

AFTERWORD

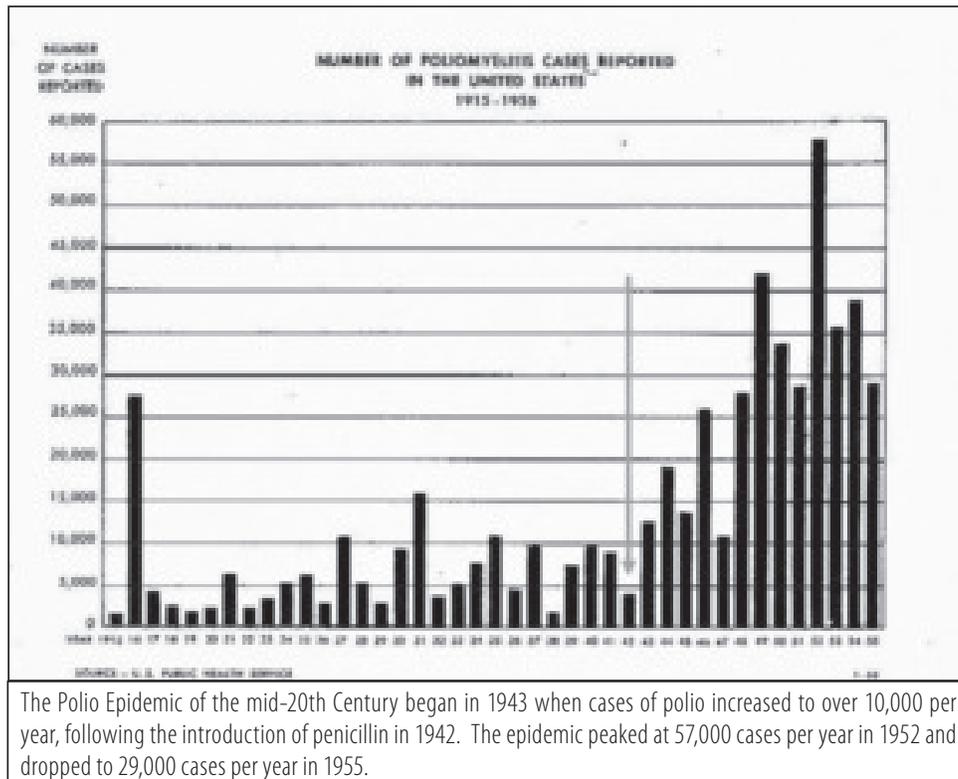
2014 EDITION

A linear particle accelerator shooting its beam into a platinum pyramid was a rare sight in the early 1960s. There were two that I know of: one in New Orleans, and one in Oxford, England, just outside of London. So, on August 31, 1963, early in the morning, Mary Sherman got on an airplane in New Orleans and flew to London. Why London? And why for a month?

The governments of the U.S. and U.K. had been “joined at the hip” on medical research during World War II. Both had witnessed devastation on the front lines in Europe during World War I due to infections of wounded soldiers. Alexander Fleming’s initial discovery of penicillin in 1928 did not immediately produce a clinically effective medicine, though it was useful as a topical agent. It was not until researchers at Oxford University in England worked on penicillin extensively in the late-1930s that small quantities of injectable penicillin were produced for humans. It was time to ramp up production on a commercial scale, but England was being bombed by the Germans, so it was not a good time for the English to try to construct a large new factory to produce penicillin.

Given this situation, the British government turned to the American government for help. The U.S. government pressed its universities and pharmaceutical companies to make large-

scale production of penicillin their top priority, mostly to help heal the wounded Allied troops fighting in Europe. The British supplied the research, and the Americans built the factories. Soon millions of vials of penicillin were being produced. It is a matter of historical record that in 1942 antibiotics were introduced to clinical medicine all across America. It is also a matter of historical fact that the polio epidemic began the next year, in 1943, when the annual number of cases jumped from 4,000 to over 10,000 cases per year, rising to over 50,000 cases per year in the mid-1950s.



Is there a connection between the introduction of antibiotics and the outbreak of the polio epidemic? To my eyes, the connection between the introduction of antibiotics and the eruption of the polio epidemic of the mid-20th century is one of the most conspicuous events in the history of medicine. It is also one of the most unwelcome ideas ever presented, and one of the least discussed. Both the governments of the U.S. and

THE CONNECTION BETWEEN ANTIBIOTICS AND POLIO

How could the introduction of antibiotics cause the outbreak of the polio epidemic?

Polio is a virus, but 99.9% of the people casually exposed to the polio virus do not get what we call polio (damage to the brain stem which kills or cripples). Normally, the virus enters the body through the mouth and passes safely through the digestive tract causing no problems. At the beginning of the 20th century, there were about 3,000 cases of polio per year on average in the United States. Back then, a small percent (2-3%) of those exposed got flu-like symptoms, but no permanent damage.

If the intestinal wall is compromised (by parasites or infection), then the polio virus passes through the wall into the blood stream, where it finally reaches the brain. There, it eats the brain stem, causing damage to the nervous system.

Antibiotics kill bacteria, which is why they are prescribed. But they kill both bad bacteria and good bacteria. Some of the good bacteria in the intestines (like acidophilus) play an important role in maintaining our health. They control the growth of fungi (like *Candida albicans*) which live in the intestines. While a small amount of *Candida albicans* is beneficial to the body, an overgrowth of *Candida* can cause serious problems. Better known as a yeast, it is really a fungus that emits toxins and erodes the intestinal wall, which can allow viruses, bacteria, fungi and food particles to enter the blood stream. It is important to restore the balance in the intestines after taking antibiotics by taking pro-biotics like acidophilus (a natural ingredient in yogurt). Today pro-biotics are available in the U.S. in the dairy section of many grocery stores and at almost every vitamin shop or health food store.

The sudden outbreak of polio in 1916 was probably caused by the introduction of refrigerated blood into hospitals. The blood transfusions transferred the polio virus. As soon as this was discovered, the problem was fixed. Notice there is no ramp-up or ramp-down to that outbreak. In the 1930's when sulfa drugs¹ were introduced, the polio numbers increase to an average of around 7,000 cases per year. In 1942, there were only 4,000 cases. The polio epidemic of the mid-20th century starts when annual cases jumped to over 10,000 per year, in 1943, the year following the introduction of injectable penicillin.

1. The original antibacterial sulfonamides (sometimes called sulfa drugs or sulpha drugs) are synthetic antimicrobial agents that contain the sulfonamide group introduced in the 1930's by I.G. Farben, the German pharmaceutical company.

U.K., their universities, and their drug companies knew they had a polio problem. Their options were few. Either they had to pull back on the distribution of the most effective (and profitable) drug innovation in history, or they needed

to push for a polio vaccine. They chose to push for the polio vaccine. The biggest political and financial powers in the U.S. and U.K. were in this polio fight together.

Perhaps this is why these two linear particle accelerators were pointing their beams at platinum pyramids in both the U.S. and U.K. at the same time, with a cancer researcher expert in radiation, like Mary Sherman, shuttling between them?¹

The name in Mary Sherman's address book.

After reading my 1995 book *Mary, Ferrie and the Monkey Virus*, assassination researcher Lisa Pease FOIA'd the FBI concerning Mary Sherman. They sent her a stack of redacted files, and she sent me some of those documents. By far, the most interesting one to me was an unsigned memo from the Director of the FBI (J. Edgar Hoover) to SAC New Orleans (Special Agent in Charge of the New Orleans Office) concerning a request from the NOPD for assistance investigating the Mary Sherman murder. The memo is dated 7/31/64, only ten days after Mary's murder was discovered.

The fact that it is *unsigned* suggests that J. Edgar was out-of-town and dictated the memo to his secretary over the phone to be fired-off to the SAC in New Orleans, telling his agents "no active investigation is to be conducted." It also means that Hoover might not have been aware of the note that the secretary added on page 2, and it is to this note that I want to call your attention.

The note says, "New Orleans PD investigating the murder of Dr. Mary Stultz Sherman, a well-known orthopedic and cancer researcher. Dr. Sherman, a white female, age 51, was found stabbed 8 times on 7-21-64. Her right arm and torso were completely burned. REDACTED name was found in her address book."

Think this through for a minute. The NOPD is so alarmed at the name they found in Sherman's address book that they contacted the FBI and said, "Tell the boss." Notice that only one name is used, assuming that everyone will know who the person is just by the last name. Also notice that this information is presented immediately after the brief description of the

7-31-64

b7c

1 [REDACTED]

Airtel

REC-62

9467-1

EX-108: SAC, New Orleans

J. Edgar Hoover

From: Director, FBI

UNKNOWN SUBJECT
MURDER OF
DR. MARY STULTZ SHERMAN
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA
7-21-64
POLICE COOPERATION

b7c [REDACTED]

Re New Orleans airtel 7-29-64.

Investigation is to be limited to checking of appropriate records by established sources to determine background information and present whereabouts of Thomas Sherman, [REDACTED] and [REDACTED]

b7c

As no violation within the Bureau's jurisdiction is present, no active investigation is to be conducted. The individuals listed above, if located, are not to be interviewed as this would place Bureau Agents from widely scattered locations in the position of being potential witnesses in a local murder trial. The possibility also exists that the above individuals may be prominent in their communities, and any interview would possibly place the Bureau in an embarrassing position in view of the lack of investigative jurisdiction.

In the future, requests should not be submitted on a UACB basis but should be submitted in accordance with the FBI Handbook, Part I, page 16.

- (11)
- 1-Baltimore
- 1-Chicago
- 1-El Paso
- 1-New Haven
- 1-St. Louis
- 1-Seattle
- 1-Washington Field Office

MAILED
JUL 31 1964
COMM-FBI

SEE NOTE PAGE 2

- Tolson _____
- Belmont _____
- Mohr _____
- Casper _____
- Callahan _____
- Conrad _____
- DeLoach _____
- Evans _____
- Malone _____
- Rosen _____
- Sullivan _____
- Tavel _____
- Trotter _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Holmes _____
- Gandy _____

69 AUG 18 1964 TELETYPE UNIT

FROM: Director FBI To: SAC, N.O. 7-31-64

PAGE 2

NOTE:

b7c
New Orleans PD investigating the murder of Dr. Mary Stultz Sherman, a well-known orthopedic and cancer researcher. Dr. Sherman, a white female, age 51 was found stabbed eight times on 7-31-64. Her right arm and torso were completely burned. [REDACTED] name was found in her address book. Victim. In 1964 visited Tacoma, Washington, and furnished [REDACTED] as a mailing address. Thomas Sherman allegedly married to the victim and information developed that he may have committed suicide at an undetermined time and place. [REDACTED] allegedly made telephone calls to the victim shortly before her death.

New Orleans requested several offices to conduct investigation to determine the whereabouts of these individuals' background, their whereabouts during the pertinent period and persons that they be interviewed.

criminal investigation, the victim and her injuries. Now notice that name appears to be six letters long, plus an apostrophe "s."

Since I have two witnesses who have reported seeing Lee Oswald at the Patio Apartments, and one of them (Judyth Vary Baker) said that Mary Sherman telephoned Lee Oswald on several occasions, it would be logical that Mary Sherman might have Lee Oswald's phone number in her address book. I think the reasonable question to ask is: "Is the redacted name in J. Edgar Hoover's memo Oswald?" This point is so profound that I did not think it is a matter that I should be conjecturing about.

So I contacted the FBI and asked them, under both Freedom of Information and the JFK Records Act, to give me this one word. They refused and referred me to the Dept. of Justice. So I did all the forms for the Dept. of Justice and waited for their response. The DOJ lawyers essentially said, "We don't have to tell you, and we will not tell you." So we are told that we have Freedom of Information, and the JFK Records Act, and we are told about "the new openness," but when I ask for one word, they won't tell me. It is a name from Mary Sherman's

address book, and that name may be why the Director of the FBI ordered his agents *not to investigate* the murder of a doctor, one who had the name of the accused assassin of President Kennedy in her phone book at the absolute height of the official investigation.

Lee Oswald's time cards

The so-called Warren Commission² is infamous for putting everything imaginable into its un-indexed volumes to support its questionable conclusions, including grossly irrelevant items such as the dental records of Jack Ruby's mother. Therefore, the fact that they omitted something as obviously relevant to a JFK investigation as Lee Harvey Oswald's time cards from the Reily Coffee Company is a conspicuous omission and attracts our attention. The time cards had been collected from the Reily Coffee Company by the FBI agent Warren DeBrueys and turned over to his superiors, but the Commission chose not to include them as evidence. Why not? What the Commission did publish instead was a list of Oswald's clock-in and clock-out times prepared by William I. Monaghan, an ex-FBI agent (1942 - 45, FBI special agent # 005074) who co-founded INCA with Dr. Alton Ochsner. Monaghan was both President of the Standard Coffee Company, a subsidiary of the Reily Coffee Company engaged in retail sales, and Executive Vice-President of the Reily Coffee Company.

When Lee Oswald was hired on May 10, 1963, he was hired by Monaghan's Standard Coffee Company, which attracts our attention again, since he was hired as a maintenance man to grease the coffee grinders, not to do retail sales. One week later, after his background check was completed, and the word "Russia" was not found, Lee officially transferred to the Reily Coffee Company.

When one mentions Oswald's employment at the Reily Coffee Company, the document that always gets trotted out is a statement from Emmett Barbe(e),³ a maintenance foreman

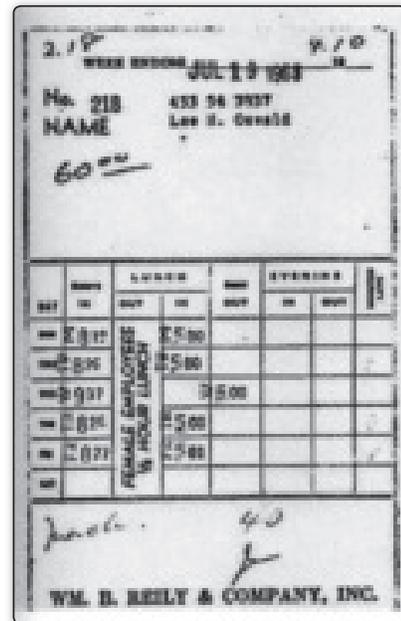
at Reilly Coffee Company who is identified as Oswald's immediate supervisor in his final days.⁴ In his notarized statement, Barbee was critical of Oswald for being "absent without leave" from the building, for hanging out next door at the Crescent City Garage, and for being indifferent to his duties.

The Barbe [*sic*] document is often referred to as testimony, but it is not. It is only an affidavit, meaning that it was a prepared statement, and there were no probing questions such as those presented in a live testimony. The question that I would have liked to ask Barbee is: "If you were his supervisor and thought he was cheating the company by leaving the building while he was clocked in, then why did you approve his time cards?"

Because Barbee was *not* approving Oswald's time cards. Monaghan was. And when Monaghan was not around, his secretary Judyth Vary Baker approved Oswald's time cards by signing them with her initial "J." Any competent investigator would have taken one look at those time cards and would have asked, "Whose initial is that?" And that is what the Commission wanted to avoid. That question would have led them to Judyth Vary Baker and to the cancerous bio-weapon.

Judyth found the time cards in some old FBI files after the JFK Records Act. After some wrangling, she was able to get a copy of them from the National Archives and sent a copy to me for review. They are presented in detail in her book *Me & Lee*. The J on them is obviously hers, as a comparison with her other IDs clearly shows.

Despite his high rank at the Reily Coffee Company, Monaghan's days at Reily were numbered after the Oswald publicity. Monaghan left Reily shortly after the Warren Commission's findings were released, and went to work for the Metropolitan Crime Commission of New Orleans (the MCC, a private organization with a misleading name) where Dr.



Alton Ochsner and Eustis Reily sat on the Board of Directors. There Monaghan became Executive Director. At the moment Jim Garrison started looking into the Kennedy assassination, Monaghan wrote a letter to the Louisiana Attorney General on behalf of the MCC requesting that the Attorney General intervene and replace Garrison as District Attorney. Later, Warren DeBrueys became Managing Director of the MCC; DeBrueys is the FBI agent who had Monaghan type up Oswald's clock-in and clock-out times and who collected his time cards.

Mobster and Lee Oswald photographed together on 8/16/63

The biggest name in the whole Cuban gambling operation had been Meyer Lansky, a mobster who ran gambling operations in Baltimore, Los Angeles, and Las Vegas. In the early 1950s the Cuban casinos were so corrupt that they literally did not let their American customers win. When this became obvious to the American gamblers who frequented Havana, they threatened to blacklist Havana as a gambling destination. Fearing the economic consequences of such an action, Cuba's President Fulgencio Batista asked the gamblers for the name of someone they trusted to run an honest gambling operation. They recommended Meyer Lansky, and Batista set up a deal with him. Lansky would run the gambling part of the casinos, and Batista would get a suitcase with \$100,000 in cash each month. Lansky (and his partners in the American Mafia like Santo Trafficante, Jr.) made a large investment in a new hotel in Havana, sporting plush accommodations, swimming pools and air conditioning.⁵ By 1958, the money was rolling in.

When Fidel Castro's revolution overthrew Batista and took control of Cuba on January 1, 1959, Castro quickly took over the casinos and attempted to arrest Meyer Lansky, who escaped back to the United States. From Lansky's perspective, Castro had stolen both his business and his hotel from him. Not one to be taken advantage of, Lansky put out a one million dollar contract for someone to kill Castro.

During his rise to power, Meyer Lansky befriended a young man named Chauncey Marvin Holt. Chauncey had many talents. He was an accomplished portrait artist, an acrobat, an accountant extraordinaire, a weapons expert, and a pilot. Chauncey became a valuable asset to Lansky and could cook his books and fly him around both unnoticed and protected. Chauncey's art skills extended to forgery, and his ability to identify embezzlement schemes was useful to Lansky in overseeing his gambling operation. When the mob suspected Bugsy Siegel of embezzling from them during the construction of their Flamingo Hotel in Las Vegas, it was Chauncey who assisted Lansky in figuring out how Siegel was stealing the mob's money. Chauncey drove Lansky to Siegel's house for a face-to-face meeting concerning the Flamingo. Siegel was unrepentant, and that afternoon he got a bullet in the head.

On November 22, 1963, the day JFK was killed, Chauncey and two other men were arrested in Dallas, near Dealey Plaza. All three were carrying firearms, and two of the three were pilots. They are collectively known as the Three Tramps to students of the JFK assassination. However, all three were quickly released by the Dallas Police (and given back their guns) after Chauncey produced a document that he had forged saying they were undercover agents for the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms.

The week before he died in 1997, Chauncey confessed on-camera to his involvement with both the CIA and the mob.⁶

One night years later the phone rang, and it was a friend from California whom I knew through JFK research circles.⁷ She said that she had Chauncey Holt's daughter on the other line, and would I like to speak to her? Absolutely! It was during this hour-long phone call that Chauncey's daughter told me about a trunk she found in her father's attic.

In the trunk was a 700-page manuscript for Chauncey's autobiography. She also told me that there were photos with a Dr. John E. Gregory, and correspondences between the two men. This was a name familiar to me. Dr. Gregory's cancer research (and his discovery of the anti-cancer agent Antivin)

had been mentioned in the cancer treatise found in David Ferrie's apartment, which I had written about. There were letters in the trunk from Dr. Gregory to "Dr." Chauncey Holt, which mention *transporting monkeys around by private plane*. I told my publisher about talking to Chauncey's daughter and who my contact was, in case he wanted to talk to her about publishing it.

He did publish it, but I was not involved in that effort. So when I finally got a copy of *Self-Portrait of a Scoundrel*, I was disappointed to see that Dr. John E. Gregory was not mentioned, since his connection to Chauncey connects the CIA's Operation Mongoose to prominent cancer researchers, particularly one mentioned in the cancer treatise found in David Ferrie's apartment.

When the CIA set up Operation Mongoose in the early 1960s, it was a special off-the-books collaboration between the CIA and the Mafia to conduct covert operations against Castro's Cuba. Chauncey was at the heart of it. From their shop on the fifth floor of a Los Angeles office building, they produced fake IDs and arranged for weapons for their operatives. Amongst the fake IDs Chauncey admitted making were the "A.J. Hidell" IDs for Lee Harvey Oswald. Chauncey identifies Guy Banister as "the distributor" in their gunrunning operation, and he went to New Orleans in August 1963 to meet with Banister.

While in New Orleans, Chauncey also met with Lloyd Cobb at his office in the International Trade Mart building. Cobb was a wealthy landowner from East Feliciana Parish (where both Jackson and Clinton, Louisiana are located). Cobb founded the International Trade Mart in New Orleans and was Chairman of their Board. Clay Shaw was for a time the General Manager of the ITM, so Shaw worked directly under Lloyd Cobb. On Friday, August 16, 1963, as Chauncey was finishing his meeting with Lloyd Cobb, Lee Harvey Oswald was standing out in front of the ITM building handing out "Fair Play for Cuba" leaflets. As Chauncey left the building, the cameras that were photographing Lee Oswald caught him on film.



The idea that Meyer Lansky's right-hand man was meeting with Clay Shaw's boss while Lee Harvey Oswald was standing out front handing out Fair Play for Cuba flyers clearly has profound implications.

Chauncey had been curious about Lee Oswald, as Oswald was getting a lot of attention from the people Chauncey worked with. He went to night court on August 9, 1963, where Oswald was tried for his involvement in "the street fight," and sat next to him so they could talk. Here is direct contact between a member of Operation Mongoose and Lee Harvey Oswald.

The Strange Story of Stanley Stumpf

“**E**veryone knows that Stanley Stumpf killed Mary Sherman,” said a doctor in New Orleans matter-of-factly to a friend of mine.⁸ Really? Everyone? What about the NOPD homicide detectives who interviewed over 100 people? They did not mention Stumpf's name in their Homicide Report. Was Stumpf ever questioned? Or arrested? Or even investigated? It was a strange comment indeed.

So who was Stanley Stumpf? How was he connected to Mary Sherman? Did he really have anything to do with her murder or the subsequent cover-up? And what eventually happened to him?

Stanley was from a prominent family in New Orleans.⁹ By high school, he attended Isidore Newman School in New Orleans, a private co-ed school known for its academic excellence. Students who attended Newman at that time remember Stanley as a sports star. Tall and athletic, he went on to play basketball and baseball for Tulane University during the mid-1950s and lettered in both sports.



Newspaper articles from the day describe him as “unusually composed” on the basketball court and “a slugger” on the baseball field.

By 1964 Stanley had completed medical school and worked at Ochsner Clinic, where he was Mary Sherman’s orthopedic resident. He also worked as a doctor in the clinic’s Emergency Room. ER doctors worked one day on and one day off. And they never showed up in the ER on their day off. So I was interested to hear reports that on the night of Mary Sherman’s murder, Stumpf was seen in the ER of Ochsner’s hospital. He attracted attention because it was his day off. He was dressed in casual street clothes, not medical scrubs. Those who saw him said he looked stressed. He entered the ER quickly and quietly went into the storage area in the back, and then he left, without speaking to anyone.

As I asked around, I heard other stories about Stanley which varied dramatically. Some were so outrageous that I will not repeat them here, but all said that he had personal problems and that he committed suicide, but no one seemed to know when. The common strain of these stories was an attempt to portray him as crazy. I wondered when he died, and whether it was really a suicide. The first rumors that I heard were that Stanley committed suicide in the months following Mary Sherman’s murder, after seeing a psychiatrist. This efficient rumor communi-

cates both crazy and dead in one neat bundle. But the fact that he was a doctor working in the Emergency Room at Ochsner's hospital did not communicate "crazy" to me. So I decided to find out more about Stumpf. In order to find newspaper articles or official documents, I would need to know when he died.

By 2010, I had been interviewed on radio in New Orleans a number of times, so I knew some of the media personalities on a first-name basis. I contacted one of them, Don Dubuc, who had a show on WWL radio, a premier station with a large audience and one of the most powerful radio signals in the South. I told Don that I was continuing my research into the Mary Sherman murder and wanted to be able to ask some questions to his listeners to see if any of them knew anything about Stanley Stumpf. He agreed and put me on the air. The following day, a man named "Robert" contacted WWL and said that he had been a neighbor of Stanley Stumpf at the time of his death. WWL forwarded Robert's contact information to me, and I called him.

Robert said that for several years he lived across the street and a few houses down from Stumpf in River Ridge, in Jefferson Parish, outside New Orleans. It was in the 1970s. He recalled that there were frequently cars coming and going from Stumpf's house all hours of the night; he suspected drugs. One day, Robert found Stumpf's unconscious body slumped over a fence in his backyard with a syringe in his arm; this confirmed his suspicions about the drug use. I later found newspaper articles saying that the Louisiana Medical Board was getting ready to revoke Stumpf's license to practice, presumably for drug-related issues.

Stumpf's death was called a suicide, though it may have been an overdose. After Stumpf died, Robert's cousin bought Stumpf's house, which his wife had abandoned after he died.¹⁰ Robert and his cousin went into Stumpf's cluttered house to clean it out. There Robert found some curious items, which he kept. One was a sports bag containing a football autographed by the New Orleans Saints. In a file cabinet, he found a copy of a telegram that Stumpf's wife had sent one of Stanley's friends who played football for the Saints. The telegram sadly told the

friend of Stanley's death, the day before. Stanley Stumpf died on December 21, 1977 at the age of 40. This was thirteen and one-half years after Mary Sherman died, not several months afterward.

Given Stumpf's obvious connection to both Mary Sherman and the Ochsner Clinic, and given a city full of rumors about him being Sherman's murderer, why was Stumpf never investigated in the intervening years? Maybe the reason is that he was being protected. Maybe protecting Stumpf protected Ochsner. So maybe Ochsner protected Stumpf to protect himself. Were they both involved in the events on the night Mary Sherman died? We don't have much evidence, only rumors in one of the world's most gossipy cities.

As you know, I am confident, based on hard evidence, that Mary Sherman did not die in her apartment. After she was electrocuted at the USPHS facility, she was terminated, then relocated to her apartment where a murder scene was faked.

Was there more than one person involved in relocating Mary's body to her apartment? Someone had to carry the body. Someone else had to handle the keys, to turn off the burglar alarm and to open the door. Maybe a third person? One was apparently a female: Remember the blood-stained women's gloves found in Mary's bathroom.¹¹ And remember that Mary's maid said that Mary was expecting a woman visitor from out of town on the night she died. My guess is the visitor was probably Sarah Stewart, MD, PhD, due to Sarah's position in the U.S. Public Health Service, their long friendship since medical school, and their common quest for a cancer vaccine.

Others (like journalist Don Lee Keith) had suggested to me that Dr. Ochsner himself was involved in the events in Mary Sherman's apartment, mostly based on the fact that Mary's car and car keys were found the following day in the Garden District, near Ochsner's daughter's house.

But neither of these two people (Stewart, 59, Ochsner, 70) could have carried Mary's body (137 pounds of dead weight) from the car, across the parking lot, up the stairs, and into her bedroom silently. That takes strength, and the

athletic Stumpf, 26, had such strength. And why was there no blood trail from the car to her apartment? Had they placed Mary Sherman's body in a body bag at the USPHS to avoid dripping blood? Yes, I think so. And where would someone get a body bag in the middle of the night? Perhaps this is why Stanley showed up at Ochsner's ER that night and went into the storage area behind the ER, because that is where the body bags were kept!

So it seems reasonable to me that Stanley Stumpf may have played a role in relocating Mary Sherman's body from the lab at the USPHS and to her apartment in the middle of the night. He was strong enough to carry her body up the stairs, but that does not mean he was responsible for electrocuting her, nor for terminating her. Nor could he, with his large hands, have been the person wearing the small, blood-stained women's gloves that they found in Mary's laundry hamper. Someone else would have carried Mary's keys, turned off the burglar alarm, and opened the sliding glass door for him.

Mary was stabbed in the heart *after* her arm and rib cage were burned off. Whoever stabbed her, it was a mercy killing. The precise incision appears to have been done by someone with medical knowledge. Was it Dr. Stanley Stumpf? Or Dr. Sarah Stewart? Or maybe Dr. Alton Ochsner, Sr.?¹² We don't know. But even if one of them did terminate her, these are not the real criminals.

When you look at the photos of Mary Sherman's charred body, ask yourself what you would have done if you were in their shoes. Mary could not have survived such injuries for very long. And who would want to wake up to that nightmare. The only part of Mary that was still alive was her heart. The real criminals are the ones who sabotaged the linear particle accelerator and burned off Mary's arm and rib cage. It's just perversely ironic that terminating her after she was maimed was left to someone who wanted to help her, not hurt her. According to the law, however, the cause of death was a stab wound to the heart. Therefore, the person who stabbed her in the heart would have been the murderer.

The Family Jewels

A question that I get asked often is: Was the CIA directly involved in the bio-weapon project in New Orleans? That question would be easier to answer if the CIA was willing to admit what it actually did back then. But hasn't all that information about the CIA's dirty tricks already been released? No, not all of it.

In 1973, after the Watergate Scandal toppled President Richard Nixon, CIA Director James Schlesinger ordered an internal review summarizing CIA activities that might "conflict with the provisions of the National Security Act of 1947," and whose public knowledge might present a "potential threat or embarrassment to the Agency."

This EYES ONLY document was prepared by the CIA's Director of Security, Howard J. Osborne, for review by the CIA Management Committee. It covers a timeframe from March 1959 to July 1, 1964, which matches the timeframe of the New Orleans activities involving the linear particle accelerator. It is known to the CIA as the "Family Jewels."

Nearly 35 years later, on June 27, 2007, CIA Director Gen. Michael Hayden called a press conference to present the "Family Jewels" to the public in an effort to establish a new atmosphere of openness at the CIA. Paragraph 3 of the cover memo notes: "unless otherwise stated, each of these activities was approved by higher authority." There were eight Family Jewels. Jewels # 2 through 8 are shown in their entirety with minor redactions, but not Jewel # 1.

CIA Family Jewel # 1 is missing. It's 100% redacted. Every single word of Jewel # 1 (three pages of text and summary) is hidden to this day. Why? There is obviously something that they do not want admit. Something that the CIA was involved in over fifty years ago that is so egregious that they are unwilling to acknowledge a single word about it today!¹³

Could Jewel # 1 be hiding that the CIA used its money-laundering apparatus to funnel millions of dollars to High Voltage Engineering so that they could construct a linear particle accelerator on the grounds of the USPHS in New

~~SECRET
EYES ONLY~~

Attachment A

"FAMILY JEWELS"

1.

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2. Johnny Roselli -- The use of a member of the Mafia in an attempt to assassinate Fidel Castro.
3. Project MOCKINGBIRD -- During the period from 12 March 1963 to 15 June 1963, this Office installed telephone taps on two Washington-based newsmen who were suspected of disclosing classified information obtained from a variety of governmental and congressional sources.
4. Yuriy Ivanovich Nosenko -- A KGB defector who from the period 13 August 1963 to 27 October 1967 was confined in a specially constructed "jail" at [redacted]. He was literally confined in a cell using only with nothing but a cot in it for this period.
5. Various Surveillance and Support Activities -- These are briefly summarized and range from the surveillance of newsmen to the provision of specialized support of local police officials in the Metropolitan area. I believe that each one is self-explanatory and, therefore, no further comment is needed here.
6. Equipment Support to Local Police -- Attached is a list provided me by the Director of Logistics (he will simply report these items in his report) which we have provided local police in the Metropolitan D. C. area over the past four or five years on indefinite loan. During the period when the Agency's installations in this area appeared to be a target of dissident elements

~~SECRET
EYES ONLY~~

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~~SECRET~~
~~EYES ONLY~~

a conscious decision was made by the Agency to utilize the services of local police to repel invaders in case of riot or dissension as opposed to utilization of our GSA guards, who are not trained in this type of activity. This equipment has been issued over the years to local police, principally Fairfax and Arlington County Police Departments. I do not believe that this is totally illegal under the provisions of the National Security Act of 1947, but I am including it since I am sure that it would be considered as such in light of the recent congressional fuss over our police training activities.

7. Audio Countermeasures Support to the United States Secret Service
8. Test of Specialized Equipment in Miami Immediately Prior to the Political Convention There

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~~SECRET~~
~~EYES ONLY~~

Orleans to create an anti-cancer vaccine because there were cancer-causing viruses in hundreds of millions of doses of the polio vaccines released in the 1950s? And did the CIA use its Operation Mongoose to assist in the development of a cancerous bio-weapon, purportedly to be used to kill Fidel Castro? And did they use Agent Oswald to test that weapon on a patient(s) at the East Louisiana State Hospital in Jackson, Louisiana? Are these the secrets hidden in Jewel # 1?

And finally, you will find the crime-scene photos of Mary Sherman's murder presented here. I had located them many years ago with the help of an attorney. Dr. Monroe Samuels, who performed the autopsy on Mary Sherman, had them in his office in Charity Hospital, but at the time, there was not a convenient method of copying them. Dr. Samuels was willing to let us copy them, but would not let them leave his office. Later, former WWL-TV Crime Reporter Ron Hunter told me that he had copies of them and offered to sell them to me for \$5,000. A journalist from New Orleans called me one night to say that he had the originals with the "Property of" stamp on the back.

I did not want to touch those for legal reasons, since they were property of the State of Louisiana. Finally, someone who wishes to remain anonymous forwarded me scanned copies of the photos, which are public property. Gruesome as they are, they make their point clearly. This was not a mattress fire! As you look at the charred remains of her arm, the cauterized hole in her rib cage, the internal organs of her body, and the paralyzed muscles in her face, you will realize that Mary Sherman was the victim of a high-voltage electrocution, and there is nothing in her apartment that could have done that. Her body was relocated. And the real crime scene was never investigated.

I feel that I may be finished with my journey. I don't know what more I can do. From the refusal of the FBI and the Dept. of Justice to give me the name in Mary Sherman's address book, to the CIA's refusal to disclose a single word of Jewel # 1, to the unwillingness of the national mainstream media to acknowledge either the contamination of the polio vaccine

or the cancer epidemic that we have today, I can only conclude that this nebula around the Mary Sherman murder is just “too hot” for the mainstream media or elected officials, and it will likely continue to be ignored by them.

In the meantime, I hope these important ideas will live on in the minds of curious concerned citizens who are willing to look beyond the masks of power to educate themselves. Thank you for being one of them. May good health be on your side.

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- 1 The illustration of Linear Particle Accelerator at the beginning of Chapter 11. (p. 242) shows one of the rarest machines in the world: a linear particle accelerator aiming its beam at a platinum pyramid, like the machine in New Orleans. The caption on this illustration reads “Representation of the machine in Oxford, England.” Oxford is outside of London, less than 50 miles from the Big Ben clock in the heart of the city. It’s the place where the DNA double helix was discovered. Do you find it noteworthy that Mary moved between the only two machines like this in the world on the last day of the bio-weapon project?
 - 2 Officially known as The President’s Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy.
 - 3 Barbee or Barbe.
 - 4 Affidavit was executed by Emmett Charles Barbe, Jr., on June 15, 1964. The President’s Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy.
 - 5 The Tropicana was the main investment in Havana, but there were some other casinos as well.
 - 6 DVD about Chauncey Holt is *Spooks, Hoods, and the Hidden Elite*, available at JFKmurdersolved.com.
 - 7 Sydney Wilkinson was the friend and JFK researcher. She has done important work on the Zapruder Film.
 8. According to Romney Stubbs, this comment was made by Dr. Gordon McFarland, Head of Orthopedics at Ochsner Clinic.
 - 9 Stumpf Blvd. is a main drag in Gretna, Louisiana, on the West Bank of the Mississippi River, in the Greater New Orleans area.
 - 10 “Betty Lou Stumpf, 61, of River Ridge, Jefferson Parish, Louisiana, USA, wife of the late Dr. Stanley Edward Stumpf, Jr. died Tuesday, September 13, 1988 at 5 o’clock p.m.” Obituary printed in New Orleans *Times-Picayune* on Friday, September 16, 1988.
 - 11 The NOPD described the gloves as ladies’ cotton gloves. White cotton gloves were part of the USPHS uniform for women, which follow Navy uniform guidelines, and this would be consistent with Sarah Stewart. But is assuming the gloves belonged to a woman correct? Dr. Ochsner, for instance, was allergic to rubber and frequently wore cotton gloves under his plastic gloves during surgery. Without being able to see the gloves themselves, there is no way of knowing. I don’t think they survived Katrina.
 - 12 As Dr. Ochsner himself said in an interview with Don Lee Keith, “If I were in that condition, I would want someone to take me out.”
 - 13 Since Jewel # 2 states that the CIA hired Mafia hit man Johnny Roselli to murder Fidel Castro, Jewel # 1 was likely worse than that.

“Alaska in the Wake of the North Star” by Loel Shuler. Shuler went to Alaska with her husband and Mary Sherman in 1950 aboard the USMS North Star II to check on medical services to the Native Americans there.



From "Alaska in the Wake of the North Star" by Loel Shuler. Shuler went to Alaska with her husband and Mary Sherman in 1950 aboard the USMS North Star II to check on medical services to the Native Americans there.