut said that Navy psychologists had picked men for commando-type operations from among submarine crews, paratroops and "convicted murderers from military prisons."

Dr. Narut said that the training took place at the Navy Neuropsychiatric Laboratories in San Diego and at the United States Navy Hospital in Naples, Italy, where the doctor works, according to *The Sunday Times*.

Sara Jane Moore, the misguided Gerald Ford groupie, was taken to the Naval Hospital in San Diego. Just another coincidence, huh?

WAS SIRHAN HYPNOTIZED?



by Bill Turner

MONTEREY, Calif.—Sirhan B. Sirhan was a kind of Manchurian candidate hypnoprogrammed to shoot Sen. Robert F. Kennedy, says Dr. Eduard Simson-Kallas, a clinical psychologist and hypnosis expert who conducted extensive tests on Sirhan in San Quentin prison in 1969.

Kennedy was gunned down in a kitchen of the Ambassador Hotel in Los Angeles in the early morning of June 5, 1968, moments after claiming victory in the California Democratic presidential election primary.

Sirhan was seized on the spot and subsequently convicted of first-degree murder in February 1969.

The prosecution contended that he had acted alone.

Now, Dr. Simon says, Sirhan is in danger of his life from those who might wish to silence him. "Whoever masterminded the Robert F. Kennedy assassination would want to make sure Sirhan doesn't talk," he asserted.

Two recent developments, according to Dr. Simon, make this a real possibility.

One is the recent pressure to re-open the investigation based on independent ballistics evidence of a "second gun." On August 12, the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors voted unanimously to support re-opening the case and two days later Superior Court Judge J. Robert Wenke ordered new ballistics tests.

The other is Sirhan's recent transfer to the Soledad training facility where security is less strict than at San Quentin. California prison officials say that no special precautions are being taken to protect Sirhan.

Dr. Simson explained that Sirhan's hypnoprogrammed mind is like a vault, and once the combination is found to unlock it, Sirhan might be able to name others responsible for the Robert F. Kennedy murder, including his programmer. "Sirhan still has the answer to the problem. That's why he's in danger," Dr. Simson warned. "The answer to the Kennedy case is locked in his mind somewhere. It can be found."

(Continued on page 30)

new SOLIDARITY

Vol. IV No. 36 December 21, 1973

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20¢

Rocky Drops Governorship to Prepare World Fascist Regime

NEW YORK, Dec. 18 — Nelson Rockefeller resigned today as Governor of New York State to head up a "Commission for Critical Choices." The Commission was launched and personally financed by the Rockefeller family, then granted official national status by President Nixon. Composed of big capitalists, government officials and academicians, it will serve as a political organizing base and make up the core group of an intended fascist government for the United States.

Over the past several months the world economy has suffered

accelerated inflation and financial disintegration. The Nixon Administration has staggered helplessly, planlessly, internationally capitalist initiative has passed from Washington to the European Social Democrats, to Willy Brandt in alliance with the European Communist Parties.

The Depression

In October the Rockefeller-dominated oil cartels used the Midwest war as a pretext for their peevish production cutbacks and price increases. Since then the bottom has dropped out. Employers and governments throughout the world are using the fuel crisis as

a clamp to stop the financial hemorrhage.

Production and personal consumption cutbacks now in progress constitute the "plunge" phase of the world depression. Working-class living standards are being directly and openly cut as the capitalist class decreases mass unemployment, hunger and disease. The cutbacks will kill several millions of working people during the new year. Increasing political instability and growing working-class ferment are inevitable.

Please turn to page 12

FBI Joins CIA Conspiracy To Frame Up NCLC/RYM

NEW YORK, Dec. 18 — The Central Intelligence Agency's national conspiracy to jail or assassinate revolutionary organizations in the NCLC and the Revolutionary Youth Movement (RYM), being carried out with the full support and cooperation of the FBI, may involve a massive pending frame-up of the two revolutionary organizations. That was the conclusion drawn by the NCLC and RYM following the bungling "raid" of two FBI agents to the home of former RYM organizer in

and Baker revealed FBI plans "to bust up RYM in Newark and New York City" through criminal charges of crossing state lines to incite riot.

Threatens RYM Bust

"We're going to put people away who were at the Newark City Council hearings this summer for crossing state lines to incite riot," the FBI is out to bust RYM. "It is the way one of the FBI agents in Charlotte put it." The incident to which the FBI was referred occurred when work tactical files were

portraying the Labor Committees as "using blacks to do their work."

FBI Director Steps Out

The Charlotte probe follows on the heels of new FBI chief and CIA flunky Clarence M. Kelley's Nov. 25 pronouncement of the FBI's intention to deal with the "communist threat." In an interview with the New York Daily News, Kelley announced his agency's plan to step up activities



By Mark C. Frazier

Cubans linked to Watergate may have burglarized the home of and possibly killed J. Edgar Hoover last year, a source close to federal investigations has told *The Crimson*.

The source, who has given affidavits to the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Ervin Committee, said at least two others familiar with the Cuban underground have given the same testimony when interviewed by the probers between August and November.

The break-ins were allegedly directed by G. Gordon Liddy and carried out by Cubans working under Felipe De Diego, who participated in the burglary of the Ellsberg psychiatric files and in the first Watergate bugging attempt.

Hoover died on May 1, 1972, in the midst of mounting disputes with the White House. The cause of death was listed as "hypertensive cardio-vascular disease."

DeDiego admitted, and then denied, that a burglary of Hoover's apartment had taken place.

In a conversation with this reporter in mid-August, DeDiego—a former CIA agent then facing indictment for the Ellsberg burglary—first confirmed that he knew of the Hoover incident.

"I am under my lawyers' instructions that I should tell nothing," DeDiego said. He added, however, that he hoped he would be in a position to "talk about everything" within two weeks.

In response to a question as to who might say something in the meantime about the Hoover break-in, DeDiego named Humberto Lopez and Jaime Ferrer, both of Miami. Neither could be reached for comment.

When the reporter asked DeDiego to confirm that the two were associated with the Hoover break-in and *not* the Ellsberg or Watergate burglaries, DeDiego stated, "Yes, they were involved in that raid."

DeDiego asserted yesterday, however, that the account of the August conversation was "completely wrong," and said, "I don't know of any break-in."

He added that all his phone conversations were recorded and that there would be "trouble" if *The Crimson's* version of his statements was incorrect.

The Miami Herald was unsuccessful last night in reaching DeDiego with a request to hear the August tape.

A source who had worked with DeDiego in the past said that DeDiego may have been trying to invent stories of crimes last summer in order to persuade Justice Department lawyers to grant him immunity from indictment for the Ellsberg burglary.

Among the claims brought out in the affidavits to the Ervin

Committee, a past associate of E. Howard Hunt said, was that DeDiego and at least two co-workers registered in a Washington, D.C., Holiday Inn two days before Hoover's death under false names.

A further suspicious occurrence, he said, was the appearance of DeDiego and ten confederates at the funeral of Hoover several days later. In televised hearings before the Watergate committee this September, Hunt said the Cubans were "protecting" Hoover's body

REQUIEM

FOR AN

ASSHOLE



RECENT REVELATIONS OF CIA'S USE OF CONTACT PERSON MAKES THIS STORY MORE BELIEVABLE THAN EVER!!
ED.

from protesters, but could not explain why the Committee to Re-Elect the President paid to provide the service.

The first alleged break-in took place late winter of 1972 to retrieve documents that were thought to be used as potential blackmail against the White House, the source said.

Hoover at the time was in poor graces with the White House as a result of his veto of a White House intelligence force in 1971, and his refusal to take hints later in the

year from the president that he resign.

When the first raid failed to yield results, the source continued, a second burglary was attempted. This time whether through misunderstanding or design, a poison of the thyon-phosphate genre was placed on Hoover's personal toilet articles, he said.

Thyon-phosphates can induce heart seizures and are undetectable unless an immediate autopsy is performed.—From *Howard Crimson* 73

FREE ARTIE BREMER?

Nixon, Colson, Hunt and the Maiming of Wallace

CRUCIAL QUESTIONS

For three years there has been much speculation as to whether the Nixon Administration played a role in the attempted assassination of Governor Wallace on May 15, 1972.

In an interview before an address to the national convention of the Veterans of Foreign Wars in Los Angeles on August 19, 1975, Wallace declared: "I don't believe that a man who never made any money in his life could follow me all over the country and buy guns and automobiles and stay in the Waldorf-Astoria." A large number of Americans evidently share the Governor's suspicions, and believe that the full truth concerning the attack on his life has not been properly exposed.

Was the Nixon Administration involved in any way in the first conspiracy, to assassinate George Wallace? And was the Nixon Administration involved in the second conspiracy to cover-up the first?

New evidence developed by this researcher makes both questions worth further exploration. In this report we shall investigate the possibility of complicity in the cover-up.

THE TESTIMONY OF E. Howard Hunt, 1973

"Go the Bremer's apartment and see if there is left or radical reading material around." That is the order Charles W. Colson gave to Hunt via telephone, within one hour after the assassination attempt on Governor Wallace, according to Hunt's testimony to the Grand Jury, June 12, 1973. ("Looking for evidence": *Washington Post*, June 21, 1973)

Of course, Colson denies ever giving such an order, but Hunt's first attorney, William O. Bittman (an unindicted co-conspirator in the Watergate cover-up) has confirmed that Hunt testified about Colson's order, but that the transcript had not yet been "corrected" by Hunt. (*New York Times*, June 21, 29, 1973)

In fact, Bittman had asked for permission to review the record of the Wallace story and amend it later, if necessary, because of the possibility of mistakes after the attack. Bittman had claimed that Hunt's testimony would have to be "Corrected" because Hunt was "exhausted" at the time of his appearance before the Grand Jury. Indeed, on the night previous to Hunt's testimony, June 11, 1973,

Hunt was badly hurt by a brutal assault in his jail cell. The former CIA agent was unable to sleep that night, and no wonder!

Sources close to E. Howard Hunt say that Hunt testified that had refused Colson's order because of his belief that the apartment "had been staked out by the FBI," and that a great degree of risk would be involved, and possible embarrassment for the Nixon Administration if the break-in was detected or if he, Hunt, was arrested in Bremer's apartment.

In a June 20, 1973 phone interview, Colson called Hunt's testimony "preposterous," adding that he talked to Hunt but never suggested that he go to Milwaukee and break into Bremer's apartment. Colson declared that the allegations made in the press that he ordered E. Howard Hunt to burglarize Bremer's apartment.



Colson has admitted, though, that immediately after the shooting, he got in touch with Assistant FBI Director Mark Felt. In the *New York Times* of July 13, 1973, former White House aide Douglas Hallett reported that, "Mr. Colson says he was charged by the President with assuring FBI protection for Bremer and his apartment; that in fact, he had the apartment cordoned off right after the shooting. The former assistant director, Mark Felt, can back up these claims."

FBI "MISTAKES"

Who can deny the clear evidence of the facts? The FBI agents arrived at Bremer's apartment and immediately left it, allowing the curiosity seekers and some reporters to rummage through Bremer's apartment! They failed to seal off the apartment and forgot to brush it for fingerprints!

Mrs. Wasche, who ran the building where Bremer lived for

Luther King was killed, it was all immediately blazoned as a right wing plot of some sort. We would like to know what kind of kook this guy is. What has he got up there in the way of literature? Is he a neo-Nazi?"

(pg. 130, Testimony of E. Howard Hunt, Ex. Sess., July 25, 1973)

On the same page as the above, Hunt claims that he protested because he believed the apartment was staked out by the authorities. Hunt then testified that Colson implied that a breakin could elude the stake out and retrieve vital information from Bremer's apartment.

(pg. 131, Testimony of E. Howard Hunt, Ex. Sess., July 25, 1973)

Finally, Hunt concluded that Colson canceled the plan altogether. But again, Colson has vehemently and repeatedly denied the entire story as alleged by Hunt.

seven months, charged \$10 a head and made a bundle!

The FBI has claimed that they only found "left-wing" material there, a Black Panther newspaper. But newspaper reporters who examined Bremer's apartment before the FBI noticed right-wing and left-wing literature there.

Two *Chicago Tribune* reporters, John O'Brien and Donald Koziol, report that after leaving the apartment unguarded, the agents returned a few hours later and only then began putting what little evidence remained into boxes! The FBI has never offered a satisfactory explanation as to why their agents permitted the apartment to be ransacked. We may never know what was taken from Bremer's apartment, or planted there.

THE NECESSITY FOR COLSON TO COVER UP

Could it be that this outrageous malfeasance was the result of Colson's call to Mark Felt? Could Colson's order to Hunt have been for the purpose of removing any evidence that Bremer might have left, indicating who had hired him?

It should be remembered that Colson told Hunt to bring back information linking Bremer only to left-wing political causes. And it would have taken Hunt almost four hours for him to get from Washington, D. D. to Milwaukee, which would have been too late to take the evidence before the FBI began its inquiry. Remember also that in Hunt's first version, he was called by telephone from the White House. Where was Hunt when he received that crucial call from Colson?

If President Nixon had simultaneously ordered the FBI to secure Bremer's apartment, thus eliminating the necessity for action by Hunt, why did Hunt receive that call, and why did the agents act so "unprofessionally" on May 15, 1972? Could the agents have accomplished Hunt's task for him? And why was President Nixon so concerned with Arthur Herman Bremer and his apartment?

NIXON'S TAPES OF MAY 15, 1972

Perhaps the answer to this disturbing mystery might be found by listening to the Presidential tapes recorded on the afternoon of May 15, 1972. Those tapes of an emergency meeting, between Nixon and Colson, held minutes after the shooting and immediately preceded

Continued on page 30

U.S. SECRET POLICE

By Peter Dale Scott

An obscure law that made possible major government scandals—from massive Army spying at the 1968 and 1972 Democratic conventions to the secret White House slush fund of Richard Nixon—is still on the books. It's called PL 90-331.

Passed as an emergency resolution within hours of the death of Robert F. Kennedy on June 6, 1968, PL 90-331 authorized the Secret Service to protect all presidential candidates—and paid for security arrangements at the Kennedy funeral.

But the real kicker was that it empowered the Secret Service to command the resources of other departments and agencies of the federal government in the performance of these duties. In theory, PL 90-331 put much of the federal apparatus at the beck and call of a relatively tiny government agency.

As a result, the following happened:

•A domestic war room in the Pentagon—set up on the heels of the Martin Luther King assassination in April 1968—became fully operational two days after PL 80-331 was passed. Then known as the Directorate for Civil Defense Disturbance and Operations, today the war room is called the Directorate of Military Support.

PL 90-331 also vastly expanded the swapping of intelligence information between the Army and the Secret Service under the Civil Disturbance Information collection Plan. In fact, this exchange had been going on informally ever since the Warren Commission recommended it in the wake of the John F. Kennedy assassination. The



plan itself had been set up in May 1968, following King's assassination and in anticipation of violent anti-war demonstrations at the Democratic Convention that August.

•Under orders from the War Room Directorate, plain clothes Army agents moved in en masse on the 1968 Democratic Convention in Chicago, infiltrating the McCarthyite and anti-war forces, mingling with delegates on the convention floor, reportedly intercepting telephone messages from McCarthy's campaign headquarters.

As Secret Service spokesman John W. Warner explained to members of the press after the Army spying scandals broke in 1970, the Secret Service had borrowed the military agents to furnish protection under PL 90-331.

•In 1972, Secret Service agents assigned under PL 90-331 to protect presidential candidate George McGovern provided reports on the involvement of alleged communist sympathizers in McGovern's campaign to White House presidential adviser John Dean. Dean later told Senate Watergate Committee

members that he passed the information to Charles Colson, who then tried to have it published.

•From 1969 to 1974, the Nixon Administration—largely through Secret Service requests—tripled the size of the White House staff by drawing on the personnel and budgets of other agencies.

Total cost of the expanded staff, according to one Office of Management and Budget (OMB) official: \$100 million yearly. But the fact is that nobody really knew. Because of PL 90-331, the costs of the staff were hidden in the budgets of a wide array of federal agencies and did not appear in the White House budget itself.

In 1974, in the midst of the Watergate scandal, three House committees reported how P. 90-331 had been used as a justification for the \$17 million spent by the federal government on Richard Nixon's properties at San Clemente and Key Biscayne. The General Services Administration had assisted the Secret Service by supplying such equipment as a fireplace exhaust fan—"in order to provide additional security." As time went on, additional requests for items

ranging from den windows to ornamental brass lanterns came directly from the President's personal representatives and were duly ratified by the Secret Service under PL 90-331.

Since PL 90-331 was passed, two waves of sensational revelations of citizens' rights—first the Army spying scandal in 1970 and then Watergate.

Yet Congress has failed to take any action on the law that made much of this possible.

The two Senate committees which spearheaded congressional investigations into both scandals—the Ervin Committee on Army Surveillance Operations and the Select Committee on Watergate—failed to call witnesses from the Secret Service. And neither of the two committee reports made reference to P. 90-331 itself.

As a result, PL 90-331 remains in force. In theory, its deliberately vague language could still be used by an unscrupulous executive to marshal the resources of federal agencies in domestic surveillance and security operations. Last time it was the Army. Next time it could be the Post Office.

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Peter Dale Scott is an expert on the Secret Service as a result of his extensive studies and writings on the John F. Kennedy assassination. Now professor of English at Berkeley, he is the author of numerous articles and books on covert politics, foreign and domestic.

(Continued from page 7)

R
Sidney and Esther Rabb Charitable Foundation
Radio Corporation of America
Radio Free Asia
Radio Free Europe
Radio Liberation
Radio Liberty Committee, Inc.
Radio Swan
"Raleigh Times"
Rand Corporation
RARETSA, see Sociedade Anonima de Radio Retransmissao
Reconstruction Finance Corporation
Regional Confederation of Ecuadorean Coastal Trade Unions (CROCLE)
Research Foundation for Foreign Affairs
Retail Clerks International Association
Revolutionary Democratic Front (FRD, Cuban exile)
Revolutionary Student Directorate in Exile (DRE, Cuban exile)
Reynolds Metals Company
Rockefeller Foundation
Rubicon Foundation
Rumanisches Nationalkomitee
Russian and East European Institute
Russian Institute
Russian Research Center
Rutgers University

S
Saman
San Jacinto Foundation
San Miguel Fund
"St. Paul Dispatch and Pioneer Press"
"St. Petersburg Times"
"Saturday Evening Post"
SBONR
Schenley Industries, Inc.
School of Foreign Affairs

School of Foreign Service
Scott Paper Company
Sentinels of Liberty
Shell Oil Company
Slavic Studies Department
H. L. Smith & Co.
Social Christian Movement of Ecuador
Sociedade Anonima de Radio Retransmissao (RARETSA)
Society for the Defense of Freedom in Asia
Socony Vacuum Oil Company
SODIMAC
Southern Air Transport
Southern Regional Conference
Scripps Howard Newspapers
Standard Electronics, Inc.
Standard Oil Company
Standish Ayer & McKay, Inc.
Stanford University
Steuben Glass, Inc.
Stiftelsen for Moralisk Upprustning
Victoria Strauss Fund
Student Movement for Democratic Action
Sullivan & Cromwell
Sullivan & Gregg
Sylvania Electric Products, Inc.
Synod of Bishops of the Russian Church Outside of Russia
Systems Development Corporation

T
"Tarantel Press" (TP)
Thai-Pacific Services Company
J. Walter Thompson
John G. Thornton Trust
Tibet Convention
"Time"
Tower Fund
TP, see "Tarantel Press"
Twentieth Century Fund

U
UB, see Untersuchungsausschub freihetlicher Juristen
Unabhängiger Forschungsdienst
Ungarischer Nationalrat
United Fund
United Lithuanian Relief Fund of America, Inc.
United States Arms Control and Disarmament Agency
United States Education Exchange
United States Information Agency (USIA)
"U. S. News and World Report"
U. S. Rubber Company
U. S. Steel Corporation
United States Youth Council
United Ukrainian American Relief Committee
Universal Service Corporation
University of California
University of Chicago
University of Cincinnati
University of Houston
University of Illinois
University of Kentucky
University of Maryland
University of Miami
University of Michigan
University of Oklahoma
University of Pennsylvania
University of Utah
University of Vermont
University of Washington
University of Wichita
University of Wisconsin
Untersuchungsausschub freihetlicher Juristen (UJ)
Uruguayan Committee for Free Determination of Peoples
Uruguayan Committee for the Liberation of Cuba
Uruguayan Confederation of Workers (CUT)
Uruguayan Institute of Trade Union Education (IUES)

Uruguayan Labour Confederation (CSU)
Uruguayan Portland Cement Co.
U. S., see United States

V
Vanguard Service Co.
"Voz Universitaria"
W
Wainwright & Matthews
Joseph Walter & Sons
Warden Trust
Warner-Lambert Pharmaceutical Company
Erwin Wasey, Ruthrauff & Ryan, Inc.
Watch Tower Movement
WAY, see World Assembly of Youth
Weltvereinigung der Organisation des Lehrberufs
Wexton Advertising Agency
Whitney Trust
Charles Price Whitten Trust
Williams College
Williford-Telford Fund
Woodson Fiduciary Corporation
World Assembly of Youth (WAY)
World Book-Childcraft of Canada
World Confederation of Labour
Wynnewood Fund

Y
Yale University
YMCA, see Young Men's Christian Association
York Research Corporation
Young Men's Christian Association (YMCA)
Young Women's Christian Association

Z
Zenith Technical Enterprises University
Zen Nihon Gakusei Jichikai Sorengo (Zangakuren)
Zentrale fur Studien und Dokumentation
ZOPE

By Gabrielle Schang

Since the subject of the Barb and its legendary tenth birthday has been kicked around in various alternative papers lately, and since these stories invariably quote Max Scherr (founder and editor emeritus) misrepresenting my case, I'd like to provide my own chronology of events taking place over the last year at the Barb, (specifically with respect to changes in personnel and the handling of communiques.)

I held off until now out of deference for certain friendships because I thought some of the facts could be embarrassing, out of mindfulness for my lawyer's advice and finally, out of waning hope that the Barb would metamorphosize for the better. Now I've changed my mind. The time has come for self-defense.

The Berkeley Barb received communiques before the SLA came along but during the last year the number coming to the office multiplied. Since the Barb printed most communiques in full (let me suggest that it could have been to sell papers), we continue to receive a steady stream of them.

Communiques became an important issue. Without them there could be no public communication or debate between underground and aboveground movements. Whether or not one agrees with the bombings, kidnappings and targets chosen, these communiques are vital. Usually they explain the actions, and the reasons behind the actions taken by underground units.

For this reason it is important to publish the contents of communiques and not to distort or abbreviate them without explicitly explaining why. As time progresses, I imagine communiques will become even more important; they seem to be an emerging new method of communication from the underground to the general public. One does not have to endorse a particular group's actions to appreciate the validity of communiques, per se.

Sometime last winter, we learned from ex-business manager Jim Bunnell, that all communiques coming to the Barb were given to Barb attorneys. If subpoenaed by the federal government, they were handed over. This was the old Barb communique policy, as established by Max Scherr and the law firm of Truehalf, Walker and Nawi. Doris Walker confirmed that three communiques had already been delivered into the hands of law enforcement officials, under the first Barb communique policy.

There were two Barb editors at the time this policy was revealed. I remember heatedly urging them to change the policy and start withholding these items from the police. I wasn't the only person addressing myself to this issue but I was involved in the churning out of the paper each week, present in the office every day. Finally, then Business Manager Jim Bunnell arranged a meeting in attorney

BANNED in BERKELEY:



Walker's office. Jim Schreiber and Peter Stansill, (the editors) and Bunnell would go. Two lawyers representing INK, the law firm that owns the Barb, would be there too. I was invited to join this group at the last minute by a nervous Bunnell who told me to come and represent the staff position, but not to expect any changes.

Being a die-hard, I did go and argue that the Barb had a first amendment right *not* to comply with these subpoenas. Giving in to the government was only going to kill the Barb's credibility as a radical newspaper. Bunnell asserts that it had nothing to do with me or my speech which aimed to shame these lawyers and editors, but the meeting did mark a definite reversal in the Barb's communique policy.

I ought to know; the whole business of handling underground messages coming to the Barb fell to me. Not that I knew it at first. One day as I was slapping Schreiber on the back, "Right on, man, we support ya. Dare to struggle, dare to win," Bunnell approached me with his hands full of xeroxed documents. "Gabrielle, both editors have personal reasons keeping them from taking on this respon-

sibility, (meaning get subpoenaed, land in jail maybe) but we all agree that the Barb has a right to do whatever it wants with these things."

I understood and assumed responsibility for all forms of underground communication coming to the Barb. First thing I did was get my own lawyer, Paul Harris. I wasn't too impressed with the Barb's firm. Bunnell told me what he was going to tell the FBI the next time they called him asking for communiques. He would know nothing personally; neither would the editors; Gabrielle Schang was the person with that responsibility.

I did what any other person would do who wanted to *make certain* the government would never get hold of the documents. Harris said I should never say what I actually did with each and every communique, in the best interests of my own defense. He assured me that most folks could do their own math.

Life at the Barb went along in fits and starts with intermittent threats from the FBI in the form of menacing phone calls during which Jim Bunnell told them I was handling all communiques. Ironically, two subpoenas came to the

Barb in February. One for me, one for Bunnell. Bunnell told me he planned to tell the Grand Jury exactly what he told the feds on the phone: Gabrielle Schang, she's the one.

I was prepared. Paul Harris is a good lawyer. I did what I wanted, then he set about defending my actions. The subpoena ordered me to appear before a Federal Grand Jury in San Francisco, on February 5th. It further dictated that I should bring with me an NWLF communique about the bombing of a Union Bank. There was no need to play a game of cat-and-mouse with the US Attorney.

I remained silent, taking the first and fifth amendments. Harris filed a motion to quash (or legally drop) the subpoena, on the grounds that the communique in question was "no longer in existence." Detaining me any longer would be clear harassment of the media, he argued. We were successful. The government backed down, letting me go, although they have never, to my knowledge, formally quashed the subpoena.

At the Barb we were delighted and relieved. We felt righteous and victorious. It seemed like we had a formula that worked effectively with communiques. Elsewhere in California reporters weren't as lucky. For instance, Will Lewis, Station Manager at radio station KPFK in L. A., was subpoenaed for a tape. Because it was the policy of Pacifica, his employer, to keep subpoenaed material until they lost in the lower courts, he had to spend some time in jail. Admitting you have something that you refuse to give the state doesn't usually work. In most cases when this occurs, the person who resists a subpoena "*duces tecum*" has to go to jail for at least a while and then eventually hand over the material anyway. Just standing by the first amendment doesn't get you off the hook.

In the months that followed, communiques came and went but there were not more subpoenas delivered to the Barb, or to me. Then, one fine day Editor Schreiber was fired, just like that, by INK. Peter Stansill became editor and myself, associate editor. I learned from Bunnell before he left (Jeff Walsh was his replacement and former/revolting-display ad manager) that the execs at INK were displeased with the new arrangement. I couldn't imagine why unless they were afraid of exposure and encroaching collectivity on the part of the staff. They were most comfortable with a white male hierarchical line-up. Our plans for a union threatened that.

We decided to call the union "Alternative Press Workers of the World" and apply to NLRB for certification. Stansill became uptight and unsure of his role. He wanted to leave for the summer months and he wasn't sure he wanted to return. We all wondered what INK would do when he announced his imminent departure. I hoped he would try to convince INK before he left that we didn't need any new male caucasian

editors. And, in truth, we didn't.

Stansill finally resigned when INK. lawyers called him and requested that he fire two people—one from production, one from editorial. He'd had enough of their bullying. He agreed to train the next editor, but that was all. Eventually free-lance writer David Armstrong was chosen by INK. to replace Stansill.

I was shuttled back to the art department and my salary was cut, in the early stages of a surge of union organizers that started with the firing of staffer Steve Rainier. Around this time, Popeye Jackson, a prison movement leader, was assassinated.

News bulletins said that a communique had come to the SF Chronicle, allegedly from the New World Liberation Front (NWLFF), claiming credit for the murder. There was also an open letter from the NWLFF making news. The letter was extremely critical of Jackson, full of distrust. (This is when Sara Jane Moore, as FBI informant, was telling movement people that the black ex-con was a snitch.) The charges seemed petty and unsubstantiated. I wanted to read the letter myself but I had heard no word of communiques from the NWLFF arriving at the Barb. I thought this was a little odd.

I searched the editorial office and found four communiques spindled on a desk in full view. I couldn't believe it had come to this. Someone else was making all the decisions while I had been taking the risks. A phone call came to the office from the NWLFF that day and Albert, who answered the call, told me about it. I hastily split, bringing Albert along.

We walked to the appointed phone booth. I waited; the phone rang. Instructions were given. The pick-up went without a hitch. The news impact was big. This communique claimed that the one that went to the Chronicle was a fake, planted by pigs to confuse the people. The NWLFF said they did not kill Popeye Jackson.

First thing I did was make three copies of the communique. One for free lance reporter Mark Schwartz who was at radio station KPFA but works for several stations. I knew he could dispatch the news without delay. One for Steve Long who was writing a story at his home about the Popeye assassination for the Barb. He was already four hours past deadline, going crazy on false leads. This communique changed the whole thrust of his article, naturally. And I kept one copy for the Barb typesetter. I chose to trust Schwartz and Long and not let copies reach the police. To this day, I still do.

When I returned to the Barb office with the third copy in tow for typesetting, I was stopped by Business Manager Jeff Walsh. "What?" he exclaimed, "You are supposed to come straight back here when you get communiques." Oh sure. I swear this had never been the policy. There was no set procedure for the dispensing and disposing of communiques because they could never be predicted and

their arrival took place in a variety of ways.

It wasn't out of the ordinary for me to go first to radio station KPFA since they too get communiques. Usually we discussed the authenticity of new, especially controversial communiques. But I

didn't give "the station" a copy; I trusted Schwartz to keep his copy away from management of KPFA. I knew their policy was identical to all Pacifica stations; which is to eventually surrender some communiques to the authorities.

Those were my deliberate ac-

tions, which I am willing to defend and for which I am also willing to accept fair criticism. However, in no real or imagined scenario would I return first to the Barb office. What for? To be ordered to sit on the street for two more days. The Barb wouldn't be on the street for two more days. The public had a right to know. Through KPFA, Schwartz dispatched the news right away.

Popeye Jackson's family immediately heard about the new communique, as Schwartz went over to Glide Memorial Church in SF, where the dead man's relatives were holding a press conference. They were trying to vindicate Popeye from charges of snitchery, claiming the government was more than likely responsible for his murder, not some revolutionary group. The latest NWLFF communique was read to the assembled media by Pat Singer, who lived with Popeye and was then nine months pregnant with his child.

Walsh fired me that afternoon. I didn't care. I felt liberated from what I had long considered a corrupt zone. I just wished the Barb staff had shown more resistance. They knew we had no collective procedure for dealing with communiques. That would have been a gross security risk. Besides, the business manager would have dictated what had to be done, certainly not the staff. I just kept thinking about what I had found spiked on the editor's desk, pondering the implications.

Before long the NWLFF issued a new communique, addressed specifically to the Barb, which Jeff Walsh went to pick up. It condemned my firing and claimed the Barb had been censoring communiques. They warned "controlling elements," stated unequivocally that the Barb no longer served the people's interest and demanded some explanation of recent events.

Next, the Barb staff composed what I call the "whitewash scab response" and printed it in the following week's issue as an open letter to the NWLFF. This letter is quoted at length in the most recent APS Revue. Unmollified by the official Barb reply, (supposedly from the staff but drafted in Walsh's presence and then read over the phone to INK. execs for approval. Steve Rainieri and myself wrote our own letter to the NWLFF, the Barb staff and the community.

Armstrong agreed to print it as a letter to the editor. I expected a hitch. It came soon enough, from INK. Our letter would not be run. A statement from the publisher would appear instead. "The publisher will not permit the publication of material which invites murder, terrorism or bombing. The letter from two former employees that was distributed in Berkeley last Tuesday will not be published in the Barb because the publisher has determined that it violates this policy." Thirty five column inches of white space ran in the Barb where our letter should have been.

the story of Gabrielle and the

Barb



Many people will, of course, immediately recoil at the idea of another new religion in the wake of: the Maharishi rip-off; the ulcer ridden Divine Light Mission leader Mahara-ji; the shaven headed, non-sex indulging Krishna Consciousness people (whose head guru was found to be debauching many of his young lady followers); the "avitar", Meyer Baba who was to say the "word" and died with his lips sealed, (to all but the "telepathic", of course, who ran around giving everyone "his" message); not to mention the Jesus freaks, the Buddhist chanters, the Sun Young Moonies, all of whom accost us poor sinners in the streets, at the subway, and in the bathroom to save our unfortunate, unenlightened souls. So now, most people hear the word "religion" and run to the nearest exit.

But, deep within all of our subconsciousness, beyond the harangings of the Madison Avenue avitars, at the summit of our 1000 microgram Sandoz LSD consciousnesses there is that nagging feeling that God is there just waiting to be discovered and communicated with if we just knew the correct place to look.

"But," we think, "God is such a 'straight' idea, how could someone as 'hip' as us harbor such thoughts and especially at the peak of an acid session?"

The answer to all this confusion, according to the Church of the Psychedelic Eucharist, is that is: the Psychedelic itself.*

In the literature that the Psychedelic Church distributes, it is explained that the Church believes consciousness to be the ultimate guide "in the real world" and that the ultimate consciousness comes from the "flesh of consciousness": Psychedelics.

Some of the members claim to have become so conscious as to have seen and communicated with the Psychedelic spirit itself. They report that it can present itself as a real living spirit within the extremely psychedelized person.

To the Church, a "straight" person is one who believes in the psychedelic truth, and a person who does not have this belief is "crooked". They claim that the Bible is actually talking about psychedelics and that the original God of the Hebrews and the Christians was a psychedelic.

Concerning bad trips, we found this passage in the literature distributed by the Church under the heading, "Bad Trips":

"...what about bad trips? Well, 99% of the people in this country are already on one. So what happens when they take LSD, or any psychedelic for that matter? What happens is that they finally become aware of this fact, sometimes to their great distress.

...And in this day, when the people destroy their health and consciousness with alcohol, sleeping pills, cigarettes, coffee, soda pop and sugar, and they destroy their minds by believing in gods

THE PSYCHEDELIC CHURCH

by Billy Gram

that bring no consciousness, do not expect increased awareness to be anything but real—expect to see sickness, suffering, blindness, and unhappiness. The blessing of expanded consciousness is that it can show us the way out of this bad trip, provided we are serious and prepared to follow it."

Other concerns of the Church include: pollution; health foods and nutrition; fidelity in marriage; and brotherly love.

The Church's main concern at present is, of course, the law, and it is engaged in petitioning the Drug Enforcement Administration in Washington D. C. for the right to worship their God, Psychedelics.

This poses an interesting question in terms of the First Amendment's legal guarantees. Can the government refuse a religion the right to worship God or the right to have God in their church communion?

So far the answer would seem to be: no. The Native American Church, in which Peyote is worshipped, was granted an exemption to the law on this basis and does legally engage in communion with Peyote among its members.

What the government decides in this case remains to be seen.

The Church is at present residing in a small, shabby cockroach-infested apartment on the lower east side of Manhattan where a co-founder and president of the Church, Alan Birnbaum had this to say:

"The Church has its information and doctrines etc., but, the main purpose of the Church is to make God available to the members. Each person has to be their own minister. I believe that a minister is someone who "administers" the eucharist, i.e., the Psychedelic. Each person has to hear the voice of the Psychedelic themselves, and follow it to the best of their ability. In doing this, my friends and I have come up with the same truths and have gotten together and formed this church.

"It is very important to us to have the Church accepted legally. We need to be able to insure the purity and identity of our sacraments for the safety of our members, which is very hard to do if you are dealing with underground chemicals unless it is peyote or marijuana. And even with marijuana it is sometimes in question as to whether it has been sprayed or treated etc. This can be very disturbing to someone who has the spirit knocking on the door of their consciousness and they are considering about letting it come in."

If anyone has questions about the Church or wishes to join they can write:

THE CHURCH OF THE PSYCHEDELIC EUCHARIST

437 East 9th Street
New York, N. Y. 10009



SECTION 3

Did Robert Blair Kaiser have a hidden motive for writing a recent article in Rolling Stone Magazine disparaging the tramp pictures?

According to Kaiser—"The tall tramp is obviously Nordic and Sturgis is obviously Latin". Upon reflection into the nature of "racial" stereotypes one realizes that the only thing that gives the tall tramp a Nordic appearance is his light, straight hair and light skin—characteristics that can easily be changed by bleaching agents.

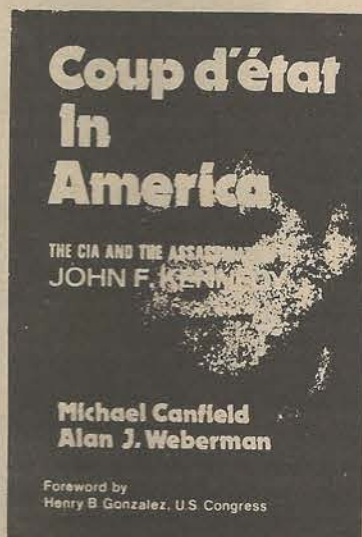
Kaiser goes on to say—"There is a great disparity in height between the tall and short tramps. The tall one seems to be at least eight inches taller than the short one. Sturgis seems to be no more than two to three inches taller than Hunt." Even the Rockefeller Commission had to conclude that the tall tramp was about three inches taller than the short tramp. (Hunt is five feet eight inches tall, Sturgis is about six one.)

Prior to 1968 Kaiser was a public relations man for Evelle Younger, the right-wing District Attorney of California under the Reagan regime. Possibly as a reward for his work for Younger, Kaiser was the only journalist allowed to interview Sirhan Sirhan at length. As a result of this, Kaiser's book **RFK MUST DIE**, was a best-seller, even though it added little to our knowledge of the RFK murder.

When a former Kennedy aide named Theodore Charach uncovered the existence of a second gunman present at the scene of the RFK killing, Kaiser tried his best to convince the movie producer that Charach approached not to have anything to do with him. Kaiser said Ted was nothing more than a crackpot and pointed to his best-selling book to give his charges credibility.

In the early 1970s Kaiser was employed by the Rand Corporation, a notorious CIA think tank. Rand was responsible for such "humanistic" innovations such as "the development of small nuclear warheads for missiles" and other assorted cold war gems. Rand employed noted cold warriors such as Edward Teller, the man who helped convince America to build fallout shelters; Herman Kahn, whose contribution to humanity was the word "megakill"; and James R. Schlesinger, who later became head of the CIA, then went on to become Nixon's Secretary of Defense. Rand had people in Vietnam studying counter-insurgency techniques as far back as 1957—this program was sponsored by AID—who later contracted for the infamous tiger cages used by ARVN. In 1970 a memo on the letterhead of the office of the Vice President surfaced—the memo revealed that the Rand Corporation agreed to a "judicious leak" about a feasibility study they were running on the repercussions of canceling the 1972 Elections. Although Agnew disclaimed the memo, the Newhouse News Services weekly gossip column had run the leak.

OUTTAKES OF COUP D'ETAT IN AMERICA



NIXON IN DALLAS

Kaiser rests a lot of his case on the findings of the Institute of Forensic Sciences, so-called 'independent research centre' in Oakland, California. According to their photoanalyst, Charles V. Morton, the tall tramp definitely isn't Sturgis and the short tramp is "probably not" Hunt.

A few weeks after the Rolling Stone article came out the national Committee to Bring the CIA to Justice called the Institute. We spoke with DR. Morton and other officials there. We were told that they work closely with local and Federal Law Enforcement Agencies—"We've done work for the LA County Sheriff's Department and the Oakland Police Department. I haven't worked with Evelle Younger directly, although I have worked for his Agency" Morton confessed. Morton also said—"I have a case right now in Federal Court in Guam being paid for by the Federal Government. (Would they hire him in the future, had he said two government agents were present on the scene of the JFK killing?) It is interesting to note that Morton was one of the forensic specialists chosen to evaluate the evidence in the RFK case.

Kaiser's article also contained Hunt's alibi—"He told me where he was on November 22, 1963—in Washington at a meeting of some CIA officials who could corroborate his presence there." We first heard this story about a year ago from none other than Richard Sprague, the CIA agent assigned to co-opt and suppress the tramp shots. With the widespread circulation of **COUP D'ETAT**—a book which documents Sprague's role in the cover-up—Sprague has been shipped to the boonies by the CIA—he's moving to Munich, Germany. Eventually Sprague will be extradited and forced to stand trial for his crimes—Sprague said Hunt was at a meeting with Lyman Kirkpatrick (the Inspector General of the CIA at the time of the Bay of Pigs), Enrique Williams (the leader of the Cuban Committee of Liberation—the group that anteceded the Cuban Revolutionary Council) and Richard Helms. Helms testified before the Rockefeller Commission three times and was said to have "frequent lapses of memory." After testifying before the Ervin committee, there was talk of indicting Helms for perjury. Nothing ever came of it since Helms is the second most powerful man in Iran—and we need oil and help in settling the Mid-east Israeli/Palestinian problem for that pivotal country. In a recent TV appearance Bernard Fensterwald, Sprague's ex-partner and another deep-cover CIA agent, said that Hunt has affidavits from about a dozen agents stating he was at that meeting and that "the CIA had nothing to do with the JFK Assassination". Before Dick Gregory exposed the tramp shots I called Hunt's lawyer and asked him where his client

(Continued on page 18)

THE J.F. KENNEDY ASSASSINATION



Dallas 1963



Dallas 1963



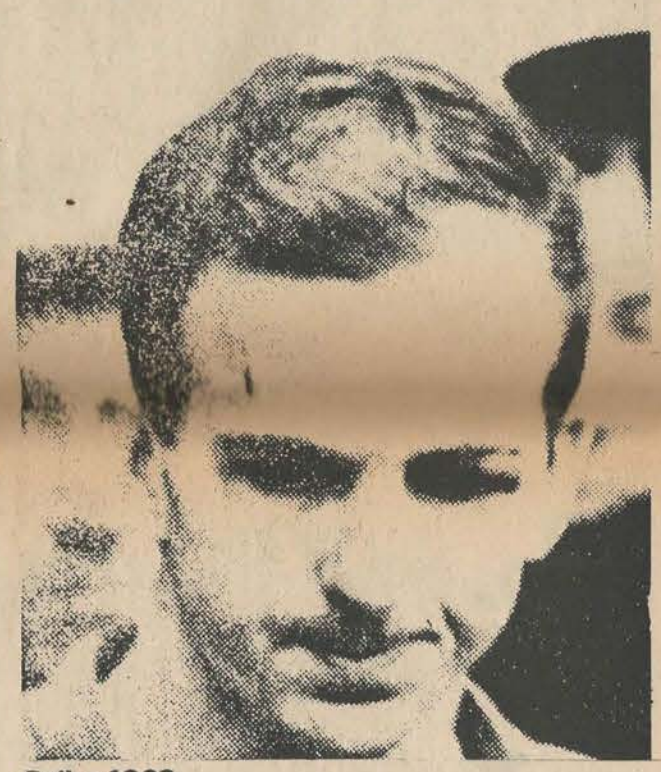
Dallas 1963



Watergate 1973



Watergate 1973



Dallas 1963

AND THE CIA

Coup d'état In America

The Tramps and the Watergate Burglars
The Oswald-Double
Coincidence or Conspiracy?



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SECTION 2

retaliation handbook

BRAIN POLICE AT STANFORD

Science Digest magazine reports that scientists at Stanford Research Institute in Palo Alto, California, have made significant progress in developing a computer that can read your mind.

The magazine, in its August issue, says that Doctor Lawrence Pinneo has successfully experimented with eight subjects whose brain

waves were monitored by a computer. Doctor Pinneo reports that after initial failures, the computer was eventually able to diagnose the words being thought by the human subject with 60 percent accuracy. *Science Digest* predicts that with further refinements in the monitoring techniques, the computer may be able to read human

thoughts with 100 percent accuracy.

In what sounds like a chapter out of George Orwell's *1984*, Doctor Pinneo is quoted as stating the process can also be reversed—that is a computer could be employed to transmit thoughts or instructions directly into the brains of humans.

CITIZENS' INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

HOW TO START AN INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

Besides money, products, and force, one of the important quantities that governments and corporations deal with is information. This quantity can be used and manipulated by those that want to alter the basic structure of society. To those that are aware, it is known that the powers-that-be have been involved in many corrupt practices designed to maintain their power and move the country away from democracy. If one tries to fight the federal structure with bombs and guns, one will be blown away with superior firepower. This use of firepower would be part of the standard operating procedure of these policing agencies. If one can successfully expose widespread corruption and cover-ups in these same agencies, one can paralyze them in a manner outside their normal operations. The key is information. But infor-

mation is a strange beast and it has its own strange rules.

Suppose that you got a tip that the Glommar Explorer's mission was successful, that the C. I. A. got 16 nuclear missiles and 6 years of sub-fleet movements on hermetically sealed tape from the Russians. How could you confirm this? How could you use the information? Suppose you figured that it was being withheld for a rainy day, so that the C. I. A. could smell like roses when the heat was on. Suppose you decide to defuse the story by giving it exposure now. How would you provide convincing proof to the news media, but not put yourself in a position to be liable to the espionage act? From hearing the story, to doing something with it at all, the problems and need for information have multiplied. The story is true, by the way (From 2 separate sources).



In order to keep an intelligence operation secret, people must be disciplined, organized. But if it is too organized it can be neutralized. So everything has to be loose and tight at the same time. Every piece of information and its source has to be judged for its reliability. This requirement forces a centralization of data. But if anything on the top level is off the track, the whole effort goes off the track. For this reason, most countries have several intelligence agencies so they can spy on each other and test each other's reliability. So intelligence has to be centralized and decentralized at the same time.

Intelligence is usually divided into the overt, from open sources, like trade publications, and the covert, which is the cloak and dagger stuff. It is also divided into line, which is used for day-to-day operations, strategic, which is part of long range estimates, and counterintelligence, which concerns information on the integrity of one's own people.

But you do not need a multi-million dollar budget. All you need are a few aware people, a secure location for meetings and papers, and a shoestring budget to start your own alternative intelligence operation. Whatever it is that concerns you, you should begin by quietly accumulating information in the most intelligent way you can.

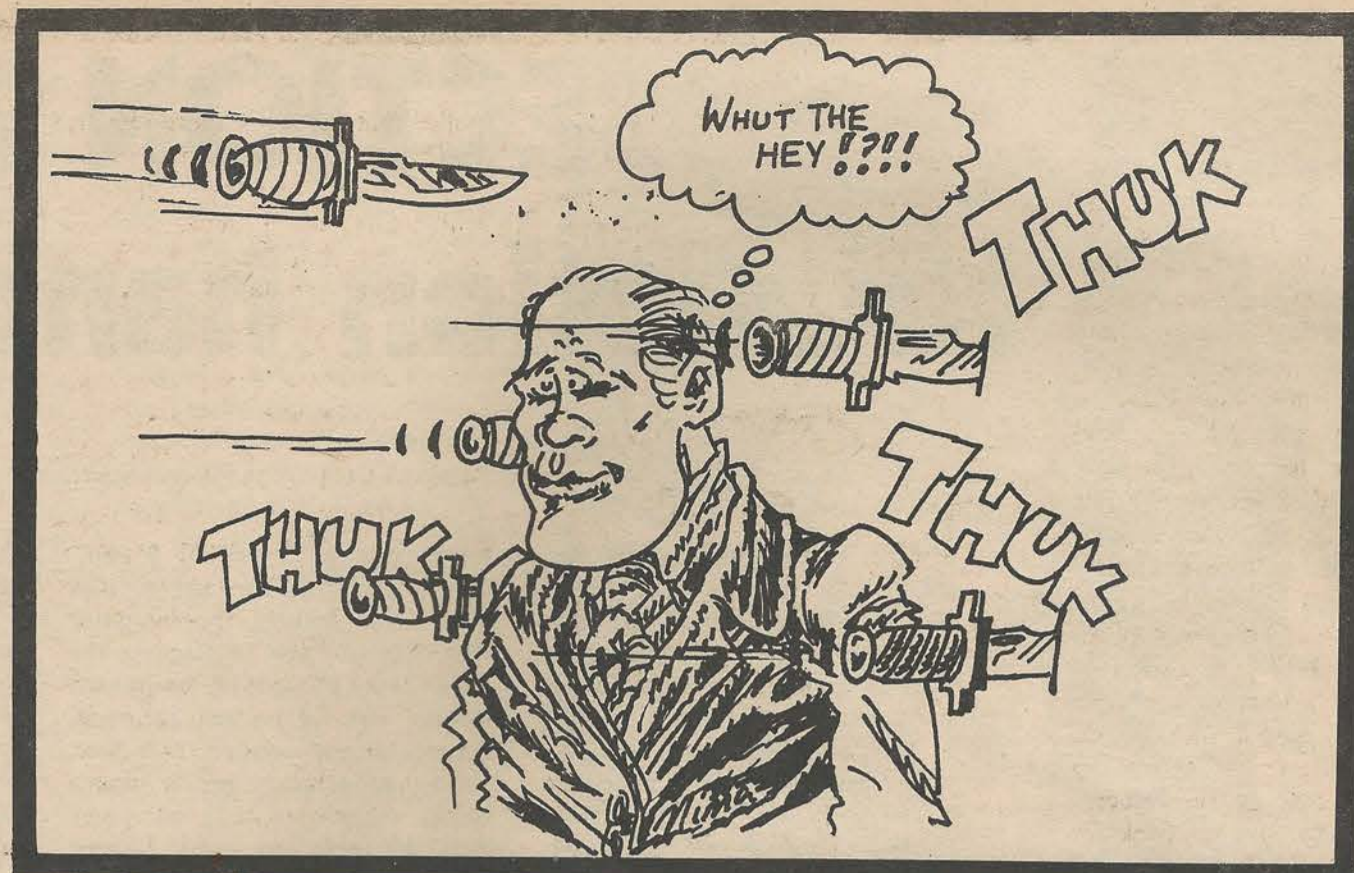
OBTAINING BOOKS

There are several ways to buy the books mentioned here. If they are in print, they may be available in a bookstore. If not, they can be looked up in "Books in Print" and special ordered in any large bookstore. Even "How to Kill" is in "Books in Print". If the book is not in print, you may find it in a used book store. Or you can request the services of a book searcher. Look in the classifieds of "Harpers" and "Atlantic". You can also check University Microfilms of Ann Arbor, Michigan. Of course, you can check it out of a library, or use the services of inter-library loan.

RESEARCH METHODS

Finding Facts Fast, by Alden Todd, Morrow, 1972, \$2.45. This book tells you how to think about research as well as how to go about doing it. Ask yourself: Who would care enough to write it down? *Finding Facts Fast* goes through the standard library techniques, the indexes, reference books, and the special services. Then it goes through the other resources one can use. How to approach Congress, the executive branches, trade association, and alumni offices.

NACLA Research Methodology Guide, NACLA P.O. Box 57 Cathedral Park Station New York City 10025, \$1.50+25 cents postage. "The very complexity of modern technological society compels the U.S. power structure to produce a continuous flow of accurate data on every aspect of



human endeavor. For every component of U.S. society, there exists an Information Infrastructure designed to produce the data required for the successful performance of that component. This infrastructure will ordinarily consist of government agencies, university research centers, professional organizations, trade associations, special libraries, and companies which publish trade books and periodicals". It follows that you have to identify the information specialist in the target organization, learn the jargon and behavior patterns, and convincingly pump for information.

This volume explains the resources available in studying various powers structures in the U.S. For example the section on "The Police" explains how to get books and manuals on every level of law enforcement, lists police publishers and periodicals, police associations and tell what they print, police bibliographies and indexes. It also has a list of books on police technology and strategy. A very useful book.

National Security Affairs: A Guide to Information Sources, by Arthur Larson, Gale research management information guide #27 \$14.50. This book lists almost 4000 books on the full range of national security, from foreign policy to intelligence and CBW. It also lists relevant research centers, periodicals and reference materials. A useful guide for the serious operator.

FILING SYSTEMS

The most basic filing system would be a card index of individuals you are studying, and a filing system on interesting organizations, incidents, etc. Remember that once you start a filing system, you are stuck with its structure unless you scrap it. Think how it will develop so you do not make it awkward. Also, no indexing or filing system can be created without a detailed knowledge of the subject material of the system.

Information Storage and Retrieval Systems for Individual Researchers by Gerald Jahoda, Wiley, 1976 \$12.75. This volume explains

various ways of setting up filing, indexing and retrieval systems. You do not want to do unnecessary indexing work, but you still want to have ready access to your information. This book will help you custom design your system.

Many large universities, research centers and companies have computer centers where there are card punching, card sorting, and card printing equipment for general use. Though there are rules stating that only company employees or "Members of the university community" can use the facilities, if you dress and act inconspicuously, no one will be the wiser. This is a great way to use a computer card system at minimal cost.

INFORMERS

Ramparts magazine has published 2 articles on informers. *Where are the Clark Kents of Yesteryear? They are infiltrating the movement, and here is how to get rid of them* (Dec. 1970) and *Informers, the Enemy Within* (Aug-Sept. 1973). The first article tells how to spot informers and suggests swamping new members with oral questions on their background, and to record all the information. Then all this information should be checked against existing files, birth, marriage, divorce, utility, etc. It is suggested that if anyone knows how to make free phone calls, the cost of checking can be reduced. "Even 'super-spiex' can be uncovered if two conditions are met: knowing the people with whom we live and work, and mastering the basics of background investigations." The "Informers" article talks about the political framework in which an army of informers is set out to spy on the nation.

Counterspy magazine had an article "Agents & Informers" in the fall 1974 issue. It gives a psychological profile of an informer. "Most of the informers that have been discovered have been shown to have serious personality defects and/or psychological disorders. Generally speaking, this has manifested itself as a 'losers syndrome'.

Informers tend to view their intelligence gathering as a vindication from a historic lack of personal success in previous attempts at being socially constructive individuals. And since security agencies, particularly metropolitan police departments, are starved for information, anybody short of a raving maniac can achieve great personal success as an informant." The police handle the informant by giving constant praise, yet maintaining the underlying insecurity to keep him as an informant.

The Glass House Tapes by Louis Tackwood and CARIC Avon \$1.75 tells the story of an agent-provocateur and the history of police informers in this country.

Effective Personnel Security Procedures by B. E. Gorrill Down-Jones Irwin \$8.95, tells how to conduct background checks into individuals. It explains how to legally get information on a person's background. Of special interest is a state-by-state breakdown on how to obtain traffic and accident records on people.

Police Operational Intelligence already been covered, has tips on informant recruitment, development, contact, security, payment, and evaluation. The basic message is never reveal the name of an informant, take everything with a grain of salt unless proven, and maintain control of your informant. Also, avoid informants that are both stupid and energetic, for they can cause real problems.

The Informer in Law Enforcement, Harney & Cross, Charles C. Thomas \$7.50. This book is similar to the sections in P.O.I., except much longer and more detailed. There is an informative section on informers and the Law.

Undercover by Carmine Motto, Charles C. Thomas \$9 and *Undercover Operations and Persuasion* by Randolph Hicks, Charles C. Thomas \$5.95. These books are written for undercover agents. Basically they explain how to get the information and the evidence without being suspected. They contain excellent hints on salesmanship.

BUGGING

How to Avoid Electronic Eavesdropping and Privacy Invasion by William Turner, *Investigators Information Service*, 1972 \$8. This book discusses existing technology, standard operating procedure, and some preventive tactics. "Anyone suspecting a tap can lodge a request with the telco special agent's office for an inspection. But because they are responsible for such matters as telco security and fraud against the company, the special agents work closely with law enforcement. As a result they are not likely to disclose that a tap placed by law enforcement was discovered, and in fact may tip off the offending agency that a tap is suspected by the subscriber." One of the best ways to check for a bug is the feedback method. You sweep the broadcast band while making a noise. If there is a constant signal or if you get feedback, there is a bug. Lots of harmonics from the transmitter is the tipoff, legitimate equipment is required to minimize harmonics. An FM receiver and a TV set can be used as cheap bug detectors.

The Electronic Invasion by Robert Brown, *Hayden* 1967 \$5.50. This is a much more useful book and is available in many bookstores. It gives a lot more information and has many circuit diagrams for the do-it-yourselfers.

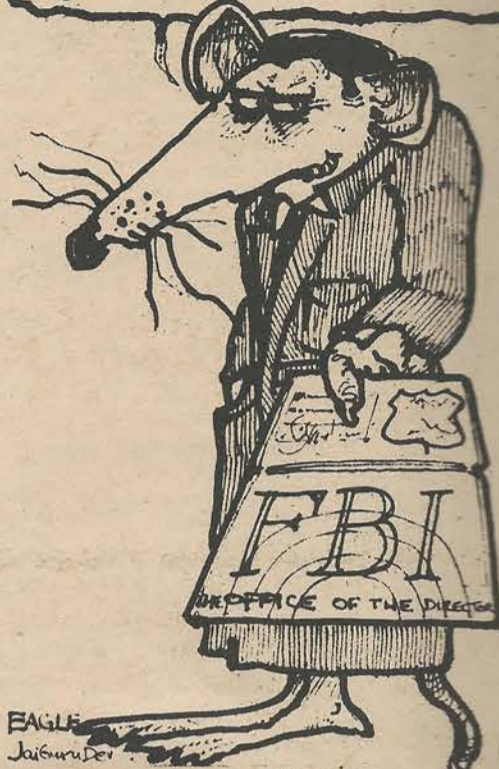
BLACK BAG JOBS (ENTRY)

Locks, Safes and Security by Marc Tobias, *Charles C. Thomas* 1971 \$14.00. I have not seen this book, but the catalog writeup is: "A 'how-to-do-it' book specifically for persons in law enforcement and intelligence units. Presents detailed information on basic types of locking mechanisms, their strong and weak points, and their applications. Includes discussion on the pin tumbler lock, premise security, electronic burglar alarms, safes and vaults. The reader is presented with both theory and practical techniques for surreptitious entry methods by lock picking and impressioning."

Locks, Picks & Clicks, *Paladin Press*, \$6. This book is reputed to be the OSS lock and safe manual, as such it is a bit out of date. It is possible to crack safes after a few days of practice after reading the instructions. The part about lock picking is hard to follow. Basically, all you need are filed or twisted street cleaner bristles. One tool is needed to apply torque to the cylinder, and another to rake the pins. The amount of torque on the cylinder is the critical factor. The book does not discuss Ace, or circular locks. An Ace lock picker is shown on page 49 of *Practical*

Ways to Prevent Burglary by Val Moolman, *Cornerstone Library*, \$1.45.

J. Edgar may be gone,
but we're still here!!



EAGLE
JaisurDer

INTELLIGENCE WORK

Police Operational Intelligence Schultz & Norton. *Charles C. Thomas*, 1968. \$10.50. This is the best book I've found on running an intelligence operation. It recommends that the intelligence officer have contacts with organizations that maintain well-organized record systems. The record systems cited are the City Directory, credit agencies, insurance, telephone, utility (which maintain the best records of who lives where for how long), transportation, financial companies as well as newspaper indexes, medical associations, merchandizing security records, bonding companies, and nationwide private investigative agencies. The book also lists governmental record systems and states "the intelligence officer should develop methods and contacts which will permit him to acquire information from each." In the list are census reports (spouses, children, occupations, length of residence etc.) which are supposed to be confidential, like tax records, which are also mentioned. As to technique, the book recommends keeping files on interesting individuals, organizations, locations, vehicles, telephone numbers, and informants. It also states that efforts should be made to keep liason with other organizations, including the press, especially with any reporters that specialize in organized crime and subversive elements. The book stresses maintaining a clipping service, recruiting and maintaining informants, surveillance, whether on foot, in a car or in a helicopter. On the question of technical surveillance, the book emphasizes that the

police that use it are more effective in their job. Then it lists manufacturers of bugging equipment with police ties. I would take any other list (for example, as in "Electronic Invasion") and remove the names on this list.

Handbook of Intelligence and Guerrilla Warfare by Alex Olov *University of Michigan Press*, 1963 \$4.50. Orlov is a Russian defector who re-created handbook for Russian spies. This book explains letter drops, agent recruitment, creating false identity and other espionage tricks and pitfalls.

Secrets of Underground Organizations & Operations pub. by *Normount Technical Publications*, \$8.95. Basically this is a handbook on resistance movements. The sections on motivation, recruitment, intelligence operations, and countermeasures are relevant. No attempt to set up covert action should be made without consulting this unique volume.

The Secret Team: The CIA and its Allies in Control of the World by L. Fletcher Prouty, *Ballantine*, 1973 \$2. While this is basically an expose of the CIA, it reveals how middle level officials can control high-level ones just by manipulating the information they send up. Some of the uses and abuses of intelligence and intelligence operations are revealed.

Organizational Intelligence by Harold Wilensky, *Basic Books* \$2.95. The book analyzes the use and abuse of both technical and ideological intelligence in government and industry. I asks the question: How is information used in an organization?



TERMINATION WITH EXTREME PREJUDICE

The best (and only) book I have come across is "How to Kill" by John Minnery, *Paladin Press* \$4. This book, coldly and professionally gives one a beginning lesson in assassination. Many of the techniques are quite dastardly, like getting the target drunk, holding him down and shooting a fiberglass bullet up his ass. If done properly, there is no blood and no trace on an X-ray. Assassinationologists take note: The part about getting a subject in a motorcade reads like the Dallas senario. There is also a revealing critique of

Ruby's offing of Oswald.

Just to be on the safe side, a good book in the business is "The Detection of Murder" by Kessler and Weston, *Arco*, 1972 \$5. After all, any fool can commit murder, it takes an artist to commit a good accidental death.

FALSE IDENTITY

The Paper trip, *Eden Press* P.O. Box 866, *Westminster, Calif.* \$6. This book explains how to go through death records looking for infants, who, if they lived, would fit your description. If they died in a different location from where they were born, you are in luck. Just get a copy of the birth certificate and use it to obtain all other identify papers. Of course, it helps to put together a paper life. Taking standard tests, getting a job, joining organizations in the alternative identity would help substantiate it.

GENERAL

Business Intelligence & Espionage by Green Dow-Jones *Irwin* covers the gamut of intelligence operations. It tells how to set up an intelligence operation, how to collect information, and how to file it. There is a good section on trade journals in the aero-space business.

The Secrets Business by Stephen Barlay, *Crowell* 1974. This book is just a collection of stories of the world of industrial espionage. A good expose, but doesn't reveal much in the way of technique. Good library reading.

You could add the following quote after the paragraph about "you can do it yourself". This comes from "Secrets of Underground Organization & Operations" page 210;

"One valuable, though often overlooked, source of intelligence lies in the open journals and newspapers. In 1935, the German journalist Berthold Jacob shocked the German intelligence agencies by publishing a book about the German army, which was then in the initial stage of Nazi rearmament in violation of the Versailles Treaty. In his book, Jacob spelled out 'virtually every detail of the organization of Hitler's new army...the command structure, the prsonnel of the revived General staff, the army group commanders, the various military districts...the names of the 168 commanding generals and their biographical sketches.*' Jacob had pieced together scraps of information from obituary notices, wedding announcements, criminal reports, and other such items and eventually compiled a comprehensive picture of the growing German military establishment. It was, as the

(Continued on page 30)

**"IT TAKES AN ARTIST TO COMMIT
A GOOD ACCIDENTAL MURDER"**

CHAOS

1975 CREDIT CARD CODE

All you need is the right rap and you can have free phone communication. Just dial the operator and make like a distinguished business-person saying, "I'd like to place a credit card call to 477-6243, that's in New York City. My credit card number is 226-7340-083-W, thank you..." The operator puts you through and you're in business.

Here's how to make up a credit card number. First of all, the number should appear to originate from the city you're calling from so that the operator will think, "There's and exec in some other town calling his family with a credit card number from his hometown." Find out an exchange (the first 3 digits of a phone number e.g. 477) that exists in the town you're calling (operators can tell if its real or not) by calling information for that town and bullshitting the operator until she divulges one. Then add 4 more random digits to it (e.g. 6243). Or better yet, get the phone number of a large corporation in the town or city you're calling and use it. Look up the secret area code for the city you're calling on the chart that appears with this article and add it to the number. (e.g. 226-7340-083-W) Count to the 4th digit of this number and look that number up on the chart titled Code Letters and you'll find a corresponding letter. Add this to the end of your credit card number so it looks like 226-7340-083-W and you're in business.

A few tips: Always have your phony hometown's area code on the tip of your tongue. The Operator might ask for it. She may also ask you for the number of the pay phone you're calling from (never use a private phone) in order to help the Phone Co Dicks track you down. Always tell her that not only is there urine on the floor of the booth but the number is missing from the dial and its the only pay-phone around.

But the most important thing to remember when making phony credit card calls is to alert the person you're calling to the disastrous repercussions that might occur if they give your name to the Operator when she calls them regarding a wrongly billed call to their number. "Did someone call you from New York City on May 26 and if so who was it?" she'll ask, hoping to stick you with the bill. Good answers are: "This is a phone that a lot of kids have access to. Call back later, I don't live here (they rarely call back), I did get a crank call that day, etc. Also avoid mentioning names during phony credit card calls.

Once you start getting a lot of phony credit card calls to your number, phone co. agents may try and link you up to credit card calls being made from payphones in your neighborhood. That's why they now ask you for the number of the pay-phone you're calling from, even though in many cases they can see it on a panel before them. So take a stroll to a far-off payphone to confuse them, if phony credit card calls are an established method of communication for you.

In order to scare away people using phony credit card number operators are instructed to ask the party placing the call for the company or person the card belongs to. Most people will freak and hang up but should, instead, offer

(indignantly) the name of the company or party the number was coded to. The operator may go as far as to call information in that area to verify that the number being used does indeed exist and is listed. Try to keep all calls under ten minutes since upon discovering that the card is a phony the operator may notify phone company security agents to pick you up without interrupting your call and thereby warning you. If a call should exceed a half-hour (ten minutes an overseas calls) the operator, even if she hasn't detected the card is a phony, will usually come on to question you further.

Operators have also been known to "split" the call whereby both parties are unable to hear each other. She then questions the called party saying that they were accidentally disconnected and that if you'll give her the name and number she'll reconnect you. Upon being refused this information, she will threaten the called party with being billed for the call. This is not legal since the called party never agreed to pay any charges at the onset of the phone call and will not be billed for the call no matter what the operator says.

Another ruse is for the operator to wait until the end of the call and ask you for the credit card number again to be sure that you "got it right the first time". Change one digit in the exchange part of the number and when she asks you to wait while she checks it out, tell her your train is leaving and you must go.

Avoid calling from places with just a few operators, such as small towns, as they're more likely to check your number out, call during busy periods to minimize this risk elsewhere and save sensitive matters till you are well into your conversation in case the operator listens into the first few minutes of it.

Other areas to avoid are college towns because operators there have grown wary of any credit card calls after the rampant use of phony cards.

Most states have computers on which the operators can check for phony credit card numbers. The programming of these computers, however, is at this point not very elaborate and only a rudimentary check is made to see that the RAO (Regional Accounting Office) code indeed exists in that area code. Numbers in the originating area code as the phone call come under close scrutiny and should be avoided. The number used should, whenever possible, be in the area code your are calling. The new credit card number must be verified before you use it to call friends since it may not be a valid number. To verify the number, call a corporation in a distant city. In most cities, the operator will dial a computer to check the number before completing your call. If it does not check the operator will tell you. You may have to try several numbers. Also, some cities have more than one city code, so try them all. Be persistent.

When calling U.S., Canada and the Carib. from overseas, precede the credit card number with 1-X and tell the operator you want to make an International Credit Card call. For example, if the regular credit card number is 226-7340-083-W, the international one would be 1-X-226-7340-083-W.

TRIPLE PAYPHONE SCAM

Rather than using the old phony credit card numbers which has the distinct disadvantage of having a representative or our local business office call the person you called and try to intimidate them into giving out information as to who called them, this system is a take off of the old method of recording the tones of coins being deposited in a pay phone (or having a red box, a device which electronically produced the sounds) and has the advantage of not needing any equipment with which to be busted as well as not arousing the operator's suspicion as much as credit cards. It does, however, require three pay phones (not in booths) in great proximity of each other, like in bus terminals, airports, train stations, hotel lobbys, etc. Almost any busy areas of transit or business. Most of the newly installed phones are in "stalls" that are like a backboard on a post making it convenient to bring the receivers close together, and are usually in groups of two or more.

Let's say we've just located our convenient three and let's call them "A", "B" and "C" from left to right. First you pick up "B" and deposit your dime and dial "A". When "A" rings, instead of answering it in the normal manner, lift the receiver and place it back on the hook very rapidly (less than 1 second). At this point you have "B" off the hook having called "A" and "A" on the hook having been answered only momentarily. Long enough to stop the ringing, but not so long as to start the billing equipment (very similar to the muting principle of the black box). On to phone "C".

First we lift the receiver and deposit our dime and dial either the operator or the area code and number you are calling based on whether or not you have Direct Distance Dialing. The operator usually returns the dime and tells you to deposit so much additional change (if she does not return the dime, ask her to, saying you wish to use larger coins, or deposited a quarter to start with, or something like that and she will usually not think twice). Hold the earpiece of "B" to the mouth piece of "C" and deposit amount asked for in "A" (the one still on the hook). The operator will hear the tones and put the call through. You then hang up "B" get your dime back from it (if you don't blow it with "A").

Lift "A" wait for dial tone and hang up. All your coins should roll back. One catch—after three minutes the operator may want more bux (she may say "signal when through" and wait till end of call). In which case, don't immediately drop

"A" and "B" but add more coins as in the original manner. Pay phones store \$4.00 maximum before dropping either into return slot or coin box. So, if you have to total more than that, drop "A" and "B" as described above and set them up again.

This system does not work well with the old 3 slot "Bongers" but may be tried. It is primarily for our new one slot "Fortress" phones. The only difficulty you may encounter may be someone wanting to use phones "A" and "B" while you are talking on "C". If someone reaches for "A" immediately hang up "B" before one second is up or you lose the dime in "B". Assuming all phones are in working order no other problem should arise. It may take a little practice to juggle the phones but is done with ease after once or twice.

This method of ripoff is limited to long distance or operator handled calls and does not work on local calls. One last word, have a lot of change on hand (preferably quarters) and remember it's easy as ABC.

"A" cannot be ESS (the phone companies new electronic switching system). To test for ESS put in dime and dial information far out of your state. If coin comes back upon dialing last digit instantaneously the phone is ESS. Go to another 3.



FBI



You talk to a lot of interesting people when you make fraudulent phone calls.

Using an unauthorized credit card, somebody else's number or electronic devices isn't a clever way to save a few bucks. It's stealing. And if you get caught (and there's a good chance you will), it means telling your story to the police. The judge. And maybe a jury. But going to court's only the beginning.

If you're convicted, you'll be in for a stiff fine. Court costs. The phone bill you ran up. And for the rest of your life, a criminal record. If you're tempted to make an illegal phone call, please think first. Don't try to save yourself a few bucks. Save yourself a needless hassle.

C&P Telephone

201 091, 094	New Jersey	313 083, 183	Detroit	608 201	Madison
202 032, 033	District of Columbia	314 177	St. Louis	612 126	Minneapolis
203 020	Hartford	404 022, 063	Georgia	613 473	Ottawa
206 163	Seattle	404 035	Atlanta	615 047	Nashville
209 254	Stockton	408 293	San Jose	615 487	Memphis
209 289	Fresno	412 030	Pittsburgh	617 001	Boston
212 012, 017, 018, 021, 023, 024, 072, 074	New York City	414 088	Milwaukee	617 007	Massachusetts
213 046, 182, 183, 184, 187, 332	Los Angeles	415 158	San Francisco	702 271	Nevada
213 537	Santa Monica-Venice	415 167	Berkeley	703 033	Virginia
215 041, 043	Philly	416 476	Toronto	704 319	Charlotte
216 050	Akron	501 147	Arkansas	713 151	Houston
216 082	Cleveland	502 550	Kentucky	714 164	San Diego
218 126	Duluth	503 131	Oregon	801 155, 383	Utah
301 011	Maryland	504 046	Louisiana	813 152	Tampa-St. Peter.
303 153	Colorado	505 105	New Mexico	814 208	Pennsylvania
305 044	Miami	509 128	Spokane	914 141	N. Y. State
307 137	Wyoming	513 185	Dayton		
308 237	Nebraska	519 476	Toronto		
312 097, 098, 234	Chicago	601 059	Mississippi		
313 913, 096	Michigan	802 064, 065	Arizona		
		604 493	Vancouver		

RAO Codes for major US & Canadian Cities

EMUJQAWZHR
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0
THIS YEAR THE LETTER IS THE 4th DIGIT

BOOK-OF-THE-MONTH CLUB SELECTION

by
**ABBIE
HOFFMAN**

This chapter is designed to help you fight inflation by putting more bucks in your pocket. We'll explore various ways of getting money—faking it, making it, begging it, and taking it.

FAKING IT

The International Moola Exchange

When business is slowing down over at your friendly local multinational corporation they work an interesting bit. They simply take all the extra U.S. bucks they have lying around and decide to exchange them for German marks. If they really want to do it right they call a few of their comrades at another multinational corporation down the block. Before you know it about a dozen or so biggies like the idea and the next rainy day that rolls around, Bingo! A few billion dollars get swapped for a few billion marks. An hour later the smaller fish with less than a billion in assets follow suit. Now the dollar's down the marks are up. The biggies haven't been idle, though. They've switched to French francs then to British pounds sterling and then just before the final bell sounds back to U.S. dollars. It always pays to return to home base after a busy day. The U.S. dollars were sold at one figure and six hours later bought again at a much lower price. Since the biggies are there with the mostest, the firstest they make the biggest killing, and the International Money Exchange completes another day. That's how it works at the top—it's called International Finance. This is how it works at the bottom—it's called Stealing.

Quarter-Size Coins

The *Uruguayan 10 Centesimo* costs less than 2 cents U.S. and works in many soda and candy machines, older 3-slot telephones, toll machines, laundromats, parking meters, stamp machines, rest room novelty machines, prophylactic dispensers, and the Boston MTA. So do:

Danish 5 Ore (7/10 U.S. cent)

Greek 2 Dachma (6 U.S. cents)

Tanzanian 20 Sentim (13/4 U.S. cents)

Peruvian 20 Centavos (1-7/8 U.S. cents)

French Indo China 20 Centives (less than 1 U.S. cent) All work on almost every quarter slot sticking out of a machine.

The most effective quarter in the world is the *Icelandic .5 Auran Piece*. It even works in change machines. Unfortunately, this coin is hard to get outside of Iceland; even there it's hard to come by since the government is attempting to remove the coin from circulation. Don't worry—the best buy and the easiest Two Bits to come by is just across the border—down Mexico way. The good old *Mexicali 10 Centavo* costs less than 1/10 of a U.S. cent and slides right down the slot of most machines you'll meet on the open road. Some new machines work on the basis of electrical resistance rather than size and shape, so you might miss occasionally. But don't fret; a little experimentation with your coin collection will soon solve your problem.

Dime-Size Coins

The *Malaysian Penny* is worth 1/3 a U.S. cent and works miracles in old and new telephones, candy machines, parking meters, stamp machines, soda vendors, slot machines and, of course, pay toilets. It's one of the all-time great dimes. Equally good are the following:

Trinidad Penny (1/2 U.S. cent)

Mauritian Penny (less than 1 U.S. cent)

Singapore Penny (less than 1 U.S. cent)

Fiji Penny (4 U.S. cents)

The most effective ten-cent piece in the world is the *Finnish 5 Penny Piece* worth exactly one Abe Lincoln.

The following work in everything but the newest, pay phones:

Portugese 10 Centavos (35/100 U.S. cent)

Peruvian 10 Centavos (less than 1 U.S. cent)

Danish 10 Ore (1/4 U.S. cent)

Liberian 1/2 Cent (less than 1 U.S. cent)

But every machine gobbles the pennies put out by the British mint for use in Commonwealth countries such as Fiji, the Bahamas, New Zealand, Jamaica and other British West Indian islands.

In the phone section we mention all there is to know about brass washers and filing pennies to fake dimes. The *Phillippines Centavos* pre-1966 were all minted in Philadelphia on the same presses that do dimes, quarters and half-bucks. Then they were shipped to the Islands until it was discovered that U.S. sailors were buying back trunk fulls of change. The ever-alert Treasury agents figured it out in only twenty years time, but there's still plenty of Centavos floating around the Phillipines that you can do right by.

There is a standard gray electrical box that looks like this.

It has about 17 punch-out discs where you're suppose to stick wires thru. It costs about 49¢, and each disc works on the New York Subway toll machine. Let's see, that's 17 times 35¢ or \$5.40. Quite a bargain. (Quite some arithmetic, too.) Sometimes you have to brush file the little nip where the disc was hooked on but that's easy. Carry a real token in your hand. If the slug fails you can quickly substitute.

If you ever bump into a tray-type change maker, take a dollar bill and slice it down the middle. Just where the plunger pushes it down. Push-Pull-Click-Click. You get your change and the dollar back. Don't get a sore arm on this jackpot, all-star.

Money Rolls

A neat way to rob a bank is to get \$10 quarter wrappers (not the see-through kind, dummkopfh!) and stuff them with foreign coins that are the same size as real quarters. You must put a few quarters on the top and bottom with the foreign coins in the middle. Write a phony account number on the roll and take it into a bank. As long as the account number is on the roll, the bank will give you \$10.00 without opening the roll. If you want to play it safe, go into a bank where you really do have an account and use an account number 500 numbers away from your real account number. You naturally will be prepared to look a bit surprised if the roll does break and all those brown quarters roll all over the bank.

You can also give the teller 30 singles and 3 rolls of coins and ask for 6 ten-dollar bills, to camouflage the transaction a little. You could also try packing rolls of dimes with washers, as long as you put real dimes on the ends. Also, since foreign coins and washers are the same diameter as American coins but not always the same thickness, make sure your rolls are the right length by comparing them to real rolls of dimes and quarters. Write a phony account number on each roll and they'll never open one.

If you are a bank teller, or work someplace that uses a lot of silver, you can work out pretty well. The bank doesn't expect you to open rolls and won't hold you responsible.

MAKING IT

You can Xerox a dollar bill on both sides, cut them out carefully with a paper cutter, and delicately glue the two halves together with a thin glue such as Lepage's. Most change machines will be fooled into giving you a dollar's worth of coin for your efforts. Fooling people though is quite a different matter and requires quite a bit of printing expertise. In no way is this chapter, or any book on counterfeiting for that matter, going to teach you how to make sawbucks good enough you can pass at a bank. Forget it! You can, however, get your appetite wetted and your fantasies greased. The rest is printing expertise.

America has always been flooded with funny money. In 1865, when the Secret Service was founded, the government estimated that 1/3 the money in circulation was phony. Don't you just love America? Imagine: one out of three bucks were a total fake.

Counterfeiting requires the touch of a professional. Yet saying that shouldn't rule anything out. Of the 30,000 printers in the U.S. perhaps 1/3 could make

bills that would fool a department store salesperson or airline cashier, about 1/2 of that third, or 5,000, could make currency capable of passing in a bank or at Las Vegas. That's not bad, 5,000 mini-mints out there ready to take on the big G's printing monopoly. Maybe you or your cousin Alex is one? Maybe the rent bills are piling up? Maybe you're tired of printing raffle tickets? Most people are under the impression that counterfeiting requires the expertise of a master engraver. Not necessarily so. Naturally, the more skill one has the better, but thanks to technological advances made in photo-offset equipment, neither engraving nor its sibling "letter-press printing" are required to do an adequate job. Neither is the much-touted special bond paper woven with tiny red and blue threads by the Crane Paper Corporation in Brooklyn, whose only customer (by law) is the U.S. Treasury Department. Naturally, if you're a master engraver with an aunt who has access to "money paper" then you're home clear.

Chances are that you're not. You and your cousin Alex are going to have to make do with what you've got, namely, photo-offset equipment. Before you start, begin by reading at least all the books recommended at the end of this chapter, as well as any others you can get at your nearest big-city library. Use a phony name and/or library card when getting books dealing with counterfeiting. It isn't everyone that wants to read up in this area. Begin by reading the U.S. Treasury Department's pamphlet "Know Your Money." Write to Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. Ask for "Know Your Money," Stock #4806-002. Include 40¢ in coin or postage. I got my copy for nothing by writing the Treasury Dept. directly, explaining I was a small businessman who just had a counterfeit bill passed on me. No sweat here. Hundreds of thousands of these pamphlets are sent out each year. Next read Mike Landress's "I Made It Myself," since it's the most recent, best-written book on the subject. Besides, it's available in most bookstores.

When you feel confident you know all the pitfalls, you're ready to begin experimenting. Some counterfeiters use the government's own paper by dunking fresh one-dollar bills into a pan of bleach, drying them out and printing twenties in their place. There's a lot of wastage though and the printing has to be lined up exactly for the job to work. It's a last-resort method. Your cousin Alex is better off with a good stock of 100% cotton fibre paper. It should be pure white to start. However, the first step in getting everything ready must be to "off-white" the paper using a benday screen, trying to match the color of the "whitest" portion on genuine U.S. currency.

Now that the paper is set (nothing illegal has happened yet) you and your cousin Alex are about to plunge into the world of Funny Money. Lock the door, draw the blinds and put on surgical gloves. All the rollers should be new. Your working area should be meticulously clean. A handy supply of bleach should be standing by in case you have to erase the evidence quickly. Shoot off brand-new ten- or twenty-dollar bills. It's just as easy, of course, to counterfeit hundreds—but people pay a lot more attention to a large denomination bill. Twenty is the top limit. Try to use the best camera equipment available. If it's not present in your shop, you can rent what you need. Panchromatic film by Kodak produces the sharpest photos available. Do each color separation (the seal, the numbers, the graded backgrounds) individually, exacting the most professional skill you are able to summon up. Be prepared to spend much more time on this than a regular printing job. Be sure to do color separations duplicating the faint red and blue hairs. You'll be amazed at how close you can come to simulating the genuine paper. When doing the serial numbers be sure to use many different ones. See our centerfold which points out all the areas worthy of special attention. Follow it carefully, as if you were a Treasury agent. Work on a long holiday weekend when you can push the job through without interruption. Dry and cut the paper

with extreme care. Carefully destroy all scraps and bills that don't match up with a real twenty.

Although it breaks your heart, destroy every negative you've made. Once that's done there's no evidence to show you actually printed the mun. If you're caught passing it you're committing an act about a million people do each day without even knowing it. Plan on making about \$50-100,000, depending on the quality. Band the bills, 50 to a bundle, with real \$1,000 bank wrappers. Pack them neatly in an attache case with a very good lock.

Rest up and Stop grinning.

Since your cousin Alex is a printer and you're not, you should take the responsibility for "laundrying" the money. Now, thanks to the Watergate plumbers, the whole country knows how to do that. Foreign countries that don't check incoming baggage too carefully are best, especially those with heavy tourist action. Mexico was good enough for E. Howard Hunt. It's good enough for you.

If you prefer domestic travel, stick to places that handle a lot of cash quickly, such as race tracks. Make a lot of show and place bets on favorites rather than simply exchanging a wad of twenties. Wrinkle the bills a little, rubbing some dirt in with them. Before you pass a number of bills take one into a bank and ask for change. Make sure you've hidden the attache case in a safe locker and buried the key. Make sure you only have one fake bill on you at the time. This way you can easily claim you got the bill in your normal daily activity. In fact if caught tell them that you got the bill from the very same bank the day before. That'll spook em. If the bill passes you'll know your stuff is near enough to the real thing. Commence laundrying.

As in bad check passing, move fast once you hit and get out of town. Better yet, go to Brazil quickly. When you're broke again try another scheme in this book. Don't get addicted to the same crime even if you're a pro. Addition is everyone's downfall.

BEGGING IT

The practice of going up to folks and bumming money is a basic hustling art. If you are successful at panhandling, you'll be able to master all the skills in the book, and then some. To be good at it requires complete knowledge of what motivates people. Even if you don't need the bread, we panhandle on the streets in the same way doctors go back to medical school. It helps us stay in shape. Panhandling is illegal throughout Pig Empire, but it's one of those laws that is rarely enforced unless they want to "clean the area" of hippies. If you're in a strange locale, ask a fellow panhandler what the best places to work are without risking a bust. Do it in front of supermarkets, theaters, sporting events, hip dress shops and restaurants. College cafeterias are very good hunting grounds.

When you're hustling, be assertive. Don't lean against the wall with your palm out mumbling, "Spare some change?" Go up to people and stand directly in front of them so they have to look you in the eye and say no. Bum from guys with dates. Bum from motherly looking types. After a while you'll get a sense of the type of people you get results from.

Theater can be real handy. The best actors get the most bread. Devising a street theater skit can help. A good prop is a charity cannister. You can get them by going to the offices of a mainstream charity and signing up as a collector. Don't feel bad about ripping them off. Charities are the biggest swindle around: 80% or more of the funds raised go to the organization itself. New fancy cars for the Red Cross, inflated salaries for the executives of the Cancer Fund, tax write-offs for Jerry Lewis. You get the picture?

TAKING IT

If you a closing out your checking account, overdraw your account by \$10.00. The bank won't bother chasing you down for a lousy 10 bucks.

Call the telephone operator from time to time and

tell her you lost some change in a pay phone. They will mail you the cash.

Put a number-14 brass washer (see phone section for rundown on brass washers) in a newspaper vending machine, and take out all the papers. Stand around the corner or go to the local bar and sell them. You often get tipped.

The airlines will give you \$250 for each piece of luggage you lose when flying. The following is a good way to lose your luggage. When you get off a plane, have a friend meet you at the gate. Give him your luggage-claim stubs and arrange to meet at a wash-room or restaurant. Your friend picks up the bags and takes them out of the baggage room. Before he leaves the airport, he turns over the stubs to you at your prearranged rendezvous. You casually wander over to the baggage department and search for your elusive luggage. When all the baggage has been claimed, file a complaint with the lost and found department. They'll have you fill out a form, explain that it probably got misplaced on another carrier and promise to send it to you as soon as it is located. In a month you'll receive a check for \$250 per bag.

Another trick is to buy some American Travelers Checks. Wait a week and report your checks missing. They'll give you new ones. You spend your new checks and keep the ones you reported lost as security. This security is great for international travel, especially at border crossings. If you want, you spend the traveler's checks by giving them to a friend to forge your name or get into signing your name with a wiggle. Before you call the office to report the loss, call the police station. Say you were mugged and your wallet was stolen. The agency always asks if you have reported the lost checks to the police, so you can safely answer yes. Never do this more than five hundred dollars and never more than once with any one company. If you look scuffy they are going to give you a browbeating and stall you off. Just hang in there. Eventually they'll come through with the mun and an apology. If they didn't you could sue for false advertising.

When it comes to taking money, bank robbery is direct and to the point. The great bank robbers of our time, Willie Sutton, Richard Crowe, Everett DeBau, and Eddie Chapman, the famous double agent in World War II, all refrained from using violence, preferring fraud, embezzlement, or bluff. Most of these methods are beyond the scope of the amateur heister. All except the bluff. Put yourself in the teller's position. You have a boring, routine, low-paying job with status-level zero. In walks a sinister-looking bloke with a hat drawn over his eyes. He hands you a bank bag with a note saying:

Well now! What would you do? The bank has already instructed you to do as the robber says. There are not a lot of banks that want grenades popping off in their lobbies.

Claim you and your partner both have grenades and show one subtly to the teller when he's finished gulping on the note. It should be a fake. You can get one at army-navy stores. Naturally, there is no partner in the bank. It's just a ruse to give you a minute or two extra for the getaway. Choose a city bank during lunch hour. Make sure you can disappear within 60 seconds once out the door. Wear a disguise that you can quickly change. This will also protect you from snooping cameras that photograph everyone in the bank. You're taking pot luck, naturally, but if the newspapers are correct, bank robbers using notes get between \$2,000 to \$25,000 a haul. Work out on a Friday afternoon since that's payday and the banks are rolling in lettuce. Don't make bank-robbery a habit. Eventually an accident will occur. Nonetheless, as long as there are banks there will be bank robbers. Very few are actually solved without a squeal. There are a number of bank-robbing books in the library, many written by former practitioners. I took one out called *How To Hold Up a Bank* by Georgina Reid. Turns out it had to do with controlling soil erosion!!

Chapter 2

PAPERHANGING

There is one area where the pen is definitely mightier than the sword. Check Passing: a crime probably invented ten minutes after the very first payment of cash was substituted by a signature. Everyone who has a checking account has at one time or another written a check for an amount that was more than the actual bank balance covered, unwittingly, or perhaps waiting for the deposit to clear. Nonetheless, such an act is actually illegal. So, since you already have bounced a few rubber checks by mistake, why not avoid mistakes by turning it into a profession—a profession with minimum risks and great rewards.

Where To Get Checks

You can get checks from a friend who lets you "steal" their I.D. and checkbook. You can get a fresh checking account under a phony name in 10 minutes, just by appearing at the bank with the proper identification. Often identification isn't even necessary. You can have the check books mailed to a post office box under your assumed name. If identification is needed, a driver's license is all that's required. (See phony I.D. chapter.) Legalties are all a question of intent. Say, for example, you use an alias to open an account. This act is legal in itself, but if you then bounce a check and get caught, the fact that you used an alias is a substantial piece of evidence showing your intent to commit larceny or fraud.

There are about 20-30,000 printers in the U.S. You should be able to find one in your town who would be willing to print not only checks but phony identification as well. If you cross his palm with silver, he'll oblige. Printing checks isn't even illegal in itself—only trying to pass them off as the real thing is. If you have trouble locating a cooperative printer, you should try someone who works in a print shop who will run off what you need when the boss is away. In fact, if you really get serious, it's not very difficult to

prepare the "stats" and learn to run your own photo offset machine. Just \$5,000 will set you and your friends up with the very best equipment—equipment you can easily pay for with your first paperhanging job. If you have trouble here Juarez and Tiauana have a number of printers ready to take a crack at printing anything—traveler's checks, stocks, bonds, anything.

You can get a bona fide corporation check by hanging around a bar some Friday about 6:00 P.M.—A bar that's near some giant factory is best. Sooner or later someone is going to need a paycheck cashed and you'll be there to assist. Make sure they endorse the check so you can cash it, but in the meantime you have a genuine corporation payroll check in your possession which can be duplicated via any of the above means. The fancy printing of the amount is made by a simple machine available at any office-supply store. Payroll checks should be in amounts that end in odd figures; i.e., \$245.18 or \$189.63, since they have to take into account social security and tax deductions. Checks should always be in the range between \$100 and \$400 dollars. Personal checks, although slightly more difficult to cash, can be less or more. A lot more. The sky's the limit on personal checks. Houses, cars, boats, antiques worth \$50,000—everything depends on your advanced planning and your snow job.

Advance Planning

You can get quite elaborate in planning things out. For example, say you have a couple of check books from New York and you're about to hit Miami. Well you walk into an office building and rent an office asking them to wait two weeks for the first month's rent since you're in the process of transferring your funds to a local bank. "Oh, by the way, do you know a good local bank?" The real estate person will be more than eager to help. (He can be used as a reference when you open an account). Next, get a phone delivered right away. (You can pay a deposit with one of the New York checks.) You have 8 days before it bounces. If it does just tell the phone company you're having your funds transferred to Miami and you closed out the account forgetting about the check to them. Tell them to return the cancelled check and you'll send them one on your local bank. No problem. Another free week's working time.

You've also ordered furniture for your office, on credit, naturally. The day the phone came you went over to the bank and opened a business account. In the account you deposit say \$20,000 worth of your phony New York paper. You naturally can not draw against this money, but it goes a long way to putting on a good show. The bank will give you some checks, but if you have really planned ahead you'd have an office-supply company print special ones for you. They can move quickly on this and will have your checks in 2-3 days.

Now you have an office, a telephone, and a good-looking check book. It's the first day of the rest of your new life. You have a week to go before the bank learns that the New York checks are all rubber. Actually, you have even less time. A check takes at least three business days to clear. A check written on Monday cannot bounce until Thursday. If you do your heaviest shopping on Saturday the check won't bounce until Wednesday. That's five days. Any way you look at it you get three to five days to really work out. Now call all around and have stuff delivered to your office. Make sure you get next-day delivery. Every driver will accept a check. Even if someone from a store calls the bank they will be told, "Certainly Mainline Plastics has an account with us." Since the bank shows a \$20,000 deposit, even if uncollected, it will back you to the hilt. The book-keeper will confirm that there will be no problem with any checks. The store will not only be happy with your purchase but will try and get you to buy more. You don't really need this much advanced planning. Most check passers with a good-looking driver's license, a fancy personal check book (tear out a few checks and let the stub show a balance of \$1,600 or something that will impress the salesperson), and a suave approach can get everything they desire. You should go for big stuff. Try buying some antiques or a few valuable paintings. The advantage of these items is you can buy them from Gallery A, walk around the corner and sell them to Gallery B. For cash! No questions asked. Half the really valuable art works are in one way or another, stolen anyway. You'll want to concentrate on objects that can be sold off in a day or two. You should go into the most expensive stores. Believe it or not it's easier to cash a large check in an expensive store than a small one in a discount center. You can walk in with a check for more money than the purchase. After you've bought, say a thirty-dollar dress and it's been gift wrapped, hand the salesperson a check all made out for a hundred dollars explaining you expected to spend it all but are not sure of what your wife will like. You'll send her in next week to pick her own stuff. Women's stores are excellent for men and men stores excellent for women because you can look awkward and act dumb and the salespeople bend over backward. For some reasons, no one suspects a woman buying a dozen pair of jockey shorts of any possible wrongdoing.

If you haven't gone to the trouble to even open an account, you can shop after banking hours and the store simply makes a judgment based on your shoes or manner. Be confident. Remember the rich never use money. Only the poor have a wad of bills. Paying in cash often earns a condescending look, but a credit card or check (even if phony) earn respect, and service is much better. If you ever have trouble cashing a check just say, "No thanks," and take your rubber business elsewhere. Payroll checks can be cashed in supermarkets that feature check-cashing booths. These are terrific because you generally don't have to buy anything, they just hand you the money. You can drive around hitting a dozen shopping centers in an afternoon cashing maybe \$3,000 worth of checks. Three days of this and you're ready to pull up stakes. Auctions are terrific places. Not the brick-a-brack kind but the ones with Ming vases or cattle, or auto-

mobiles, or whole businesses. Big stuff. Stuff where you know something about the market value. If you've been collecting stuff you might want to sell it all through classified ads in another city. Sometimes it's good to have no merchandise in your possession. That way getting caught is very difficult because it's just the salesperson's word against yours. No one gets mad at a check passer. The police feel if some store was dumb enough to give you money on a signature they deserved to get ripped. Often you can simply offer to make restitution in cash to the store burned. They will agree to drop charges otherwise you could go off to the slams but they're left holding the shopping bag—an empty shopping bag, that is.

Kiting Pays Dividends for Fleet-Footed Investors

Kiting is a common variation of paperhanging and worth a mention. Kiting will work anywhere in the U.S., but you have to be willing to travel a little and dress the part.

Go to various banks and open checking accounts. Get your printed checks through a P.O. Box and then move to another town. After you have several accounts in different federal reserve districts, you begin making deposits by mail. Draw some bad checks on your accounts in California and New York and deposit them in your account in Memphis. Then make phony deposits in your other accounts so that no checks bounce. After a couple of weeks when you have some money on the books in all the accounts amounting to \$5,000 or more, go around to all the banks and close the accounts. Naturally, you need a good head for how banks work to really get into this, but just this amount of information should open your eyes and whet your appetite to learning more.

The biggest check rip off that we've heard of was pulled in New York during 1972. An unknown depositor opened a business account in a bank and requested a few hundred deposit slips. You know the slips with the coded computer numbers at the bottom. Next he went over to the tables where everyone fills out their deposit and withdrawal slips. He took a few deposit slips and examined them. He noticed that people hand wrote their account numbers on the deposit slips and made their deposits at the teller's window. He placed the blank deposit slips for his business account in several of the deposit slip bins and went home. A few days later, he called the bank to see how his account was doing. Sure enough over \$200,000 dollars was now in the account. A week later it had all cleared and was ready to be collected. He closed the account, scooped up the cash, and disappeared. A few weeks later the bombshell exploded. New York banks have all changed their deposit systems. Thanks to the Phantom Depositor, there's almost as much red tape involved in giving the bank money as in getting it back. The Phantom's gone forever. No one is even sure if what he did was illegal.

Chapter 5

GETTING A PIECE OF THE ROCK: INSURANCE F

A fairly safe and simple way of making a few thousand bucks is by investing a little time and energy in one of the various insurance frauds available. Insurance companies are among the richest corporations in America. They are quite willing to pay off a reasonable amount of money rather than risk getting hit with a large lawsuit and the possibility of a jury playing "Strike It Rich" with a settlement. Many people earn a full-time living by defrauding insurance companies with a minimal risk of getting caught. Here are some of the more tried and trusted methods—but be sure to add your little unique twist.

Burglary

Allstate and Aetna Casualty and Surety Co. are two companies that offer tenants policies even in high-crime areas, provided you have double locks, window gates, or other security on your apartment. It also helps if you've never lodged more than one claim in the areas of fire, theft, or personal liability. Rates vary on an individual and regional basis. Premiums can run anywhere from \$80 — \$300 a year for a policy that pays up to \$5000 for fire, theft, or acts of God such as misplaced thunderbolts, nuclear war, or collision with other planets (a common occurrence in Southern California). Drop into an office or call them. They will inevitably send an agent to inspect the premises while trying to hook you on a life insurance plan or some comprehensive package deal. Ignore these pressures or say your parents already hold life insurance policies on you. Before the inspecting agent arrives move all your friends' valuables into your apartment and fix it up real neat and as "bougie" (bourgeois) as possible. After the agent has inspected and approved your policy (about 30 days) you'll receive a fancy certificate and a bill. You must pay the bill and in all good taste wait at least four or five months before ripping them off. Since it takes a lot of jumping up and down to simulate an earthquake, you'll probably want to join the hundreds of thousands of customers with tears in their eyes who have just gone through the nightmarish experience of being burglarized. Here's how to join.

First make a list of valuables that you may or may not have in your apartment. Include: television, stereo system, cameras, a coin or stamp collection (if you can fake it), clothes, jewelry (read the fine print in your policy on this item), tape recorders, and art works (small). You can't claim your stash has been stolen. Make the list specific; i.e., Zenith 24" portable color TV, 1972, cost \$450. If you have receipts, and you should always save your receipts, things will proceed even smoother.

Next, when the time seems right to avoid suspicion, move your valuables to a friend's house where they can be sold through an ad in the classified section of the newspaper, or at a garage sale or block auction. Naturally, most things on your list are going to be made up anyway. After you've organized this, move quietly and efficiently. You'll want to catch

your breath and proceed to the actual robbery. Think Burglar! Wear gloves. Crowbar the window gate or door making sure its from the outside in. Be rough a little. Empty a few drawers. Don't overdo it, but make sure you spill something on that couch you planned to dump anyway. Most companies only pay off if forcible entry has been shown. After all this take another breath.

The next step is to "discover" the break-in and report it to the police. You can be away when it happens and play an anonymous neighbor hearing strange noises duty bound to call the police, or you can come home and discover it for yourself. In any event have a good story and look really bummed out. You'll naturally be nervous when the cops come—but remember for them this is strictly routine small potatoes. They couldn't care less whether or not you were robbed and have zero intention of recovering the loot unless they themselves need it. Their questioning is going to be very brief. Perish the idea of Sherlock Holmes going through your home with a bloodhound and magnifying glass. They'll just want to hear a story in your own words and get a general idea of what was taken. With the police be very vague. After all, you're still in shock remember. Don't lay a neatly typed list of everything totaling the exact amount of your insurance policy. When they ask if you have insurance, say you have some policy but you're not sure what it covers. After the police have quaffed your booze, sniffed your panties and given you their "It's-those-damn-junkies" speech, they'll leave, and chances are you'll never see them again. They might ask you to come to the station house to file a formal complaint, but remember everything is strictly routine.

When they're gone call your insurance company and report the dastardly crime. With the insurance investigator you'll want to be more helpful. After all, if you make a good solid list and produce some receipts, that you just are lucky enough to find, his job is a lot easier. Hysterics here a help. I mean get into it. "Everything you have of value in this world has just been stolen from you!" "Part of your life has been torn away!"

It won't take long, generally within thirty days, often sooner you'll be reimbursed for the damage as well as for the stolen items. Don't worry, when you steal from yourself you're in good hands.

Arson

While arson is a good creative outlet for pyromaniacs it is a dangerous and inefficient way to make money. Unless you are stuck with an old abandoned building that has a good fire insurance policy or a wreck of an automobile that you can't get anyone to steal in order to collect the theft insurance, we suggest that you stay away from this slumlord special.

Auto Accidents

This is a fairly good way to collect a few hundred dollars. There are any number of reasonably safe ways to arrange a car accident with your friends. You know, brush a traffic light. That sort of thing. Even though medical tests will show no immediately discernible injuries to the "victims" there are many that can develop later. Your friends can complain of backaches, neck injuries, whiplash, headaches, dizziness, etc. They can visit doctors offices and hospitals a number of times and run up a huge medical bill. If they have a job they can stay out of work a few weeks to make it look good, being careful not to let the neighbors see you playing stickball out in the street.

Generally, insurance companies will award you several times the cost of medical expenses and will pay lost wages in full. They will also give you a few hundred for pain and suffering to prevent you from suing for a lot more. Of course, you can always get a lawyer and sue for more money than the insurance company offers, but it will take a few years to collect this way. Faking injuries when another car hits you falls in the category of creating hardship for another human and should be avoided for spiritual reasons. Of course, if General Motors himself hits you in a rear-end collision you're perfectly on good karmic grounds by ripping a few of his buttons.

Car Theft

Every year millions of cars are stolen. If your car is in bad mechanical shape and is worth less than its used-car "book value," consider the advantages of committing it to the statistical world of stolen vehicles. You can find the book value by calling a car dealer on the phone. The only trick to dumping a car is arranging that it does not come back to you within thirty days. (The time period varies from state to state; thirty days is the longest waiting period.) The primary method of identification of stolen cars, except of course through license plates, is through serial numbers, often called vehicle identification numbers. On American cars manufactured after 1968, the vehicle identification number is a small plate that is on the left side of the dashboard near the windshield. On United States cars before 1968 and on most foreign cars the V.I.N., (referred to by police and car thieves as Vinnie) is usually on the door jam of the left front door. Before getting rid of a car it is important that you remove this plate.

Although there are additional "secret" serial numbers on the engine and transmission of most cars, if your car is hidden without license plates or vehicle identification plates, even if found it will be difficult to trace back to you. Hiding it in a friend's garage or on someone's country farm for thirty days, then abandoning it on the street or in a lot is also an excellent method. In any event, do not leave telltale clues in the car that will help the tracing procedure, such as a parking ticket or an eyeglass case with your address. Within two days after you've reported a missing vehicle to the police and filled out a form at the station house, the insurance companies will allow you a shiny brandnew rent-a-car on them until they pay the claim. You can arrange all this over the phone and generally never even have to see an investigation. Your check will arrive a few days after the time period expires and will be for an amount between

LET YOUR FINGERS DO THE SHOPPING

Aside from purse-snatching (Boo!), the fastest-growing larceny in the country is reported to be shoplifting. Everyone does it. Cashing in on a 2-billion-dollar-a-year bonanza of free goods with a minimal growth rate of 20%. Housewives form teams and clean out a supermarket. One professional Connecticut group of suburban market marauders raised an interesting moral point: "Should you refrain from shoplifting meat during a boycott?" The elderly fake suffering from chills in warm weather so they can stuff under their bulky coats. A four-member gang, aged 5 to 7, worked the toy department of Foley's in Houston, Texas under the command of their five-year-old leader. The group was caught red-handed with a sack containing \$100 worth of toys. A survey of a high school in Roseville, Minnesota discovered that 65% of the students admitted to shoplifting. Almost half didn't even know it was illegal. There even is a "school for shoplifters" operating in Oakland, California, says Philip Ennis of the Oakland Retail Merchants Association. In fact, there is probably no activity discussed in this book that applies more to your daily life than shoplifting. It is the "bread and butter" of the outlaw life.

Shoplifting

This section presents some general guidelines on theivery to put you ahead of the impulse swiping. With some planning ahead, practice, and a little nerve, you can pick up on some terrific bargains. Being a successful shoplifter requires the development of an mmmmmmmmmmmmmmmmmmm

examining all sorts of items, staring over your shoulder and generally appearing like you're about to snatch something and are afraid of getting caught. Enter, having a good idea of what you want and where it's located.

Camouflage is important. Be sure you dress the part by looking like an average customer. If you are going to rip off expensive stores (why settle for less), act like you have a chauffeur-driven car double parked around the corner. A good rule is dress in the style and price range of the clothes, etc., you are about to shoplift. The reason we recommend the more expensive stores is that they tend to have less security guards, relying instead on mechanical methods or more usually on just the salespeople. Many salespeople are uptight about carrying out a bust if they catch you. A large number are thieves themselves. In fact one good way to steal is simply explain to the salesclerk that you're broke and ask if you can take something without paying. It's a great way to radicalize shop personnel by rapping to them about why they shouldn't give a shit if the store gets ripped off.

The best time to work is a rainy, cold day during a busy shopping season. Christmas holiday is shoplifter's paradise. In these periods you can wear heavy overcoats or loose raincoats without attracting suspicion. The crowd of shoppers will keep the nosy "Can-I-help-you's" from fucking up your style.

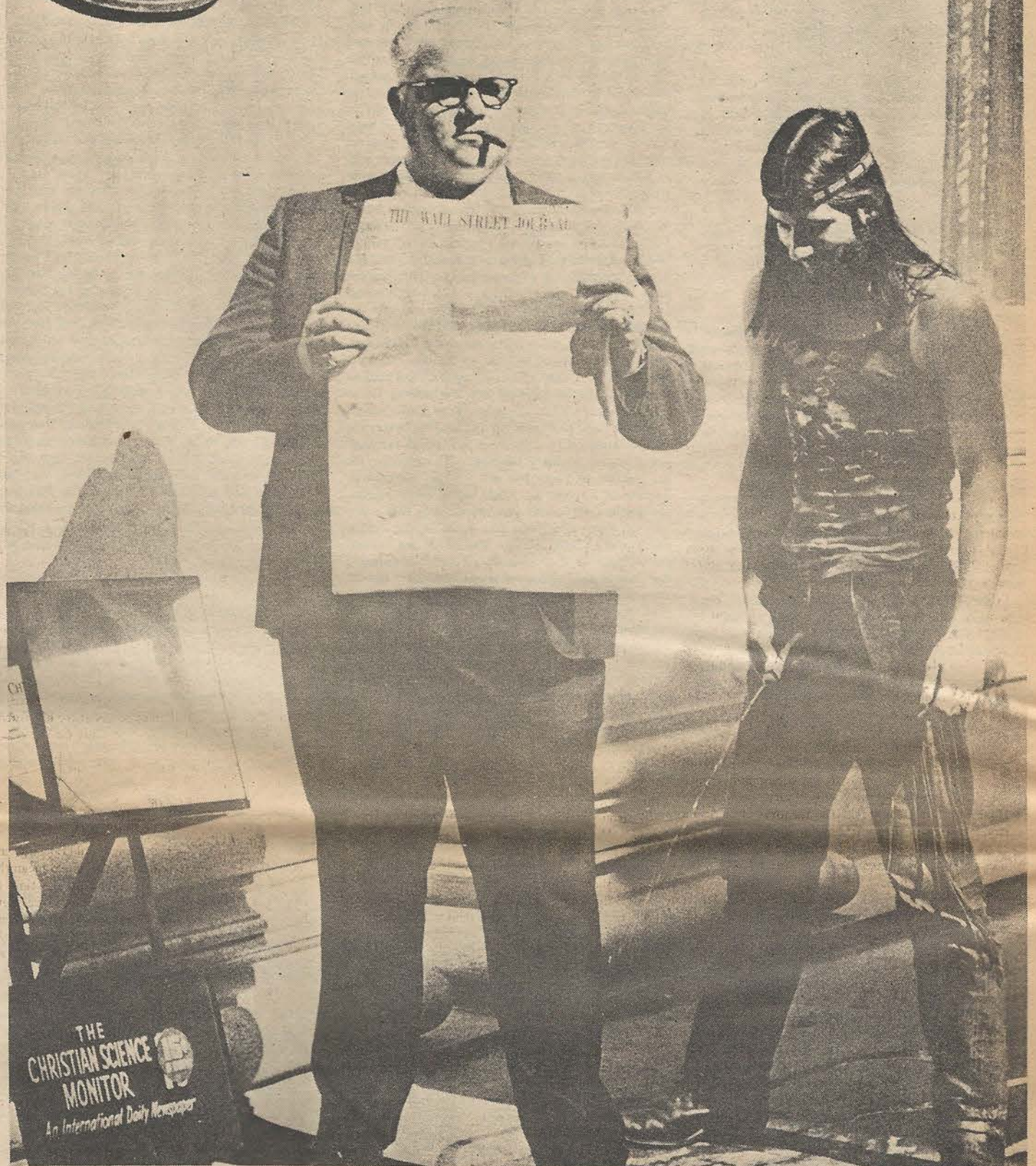
Since you have already checked out the store before hitting it, you'll know the store's "blind spots" where you can be busy without being observed too easily. Dressing rooms, blind-alley aisles, and washrooms are some good spots. Know where the cashier's counter is located, where the exits to the street and storage rooms are to be found, and most important, the type of security system in use. If you are going to snatch in the dressing room, be sure to carry more than one item in with you. Don't leave telltale empty hangers behind. Take them out and ditch them in the aisles.

An increasingly popular method of security is a small shoplifting plastic detector attached to the price tag. It says "Do No Remove," and if you do, it electronically triggers an alarm in the store. If you try to make it out the door, it also trips the alarm system. When a customer buys the item, the cashier removes the detector with a special deactivation machine. When you enter the store, notice if the door is rigged with electronic eyes. They are often at the waist level, which means that if the item is strapped to your calf, or tucked under your hat, you can walk out without a peep from the alarm. If you trigger the alarm either inside the store or at the threshold, just dash off lickety-split. The electronic eyes are often disguised as part of the decor. By checking to see what the cashier does with the merchandise bought, you can be sure if the store is rigged.

Other methods are undercover detectives that look like casual shoppers, one-way mirrors, and remote-control television cameras. Detectives are expensive so stores are usually understaffed. Just watch out (without appearing to watch out) that no one observes you in action. As to mirrors and cameras, there are always blind spots in a store created when displays are moved around, counters shifted, and boxes piled in the aisles. Mirrors and cameras are rarely adjusted to fit these changes. Don't get turned off by this security jazz. The percentage of stores that have sophisticated security systems such as those described is very small. A good security system can run up to \$300 a month. If you work out at lunch time, the security guards and many of the sales personnel will be out of the store. Just before closing is also good because the clerks are concentrating on going home.

Techniques

The lining of a bulky overcoat or loose raincoat can be elaborately outfitted with a variety of custom-made large pockets. The openings to these pockets are not visible since they are inside the coat. The outside pockets can be torn out leaving only the openings or slits. Thus you can reach your hand (at counter level) through the slit in your coat and drop objects into the secret pockets sewn into the lining. Pants can also be rigged with secret pockets. The idea is to let your fingers do the walking through the slit



in your coat, while the rest of the body remains the casual browser. You'll be amazed at how much you can tuck away without any noticeable bulge.

Women can actually squat on an object as heavy as a typewriter and pick it up with their thighs. The theft is completed when the walk out unnoticed. Naturally, this takes practice. Liquor bottles can fit in the sides of oversized cowboy boots. You should be careful to have tried this out before actually doing it. If the bottles don't fit right they can cause you some discomfort eliciting a sharp squeal. In a sense you could squeal on yourself. Try out all new methods at home first.

Another method is to use a hidden belt attached to the inside of your coat or pants. The belt is specially designed with hooks or clothespins to which items can be discreetly attached. Ditching items into hidden pockets requires a little cunning. You should practice before a mirror until you get good at it.

Shop only the better stores. Try things on in those neat little secluded stalls. The less bulky items, such as shirts, vests, belts and socks can be tied around your waist or leg with large rubber bands if needed. You can wrap clothes around your leg and pull your elastic socks over them. Just take a number of items in and come out with a few less.

Wear underwear under a raincoat and put the clothes on in the dressing room remembering to remove all identifying tags. Rub some dirt on the shirt or dress. Pants are tough for men because the legs are not generally finished and look too obvious. The simple walk-out technique often works best. Many times with a large item you can actually persuade the salesperson to help you carry it out of the store. Perhaps the greatest heist of this sort occurred at Abercrombie & Fitch in New York. A quick-witted outlaw got a clerk to help him carry a canoe to his waiting camper. Truly a case of Deliverance!

One of the best gimmicks around is the packaging technique. Once you have the target item in hand, head for the fitting room or other secluded spot. Take out a large piece of gift wrapping and ribbon. Quickly wrap up the item so it will look like you have brought it in with you. Many stores have their own bags and staple the cash register receipt to the top of the bag when you make a purchase. Get a number of these bags by saving them if you make a purchase or dropping around to the receiving department with a request for some bags for your Christmas play or something. Next collect some sales receipts, usually from the sidewalk or trash cans in front of the store. Buy or rip off a small pocket stapler for less than a dollar. When you get the item you want, drop it in the bag and staple it closed, remembering to attach the receipt. This is an absolutely perfect method and takes just a few seconds. It eliminates a lot of unsightly bulges in your coat and is good for warm-weather heisting.

A dummy shopping bag can be rigged with a bit of ingenuity. The idea is to make it look like the bag is full when there's still lots of room left. Use strips of cardboard taped to the inside of the bag to give it some body. Remember to carry it like it's filled with items, not air. Professional heisters often use a "booster box", usually a neatly wrapped empty package with one end that opens upon touch. This is ideal for electrical appliances, jewelry, and even heavy items such as portable television sets. The trick side can be fitted with a spring door so once the toaster is inside the door slams shut. Don't wear a black hat and cape and go around waving a wand yelling "Abracadabra." Just be your usual schlepp-shopper self. If you can manage it, the trick side can just be an opening without a trick door. Just carry the booster box with the open side pressed against your body. Briefcases, suitcases, and other types of carrying de-

vices can all be made to hold items.

An umbrella is an excellent aid to any snatcher, amateur and professional alike. Simply lean against a counter with the umbrella upside down and slightly opened between you and the counter. Sweep in items off the counter letting them fall in the umbrella. Ideal for watches, jewelry, sunglasses, cosmetics, and other small items. Not too good for a refrigerator.

Once you have something neatly tucked away in a bag or box, it's pretty hard to prove you didn't come in with it. One of the best all around techniques is to sneak a small expensive item into the box of an inexpensive item. Many large bulky items have huge spaces in the box, so the item won't get damaged if shipped. Recently we popped a portable tape recorder inside a boxed folding chair. We stuck a swipe of fast-drying epoxy on the inside of the box cover, walked around for five minutes until the glue dried, and headed for the counter. No problem.

A good method of ripping off department stores is refunding or taking merchandise from shelves, walking over to the cashier, and returning it to get your money back. Refunding isn't as easy as it used to be. Most stores are catching on and refuse to give any money unless you've got a receipt. If that's the case, just leave with the item, and settle for the merchandise.

The easiest stores to get a refund at are the discount stores, like K-Mart, Penney's, Ayr-Way, Zayres, Woolco, and similar places. In a discount store, they'll usually refund about \$20-\$30 at one time. Try to keep the amount around \$25 or less. The items most easily returned are curtains, books (my aunt got me this for a present but I already read it), or clothes in the wrong size. Never take armfuls of one thing. This would create suspicion.

Dime stores will also refund in most cities and towns, but not towns too small where everyone

knows everyone else. In a dime store, keep the amount lower. In Grants, they'll go for about \$20. In Woolworth's and Kresges, keep it around \$15. Most stores will refund up to a month after Christmas with no questions asked. This is the best time of the year, and three people working smoothly could easily make \$3,000, so plan ahead.

If you're refunding on a fairly large scale (anything over \$100), try to get a friend to do it, while you do the shoplifting. There are a variety of refunding techniques to get around not having a receipt. For example one surefire way to rip off any small appliance, such as a toaster, a heater, or even a portable stereo, without any suspicion is to go into a large department store and pick an appliance off the shelf. If it is boxed, open the box and ditch it. Remove any tell-tale tags. Now take the item up to the person behind the "small appliance" counter and tell them something must be wrong with the switch because when it is turned on, nothing happens. Ask them to check it out. When they plug it in and it works, shower them with thanks, complain that it must be the electric outlet in your house, pick up the appliance, and walk out—no questions asked. A handful of fingerprints smudged into the appliance and rubbed on the surface will convince the salesperson you had it for a while.

Certain stores have a place where you can get an exchange on clothes that are too big or too small or defective. What you do is hunt around in a trash can or by the register until you find a receipt with the price of the object you want on it. It's not always needed, but it helps. Then go to the department with a sack and get what you want. It needn't be clothes, but clothes are easier to get exchanges on. Put one item in the sack, and get an identical item your size. Go up to the cashier and say you want to exchange this for your correct size. If she asks for a receipt, show her the one you found. You can use receipts for items you or your friends already purchased. Just swipe the identical item and return it with "its" sales slip.

Special Sales

Like all good consumers we love a good sale. "Red Sales in the Sunset" could be the shoplifters' national anthem. Thing is we get impatient and are often forced to create our own good deals. Many stores have ready-made price tags which say "Special," "Clearance," or "Price Cut." They are produced in large quantity by commercial printers who will sell them to anyone including you. You can locate a source for tags by calling printers. Develop a varied collection of these tags so that you can move quickly when you need them. The next time you are in a large department or appliance store make a note to notice every type of price tag used. Also notice if the marking pen used is red ballpoint, black felt tip, etc. Then return to read this section.

On "Special Floor Samples," "As Is," and "Display" items, clerks are less likely to be familiar with the prices since these items might vary considerably from ones in regular stock. The turnover of clerks in stores is so great that most have no idea what an item costs anyway. Just put your own price tag (with your own price) on whatever item you want, take it to the cashier, and buy it.

If you want to be even safer, look around the store first, see what items you want, and then have a friend go into the store and let him or her put the price tags on the items you want. After your friend is finished setting the prices she or he can leave the store and you can go back and pick up the bargains. Of course there is the danger that someone else may get to some of the bargains first and buy them, but you can't eliminate all risks.

One researcher has done the price-tag routine in all sorts of places, from a local supermarket to a large department store chain. One time a supermarket cashier was convinced that there must have been some mistake when our bargain-counter friend attempted to purchase a mammoth turkey roast for \$1.50 but she managed to convince the cashier that it was a loss-leader special. Loss leader is a retail expression for losing money on an item by not making any profit just to get you, the consumer, into the store where you can be trapped by flashy packaging and other gimmickry.

Another time, a clerk in an electronics store was suspicious about a \$119 stereo amplifier which had a \$39 "As Is—No Return" price tag, but the manager told the clerk that it must be selling for such a low price because it was defective. The clerk warned our bargain hunter that the item was not returnable once he bought it. It works fine. Remember with the right tag it's their mistake, not yours. Ring this technique up as a four-star special.

Communal Boosting

The best way to boost is with a team of three or four people. To begin with, women usually have an easier time of it, due to the fact that they can carry a purse without arousing suspicion. Also the bust rate for women is about 10% that of a male getting caught for the same action. The best purse for boosting is a brand called Continental, and you can find them in most good department stores—where else? They run from \$36.00 and up, the bigger they are the higher the price. The \$36.00 ones are fine; big enough but not too big. Maybe it's too much to shell out for a purse, but it's essential for the aspiring booster. Always get the kind that snap shut. Forget about zippers and buttons. With the snap there is no fumbling. While we're at it we should mention that handbags are probably the easiest items to swipe. Just pull the tags off and empty your pockets and wallet into the bag, throw it over your shoulder and walk out.

If you are working with a team of three, you will need two purses. These purses should be almost identical. Now two people, one with a large purse, go into the store together. The person not carrying the big purse does the rolling and stuffing. On schedule, the other woman with the duplicate purse enters the store and an exchange is made when no one is looking. Before starting, make sure both duplicate purses

are empty. While items are moving out of the store, the rip-off team should be getting something else. This method saves time and prevents trouble. The transporter always stays out in the open, where the clerks can see her. If anyone should accuse the other two of taking something, it has probably already been traded, so the two that took it have no merchandise on them. They never have to carry anything out of the store themselves, so it is hard to get a bust.

The best season to work out is September through Christmas. The rest of the year isn't as good for large-scale boosting. The trick is to develop a pattern. A team that has worked together for a while usually has a good routine. For example, one team works the men's department first, then, if it is the fall season, on to women's coats, then to slacks, then dresses. A set time for each move makes it easier for the transporter to find the rip-off team and make the switch. If it is summer, first go to the men's department, then to the women's hotpants, then swimsuits, slacks, and dresses. You can do more items in the summer since they are not as bulky as winter gear.

On the subject of rolling clothes: a big coat is easy to do. You turn it inside out, put the front ends together, and begin rolling from the top very tightly and very fast. You can usually get two women's slacks outfits in one purse. Four or five men's pants fit very nicely, unless they are that new double-knit heavy stuff. You can fit five to seven hot pants outfits in one purse, depending on how thick the material is. Practice rolling clothes tightly at home until you become a pro. A good three-member team in season can pick up anywhere from four to ten thousand dollars worth of stuff in three or four days.

Look for a store crowded enough so the clerks are busy, but not too crowded as the people get in your way. Be careful in the discount stores, they have many different tricks for catching shoplifters. They look easy but be careful. Take Korvettes in New York: they have a special program for sales clerks that includes reading *Steal This Book*. Here is a list of easy targets in cities around the U.S.:

Akron: O'Neil's
Atlanta: Rich's, Davidson's, Sak's, Lord & Taylor
Boston: Filene's, Jordan Marsh
Canton: O'Neil's, Higbee's, Vicary, Polosky, Parisian
Chattanooga: Miller Bros. Co.
Chicago: Montgomery Ward
Cincinnati: Shillito
Cleveland: Halle's, O'Neil's, Higbee's
Columbus: Lazarus
Dallas: Neiman-Marcus
Dayton: Rike's
Des Moines: Younkers
Grand Rapids: Federal Stores
Indianapolis: Wm. H. Block's, L.S. Ayres, L. Straus, Wasson's
Louisville: L.S. Ayres, Shillito's
Miami: Neiman-Marcus
Minneapolis and St. Paul: Dayton's
New York: Altman's, Bloomingdale's, (for years the easiest mark, is getting tougher)
Pittsburgh: Joseph Horne's, Gimbels, Kauffman's, Azen's, Miller's
San Francisco: Cost-Plus

Don't take this list as gospel since stores can change their security system very quickly. They are constantly being browbeaten by security agencies ever willing to play on the department store executive's nightmare of seeing everything missing and no man in the till. Read some of the security books recommended, attend one of the many conferences on shoplifting held in your city, designed to keep store owners abreast of new techniques.

Supermarkets

We love supermarkets. They are the American institution destined to outlive all others. It's a pleasure to steal from them. They are clean, well lighted with everything arranged so well in easy-to-find aisles and rows. Many have hardware sections, special gourmet corners, and other commodities not generally associated with the world of Rice Krispies and Ivory Snow. Show us a huge supermarket, especially one that's having a "Grand Opening" on a nice sunny Saturday, and we'll show you a shoplifter's dream. We've stolen from one or another supermarket at least twice a week for more than two dozen years.

We are not alone, and the fact that so much stealing goes on and the supermarkets still bring in huge profits shows exactly how much overcharging has occurred in the first place. Supermarkets, like other businesses, refer to shoplifting as "inventory shrinkage." It's as if we thieves were helping Big Business reduce weight. So let's view our efforts as methods designed to trim the economy and push forward with a positive attitude.

Women should never go shopping without a large handbag. In those crowded aisles, especially the ones with piles of cases, all sorts of goodies can be transferred from shopping cart to handbag. Baby carriages and strollers are fantastic hideaways for all sorts of items. No one is about to disturb a baby to hunt for some missing lamb chops. A drop bag can be sewn inside a trench coat, for more efficient thievery. Don't worry about the mirrors; attendants never look at them. Become a discriminating shopper and don't stuff any of the cheap shit in your pockets.

Small bottles and jars often have the same size cap as the larger expensive sizes. If they have the price stamped on the cap, switch caps, getting the larger size for the cheaper price. You can empty a pound box of margarine and fill it with sticks of butter. Small narrow items can be hidden in the middle of rolls of paper toweling. Larger supermarkets sell records. You can sneak two good LP's into one of those large frozen pizza boxes. In the produce department, there are brown paper bags for fruit and vegetables. Slip a few steaks into the bottom of a large bag and pile some potatoes on top. Have the man in the white coat weigh the bag, staple it and mark the price, or bring your own adhesive price tags. Actually you don't need him. Just do it all yourself. They're glad to see you do their work.

It's best to work shoplifting in the supermarket

with a partner who can act as lookout and shield you from the eyes of nosy employees, shoppers, and other crooks trying to pick up some pointers. Work out a prearranged set of signals with your partner. A hand run through the hair for example could mean someone is coming. Diversions, like knocking over displays, getting into fist fights with the manager, breaking plate-glass windows and such are effective—and even if you don't get anything they're fun. Haven't you always wanted to knock over those carefully constructed nine-foot pyramids of garbage? You can do it easily by faking an epileptic fit while your partner empties the meat rack.

You can walk into a supermarket, get a few items from the shelf, and walk around eating food in the aisles. Pick up some cherries and eat them. Have a spoon in your pocket and open some yogurt. Open a pickle or olive jar. Get some sliced meat or cheese from the delicatessen counter and eat it up, making sure to ditch the wrapper. The cart full of items, used as a decoy, can just be left in an aisle 27 before you leave the store.

A standard method is to simply walk out with a bag full of goodies. As you enter the store, take a store bag from the check-out counter. Put the bag in the middle of your shopping cart and fill the wagon to the top with groceries. It doesn't matter what you put in, just put the stuff you want in the bag—the rest is just camouflage. When your bag is full, walk casually toward the entrance, lift out the bag, and scoot.

Still another grocer hall of fame rip off is known as the carton gig. Pick up an empty box in the store and fill it with food. Then go to the back of the store and ask for some extra cartons for moving. Then take the carton out of the store using a grocery cart. It looks like you're just taking empty boxes. No one realizes you've got enough food for a week in one of them.

Case the joint before pulling a number. Know the least crowded hours, learn the best aisles to be busy in, and check out the store's security system. Once you get into shoplifting in supermarkets, you'll really dig it. You'll be surprised to learn that food tastes a lot better too.

Avoiding a Bust

Leave all your I.D.s and address book at home before going shopping. Have enough cash in your pocket to pay for the items you've pocketed in case you are nabbed. Have any one of a variety of stories ready. If you can get away with it the best defense is an arrogant offense. Remember they need a search warrant to search your pockets or open your handbag once it is snapped shut. If they nail you in the store they can't prove you stole anything. You can simply say you're absentminded and meant to pay anyway. We know one guy who was caught red-handed and claimed he was part of an experiment for his psychology course testing reactions to theft on the part of bystanders. He was let go.

Remember when you're caught, the store *doesn't* want to prosecute you. They are afraid to arrest a member of the community. Clearly they would lose customers (relatives, friends of the nabbee). The merchandise becomes the property of the police until the case is disposed of, a process that could take a year or more. If the items are clothing, this could mean they would be out of fashion or soiled by the time the store got them returned. A store employee would have to appear in court. This costs the store money. Most shoplifters, unless the store suspects a professional, are let go immediately with a stern lecture and a warning about never coming back there and so on and so forth. Even if you are turned over to the cops, your chances of going to jail are negligible, and the stores know it. Penalties and procedures vary from state to state. In Los Angeles, all first offenders are released on probation. In Indianapolis, 85% of the adults busted plead guilty and are fined less than \$50 and given 2-15 days in jail; 95% of the sentences are suspended, with only second and third offenders running any risk of even a night in the slams.

So even if stores bluff it out with enormous signs saying WE PROSECUTE SHOPLIFTERS, remember: the courts prosecute, not the stores, and the courts are marvelously lenient. Oh, sure, we've heard of people getting busted, fined a hundred bucks or so and even going to jail. Someone wrote that he got five days in the can for copping *Steal This Book* and what was worse they took the book back! Scepticism must greet these tales for its a common practice in all law enforcement to try and get people believing you do wrong you go to jail. Paranoia is the most successful deterrent, not fear. Fear is real. Paranoia is imagined. Don't play into their hands by falling for scare stories. Even the publishing of arrests in small towns is part of the big bluff. An arrest is still a long way from being locked up. Check it out.

False-Arrest Setups

If you're the sort who likes the play-within-a-play or enjoys the role of a double spy, you might like to set a store up for a false arrest number that will not only give you great internal satisfaction but also net you several thousand dollars.

Begin by purchasing an item either in that "marked" store or in one across the street. Be sure to keep the sales slip. Do this in the morning and take the item home. Take the other store's tags off. It's the same store leave them on. Tuck the item under your coat. Leave your sales slip at home in a safe place and return to the store. Hang around the same department until you see a store detective. If you bought the item at this counter area (often big stores sell the same items in two or more different areas) wait until the person that sold it to you has left the floor. Now, being a little bit clumsy, pull the item out from under your coat and drop it in your shopping bag in full view of the detective. In two seconds, you'll feel a strong grip on your arm and find yourself being propelled rapidly to the manager's office. Insult him. He'll want you to confess. Tell him to fuck off. Challenge him so that he'll get pissed enough to arrest you. All the time keep proclaiming your innocence.

After you've actually been arrested (you'll know you're officially arrested about the time you're wip-

ing the fingerprinting ink off your hands), call a lawyer. Tell the lawyer that you were arrested because some right-wing store detective doesn't like black people or hippies. A woman could say she was busted because the detective made a pass at her and she refused him. Tell the lawyer you told them you bought the item and already paid for it that morning. That you still had it with you because you wanted to match it for color with a jacket you were considering. Tell the lawyer they have submitted you to incredible insults and you've never been so mad in all your life. Tell him you think you can find the sales slip and certainly remember the clerk you bought it from. You might even produce your mother or friend who witnessed your original purchase.

Chances are you'll be released in your own recognition and charges will be dropped. Nonetheless, you have developed a perfect false-arrest suit. Unless the store can prove you set them up by showing you planned it or have a history of this type of behavior, you're home free. They'll settle for plenty without chancing a court scene where they could get burned even worse.

Chapter 8

DO IT YOURSELF WATERGATE OR THE SURREPTITIOUS-ENTRY ROCK

Naturally, like you, I've been totally absorbed with the Watergate hearings this summer. At first my reaction was, what fools! What bunglers! Why, I know twenty or thirty petty hoods that could have pulled the job off without getting caught. Then I thought a bit and realized a truism about crime and getting caught. Every theft that ends in failure looks ridiculous.* Every theft that ends in success looks brilliant. Most people get away with a caper they are seriously committed to executing. They plan things carefully. Stake out the premises. Make sure of their equipment. Block all information leaks. Learn the strong and weak points of their fellow conspirators. They never let the project get out of control by having a plan not big enough to encompass all possibilities with safeguards built-in along the way. When the caper is completed they rendezvous with the rewards, slap each other on the back, and the job's done. Not very many people get to learn of the vast majority of jobs pulled since they are successful. Nonetheless each and every one of these successes has several fuck-ups along the way—fuck-ups that are laughed at when the conspirators rendezvous but would curse if the job were bungled. In other words, the Watergate plumbers look ridiculous because they got caught. Once apprehended, the caper kept unwinding like a ball of yarn with countless loose ends. At every loose end another strange and apparently ridiculous decision occurred. In the end, professional thieves using the best equipment, with access to unlimited capital and connections got caught. Watergate looks like an attempt to pick one's own pocket. The offense controlling both offense and defense. It shows that something can always go wrong, even with the most carefully thought out crime. Accidents, divine intervention, luck, secret desires to be punished, call it what you will. The point is: once apprehension occurs the stupidity of the plan becomes self-apparent. Then and only then does it look like a gigantic blooper. If a thief tries on his own to break into a warehouse and steal a carton of radios and is apprehended obviously it is something which should not have been attempted with that thief and that plan. It will look absurd. Granted it won't fill the volumes of absurdity that is bound to occur when professional thieves, under the direction of the President of the United States, get caught trying to burglarize the National Headquarters of the Democratic Party, but it will look ridiculous.

Nonetheless there were many questions a professional thief or a student of theft would want to ask James McCord that were not asked by the Senate Investigating Committee. There is the question of the \$68,000 budget for equipment. Why was it necessary to tape the locks on the doors once inside the headquarters? Why wasn't the fix put on police in Washington to make the break-in appear to occur one floor below? Why weren't their identities more concealed? Why in the burglarizing of Ellsberg's psychiatrist office did they use such a crude method of opening files as a crowbar? What the hell is there in a psychiatrist's files anyway? There are many more.

This chapter will present some ideas on planning, breaking and entering, eavesdropping, and other forms of electronic surveillance. Far from being an expert on the area, I write from the point of view of someone who has often been the victim. Indeed, the victim of these same wonderful people who brought us Watergate.

In December 1971, Acting U.S. Attorney General Richard Kleindeist admitted in a U.S. Federal Court, during an evidentiary hearing preliminary to one of my many court cases, that the U.S. Government had 5 wiretaps on me. Several members of government agencies have admitted to having me under surveillance. The IRS made a special effort to block funds that would have been donated to radical causes. And during the month of January 1970, a group of men burglarized my apartment in New York. It wasn't until an item regarding the burglary of Chicago 7 defendants appeared in *Newsweek* that I had reason to suspect my own incident was something other than the typical "junkie rip-off." But, even though I've been the victim I see no service to humanity by keeping information of this type secret. When you know how to do it you know how to prevent it. There's nothing here G. Gordon Liddy doesn't know. Values have to do with goals in life. Getting into Heaven

*There are a few exceptions to this rule; i.e., Clifford Irving's Howard Hughes rip-off was such an interesting failure that it establishes a new category. Irving, sitting in prison though probably don't see it the way the rest of us do.



YIPSTER TIMES IS OF THE OPINION THAT WEAPONS SHOULD NOT BE USED TO KILL PEOPLE EXCEPT WHEN NECESSARY

There are four publishers in this country that carry books on explosives, guns, snipers, counter-insurgency, guerrilla warfare, survival, military manuals, espionage techniques & similar topics. You can get their catalogs by writing them and including 50 cents. They are:

Paladin Press
Box 1307
Boulder, Colorado 80302

Hillcrest Publications
P. O. Box 395
McDonald, Ohio 44437

Normount Technical Publications
P. O. Drawer N-2
Wickenburg, Arizona 85358

The Adobe Hacienda
Route 3, Box 517
Glendale, Arizona 85301

Paladin Press is the most "unusual", carrying many volumes on sabotage, explosives, spy locksmith's manual, "How to Kill", a beginning assassination textbook, silencers, and snipers. It even has the "OSS Sabotage & Demolition Manual" for only \$12.95.

Hillcrest has many Paladin books, many army manuals, books on explosives, bugging, etc. There is a large number of books on just one weapon.

Normount prints mostly weapons manuals. It does have some books on WWII espionage and weapons research.

The Adobe carries a lot of nature and survival books as well as guerrilla warfare stuff. It has many odds and ends that the other don't have.

Most of these books are rather highly priced. They are different, and have limited circulation. There is a lot of overlap between the catalogs, but sometimes there are significant price differences. Hillcrest and Normount sell the "Improved Munitions Handbook" for \$5, but Paladin sells it for \$10. And so on.

If you are hesitant about having people know that you are getting this kind of literature, use a false name and send a money order. Sometimes you get your package less than two weeks after you send in your order. These publishers are not known to cheat or take advantage of customers.

Strictly on the level.

Some have a limit for minimum order, such as \$3, and will often require a surcharge for orders less than \$5 or \$10 for postage.

Only Normount doesn't have a money back guarantee, it also requires non-official types to sign a simple loyalty oath to order weapons books.

If you were to ask a gun-nut to name the seminal work on firearms, he/she would, without a doubt say *The Shooter's bible*. And he/she would be correct, for within the covers of this 575-page volume which bills itself as "The World's Standard Firearms Reference Book" are feature articles by the world's leading gun experts, specifications on handguns, rifles, shotguns, black-powder and air guns and scopes. Also included are ammunition charts and reloading tools and components-lists. The latter part of the catalogue contains: a list of U.S. weapons museums, names and addresses of shooter organizations, a bibliography of recommended books and magazines and finally a directory of manufacturers of firearms, am-

munition and accessories. All in all, *The Shooter's Bible* at a well-worth-it \$8 is available in most large bookshops.

I also could not resist mentioning of a somewhat-related publication which has its own following and which overlaps ever so slightly with the gun-nuts. And that periodical is:

American Pyrotechnist Fireworks News, Pyro Press Publications, Box 12010, Lexington, Kentucky 40511 (Monthly newsletter, \$10 a year). An interesting little newsletter filled with tips and source information for those who would like to start experimenting (with help, of course!) on their own explosive mixtures—the first step to a successful reloading hobby. This newsletter is the organ of the Pyrotechnics Guild International which is an educational and scientific alliance of persons dedicated to the study of fireworks, their safe manufacture, sale, and use, and their preservation and encouragement throughout the world. The information is accurate, the photos crisp and the formulary appears to be valid measures, however, a disclaimer is posted on the cover of

each issue that they disavow responsibility if any experiments you do "backfire".

Gun Week, Box 150, Sidney, Ohio 45365 (Weekly newspaper—\$6 a year). An excellent up-to-date source of the legal battle for gun-rights. Unlike C.C.R.K.B.A.'s *Point Blank*, the position of *Gun Week* is evident in all their articles and especially so in their main editorial. I would highly recommend *Gun Week* as the gun newspaper to refer to for the latest news. (Sample copy: 30 cents).

Shotgun News, Box 1147, Hastings, Nebraska 68901 (Twice a month newspaper—\$5 a year). Their motto on the mast-head is "The Trading-Post for anything that shoots" and they're not kidding! Packed into this 150-page tabloid is page upon page of ads for all manner of firearms from derringers to legally-registered machine guns. The paper is a miniature arms catalogue and a great buy at the single copy price of \$.50.

All of the above items are available on a subscription-only basis and so are not found on your garden-variety of newsstand. Below are some magazines, all monthly and \$1 each, which you should not have too much trouble finding near you. I can buy any of them in New York City—the city with the toughest gun-control law in the nation. The Sullivan Law!

Guns Magazine, 8142 North Lawndale Avenue, Skokie, Illinois 60076 (\$9 a year). Not a bad publication, however the articles are basically for hard-core experts as they deal with very specific matters such as "The .338 Keith-Thompson" or "The 'Fox' from Savage" which, for the beginner are boring and complicated. The best features of *Guns* are the column by pistolero Bill Jordan called "Point Blank"; the "Home Defense Symposium" (each month by a different writer); and the invaluable "Our Man in Washing-

ton" (their forecast and comments on pending legislation).

Shooting Times, News Plaza, Peoria, Illinois 61601 (\$5 a year). My reservations about the general appeal of *S.T.* is the same as it was for *guns*: too specific articles (such as "Budget Deer Rifles") and the points that recommend the magazine are also the same: the featured regular columns by recognized experts.

Guns and Ammo Magazine, Box 3292, Los Angeles, California 90028 (\$9 a year). While *G&A* has similar articles and departments (such as: "Washington Report", "Gunnotes", and "Gunsmith") to the other two above-mentioned publications, it is a much more interesting format and imparts more information per column-inch. Each issue has an extremely important feature article under the heading of "Your Right to Keep and Bear Arms". Each piece in this series is a powerhouse of pro-gun arguments calculated to aid you in presenting facts to win any debate on the right to Keep and Bear Arms that may arise in your peer (or affinity) group. *Guns and Ammo* has my 100% stamp of approval as the top gun magazine in the U. S. today.

The Poor Man's James Bond by Kurt Saxon, Atlan Formulaires, Box 438, Eureka, California 95501. (\$6) About this book, the author says: "It is bad to poison your fellow man (page 39), blow him up, or even shoot him, or otherwise disturb his tranquility. It is also uncouth to counterfeit your nation's currency (page 48) and it is tacky to destroy property as instructed in 'Arson By Electronics' (page 61).

"But some people are just naturally crude and oafish and will, in a fit of pique, act in many ways considered unkind. YOU, of course, are one of the Great Pumpkin's loftiest creations, so we are safe in putting this book in your hands. It

is your responsibility then, to be aware of the many ways bad people can be harmful when they are angry and generally out-of-sorts.

"Also, in the event that our nation is invaded by the Foreign Devils it is up to you to destroy them with speed and vigor. Or, and perish the thought, if our Capitol should fall to the enemy within, I expect you to do your duty: "It is your right to share with our enemies, the knowledge in this wonderful book. It is completely legal to sell it or buy it. If it were not so, I would have told you."

The book is dedicated to: Lee Harvey Oswald, James Earl Ray, Sirhan Sirhan and Senator Ted Kennedy. And as Atlan Formulaires is not affiliated with any political group or ideology, its mailing list is not available to any federal, state, or local agency.

Soldier of Fortune Magazine, Post Office Box 582, Arvada, Colorado 8001. (Quarterly black and white slick magazine, \$8 a year, \$2 a copy—not available on newsstands). I have been waiting for this magazine to appear for some months now. I had subscribed when I first learned of it about six months ago and I just this week received the first issue. I was simply amazed at what I found between the covers—articles such as: "C.I.A. Assassination of Trujilio", "American Mercenaries in Africa", "First Round Kills at 900 Meters", "Underwater Knife Fighting", and "Urban Street Survival" ("how to defend yourself against those whose hearts are not pure"). The magazine is subtitled "The Journal of Professional Adventurers" and I can see why it is not sold on newsstands. I would recommend that everyone send two dollars in to *S of F* for a sample issue if for no other reason that to get a copy of this rare and soon-to-be collector's item.

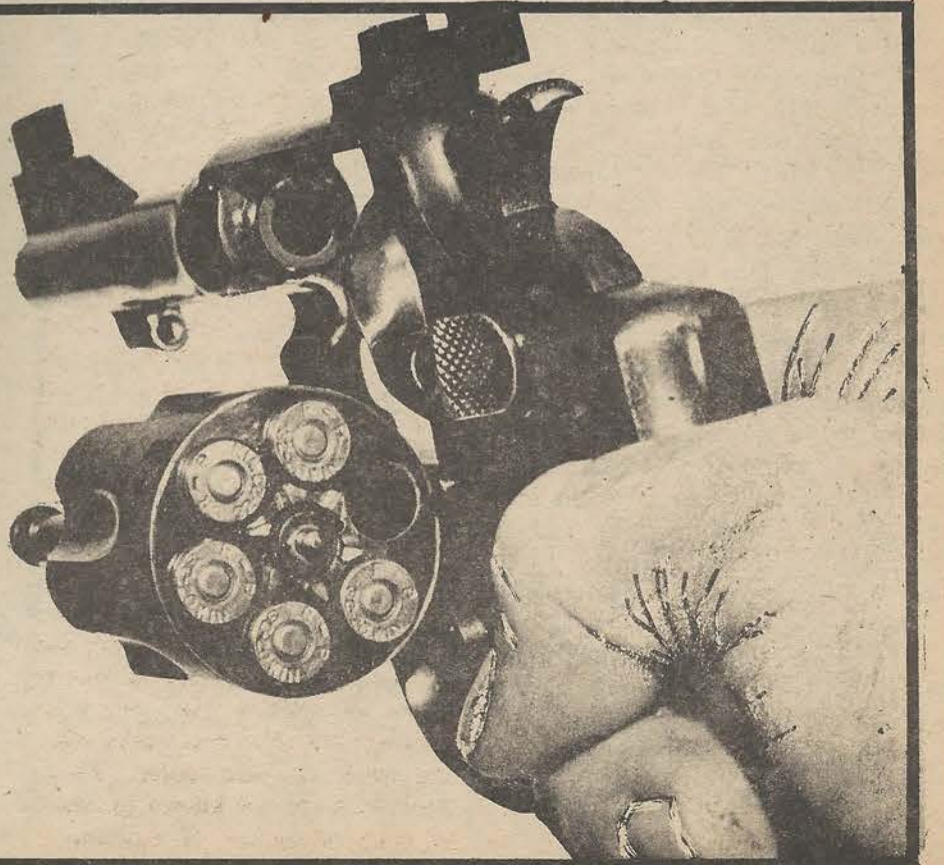
The Citizens Committee for the Right to Keep and Bear Arms, Suite Number 151, 1601-114th, S. E. Bellefield Office Park, Bellevue, Washington 98004. Publishes: *Point Blank* (monthly newsletter). Membership costs \$7.50 a year. Basically this is a conservative organization whose major effort appears to be circulating a petition to repeal the infamous Gun Control Act of 1968 and to put full-page advertisements in newspapers around the country.

The National Alliance to Keep and Bear Arms, Box 71, Norborne, Missouri 64668. Publishes *The Armed Citizen News* (monthly tabloid). Membership costs \$10 a year. NAKBA is even more conservative organization than C.C.R.K.B.A. as it is composed, to a large extent, of former members of the Minutemen, however, its motto is that it is "The ONE organization for those gun owners who absolutely refuse to surrender their right to keep and bear arms." And that "they will work with any organization that believes as they do on the gun issue even though they may differ on other issues."

The National Rifle Association, 1600 Rhode Island Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036. Publishes *The American Rifleman* (monthly color magazine). Membership costs \$10 a year and includes a subscription to "A.R."—you have to be recommended for membership by a present member and sign an oath. The N.R.A. is over 100 years old and over one million members strong. Basically, the N.R.A. is an organization for hunters, however, due to its successful lobbying effort (and its action arm "The Institute for Legislative Action") it still remains a major contender to protect gun owner's rights even though it tends to move slowly.



SO...
UP YOUR
ARSENAL!



SIRHAN CONT'D FROM PAGE 8

A blue-eyed native of Estonia, with a Beethoven-like halo of grey hair, Dr. Simson examined Sirhan in the summer of 1969 shortly after the young Palestinian emigre was lodged in San Quentin's death row. (The death sentence was subsequently negated in the general moratorium on the death penalty.)

At the time, Dr. Simson was in charge of the prison's psychological testing program. He now maintains a private practice and teaches abnormal psychology at the California State Universities of Santa Cruz and San Jose.

His credentials are impressive. On the walls of his office alongside such mementos as an ornate Heidelberg University student fraternity cap and Haitian voodoo masks, are diplomas from a bevy of universities including Stanford and Heidelberg, from which he obtained a Ph.D. cum laude.

There are plaques attesting to his being a fellow of the British Royal Society of Health and the American Society for Clinical Hypnosis, among other professional honors.

Dr. Simson's opinion that Sirhan was in a hypnotic trance at the time of the crime is shared by Dr. Bernard L. Diamond of the University of California at Berkeley. Dr. Diamond so testified at Sirhan's trial in which the defense strategy was to try to demonstrate a "diminished capacity" that under California law could have reduced the first-degree murder charge.

In testing Sirhan, Dr. Diamond had found his subject so susceptible to hypnotic command that he obeyed an order to climb the bars of his cell like a monkey.

However, Dr. Diamond ventured on the witness stand that the hypnosis on the murder night was probably self-induced, noting that there were many mirrors on the Ambassador Hotel walls useful for this purpose.

Dr. Simson scoffs at the self-induction theory as gratuitous, pointing out that Sirhan was the ideal Manchurian Candidate. "He was easily influenced, had no real roots, and was looking for a cause," he says. "The Arab-Israeli conflict could easily have been used to motivate him."

Disputing Dr. Diamond and other colleagues, who testified that Sirhan was subnormal in his intelligence and a paranoid schizophrenic, Dr. Simson says he found Sirhan to be mentally sound and bright. He contends that his colleagues erred under preconceptions that Sirhan was both guilty and deranged—provoking Sirhan to turn distrustful and uncooperative in their examination of him.

"They were not in a position to unlock Sirhan's mind," Dr. Simson says. "This could only be done by a doctor Sirhan fully trusted."

Dr. Simson asserts that during his sessions at San Quentin he attained a high degree of rapport with Sirhan. "He was extremely eager to talk to me," he says. "He himself wanted to find out."

Sirhan told the doctor that the last thing he remembered before the crime was meeting a girl in a polka-dot dress and giving her a cup of coffee heavy with cream and sugar.

Several witnesses reported seeing Sirhan with a girl in the hotel but police discounted their stories.

After ending an aggregate of 35 hours with Sirhan, Dr. Simson believed he was on the verge of at least partially removing the amnesia block.

"If I had been allowed to spend as much time with him as necessary, I would have found out something," he insists. But associate warden James W. L. Park supervened, charging that the doctor was "making a career out of Sirhan" and ordering him to curtail his visits.

Dr. Simson thereupon resigned his prison post.

Intrigued by his discoveries, Dr. Simson scrutinized a copy of the notebook police had confiscated from Sirhan's residence. It was filled with disjointed entries, many repetitive, that appeared to be the automatic writing typical of a person under hypnosis. There were incriminating passages such as "Robert F. Kennedy must be killed," which the prosecution used to prove premeditation.

At Heidelberg, Dr. Simson had studied graphology, the handwriting analysis to determine a person's character. He was struck by the fact that the reputed Sirhan notebook was not composed in the free-flowing, uninhibited style of a person in a trance, but in a carefully concocted manner.

Comparing the writing with known samples of Sirhan's writing obtained during the San Quentin testing, he concluded that the notebook was a forgery. (At the trial, Sirhan's lawyers had stipulated that he authored the notebook.)

"Look at the p's," Dr. Simson says. "A natural writer doesn't disconnect his loops. The notebook is imitation writing, where you do a jerk at a time."

Adding credence to Dr. Simson's fear that Sirhan's life is in jeopardy is the strange death of Ronald Wood, a former fellow inmate of Sirhan's in the maximum security wing of San Quentin.

In 1974, Wood offered to *Playboy* magazine for a reported \$30,000 what he portrayed as an inside account of a conspiracy learned from Sirhan.

What could Wood have learned from a man with an amnesia block?

Dr. Simson observes: "Over a long period of time, in a secure setting, Sirhan's defensive systems might loosen. There are things he might now remember."

In September 1974 Wood was quietly removed to the Nevada State prison in Carson City.

A California prison spokesman would later say that he was a "valued informant" who was transferred for "his own protection."

Several days after the transfer Ronald Wood was stabbed to death.

"He was first prisoner killed that year," Dr. Simson noted. "The execution machinery may have been waiting." (PNS)

Bill Turner is co-author with former NBC newsman John G. Christian of a book on the RFK assassination to be published by Random House.

WALLACE CONT'D FROM PAGE 10

ing Colson's dispatching of Hunt to Bremer's apartment, are unfortunately unavailable for inspection. They are being withheld by Gerald Ford and the Secret Service to this day. The excuse being that the tapes have nothing to do with the Watergate break-in! Part of the deal between Nixon and Ford? Time will tell, time will tell.

It's interesting, though, to take note of the reports that Governor Wallace is applying behind the scenes pressures to have the presidential tapes of May 15, 1972, released.

THE ATTORNEY WANTS 'HARD' EVIDENCE

William Turner, a west coast assassination investigator and former FBI agent, conducted an interview with Bremer's father who told him flat out that "Artie" had opened up with his crooked brother and told him who hired him. The attorney has been aware of this information for three years, but to no avail. Could this be the reason why Bremer has been denied the right to a re-trial? A penny for your thoughts, 'Artie?'

* * *

One final note. It is well to remember that Nixon defeated McGovern by about 18 million votes.

The Governor, before he was shot, represented a loss to Nixon of 25-26 million votes.

In an open, three-way race with Wallace (American Party), McGovern (or Muskie) and Nixon, *the former President would have been destroyed.*

SO MUCH FOR THE "MANDATE OF 1972!"

CIA DUPES

This is to inform all freaks that there is an organization called the Assassination Information Committee (or some similar name) that is supposedly "grassroots" that has as one of its purposes the suppression of the *Hard Photographic Evidence* of the JFK assassination.

We are trying to take over these organizations and have been successful here in New York. The people in these groups get their information from people like Richard Sprague who released the "tramp" photographs in a doctored form. Bernard Fensterwald used to be a friend of Richard Sprague. Now he's a friend of Mark Lane. Mark Lane has taken the line that he "will not appear with the 'tramp' photographs." We went in and voted to present the "tramp" photos and the photographic over-

SMOKE-IN CONT'D FROM PAGE 5

Dana takes the mike to lecture the police. "You people have a wierd sense of priorities," he tells them. "There's a whole city of poor people living in old housing out there," he says pointing towards Washington's ghetto which is carefully hidden behind a marble facade. "They're mostly Black, they have no protection from muggers, rapists and burglars, and here we've had 100 cops protecting us from ourselves." several police stir uneasily. "What a ripoff," concludes Dana.

Several weeks prior to the Smoke-In these same police had stood idly by while literally hundreds of people were assaulted by roving gangs during a rock concert misnamed "Human Kindness Day." Smarting from bad publicity the Park Service was determined to show the media they could kick ass. Even a Park Service spokesperson referred to the Yippie dope busts as "a big show." In all there were 23 arrests, 16 on the Ellipse under the watchful eyes of the press. One week after the Smoke-In, an old man was shot and a young couple mugged right on the Ellipse by a gang of hoods who jumped into a car and roared off around the White House.

NCLC CONT'D FROM PAGE 8

•Last, but not least, information about the past activities of the NCLC's "fearless leader" Lyin Marcus (ala Lyndon LaRouche) has been and will be coming to light. Before starting his own outfit, Marcus was affiliated with just about every conceivable leftist group over the past twenty-five years, including doctrinaire Communist, Maoist, and Trotskyist organizations. Reports from his former associates seem to be following a disturbing, but not surprising pattern. In each group Marcus has been associated with, serious political splits have occurred, with LaRouche / Marcus seemingly always on the most disruptive side.

CITIZENS' INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

CONT'D FROM PAGE 21

German authorities agreed, a masterful job of professional intelligence. Hitler's aide reported the end of the investigation: "This Jacob had no accomplice, My Fuehrer, except our own military journals and the daily press."**
* The 2 quotes inside come from Ladislav, Farago "War of Wits" Funk & Wagnalls, 1954.

For information on how to help in this effort in preventing these CIA dupes from suppressing this photographic evidence write The Assassination Information Committee care/of *The Yipster Times*, P.O. Box 392, Canal Street Station, New York, N.Y. 10013. lays at a talk where Mark Lane was to be a featured speaker. He cancelled the talk. We now control the AIC in NYC and will present the information anyway.

HOW TO BECOME PRESIDENT WITHOUT REALLY TRYING

By Michael P.

Becoming President. It's just like getting any other job. Being qualified is less important than having relatives in the company.

That's the conclusion of Michael P. Merlie, a graduate student at the University of Wisconsin's Sociology Department. He just completed a two and one half year study of Presidents in the United States.

The idea was to look at the Presidents as a test case for William Domhoff's theory that the United States has a national upper class that is at least partially integrated through marriage. "If Domhoff's theory is correct, people in such an important office as the Presidency would be related," said Merlie.

Merlie's conclusions seem to back up Domhoff's theory. In fact, 21 of our past Chief Executives, excluding Mr. Ford, were close relatives.

In the list of the 36 Presidents is a son, John Quincy Adams (our 6th President) from John (#2); and a grandson, Benjamin Harrison (#23) from William Henry (#9)—and a long line of five other Benjamin Harrisons.

Everyone knows that Franklin Delano Roosevelt and Teddy were sixth cousins. Not everyone knows that James Madison and Zachary Taylor (no's 4 and 12) were related even more closely—third cousins. And you may have heard of Zachary Taylor's son-in-law, the President of the Confederacy, Jefferson Davis. Merlie points out that William Henry ("Tippecanoe") Harrison and Thomas Jefferson were very near cousins. And that they, along with "Old Hickory" Andrew Jackson (#7) and John Tyler (#10) are all descended from the same man. That's William Armistead (baptised in 1610), a large Virginian landholder.

You might be surprised to discover that the two Roosevelt men, the Adamses, and James Monroe are all related to each other through a Thomas Shepard. He was an ordained minister, raised in Boston, and ranked third in his Harvard class (out of nine). Shepard's father, also a minister, owned textile mills, had been kicked out of England, and was influential in Harvard's founding.

If you're still following Merlie's complex flow chart you notice that Grover Cleveland (#22, #24) James Garfield (#20) and Franklin Pierce (#14) were cousins.

And it's important to realize Merlie's not just talking about the good old days. From the 20th Century his "First Family" includes the Roosevelts. Amazingly enough Calvin Coolidge (1923-1929) turns out to be related to Andrew Jackson through grandchildren of Thomas Jefferson (1801-1809). Harry Truman in *Plain Speaking* claims descent from President Tyler. LBJ (1963-1969) is a descendent of Benjamin Harrison IV (a governor's son and a state office holder himself)—grandfather of William Henry (President #9).

One striking example of the affinity in the Presidential clan (not included in Merlie's study) is former President Nixon. Through one daughter, Julie, he's connected

to the Eisenhowers. His other daughter would establish him through the Cox family to the New York Livingstons and to Presidents James Monroe and Zachary Taylor.

To establish the personal connections on which his study is built, Merlie traced the lineages of the Presidents one by one. He ended up with one list of related Presidents, and another list of their ancestors and descendents.

The generational distance you have to trace them back is important. The smaller the distance, the fewer ancestors to be listed and the closer the group is related. Merlie admits it's a weakness of his study that he couldn't find the chances of a random 21 being related. To connect the 21 Presidents though he needed only 224 ancestors and descendents.

One thing is sure, men from the upper five per cent of our

society are "over-represented" in a list of the Presidents. That includes 45 per cent of the Chief Executives. To determine the social position of men in our early history he worked out 14 indicators (if you're thinking about becoming President you might start checking them off). For example, he estimates that in the 19th Century only .2 per cent of the population were college graduates. Thus college, and especially an upper crust school like Harvard, Princeton, or William and Mary was a strong indication of quality. Another indicator was an extensive European tour while young, private tutoring or a European education.

Perhaps the family of the President-to-be had social, business or marriage relations with one of the American dynasties: The Byrds, Livingstons, Randolphs, Lees, Quincys, Fitzburghs, Harrisons, Carters, Waltons, or Astors. A quick sign of course was dollars; a family had to have a mere \$100,000 in 1800 currency to make the top ten per cent. Having expensive libraries and theater tickets were reliable signs, a man was upper class. However times do change. Having seen "Oh, Calcutta!", done Amsterdam and Marrakesh, and graduated from the U. just aren't enough anymore to ensure your moving into 1600 Pennsylvania Ave. Thus for each time period Merlie worked out separate set of indicators.

The vast majority of those 224 ancestors and descendents were upper class themselves and a good number were public office holders. That list of 224 names includes 13 Roosevelts, 14 Tylers, and 16 Coolidges. Lots of biblical names occur such as Moses and Isaac Cleveland and the series of Aaron Clevelands (I-IV). Merlie suspects that the office of the Presidency is just one example of this national nepotism. He estimates that 20 per cent of our Congressmen were related (compared to 58 per cent of our Presidents).

Merlie thinks it's a shame to restrict so important a position as much as we have been. And he thinks this pattern will continue—perhaps not encouraging to a minority hopeful. But Merlie doesn't want to shake up anyone's belief in the democracy of the country. He thinks that Nepotism is as American as—well—rasberry pie.





No one knows the exact timing of the perfect opening, of the decisive political move that makes history. But from talking to people around the country, we found a widespread sense that once again such an opening is coming up and that people all over will be going to New York and Kansas City next summer for the conventions.

Most everyone has different reasons for wanting to go. But whether they want to go make an issue out of the economy or the police state, or government by assassination, they know the conventions are where they can make themselves felt.

The fact is, the conventions are about the most exposed media/decision-making-nexus in the whole system—the most susceptible to the mass hypnotic effects of crowds. Did you know there were even farmer protests outside the Republican Convention Hall in Kansas City in 1928.

Seems there's just about always new protests at the convention. Why? Because more often than not it works. They upset the political managers and changed the very issues around which the elections

were fought.

"But objective liberals, your protests only helped elect Nixon in '68 and '72." Right on! The Chicago and Miami actions did more to strip the democratic facade of the secret government and the Nixon Regime and to destabilize the United States than anything ever. Today we confront the Ford-Rocky Junta brazenly founded in assassination coverups and Stalino-corporate intrigue—actually consolidating their hold through a Hitler-style "election," designed to manufacture a "mandate" for the usurping incumbents.

In the Fall of '71, Nixon—faced with much of the same recession and low popularity—seemed so weak, radicals waited for the Democrats to finish him off.

We can be certain that this time too, Nixon's heirs will pull a turnabout with all the diplomatic and propaganda coups they can muster—unless we interfere with their political management of events, rip apart their house of cards instead of waiting for it to fall like Watergate after the election.

As anarchists, as surrealists, as

revolutionaries, how can we sit by when they have never been more vulnerable to exposure and ripoff for which they stand.

Che Guevara once said that revolution would never be accepted by the people until they are convinced there are no alternative democratic channels.

Once again, the chance to convince them is coming. This will be unique: one that will never happen again. From now until next November, we can intervene and make the issue wherever Ford or Rocky or one of the cold war democratic androids show up.

In fact, Ford/Rocky take our changes so seriously that they staged not one but 2 phoney assassination tries for a legal basis to restrict demonstrations anywhere around presidential candidates. So you get the protests—but 20 blocks from TV Cameras.

They were so worried about a "black advance" of local folks organizing protests and practical jokes wherever they go, that they staged their very own third rate burglary or reelection headquarters, so they can put us all in jail like Hunt and Liddy.

One thing is for sure, whether it was Chicago '68...Ellipse... Mayday...or Miami, the greater protests were not measured by their immediate political effects—the greatest changed us so much that nothing could ever be the same again, or by making a great change we were changed people.

Protests against bogus 1976 elections begin now.

You and your friends might do something where you live that Ford will never live down. That ruins Rocky. Wastes Wallace. Hassles Humphrey, Jettisons Jackson.

Folks planning to do it at the conventions in NY and Kansas City will be having a preliminary meeting somewhere in the Kansas City-Lawrence, Kansas area over Thanksgiving to call actions in NY and KC next summer and to call for a united front of all groups interested in working on it.

The larger planning conference is scheduled for NYC around Easter. For more information, contact us at PO Box 392, Canal Street Station, NYC 10013 or call 212-533-5027 or 212-477-6243.

CONVENTION CALL