

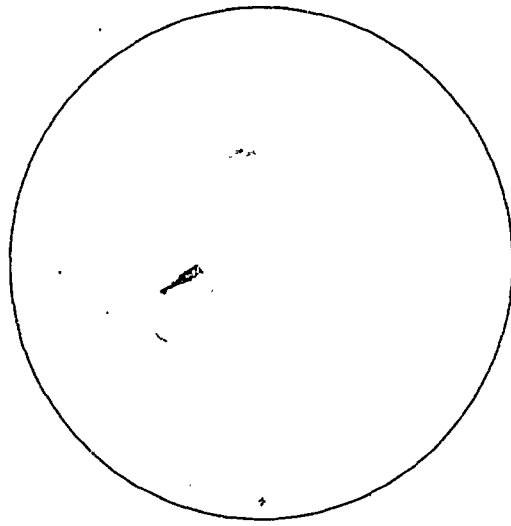
**HIGHEST CLASSIFICATION
ON THIS ROLL IS:**

SECRET

FOUO

PV

IMAGE EVALUATION TEST TARGET (MT-2)



POINT SIZE

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6 Hq47j W9p09 A7o7q Ge92
8 Su1xi 33q7n Oelvf 4ef8k

10 2xbiy Gmn0c
Y5a5o E1t9g

12 7n34a K2b8t
D6fmh 9ss9d

14 Wcuzl L1cdg
6Y3sl Okjdg

FUTURA

NEWSGOTHIC

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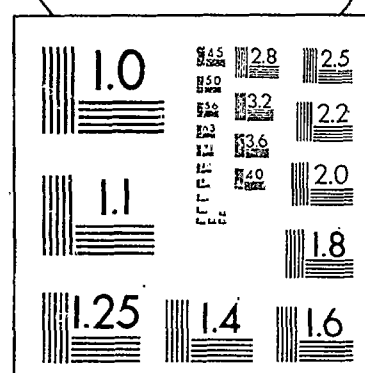
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POINT SIZE



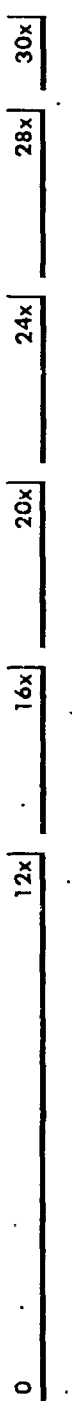
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SHOULD MEASURE .25" AT REDUCTION



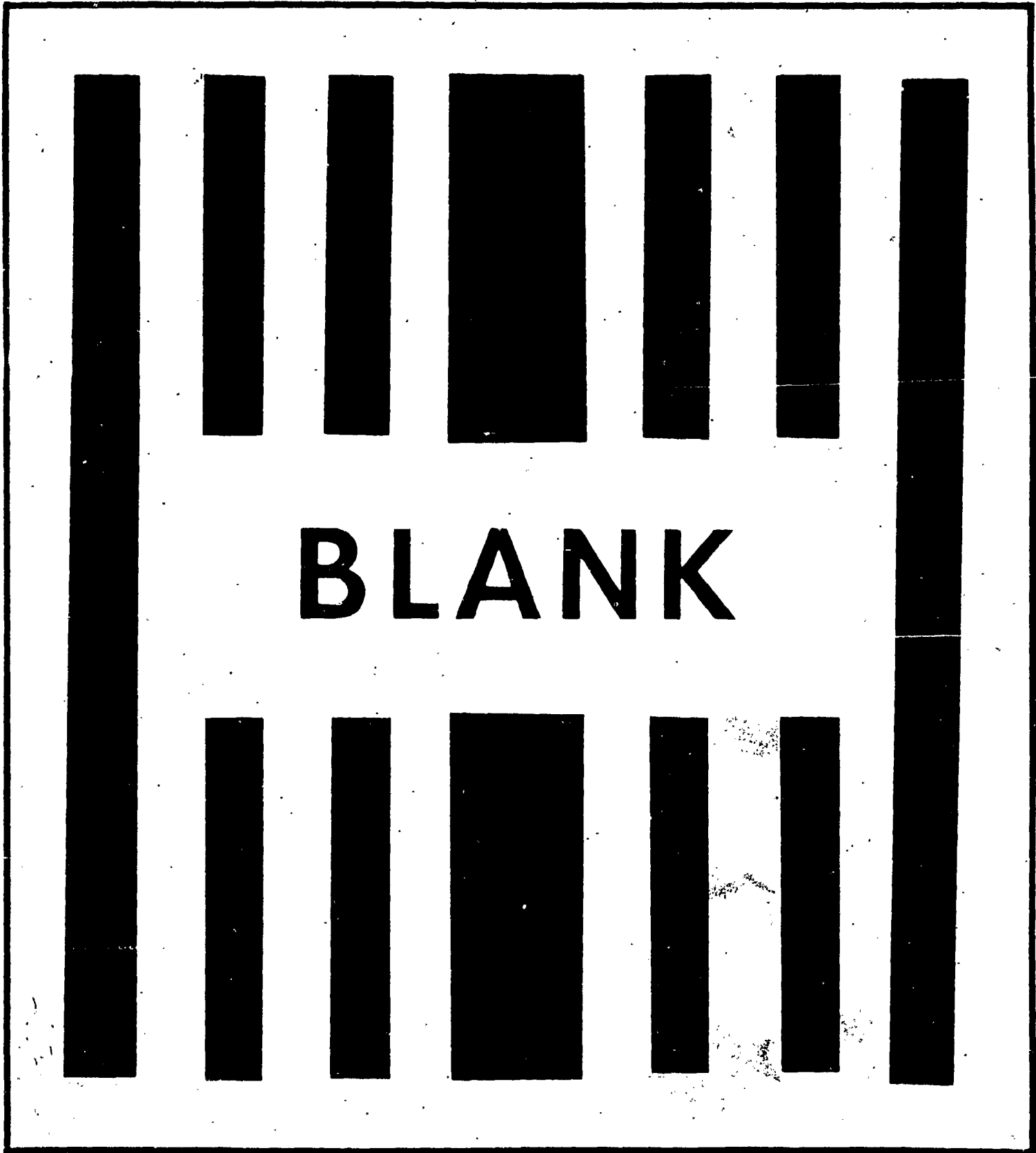
PHOTOGRAPHIC SCIENCES CORPORATION
770 BASKET ROAD
P.O. BOX 338
WEBSTER, NEW YORK 14580
(716) 265-1600

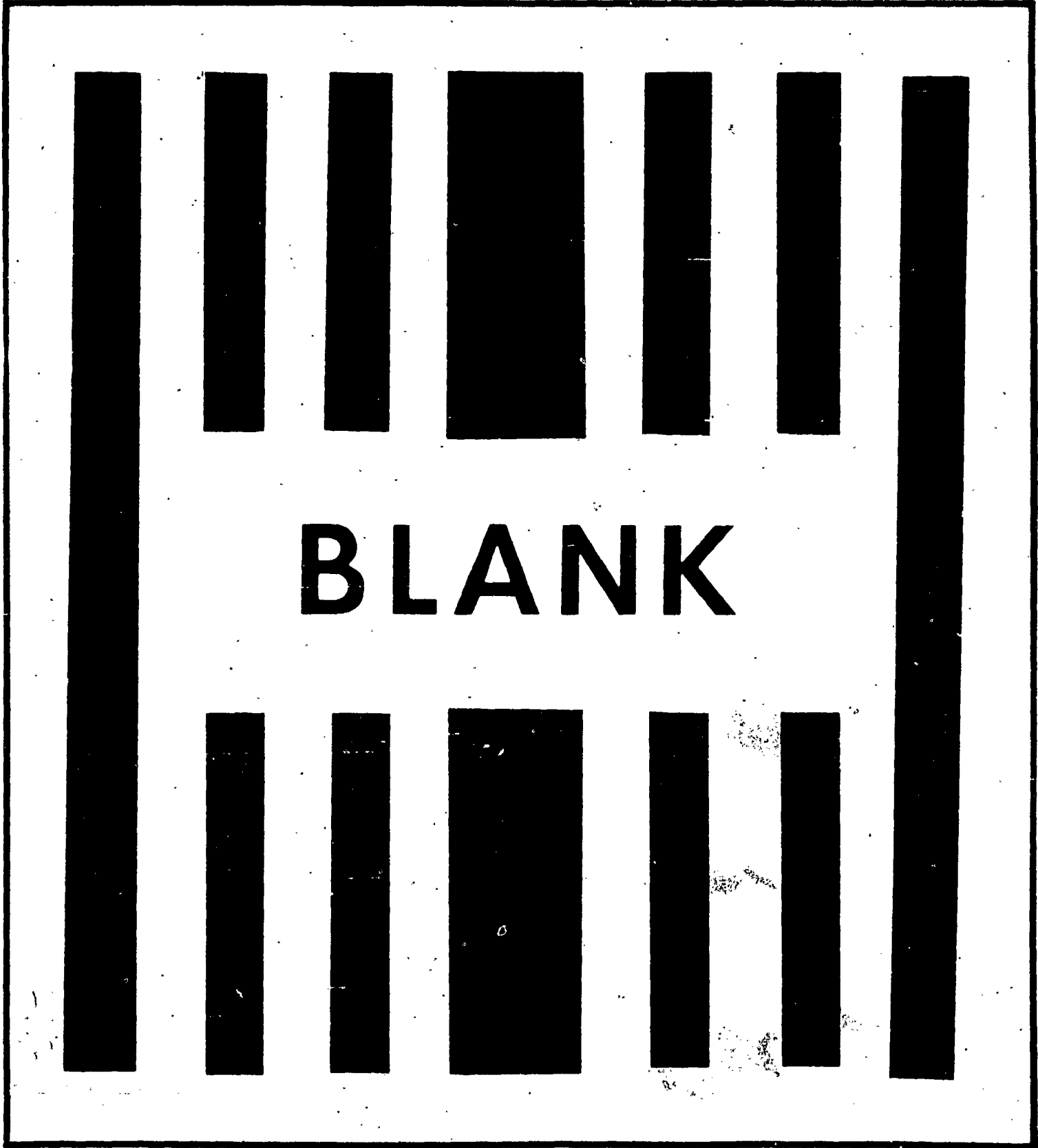
ROLL No. 33528
DATE FILMED 29 Mar 79
OPERATOR GR
LOCATION Maxwell AFB, Ala.
REDUCTION 26:1

CERTIFICATE
OF AUTHENTICITY

This microfilm was created from the record copy of unit histories and related historical material of the United States Air Force stored in the Historical Reference Branch of the Albert F. Simpson Historical Research Center at Maxwell AFB, Alabama. This facility is the official repository for these records in accordance with AFR 210-3 and AFM 12-50. This microfilm was created in accordance with the provisions of AFR 12-40 as AU Project AU-1-67. The microfilming was completed under the supervision of the Technical Systems Branch of the Albert F. Simpson Historical Research Center.

Billie H. Hix
BILLIE H. HIX
Chief, Technical Systems Branch
Albert F. Simpson Historical
Research Center





FOUO

GUYANA AIRLIFT by 437th
Military Airlift ~~Squadron~~ WING
November 1978.
MENT CONTAINS FOUO INFORMATION MAC

1028560

FOUO

K-616-437-Su-RE

78/11/19 -

78/11/27

RETURN TO

ATSHRC

MAXWELL AFB AL 36112

1028500

437TH MILITARY AIRLIFT WING

SPECIAL REPORT

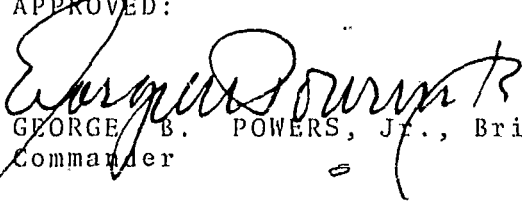
GUYANA AIRLIFT

19 NOVEMBER - 27 NOVEMBER 1978

By

KATHRYN M. MANNING
Historian

APPROVED:


GEORGE B. POWERS, Jr., Brigadier General, USAF
Commander

Charleston Air Force Base officials were first to know, and about an hour later local television was carrying the news about the attack and murder of an investigative team headed by Congressman Leo J. Ryan. The team had traveled to Guyana, South America to investigate reports of torture, terror, imprisonment and death at an experimental village created by members of the Peoples Temple. This religiously oriented cult had been founded in Indiana by Reverend James Jones, who later moved his parish to California. From the California headquarters, the group had established a settlement in the locale of Port Kaituma, about 150 miles from the capital city of Georgetown.

The investigators were leaving, and were accompanied by cult members who wanted to return to the United States. As the party was assembling at the planes on the primitive airstrip at Port Kaituma, a flatbed truck pulled up on the end of the runway, and members of the cult opened fire on the party. Congressman Ryan and three newsmen were killed. Eight people were injured. One news photographer made pictures during the attack, until the time when he was downed by the gunfire.

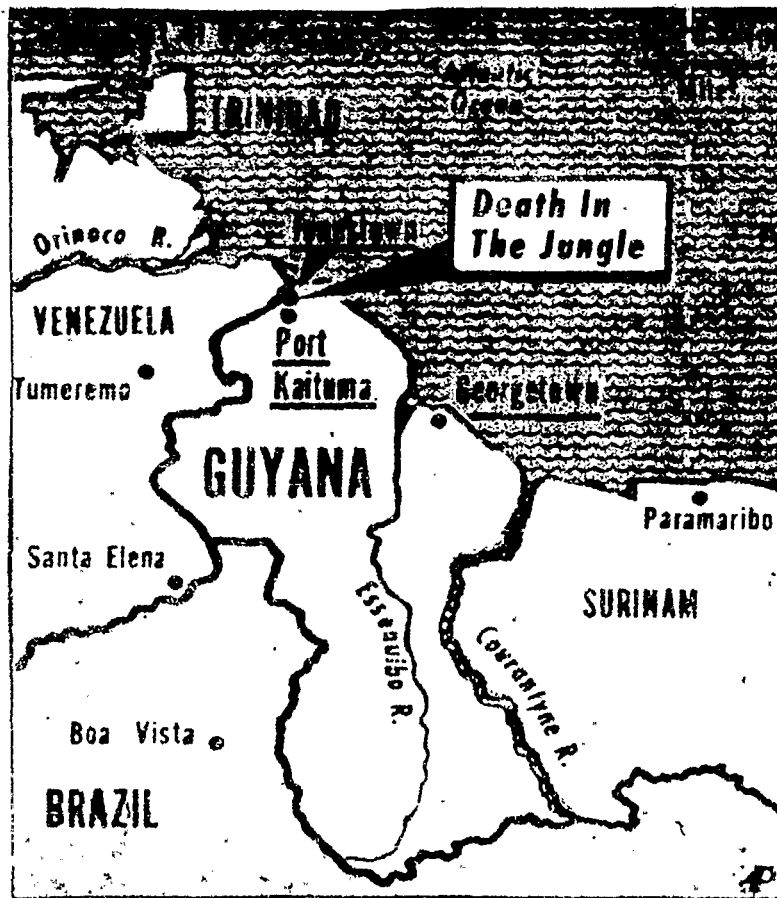
These photographs, and the eye witness descriptions given by the survivors made this one of the most publicized events of the year.

The State Department had the responsibility for these Americans, the press, the Congressman's party, and the cult members. This department asked for assistance and the Military Airlift Command entered the picture. Soon thereafter, the 437th Military Airlift Wing began the Guyana Airlift.

Late in the evening of November 18th, 1978, the Command Post at Charleston Air Force Base received word that MAC would support the airlift to Georgetown, Guyana¹ to return bodies of Congressman Leo J. Ryan, members of his staff, newsman accompanying him, and to evacuate those injured in the attack on the Congressman's plane at Port Kaituma Guyana. This word was received about 2130L, with more details to be relayed later, as the State Department made decisions on what, when and where. Two Bravo aircrews were immediately alerted, and within hours the ALCE and CCT were alerted.

The first aircraft, #40647, operating under mission number AVM1017-01² departed Charleston AFB at 0805Z. A medical team was aboard this flight. The 31st Aero-medical Evacuation Team, 315th MAW (Reserve) was on weekend duty at the time of this emergency, and doctors,

1. See map on following page.
2. Mission Directive, Supporting Document #1.



and medical technicians were readily available. On the first flight Captain Robert T. House, 41st MAS was the aircraft commander. He had been on Volant Banner standby when he was alerted at 1140 PM to go to South America. Captain Louis Bosi gave an intelligence briefing. Arrival at destination was to be after daylight, and so the first mission did not leave until 0300L on the morning of the 19th of November. There was a 9-man crew, and a medical crew of nine reservists and doctors. These included Dr. (Lieutenant Colonel) Fred O. Bargatze of the Charleston AFB Clinic, Nurse (Captain) Mary Jane Koch, 31st AES, and a team consisting of two additional nurses, a Chief, and three medical technicians. A Captain Burton Leeb, Medical Corps, USN, Pathologist joined this team before departure from CAFB.

The flight from Charleston to Georgetown, Guyana took 5 hours. The first mission arrived at 0800 L, landing at Timehri Airpoft, 12 miles south of Georgetown. The team was met by Mr. Joe Hartman of the U. S. Embassy and Colonel Malcomb Chan-A-Sue, Guyana Defense Forces and head of Guyana Airline Corporation. These men provided further information, including the fact that the incident had occurred at Port Kaituma, a small dirt strip about 150 miles away. Contact with the U. S.

Ambassador John Burke brought the information that there were four known dead, including Congressman Ryan, and that there were wounded and some missing party members.

The medical team set up a medical receiving station in the fire station at the airport. The C-141 was parked adjacent to this building.³

The CCT, headed by Captain John Buck, secured the area, and set up for checking patients for weapons or other devices, prior to loading them onto the aircraft.

Crew members volunteered and assisted the medical crew in every way possible. This was particularly welcomed because this was the first time these reserves had handled trauma-wounded patients. The injured were dirty, they had received no first aid, and they were still in shock.

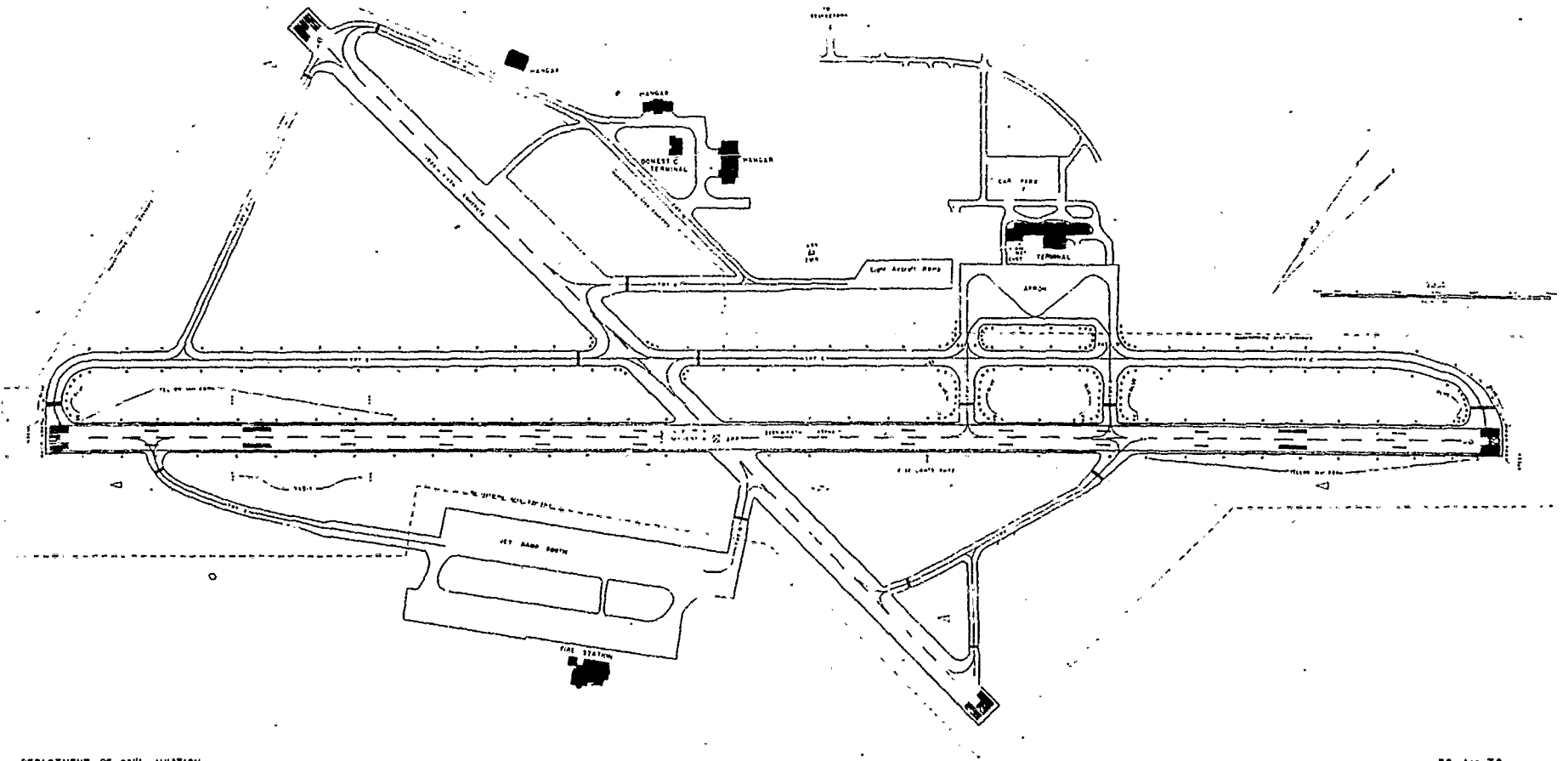
The wounded were airlifted from Port Kaituma by two small commuter type aircraft, an Islander and a Twin Otter. The patients were triaged⁴ within these and on the ramp at the rear of the C-141. Nine people were loaded on the C-141, both litter and ambulatory patients. These were Anthony Katsaris, Jackie Spier,

3. See map on next page.

4. Triage - the sorting of and first aid treatment of battle casualties in collecting stations at the front before their evacuation to hospitals in the rear.

AIP GUYANA

AGA 2-3



DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL AVIATION

30 Apr 70

Vern Gosney, Stephen Sung, Beverly Oliver, Ron Jarves, Tim Reiterman, Carol Boyd, and just before take-off, Howard Oliver husband of Beverly. Because of the condition of the critically wounded, it was decided to go to Roosevelt Roads, Puerto Rico, if that hospital could receive the injured. To allow for this or other options, it was decided by the Aircraft Commander and the Flight Surgeon that fuel to 100,000 pounds would be taken on.

Enroute to Roosevelt Roads, medical treatment was administered as required. Ambulances were waiting when the landing was made, and the patients were transferred to the care of the doctors at that facility. The remaining injured were airlifted to Andrews AFB, Maryland from where they were transferred to hospitals. Colonel Bargatze accompanied the patients to the staging area at Andrews. There he assisted in replacement of dressings and gave histories to the receiving doctors.

The mission departed Andrews AFB at 0430Z, November 21, 1978 and arrived at Charleston at 0615Z that same day. In his final report on the mission, Dr. Bargatze called attention to the professionalism of all involved in the mission. The cooperation of the members of the MAC wing and the Associate Reserve Wing are set forth in his mission reports.⁵ This was a classic

⁵ Final Reports of Missions, Dr. Bargatze, S.D.#2.

example of the goal of the program.

One of the injured was Ron Javers of the San Francisco Chronicle. During the flight from Guyana to Puerto Rico and then to Andrews AFB, he dictated a first hand account of the horror of the massacre.⁶

A second mission (AJM1017-2, AC#60202) departed Charleston AFB on Monday, November 20 at 1145Z, for a direct flight to Timerhi International Airport at Georgetown. The outbound aircraft commander was Captain Keith J. Wolf, with a crew of eight others. Upon arrival, Captain Wolf utilized his aircraft radio to set up communications with 21AF, the Embassy, and other required agencies. Until the arrival of the ALCE, this communications system was the only efficient method for receipt of orders or news. The lone telephone line to the U. S. Embassy was completely inadequate.

At Georgetown, this mission picked up the dead, including Congressman Ryan and the three newsmen who accompanied him on the search for information on the Peoples Temple settlement at Jonestown.⁷

6. This account is included in Supporting Document #8. (Since the 437th MAW was responsible for airlift, some documentation of medical treatment, transfer of bodies, search and rescue by Howard AFB personnel, etc. have been treated with very little depth, but are documented with newspaper accounts available.)

7. These were Don Harris (real name Darwin Humphrey), Bob Brown and Gregg Robinson.

The mission returned to CAFB very early the next morning. At CAFB the mission was taken over by Captain David C. Hunn who carried the bodies to Warner Robbins AFB, and to San Francisco and Los Angeles, California.

Within hours after the initial attack on the Congressman's party, rumor was that mass suicide/murders had taken place at the Jonestown site. Because of the inaccessibility of the area, the rumor was not confirmed until later. Then, it was evident that an airlift would be required to remove the bodies to the United States. Dover AFB maintains the largest mortuary on the east coast, and so it was decided that the bodies would be taken there for identification and release to next-of-kin.

The airlift of the bodies from Jonestown was done by helicopters from Howard AFB. Upon arrival at Timehri International Airport, the bag shrouded bodies were transferred to human remains transfer cases, palletized in lots of 81, and then loaded onto the waiting C-141s. Originally, an estimate was made that there were slightly more than 300 dead, but as the bodies were moved for airlift, it was found that there were layers of dead. A final count was 913⁸ bodies, made by officials reporting to Guyana and the Joint Task Force. The

⁸. See Dr. Bargatze's Report, S.D. #2.

last C-141 carried 184 of these bodies, each in its own body bag, and contained in 83 transfer cases. These were the children of the village.⁹

Aircrews of the 437th MAW (and other wings participating in the operation) pitched in and helped transfer bodies in bags from helicopters to transfer cases, palletizing the cases, and then loading onto the forklifts for transfer to the aircraft. Personnel wore hospital face masks in the beginning, but the humid, hot weather made these unbearable, and they were pushed down to the neck area. When the stench became overpowering, the volunteer would lower his head, and breathe in the disinfectant which had been sprayed on the mask. The odor was the result of dead bodies lying in the heat for more than 48 hours, while officials in Guyana were making a decision on what to do with them.¹⁰

The 437th MAW continued flights for body airlift until all were at Dover. Airlift of dead, injured, search and rescue teams, medical teams and equipment, CCT and ALCE required a total of 21 missions. Other wings of MAC operated missions, but the 21 does not include those.¹¹ A total of 5 aircraft were used for the various stages of the operation. There were not stage crews at any site.

9. Ibid.

10. Interviews with Sgt. Cleaveland, SMS Brooks and Sgts Wilson and Cohee.

11. Supporting Document #3 is a listing of all 437th missions extracted from the Command Post Log.

Interviews with participants brought out the primitive conditions experienced by the crews.¹² This was well documented by Colonel Bargatze in his report to the MAC Command Surgeon. Personnel slept in an unfinished building, however nights were bearable and lack of air-conditioning did not hamper the operation.

A 437th ALCE operated from 20 to 27 November. This unit operated under very primitive conditions, as the attached pictures show. Tents, cots and C-rations were the norm. Bathing and latrine facilities were dependent on local wells, which operated only half time and which left the facilities unusable during down time. Drinking water required chemical cleansing. The ALCE consisted of 42 men and women from this wing, the 1300 MAS (which is a squadron of the 437th) and the 438th MAW. A listing of these people is incorporated into this history as Supporting Document #4.¹³ Lt. Colonel Robert M. Wells headed the ALCE. His Evaluation Report is Supporting Document #5.¹⁴

The 41st Military Airlift Squadron bore the burden of flying this humanitarian evacuation. The 20th MAS flew one mission, SAAM1023-04, with Captain Lewis

12. Tapes of interviews are on file in the Historical Office. They are not transcribed, but will be if there is a need.

13. ALCE listing of personnel at Georgetown, Guyana.

14. See Supporting Document #5 for his report.

J. Newhard in command. The captain's mission history is a supporting document.¹⁵ The 76th flew none of these missions, but instead kept the regular channel and special missions of the wing moving. This episode revealed the worthwhile operation of "wild-card" scheduling being used in mission assignments.

While the airlift of bodies was going on, members of the cult who had been at Georgetown or who had fled into the jungle when the suicide act was being perpetrated, were to be returned to the United States. The original idea was to bring these people into Charleston AFB, and from the base to move them to quarters in the area, and then to their home towns.

Authorities at the base began planning for this event. The survivors were to be processed through customs and immigration on base, but were not to be billeted here. Major Kenneth E. Messick, commander of the 437th Air Police Squadron was in charge of security, which was considerable due to the uncertainty of the bizarre episode. The entry of survivors to South Carolina did not happen, and the contingency security measures were not implemented. Major Messick wrote an after action report, and included many details of the plan. His report will be found as supporting document #6.¹⁶

15. Mission History, Undated, by Capt. Lewis Newhard. Supporting Document #6.

16. After Action Report by Major Messick, 437 Security Police, Supporting Document #7.

Expressions of thanks were received by wing members. Major General Thomas M. Sadler, 21AF Commander, sent a message commending the professionalism of the participants. Ms. Jackie Speier, aide to Congressman Ryan sent a letter of thanks to Dr. Bargatze and the medical crew which assisted her on the flight to Andrews Air Force Base.

Extensive newspaper coverage presented all facets of this event. These clippings are assembled as an appendix to this report.¹⁷

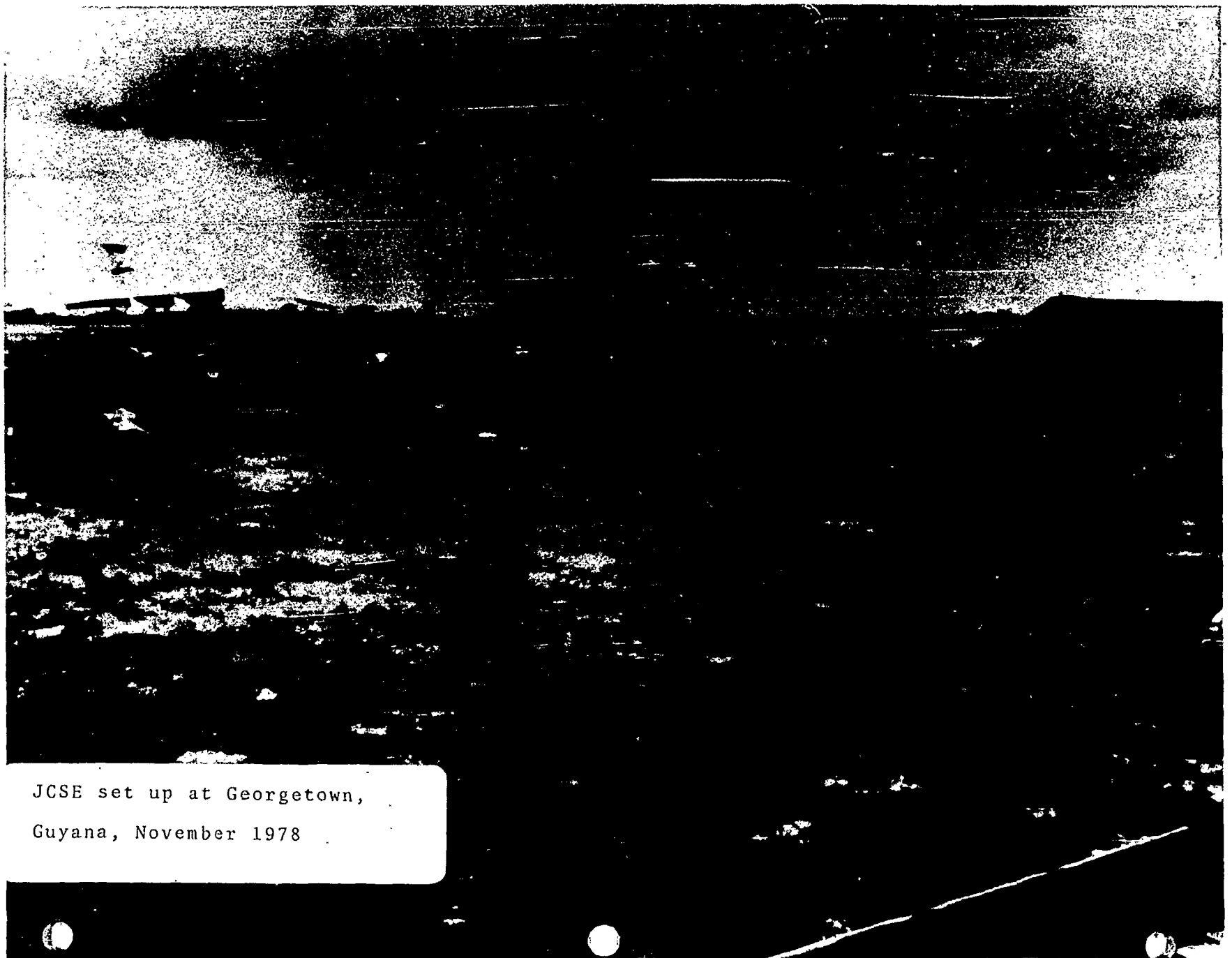
17. See Appendix 1. A listing of clips is the first page of the addendum to this report.

Lt. Col. Robert Wells and member
of 1300 MAS, Howard AFB, at ALCE
site at Guyana





Sgt Cohee, CCT; Sgt Whitten, CCT;
TSgt Maddox, 441st MAS, ; SMS
Brooks, 41st MAS.



JCSE set up at Georgetown,
Guyana, November 1978



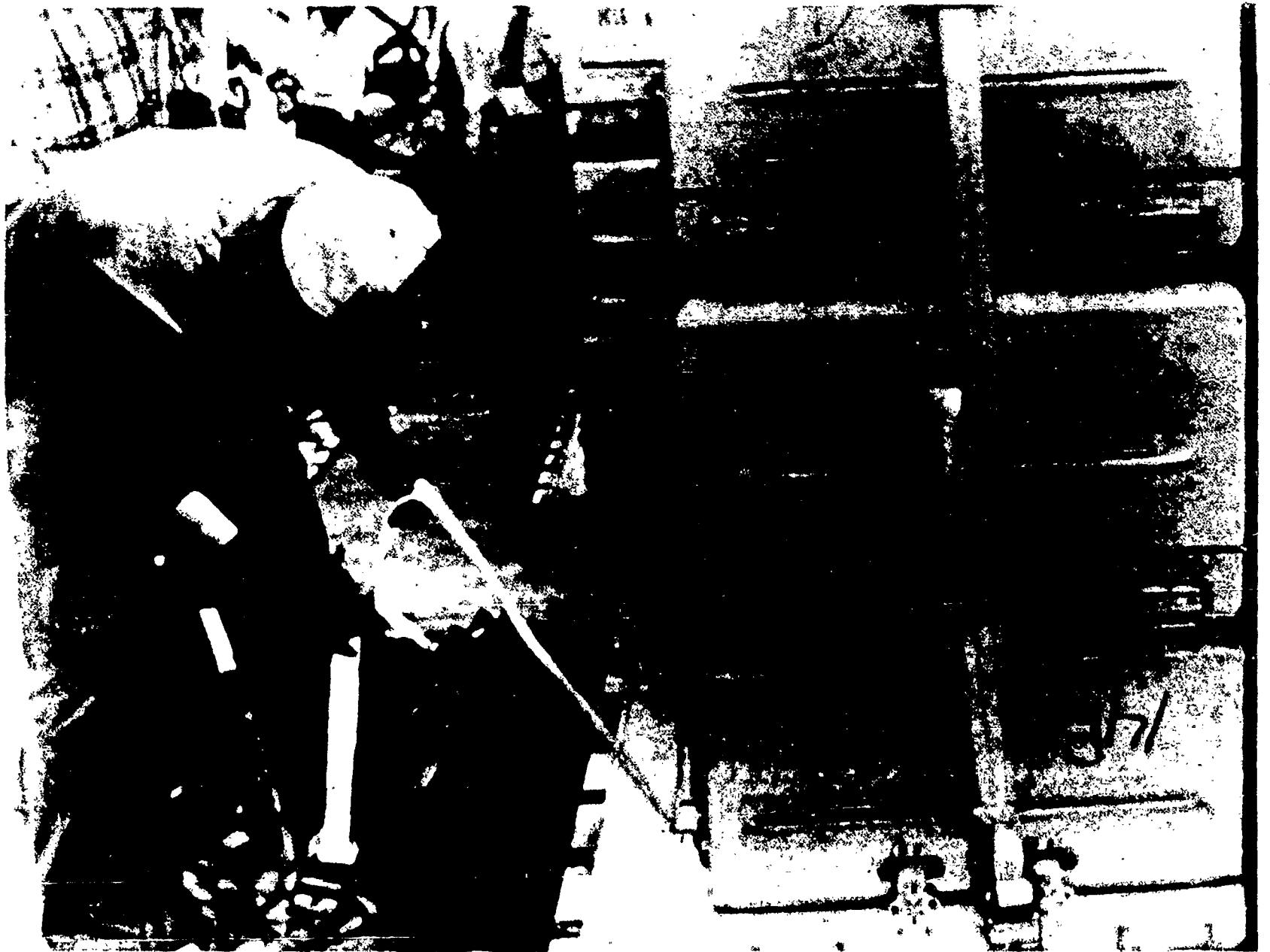
U.S. troops at the airport in Georgetown, left, unload bags containing corpses of mass suicide victims from a U.S. helicopter.

Mystery of Missing Cultists: Are,



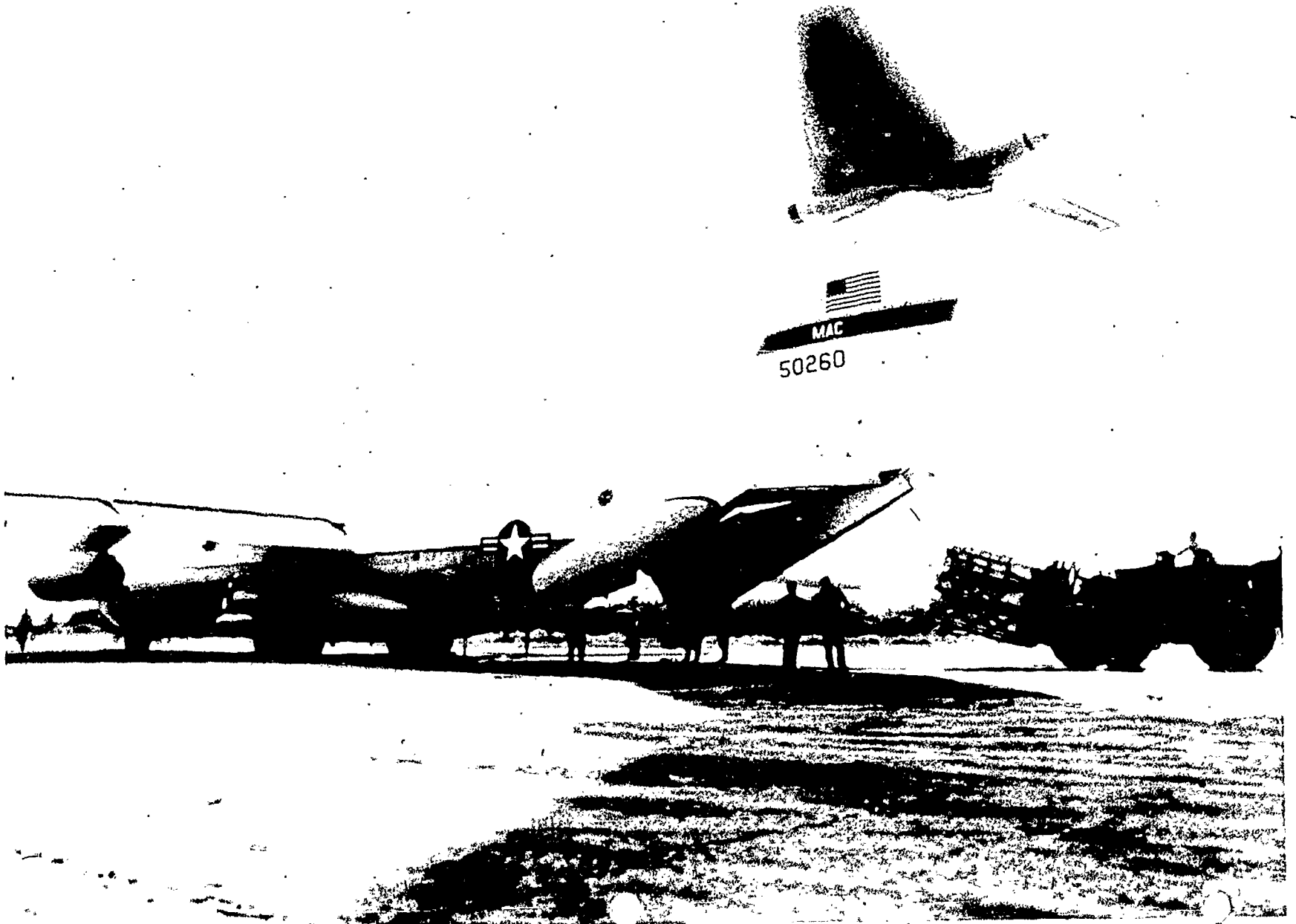
from a U.S. helicopter and transfer them, right to metal shipping containers for yesterday's flight to the United States.

Are There Many Left in Jungle?



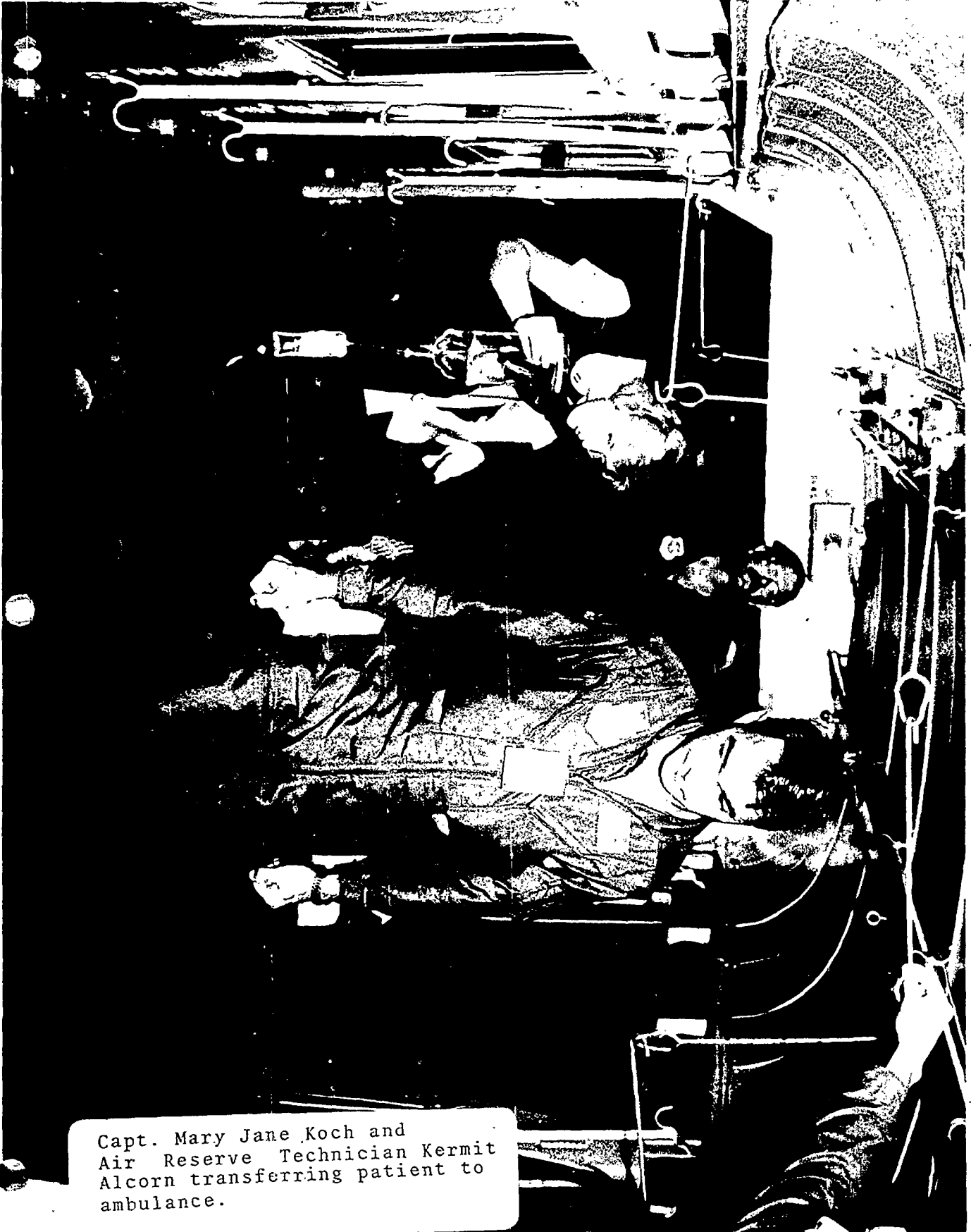
... the bodies of jungle-commune members, including leader Jim Jones. 26

MSgt M. W. Mayberry and TSgt
T.C. Wilson under tail of
437th C-141, Guyana, Nov.1978



SSgt Larry Paulk on fork lift
transferring body cases to C-141
Guyana, November 1978





Capt. Mary Jane Koch and
Air Reserve Technician Kermit
Alcorn transferring patient to
ambulance.





LOCATOR ABBREVIATIONS

MJNR - Roosevelt Roads, Puerto Rico

KVPS - Eglin AFB, Florida

KRIC - R. E. Byrd, Virginia

KSFS - San Francisco, California

MLTM - Timehri International Airport, Georgetown,
Guyana

APPENDIX 1
NEWSCLIPPINGS

- November 24, 1978 - Searchers Find More Bodies
- November 26, 1978 - Jonestown - No Isolated Aberration
- November 26, 1978 - Death Toll Up; Cultists To Fly Here
- November 28, 1978 - Survivor's Relative Here, Waiting;
Asks For Help
- November 28, 1978 - AIRLIFT: Air Force General: 'No
Real Problems'
- November 28, 1978 - Cults and The Constitution
- November 28, 1978 - Decision Pending on Relocation of
Cultists
- November 28, 1978 - Survivor
- November 29, 1978 - Plan Uncertain on Cult Airlift
- December 1, 1978 - Base Members Assist Evacuation

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RUEAHQA/CSAF WASH DC
RLEKJCS/CSF WASH DC/JO/JA/ACED
RLEADWD/DA WASH DC
RLEPALJ/USCINCSO QUARRY HEIGHTS CA
RUCAAA/USCINCPAC HADDILL AFB HI
RUMKTC/CDR KIMO WASH DC/PTG T
RUBSON /ANEMB GEORGETOWN BC

BT 3
9 UNCLAS

THIS IS A MAC DIRECTIVE TO OPERATE NOVEMBER-84A-1012 (BILLING AND CHARGE TO BE FURNISHED).
ITEM 1, THIS CONFIRMS THAT 21 AF HAS OPERATED MAC MISSION 10171-
MSN 21 - GEORGETOWN, GUYANA/ROOSEVELT ROADS/ANDREWS AFB MD-82
GEORGETOWN, GUYANA/ROBINSON AFB CALIFORNIA/LOS ANGELES CA

PAGE 02 RUC[AA3306 UNCLAS
MSN 23 - HOWARD AFB TX/GEORGETOWN GUYANA/ROOSEVELT ROADS PR; MSN
99 (SUPPORT) - MCQUIP AFB NJ/CHARLESTON AFB SC. PRIORITY 1012) IS
ASSIGNED (C-141 ACFT).
ITEM 2, MISSION HAS ALREADY OPERATED.
ITEM 3, RETURN OF CONGRESSMAN RYAN BODY PLUS OTHERS (MSN 21 - TEN
(10) PASSENGERS; MSN 22 - ONE (1) PASSENGER PLUS FOUR (4) REMAINS;
MSN 23 - HELICOPTERS; MSN 99 - SUPPORTED MSN 22).
ITEM 4, CONTACTS:
GEORGETOWN: MR. JOSEPH BARTMAN, EMBASSY AT GUYANA 63687.

BT
#3326

TAD TRAVEL ORDER
NAVPERS 17076 (REV. 7-74)
OPNAV FORM 100-100-100

FROM: Commanding Officer Naval Regional Medical Center, Charleston, S.C. 29408		2. STANDARD DOCUMENT NO. N68084-79-TO-00068	
TO: CAPT BURTON O. LEBB, MC, USN		4. TANGO NO. 000 68	
		5. SGN/DESIGNATOR 043-36-4107/2100	
		6. DATE 18 NOVEMBER 1978	
7. REF: PONECON btwn IT S. N. GARN, MSC, USN, NRCM CHASN SCN & LT BARNES BAS OF, CHASN AFU SC (B) BUPERSINST 1321.2		8. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> INDIVIDUAL TRAVEL <input type="checkbox"/> GROUP TRAVEL	
9. PROCEED ON OR ABOUT 18 NOV 78/0100	10. AUTHORITY DERIVED ON OR ABOUT	11. APPROXIMATE NUMBER OF DAYS 02	12. ESTIMATED DATE OF RETURN 20 NOV 78
13. ITINERARY (Place/places by and how)		14. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> TEMALD <input type="checkbox"/> TEMADCON <input type="checkbox"/> TEMADDINE	
15. REASON FOR TRAVEL: AT THE REQUEST OF 21ST AF CHARLESTON AFB, SC TO PROVIDE A PATHOLOGIST		16. AUTHORIZED VISIT SUCH ADDITIONAL PLACES AS MAY BE NECESSARY	

FISCAL DATA ACCOUNTING CLASSIFICATION

17. APPROPRIATION SYMBOL AND SUB-HEAD (1)	OBJECT CLASS (3)	BU CONT NUMBER (4)	SUB-ALLOT NUMBER (5)	AUTHORIZED ACCTG ACTY (6)	TYPE (7)	TANGO NUMBER (8)	COST CODE (9)
(17 SYM)	(3 SYM)	(4 SYM)	(5 SYM)	(6 SYM)	(7 SYM)	(8 SYM)	(9 SYM)
1791804-1880	E1	8084/C	083084	2d	YR	7M40	10449138T19 Per I
1791804-1880	E2	8084/C	083084	2D	YR	7M40	10449137 T19 TRA

18. ESTIMATED COST			19. CUSTOMER IDENTIFICATION CODE	
TRANSPORTATION PER DIEM	MISC. EXP.	TOTAL		
\$ 70.00	\$ 10.00	\$ 80.00		

20. ITEM (Use applicable item numbers as shown on reverse side of this form)

Report to a Disbursing Officer within 5 day, after completion of travel to settle your travel expenses.

21. ADDITIONAL COMMENTS AND INSTRUCTIONS: Receipts for lodging expenses are required in order to be paid the appropriate per diem rate. All claims must be processed within 5 days of termination of TAD and returned to Military Personnel Service.		22. SECURITY CLEARANCE: IT IS CERTIFIED THAT YOU HOLD A _____ BY _____ (PLUS YEARS SERVICE)	
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23. AUTHORITY: S. N. GARN, By direction

24. TRANSPORTATION REQUEST/MAC TRANSPORTATION AUTHORIZATION FURNISHED: (Date) 11/1/78 (Time) 1300 (OOD) SB

RETURNED: (Date) (Time) (OOD)

25. OTHER: (Include Operating Budget and manager in all cases)

At approximately 2340 local/Sa urda /18 Nov 78, a telephone call was received at my home from the Assistant Deputy for Operations, Col Tom Seebolde. He requested an experienced physician for a medically-sensitive air evacuation mission and for that physician to be at the Charleston Base Ops within an hour. I elected to go.

On arrival at Base Ops, Capt Be ton Leeb, Medical Corps, USN, Pathologist, from Naval Regional Medical Center, Charleston was present. The air crew, Dr. Leeb and I were briefed by the initial Base Ops Officer, Captain Lou Bossi, regarding the nature of this mission. Further briefing was supplied by Col Seebolde and Col Al Cuddeh, the Senior Operations Officer of 537th MAM, Charleston AFB, South Carolina.

An ambulance was provided by the 537th MAM Reserve Associate, Chief of Base Medical Services, the Base Medical Services Director, Capt Mary Jane [Name], and several other medical personnel, and three medical supplies.

We were ready to leave Base Ops at 0100 local/Sa urda /18 Nov 78 and proceeded nonstop to Georgetown, Guyana, where we touched down at 0500 local/Sa urda /18 Nov 78.

Mr. [Name] of the [Name] [Name], Guyana, met us on arrival at Tinchri Airport, 12 miles south of Georgetown. Col Albert Chan-A-Sue (Guyana Defense Forces and Resident Airman Airline Company) provided further information. Since the incident had occurred at the Port Kaituma airstrip of Port Kaituma, approximately 150 miles north of Georgetown, we proceeded to Port Kaituma. I spoke with Col Joe Singh (Commander of Tinchri Air Base) for more information. Mr. [Name] contacted Ambassador John Burke and I also spoke with him regarding the situation. We were briefed that there were five known dead (including Congressman Ryan), many wounded with some missing from Congressman Ryan's party and the accompanying photographers and newsmen. It was stated that these Americans had been attacked by members of the "People's Temple Revolution". It was rumored that the cult members were committing mass suicide en masse at a site just north of Port Kaituma, and in Georgetown proper.

Nurse Peggy Steen of our Embassy was contacted and was asked to check available medical supplies in Georgetown should the supplies be needed. In further preparation for arrival of casualties, we set up a receiving station in the fire station at the Tinchri Airport adjacent to our parked C-141. Col Chan-A-Sue had secured this area and our aircraft was parked for immediate taxi. We had taken four support controllers from Charleston (Capt John Buck, [Name] Command) with us. These men stayed in the background but provided further security and checked each patient or passenger for weapons or devices after triage prior to their being taken aboard our aircraft. We had been told that two commercial type aircraft, (Islander and Twin-Otter) were inbound with casualties. These aircraft arrived one to two hours after our touchdown. While awaiting arrival of these aircraft, Capt Tim House our aircraft commander and I were introduced to Mr. Peter [Name] [Name], the Economics Affairs Officer of our Embassy in Guyana; Dr. Andrew [Name] [Name], MD, Public Health Adviser U.S. A.I.D., Georgetown; Mr. Jim Stolart of the House Foreign Relations Committee (a member of Congressman Ryan's party); and Mr. Stephen Katsaris, a member of the "Concerned Relatives Group" that accompanied Congressman to Guyana. Mr. Katsaris accompanied his wounded son to Roosevelt Field, Puerto Rico as was suggested by Ambassador Burke.

When the two aircraft arrived, the rain had all but ceased, and due to the smaller than expected number of casualties, we triaged within these aircraft and on the ramp at the rear of our aircraft.

Only wounded were aboard the arriving aircraft, no bodies. We were told by the pilot of one of the aircraft that he had seen many bodies on the runway at Port Kaituma. The casualties received were:

1. KATSARIS, Anthony (son who had accompanied Mr. Stephen Katsaris to Guyana) gunshot wound, left-sided chest with hemothorax.
2. SPIER, Jackie (member of Congressman Ryan's group) gunshot wound right forearm and elbow, external aspect; gunshot wound with massive soft tissue involvement, proximal 1/3 lateral aspect, right thigh.
3. GOSNEY, Vern (reportedly a defectoring member of the People's Temple Movement) gunshot wound, through and through, anteriorly, thoracoabdominal region with probable splenic involvement.
4. SUNG, Stephen (NBC photographer) gunshot wound, superficial, anterior aspect right shoulder; gunshot wound with massive soft tissue involvement, proximal 1/3 right forearm and elbow.
5. OLIVER, Beverly (member of Concerned Relatives Group) single gunshot wound, both feet with retained foreign body.
6. JARVIS, Ron (reporter, San Francisco) gunshot wound left deltoid, posterolaterally with retained foreign body.
7. REITZMAN, Tim (reporter, San Francisco) gunshot wound, left wrist, ulnar aspect with retained foreign body; gunshot wound flexor surface, left forearm middle 1/3, superficial.
8. BOYD, Carol (member of Concerned Relatives Group) shock and exhaustion.

Wounds were dressed and IV's started on patients, Katsaris, Spier, Gosney and Sung. Oxygen was begun on patients, Katsaris and Gosney.

We were told by Col Chan-A-Sue that Port Kaituma/Jonestown area was not secured but police and military were moving into that area. Communications were poor with these advancing forces and no prediction could be made when or if further aircraft would be arriving. We were also told that the Guyanan Government could not lawfully move the bodies and requested an American official to assist in this matter. Therefore, Dr. Leeb, our accompanying Navy Pathologist, remained at the Tinchri Airport with two of our combat control team members. At this point, a request was relayed from the Ambassador for us to wait for another patient, Mr. Howard Oliver (husband of Beverly Oliver, see above, both members of the Concerned Relatives Group). This gentleman was a diabetic who, in the past had had a cerebrovascular accident and who had just suffered a rebleed.

Captain House and I had discussed possible routings and required fuel load. It

was decided to bring our fuel up to 100,000 pounds to allow for options. Mr. Oliver arrived by ambulance during refueling.

We planned to contact the Naval Hospital, Naval Station, at Roosevelt Roads, Puerto Rico, on HF after becoming airborne to check their capabilities.

Mr. Katsaris, Mr. Gosney, and Mr. Oliver required urgent care in my opinion. Their vital signs remained relatively stable. Mr. Katsaris and Mr. Gosney were kept n.p.o. in anticipation of surgery. IV drip was kept at maintenance level for further elevation of blood pressure with bleeding was not desired. Our mission diverted into Roosevelt Roads following the HF phone-patch assuring us that they had medical capabilities and were willing to accept our patients. We were met by Cmdr Tim McCormick (acting Naval Hospital Commander in the absence of Capt Paul Gregg) and Captain Biser, Commanding Officer of the Naval Station.

Ambulances were standing by and here we off loaded Anthony Katsaris (also his father, Stephen Katsaris), Vern Gosney, Beverly Oliver and Howard Oliver. Mr. Oliver was, when initially seen, mildly responsive but his condition deteriorated during the flight to Roosevelt Roads. I accompanied the patients to the Hospital where their care was transferred to the doctors of that facility. The crew filed for Andrews AFB during this time. The Hospital supplied us with the requested antibiotics and Betadine. Being unable to assess further development of the situation in Guyana, the remaining patients were not off loaded. It was our mutual desire not to saturate the medical facility at Roosevelt Roads should it be necessary to use this facility for critical patients that would follow.

En route to Andrews, the patients' wounds were redressed using Betadine-soaked 4x4's and ABD pads. IV Keflin was instituted on patients Spier and Sung. IM Keflin was given to patients Jarves and Reiterman. The patient, Spier, required ASA rectally for fever. Except for clear liquids, attempt was made to keep those patients anticipating surgery n.p.o.

Following landing at Andrews, in the late evening of Sunday/19 Nov 78, an am-bus transported the patients and me to the Staging Facility. Here I removed and replaced the dressings for Doctors Roche and Jones while discussing the history with them. All of these patients were admitted to Malcolm Grow, including Carol Boyd who had suffered no physical injury.

This report is dictated at the request of General Myers. I would like to inform him of the professionalism exhibited by the Flight Crew of this aeromedical mission. He would have been proud to have observed the care afforded by the members of the 21st AES team and impressed by the assistance and efficiency of the Combat Control troops, 437th Military Airlift Wing, and 21st Air Force MAC. The Navy was, likewise, extremely sensitive to our needs and responsive. The Surgeon General should be made aware of the assistance given by the Guyanans of the Port Kaituma area to the victims. They helped the wounded as best they could, then hid and protected them at risk to their own lives, according to the survivors.

FRED O. BARGATZE, 406-28-1680
Lt Col USAF MC FS

Toilet facilities were said to be inadequate/marginal. An inspection substantiated this. A permanent building on the taxiway adjacent to the fire station, across the field from the tower and passenger terminal, was used as headquarters for the JTF. This building contained one toilet bowl and one sink. In the fire house there were six toilets and several urinals. These would have sufficed but they were functional less than half the time. The water was shut off to the toilets and sinks to allow the well, from which the water was pumped, to refill. Water supply for sanitation was sporadic and unpredictable.

No bathing or shower facilities were available. The pump broke down, and during the 24-hour periods no water was available to flush the toilets. Feces and paper piled up within them and flies were numerous.

Medical care was not possible. Only first aid facilities were. Contusion existed generally on the lower extremities. The JTF were told by the Embassy personnel that the only medical aid available on site or available and medication was not available. The JTF were instructed as per MAC/SG message to take chloroquine prophylaxis. The Army supplied the chloroquine/primidone tablets to follow the recommended dosage schedule. One individual assigned to the helicopter unit at Eglin AFB was advised to refrain from taking primidone until return. This patient was on LNH and had an ill-timed one. The possibility of liver involvement was discussed with this individual.

Capt Skimasa, Medical Service Corps, US Army, had instructed our crews in washing down the helicopter interiors. He gave them a letter for Public Health purposes which was thought to be required for reentry into the States.

Colonel Bruce Purvine, Mission Coordinator AERS, from Eglin AFB, was contacted and his crew meeting in the afternoon of 26 November 1978 was attended. This was thought to be a predeparture briefing. He and his men were quartered in air conditioned rooms at the base of the new tower across the field from the JTF Command Post. Cots and sleeping bags were available for these men. There were approximately 10 men sleeping in each room. Colonel Purvine later in the evening was instructed to remain at Timothe Airport until two Huey choppers arrived and were operational. This was expected to be in the AM of 27 November 1978.

Dr Burgos planned to depart Timothe Airport, 27 November 1978. Two enlisted of our CG were to remain, keeping their jeep-mounted HF radio. They would be stationed at the Embassy in Georgetown. Also, one Army captain, an Army specialist and two Air Force tech sergeants of the JCSE (Joint Communication Support Element) would likewise be relocated at the Embassy. These members have access to the services of Dr Andrew Naynal of U.S.A.I.D. Insofar as known, the remainder of the JTF was redeployed by noon local time 27 November 1978.

In the late morning of 26 November 1978, Dr Haynal and nurse Peggy Stein (US Embassy, Georgetown) arrived at Timebre Airport. They stated that Mr Dwyer of Congressman Ryan's party had departed for home Saturday/25 November 1978. He had sustained a gunshot wound to the left thigh and the missile had been removed at the Georgetown Hospital on Tuesday/21 November 1978. Others that had been admitted to the Georgetown Hospital were Monica Bagby, an eyewitness to the murders at Fort Kaituma Airport. Her injuries were not stated. Teena and Tina Bagby, sister and brother, both suffered leg wounds.

Mrs Flurish, an elderly lady with severe abdominal pains, was being seen at the time. Mr Bourne, an elderly man who suffered heart problems, had been seen at the time. Mr Bourne was reported to the US via commercial

A list of 115 M-16 magazines was found on the ground according to the Embassy and JTF. The magazines were in 100 round magazines (each magazine contained 184 (each within its own code bag) M-16 magazines). These were the children that had been taken.

Dr Crocker, Medical Platoon, of South Carolina, and Capt Burton Lohy, M.D. of Cohen, USAI, orthopedic surgeon, Charleston SC, departed Guyana Tuesday/21 November 1978 prior to Dr Dwyer's arrival. The JTF's Air Force flight surgeon and medical officer, Lt Colonel Heeter, departed on or about 23 or 24 November 1978. This information was received from Dr Mills.

Notes:

- a. There was not continuous flight surgeon coverage of the involved ALCE, CGF members, flight crews at finches, and those flight personnel that transited the area.
- b. Illness and injury were minimal. These were appropriately and expeditiously handled by the on-scene medical personnel.
- c. Sanitation and bathing facilities were either inadequate or non-existent.
- d. Many personnel were not equipped to live under field conditions.
- e. By observation, there existed some dissension at the JTF command level. This was thought to be a breakdown in communications and coordination at levels above the JTF Commander. Fatigue was likewise a factor for many were without rest beyond 48 hours in some instances. Lt Colonel Heeter, Deputy JTF Commander, and Lt Colonel Wells of the ALCE will, I assume, concur on this.
- f. Nonetheless, the spirit of cooperation between individuals of the services involved was outstanding as was the morale of the individuals involved in this mission.

The above was dictated at the request of General Eger.

JOB

FRED O BARGATZE, Lt Colonel USAF, MC, 15
Director, Base Medical Services

COMMAND POST LOG

	<u>MISSION NUMBER</u>	<u>JULIAN DATE</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>TAIL NUMBER</u>	<u>SQUADRON, PILOT AND DESTINATION</u>
T/F	AWM1017-99 20/0200	324	20/0450 - 0501	60199	702/Hovath/KWRI
	AJM1017-02 20/0545	324	20/0935 - 0947	60202	41/Wolf/MLTM (Bravo Launch)
T/F	AVM1017-02 21/0538/0545	324	FW	60202 MLTM	41/Wolf/T/F
	AAM1017-02 21/0830	324	21/0812 - 0820	60202	41/Hunn/KWRB
	AJM1023-01 21/1645	325	21/1617 - 1623	60168	41/Cotton/KPOB (Bravo Launch)
	AJM1025-02 21/1600	325	21/1540 - 1547	40630	303/ Belanski/KVOS (Bravo)
	AJM1025-01 21/1730	325	21/1716 - 1725	70026	41/Lancaster/KVPS (Alpha Launch)
	AWM1023-99 21/2130	325	21/2129 - 2138	70014	41/Proza/MJNR (Bravo Launch)
	AJM1024-01 21/2230	325	21/2206 - 2243	60187	41/Leatherman/KLSF (Bravo Launch)
	AVM1025-02 22/0519/0530	325	FM	40630 MJNR	707/Beilanski/T

	AVM1024-01 22/1638/1645	325	FM	60187 MJNR	41/Leatherman/T
	AAM1023-07 22/1803/1810	326	FM	70004 KPOB	20/Newhard/TF
	PVM1024-03 22/1917/1930	325	FM	59405 MJNR	63/Dickinson/TF
	PVM1024-05 22/2052/2105	326	FM	60137 MLTM	63/Willie/T
	PVM1024-04 22/2132/2140	325	FM	50251 MLTM	60/Keating/T
	AJM1028-01 22/0945	326	22/0912 - 0922	60178	41/Wolfe/KRIC
	AJM1023-07 22/1400	326	22/1335 - 1340	70004	20/Newhard/KPOB
T/F	AAM1023-04 23/0925	326	22/2035 - 2046	70004	20/Newhard/MLTM
	L-972 RADAR P/U 50232 MSN				
	AVM1023-03 23/001/0010	326	FM	59412 MLTM	438/T
	AVM1017-02 23/0556/0610	324	FM	60202 KWRI	41/Hunn/T
	AVM1031-02 23/1149/1210	327		70004	20/Newhard/T
	AVM1030-01 23/1502/1510	327	FM	70026 KDOV	41/Lancaster/T
T/F	AVM1023-03 23/1525	326	23/0152 0202	59412	18/Toegner/KWRI

	L 252 Refuel					
T/F	PJM1030-05 23/1050	327	23/1019 - 1031	50232		008/Hadley/MLTM
	B 324 0.5 All req comp					
T/F	AJM/1030-06 23/0025	327	23/2315 - 2325	67950		30/Rodenhauser/MLTM
	B 324 1.3 All req met					
	AVM1030-02 24/0431/0440	327	FM	60178 KDOV		41/Wolf/T
	AVM1030-04 24/1053/1103	327	FM	60168 KDOV		41/Cotton/T
	AVM1031-03 24/1454/1505	328	FM	70014 KPOB		41/Proia/T
T/F	PJM1030-07 24/1145	328	24/1136 - 1142	59405		14/Dickinson/MJNR (Bravo Launch)
T/F	AJM1024-01 25/0030	329	25/0219 - 0021	50251 (50257)		60/MJNR
T/F	PJM1030-05 26/0030	330	25/2350 - 2358	60137		14/Willie/T (Bravo Launch)
	AJM1031-14 26/2040	330	26/2015 - 2025	60195		41/Leatherman/MJNR
	B 181 0.1 All Req Met					

	AAM1031-98 28/0201/0210	331	FM	50265 MLTM	438/Kosfwsq/TF/KWRP
T/F	AAM1031-98 28/1925	331	28/1840 - 1852	50265	30/Kosinki/KWRB
	L923				
	AJM1031-17 29/0745	333	20/0707 - 0717	70014	41/Mowbray/MJNR
	E181 0.5 All req met				
	AJM1031-18 29/215	333	29/1245 - 1300	60202	41/Nemcik/MJNR
	X-252 0.7 awaiting MICAP				
	AVM1031-18 30/0104/0115	333	FM	60202 KVPS	41/Nemcik/T
	AVM1031-17 30/1830/1840	333	FM	70014 KVPS	41/Mowbray/T

Guyana Missions assigned to 437th MAW

1023-01
1023-04
1023-07
1023-99
1024-01
1025-01 To Eglin AFB for Rescue Equipment
1025-02 " " " " " "
1028-01
1030-01 To Richmond, Va. for body containers
1030-02
1030-03
1030-04
1031-02
1031-03
1031-14

1017-01)
1017-02) Howard AFB, CZ
1017-03)

1031-97 Support Mission

1031-17) Operated 29 Nov 1978 Backhaul of rescue equip to
1031-18) Eglin AFB, Florida

CAFB and McGuire AFB were levied for 5 crews and 5 aircraft
other wings were levied two each.

Information received from Lt. Col. Harring, 21AF, 29 Nov 1978
1545 PM.

Lt Col Robert M. Wells	437MAW	ALICE CMDR
Capt Michael Massengale	1300MAS	OPS OFFICER
Capt Leslie T. Walz	1300MAS	OPS OFFICER
MSGt Norris W. Mayberry	437MAW	LM
TSgt Thomas C. Wilson	437MAW	LM
TSgt Romuald Lankosz	1300MAS	Air Freight
SSgt Rickie C. Spaulding	1300MAS	Air Freight
SSgt Robert W. Hertzog	1300MAS	Air Freight
SSgt Carroll Goodale	1300MAS	Air Freight
A1C Thomas J. Vogt	1300MAS	Air Freight
SSgt Larry Paulk	437MAW	Air Freight
SSgt James C. Boone	437MAW	Air Freight
A1C William D. Haines	437MAW	Air Freight
TSgt David J. Craig	437MAW	MX
SSgt Timothy D. Williams	437MAW	MX
Sgt Paul W. Maddox	437MAW	MX
Sgt Michael McReynolds	437MAW	MX
Sgt John M. Newsome Jr	437MAW	MX
Sgt Hoy D. Pettly	437MAW	MX
Sgt Michael F. Mead	437MAW	MX
A1C Thomas J. Miller	437MAW	MX
A1C Barbara J. Martin	437MAW	MX
A1C Genalo Rivera Jr	437MAW	MX
A1C Guy J. Walker	437MAW	MX
Amn Philip H. Wathen	437MAW	MX
Sgt Raymond D. Tompkins	437MAW	Supply
A1C Andy M. Duncan	437MAW	Supply
SSgt Leal L. Lassley	437MAW	Information
TSgt Jimmie F. Sloop	437MAW	Security Police
SSgt Wallace L. Gowin	437MAW	Security Police
Sgt Willie T. Aken	437MAW	Security Police
SrA Alex R. Culver	437MAW	Security Police
SSgt Charles C. Mollock ^k	438MAW	Security Police
A1C Bernard M. D'Autenil ^k D'Autenil	438MAW	Security Police
A1C Robert J. Whittenou ^k	438MAW	Security Police
A1C John M. Kerrigan	438MAW	Security Police
SMSGt Alvin S. Huddleston	1300MAS	CCT
MSGt Thomas R. Allen	1300MAS	CCT
SSgt Leonard E. Whitten Jr	1300MAS	CCT
Sgt David B. Netterville	1300	CCT
SSgt Douglas J. Cohee	437MAW	CCT
SSgt Richard E. Wilson	437MAW	CCT

Lt Col Robert M. Wells	437MAW	ALCE CMDR
Capt Michael Massengale	1300MAS	OPS OFFICER
Capt Leslie T. Walz	1300MAS	OPS OFFICER
MSgt Norris W. Mayberry	437MAW	LM
TSgt Thomas C. Wilson	437MAW	LM
TSgt Romuald Lankosz	1300MAS	Air Freight
SSgt Rickie C. Spaulding	1300MAS	Air Freight
SSgt Robert W. Hertzog	1300MAS	Air Freight
SSgt Carroll Goodale	1300MAS	Air Freight
AIC Thomas J. Vogt	1300MAS	Air Freight
SSgt Larry Paulk	437MAW	Air Freight
SSgt James C. Boone	437MAW	Air Freight
AIC William D. Halmes	437MAW	Air Freight
TSgt David J. Craig	437MAW	MX
SSgt Timothy D. Williams	437MAW	MX
Sgt Paul W. Maddox	437MAW	MX
Sgt Michael McReynolds	437MAW	MX
Sgt John M. Newsome Jr	437MAW	MX
Sgt Hoy D. Petty	437MAW	MX
Sgt Michael F. Mead	437MAW	MX
AIC Thomas J. Miller	437MAW	MX
AIC Barbara J. Martin	437MAW	MX
AIC Genalo Rivera Jr	437MAW	MX
AIC Guy J. Walker	437MAW	MX
Amn Phillip H. Wathen	437MAW	MX
Sgt Raymond D. Tompkins	437MAW	Supply
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SMSgt Alvin S. Huddleston	1300MAS	CCT
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SSgt Leonard E. Whitten Jr	1300MAS	CCT
Sgt David B. Netterville	1300	CCT
SSgt Douglas J. Cohee	437MAW	CCT
SSgt Richard E. Wilson	437MAW	CCT

file: Dps
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437 MAW/DOXS

11 December 1978

ALCE Evaluation Report, Guyana Airlift, 20-27 Nov 78

21AF/DO

1. Operations.

ALCE commander arrived Timehri Airport on 20 November to determine feasibility of C-5A operations. It was determined that the C-5A could safely operate into Timehri; however, the Guyana Minister of Civil Aviation would not grant landing rights.

One C-141 and one C-130 operated into Timehri on 19 November, the C-141 evacuating the survivors of the Jonestown massacre and the C-130 deploying an M-108, one officer, and a five man CCT from Howard AFB. The M-108 was impounded upon arrival by the Guyana government; release was obtained the following day, 20 November. The M-108 was set up at the U. S. Embassy and a portable HF and CCT were transported to Jonestown via civilian aircraft. The M-108 was subsequently moved to Timehri after the arrival of the Joint Task Force.

The Joint Task Force (JTF), commanded by Colonel William I. Gordon, J-3 USSOUTHCOM, began arriving on 21 November. The JTF consisted of personnel and equipment from the 193d Inf Bde, CZ; 210th Avn Bn, CZ; JCSE, MacDill AFB FL; 1st Corps Support Command, Ft Bragg NC; 438th Med Co, Ft Benning GA; 39th ARRU, Eglin AFB FL; and MAC ALCE/CCT. Total strength of JTF varied but reached a high of 69 officers and 227 enlisted on 24 November.

A total of 45 C-141 and 3 C-130 aircraft transited Timehri in support of JTF operations between 20 and 27 November. A total of 603 passengers and 690.5 tons of cargo were carried during this operation. Included in this total are one C-141 carrying the remains of Congressman Leo Ryan and three newsmen, and nine C-141s carrying the remains of 913 victims of the Jonestown murder/suicide.

In addition to MAC aircraft, five UH-1s, one OH-58, one H-21, three HH-53s, and two HC-130s utilized Timehri during this operation. Attachment One shows parking location of all aircraft. Only one aircraft could be parked on the south jet ramp due to extreme ramp deterioration. There are no taxi lights on taxiway D, and the south jet ramp is unlit. Elco lights were utilized for night operations.

DOXS FILE 02

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Concept of recovery operations involved the utilization of three HH-53s, utilizing in-flight refueling procedures to transport human remains in body bags from Jonestown to Timahri. Body bags were then transported by M35A2s to a temporary morgue, placed in transfer cases, palletized, and transported to C-141s by AT forklift. UH-1s, OH-53s, and U-21s were used primarily for logistics support. MAC ALCE personnel volunteered to offload body bags from HH-53s during periods when they were not required for normal duties.

The JTF director did not appear to be familiar with MAC ALCE operations, did not feel an ALCE was needed, and did not want to approve deployment of ALCE package due to initial 250 man in-country limit imposed by JCS. This problem was resolved through 21st CAT. JTF director now has a much better understanding of ALCE operations; however, this could again be a problem in future contingencies and may require additional indoctrination of DOD agencies in MAC operations.

The 21st CAT reacted to all requests in a very responsive manner. Flow of information between the CAT and ALCE was the best noted to date. Responsiveness and cooperation of 21st CAT was a primary factor in the successful completion of this operation.

2. Communications.

One commercial telephone was available in the fire station and was sufficient for coordination with airfield agencies; U. S. Embassy could also be reached on this line.

Record communication was available through Jackpot; however, full utilization was not made of this asset. Recommend MAC personnel become more familiar with capabilities of Jackpot package and procedures for maximum utilization.

Air-to-ground communications via UHF and VHF from M-108 were satisfactory. Primary communications with 21AF CAT was via HF phone patch through Albrook Airways. Secondary communications were available through phone patch via satellite. Communication capabilities would have been enhanced if 21st CAT would have had an AN/USC-3 transceiver. However, due to the fact that JTF command section and SOUTHCOM joint operations center were primary users of SATCOM equipment, with ARRS commander and ARRS command center also vying for time, use of HF was necessary for timely command and control of MAC forces. Communications between JTF and the U. S. Embassy were maintained via HF. Communications were maintained with Jonestown via portable CCT HF and M-108 at Timahri. CCT provided air traffic control in Jonestown area via portable UHF and VHF.

Personnel from Albrook Airways deserve special mention for the outstanding service they provided during this operation.

3. Logistics.

A C-141 ESK was deployed to Timahri and was sufficient for this type contingency operation. Only one part, an RT-249 was utilized.

Two refueling pits with a total of 60,000 imperial gallons storage capacity were available; however, there were no jet fuel trucks. Normal Texaco operating hours were from 10 - 02Z; however, Texaco officials were very cooperative in extending hours if required. No C-141 refueling was planned and this greatly facilitated operations with pit time scarce due to high density traffic during this operation. No surface transportation was included in ALCE package. One M-151 was obtained from JTF headquarters and was utilized as a follow-me and to transport crews to the civilian terminal to file. An additional ALCE vehicle would have been convenient; however, with the close proximity of quarters and work area would not have been worth additional airlift.

Two M-23, one M32A-6C, four fire bottles, one 40 ton jack, and one AT Fork-lift were deployed from Georgetown. One TD-3, one M-108, and portable HF, VHF, and UHF radios were deployed from Howard. This equipment package was sufficient to complete the mission.

4. Base Operating Support.

All ground personnel were billeted in the fire station and an adjoining building. Quarters were not air-conditioned and personnel slept on cots. Water supply was turned on two to three times per day. Hours when water was on and length of time varied causing problems with showers and latrine facilities.

Aircrews were billeted in the new tower which is still under construction but was air conditioned. Crews also slept on cots.

Messing was C-rations for both ground personnel and aircrews, supplemented by TV turkey dinners on 24 November. Sufficient potable water was available.

Airfield facilities were minimal; however, all local agencies were very friendly and cooperative and provided assistance to the maximum of their capability.

The U. S. Embassy maintained a minimum of one person at the airfield on a 24 hour basis for necessary support coordination.

5. General.

All MAC personnel, both ground support and aircrews, are to be highly commended for the professional manner in which they completed this extremely difficult and unpleasant task.

ROBERT M. WELLS, Lt Colonel, USAF
ALCE Commander, Guyana Airlift

2 Atchs
1. Airfield Diagram
2. ALCE/CCT Personnel Roster

We were alerted off "BRAVO" at 0545 local time on 22 Nov 79. We departed Charleston for Pope AFB where we were to pick up some Army, military, people bound for Guyana. After arrival at Pope, we were placed on a hold status. Twenty-first Air Force, was checking whether or not we should go because it seemed that the Army already had enough support in Guyana. Three hours had passed, and we were ordered to return to Charleston with no cargo. Upon arrival at Charleston, we were informed that we would be loaded with trucks and Army personnel, and proceed to Georgetown, Guyana.

When we arrived in Georgetown, it was dark already (about 10:30 PM), so there wasn't much to see. The body moving and identification operations were shut down for the night, so all was quiet. The temperature and humidity reminded me of Charleston in late summer, hot and sticky. The entire airport area had a strong and unusual odor, which I assumed to be from the bodies removed from Jonestown.

After approximately two hours on the ground we were, again airborne, heading toward Pope AFB to return some Army personnel and equipment to Fort R... 1112 when had

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After approximately two hours on the ground we were again airborne, heading toward Pope AFB to return some Army personnel and equipment to Fort Bragg. We also had two Air Force photographers on board with some "hot" photos for Charleston.

The sun was just starting to rise when we departed Pope, on the last leg of our mission. We arrived back in Charleston 24 hours after we first departed. Just in time for Thanksgiving!



SP (CAPT Cavit/2410)

6 December 1978

After Action Report on Guyana Deployment

Hq MAC/SP

1. The 437th Security Police were notified of the impending airlift to Guyana, South America, on 22 November 1978 by 21st Air Force.
2. On the morning of 23 November 1978, four security police officers from Charleston AFB were deployed by C-141 aircraft to Guyana. Personnel were selected using the following criteria: All were members of the 44 man deployable security force, all possessed a passport and current shot record, and all had good physical stamina and mature, reliable past performance.
3. Equipment the four individuals took with them included .38 revolvers (one per SP), 18 rounds .38 ball, and 12 rounds .38 short stop aircraft ammo per SP; 100 flex cuffs and one portable metal detector for anti-hijack operations.
4. All four security police assisted during the air evacuation by loading and unloading body bags containing members of the Jonestown cult. Security Police also assisted the government authorities by aiding in controlling the movements of non-essential personnel around the body bags and coffins.
5. On Friday, 24 November 1978, preparation began for establishing a processing point for returned cultists to Charleston AFB. The building selected, the Combat Mobility Branch, was ideally suited with its open interior areas, controlled area lockable fence line, and drive-thru vehicle shelter. A one way glass was installed in an interior door to aid the FBI in having their witnesses identify suspects. Portable light all units were positioned along the fence line for additional surveillance protection by close boundary walking patrols. The large interior area was divided in half. The front half was for processing through customs, HEW, and the FBI. The back half was to be a waiting area for processed cultists. Interior offices on the side were to be used for individual FBI interviews. The attached photos give a general layout of the facility.

6. While the facility for processing was being arranged, conflicting stories in the press were evident. On the evening of 24 November 1978, the local TV stations stated the survivors would be flown to Charleston AFB beginning late Saturday, 25 November 1978. The release of this information brought an onslaught of news reporter inquiries to the security police desk and the base information office. A total of 75 news reporters were in the Charleston area. Contingency security measures were planned but not implemented. Consideration was given to implementation of Stop-Check-Pass and posting of additional patrols within the aircraft restricted areas.

7. All four deployed security police personnel returned to Charleston AFB on Tuesday, 28 November 1978. No problems were encountered with the exception of the individuals having to burn two sets of fatigues and a pair of boots each.

8. On Wednesday, 29 November 1978, all equipment at the processing facility was dismantled and operations were returned to normal.

9. Our only concern during this operation was the lack of security within the state department in Washington. While we were carefully controlling and limiting the release of any information, classified or not, the state department was making announcements before we even knew they existed.

10. Security Police manhours expended on this operation were immense. No equipment money was expended and there was no equipment lost. Our squadron logo, "Ready, Willing, and Able", again proved that our people can deliver when they are needed.

KENNETH E. MESSICK, Major, USAF
Chief, Security Police

THE EVENING POST

85th Year—36
4 Sections—56 Pages

CHARLESTON, S.C., MONDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1978

Daily 15¢—Weekly 60¢
Tel: All Depts. 577-7111

Thanksgiving

The News and Courier and The Evening Post will be published as usual on Thanksgiving Day but in order to give as many employees as possible a holiday, a curtailed schedule will be observed.

The advertising, business and circulation departments of the newspapers at 134 Columbus St. and 6269 Rivers Ave. will close all day Thursday, Nov. 23.

Classified advertisements for Thursday's and Friday's issues of the newspapers may be submitted up to 3 p.m. Wednesday, Nov. 22.

... Jonestown Was Evil

By RON JAVERS
(Copyright San Francisco Chronicle)

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico (AP) — Jonestown is every evil thing that everybody thought — and worse.

We knew that before the shooting started.

The slaughter began at 4:20 p.m. Saturday (Guyana time) while we were standing beside the twin-engined airplane that had brought us to Port Kaituma, seven miles outside Jonestown, on Friday and that had returned to pick us up.

I was waiting between Bob Brown and Don Harris, the two NBC men were were killed. We had become close friends during the course of our ordeal.

The firing erupted from guns close by. I was hit first. I was knocked to the ground by a slug in the left

Editor's Note — The following eyewitness account of the killings in Guyana was written by San Francisco Chronicle reporter Ron Javers, who was wounded Saturday in the gunfire that killed Rep. Leo J. Ryan and four others on a remote airstrip in Guyana. Javers, who was en route to Washington, D.C., with the other wounded, dictated the story to his city desk.

shoulder, apparently from a .38-caliber weapon.

I crawled behind the right wheel of the plane.

Bob Brown stayed on his feet and



KILLED — Left to right are Ryan, Harris, Brown and Robinson.

kept filming what was happening, even as the attackers advanced on him with their guns.

He was incredibly tenacious.

While I was trying to decide wheth-

er to stay where I was or risk the 100-yard dash across the close-cropped grass field to the jungle, I saw Brown go down.

Then I saw one of the attackers

stick a shotgun right into Brown's face, inches away, if that.

Bob's brain was blown out of his

Continued On Page 2-A, Col. 1



Ron Javers

MONDAY

...Sports

Clemson slipped by Maryland 28-24 Saturday to win its first Atlantic Coast Conference football title since 1967. The Tigers then accepted a second straight bid to play in the Gator Bowl. James Beck's stories are on Page 1-D.

...Focus On Living

The secret of a successful party, according to Charlotte Walker, is good food and a relaxed hostess. Let her help you with the first and the second will come naturally. Read "You Asked For It" on Page 1-C.

...Editorial

The 2,500 refugees jammed on a freighter anchored in Port Klang in Malaysia remind the world of the reality in Vietnam today. See "Last Chance Armada" on Page 14-A.

...National

Americans developed great affection for the steam engine in the mid-19th century. It carried them to resorts; it powered steamboats and elevators; it helped pioneer the wilderness. Page 10-A.

...Weather

A small craft advisory is in effect. Wave heights at the harbor entrance are around 3 feet. Tides are 1/4 foot above normal. The probability of rain is 20 percent tonight and

Mass Suicide Reported In Guyana Jungle Camp

GEORGETOWN, Guyana (AP) — Between 300 and 400 bodies — men, women and children who reportedly lined up for doses of poison brewed in a tub — have been found at the jungle camp of a California sect whose members ambushed and killed five Americans, including California Congressman Leo J. Ryan, Guyana's information minister said today.

Shirley Field-Ridley said the whereabouts of the remaining 500 to 700 Americans at the camp was not known, but they apparently fled into the surrounding jungle, in the northwest corner of this South American nation.

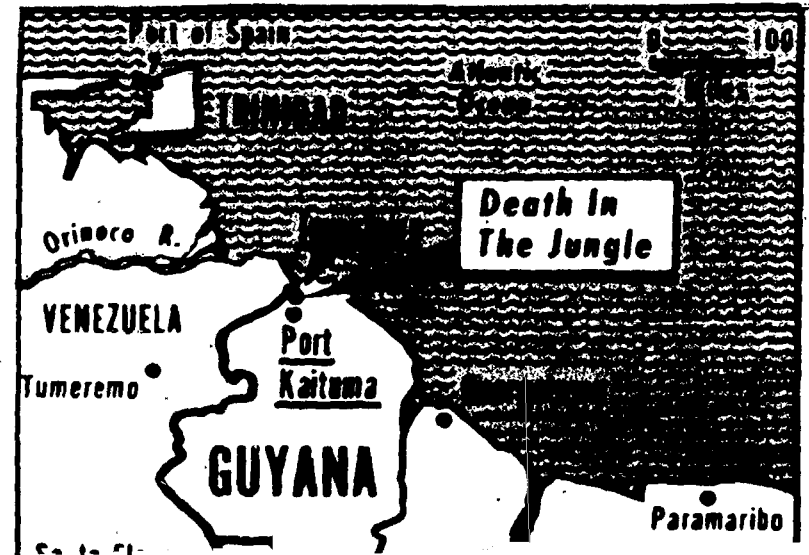
Well-known American lawyer Mark Lane, who was at the People's Temple camp just before the mass deaths occurred, told The Associated Press here today that suicide was discussed at a community meeting and he was later informed by two sect members.

The hundreds of bodies were found by Guyanese troops who raided the camp Sunday. Miss Field-Ridley said some had gunshot wounds but most showed no signs of violence.

"A witness said that people in the area were having mass suicide," she told a news conference. "He said the poison was being administered to them, that they were lining up for it." It was not known what kind of poison, reportedly brewed in a tub, was used.

She said the military was trying to identify the bodies, some of which were found in homes and some in open areas of the camp, called Jonestown, and that so far Jones himself had not been found among the dead.

The information minister also denied reports that up to nine persons had been arrested in connection with ambush of Ryan's party.



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...International

The first two Soviet spacecraft to carry American scientific experiments brought back unexpected data: prolonged weightlessness may reduce, or perhaps even halt, normal bone formation. Page 13-A.

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Editorials.....	14-A	Tips For Tourists.....	8-A
Entertainment.....	6-A	To Your Health.....	10-A

...Congressional Law of 1974. Guyana's information minister said today.

Shirley Field-Hitley said the whereabouts of the remaining 500 to 700 Americans at the camp was not known, but they apparently fled into the surrounding jungle, in the north-west corner of this South American nation.

Well-known American lawyer Mark Lane, who was at the People's Temple camp just before the mass deaths occurred, told The Associated Press here today that suicide was discussed at a community meeting and he was later informed by two sect members "We are all going to die now."

"They were smiling... they looked genuinely happy," Lane said.

It was not clear whether the mass deaths occurred at about the same time or some time after the Saturday ambush of Ryan and his group, which had gone to the camp to investigate reports of alleged large-scale abuse of sect members.

Ryan's party was trying to escort some disenchanted members from the camp when it was attacked at a nearby airstrip.

Adherents of the People's Temple, whose founder the Rev. Jim Jones established the agricultural commune last year, reportedly had long planned mass suicide if they felt their sect was threatened.

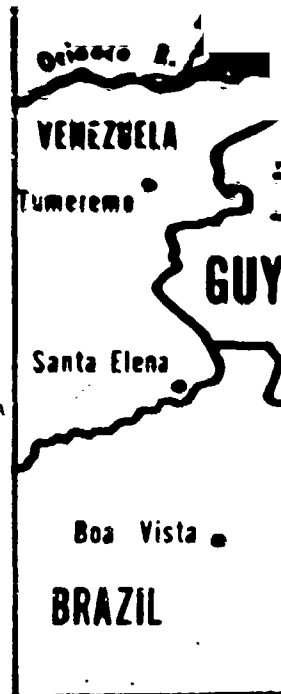
...the military was trying to identify the bodies, some of which were found in homelands some in open areas of the camp, called Jonestown, and that so far Jones himself had not been found among the dead.

The information minister also denied reports that up to nine persons had been arrested in connection with ambush of Ryan's party.

Only one suspect — identified as Larry Layton, an American about 32 years old — has been taken into custody, she said. Neither the charge against him nor his hometown was known.

Lane and a lawyer colleague, Charles Garry, went to the camp to act as counselors during the visit by Ryan. Lane has frequently taken on controversial cases and is currently representing convicted Martin Luther King assassin James Earl Ray.

Lane said he and Garry was barred from Saturday's mass meeting, then were put under guard and finally were allowed to flee into the jungle as they heard screams and other sounds of confusion from the settlement. They eventually made their way to a town and later to this



capital city, 150 miles south of the camp. The 53-year-old Ryan, a who represented San Mateo, was accompanied by aide

Pilot: 'It Was Bloody Mess'

By FRED RIGSBEE
Special Assignments Editor

"It was a bloody mess — not a pretty sight at all."

This was the way Air Force Capt. Robert T. House described the scene Sunday as victims of an ambush in Guyana arrived at the Georgetown International Airport for evacuation to the United States.

House was commander of a Charleston-based C-141 that flew to the South American country Sunday morning to aid victims of the attacked by members of a religious sect near Jonestown.

Because of the small airport near

Jonestown, the C-141 had to land near Georgetown, the nation's capital. Small aircraft and helicopters flew the victims from Jonestown to the waiting C-141.

House said the C-141 was at the airport about 2 1/2 hours before the victims began to arrive. The victims had been given only rudimentary treatment before being flown to the Georgetown airport. They were in pain.

The victims were treated by local Air Force flight surgeon Lt. Col. Fred Bargatze and pathologist Capt. Burton O. Leeb of the Naval Regional Medical Center in North Charleston. Leeb remained in Guyana at the

request of the State Department.

Assisting in the treatment were seven Air Force medical technicians.

House said that accounts he heard about the ambush were similar to those reported by the news media.

The captain estimated that in all the C-141 was on the ground in Guyana about five hours before beginning its homeward journey. Guyanese officials were very cooperative with the Air Force evacuation group, House said.

Because of the seriousness of their conditions, it was decided that Anthony Kartsoria and Vern Gosney should be taken to a Navy facility at

Roosevelt Roads in Puerto Rico. Howard Oliver, who had suffered a stroke-like seizure, his wife, Beverly, who had suffered a wound in the foot, and Steven Katsoria, the father of Anthony, were all left in Puerto Rico. Steven wasn't wounded but he stayed in Puerto Rico to be with his son, House recalled.

The aircraft proceeded from Puerto Rico to Andrews Air Force Base at Washington, D.C. and arrived there about 9 a.m.

The wounded taken there were identified as Jackie Speier, Congressman Leo Ryan's administra-

Continued On Page 2-A, Col. 3

Charleston Narcotic Unit Arrests 18

By SHIRLEY GREENE
Evening Post Staff Writer

An intensive four-month investigation by the Narcotic Unit of the Charleston Police Department yielded some 18 arrests over the weekend.

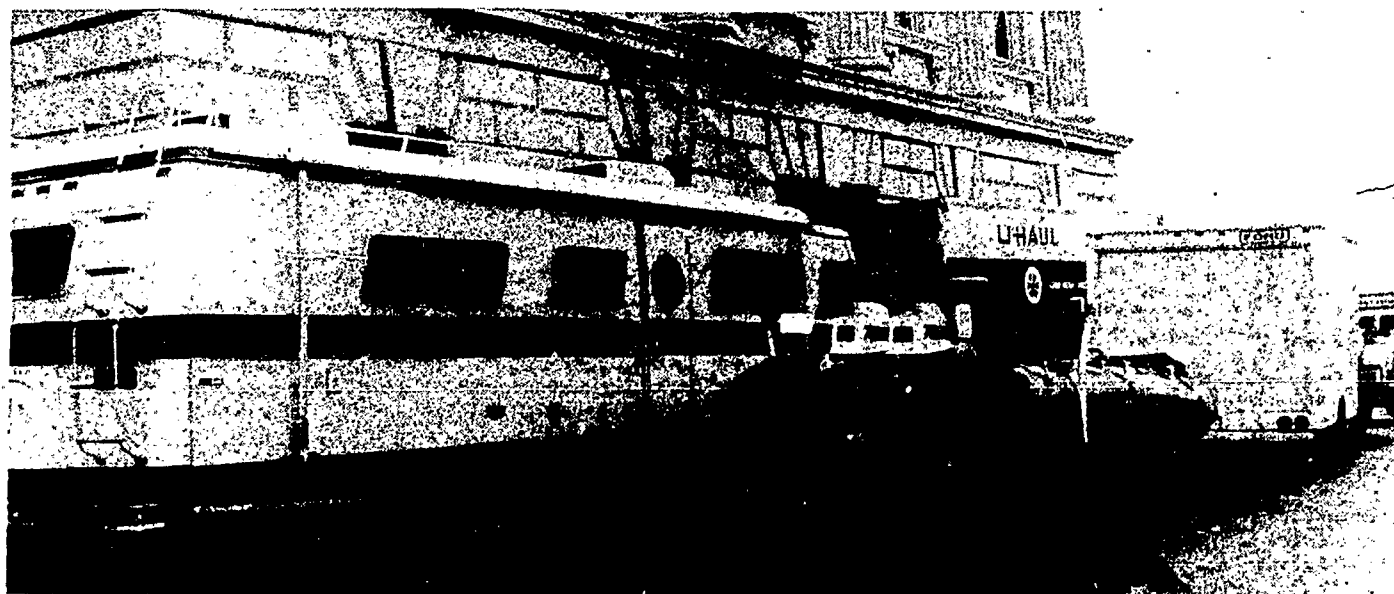
Police obtained 75 arrest warrants and expect to pick up nearly 50 other suspects in the near future.

Arrested this weekend were:

Susan Mary Barron, charged with two counts of sale and distribution of phencylidine (PCP), possession of PCP for distribution, possession of marijuana for distribution and two counts of attempt and conspiracy to violate state drug laws;

Dayton Bryan Stone, charged with two counts of sale of marijuana, attempt and conspiracy to violate state narcotic laws, manufacturing marijuana and possession of depres-

Continued On Page 2-A, Col. 4



SEIZED IN DRUG BUST — The motor home, rubber boat and trailer and two trucks seen here were among those items confiscated Saturday in a drug bust in Jasper and Beaufort counties. The rental truck is about half-full of bales of marijuana. The other truck holds a second deflated rubber boat and two additional boat motors. Not pictured are two

pickup trucks filled with pot and a 42-foot fishing boat taken at Isle of Palms. The Customs Service and the Drug Enforcement Administration were the primary agencies involved in the investigation and bust, which resulted in seven arrests. The vehicles pictured are being held at the Customs House on East Bay Street. (Staff Photo by Jordan)

Harris At Ch

From

Don Harris, one of the J. Ryan in Guyana last Channel 2 in the late 5

Ed Webb, former newscaster that Harris used in "That was back before People at the station we Don did some newscast Webb said.

Harris, whose real name is Georgia town of Vidalia

Co

S I

Seve mariju Beauf Drug on the The fast-pa gation, the U.S. Five Canada Drug i forcem Depart Kinn extent spotted boat th was ec Kinn smugg

HARRIS WORKED HERE

Continued From Page 1-A

easier to say on the air and easier for people to remember, according to his uncle, Dr. A.J. Morris.

Harris got the broadcasting bug early, landing his first job at radio station WVOP in Vidalia while still in high school. After graduation in 1954, he went to work for a Statesboro station while attending Georgia Teachers College. He moved to Savannah and worked for another radio station and then came to Charleston's WUSN. He later moved to Tampa, Fla., Ft. Wayne, Ind., Washington and Dallas, gaining television experience.

WTMA's Craig Walker says he worked alongside Harris while he was in Dallas writing airport security stories.

"He was a damn good reporter," Walker said. "He liked to be in the thick of things. He wasn't like a lot of broadcasters who are on the air just so they can hear their own voice."

Harris was later hired by NBC and installed at their Los Angeles station as an investigative reporter and weekend anchor, where he was working when he went with Ryan on his last assignment.

He had undertaken other dangerous jobs—a riot in Washington, the war in Southeast Asia, and a documentary inside a prison.

While in Dallas, Harris was honored by the Texas Association of Press Broadcasters for his series on inadequate airport security and poor hospital emergency admissions practices. He also won a local Emmy award for his reporting during riots in Washington that followed the murder of Martin Luther King Jr.

Survivors include his wife Shirley; three children; his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Roy Humprey; two brothers, Rickey Humprey of Dublin, Ga. and Wayne Humprey of Gaffney, S.C.; and a sister, Faye, of Savannah.

Harris' body was to be flown to Washington today. Services will be conducted in Vidalia.

EVIL

Continued From Page 1-A

head. It splattered the blue NBC minicam.

I'll never forget that sight as long as I live.

I ran, and then I dived head-first into the brush.

I got up and scrambled as far into the swamp as I could. I was about 150 yards from the airstrip and up to my waist in water.

I pushed through the rain forest, walking parallel to the runway, trying to figure out what had happened.

I couldn't see much. I had lost both pairs of glasses I had with me.

But there was silence. Apparently the party of attackers which must have included four, five or six men with guns, had fled.

I was far down the field by the time I returned to the airstrip.

And then, like the other survivors, I returned to the crippled plane.

Leo Ryan was on his back in a blue cord suit, lying in the mud in front of the right wheel of the aircraft.

His face had been shot off.

Don Harris lay alongside the middle of the plane.

Brown was at the tail of the 18-passenger Otter.

Pattie Parker, one of the people who had asked us to help her escape from Jonestown, was lying at the foot of the plane's stairs.

Greg Robinson, the San Francisco Examiner photographer at the scene, was at the left wheel, his body crumpled almost in half.

There were four Guyanese soldiers at the end of the field.

They told us they had not been able to shoot at the attackers during the assault because they were afraid they

Jonestown band and entertainment during dinner.

And while we tried, mainly at first, to get away from the organized fun, we were told how happy everyone was.

But before we left for an evening's drive through foot-deep mud to Port Kaituma, a young man slipped Don Harris of NBC a message written on a child's slate, saying, 'Please help me get out of Jonestown.'

It had four signatures.

Back in Port Kaituma, where the entire group of us spent Friday night in a tin-roofed disco — a small beer parlor with a phonograph and a few records — local Guyanese began telling us horror stories.

They told us about one man who had escaped from the colony last summer, only to be captured by guards from Jonestown and then beaten.

When we returned the following morning to Jonestown, we were not surprised to see Jim Jones' carefully stage-managed production start to crack.

Edith Parker, one of the 1,200 followers trapped in Jonestown, approached Congressman Ryan and said she wanted to leave with him. The list grew.

About an hour before it was time for us to leave Jonestown, nine people said they wanted to go.

Then 12.

Finally, about 20 got up their courage to defy Jones.

There were too many of us for one truckload. The reporters and cameramen were told we would go out in the first batch, but Congressman Ryan would wait to leave in the

Violence Admitted In Religious Colony

SAN FRANCISCO (AP) — The Rev. Jim Jones acknowledged that there was violence in his peaceful colony in an interview conducted before sect members killed five people on a remote airstrip in Guyana and committed mass suicide, the San Francisco Chronicle said today.

The 46-year-old founder of the People's Temple said that temple members used guns and rifles and were beaten to maintain discipline.

He was depressed and talked about suicide in an hour-long interview with Chronicle reporter Ron Javers on Friday.

The following day, Javers was wounded in the gunfire that killed Rep. Leo J. Ryan and four members of a 15-member delegation investigating the South American jungle colony. Ten others were wounded.

Sunday night, Guyanese officials reported that up to 400 bodies had been found at the sect's Jonestown camp, apparently dead of poison.

"I gave all I had to this program," Jones told Javers. "But obviously there is a conspiracy against me."

At another point in the interview he said, "Somebody has shot at me."

He also told Javers that "every agency in the United States government has tried to give me a hard time."

"And they were doing that while I was taking addicts and pushers off the streets and giving them a life here," he said.

Jones said that followers were beaten to maintain discipline in a



Jones

settlement filled with former gang members.

"We haven't had beatings for many months — more than a year. Not even spankings. Now we withdraw privileges.

"I have been beaten, too," he said. "I live for the people I'm trying to save. But people play games and tell lies."

Asked about the presence of weapons in the colony, Jones said, "Guns, yes. But how many, I don't know."

SUICIDE

Continued From Page 1-A

A knife-wielding assailant had attempted to stab Ryan earlier while the congressman was visiting Jonestown. Two members of Ryan's group disarmed the attacker, and Ryan was not injured.

The dead included three newsmen and one of the settlement's defectors. Ten persons were wounded, three seriously, and the husband of one of the wounded had a stroke. The U.S. Embassy said they were all Americans.

Survivors of the attack said a band of black and white members of the People's Temple opened fire with automatic weapons and shotguns as Ryan and his party were boarding planes at the Port Kaituma airstrip, eight miles south of Jonestown.

In San Francisco, a People's Temple spokesman who identified himself as Archie James denied members of the sect did the airport killings.

The dead were Ryan, reporter Don Harris, 42, and cameraman Robert Brown, 36, both of NBC News and both Los Angeles residents; Gregory Robinson, 27, a photographer for the

town suburb. Miss Field-Ridley said said the throats of all four had been slit, but it had not been determined whether they were all murdered or it was murder-suicide.

A White House statement said President Carter was saddened by Ryan's death. "It was his drive to get information at first hand that led to his tragic death," the statement said.

One survivor, NBC field producer Robert Flick, said the killers fired 50 to 75 shots at Ryan's group as the planes were being loaded.

"People were being wounded and falling to the ground. As they fell, people with shotguns would walk over and at point-blank range shoot the victim in the head," Flick said in an account broadcast by NBC. "That was how Ryan and Harris died."

According to Flick there were eight to 12 gunmen,

Police and soldiers arrived at daybreak and a Guyanese military plane ferried the survivors back to Georgetown. A U.S. Air Force C-141 took them to Puerto Rico and to

BUST

Continued From Pa surveillance. They were a campground on Highway the occupants met with other people in a large r When this group moved were followed.

Customs and DEA ar close contact, Kinney sr long after spotting the tru in Mount Pleasant that was made with a nine-truck and two 1/2 ton pic watched by DEA.

Customs was coming in and DEA from the off said. After warrants we law enforcement official: The U-Haul and small were nabbed at Point three suspects. The other Zodiac and the motor stopped a few miles aw dens Corner, and four p arrested. There was ano ed Zodiac in the truck Corner.

The pickup trucks wer full of marijuana in wrapped in paper and p ney said the U-Haul wa half full.

A 42-foot fishing boat in the smuggling operation today at Isle of Palms. he did not know if other bo it and the Zodiacs were

He would not comment sibility of a local connect the investigation is cont other arrests are possibl

The Zodiacs, trucks home all sat this morn Customs House on East The fishing boat reains Inlet.

The marijuana inside was hidden from view by outside of the windows or blankets on the inside.

The marijuana was to today and burned at the The seven suspects a Charleston County Jail. not been set by late mor

Their names are Mich man, 2; William A. Philli phen Bader, 24; and F Phillips, 25, all of Dania, E. Kirkland, 25, of Fort I Fla.; Ivor Sargent, 40, Canada; and Hans P. Be Corte Madera, Calif.

Kuwait Governm Investigating UF

KUWAIT (AP) — The E ernment is setting up a co investigate recent report: tified flying objects over t Gulf emirate.

Minister of State Abdus ein told reporters the will be made up of scie aviation officials and Inte try representatives.

The most recent UFO r from a seven-man repair oil field near the Iraqi b 10. The crew said "a cylind much-resembling a Boeib bo jet with a red d me"

From Harris' day...
 Harris was at the tail of the 18 passenger Otter.
 Patic Parker, one of the people who had asked us to help her escape from Jonestown, was lying at the foot of the plane's stairs.
 Greg Robinson, the San Francisco Examiner photographer at the scene, was at the left wheel, his body crumpled almost in half.

There were four Guyanese soldiers at the end of the field.
 They told us they had not been able to shoot at the attackers during the assault because they were afraid they would kill still more people.
 The only policeman at the field, carrying a single-shell shotgun, had been disarmed the moment the men from the People's Temple began firing from their truck and trailer while we were getting ready to board the two planes; our own craft and the smaller one that was set to carry away the fugitives from Jonestown.

As nearly as we could tell, about half the attackers were white and half were black. Those of us who had survived were still terrified.
 We took our most seriously wounded to the soldiers' tent and then we retired into Port Kaituma, the settlement next to the airstrip and went into a small cafe called a Rum House.

The local Guyanese knew they were risking their own safety by letting us stay, but they were extremely kind to us.

We stood watches during the stormy night — taking turns standing guard in pairs outside the police hut where our wounded were lying.

The heavy tropical storm made movement difficult and uncomfortable — not only for us but those who had chosen us as their quarry.

The rain may have saved our lives. Every time we heard a noise, especially whenever we heard a truck along the Port Kaituma road, we thought we would be attacked again.

Of course, none of us had any weapons.
 And time moved slowly, infinitely slowly.

When we first reached Jonestown, on Friday night, the atmosphere was lively and cordial. We found ourselves getting a real Cook's Tour, with everything arranged for us. There was great rock music from the

black and white members of the People's Temple...
 Harris was at the tail of the 18 passenger Otter.
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As nearly as we could tell, about half the attackers were white and half were black. Those of us who had survived were still terrified.
 We took our most seriously wounded to the soldiers' tent and then we retired into Port Kaituma, the settlement next to the airstrip and went into a small cafe called a Rum House.

The local Guyanese knew they were risking their own safety by letting us stay, but they were extremely kind to us.

We stood watches during the stormy night — taking turns standing guard in pairs outside the police hut where our wounded were lying.

The heavy tropical storm made movement difficult and uncomfortable — not only for us but those who had chosen us as their quarry.

The rain may have saved our lives. Every time we heard a noise, especially whenever we heard a truck along the Port Kaituma road, we thought we would be attacked again.

Of course, none of us had any weapons.
 And time moved slowly, infinitely slowly.

When we first reached Jonestown, on Friday night, the atmosphere was lively and cordial. We found ourselves getting a real Cook's Tour, with everything arranged for us. There was great rock music from the

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PILOT

Continued From Page 1-A

tive assistant; Steven Sung, 34, a sound man for NBC; Caroline Boyd, a relative of a sect member; Ron Javers, a reporter for the San Francisco Chronicle; and Tim Reiterman, 31, a reporter for the San Francisco Examiner.

The C-141's nine-man crew, along with the medical technicians and four members of the an Air Force combat control team, completed their 21-hour job Sunday night.

House said in a telephone interview from Andrews Air Force Base this morning that the C-141 was expected to arrive back in Charleston late this afternoon.

Another C-141 was dispatched for Guyana from the local air base early this morning. In addition to the flight crew, the C-141 carried three nurses and several military air evacuation technicians.

Local Air Force officials don't know where the second C-141 will go after leaving Guyana. It is expected to be back in Charleston Tuesday.

A State Department official said the second aircraft was being sent so "it could be available to bring other people out."

House said that some victims still haven't been accounted for.

No corpses were flown to the Georgetown airport Sunday because the small Guyanese airplanes weren't large enough to carry them plus the wounded.

An unconfirmed report that a doctor who specializes in treating victims of poison was with the second aircraft. There have been reports that many members of the the People's Temple were committing suicide by taking poison.

Five in our group were critically or severely wounded.
 Tim Reiterman, reporter from the Examiner, with two bullet wounds in his left arm, and I with my shoulder wound, were among the lucky ones.

ARRESTS

Continued From Page 1-A

sant drugs;
 Theodosia Chrysostom, charged with sale of marijuana, sale of stimulant drugs and possession of marijuana for distribution and attempt and conspiracy to violate state narcotic laws

Boyd Earl Stewart, charged with sale and distribution of cocaine and attempt and conspiracy to violate state drug laws;

Harold Dean Thompson, charged with sale and distribution of cocaine, sale and distribution of marijuana and two counts of attempt and conspiracy to violate state narcotic laws.

Phillip Ray Earheart, charged with sale of marijuana, conspiracy to violate state drug laws and transporting drugs.

Peter A. Ledbetter, charged with two counts of sale of marijuana and conspiracy.

Larry Glen Harrelson and Joseph Edward Beylotte, both charged with sale of marijuana. Harrelson also is charged with attempt and conspiracy to violate state drug laws.

Gary Thomas Horton, charged with two counts of sale and distribution of marijuana.

Robert Legrand McKnight, charged with sale and distribution of stimulant drugs.

George Herbert Tower, charged with two counts of sale of marijuana and four counts of attempt and conspiracy.

Thomas A. Davies, charged with possession of marijuana for distribution;

William Stanley Leech, charged with two counts of sale and distribution of marijuana; and two counts of attempt and conspiracy to violate state drug laws;

Lewis Steve Butler, charged with sale and distribution of marijuana, sale of stimulant drugs, distribution of stimulant drugs and attempt and conspiracy to violate state drug laws;

Steven Andrew Scott, charged with sale and distribution of marijuana and attempt and conspiracy to violate state drug laws;

Nancy Smith Burnet, charged with sale and distribution of depressant drugs and attempt and conspiracy to violate state drug laws;

Orieanna Walker Hanahan, charged with sale and distribution of cocaine, two counts of attempt and conspiracy to violate state drug laws and sale and distribution of depressant drugs.

Bonds ranging from \$1,000 to \$9,000 have been posted by all persons except Scott, Ms. Hanahan and Ms. Burnet, for whom bonds have not been set.

APP.
I



(AP LaserPhoto)

Suicide victims carried in body bags at Georgetown, Guyana.

Searchers Find More Bodies

WASHINGTON (AP) — American military teams have found many more bodies at the Peoples Temple commune in Guyana than had been expected, and the number could reach 600 to 800, administration officials said today.

The previous total of those who either committed suicide or were slain at the commune was listed at 409, based on an official body count.

But U.S. Army Graves Registration specialists have reported to the State Department here that they have found many other bodies, in some cases lying under the remains of those previously found and counted, U.S. and Guyanese officials have been going on the assumption that several hundred of the members of the Rev. Jim Jones' Peoples Temple commune escaped into the jungle rather than submit to the mass murder-suicide last Saturday.

The estimates that there could have been 800 residents of the commune who died were based on the number of passports found at Jones' headquarters in the settlement.

Sources said U.S. body identification specialists have been carefully working their way through the camp, photographing each body and moving it only when the process of examination was complete.

In many cases, the sources said, other bodies have been found beneath the removed corpses.

Meanwhile, in Georgetown, Guyana, an eyewitness to the mass suicide said some reluctant sect members were forced to swallow poison as Jones exhorted his followers

Continued On Page 2-A, Col. 1

MORE BODIES

Continued From Page 1-A

to "die with dignity."

Peoples Temple member Odell Rhodes, who fled from the Jonestown camp midway through the death rite last Saturday, also told reporters the population of the agricultural commune was more than 600, though never as much as 1,000. This would indicate that at least 100 residents may be unaccounted for.

U.S. officials here have been trying to determine how many persons are missing from the American cult's camp. Some are known to have fled into the surrounding jungle rather than take poison, and about 30 have since emerged.

A U.S. military airlift today continued flying bodies from Jonestown back to the United States. Air Force Capt. John Moscatelli said he expects orders to conduct helicopter searches of the jungle after the body evacuation is complete.

Jones led his Peoples Temple followers in the suicide after a squad from the commune allegedly gunned down a U.S. congressman, three newsmen and a defecting cultist. Rep. Leo Ryan, D-Calif., was in Guyana investigating the commune.

The 36-year-old Rhodes, a Detroit native who was a crafts teacher at Jonestown, said the camp medical team administered the poison with needle-less syringes, squirting the liquid into the mouths of babies and children first.

He said many people were crying and Jones tried to calm them, "asking kids not to cry and saying people should die with dignity."

Most took the cyanide poison voluntarily, but some resisted, he said.

One woman named Christine Miller objected to taking poison, and Jones' followers shouted abuse at her, calling her a "traitor," Rhodes said. "She was still alive when I left and I think she probably would have resisted," he said.

"I saw a girl named Julie Reynolds being forced to take the poison," he said. "She kept spitting it out and the nurses kept forcing her to take it."

The Miller woman's name, but not Reynolds', appeared on the first partial list of dead.

Rhodes said he escaped about 20 minutes after the death ritual began.

Asked how many persons he believed were missing from the camp, he said it was difficult to estimate, but he said the Jonestown population was never as low as 600, as some have suggested, or as high as 1,000.

"I don't know how many others could have got away or where they may be," he said.

Then he added another bizarre twist to the Jonestown tale.

A reporter asked why all the dead seemed to be face down, and Rhodes replied that he could not explain it because they were all in various positions when he left.

Asked whether someone might have turned the bodies over, he said he could not say but it appeared possible.

Three of the surviving cultists have been arrested by authorities in Guyana in connection with the killings of Ryan and his party. One was charged with murder.

Officials and survivors have variously estimated that from 100 to 800 members of the Jonestown commune are not yet accounted for.

There has been some speculation that many cultists are hiding out in the jungle fearing reprisals for having escaped the suicide rite, but other sources had said only a handful of Jonestown residents may have fled because estimates of the camp's population were put too high.

Gerald Parks, 45, a Springfield, Ohio, native who came to Jonestown with his mother, wife and three children last year, said he thought at least 100 survivors were wandering in the jungle. His son, Dale, 27, estimated there could be as many as 200. Both men were attempting to leave Jonestown with Ryan and survived the airport ambush in which the congressman was killed.

A U.S. Embassy official said 803 passports were found at the colony, leaving 395 persons still to be accounted for. He said the passports are being compared with Guyanese customs lists to determine how many people may have been at Jonestown last weekend.

Rhodes had told reporters Thursday he had information that could lead to murder charges in connection with the Ryan slayings, but said he wanted to tell his story to Guyanese police.

Hyacinth Thrush, a 76-year-old San Francisco woman crippled by arthritis, told a reporter she slept through the mass suicide and later dragged herself to the scene. She said she found "everyone was still. Some were sitting up with their eyes closed. Others were lying down. I saw my sister. I walked over and touched her to wake her up. She was very cold."

Military officials said today there still are 138 bodies lying on the ground around the open pavilion where the death rite was performed in Jonestown, about 150 miles northwest of Georgetown.

The bloated bodies are being placed in rubberized olive-drab bags, sealed in aluminum caskets and ferried by helicopter to Georgetown, where they are placed on C-141 transports and flown to Dover Air Force Base, Del.

A total of 280 bodies already have arrived at the Dover base, where medical experts are attempting to confirm the identities of the dead and prepare the bodies for burial.

The U.S. Embassy in Georgetown released names of 170 victims early this week. Officials said further identifications would have to be made in the United States.

Jones' body was identified Thursday by the FBI as being among the 280 already received at the Delaware mortuary.

Jonestown

No Isolated Aberration

By Joan Beck

That inexplicable tragedy in the Guyana jungle can't simply be written off as an isolated aberration. It isn't. It shades almost imperceptibly into a scary spectrum of cult and radical-alternative behavior as foreign to most of us as is Kool Aid laced with cyanide.

The Peoples Temple isn't the only cult where seemingly brainwashed followers act against their own apparent self-interest, in support of a charismatic leader who may be mentally deranged or exceedingly clever in manipulating minds for political or financial purposes of his own. Tens of thousands of Americans — most of them young adults — are caught up in such groups in defiance of their families and indeed, of common sense.

New Times magazine, for example, is currently reporting on the new turn toward violence in Synanon, originally hailed as a therapeutic community for addicts. Now its leader, Chuck Dederich, has allegedly stampeded his followers into mass vasectomies, mass head-shavings, mass divorces, arbitrary rematings, war games and beatings.

The new report by the congressional subcommittee investigating Korean-American relations, for another example, details how the Rev. Sun Myung Moon has manipulated thousands of young Americans into incalculable self-sacrifice to raise funds to finance his economic, political and theocratic ambitions.

And there are dozens of other



Jim Jones

—Why are so many thousands of people willing to let their minds be bent into bizarre behavior by this growing number of charismatic leaders, assorted Messianic figures and self-styled therapists? What makes victims so vulnerable?

—Precisely how does the "love-bombing" technique work that so often seems to entrap otherwise intelligent young people into surrendering their ability to think clearly and independently? How can it work so quickly? Why is it so difficult to counter?

—How can we clearly differentiate early on between exploitive or dangerous cults and genuine religious groups or benign alternative lifestyle communities? How can we learn in time when an apparently benign group begins to turn malignant — as did the Jonestown cult and the Manson family?

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And there are dozens of other bizarre groups, usually wrapped in religious fervor, political radicalism, or alternative lifestyle jargon, that impose a strange kind of hypnotic dependence on followers.

Obviously, we must not simply bury the dead of Jonestown without seeking some kind of explanation for how Jim Jones turned apparently idealistic followers into mass suicides and murderers. But there are equally urgent questions about the cult phenomenon in general. For example:



Jim Jones

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—Precisely how does the "love-bombing" technique work that so often seems to entrap otherwise intelligent young people into surrendering their ability to think clearly and independently? How can it work so quickly? Why is it so difficult to counter?

—How can we clearly differentiate early on between exploitive or dangerous cults and genuine religious groups or benign alternative lifestyle communities? How can we learn in time when an apparently benign group begins to turn malignant — as did the Jonestown cult and the Manson family?

—Are all groups which claim to be religious entitled to the legal protections and tax exemptions given genuine religions — even when, as in the case of Moon's Unification Church, there is evidence that the religion may be window dressing for political or economic exploitation? If not, who can determine what is a religion and what is not — and how, without violating constitutional guarantees?

—Do parents have a right to try to "rescue" adult offspring from a cult? Or are all adults entitled to freedom of religion and opinion, even if there is evidence they have been subjected to some kind of brain-washing manipulation? Is a Moonie, for example, really free to think for himself?

—Do families have a right to try to deprogram a cult member? If so, how best can it be done?

—How can we draw useful lines between the mind-bending practiced by cults and various kinds of behavior modification used by a wide range of therapists and encounter movement leaders?

We know little about how the brain works normally and much less about disorders and distortions in thinking. Our psychological theories (and most of our explanations about behavior are still little more than theory) are inadequate to cope with the cult phenomenon. Perhaps our legal system is, too. But as the Jonestown deaths point up so tragically, we are running out of time to learn:

(Knight News Service)

SUNDAY, November 26, 1978
Charleston, S. C.

Death Toll Up; Cultists To Fly Here

From Staff and Wire Reports

American soldiers completed the grisly task of removing bodies from Jonestown Saturday and determined that 910 persons, 500 more than originally estimated, died in the mass suicide-murder, U.S. officials said.

A State Department spokesman told *The News and Courier* early Sunday that most of the survivors of the mass suicide-murder would not be flown to Charleston Air Force Base until Monday morning at the earliest.

"If we received information this morning that we could take them out, it would take at least 24 hours to get them packed and get the planes together," he said.

The State Department also said the 80 survivors would be flown to Charleston in groups. At the air base the survivors will go through customs, be medically examined and debriefed before being released. It was reported that the Justice Department primarily would coordinate the return, with assistance from the department of Health, Education and Welfare, the State Department, the FBI and the South Carolina State Law Enforcement Division.

Guyanese police sources said the only survivors who would be permitted to leave would be those who were not involved or were not material witnesses to the suicide-murders. Two of the 78 survivors have been formally charged with murder and will continue to be held in Georgetown.

Gov. James B. Edwards insisted Saturday that the federal government reimburse South Carolina for \$25,000 in cash, the state was asked to rush here for relocating survivors of the mass suicides and killings in Guyana.

Edwards denied, through an aide,

all. But I want to stress that this decision was made by the federal government."

Virgil Conrad, state commissioner of social services, said the state had received written assurances from the Department of Health, Education and Welfare that the federal agency would reimburse South Carolina. HEW provides the funds through its Aid to Families with Dependent Children program, Conrad said.

A source, who declined to be identified, said Edwards and other state officials involved were "boiling mad" about the federal request but went along with it, partly because a number of children were expected to be among the survivors sent to Charleston.

The body count leaped from 408 to at least 775 on Friday when searchers first realized that many bodies had been stacked atop each other. Then on Saturday, State Department officials in Washington and at Dover Air Force Base, Del., where the bodies are being sent, got word of the higher toll.

It was beginning to appear that few, if any, Jonestown residents remained unaccounted for.

Thirty-two survivors had emerged from the jungle around the agricultural settlement after the bizarre death rite last Saturday, and about 48 more were at the Georgetown headquarters of the Peoples Temple sect at the time.

One survivor, who had been detained for questioning by police, said Saturday he had been told shortly before the suicides to deliver a heavy suitcase to the U.S. Embassy, but when he found it was packed with money he dropped it and fled into the jungle.

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Edwards denied, through an aide, that he was angry over the way state funds had become involved.

But, in a statement, he added: "I am sure a lot of South Carolinians feel no tax money should be used at

all. But I want to stress that this decision was made by the federal government."

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Searches have produced no indication that any others escaped and remain in the dense jungle around Jonestown, 150 miles northwest of

(See Page 4-A, Column 1)

Peoples Temple: A Chronology

By SID MOODY
And
VICTORIA GRAHAM
Associated Press Writers

"It's a bleedin' queer place, that stinkin' forest" — Smithers, in Eugene O'Neill's "Emperor Jones."

"Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these my brethren, ye have done it unto me" — verse from Matthew 25 used on Peoples Temple letterhead.

Friday's supper was Sloppy Joes with pork. Saturday morning the children watched "Willy Wonka and the Chocolate Factory" projected by the camp videotape machine. The end came at nightfall when something at the very essence of humanity collapsed.

Only the jungle and its beasts and serpents remained to be a witness to the vision of the Abyss.

Ask why 900 or so people obediently took their own lives at their prophet's behest. The answer can only lie in another, deeper jungle of the human mind.

We are left with the facts, imperfect messengers. They portray a

gathering crescendo which some had foreseen and even predicted before it culminated in a pact with Chaos, the god of disorder, at Jonestown, Guyana, on November 18, in the year of our Lord, 1978.

LIKE HITLER?

Across the field a curious neighbor watched little Jimmy Jones at play with his friends in a barn. He was prodding them into marching with blows from a stick.

"You know," the man said to his wife, "he's either gonna do a lot of good, or he's gonna end up like Hitler."

That was in Lynn, Ind., home of 900 souls guarded by that old-time religion in its neat white churches. Klan country, too. Black folk were nervous about showing their faces after sundown.

A porched white frame house with a back yard of pets and fowl was the Jones place. Father: James Sr., disabled vet, part-time rail hand, quiet, often absent. And a Klansman. Mother: Lynette, factory worker,

(See Page 5-A, Column 1)

...Cultists

Continued From Page 1-A

this South American capital. State Department lawyer Michael White said in Dover that all the newly discovered victims were found in the camp clearing and not in the jungle. The last of the bodies was flown out of Jonestown Saturday afternoon.

At Jonestown, American troops in surgical masks and rubber gloves continued the grisly job of removing the badly decayed bodies of the sect members, called to their deaths a week ago by cult leader Rev. Jim Jones' summons, "The time has come for all of us to meet at another place."

The camp's medical team had doled out lethal doses of cyanide poison. It was administered to infants and force-fed to some adults who resisted, but most took it willingly, survivors said.

At the Delaware air base, which houses the Air Force mortuary, specialists were trying to identify the bodies and prepare them for shipment and burial. More than 500 had arrived by Saturday afternoon.

Eighteen FBI experts at Dover were checking fingerprints at the rate of about six bodies an hour. Army Maj. Brigham Shuler said it will take "much longer" than the two or three weeks originally estimated to finish the airlift, identification, preparation and shipment of the bodies.

The State Department said no further partial lists of victims will be released, but a full list will be provided when all of the victims who can be identified have been and next-of-kin are notified. A list of 170 tentatively identified victims was released last week.

The second man formally charged in connection with the weekend of violence was arraigned Saturday.

Charles Edward Beikman, 43, of Indianapolis, Ind., was charged with murdering four sect members at the cult's temple in Georgetown.

The victims, identified in court records as Sharon Amos, 42, and her three children, Martin Amos, 9, Christa Amos, 7, and Liane Harris, 21, were found with their throats cut the day of the suicides. Earlier it was reported that they, too, committed suicide.

Last Wednesday, Larry Layton, 32, of San Francisco, was charged with the murders of Rep. Leo J. Ryan, D-Calif., three newsmen and a defecting member of the cult.

They were gunned down on a jungle airstrip, apparently on Jones' orders, after visiting the settlement to investigate reports of abuse of



Charged With Murder

Guyanese security men escort a man identified as Charles Edward Beikman, 43, of Indianapolis, Ind. (center), to Georgetown's Magistrate's Court Saturday. Beikman was charged with the murders of four members of the Peoples Temple at the sect's Georgetown headquarters. The victims were found with their throats cut on Nov. 18, the day the bizarre series of events connected with the cult began to unfold. (AP Laserphoto)

...Cultists

Continued From Page 1-A

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At Jonestown, American troops in surgical masks and rubber gloves continued the grisly job of removing the badly decayed bodies of the sect members, called to their deaths a week ago by cult leader Rev. Jim Jones' summons. "The time has come for all of us to meet at another place."

The camp's medical team had doled out lethal doses of cyanide poison. It was administered to infants and force-fed to some adults who resisted, but most took it willingly, survivors said.

At the Delaware air base, which houses the Air Force mortuary, specialists were trying to identify the bodies and prepare them for shipment and burial. More than 500 had arrived by Saturday afternoon.

Eighteen FBI experts at Dover were checking fingerprints at the rate of about six bodies an hour. Army Maj. Brigham Shuler said it will take "much longer" than the two or three weeks originally estimated to finish the airlift, identification, preparation and shipment of the bodies.

The State Department said no further partial lists of victims will be released, but a full list will be provided when all of the victims who can be identified have been and next-of-kin are notified. A list of 170 tentatively identified victims was released last week.

The second man formally charged in connection with the weekend of violence was arraigned Saturday.

Charles Edward Beikman, 43, of Indianapolis, Ind., was charged with murdering four sect members at the cult's temple in Georgetown.

The victims, identified in court records as Sharon Amos, 42, and her three children, Martin Amos, 9, Christa Amos, 7, and Liane Harris, 21, were found with their throats cut the day of the suicides. Earlier it was reported that they, too, committed suicide.

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They were gunned down on a jungle airstrip, apparently on Jones' orders, after visiting the settlement to investigate reports of abuse of settlers there, most of whom came from California. The suicides apparently took place about an hour later.

Three other sect members, Michael Prokes, and brothers Michael and Tim Carter, were detained for questioning by Guyanese authorities during the week, but they were released Saturday. The three were taken by police from headquarters to the Park Hotel and told to be available for further questioning, a police source said.

Prokes declined to talk to reporters, but the Carters said they fled from the Jonestown commune when the suicide ritual began.

Michael Carter, 20, said Maria Katsaris, who he identified as an intimate friend of Jones, gave him and his brother a heavy suitcase and told them, "Get the hell out of here quickly, your lives are in danger." He said she asked them to take the suitcase to the U.S. Embassy in Georgetown, "but it was so heavy we couldn't carry it."

He and his brother opened the luggage, Carter said, and when they saw it was filled with money they left it and ran. He told reporters he believed the suitcase and money now were being held by police.



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The News and Courier

The South's Oldest Daily Newspaper

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For Guyana Survivors

Preparations Made

(This story was compiled by Marie Harwood, staff reporter, and by The Associated Press.)

FBI agents and other federal and state officials are in Charleston to prepare for the still indefinite arrival of 81 survivors from the Peoples Temple settlement in Guyana.

A State Department spokeswoman estimated the first survivors would arrive no earlier than Tuesday. Charleston Air Force Base has been identified as the probable point of arrival, although some survivors may take commercial flights, she said.

Twenty to 30 FBI agents have been sent to Charleston to question and arrest any survivors who might have had a part in the killing of California Rep. Leo J. Ryan, according to Charles Devic, FBI special agent.

The purpose of the FBI investigation is to identify the murderers and conspirators in the Ryan case, he said.

The murder of a congressman is a federal offense no matter where it happens and anyone with any part in it can be charged with conspiracy. Ryan had been investigating the cult and was killed with four others in Guyana Nov. 18. The mass suicide

and murder of more than 900 Americans at the settlement was discovered the next day.

None of the survivors has been targeted for arrest, Devic said. "We have no idea who the survivors are or who is coming back."

FBI agents will begin the questioning as soon as the survivors arrive in the United States, he said, but added the FBI cannot force the survivors to answer questions. If survivors do not answer questions, the FBI can refer their names to the U.S. attorney's office.

"I would want some proof they were involved in a conspiracy" be-

fore charging them, said Thomas Lydon, U.S. attorney for South Carolina. "They may have heard many things at many times but they have a right not to talk."

If arrests are made, the subjects will be arraigned at the federal courthouse in Charleston, Lydon said.

U.S. Embassy officials here said survivors not involved as material witnesses or suspects in the slayings could return to the United States as soon as Guyanese officials release them, but they could not say when that would be. Guyanese officials (See Page 10-B, Column 7)



(Staff Photo by Bill Creighton)

Lydon (Left), Devic



Jones' Home In Jonestown

Letters Reveal Troubled Minds

JONESTOWN, Guyana (AP) — Journals of human emotions lie in the rain and mud and stench of lifeless Jonestown.

Letters to "Dad," the Rev. Jim Jones, found outside his cottage after he and more than 900 of his Peoples Temple followers perished in mass suicide-murders, reveal the thoughts of those who lived and met their deaths there.

They are ledgers of self-criticism and evaluation, guilt, feelings of inadequacy and confessions of weakness.

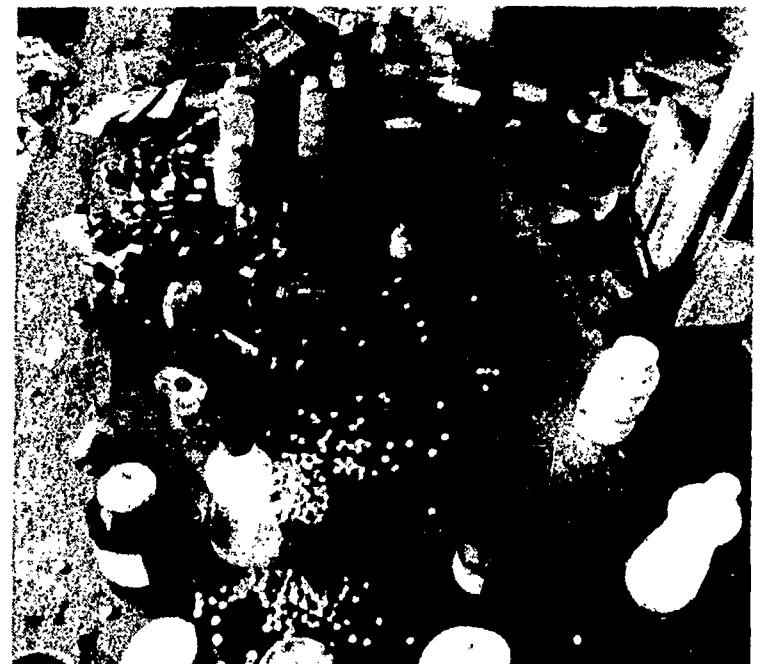
They tell of troubled minds, broken homes, children who are missed, loneliness, sexual feelings, thoughts wending homeward to America, suicidal impulses, fears and loyalties.

Some are rambling and disjointed. Some make unexplained references to torture, short rations, the giving away of children and class distinctions in Jonestown, a settlement billed as a socialist utopia hacked from the remote jungles of northwest Guyana.

In a letter dated Nov. 7, 11 days before the deaths, a woman tells of what turned out to be a limited suicide rehearsal of drinking what she thought was cyanide-laced fruit drink. The drill was called by Jones a few months earlier as a loyalty test.

"A few months back, the time we drank the Kool-Aid, I thought it was real," she wrote. "(Her son) stood very close to me squeezing my hand tight and

(See Page 10-B, Column 7)



(AP Laserphotos)

Drugs On Table In Jonestown

...Preparations

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were not available for comment Sunday.

One cult member, Miguel De Pina, 84, apparently left by commercial flight for the United States Sunday. De Pina was in a Georgetown hospital at the time of the slayings. His grandson, Michael Woodward, of Long Beach, Calif., came to Georgetown to escort him back.

Representatives of the U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, the Immigration and Naturalization Service and Custom Service will also be on hand when the survivors return to the United States.

Officials from HEW and the state Department of Social Services will provide caseworkers to ascertain the needs of the returning survivors and provide basic support services, according to HEW spokesman A.B. Albritton.

The government will advance up to \$55 each for emergency personal needs and lend each enough money for transportation home, phone calls to relatives and hotel rooms.

The funds are available under the Temporary Assistance to Repatriates Act and is expected to be repaid.

Under the act, South Carolina was ordered to send \$25,000 in cash for relocating the survivors. The federal government has said the funds will be reimbursed.

Albritton said he did not know if the \$25,000 would be enough to meet the needs of the survivors. The act provides assistance for up to 90 days.

Preparations also were made for lodging the cult members in Charleston but none of the officials would say where.

Because survivors will not arrive until Tuesday at the earliest, some HEW officials will go back to their Atlanta offices and return when the survivors arrive, Albritton said.

The FBI has taken no security measures in light of rumors of death squads and "enforcers" whose task was said to be to insure the "success" of the mass suicides.

"No extraordinary security measures have been taken at the Charleston Air Force Base," Major T.W. King said.

U.S. marshals will be in the Air Force planes, but further security measures would be "premature," Lydon said. "We haven't talked to the survivors to know if they are concerned" about possible threats against their lives. If they express fears, "then we'll take care of them," he said.

National media representatives, including reporters and photographers from the New York Times, the Washington Post, the Chicago Sun-Times and the Atlanta Constitution, are in Charleston anticipating the arrival of the survivors.

...Letters

Continued From Page 1-A

never saying anything. I never said anything to him about my being scared to fight. But he probably knows. What can I say? I'm sorry."

When she arrived at Jonestown nearly a year ago, she wrote, "I used to think about the States all the time. I wanted to go back ... Now I see how important the structure is and I'm dealing with it. I don't want to go back now or ever ..."

"I have a very low opinion of myself. I think my brain suffered damage from not having the right kind of food as a child. You mentioned something about that one time and I think it applies to me.

"It's hard for me to write this. I have had a hard time passing tests. My brain feels picked. I worry about it so I get resentful ... my son got the highest score in the junior high IQ test they gave him, is doing 11th-grade work and is only 13. He sure doesn't take after me. I have you to thank for that.

"I also think I'm a traitor, not a revolutionary because I'm afraid of fighting because I'm sure I will just get shot and not die, captured then tortured. That's what I'm afraid of.

"I couldn't stand to see the children tortured. I still think of mine first. I couldn't watch my baby dropped from a window. I'd probably fall apart. I can't be trusted. That's why I always vote for revolutionary suicide ..."

"I don't ever want to go back and will stay here and die for this great cause if necessary."

Another woman wrote this self-criticism at Jones' request:

"When I got here I really hated working in the fields in the hot sun and

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"When I got here I really hated working in the fields in the hot sun and sometimes getting soaked from the rain. When I put in for a job change it was denied although it was explained to me why. Since then I have not put in for a job change because I've adjusted to the field work and enjoy being out in the open. I'm too passive to complain too much about conditions.

"I feel guilty because some of the children had come without their parent or parents and they do not complain about things as we adults do.

"I have a desire to speak out about the injustice of the oppressed people around the world, but if I had to go anyplace it would be back to the States to fight in the streets if necessary for the freedom of black people and would gladly die. Dad, I do not want my living to be in vain.

"The thing that I do like here is there is no drugs or crime.

"The last thing that I dislike is that I pass by the kitchen during dinnertime and see people with a nice plate. Then when the field workers get in line there is a limit, meaning a teaspoon of vegetables and maybe two spoons of rice."

A woman wrote: "Turmoil inside these last few years. And felt I should just express it to get it out. I stayed away from him as I did not want to interfere in his life. I still think you are the best parent for him. I am not sorry I gave him to you at all and would do it all over again, but this did cause me some worry. I will never leave you until I breathe my last breath and will work on becoming a better person."

A woman talked of her first "crisis" after arriving in Jonestown.

"During the first crisis, I said, 'I'll never see my brothers and sisters again or my mother.' That I was really saying I'm not ready to die yet. It was not that I was scared. I was not willing to take a responsibility to do something good for once. I was not thinking about 'Dad' I was thinking of self, something that don't mean anything."

Bodies Of Cultists Back In U.S.

DOVER AIR FORCE BASE, Del. (AP) — The bodies of more than 900 American cult members who perished by suicide or murder in Guyana were back in their homeland Sunday as FBI and military experts renewed the seemingly hopeless effort to identify all the badly decomposed dead.

The last 183 bodies were unloaded at 3 a.m. from an Air Force C-141 cargo plane, the ninth flight of the airlift from the steamy tropical country where the havoc at the Peoples Temple commune was wreaked eight days ago.

Officials said they were told that

ers or local residents of diseases spreading from the bodies. Tierkel said he made the inspection after a complaint from a local woman. But he said her fears had been "based on ignorance."

The task of identifying, cleaning and embalming the bodies could last a month or more, Shuler said.

Officials have said government doctors will not perform autopsies.

The number of corpses was more than this base's mortuary, the largest on the East Coast, normally handles in a peacetime year, and officials were storing the overflow of hundreds of casket-like cases in

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Officials said they were told that 912 bodies had been sent to Dover. American officials in Guyana said 909 bodies were found at Jonestown and four in Georgetown, but one of those at Jonestown was Guyanese.

A Pentagon press attache, Army Maj. Brigham Shuler, said that as of Sunday evening, 512 bodies had been fingerprinted by an FBI disaster team and 26 had been positively identified, including the cult's leader, the Rev. Jim Jones. The others' names were not released.

In Washington, State Department spokesman Jeff Dieterick said although the government had no immediate plans to cremate any bodies, "eventually, if a large number of unclaimed bodies remain in Dover, it may be we will be forced to consider that possibility."

Shuler said Jones' body had been embalmed.

Shuler and a State Department lawyer here, Michael White, said no autopsy had been performed on Jones or anyone else here. But sources in Washington who did not want to be identified said some tests were run on the bodies of Jones and one or two others to determine the cause of death. The results were not known.

White said that although State Department officials had been in contact with several relatives of Jones, there had been no formal claim to his body. In Richmond, Ind., on Sunday, a funeral home official said Jones' in-laws have decided to have his body cremated at Dover rather than returned.

A Delaware public health official, Dr. Ernest S. Tierkel, toured the mortuary Sunday and emerged saying there was no danger to the work-

ers or local residents of diseases spreading from the bodies. Tierkel said he made the inspection after a complaint from a local woman. But he said her fears had been "based on ignorance."

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Other bodies, covered only by black plastic bags after removal from the cases, were stacked in refrigerator vans behind the mortuary.

On the last three flights, the military packed 490 bodies into 267 cases to speed up the airlift.

Sealed Note Found On Jones' Body

DOVER AIR FORCE BASE, Del. (AP) — A sealed note was found on the body of the Rev. Jim Jones by an airman here, the FBI said Sunday.

The note has been read, said FBI spokesman Tom Coll, but its contents will not be released soon because it may eventually be used for evidence. Coll said the note was being disinfected in an FBI laboratory — it apparently had been on Jones' body for six days — and will probably be examined Monday.

"We have not established as yet that it is in his handwriting," said Coll, adding, "we have not said it was a suicide note."

The corpse of the 47-year-old cult leader, who died with more than 900 followers in a mass suicide-murder ritual in Guyana on Nov. 18, was among the first flown to a mortuary on this Air Force Base Thursday.

FBI agents positively identified Jones by his fingerprints Thursday night, but the letter was not discovered until Friday, Coll said. He said FBI officials read the note Friday night. He said it was believed the airman had not read the note.

...Peoples Temple

Continued From Page 1-A
devoted Democrat and Methodist, fiery in defense of her only son.

And he, depression-born in 1930? In cracked and clouded photos, a choir boy in one. In another, Peck's Bad Boy, grinning, olive-skinned, high cheekbones, straight black hair. Lynette was part Cherokee.

Don't omit Myrtle Kennedy, a neighbor who cared for Jimmy while his mother was working. She saw to it that he regularly attended the Church of the Nazarene. Jimmy Jones was to call her his spiritual mother.

School record: "Very reserved," recalled a schoolmate. "Jim's six-syllable vocabulary astounds us all," said the yearbook of the high school he attended in nearby Richmond.

College: "Weird, maladjusted and plain unfriendly," said Ken Lemons, a roommate at Indiana University. He'd poke Lemons with hatpins through his mattress.

Jones eventually dropped out and got his degree — years later — in education from Butler University.

Career prognosis: Religion, probably in the Bible Belt.

Helpmate: a new wife, Marceline Baldwin, a nurse four years older than he. He had met her while working off-hours as an orderly during his high school days.

The couple moved to Indianapolis in 1949. Jimmy had a flair for down-home preaching. With a difference; his preaching was interracial. He and Marceline began adopting children of different races. Eight, ultimately.

There were rocks and jeers. Marceline was spat on. Jimmy endured. Prospered, even, with his message of equality, brotherhood and socialism.

For his first church he raised money by selling imported monkeys door to door for \$29 apiece. His sermons began to fall on more fruitful soil. Converts opened their hearts and their wallets.

In 1955 Jim Jones opened the Peoples Temple. It had a soup kitchen, clothes for the needy. Jimmy started two nursing homes. He led in desegregating several restaurants and a theater. This brought hate from some, admiration from others.

Six years later, Indianapolis named Jim Jones head of its human rights commission. He swapped his old Ford for a Cadillac, black. He began swapping real estate.

And Jones' Peoples Temple grew.

adult responsibility, a search for security in an individual who relieves them of making decisions. They seek a charismatic leader who can make cosmos out of chaos.

"All of us want to be children again but are not willing to give up that much freedom." Such rare leaders as Jesus and even Hitler, Egger said, represent an all-embracing certitude and escape from chaos.

Rhoda Johnson, only 16, left Indianapolis in 1970 in heed of Jones' message. "I was like a single ant in the whole world. I was nothing going nowhere. I was bored and unhappy at home," she said. "The Joneses made me feel like I was someone. Just the sound of his voice made you feel like you had power."

And, slowly, that was what Rev. Jones began to exercise over his flock: power.

Rhoda Johnson was whipped with a belt three times for such sins as phoning her parents. There was no reason to call, Jones explained; he was God. What else did anyone need?

Tommy Kice, 4, wouldn't eat all his food on a camping trip. Jones flayed him with a belt and ordered him to eat. Tommy threw up. Jones made him eat the vomit.

A Ukiah woman refused to join the Temple when her husband did. He would turn over his \$800 paycheck. She objected.

"Jones wanted my mind, and I wouldn't give it," she recalled. "He wanted my kids for someone else to raise, and I wouldn't give them up. He said we should be willing to die for him, and I'm not dying for anyone."

Jones forbade her husband to have sex with her and assigned him a new partner. The marriage dissolved.

Elmer Mertle quit his job in the Bay area, turned over the proceeds from the sale of his house to Jones and moved to Ukiah with his wife, Jeannie. They had signed powers of attorney to Jones. At one point, Jeannie Mertle said, "My husband and I would have been willing to kill for Jones."

Kill?

GREENER PASTURES

As his flock multiplied, Jones looked for greener pastures in San Francisco and Los Angeles. Grace Stoen, a woman whose husband, Tim, became an assistant district attorney in San Francisco, said Jones told her that establishing a

education" because Jones thought the woman was a lesbian. The girl's buttocks "looked like hamburger," the girl's father, who watched the beating, said later.

Jones resumed his cancer cures for an awed congregation.

Other undertones were becoming themes. Wanda Johnson, a Temple member for four years, remembers the first suicide drill in 1973 after eight people defected. Jones lined up his congregation in San Francisco and issued wine in cups.

"You have just drunk poison, and all of you will be dead in 30 minutes," he said. Then he said it was just a test. Of what, he didn't say. But death was increasingly on his mind.

"If they ever put me in jail," Jones once told Linda Mertle, "or if I'm killed, we're all to commit suicide, killing the children first, then ourselves."

Such words can leak, even through double-locked doors. In August 1977 New West magazine carried an article describing Jones' political clout but also reporting defectors' stories of beatings, heavy tithing, forced donations of members' homes and property, forced confessions from parents to molesting their own children. The magazine demanded an investigation.

Moscone declined to investigate, citing absence of proof that laws had been broken. Freitas put his staff to work and reached the same conclusion. But Freitas said months later that activities at the Temple were "at least unsavory and raise substantial moral and non-criminal legal questions."

The matter did not rest. Sam Houston, a photographer for The Associated Press, had a son who had belonged to the Temple and died under ambiguous circumstances after he left the church. Houston also had two grandchildren in the Temple's new community in distant Guyana.

Houston had cancer and hoped to correct what he felt was a tragic wrong before he died. He surmised the potential for violence in the church community, symbolized by the 12 bodyguards Jones kept with him. Houston gave his story to the San Francisco Examiner.

Houston hoped it would catch the eye of his congressman, Leo Ryan, a former high school teacher he knew through his children. Ryan called.

EMPEROR JONES

Guyana is a land where reality has a hard time keeping abreast of promise. Early explorers hacked through the 200-foot-high triple-cano-

happened, Jones would say it had been a loyalty test.

Bogue secretly learned survival techniques from visiting jungle Indians and one day he slipped away. He was caught, chained by the legs and put to work chopping logs 18 hours a day. A "punishment box" scarcely larger than a coffin was built for the victims of Jones' displeasure, Bogue said.

The bush telegraph carried ominous tidings to the outside. Jones called them "outrageous lies. We do not brutalize or exploit anyone."

But there was evidence "Father's" health was failing. His stateside physician, Dr. Carlton Goodlet, said Jones had a serious but unspecified illness. Goodlet told lawyer Garry that Jones was "literally burning his brain with drugs."

Afterwards, when Jones was beyond help, Dr. Egger, the San Jose State psychologist, would grope for an explanation: "A person with a serious illness, such as a tubercular, thinks it's unfair that he must die and tries to infect others and take them with him, like the ancient pharaohs taking their loved ones with them into death."

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SUNDAY, November 26, 1978 5-A
Charleston, S. C.

of his party," he said over the loud-speaker. Then, evidently, he learned there had been survivors of the attack.

'THE TIME HAS COME'

"The time has come for us to meet in another place," said Jones. His followers gave a clenched fist salute as their leader said: "To die in revolutionary suicide is to live forever."

Guards with automatic rifles ringed the pavillion.

Dr. Lawrence Schacht, the 30-year-old settlement physician, was a graduate of the University of California. His stateside colleagues remember him as a man much preoccupied with helping the poor and forlorn. But on this day, he began pouring cyanide from bottles marked "M & B Laboratory Chemicals" into the rusting bottom half of an oil drum, made into a large tub. Two nurses stirred in a fruit flavored liquid, its ruby color contrasting with the battleship gray of the drum.

The medical team began squirting the fluid into the mouths of the squirming children. Adults were next, taking their doses in paper cups.

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Schacht asked Odell Rhodes, a 36-year-old teacher, to fetch a stethoscope. Rhodes ran to get it, and kept on running, into the jungle. He is one of the few known survivors. Guards turned back others.

The mud around the pavillion became a mass of writhing children,

women and men, frothing at the mouth, screaming. One by one, five minutes after they drank, their eyes rolled up and they died. Families died in each other's arms.

An elderly man jabbed a syringe into his neck. It remained as he keeled over. A young woman in purple slacks fell dead in a bush of purple flowers. Eighty died in the pavillion, sprawled over the tables, on the floor and into a set of white leather drums. Overhead swung the sign paraphrasing the philosopher George Santayana: "Those who do not remember the past are condemned to repeat it."

Jones reportedly took a small pistol from his pocket, put it to his right temple and fired. He fell across the steps leading to his throne, his arms clenched above him as if in exhortation. He was among three found with bullet wounds. The gun is missing.

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Church of the New Jerusalem.
James was to call her his spiritual mother.

School record: "Very reserved," recalled a schoolmate. "Jim's six-syllable vocabulary astounds us all," said the yearbook of the high school he attended in nearby Richmond.

College: "Weird, maladjusted and plain unfriendly," said Ken Lemons, a roommate at Indiana University. He'd poke Lemons with his hands through his mattress.

Jones eventually dropped out and got his degree — years later — in education from Butler University.

Career prognosis: Religion, probably in the Bible Belt.

Helpmate: a new wife, Marceline Baldwin, a nurse four years older than he. He had met her while working off-hours as an orderly during his high school days.

The couple moved to Indianapolis in 1949. Jimmy had a flair for down-home preaching. With a difference; his preaching was interracial. He and Marceline began adopting children of different races. Eight, ultimately.

There were rocks and jeers. Marceline was spat on. Jimmy endured. Prospered, even, with his message of equality, brotherhood and socialism.

For his first church he raised money by selling imported monkeys door to door for \$29 apiece. His sermons began to fall on more fruitful soil. Converts opened their hearts and their wallets.

In 1955 Jim Jones opened the Peoples Temple. It had a soup kitchen, clothes for the needy. Jimmy started two nursing homes. He led in desegregating several restaurants and a theater. This brought hate from some, admiration from others.

Six years later, Indianapolis named Jim Jones head of its human rights commission. He swapped his old Ford for a Cadillac, black. He began swapping real estate.

And Jones' Peoples Temple grew. Edward Mueller's mother, Esther, was among those who joined. Later, she confided to her son, "He just wanted money and power. His hands were too good for work."

Harbingers: church members were expected to turn over their property to the Temple. Many did. Mueller's mother gave Jones \$25,000 and the profits from the sale of her furniture. Nursing home patients were expected to turn over their Social Security checks. Dorothea Hindman once visited her mother in one of Jones' nursing homes.

"My mother was tied to a chair and eight old women were sleeping in one room. No wonder neighbors heard women screaming at night," she said.

But the Temple was in thrall. Jones said he was a prophet of God, then Christ Himself. To prove it, he performed miracles. Cured cancers, he said.

His sidekicks would say they had cancer, Mueller recalled. "They'd go to the bathroom and come back with this glob. Actually raw chicken liver. Everybody cheered."

But no miracles could cure troubles he was getting into with the Internal Revenue Service over two of his Temple properties. Jones' world darkened, and he became convinced that the larger world, too, faced disaster, atomic holocaust.

Then he read a magazine article listing nine of the world's safest places from nuclear fallout. One was in Belo Horizonte, Brazil. The other, Ukiah, Calif. Jones sent a friend to scout Ukiah. Jones went to Brazil. That was in 1961. He stayed there two years, a missionary in the jungle. Once he made a side trip to Guyana.

Back home again in Indiana he was ordained by the Disciples of Christ in 1964. His healings and dealings were on a religious level instead

of a magical one. "I was like a man on the whole world. I was nothing going nowhere. I was bored and unhappy at home," she said. "The Joneses made me feel like I was someone. Just the sound of his voice made you feel like you had power."

And, slowly, that was what Rev. Jones began to exercise over his flock: power.

Rhoda Johnson was whipped with a belt three times for such sins as phoning her parents. There was no reason to call. Jones explained; he was God. What else did anyone need?

Tommy Klee, 4, wouldn't eat all his food on a camping trip. Jones flayed him with a belt and ordered him to eat. Tommy threw up. Jones made him eat the vomit.

A Ukiah woman refused to join the Temple when her husband did. He would turn over his \$800 paycheck. She objected.

"Jones wanted my mind, and I wouldn't give it," she recalled. "He wanted my kids for someone else to raise, and I wouldn't give them up. He said we should be willing to die for him, and I'm not dying for anyone."

Jones forbade her husband to have sex with her and assigned him a new partner. The marriage dissolved.

Elmer Mertle quit his job in the Bay area, turned over the proceeds from the sale of his house to Jones and moved to Ukiah with his wife, Jeannie. They had signed powers of attorney to Jones. At one point, Jeannie Mertle said, "My husband and I would have been willing to kill for Jones."

Kill?

GREENER PASTURES

As his flock multiplied, Jones looked for greener pastures in San Francisco and Los Angeles. Grace Stoen, a woman whose husband, Tim, became an assistant district attorney in San Francisco; said Jones told her that establishing a church in Los Angeles "was worth \$15,000-\$20,000 a weekend."

A bus would drive south from Ukiah every weekend, stopping off for five-hour services in the two cities and returning with Jones sealed with the collection in an armored compartment in the rear of the bus.

Jones moved his headquarters in 1971 to a black section of San Francisco where he lived simply. To raise funds the church sold pens and prayer cloths with pictures of Jones on them. A big seller at \$5 was a locket with a picture of Jones on one side and Marceline on the other.

On a grander stage, Jones raised his sights.

The church established an impressive array of benefits: a free clinic, a legal aid office, a free dining hall, a drug rehabilitation program. All without any government or foundation assistance.

Jones' activism reached beyond the church community. Members demonstrated against the jailing of reporters in Los Angeles and Fresno, donating \$4,000 for the defense of one. They set up a fund for widows of slain policemen, even gave \$2,000 to keep an animal clinic from closing.

On Memorial Day 1977 they marched onto the Golden Gate Bridge, from which some 600 persons have leaped to their deaths. Jones demanded that an anti-suicide fence be built.

As they were at Ukiah, Jones and his followers were a potent political force. In the 1975 mayoralty election Jones sent 150 members to work the precincts for George Moscone. Moscone won by 4,000 votes and did not forget. Said state assemblyman Willie Brown:

"In a tight race, forget it without Jones."

Moscone appointed Jones to the San Francisco Housing Authority,

the day after he said he was in the death was increasingly on his mind. "If they ever put me in jail," Jones once told Linda Mertle, "or if I'm killed, we're all to commit suicide, killing the children first, then ourselves."

Such words can leak, even through double-locked doors. In August 1977 New West magazine carried an article describing Jones' political clout but also reporting defectors' stories of beatings, heavy tithing, forced donations of members' homes and property, forced confessions from parents to molesting their own children. The magazine demanded an investigation.

Moscone declined to investigate, citing absence of proof that laws had been broken. Freitas put his staff to work and reached the same conclusion. But Freitas said months later that activities at the Temple were "at least unsavory and raise substantial moral and non-criminal legal questions."

The matter did not rest. Sam Houston, a photographer for The Associated Press, had a son who had belonged to the Temple and died under ambiguous circumstances after he left the church. Houston also had two grandchildren in the Temple's new community in distant Guyana.

Houston had cancer and hoped to correct what he felt was a tragic wrong before he died. He surmised the potential for violence in the church community, symbolized by the 12 bodyguards Jones kept with him. Houston gave his story to the San Francisco Examiner.

Houston hoped it would catch the eye of his congressman, Leo Ryan, a former high school teacher he knew through his children. Ryan called.

EMPEROR JONES

Guyana is a land where reality has a hard time keeping abreast of promise. Early explorers hacked through the 200-foot-high triple-canopy jungle in a search for El Dorado, a city, they were told, made of gold.

Parts of "Lost Horizon" were filmed there. Guyana is a hot, wet nation of nearly a million blacks and Asians presided over by the socialist government of Prime Minister Forbes Burnham.

In 1972 the Peoples Temple came to seek its own El Dorado, taking advantage of the government's offer to let foreign groups farm the virgin forests, forests so thick that fewer than half of the 81 U.S. warplanes that crashed there during World War II were ever found.

The group leased 824 acres, cleared them and began growing tropical fruit, okra and corn and raising pigs and chickens. The settlement, named Jonestown for Jones, grew to about 30 barracks painted in Caribbean pastels of pink, blue and yellow to house the Temple followers.

Jones himself moved there permanently in 1977. He resigned his housing post by dictating a message over the short-wave radio he used to keep in touch with the San Francisco congregation. He was now truly an Emperor Jones, sovereign of all he surveyed, Moses in an unpromising land of tropical deluges, vampire bats, piranhas, and, also, his kind of hope.

His children, a Temple release said in 1977, "enjoy a state of health, well-being and happiness they never would have had."

Jonestown had the blessing of the government in Georgetown, 150 jungle miles distant. Jones had come with the kind of laudatory letters that politicians write by rote. They came from such as Mrs. Carter and Vice President Walter Mondale. He wrote: "... Knowing of your congregation's deep involvement in the major social and constitutional issues of

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The congressman missed the Friday wine ritual on Nov. 17. He arrived, instead, in Jonestown that day. With him were several aides, an NBC television news team from Los Angeles, several other newsmen plus Garry and another Temple attorney, controversial Kennedy conspiracy theorist Mark Lane. Several dozen friends and relatives of Jonestown residents waited in Georgetown.

Jones was a willing host. He showed Ryan's party his own cottage, reached by a small bridge with a sign: "Watch your steps, boards uneven." Fruit trees grew in his yard. They visited a dormitory, crowded with rows of double bunks. It reminded Lane of a slave ship. In another boarded-up dormitory an elderly lady said, "I feel fine."

James Cobb, an athletic former Temple stalwart, thought his mother and sisters looked undernourished, sunken-cheeked.

Jones answered pointed questions from reporter Tim Reiterman, who had written Sam Houston's story. "I have never advocated mass suicide," Jones said. "I only said it's better that we commit suicide than kill."

To Lane, Jones said: "There is great dignity in dying. It is a great protest, a great demonstration for everyone to die."

The next afternoon, as rain clouds darkened over the jungle, the mood changed. Someone had slipped a note to NBC News reporter Don Harris.

"Please help us get out of Jonestown," it said.

Ryan then was attacked by a man with a knife. Lane grabbed the assailant, who was wounded by his own knife. The attacker's blood spattered the congressman, Ryan's party, with 16 defectors, climbed aboard a truck. A tractor helped push it out of the mud, and it headed for the air-

port. The medical team began squirting the fluid into the mouths of the squirming children. Adults were next, taking their doses in paper cups.

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omens and preached that the end of
the world was coming on July 15,
1967. He would not be in Indianapolis
to meet it. He would go to that place
in California the magazine had said
was safe.

And he did.

DELIVERING THE VOTES

The world didn't end after Jones
and 150 of his faithful settled into the
hamlet of Redwood Valley outside of
Ukiah, 150 miles north of San Fran-
cisco. But, amid the vineyards, or-
chards and coastal forests a new
world opened up.

Pouring his old-time religion into
new bottles, Jones flourished. By the
early 1970s the Temple claimed 5,000
members. The Indianapolis techni-
ques were repeated with one dif-
ference: In a county with a thin
population, Jimmy Jones could deli-
ver a disciplined 15 percent of the
turnout in an off-year election.

Temple members now were busi-
nessmen, community figures. They
built themselves a new church, red-
wood with stained glass windows.
And a swimming pool.

Rev. Jones took his message na-
tionwide, crossing the country in bus
caravans. He even stopped off in
Indianapolis and performed some
more cancer cures. He was a Pied
Piper to the restless, the rootless, the
feckless.

Dr. Norman Egger, a California
psychologist, was to say that the
appeal of a man like Jim Jones is a
silent call to those who are "seeking
an escape from freedom. They are
people in search of a return to the
comfort of childhood, escape from

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lie Brown:

"In a tight race, forget it without
Jones."

Moscone appointed Jones to the
San Francisco Housing Authority,
and he became chairman in 1976.

The Peoples Temple became a
base that politicians felt they had
best touch. Gov. Edmund Brown Jr.
attended a Martin Luther King
memorial service there. District At-
torney Josh Freitas Jr. was a visitor.
In exchange, Jones turned out the
faithful to swell the attendance at a
rally for Rosalynn Carter in 1976. His
bodyguards were stationed outside
with their beefy arms crossed, and
"gave the Secret Service fits."

But the president's wife didn't for-
get either.

What the politicians did not see
was what went on behind double
locked doors at the Peoples Temple.
Members were expected to attend
three or four services a week. Some
lasted until dawn. Jones wanted the
parishioners to call him "Dad." To
him they were "my children." He
began treating them as such, order-
ing them paddled with a 4-foot-long
"board of education" for such minor
sins as smoking or leaving a stove
burning.

"He began to delight in the beat-
ings," said Al Mertle. Victims were
expected to say, "thank you, Fa-
ther," after their punishment. Jones
then would embrace them and say:
"Father loves you. You're a stronger
person now. I can trust you."

Miscreants were told to box with
opponents whom Jones had selected
to pummel them. Nurses stood by to
attend injuries. At "catharsis" ses-
sions members were humbled ver-
bally and harangued over their
shortcomings.

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The government allowed him to
ship in supplies without tedious cus-
toms red tape and looked the other
way when some of the shipments
included automatic rifles.

"This is a beautiful jewel," said
Charles Garry, the Temple's lawyer
in San Francisco and a defender of
the Black Panthers and similar
groups. "There is no racism, sexism,
no ageism (one member said he was
108), no elitism, no hunger."

But there was something else,
something in the night beyond the
tree line. It began to haunt Jimmy
Jones. He spoke of "enemies" allied
with the U.S. government, intent on
destroying him and his dream.

Jones radioed Garry that he was
thinking of a mass suicide. Garry
says he talked him out of it. Defec-
tors, the few who said they eluded
the armed guards, spoke of a jungle
madness beyond the night-dark fic-
tion of Joseph Conrad's "Heart of
Darkness."

Deborah Blakey, a defector, said
misbehaving children were taken to
a well "to see Bigfoot," then lowered
head first into the blackness until
they screamed, "I'm sorry, Father,
I'm sorry," contritely enough for
Jones' satisfaction.

Tom Bogue, 17, had been in Jones-
town more than two years. The first
year was one of freedom. A year ago,
he said, Jones began "acting crazy."
There were nightly meetings. The
residents would be summoned from
sleep by a siren, lined up by armed
guards and given glasses of red liq-
uid that Jones said was poison.

"We'd drink as we were told,"
Blakey said. Then, after nothing

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darkened over the jungle, the mood
changed. Someone had slipped a
note to NBC News reporter Don
Harris.

"Please help us get out of Jones-
town," it said.

Ryan then was attacked by a man
with a knife. Lane grabbed the as-
sailant, who was wounded by his own
knife. The attacker's blood spattered
the congressman. Ryan's party, with
16 defectors, climbed aboard a
truck. A tractor helped push it out of
the mud, and it headed for the air-
strip where two planes waited.

Larry Layton, 32, one of Jones'
close aides, went aboard one plane,
posing as a defector. "Watch him,"
muttered one of the Jonestown resi-
dents. Cobb recalled one of the men
had a "deep seated stare, like
death."

At the airport, Ryan's party left
the truck and started walking to the
airplanes. As they approached, a
tractor, pulling an open trailer, ap-
peared on the runway. Later, televi-
sion viewers around the world would
watch, through the NBC camera-
man's last film, as cultists emerged
from the trailer and opened fire.
Some wounded victims were then
shot in the head. The cultists killed
Ryan, Harris, NBC News camera-
man Robert Brown and Gregory Ro-
binson, a photographer for the San
Francisco Examiner. One of the cult
members, Patricia Parks, 44, who
had tried to leave with the Ryan
party, also was killed. Ten others
were wounded.

Back at Jonestown, Jones gath-
ered his disciples around the pavil-
ion.

"I have ordered the deaths of the
congressman and all other members

29 December 1978

Man Awaits Survivor

(This story was compiled from reports by Markie Harwood, staff reporter, and The Associated Press.)

A Kentucky man who believes his niece might have escaped the mass suicides in Guyana came to Charleston Monday after hearing reports that the survivors might be flown to the Charleston Air Force Base.

Those reports are still indefinite, however. Tuesday only seven of the 81 survivors had received permission from the Guyanese government to leave the country.

According to the U.S. Embassy, the seven would leave Guyana by late today. But no decision had been made on whether they would fly on the Air Force plane to Charleston or on commercial flights to other destinations.

No Charleston-based planes have been ordered to carry the survivors, said Major T.W. "Sky" King Tuesday afternoon. "I have had no contact with the Defense Department for 48 hours," he said after a 3 p.m. press conference.

If orders were received, it would take 24 hours to prepare the crew and make the round trip, he added.

John W. Stahl of Auburn, Ky., said he received unconfirmed reports from the State Department in Washington that his niece, 20-year-old Robin Tschetter, may be one of the survivors still waiting to be released by the Guyanese government.

Stahl is mainly concerned his niece will not know anyone when she returns to the United States, will have no place to go and no money.

(See Page 2-A, Column 3)



(AP Laserphoto)

Stahl Questioned By Reporters

Police from custody Tuesday night despite government efforts to raise his bond.

Hood is charged with harboring convicted pornographer Michael Thevis during a five-month period earlier this year when Thevis lived in Summerville under an assumed name.

Thevis was arrested in Connecticut Nov. 9. He faces federal charges of arson, murder and extortion in connection with the building of a nationwide pornography empire.

Hood was arrested last week and placed in custody under \$100,000 bond.

Tuesday, Assistant U.S. Attorney Lionel Lofton attempted to get Hood's bond raised to \$500,000, citing circumstantial evidence which links Hood to the slaying of two men in Atlanta last month.

Lofton said Hood and Thevis were

Relations' ing Probe

Attorney General Ramsey Clark said it take control of the investigation of cause it would have worsened relations

"quality of racism" in the late FBI its leader, the FBI investigation of the

ne," Clark said. "Failure to perform ublic confidence in the FBI."

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inations Committee, which has criti- nent, saying they failed to investigate cy in the April 4, 1968, assassination of

luded there was inadequate Justice gation.

have turned up indications that the e played a part in the assassination.

Column 4)



Ramsey Clark

Clay Fav On North

By WILLIAM MATTHEW Staff Reporter

The city of North Charleston should "North Area" rather than bit by bit, acco Clay.

If the city were successful at such an would be out of a job.

Clay is chairman of the commission th Charleston District: The district provid street lighting, garbage pick-up, and st sweeping for the unincorporated portl Area. If the area were annexed by Nort city would provide those services and l be dissolved.

Clay, in an interview with The News he does not advocate enlarging Nortl dissolving the North Charleston District happier if they would make a bid for rather than chip away at it with mino The city should call a referendum a

Elderly Buy Unneeded In

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Elderly Buy Unneeded

WASHINGTON (AP) — The nation's senior citizens, falling prey to
 millions of dollars worth of unneeded or
 year, a House committee was told

ect Committee on Aging was told,
 the art of scaring senior citizens into
 duplicate coverage they already have.
 a 76-year-old Illinois widow bought 71
 overage in a nine-year period ending

ly as Wayne and Charlene, said their
 ingle day. The woman, with an annual
 e policies over the years from a single

man, who has enjoyed good health all
 amily farm that once was nearly debt-

tee held a hearing to reveal the results
 he nation's senior citizens fare at the
 y.

America, an organization of more than
 saying that it condemns overselling of

older or the company," association
 Most companies in the industry are
 sible manner, he said, but "we are
 use a few companies and some of their

1 "some instances of reverse rip-offs

against the insurance
 (policies) than they n
 them."

Rep. Claude Pepper
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 insurance policies.

An estimated 19 mil
 with an estimated ann

The Florida Democr
 \$1.5 billion of the \$4 bil
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"We have found th
 preying on the fears c

Pepper said, adding:

"The sad part is th
 They generally contain

Pepper said that whi
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benefits to senior citi
 In testimony from t

citizens, fearful of illne
 insurance they don't r

Appearing before the
 said the first step is t

"hearts and flowers."

After that, he said, a
 think of the results o

"You were told to r
 said.

Cults And The Constitution

The Jonestown tragedy is stirring public debate on the extent to which concern over constitutional guarantees should inhibit government investigation of religious cults. Even civil libertarians are split. An unqualified answer is hard to arrive at, and perhaps that is the way it should be. The American belief in religious freedom works to minimize state action that might be interpreted as interference in religious affairs. The traditional view suggests that hard and fast rules on investigations should not be written; that each case be considered individually if there is reasonable suspicion that a law has been breached.

The propriety of the federal investigation of the People's Temple massacre and the activities leading to it need hardly be argued now. The FBI is in because a congressman was slain. The FBI should be in for another good reason: tax money is being expended to return bodies and repatriate survivors.

Hindsight sharpened by carnage makes it clear the Justice Department should have taken a close look at the Rev. Jim Jones and his followers months ago when Rep. Leo Ryan and others requested an investigation. Yet months ago Justice — and the world — didn't know what it now knows. Months ago it had neither the ghastly evidence of minds gone mad and humans in

thrall, nor the corroborating testimony of survivors or former cult members.

All religious cults aren't alike. Nevertheless, what happened at the jungle settlement in Guyana, and before that in the California commune, should be instructive to law enforcement agencies at federal, state and local levels. It should tell them to adopt a more flexible and better publicized position on complaints alleging illegal activities by members of religious organizations. Agencies should make it known that when charges of violence, fraud or theft are made in the prescribed manner by persons deemed responsible, thorough investigations will be conducted. After all, the protective cover of religious freedom can be stretched only so far.

Those in law enforcement must continue to exercise restraint, despite the shocking business in Guyana. Like other Americans, they must remember that some of today's major church denominations once were regarded as unorthodox or even heretical splinter groups.

The News and Courier

The South's Oldest Daily Newspaper

Vol. 176, No. 237 Charleston, S.C., Tuesday, November 28, 1978

★★

38 Pages

3 Sections

15c Daily

Phone 577-7111

Decision Pending On Relocation Of Cultists

Man Led 8 Cultists In Jonestown Escape

By MICHAEL SNEED
And
TIM McNULTY
(Copyright, The Chicago Tribune)

GEORGETOWN, Guyana — Like Moses leading his people to the promised land, a 41-year-old man led a group of eight other persons away from the Jonestown encampment only hours before more than 900 died in a murder-suicide rite more than a week ago, the survivors told The Chicago Tribune Monday.

One of those who escaped was a 3-year-old boy, Jakari Wilson, who is believed to be the only child to survive the massacre.

The survivors, in an exclusive interview with The Tribune, said they

(See Page 14-A, Column 1)

(This story was compiled from reports by Markie Harwood and The Associated Press.)

Police in Guyana said a decision will be made by Wednesday on which of the 80 survivors of the Peoples Temple suicide-murders can return to the United States and which will be held as suspects and material witnesses.

The State Department in Washington said it expects survivors to return to the United States late Tuesday at the earliest. But there was no sign from Guyanese officials that the survivors would leave Tuesday.

"It is still our plan that if a substantial number of survivors of the Jonestown tragedy want to leave Guyana together, they will be flown to Charleston by military aircraft sometime this week," said Jeff Dieterich, press officer for the State

Department's Bureau of Inter-American Affairs.

FBI agents, other federal officials, state officials and members of the national press, meanwhile, are awaiting the arrival of the survivors.

Federal officials said they are prepared to cope with "death teams that may be lurking around" when the group returns to the United States. "Certainly we are prepared," said U.S. Attorney Thomas E. Lyndon, whose task will be to file charges against any of the survivors suspected in the murder of California Rep. Leo J. Ryan. The deaths of Ryan and four other persons at the jungle airfield Nov. 18 preceded the mass suicides in Jones' Guyana camp.

Lyndon said he had received no indication that the returnees might include any cult members determined to carry out Jones' wish that all members of his agricultural community die.

"If we get a factual basis or if any of these survivors come to Charleston and are concerned about their safety, we are, of course, prepared to take whatever steps will be necessary," he said.

Police in Charleston County and the cities of Charleston and North Charleston have been asked to be ready to supply manpower if needed.

Up to 30 FBI agents as well as officers from the Immigration and Custom services and welfare officials will be at the Charleston Air Force Base to question the returnees.

Lyndon's office is prepared to file conspiracy charges against any of the cultists who might have had a part in killing Ryan, who had gone to Guyana to investigate Jones' Peoples Temple commune.

Lyndon said only Ryan's murder can be subject to prosecution by U.S. authorities. Maximum punishment

for conviction of conspiracy under the congressional assassination statute is death.

Lyndon said he expected people who had an active part in the Ryan murder would be prosecuted under the legal theory that "the hand of one is the hand of all."

Guyanese police have filed murder charges against two cult members. They have said they will not permit the departure of any suspects or potential witnesses in any of the more than 900 murders and suicides.

Larry Layton, 32, of San Francisco has been charged in the airstrip murders of Ryan, three journalists and a woman sect member who was trying to flee with Ryan.

Charles Beikman, 43, of Indianapolis is charged with killing Sharon Amos and her children, who were found with their throats cut in the

(See Page 16-A, Column 1)

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(See Page 16-A, Column 1)

...Decision

Continued From Page 1-A
sect's Georgetown temple the same day.

The State Department said it is impossible to speculate how many of the survivors would take advantage of the plan to transport them to Charleston aboard an Air Force plane.

"Some of them may decide to return home by other means. Some may not wish to return to the United States and some may be required to

...Cultists

Continued From Page 1-A
had managed to escape the camp by pretending they were going on a picnic.

They told a story of beatings, harassment and fear in the jungle camp of the Rev. Jim Jones — a man who they had thought was leading them to a jungle paradise.

Richard Clark, the 41-year-old who led the group out of the camp, said life in the camp was constant misery.

"I found more peace and tranquility working out there in the bush (as a forester) than I did in the evening when I had to come back to the camp," he said.

Clark and the other escapers were interviewed in the Georgetown hotel where government officials have placed them in protective custody.

Clark said that in the days preceding the murder of U.S. Rep. Leo Ryan, D-Calif., and the subsequent murder-suicides at the camp, the mood of the camp "was getting very terrifying." He said that Jones' security guards were very nervous and that they had stepped up their checks of the cottages in the camp.

So the evening before Nov. 18, the day Ryan died, Clark said he and the others decided to attempt to escape. He said they knew it would not be easy because of the heavy security and because others might tell on them, thus thwarting their escape. Clark said he had been wanting to escape for six months but had not figured out a way to do so.

On the evening before the escape, Clark said that he and his wife went to the security office and asked permission to go on an outing the next day. Much to their surprise, Clark said the guards replied, "Of course, why not, as long as it is one on the campground."

remain in Guyana for some longer period of time because of the Guyanese investigation of the tragedy," Dieterich said.

So far, only one cult member, 84-year-old Miguel DePina, who was in a Georgetown hospital during the suicides, has returned from Guyana to the United States.

He arrived in New York on a flight from Guyana Sunday accompanied by his grandson, Michael Woodward of Long Beach, Calif.

"He can't talk. He's in real bad shape. Real bad," Woodward said. DePina's wife of 60 years was among the dead in Jonestown.

The survivors who do return to the United States through Charleston will be offered financial assistance for emergency personal needs, transportation home, phone calls to relatives and temporary lodging in Charleston under a federal act.

Approximately 12 caseworkers from the Charleston office of the state Department of Social Services will interview the survivors to determine their needs, according to director William Knowles.

The state of South Carolina was ordered to send \$25,000 of its funding under the federal act to aid in the relocation of the survivors.

HEW officials said they did not know if the \$25,000 would be enough to meet the needs of the survivors. The act provides assistance for up to 90 days, but some of the necessary funds will be requested from the survivors' home states — not only South Carolina, A.B. Albritton, a HEW spokesman, said.

Borrowers are expected to repay the funds, and the federal government has said South Carolina will be reimbursed.

Defector Says Jones Tried To Blackmail Officials

SAN FRANCISCO (KNS) — Jim Jones, the self-styled faith healer who headed the Peoples Temple cult, attempted to blackmail government officials, both in San Francisco and later in Guyana, by supplying them with female Temple members or by otherwise prying into their sex lives, according to a defector from the cult.

The defector told The Chicago Tribune that during the six years the Temple was headquartered in San Francisco, Jones would routinely arrange for surveillance of local politicians, going so far as to sift through garbage cans behind their homes in a continuing quest for compromising information.

Al Mills, who split with Jones in 1974, also said he has heard from

others who remained within the cult through 1976 that Jones supplied young women to at least one San Francisco political figure.

A number of cult defectors have said that Jones often forced young women to have sex with himself and others.

One purpose of Jones' preoccupation with sex was to win entry into the city's ruling establishment, Mills said. "And, of course, it worked. There were very few politicians in San Francisco who weren't in Jones' corner."

There have been reports that the Temple was able to smuggle large shipments of drugs and arms into the compound with little or no interference from Guyanese customs officials.

and the group out of the camp, and life in the camp was constant anxiety.

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So the evening before Nov. 18, the day Ryan died, Clark said he and the others decided to attempt to escape. He said they knew it would not be easy because of the heavy security and because others might tell on them, thus thwarting their escape. Clark said he had been wanting to escape for six months but had not figured out a way to do so.

On the evening before the escape, Clark said that he and his wife went to the security office and asked permission to go on an outing the next day. Much to their surprise, Clark said the guards replied, "Of course, why not, as long as it is one on the campground."

So the next morning the five adults and four children put some clothes and water in some sacks and headed down a path in the camp.

"There wasn't any fried chicken or potato salad to take on this picnic," said Leslie Wilson, 21, who was clutching her 3-year-old son as they headed down the path. "There was no food at all to take on this even if you wanted to take some. The food around there (the camp) was horrible."

In fact, good food was one of the things they knew they would find if they did manage to escape.

"We were craving meat so badly that when we got a piece of bread with butter on it (in the camp) we would close our eyes and pretend we were eating meat," said Clark. "It was kind of routine and we did it all the time and sometimes you even believed it."

Clark said the daily diet usually consisted of rice for breakfast and rice, gravy and greens for lunch and dinner. On Sunday they would be given one egg, he said.

As they walked down the path Clark said they met another man, Robert Paul, 33, who was also in on the escape plans.

Witnesses to the massacre have said that Paul's wife, Rauletta, and their baby were the first to die in the murder-suicide ritual.

The trail headed toward a place known as the Piggery. But instead of going there, Clark said, he and the others headed into the bush.

Jones had warned them of 30-foot tigers and hundreds of poisonous snakes in the bush "that would gulp you up" if you tried to leave the camp, Clark said.

Instead, he said the group was able to wander around the bush for a couple of hours unharmed until they reached a Guyanan government railroad track.

Clark said they walked for about 30 miles down the tracks to the Guyanan city of Matthews Ridge, where they turned themselves in to the local police.

It wasn't until the next day that they learned of what had happened in Jonestown only hours after their escape. They were later transferred to Georgetown, where they were placed in protective custody in dormitory-type rooms in the Park Hotel.

Mrs. Wilson later learned that her husband, Joe, her mother, sister and brother also were among the more than 900 persons to die.

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Survivor's Relative Here, Waiting; Asks For Help

Charleston Evening Post 28 November 1978

From Staff and Wire Reports

John W. Stahl of Russellville, Ky., stood helplessly in the middle of the lobby of the Airport Holiday Inn, surrounded by a solid wall of newsmen listening to the soft-spoken man ask for help.

"I told the major I wanted someone to help me," said Stahl in a very low voice, choked with emotion.

Stahl, 60, said he is an uncle of one of the survivors of the Jonestown mass suicide-murder. He was drawn

to Charleston by reports that the survivors, including his niece, would probably fly to Charleston just two weeks after he had heard that everything in Jonestown was fine.

Today officials learned that some of the survivors may return to the country on commercial flights to their hometowns rather than to Charleston.

Stahl told reporters he received a letter from his brother, Alfred Richmond Stahl, from Jonestown dated Nov. 14.

"From all indications, there was no trouble at all," the uncle said. "He said 'we're growing things here we couldn't grow back home.'"

Stahl said he understands his brother and other members of his Indianapolis, Ind., family died in the mass murder-suicide. But he said he was told that one family member, Robin Tchettor, about 20, survived.

He said the other family members who apparently died are his brother's wife, Carol, a daughter, Cathy Barrett and her husband, Ben; a

daughter, Judy, and a son, Alfred Jr. Stahl said he has no idea what went wrong with Rev. Jim Jones' Peoples Temple cult in Guyana. "When he started out, he was a good minister and all," Stahl said. "He was appealing to the people."

Air Force and the Social Security offices have received inquiries from people saying they are relatives, but they would not release the names of the callers.

Richard Telling of the Social Security office, said he would talk with

Stahl and explain to him what Social Security would do for the survivors. "I plan to sit down and talk with him," was all Telling would say.

According to U.S. Attorney Thomas E. Lydon, the Guyanese officials have released seven of the survivors, who planned to fly out of Georgetown, Guyana on a commercial flight.

They were identified as Hyacinth Thrash, 70, of San Francisco; Grover Davis, 79; Madeline Brooks, 73; Carol Young, 78; Alvaray Satter-

white, 61; Marian Campbell, 61; and Raymond Godshalk, 62.

It was not known whether the seven persons were released early enough in the day to fly out of Guyana aboard a regularly scheduled British West Indies Flight, which left the South American country at 8:30 a.m. That flight was due to arrive in Miami at 4:30 p.m. after making an intermediate stop at Port Of Spain, Trinidad. A daily direct flight to New

Continued On Page 2-A, Col. 3

Continued From Page 1-A

York, Pan American Airlines flight 228, which leaves Georgetown at 1 p.m. It is due to arrive at JFK International airport at 7:10 p.m.

The only other flights out of Guyana are regularly scheduled ones aboard Antilles Airlines, leaving at 9:15 a.m., Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday. After a stop in Curacao, the flights end in Miami, Fla.

Lydon said he had no timetable for the release of the other survivors. "As of 8 a.m. the State Department had no military plane in Guyana to carry the survivors back today," he said this morning. "I have no idea of how they (Guyanese officials) are going to release them."

Air Force spokesman Maj. T.W. King supported Lydon's statement that no plane was waiting in Georgetown to fly the survivors home.

"There is no plane down there right now," said Maj. King. He also said it could take up to 24 hours after a decision is made to send a plane to Georgetown for it to go and return to the Charleston Air Force Base. While aircraft can take off from the South American country at night, landing a plane there in the dark is impossible. A plane would have to leave this country before noon in order to reach Guyana before dark. None was reported to have left.

A plane costs \$1,800 an hour to operate, which means about \$18,000 for the 10-hour flight, King said.

Federal officials still are waiting at the Charleston Air Force Base for any survivors who want to be flown out of Guyana by military plane.

Robert Zimmerman of the State Department in Washington said Guyanese police were making a complete inventory of the camp, questioning sect members at Georgetown headquarters to sift out suspects and material witnesses to the suicide-murders to determine which of the 80 survivors will be permitted to leave and which will be

vene in any of the Guyanese judicial proceedings," U.S. Attorney Thomas Lydon said in Charleston. "According to relatively new federal legislation, the country in which a crime is committed has first dibs on prosecution."

The punishment for murder in Guyana is death.

Survivors returning to Charleston would undergo normal re-entry procedures for American citizens returning from abroad, U.S. Embassy officials said. Representatives from the Internal Revenue Service, the Immigration and Naturalization Service, and representatives of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare would interview cult members "who are willing" about the Jonestown events.

FBI agents are waiting in Charleston to question any cultists returning here to determine which, if any, might have participated in the slaying of Ryan. Although Layton has been arrested for the killing of the five, survivors of the attack say that there were six or eight other men involved in the attack.

Lydon said that if the FBI determines any of the returnees to be conspirators or participants in the Jonestown slayings, he will file charges against the suspects.

"We can't force them to talk, though," Lydon said. "It is their constitutional right to remain silent if they so choose. If they don't want to talk, all we can do is release them."

The murder of a congressman is a federal crime, regardless of where it occurs, and any participant can be charged with conspiracy. Maximum punishment for conviction of conspiracy under the congressional assassination statute is death.

Ryan and three U.S. newsmen killed with him had gone to Jonestown to investigate reports that cultists were being held there against their will and were being abused

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Stahl said reporters he received a letter from his brother, Alfred Richmond Stahl, from Jonestown dated Nov. 14.

He said the other family members who apparently fled are his brother's wife, Carol, a daughter, Cathy Barrett and her husband, Ben; a

people saying they are relatives, but they would not release the names of the callers.
Richard Tilling of the Social Security office, said he would talk with

They were identified as Hyacinth Thrush, 76, of San Francisco; Graver Davis, 79; Madeline Brooks, 73, Carol Young, 78; Alvaray Satter-

Miami at 2:25 p.m. after making an intermediate stop at Port Of Spain, Trinidad. A daily direct flight to New

Continued On Page 2-A, Col. 3

Continued From Page 1-A

York, Pan American Airlines flight 228, which leaves Georgetown at 1 p.m. It is due to arrive at JFK International airport at 7:10 p.m.

The only other flights out of Guyana are regularly scheduled ones aboard Antilles Airlines, leaving at 9:15 a.m., Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday. After a stop in Curacao, the flights end in Miami, Fla.

Lydon said he had no timetable for the release of the other survivors. "As of 8 a.m. the State Department had no military plane in Guyana to carry the survivors back today," he said this morning. "I have no idea of how they (Guyanese officials) are going to release them."

Air Force spokesman Maj. T.W. King supported Lydon's statement that no plane was waiting in Georgetown to fly the survivors home.

"There is no plane down there right now," said Maj. King. He also said it could take up to 24 hours after a decision is made to send a plane to Georgetown for it to go and return to the Charleston Air Force Base. While aircraft can take off from the South American country at night, landing a plane there in the dark is impossible. A plane would have to leave this country before noon in order to reach Guyana before dark. None was reported to have left.

A plane costs \$1,800 an hour to operate, which means about \$18,000 for the 10-hour flight, King said.

Federal officials still are waiting at the Charleston Air Force Base for any survivors who want to be flown out of Guyana by military plane.

Robert Zimmerman of the State Department in Washington said Guyanese police were making a complete inventory of the camp, questioning sect members at Georgetown headquarters to sift out suspects and material witnesses to the suicide-murders to determine which of the 80 survivors will be permitted to leave and which will be held as suspects and material witnesses in the suicide-murder at Jonestown.

"Their status is being reviewed, and some will be allowed to go," Assistant Commissioner Skip Roberts said Monday. "Some will be held for judicial proceedings."

Two Americans have been charged with murder, and three others were questioned Monday for the second time about the death ceremony in which 908 Americans and one Guyanese died at Jonestown, the Rev. Jim Jones' religious commune in northwest Guyana.

The three were Tim Carter, 28, and his brother, Michael, 20, both of Boise, Idaho, and Michael Prokes, 32, a former Modesto, Calif., television newsman.

"We just wanted to question them some more and go back over their story," Roberts said.

The two men under arrest are Larry Layton, 32, of San Francisco, who is charged with killing Rep. Leo J. Ryan, D-Calif., and four others with him at an airstrip near Jonestown, and Charles Beikman, 43, of Indianapolis, who is charged with killing a Peoples Temple staff member in Georgetown and her three children.

Only one of the surviving cultists has returned from Jonestown to the United States. He is Miguel DePina, 84, who was in a Georgetown hospital during the mass poisoning in which his wife died.

"The United States will not inter-

vene in any of the Guyanese judicial proceedings," U.S. Attorney Thomas Lydon said in Charleston. "According to relatively new federal legislation, the country in which a crime is committed has first dibs on prosecution."

The punishment for murder in Guyana is death.

Survivors returning to Charleston would undergo normal re-entry procedures for American citizens returning from abroad, U.S. Embassy officials said. Representatives from the Internal Revenue Service, the Immigration and Naturalization Service, and representatives of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare would interview cult members "who are willing" about the Jonestown events.

FBI agents are waiting in Charleston to question any cultists returning here to determine which, if any, might have participated in the slaying of Ryan. Although Layton has been arrested for the killing of the five survivors of the attack say that there were six or eight other men involved in the attack.

Lydon said that if the FBI determines any of the returnees to be conspirators or participants in the Jonestown slayings, he will file charges against the suspects.

"We can't force them to talk, though," Lydon said. "It is their constitutional right to remain silent if they so choose. If they don't want to talk, all we can do is release them."

The murder of a congressman is a federal crime, regardless of where it occurs, and any participant can be charged with conspiracy. Maximum punishment for conviction of conspiracy under the congressional assassination statute is death.

Ryan and three U.S. newsmen killed with him had gone to Jonestown to investigate reports that cultists were being held there against their will and were being abused. Survivors of the suicide said Jones ordered the congressman and his party killed because defectors were leaving with him.

Responding to rumors that there might be assassination task forces staked out to "finish off" defectors from the People's Temple, Lydon said that there was no "factual basis" for believing there is any such threat. "If the survivors express concern for their lives upon arrival, we will take additional security measures but to do so at this time would be premature."

What happens to the survivors after the immigration and FBI proceedings depends on what the survivors want, said HEW public affairs officer A.B. Albritton. "If they are willing, we'll try to set up press interviews. But it depends entirely on them."

Financial assistance is being provided to those who might return to Charleston for personal and emergency needs, transportation home and temporary accommodations in Charleston. Albritton said the state of South Carolina will be reimbursed for the \$25,000 it was ordered to supply under the federal act to aid in the relocation of survivors.

The act provides assistance for up to 90 days, but HEW officials say that additional funds will be requested from other states if the \$25,000 is not enough to meet the needs of the survivors.

Guyanese police said their government has not decided to do with

Plan Uncertain On Cult Airlift

By KATHY CONNOR and SID GAULDEN
Evening Post Staff Writers

Conflicting reports from various State Department officials have created doubt as to the U.S. destination of Jonestown survivors.

An undetermined number of the survivors of the mass murder-suicide were to be transported to Charleston by military airlift, according to early State Department reports.

Representatives from the FBI, Department of Health, Education and Welfare, the Social Security administration and the press had been awaiting their arrival here since Sunday. But now there seems to be some question as to whether they will come to Charleston or whether they will return to the U.S. on commercial flights to New York and Miami.

be cleared by Customs and Health officials.

U.S. Attorney Thomas Lydon, who has been coordinating press briefings in Charleston, canceled further briefings this morning, requesting that reporters direct their questions to the State Department in Washington.

Lydon said he had no reason to believe that the State Department was withholding information on the survivors of the mass murder-suicide. "I assume the State Department feels that any information on the survivors should come directly through the department."

An estimated 30 FBI agents were in Charleston to interview Jonestown survivors to determine if any might have been involved in the murder of California Rep. Leo Ryan and four others at an airstrip near Jonestown.

However, most of those agents checked out of lodgings this morning, according to desk clerks at the airport Holiday Inn and the Golden Eagle Motor Inn in Charleston. When asked about the sudden departure of the FBI, Lydon said that he knew nothing about it.

North Charleston Police Chief Linwood Simmons said that his force is still "on go" as it has been for the past week. Local police agencies had been contacted to provide additional security if needed at the air base. "We're on a two-hour stand-by alert," Simmons said, adding that he has received no official word that his security forces would not be needed.

Reed P. Clark, a member of the Guyanese task force at the State Department in Washington, said today that he was "pretty sure" survivors will be returning on commercial flights. Clark would not volunteer any further information, saying only that "the survivors will leave Guyana when the Guyanese government wants them to leave."

Another State Department official, who asked not to be named, said today that survivors definitely would be brought to Charleston, definitely by military transport. He also said that the FBI was conducting interviews in Guyana now rather than in Charleston, so that positive identifications can be confirmed before cultists are returned to the U.S.

Survivors are being brought to Charleston, he said, to

Eight of the 80 survivors of the murder-suicide have been allowed to leave the country.

Of the 72 persons who were members of the Peoples Temple group still in Georgetown, Guyana, two have been charged with murder and several more may be held by the Guyana government as material witnesses or charged as accomplices in the death of Calif. Rep. Leo Ryan and four others.

Seven of the survivors, all over age 60, were returning to the United States today after getting clearance from the Guyana government.

The seven were due at New York's Kennedy Airport by Pan American jetliner at 6 p.m. EST. They were identified as Hyacinth Thrash, 76, who missed the mass poisoning because she was asleep; Grover Davis, 79, who hid in a ditch; Raymond Godshalk, 62; Alvaray Satterwhite, 61; Marian Campbell, 61; Carol Young, 78, and Madeline Brooks, 73. Miss Thrash and Davis are from San Francisco. The hometowns of the others could not be learned.

One other survivor, 84-year-old Miguel DePina, was allowed to leave earlier.

Since many of the cultists are without funds, U.S. officials will be at Kennedy to make emergency loans, arrange for flights home and provide other assistance.

Charleston AIRLIFT-DISPATCH

VOL. XIX NUMBER 45

Friday, December 1, 1978

Charleston, S.C.

DEPARTURE RELIABILITY		
Charleston Enroute Reliability 98.4%		
Rank Order	Home Station	Launches Last 30 days
1. Charleston	92.3	207
2. McGuire	89.7	213
3. Norton	87.0	138
4. Travis	83.5	97
5. McChord	81.0	100

Base members assist evacuation



TSgt. Jimmie F. Sloop and SSgt. Wallace C. Gowin, 437th Security Police Squadron, assist members of the U.S. Army's Grave Registration team at Timehri International Airport, Georgetown, Guyana. [U.S. Air Force Photo by SSgt. Leah L. Lassley]

Eight base organizations provided support during the airlift in Guyana. The 20th and 41st Military Airlift Squadrons flew nine missions to South America to take personnel, equipment and supplies to the Airlift Control Element (ALCE) who operated from Georgetown and Matthew's Ridge.

The ALCE members, with several units of the U.S. Army, performed the evacuation of the dead from the scene of the Jonestown tragedy.

Personnel who remained for more than one day in Guyana were: Clinic: Lt. Col. Fred O. Bargatze, Maj. Patricia McGannon, Capt. Robert V. Dell and Capt. Michael R. Mork.

Det. 7, 1361 Audiovisual Squadron: TSgt. Philip B. Cooper, TSgt. Terry M. McClure, SSgt. Earl W. Stephenson, Sgt. Steven R. Colburn and Sgt. Dwight A. Jackson. 437th Military Airlift Wing: Lt. Col. Robert M. Wells, MSgt. Norris W. Mayberry, TSgt. Thomas C. Wilson, SSgts. Douglas J. Cohee, Leah L. Lassley, and Richard E. Wilson. 437th Aerial Port Squadron: SSgts. James C. Boone, and Larry Paulk, and AIC William D. Haines. 437th Organizational Maintenance Squadron: TSgt. David J. Craig, SSgt. Timothy D. Williams, Sgt. Paul J. Maddox, Michael McReynolds, John M. Newsome, Jr., Hoy D. Pettry, AIC Genaro Rivera, Jr., Thomas J. Miller, AIC Barbara J. Martin and Amn. Phillip H. Wathen. 437th Supply Squadron: Sgt. Raymond D. Tompkins and AIC Andy M. Duncan.

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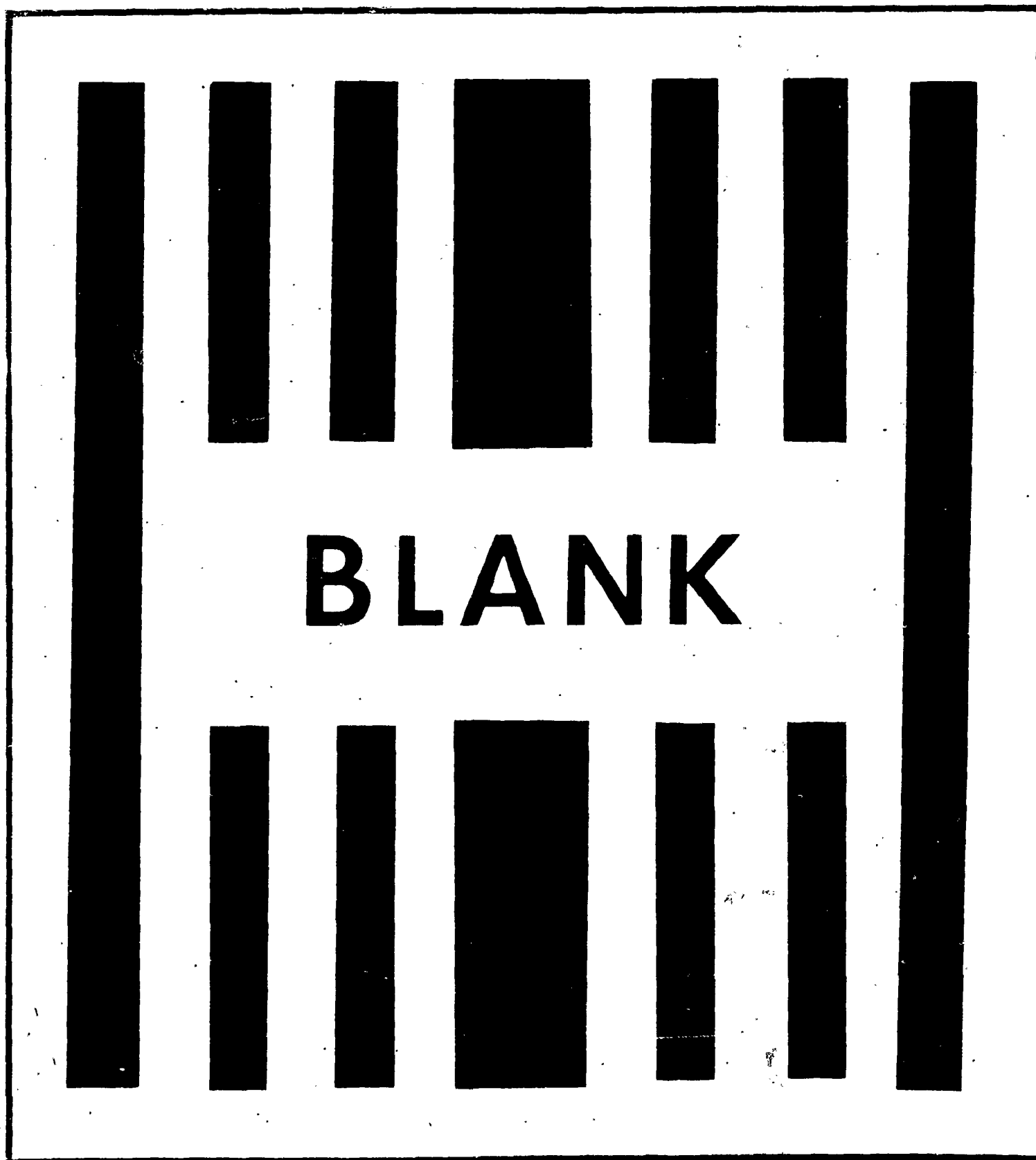
Friday, December 1, 1978, THE AIRLIFT DISPATCH—5

Reservists aid evacuation

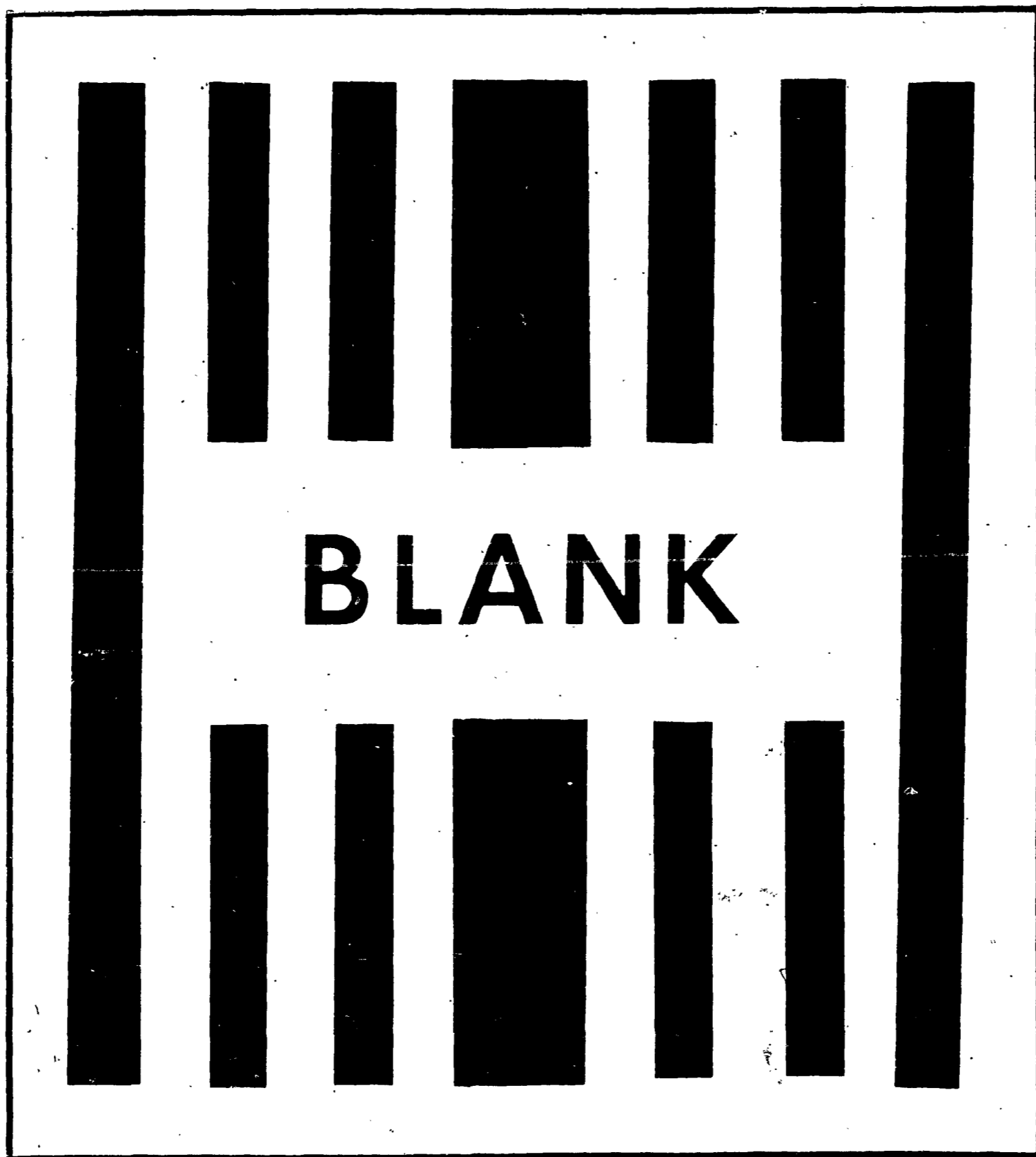
The 31st Aeromedical Evacuation Squadron, 315th Military Airlift Wing (associate) was alerted at 11:30 p.m. on Nov. 18 to evacuate casualties from Jonestown, Guyana.

Within an hour Capt. Mary J. Koch, medical crew director; Capt. Mary Smolenski, Lt. Linda Moultrie, nurses; MSgt. Doug Benson, MSgt. Kermit Alcorn, SSgt. Monica Cowart and Sgt. Mary Catalano, medical technicians, reported to Squadron headquarters for duty.

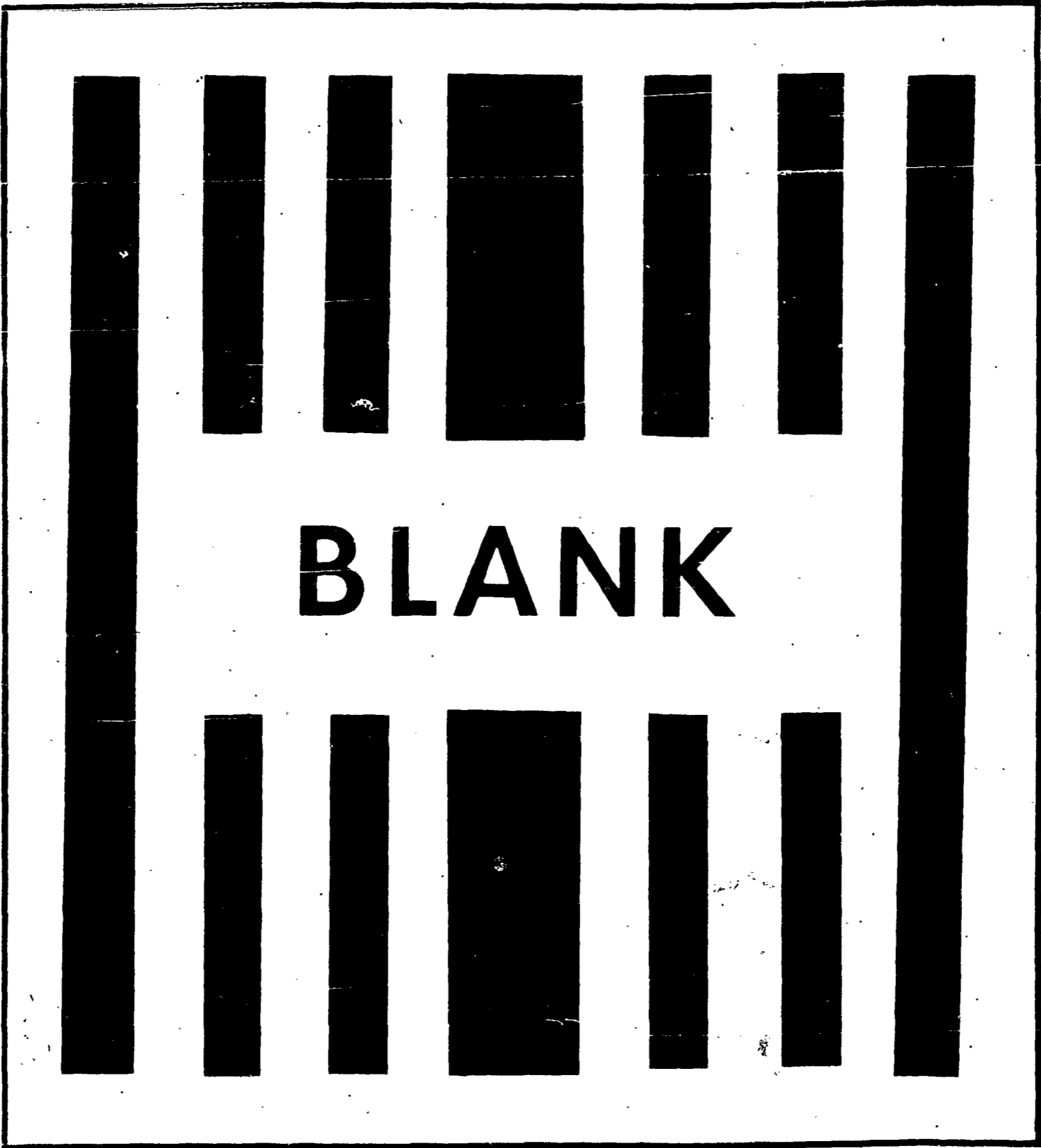
The second medical evacuation crew consisted of Maj. Margret Hargett, medical crew director; Maj. Mary Clapp, Capt. Marianne Rueger, nurses; Sergeants Larry Brizius, Marion Gates, Fred Peterman and John Wilson, medical technicians.



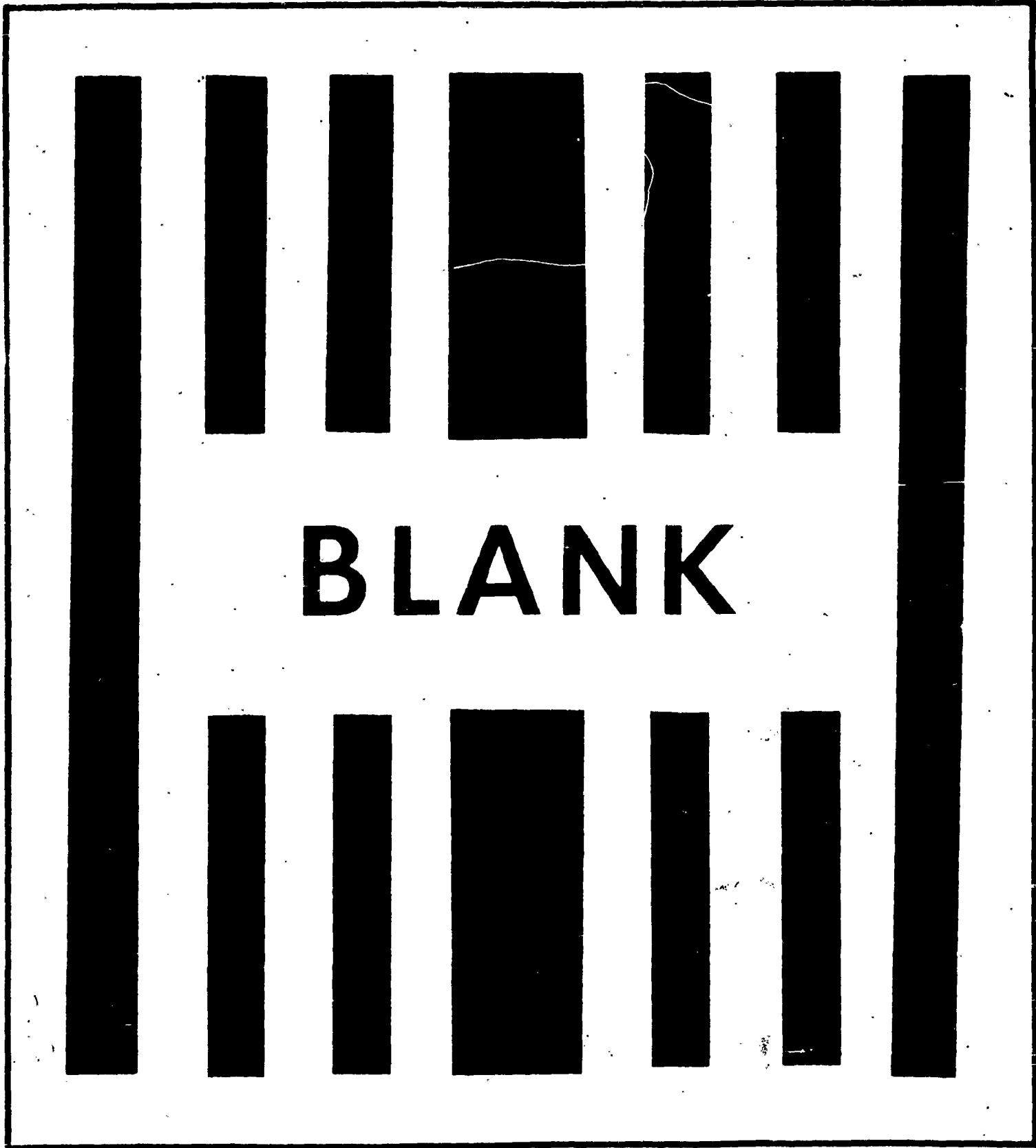
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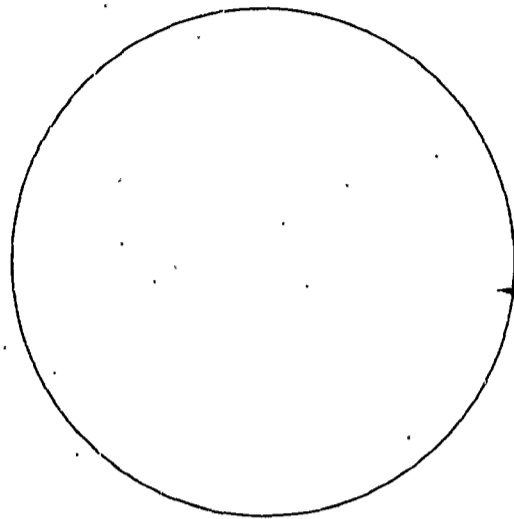


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121	1028501	77/10-77, 12		Hist. 514th Military Airlift Wing	U/FOUO/PV	
346	1028502	78/07-78/09	1	Hist. 1st. Special Operations Wing	S/FOUO	
774				INDEX		

IMAGE EVALUATION TEST TARGET (MT-2)



POINT SIZE

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 6 Hq47i W9po9 A7a7q Ge92
 8 Su1xi 33q7n Oelvf 4ef8k

10 2xbiy Gmn0c
 Y5a5o E1t9g

12 7n34a K2b8t
 D6fmh 9ss9d

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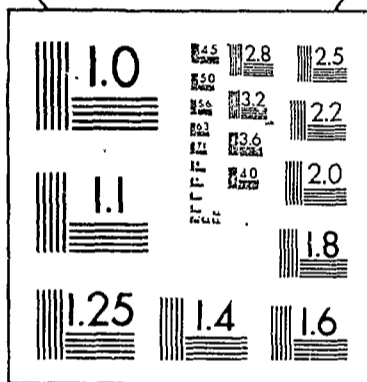
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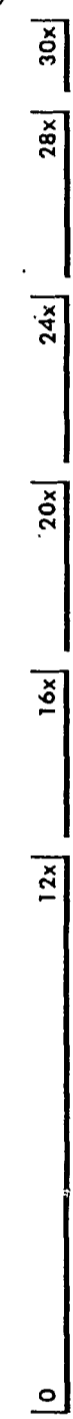
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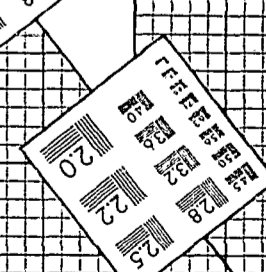
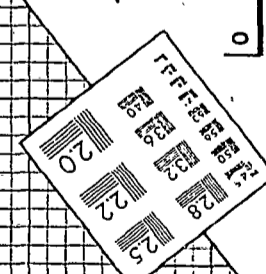
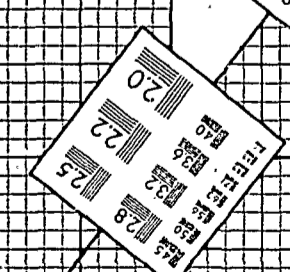
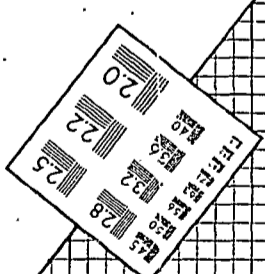
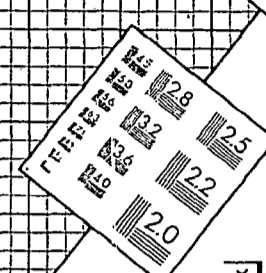
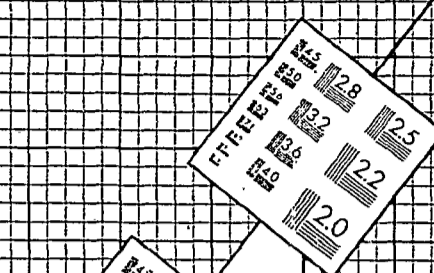
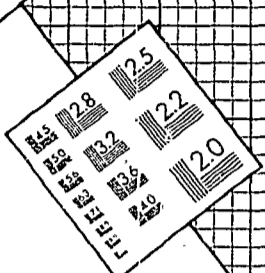
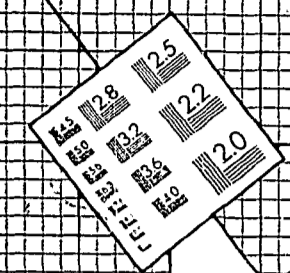


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