



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

RYMUR

(JONESTOWN)

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NEWSPAPER CLIPPINGS

VOLUME 5

Volume 5

PEOPLES
TEMPLE
JONESTOWN
I

Sec I

PEOPLE'S TEMPLE-JONESTOWN

PEOPLE'S TEMPLE-JONESTOWN

1. SURVIVORS-DISPOSITION
2. SURVIVORS-WITNESS ACCOUNTS
3. FAMILY INFORMATION AND INQUIRY
4. WEAPONS FOUND AT JONESTOWN
5. VICTIMS AND MILITARY EFFORT

SURVIVORS

DISPOSITION

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

7 survivors barely make flight home

By John Jacobs
Examiner Staff Writer

GEORGETOWN, Guyana — Seven elderly survivors of the Jonestown murder-suicides barely made it to the airport today for a return flight home.

One of the temple members, 70-year-old Hyacinth Thrash, was reported by an U.S. Embassy nurse to be very ill and it was not known if she would survive the flight to New York.

Thrash was the woman who slept through the Nov. 18 death ritual, during which over 900 cult members at the Jonestown mission of the Peoples Temple took their lives by drinking cyanide-laced Kool-Aid.

She and 79-year-old Grover Davis were taken to in a white van today to the Lamaha Gardens House here, where 45 Temple members are under armed guard, to pick up five other survivors for today's flight to New York.

But the Guyanese guards had not received word that the five were to be picked up and refused to release them. The van returned to the embassy, where Thrash and Davis went inside and Thrash received brief care from a nurse.

Embassy officials straightened out the situation and asked Pan Am Airlines officers to hold their New York-bound flight.

The van then picked up the other five and returned to the embassy, picked up Thrash and Davis and headed rapidly for the airport.

The other five are Raymond Godshalk, 62, Madeline Brooks, 73, Carol Young, 78, Marion Campbell, 61, and Alverary Faterwhite, 61.

Davis said he had been a patient at Presbyterian Hospital in San Francisco until going to Jonestown a month ago.

He said he hopes to return to San Francisco and reunite with his son, L.E. Davis, who he said is an employee at San Francisco International Airport.

Davis said he originally joined the Rev. Jim Jones' Peoples Temple because his wife had a heart condition and he believed Jones had healed her. He said today he doesn't know now whether Jones actually healed her or not.

His wife, Effie, later died in 1972.

Davis said he had been regularly turning over his Social Security checks to Jones, but had managed to recover the last two and hopes to live on income from them once returning to the United States.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

9 S.F. Examiner

San Francisco, Ca.

Date: 11-29-78
Edition: Final

Title:

RYMURS

Character:
or SF 89-250
Classification: 89
Submitting Office: SF

Davis said he escaped the death ritual because "I wanted to get out of the way to save my life. I didn't believe in death."

Of Jones, who led his flock into death, Davis said: "I don't believe in him now."

Davis said he fled into the jungle as people were killing themselves. He said he did not hear anyone say they did not want to die, and he didn't see anybody shooting.

Asked why he came to Jonestown a month ago, Davis said: "We came whenever the Rev. Jones sent for us. We believed in him."

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Decision due on return of survivors

Associated Press

Georgetown, Guyana—Police here say a decision will be made by tomorrow on which of the 80 survivors of the Peoples Temple suicide-murders here can return home and which will be held as suspects and material witnesses.

Three members of the sect were questioned by police at headquarters yesterday and later released. Assistant Commissioner Skip Roberts said no charges were filed. He would not say what the questioning covered.

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

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

The State Department said in Washington it expects survivors to start back to the United States from Georgetown today but there was no sign from Guyanese officials that that would happen.

Prokes and the Carters had been jailed but were released Saturday, taken to the run-down Park Hotel and told to stay available for questioning.

Police have filed murder charges against two other cult members in connection with the Nov. 18 deaths of Rep. Leo J. Ryan, D-Calif., and four others at the airstrip at Port Kaituma near Jonestown and the murders of a mother and her three children in the sect's temple at Georgetown the same day.

Larry Layton, 32, 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 from Jonestown.

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

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

2 The Tribune

Oakland, Ca.

Date: 11-28-78
Edition: SunriseTitle:
RYMURSCharacter:
or SF 89-250
Classification: 89
Submitting Office: SF

Roberts said Guyanese officials were making a complete inventory of Jonestown but that no decision had been reached on what to do with the settlement 150 miles northwest of the capital.

So far only one cult member, 84-year-old Miguel DePina, who was in a Georgetown hospital during the suicides and the murders that left 918 dead, has returned from Guyana to the United States alive.

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 908 Americans and one Guyanese found dead in Jonestown. Most died after drinking a fruit drink laced with cyanide. Some who resisted were force fed the lethal mixture.



Associated Press

**Guyanese workman nails shut door of the
Rev. Jim Jones' house in cult settlement**

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Guyanese To Reveal Plans For Mass Suicide Survivors

GEORGETOWN, Guyana (AP) — Police here say a decision will be made by tomorrow on which of the 80 survivors of the Peoples Temple suicide-killings here can return home and which will be held as suspects and material witnesses.

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Roberts said Guyanese officials were making a complete inventory of Jonestown, but that no decision had been reached on what to do with the settlement, 150 miles northwest of the capital.

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(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

A-2 HERALD EXAMINER
LOS ANGELES, CA

Date: 11/29/78
Edition: Wednesday Late

Title: MASS SUICIDE

Character:
or RYMUR/AFO

Classification:
Submitting Office: 89-736
Los Angeles

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Delay Is Expected In Return Of Cultists

By **HERB FRAZIER**
Staff Writer

A U.S. State Department spokesman said Saturday the airlift of cultists who survived the mass murder-suicide in Jonestown, Guyana, last week may be delayed until they receive official permission from the Guyanese government to leave the country.

The survivors were expected to arrive today at the Charleston Air

Force Base, but "it is not possible at this point for them to be returned" this soon, said Jeff Dieterich.

The survivors of the largest mass suicide in modern times may arrive at the base sometime "towards the middle of the week," Dieterich said in a telephone interview from Washington.

There are several "legal considerations with the Guyanese government" that must be resolved before the survivors are given "official per-

mission" to leave the country, he said.

He said a major crime has been committed on their soil and "they have certain things they want to ask the survivors."

The decision to bring the cultists to South Carolina was made Friday when state officials were asked to rush \$25,000 to Charleston to provide financial aid to the destitute survivors.

The money will be used for commercial air fares and other expenses

involved in sending the survivors to their homes, according to Dieterich, a press officer for Latin America affairs.

The regional office of the U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare instructed South Carolina Department of Social Services officials over the Thanksgiving holiday to withdraw the money.

Gov. James B. Edwards, in a

(See RETURN, 6-A, Col. 1)

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

The State

Page 1A

Date: 11-26-78
Edition: Morning

Title: Jonestown Guyana

Character:
or
Classification: 89-68
Submitting Office: Columbia

Return

(Continued From 1-A)

statement released through his press aide Robert Liming, said, "This program was initiated by the federal government. I insisted and received word in writing that all South Carolina funds involved would fully be reimbursed.

"Certainly we have compassion for the survivors, but our South Carolina taxpayers should certainly not foot the bill for this federal program," the governor said.

"I am sure a lot of South Carolinians feel no tax money should be used at all," Edwards added. "But I want to stress that this decision was made by the federal government."

There are approximately 84 survivors, but not all of them may wish

to leave and not all of them may be granted permission to leave the small South American country, Dieterich said.

Among the survivors are five persons being held for questioning in the deaths of California Congressman Leo J. Ryan, three newsmen and a woman member of the Rev. Jimmy Jones' Peoples Temple, Dieterich said.

Three members of the jungle community are in Port-of-Spain, Trinidad and Tobago. They left the temple on a supply run before some 900 persons were killed or took their lives, Dieterich said.

There are also four persons who have been hospitalized and their return would have to be "under medical evacuation procedures," he said.

"That leaves 72 that may come

back if they want to come back and we don't know if all of them will want to come back," he said.

On their return to the United States, the survivors will be questioned "by federal authorities" probing the shooting deaths of Ryan and four others and the mass deaths by poisoning.

The voluntary interviewing process is not expected to be lengthy. Dieterich said the survivors will not be forced to tell officials what they know about the deaths.

Dieterich declined to say if any of the survivors are from South Carolina, adding, "I couldn't tell you if I knew.

"We don't have a firm list of how many people were there (Jonestown). The truth is we won't ever be able to answer that question," he added.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Guyana Mercy Mission Ends — FBI to Question Survivors

Georgetown, Guyana

The U.S. military task force, its gruesome job at Jonestown completed, began moving out of Guyana yesterday.

Black smoke hung over the airport as the troops burned uniforms, boots, tents and anything else that might have been contaminated by the decaying bodies at the site of the mass suicide-murder.

A total of 912 bodies were flown to Dover Air Force Base in Delaware.

The total dead in the weekend of violence stands at 921, including Representative Leo J. Ryan (Dem-Calif.), and four others killed in an ambush at the Port Kaituma airstrip, and four cult members murdered at the sect's Georgetown headquarters.

The body of one Guyanese was reported among the dead in Jonestown. The identity of this victim, the first known non-American among the bodies, was not known.

A Pentagon press attache, said that as of last night, 532 bodies had been fingerprinted by an FBI disaster team and 29 had been positively identified, including the cult's leader, the Rev. Jim Jones. The others' names were not released.

Army Major Brigham Shuler said Jones' body had been embalmed.

The evacuation of bodies was finished Saturday night, with the departure of the last American C-141 carrying 83 caskets containing more than 100 bodies, many of them children, to the mortuary at Dover Air Force Base.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

1 S.F.Chronicle
San Francisco, Ca.

Date: 11-27-78
Edition: Home

Title:
RYMURS

Character:
or SF 89-250
Classification: 89
Submitting Office: SF

Meanwhile, Charles Devic, the special agent in charge of the FBI's Charleston, S.C., office, said that dozens of FBI agents will be on hand to question and arrest any survivors of the Guyana murder-suicide who might have had a part in the killing of Ryan.

He said the investigation will begin as soon as the survivors land at Charleston Air Force Base, sometime within the next few days. U.S. Attorney Thomas E. Lydon said it would be today at the earliest before the people would start coming back to the United States, and a State Department spokesman estimated that the first would arrive no earlier than tomorrow.

Officials estimate that about 80 cult members will be returning to the United States, although some may return on commercial flights.

Devic said that the investigation will extend to members of the Rev. Jim Jones' Peoples Temple in the United States.

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, who had been investigating Jones' cult, was killed with four others in Guyana November 18, the mass suicide and murder in Jonestown of more than 900 Americans was discovered the next day.

"They might have heard many things at many different times," Lydon said of the returning survivors. "I would want some proof that they were involved in a conspiracy" before charging them, he said.

Four persons arrested for the murders are not likely to be released from Guyana.

The FBI has 20 to 30 agents in Charleston awaiting the survivors' return. The Department of Health, Education and Welfare also has representatives to aid the returnees under the Assistance To Repatriates Act.

A. B. Albritton, a spokesman for HEW, said that the government will advance up to \$55 each for emergency personal needs, lend enough money for an airplane ticket home and make sure that the returnees can make phone calls to their families.

Repatriations also were made to house the cult members in Charleston but none of the officials would say where.

The sprawling Charleston Air Force Base, one of the southernmost in the United States, is well-equipped to handle the large group of people.

U.S. marshals will ride the Air Force planes to guard against the possibility that some of those returning might be among Jones' "enforcers" — whose task was said to be to ensure the "success" of the mass suicides.

FBI agent Devic was asked whether he knew of the existence of death squads.

"I have no factual knowledge of this other than what I have read," the agent said.

Devic said the FBI's part of the investigation is only in connection with the murder of Ryan and not the mass suicide in Jonestown.

The survivors include 39 persons who escaped into the jungle

46 others under house arrest who were in Georgetown during the suicides, and four jailed by Guyana police.

Those arrested include Charles Edward Beikman, a former U.S. Marine from Indianapolis, who is charged with the deaths of Sharon Amos and her three children at the Peoples Temple headquarters in Georgetown at the same time as the mass suicide.

U.S. Army officials said the troops at Jonestown did as thorough a job as they could in searching for bodies at the settlement and survivors in the surrounding jungle.

There may still be "one or two or three survivors," said Captain John Moscatelli of the Army's task force. "Or there may not be any."

In Georgetown, an American Embassy spokesman said Guyanese officials turned over the passports of more than 850 Americans at the



UPI Telephoto

**FBI's CHARLES DEVIC
Survivors will be questioned**

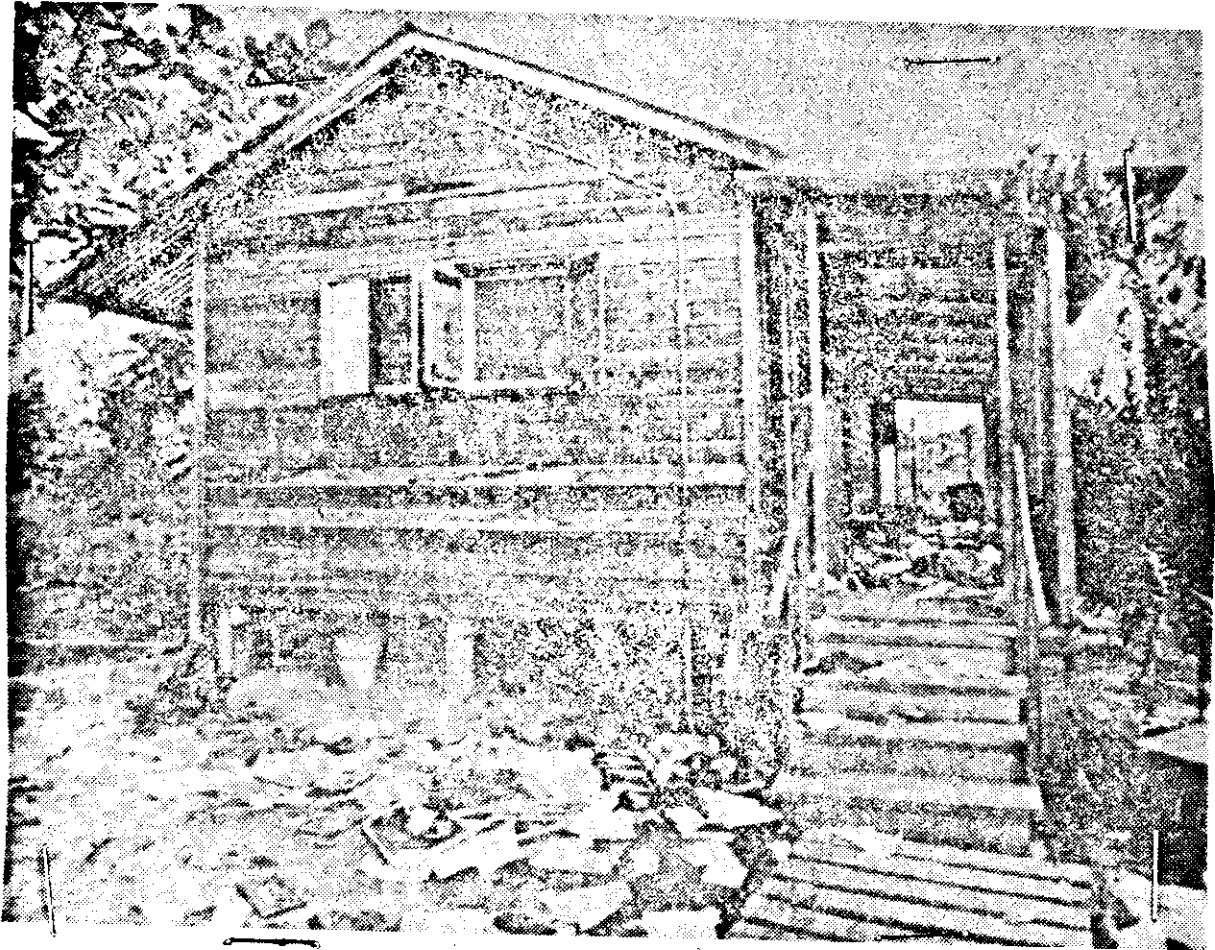
settlement, along with a three-inch-thick stack of Social Security checks, some of which had been endorsed.

He said the embassy informed the Guyanese government that the Embassy would take charge of the property in Jonestown, which had a closed-circuit television station, a radio transmitter and receiver, agricultural machinery, a sawmill, a soap factory and other equipment as well as the personal belongings of the residents.

A Guyanese spokesman said the Jonestown area is under police guard with a full-time police post inside the otherwise-deserted settlement.

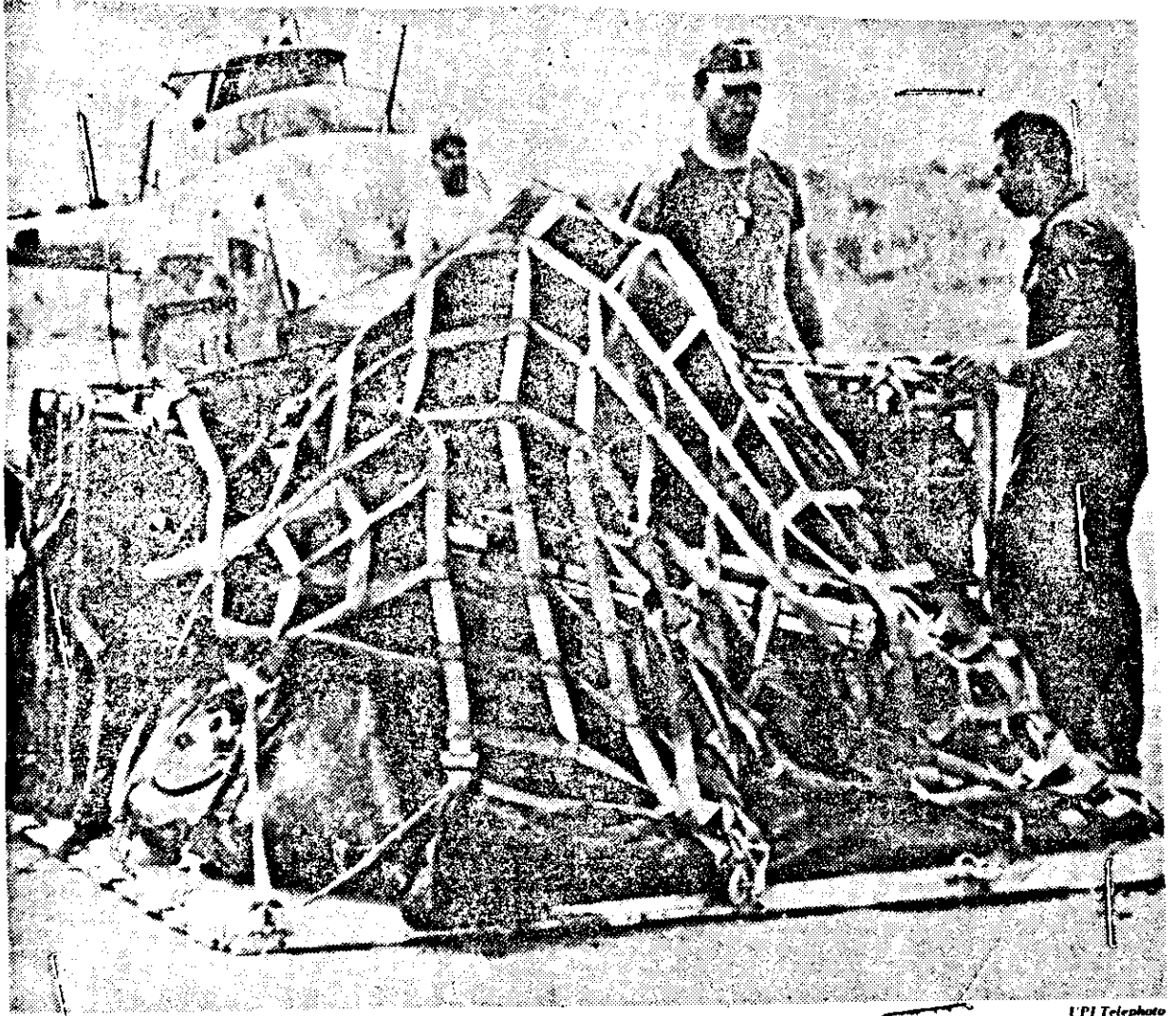
Acknowledging the value of the built-up community, Guyanese Information Minister Shirley Field-Ridley said the government would like to reopen an agricultural project there but probably will not permit the Peoples Temple or other religious organization to run it. "We would prefer that it be managed by Guyanese," she said.

Associated Press



Scattered papers from his files lay in front of Jim Jones' house in Jonestown

AP Wirephoto



UPI Telephoto

U.S. soldiers in Guyana prepared to load the last of the equipment used by the task force

- Assoc. Dir. _____
- Dep. AD Adm. _____
- Dep. AD Inv. _____
- Asst. Dir.:
- Adm. Servs. _____
- Crim. Inv. _____
- Ident. _____
- Intell. _____
- Laboratory _____
- Legal Coun. _____
- Plan. & Insp. _____
- Rec. Mgnt. _____
- Tech. Servs. _____
- Training _____
- Public Affs. Off. _____
- Telephone Rm. _____
- Director's Sec'y _____

EVEN IN DEATH

Jim Jones Still Haunts Them

GEORGETOWN, Guyana (AP) —They are the survivors of Jonestown, but they can never escape its horrors.

In death, Jim Jones still haunts them.

They are young and old, sad and lonely, penniless and homeless, men and women, blacks and whites.

They have barely the clothes on their backs, some not even a pair of shoes. They are tired and weary, thin and pale, lost and confused, sad and depressed.

Now they face a new crisis: what to do with their lives.

"I would say most of them, if they were given the opportunity, and if in a few weeks or months their true feeling comes out and their environment is difficult, they might turn to just ending their lives," says Dr. Hardat A.S. Sukhdeo, chief of psychiatry at the New Jersey Medical School in Newark.

Sukhdeo, a native of Guyana who has a special professional interest in religious cults, is here evaluating the mental state of the survivors. He said he came at his own expense. He has interviewed about one-fourth of the survivors, who number about 80 in all.

"The majority of them are depressed and are confused and they would like some direction in their lives," he said. "They really don't know where they're going, what they're going to.

"Their lives have been directed and controlled. To go back into a free society where they have to make their own decisions is very frightening."

- The Washington Post _____
- Washington Star-News _____
- Daily News (New York) _____
- The New York Times _____
- The Wall Street Journal _____
- The Atlanta Constitution _____
- The Los Angeles Times *pt pg 10* _____

Date _____

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

'No Evidence' of Cultists' Jungle Flight

GEORGETOWN, Guyana — Several dozen stragglers have indeed Guyanese government patrols spent re-emerged from the jungle, but none yesterday in a vain search for has talked of a mass flight from the California cultists who might have village last Saturday night when the survived the mass suicide and killings cult's leader, the Rev. Jim Jones, at their jungle commune by fleeing into reportedly gave an order that everyone the bush. The failure of their search drink a poisonous brew prepared by the increased doubts that hundreds had cult's medical officer.

That — and the absence of clues survived. As patrols pressed the hunt, United along the jungle trails — have led to the States military helicopters shuttled troubling suspicion that there are many between the commune, 140 miles survivors, that the size of the northwest of here, and the Georgetown community has been inflated and that, airport, removing the bodies of 177 of except for the survivors already the 408 members of the Peoples Temple rounded up and perhaps a few more who died Saturday night. The dead, roaming around in the bush, the were flown to Dover, Del., for Peoples Temple has been wiped out. identification and completion of post-mortems. One the other hand, there is evidence that the density of the jungle has been overstated by reports from the isolated area, and that it was possible for a large group to cover a long distance quickly.

A high-ranking Guyanese official, speaking of the continuing jungle search, said: "The fact of the matter is that we do not possess a scrap of hard evidence that a lot of people fled into the jungle. Hard rains washed away any tracks that might have existed, but we simply do not know."

Sherwin Harris, whose daughter and former wife died in the mass suicide and killings, recalled that no more than 600 names had appeared on a petition signed last week by members of the cult, protesting a visit by Rep. Leo Ryan of California.

Ryan, who visited the commune to investigate charges that members were suffering abuse, was killed by cultists Saturday night as he was about to leave for the U.S. from a nearby dirt airstrip. Four other Americans were also killed, and the mass suicides and killings followed.

The Guyanese government official, in expressing doubt that many cultists had fled into the jungle, said that if any remained there and were in good health, they could seek the help of the Amerindians. They are a nomadic group of about 50 families of aborigines who live in thatched-roof dwellings spread out over miles of jungle paths known to the cult.

These trails, leading from Jonestown, the cult's farm, have been searched by government patrols because they might be the only routes over which a great number of people could have moved through the thick jungle without getting lost.

The jungle around Jonestown, while certainly inhospitable to human life in many ways, is not impenetrable like the jungles of Burma, for instance, where one has to cut a path in order to move.

"Actually, you can travel through it fairly easily," said Adrian D. Thompson, a Guyanese horticulturist, who knows the area well.

"The density is overhead but not a barrier for movement on the forest floor," Thompson said, adding, "You have one problem: there isn't much you'll find to eat unless you really know your forest."

The Jonestown area bears little resemblance to Hollywood fantasies of a tropical jungle. He offered these examples:

- The piranha, except for the smallest species that "can be troublesome," do not harm people.
- A bushmaster snake can kill a person if it is big enough, but in most cases death is caused by an improperly applied tourniquet.
- there are few animals of any size, and the jaguar, fearsome in jungle lore, runs away from people. In 30 years of experience in similar settings, Thompson has only seen two jaguars.
- The local Indians, rather than being hostile, might actually feed and shelter their neighbors.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

A-1 HERALD EXAMINER
LOS ANGELES, CA

Date: 11/24/78
Edition: Friday Latest

Title: RYMUR

Character:
or AFO

Classification: 89-436
Submitting Office: Los Angeles

Chuck Farmer, a bush pilot who has spent more than 10 years prospecting for gold and diamonds in the area of the search, said that individuals could survive more than two weeks without supplies. "You can drink the water and you could eat roots," he said. "A lot of pork knockers — that's what we call gold and diamond seekers — get lost and none I've ever heard of has died."

10 More Peoples Temple Survivors Arrive in N.Y.

NEW YORK (UPI)—Ten survivors of the mass suicide-murder at the Peoples Temple in Guyana, including two teen-agers and two children, returned to the United States Sunday night.

The 10 were among 30 survivors originally set to leave Georgetown, Guyana, on a Pan American World Airways jet Sunday.

But the captain of the jet delayed taking off from Georgetown for 1½ hours because a federal agent was not on board. He later ordered 20 of the 30 survivors off the plane before flying to the United States.

A total of 167 passengers, including the 10, was on board the Pan Am jet that left Georgetown, touching down at Kennedy International Airport about 7:30 p.m.

The Guyana survivors were tentatively identified as: Dawn Gardfrey, 15; Yolanda Mitchell, 18; Versie Perkins, 32; Beatrice Grubbs, 52; Dianne Rozykno, 26; LeFlora Townes, 56; Andrea Walker, 21; Leslie Wilson, 21; Jakari Wilson, 3, and Ruby Johnston, 2.

A Pam Am spokeswoman said the jet, which was to leave Georgetown for New York at 11 a.m. EST, took off at 12:30 p.m. without a federal agent

on board.

She said the captain refused to take off because "it would not be in the best interest of the other passengers" for a federal agent not to be on board to accompany the 30 survivors.

The spokeswoman said there had been "an understanding" that because of the number of the survivors to take the flight—the largest contingent of survivors to return to the United States so far—a federal agent would accompany the regular commercial flight.

About 54 cult members remained in Guyana, including two who have been arrested by Guyanese authorities.

Six survivors, including a witness to the slaying of Rep. Leo J. Ryan (D-Calif), arrived in New York Saturday night.

That group included Edith Parks, 64, who was at the Jonestown landing strip Nov. 18 when Ryan, three newsmen and her daughter, were gunned down by members of the Peoples Temple cult.

The killings apparently touched off a mass suicide and murder at the jungle commune that took the lives of more than 911 men, women and children.

- Assoc. Dir. _____
- Dep. AD Adm. _____
- Dep. AD Inv. _____
- Asst. Dir.:
- Adm. Servs. _____
- Crim. Inv. _____
- Ident. _____
- Intell. _____
- Laboratory _____
- Legal Coun. _____
- Plan. & Insp. _____
- Rec. Mgnt. _____
- Tech. Servs. _____
- Training _____
- Public Affs. Off. _____
- Telephone Rm. _____
- Director's Sec'y _____

- The Washington Post _____
- Washington Star-News _____
- Daily News (New York) _____
- The New York Times _____
- The Wall Street Journal _____
- The Atlanta Constitution _____
- The Los Angeles Times *PT, PSV* _____

Date _____

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

FBI Hopes To Pick Guyana Suspects

CHARLESTON, S.C. (AP) — Among the first persons greeting the returning survivors of the Peoples Temple mass suicide in Guyana will be FBI agents searching for murder conspirators.

The FBI said Sunday it had no suspects in connection with the slaying of Rep. Leo Ryan of California. However, the agency said, if it did find any suspects among the up to 80 survivors who might begin arriving here Tuesday, they would be arrested on the spot.

"I don't totally rule out any arrests," said Charles Devic, the FBI agent in charge. "But at this point I can't positively say that there will be any.

"Our objective is to identify the murderers of Congressman Ryan and-or identify anyone who conspired in Guyana and California or the United States to kill Congressman Ryan," Devic said.

Devic, asked how his agents would know whether any of the returnees might have been part of a conspiracy, replied, "We may not. All we plan to do is interview the survivors."

Followers of cult leader Jim Jones killed the California Democrat, three newsmen and a cult member at an airport near Jonestown, Guyana, a week ago Saturday. Hours later, Jones and more than 900 of his followers committed suicide or were killed.

Larry Layton, a Califor-

nian, was being held by Guyanese authorities in connection with the airport deaths.

Devic said the FBI's only jurisdiction was over the assassination of Ryan and the agency would not be involved in the investigation of the cult's suicide in Guyana.

A State Department spokeswoman, Mary Anne Bader, said the Guyanese government so far had authorized the departure of only one of the survivors, an 84-year-old man.

"We must bear in mind that the Guyanese are in the midst of an investigation," she said. "These are people (the survivors) who could help in an investigation."

She said they include 19 survivors of the shooting at the airport, 14 survivors of the mass death at Jonestown, 45 cult members who were in Georgetown at the time of the deaths, and two cult members found on a boat.

U.S. Attorney Thomas Lydon of Columbia, S.C., who was in Charleston to file charges should the FBI arrest any of the returnees, said he would not file charges of being an accessory against anyone simply because they might have known a killing might have been planned.

"They might have heard many things at many different times," Lydon said. "I would want some proof that they were involved in a conspiracy before charging them."

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 3C

JACKSON DAILY
NEWS

JACKSON, MS.

Date: 11/27/78
Edition: HOME

Title: LEO RYAN

Character:

or

Classification: 89-80
Submitting Office: JACKSON

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Survivors

7 Released By Guyana

By **ROBERT M. HITT III**
Record Staff Writer

CHARLESTON — Guyanese officials today released seven survivors of the Jonestown murder-suicide ritual and the U.S. State Department said all seven planned to return to the United States on a commercial airliner.

U.S. Attorney Thomas E. Lydon Jr. said today there is still no official word on when the remaining 72 survivors will be released. He said he expected an official timetable to be announced later today.

Sources close to the airlift operation said that survivors should leave Guyana tomorrow and that the State Department is officially notifying survivors' next-of-kin about the tentative plans.

Lydon said the seven people released by Guyanese authorities this morning will probably return to the United States either today or tomorrow. He said the only commercial flight from Guyana to the United States is a direct flight to John F. Kennedy Airport in New York City.

The returning survivors will be met by FBI agents who are investigating the assassination of California Congressman Leo J. Ryan, who was one of five persons shot to death at the Jonestown commune 10 days ago.

Lydon said the State Department doesn't expect a military plane to leave Guyana today with the other survivors. He said another announcement on plans for the survivors' return will be released later.

U.S. Air Force spokesman Maj. T.W. "Sky" King said it may take as long as 24 hours from the time the survivors are released in Guyana until a plane can be dispatched and return to Charleston, where officials from four federal agencies are preparing to debrief the Peoples Temple members. He said the airlift might be accomplished in as little as 12 hours.

An uncle of one of the survivors of the murder-suicide rite showed up this morning at a Charleston motel, where more than 100 persons — including federal officials and news media representatives — are waiting on the survivors' return.

John W. Stahl of Russellville, Ky.,

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

The Columbia Record
(Columbia, S.C.)

Page 1C

Date: 11-28-78
Edition: Evening

Title: **RYMUR**

Character:
or
Classification: **89-68**
Submitting Office: Columbia

arrived in Charleston last night after receiving a letter from State Department officials confirming that his niece, Robin Tetchetter, 19, of Indianapolis, Ind., is among the survivors being held in Guyana.

Stahl's niece is the only member of her immediate family who reportedly survived the Nov. 18 death ritual, which cost some 912 religious cultists their lives.

Richard Telling, an official with the U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, said he plans to interview Stahl later today. He said his agency has been contacted by relatives of other Peoples Temple members.

Air Force spokesman King said no decision has been made about whether survivors' relatives will be allowed to meet their loved ones at the Charleston Air Force Base.

King said yesterday that his office has been contacted by the relatives of three Peoples Temple members and some indicated that they planned to come to Charleston in hopes that their family members are among the returning survivors.

Telling said HEW still does not have a list of survivors, but relatives will be counseled by social service workers and told about their loved ones once HEW has the list.

He said the agency also is aware that a large number of uncashed Social Security checks were found at Jonestown, and the agency plans to investigate.

However, he said HEW does not know the number of checks found and whether there was any violation of federal law. "Social Security checks are individual's property," Telling said, "but without a doubt we'll want to take a look at it."

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

N.Y. Re-Entry Point For First Survivors

From Staff and Wire Reports

The first group of survivors of the Jonestown mass suicide-murders prepared to return to the United States Wednesday by way of a commercial airline that will take them to New York after a stop in Trinidad. Other cult members waited anxiously for word on how long they would be required to stay in Guyana.

According to a spokesman for the State Department, this group of seven survivors will not re-enter the United States through Charleston, earlier reported as the re-entry point for all the survivors.

U.S. Consul Douglas V. Ellice said seven persons have been cleared by the Guyana police to leave the country. The embassy said the seven will be flown to New York's Kennedy airport Wednesday by commercial airline. Arrival of the Pan Am flight is set for 6 p.m. EST.

There was discussion of sending the group on a military flight to Charleston Air Force Base, but sources said there was not enough time to arrange for a military aircraft.

"Yes, I'm looking forward to going back to the States. I'm looking forward to going back tomorrow," Grover Davis said.

Davis, 79, said he hid in a ditch on the edge of the Jonestown settlement where more than 900 of his fellow Peoples Temple cult members died of cyanide poisoning Nov. 18.

"The embassy said our passports are all OK, but we can't leave until tomorrow," Davis said. "They didn't say why, but we've got to pay for the hotel and the airplane and we don't have any money or anything."

Many of the 79 survivors, like Davis, are without funds, but the U.S. Embassy said in a statement that emergency loans from the Department of Health, Education and Welfare would be made available.

In addition to Davis, those returning are Hyacinth Thrush, 76, who slept through the mass suicide in Jonestown, and five Peoples Temple members who have been held in protective custody at the cult's headquarters in Georgetown since Nov. 18.

The five were not in Jonestown at the time of the poisonings. They were identified as Raymond Godshalk, 62; Alvaray Satterwhite, 61; Marian Campbell, 61; Carol Young, 78, and Madeline Brooks, 73. No hometowns were given.

The State Department has received countless inquiries from the press and more than 900 calls from relatives of the survivors.

Although the State Department declined to release the number of relatives of cult members who have come to Charleston to await word, one man who had come to await information about relatives talked with reporters Tuesday morning at a motel near the air base.

John Stahl, of Russellville, Ky., came to Charleston for the return of his 19-year-old niece, Bonnie Techette. Stahl's brother and sister-in-law also were living in Jonestown, but the State Department has confirmed only that his niece is alive.

Stahl, exhausted, drained and on edge after the events of the last week

(See SURVIVORS, 16-A, Col. 1)

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

The State

Page 1A

Date: 11-29-78
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Title: RYMUR

Character:

or

Classification: 89-68
Submitting Office: Columbia

Survivors

(Continued From 1-A)

and a half, would only speak briefly with reporters.

He said his relatives had met Jim Jones, the dead leader of Peoples Temple, during the cult's early days in Indianapolis, Ind., and had later moved with Jones to San Francisco.

Stahl said he received a postcard from them just two weeks ago, telling him they all were well and happy in Jonestown.

But he found it difficult to talk about his personal tragedy, and politely refused to talk further with reporters.

There were 79 cult survivors in Georgetown on Tuesday, Ellice said. The U.S. Embassy was awaiting word from Guyana police investigating the bizarre deaths and related murders before authorizing the departure of survivors. He said some may be kept as suspects or material witnesses.

Police officials said some cultists are still being investigated, but they did not say how many.

Two members of the cult have been charged with the

murders of nine persons. Larry Layton, 32, of San Francisco, is being held on five counts of murder in the shooting deaths Nov. 18 of Rep. Leo Ryan, D-Calif., three journalists and a female sect member who tried to leave Jonestown with Ryan following the congressman's investigation of conditions at the settlement.

Those killings inspired the mass poisoning.

Charles Beikman, 43, of Indianapolis, Ind., has been charged with killing a woman cult member and her three children at the Peoples Temple headquarters here.

The Guyanese Cabinet met Tuesday afternoon and sources said the subject of which cult survivors would be allowed to leave was a prime topic. The cabinet appointed an administrator for the Jonestown settlement, 150 miles northwest of Georgetown, where a score of buildings containing some sophisticated communications equipment stand on about 900 acres of cleared land.

Informed sources said the U.S. Embassy has made known to the Guyana government the U.S. Embassy's duties to represent the estates of the dead and to oversee disposition of their property in Jonestown.

The Jonestown site has been sealed by Guyana police and army troops for an inventory, the Guyana information service said.

The Guyanese government has refused to turn over to the U.S. Embassy the fingerprint cards it maintains on all immigrants over 16 years of age, complicating the process of identifying the dead, one source said. All the bodies have been returned to Dover Air Force Base in Maryland.

The United States is not pressing for the cards because it knows they are needed in the police investigation now in process, the source said.

Of those returning to the U.S. on Wednesday only

Mrs. Thrush and Davis have spoken to reporters.

Mrs. Thrush said she slept through the death ritual in which hundreds of people lined up to drink a cyanide-laced fruit drink.

When she awakened, she found the bodies, including that of her sister, she said. She was evacuated Nov. 20.

Davis said he hid in a trench being dug on the edge of the populated area and stayed there until people came to take him out. He declined to say exactly what he saw as he left. "I've already told that to the police and the embassy people so many times," he said.

Davis said he planned to live with his son, L.C. Davis of San Francisco.

"None of us know how it could have happened," he

said, referring to the deaths. "All we know is that it happened."

Davis said he retired from work as common laborer at construction sites when he was 65. "I don't owe nobody," he said. "I'm 79 years old and I don't owe nothing to nobody. I've gone all the way on my own."

He expressed concern over his lack of clothing and money, adding, "We had some Social Security checks, but we turned them in (to the Peoples Temple)."

A carton packed with Social Security checks has been turned over to the embassy, but consular officials said privacy laws prevent them from saying whether Davis has checks in the box or from discussing any individual cases.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Felons May Be Aboard Airplane

STAFF REPORTS

CHARLESTON — While U.S. Justice Department and FBI officials said here Sunday their main interest is probing the assassination of a congressman, other sources say some 40 felons who fled to Guyana may be the subject of concern of law enforcement.

It is not known whether the 40 or so felons who may have taken refuge at the Peoples Temple are alive or dead, sources said, but possibilities are that some may be aboard aircraft expected to land at Charleston Air Force Base.

Further details were not available, but presumably the small group of people could have charges against them for crimes committed in the United States unrelated to murders or suicides that took place in Guyana.

Already, stories have come out of Guyana about certain members of the Peoples Temple cult who had gained some forms of preferential treatment with motives other than religious dedication to the Peoples Temple.

Presumably, such individuals might have connived their way into being armed guards or persons assigned to perform duties in which they had freedom of movement to and from Jonestown.

No information was available as to the legal status of the possible felons: whether they fled the country while facing charges, convictions or probation.

Both Justice Department and FBI officials insisted here Sunday they have no idea who the survivors are in Guyana nor what individuals, if any, will be on a plane expected to bring them here sometime early this week.

Thomas E. Lydon, U.S. district attorney for South Carolina, said he has "no other information as to any

(See FELONS, 14-A, Col. 6)

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

The State

Page 1A

Date: 11-27-78
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or
Classification: 89-~~017~~-68
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Felons

(Continued From 1-A)

other possible crimes" officials might be looking at in regard to survivors coming back to the states.

Lydon said since there is so much uncertainty about who might be included among a planeload coming here, investigators will have to more or less play the situation by ear, waiting to see if any substantive information about an assassination, a conspiracy or other accusations develop.

"We haven't talked to any survivors," Lydon told reporters. "If they get in, talk to HEW (Department of Health, Education and Welfare representatives) and want to leave right away on their own, that's their constitutional right.

"Survivors may decide they want to go to Charleston Airport and take the next plane out."

Apparently, the FBI or Justice officials will be hard pressed to detain any individuals unless some bit of intelligence is gained to link debarking survivors with murder or conspiracy in

connection with the shooting of Rep. Leo J. Ryan of California.

Guyanese authorities have already arrested at least three Americans in connection with the killing of Ryan and three U.S.

newsmen accompanying him to investigate the Peoples Temple cult.

Asked about the work of Guyana police, Lydon said, "I wouldn't think the government down there would let anybody off free."



Briefing

Tom Lydon, left, U.S. Attorney for South Carolina, and Charles Devic, FBI special agent in charge, hold a news conference Sunday at Charleston Air Force Base where newsmen awaited survivors of the Peoples Temple religious cult's mass suicide in Guyana. Newsmen were told the survivors would not arrive until Tuesday or later. (Staff Photo by Larry Cagle)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

U. S. Agents

Await

Massacre

Survivors

Religious Cult Members May Arrive On Tuesday

By JACK L. TRULUCK,
W. CLARK SURRETT
and
MIKE CLEMENTS
Staff Writers

Related Story On Page 1-B

CHARLESTON — Survivors of the Guyana massacre and mass suicide will arrive at Charleston Air Force Base no earlier than Tuesday, although elaborate preparations are being made to process, interview and investigate the Peoples Temple members after their plane lands.

Despite earlier reports that the survivors might reach Charleston today, a spokesman for the Department of Health, Education and Welfare confirmed early Sunday night that the survivors will not arrive before Tuesday, "and it might well be later than that." The spokesman said arrangements in Guyana are taking longer to complete than had been expected.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

The State

Page 1A

Date: 11-27-78
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Title: *Jonestown, Guyana*

Character:
or
Classification: *89-~~27~~-68*
Submitting Office: Columbia

In Charleston Sunday, dozens of federal officials prepared for the moment when the bureaucracy will lurch into action.

Among those awaiting the survivors were representatives of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the U.S. Attorney's Office in Columbia, the Social Security Administration, the U.S. Customs Bureau, the Immigration and Naturalization Service and HEW.

The FBI has "25 to 30" agents prepared to screen the survivors. The primary thrust of the FBI investigation will be to determine if any of the survivors were involved in the murder of Congressman Leo Ryan, D-Calif., 10 days ago.

"The FBI investigation is proceeding under the Congressional Assassination Act, and this also includes conspiracy," said Charles Devic, special agent in charge of the bureau in South Carolina.

"Our investigation is to identify the murderers of and the conspirators to murder Congressman Ryan. We will also include attempting to ascertain whether there was a conspiracy in Guyana and the United States in the murder of Congressman Ryan."

But Devic hinted during a press conference at a motel near the air base that the inquiry may consider other matters as well, including reports that survivors may include assassins pledged to murder survivors and defectors from the bizarre cult led by the Rev. Jim Jones who died at the mass suicide.

"I have no factual knowledge of them (the assassination squads) except what I've read in the media," said Devic. "But based on what has happened and what we've read, there must be something to it."

There also are reports that as many as 40 felons sought refuge at the Jonestown settlement in Guyana. The U.S. Justice Department does not know whether these individuals are alive or dead with hundreds of other members of the cult. But officials say

each survivor who departs in Charleston will be checked through FBI computers to determine if warrants are outstanding.

The FBI will not investigate the Peoples Temple itself, Devic said.

"We are not going to infringe on a person's right to exercise a religious belief," he said.

Officials here say they have not yet seen a list of the survivors who will leave Guyana. For the moment, Devic said, no arrests are now being planned, and U.S. Attorney Thomas E. Lydon of Columbia said no war-

(See SURVIVORS, 14-A, Col. 1)

Survivors

(Continued From 1-A)

rants have been prepared in advance.

If customary procedures are followed, Lydon would prosecute cases against any survivors if they re-enter the United States through Charleston. By statute, if a conspiracy to violate the laws of the United States takes place outside the country, the perpetrators can be prosecuted in this country once they return or are extradited.

If charges are lodged against any of the temple members, they will be arraigned at the federal courthouse in Charleston before U.S. Magistrate Robert Carr.

Although at least 72 of the nearly 1,000 residents of Jonestown are known to have survived the mayhem of a week ago, officials say they have no idea how many will arrive here from Guyana.

Officials Sunday were hesitant to discuss security preparations for the survivors after they land in

Charleston, although a number of U.S. marshals will accompany the survivors on the flight.

After the survivors arrive at the air base, they will first be interviewed by officials from the Immigration and Naturalization Service, then by representatives of the Customs Bureau, the FBI and HEW.

After completing the interviewing process, a task expected to take several hours, the survivors will be taken to an undisclosed motel somewhere in the Charleston area.

HEW is on hand to assist the survivors and to facilitate the return to their homes throughout the country.

A.B. Albritton, spokesman for the department, explained that the assistance is provided by the Temporary Assistance for Repatriots Act authorized by the Social Security Act. The measure is administered by state agencies, in this case the South Carolina Department of Social Services.

The program provides basic support for returning citizens and transportation to their homes or homes of next of kin.

Each recipient is entitled to up to \$55 for items of personal need, including lodging. If necessary, additional support can be provided for up to 90 days. The recipients of the aid are expected to repay the government.

The state of South Carolina already has allotted \$25,000 from its share of federal funds for repatriating temple survivors. Federal officials say the state will be repaid, but cannot estimate now how much the operation will ultimately cost.

Albritton said seven HEW officials are already in Charleston, and three physicians are expected to come here to tend to any medical needs the survivors may have. Charleston County DSS caseworkers also will assist in interviewing the returning cult members.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

The lucky ones and their land

Her name is Hyacinth Thrash — she survived the mass suicide at Peoples Temple in Jonestown, Guyana, because she was too ill to attend the macabre ritual. She stayed in bed.

Now her name is on a list — of the living.

Her name and others coming out of the compound in Guyana recalled to Peoples Temple observers some of the clouded real estate transactions that figured in the cult's acquisition of a fortune estimated as high as \$10 million.

Thrash, who escaped the ritual that claimed the lives of more than 770 followers of the Rev. Jim Jones, was involved in a peculiar real estate transaction with the church more than six years ago.

An Aug. 19, 1977, story by Examiner reporter Don Canter pointed out the irregularities surrounding the Peoples Temple procurement of \$1.5 million in property in San Francisco and Mendocino counties alone.

According to the article, Hyacinth Thrash, together with Zipporah and Herman Edwards, signed their property in Redwood Valley over to the church in October 1972. The gift didn't become publicly known until March 1976, when the deed was recorded. A week later the church sold the property for \$36,000.

Other names coming out of Guyana include Ruby Lee Johnson, Le Flora Townes and Raymond Goldshalk.

Records show that in 1973 Ruby Lee Johnson deeded her property at 258 Howth St. in the Ingleside District of The City as "a gift" to Peoples Temple. In May last year the temple sold it for \$42,500.

In the fall of 1975, Le Flora Townes gave her property at 446 Orizaba St. as a gift to the church. Ten days later the church sold it for \$25,000, records on file in San Francisco indicate.

Goldshalk and his wife, Viola, deeded their property near Ukiah as a gift to the temple in July 1976. The temple immediately sold the property for \$14,000.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

6 S.F. Examiner

San Francisco, Ca.

Date: 11-24-78
Edition: Final

Title:
RYMURS

Character:
or SF 89-250
Classification: 89
Submitting Office: SF

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Police Hold Jonestown Survivors

GEORGETOWN, Guyana — United States authorities yesterday put the final count of the number of dead at the Jonestown commune at 909 and shipped the last bodies home, but survivors were held here for a criminal investigation by Guyanese authorities into the killings and suicides.

The last 183 bodies left here late Saturday night aboard a C-141 jet transport, and yesterday morning the 200 members of the recovery task force began returning to their military bases in the Canal Zone in Panama and the United States.

Yesterday afternoon, soldiers at Timehri Airport, 30 miles south of here, were dismantling helicopters and stacking equipment for air shipment.

Beside a runway, a black curl of smoke rose from a bonfire of uniforms, boots and rubber gloves the soldiers had worn as they recovered the Jonestown bodies. Capt. John Moscatelli, the task force spokesman, said all the men and equipment would be gone by early today.

It was not clear when the 84 members of the Peoples Temple still living in Guyana and being questioned by the police would be permitted to leave.

Two of the 84 have been charged with murder — one in connection with the death of Ryan, three American journalists and an American woman, and the other in the death of Sharon Amos, the public information officer for the cult, and her three children in their home here.

At the time of the killings and suicides in Jonestown, 46 members were at the cult headquarters here. Six others were on two of the cult's boats. The police said these were being held in protective custody at the Criminal Investigation Division.

The remaining 30 were either disaffected members who had hoped to leave Guyana with Ryan and were at the airfield at Port Kaituma, near Jonestown, when the Congressman was shot or they are among the handful who fled the commune as a poisonous mixture of Kool-Aid and cyanide was being drunk by other members.

Most of the disaffected survivors were held in a third-floor wing of the once-grand Park Hotel, a colonial relic distinguished by a spacious latticed veranda with a tall cupola.

There was an uproar at the hotel Saturday when three close aides of Jim Jones, the cult leader who ordered the killings at the airport and the suicides at the commune, were assigned by local authorities to move into rooms on the third floor. They had been interrogated for the past several days, after assisting with identification of the bodies at the commune, and were asked to remain in Georgetown while the investigation continued.

Members of the two factions — each saying it feared the other — began shouting accusations and epithets. At one point, Dale Parks, a survivor of the airfield shootings, and Michael Prokes, one of the Jones aides, squeezed into a telephone booth together and spent an hour pleading with American Embassy officials to find separate housing for the factions.

In the end, the embassy chose not to act, and Prokes and the other aides, brothers named Michael and Timothy Carter, spent the night sleeping in a corner of the hotel terrace.

At the airport, where the task force was bringing "Operation Jonestown" to an end, Moscatelli said a total of 918 persons had died in the shootings and suicides — Ryan, three journalists and an American woman who were shot at the Port Kaituma airfield; Sharon Amos and her three children in Georgetown, and 909 in Jonestown. Among the bodies found in Jonestown was one Guyanese identified as Jim Gill, whose relationship to the cult, Moscatelli said, was not known. All the others were American.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

A-1 HERALD EXAMINER
LOS ANGELES, CA

Date: 11/27/78
Edition: Monday Latest

Title: POLICE HOLD
SURVIVORS

Character:
or RYMUR/AFO

Classification:
Submitting Office:
89-436
Los Angeles

Col. William I. Gordon, who commanded the task force, said he was not surprised at the discrepancy in the body count, which grew from an initial 383 to 410, then several days later climbed to 780, and a day later rose to more than 900. But he was unable to explain definitively how it had occurred, beyond saying "There were bodies on top of bodies."

A handful of cultists who fled into the jungle managed to find their way back to police outposts after a day or two. But government foot patrols — assisted by American Indian trackers and American helicopters with crewmen using bullhorns — failed to find any sizable number of survivors or additional bodies.

Most of the cultists remaining in Guyana have indicated that they want to return to the United States as soon as possible, and there has been no hint that any of them would attempt to resettle the commune.

The government has not said what it intends to do with the neat tin-roofed homes that the cultists built in Jonestown and the possessions they left behind, including elaborate woodworking and machine shops and 28 head of cattle.

Since the deaths occurred eight days ago, dozens of foreign journalists have arrived in Georgetown and have been attempting to reach Jonestown. Only a handful managed to get there, using chartered airplanes or riding in a few seats made available on government planes. Tomorrow, with all of the bodies now removed, the government intends to take 30 journalists to Jonestown in a chartered plane.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

EFFORT TO AID CULT VICTIMS' KIN LAUNCHED

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—Churches, mortuaries and city and federal agencies are gearing up to help the families of at least 912 persons who perished in the Guyana mass murder-suicide calamity.

A trust fund has been established to aid relatives who cannot afford burial costs for their kin.

Two San Francisco churches and two funeral homes have formed the nucleus of an organization to help relatives in the transfer of bodies from Dover, Del., where the remains were brought from Jonestown, Guyana.

The churches are the Church of God in Christ and the Christian Reformed Church. The mortuaries are Osborne Funeral Directors and Lewis and Ribbs Mortuary.

A news conference to announce a memorial service for the Jonestown victims is scheduled today at Macedonia Baptist Church.

Bishop Paul Miles of the Church of God in Christ said the burial trust fund is called the Guyana Burial Fund and donations were solicited.

Local clergy also were reported asking airlines to donate transportation for the transfer of bodies, according to the Rev. Don Klompeen of the Christian Reformed Church.

For the benefit of those affected by the tragedy, San Francisco's Department of Public Health announced it will be available for counseling through city mental health clinics, which will be open around the clock.

In addition, the U.S. State Department has set up a center for persons who believe one or more of their relatives may have died at Jonestown. The center's telephone number is 202-632-6610.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

I-3 LOS ANGELES TIMES
LOS ANGELES, C.

Date: 11/27/78
Edition: Monday Final

Title: CULT VICTIMS
KIN

Character:
or RYMUR/AFO

Classification:
Submitting Office:
Los Angeles

'Seniors' Got Special Privileges

By JOSEPH B. TREASTER

GEORGETOWN, Guyana, Nov. 29 — They were old and stiff in their movements. At Jonestown, they were known as "seniors." They were not expected to work in the fields as the others were, and no one bothered them if they sometimes missed the nightly assemblies called by the Rev. Jim Jones.

Their age gave them a certain privilege, a privilege acknowledged by the authorities here, too, who determined that the first of the surviving members of the People's Temple to be released from custody should be the oldest.

Seven of them — two men and five women, all over 60 years of age — were aboard Pan American Flight 228 when it left this former British colony on the northern coast of South America this afternoon for New York. Only Miguel DePina, 84, who had been taken from a hospital bed and put on a plane to San Francisco last Sunday, had left before them.

Others among the more than 70 remaining survivors are expected to be permitted to leave Guyana in the next few days. But many may have to stay here for some time as the investigation into the Nov. 18 killings and suicides in Jonestown continues, according to the American authorities.

One of those who left today, Hyacinth Thrash, a tiny, bird-like woman of 74 who had been a follower of Mr. Jones for 21 years, had to be carried onto the airliner. For years, she had not been able to climb stairs or walk without support because of a spinal ailment.

She and Grover Davis, 79, were in Jonestown on the night of the killings and suicides. The five others on the plane with

them had been at the cult's headquarters in Georgetown.

After dinner on the evening of Nov. 18, Mrs. Thrash said, she did not feel well, and when the others rallied to the pavilion for what they thought was another night of lectures and criticism, she went to sleep.

"When I got up the next morning," Mrs. Thrash said, "I didn't hear anything. I didn't see anybody. It was like a ghost town."

Her first thought, she said, was that the commune had been raided by the mercenaries Mr. Jones had warned of — soldiers paid by the Central Intelligence Agency or by relatives who wanted their loved ones out of Jonestown. And she began to tremble.

"I thought everybody had run off and nobody took time to come and get me," she said. "I started crying and wailing. Why did they leave me? Why did they leave me?"

Thought She Would Starve

The old woman said she was beside herself with fear. There was no food in the cabin she had shared with her 69-year-old sister and two others in the 16 months she had been in Jonestown, she said, and she could not make it on her own to the kitchen. She began to believe she would starve.

Twice, Mrs. Thrash said, she believed she saw others alive in the commune. In the morning, she thought she saw a nurse's assistant named Barbara, dressed in a blouse and slacks, walking deliberately toward the outdoor toilets at the edge of the rain forest. Mrs. Thrash called out, she said, but there was no response.

As dusk approached, she said she thought she saw the shadowy silhouette of a woman and three children and heard their voices. But this time "I stayed hid," she said. "I didn't know who it was and I was scared."

Finally, the night passed. And on Monday morning, she said, she found Guyanese soldiers standing in her door. Two of them draped her arms over their shoulders and carried her to the school tent next to the pavilion.

'I Started to Cry Again'

"When we got out near the school I saw the bodies," she said, "and I started to cry again. I thought everybody was dead except me." In the tent, however, she saw Mr. Davis sitting on a wooden box.

Mr. Davis, a tall, slow-talking man who arrived in Jonestown in October, said he lowered himself into a trench as the others began drinking a soft drink laced with cyanide and pretended to be dead. Late in the night, he added, when he no longer heard voices or people moving around, he crept into the jungle.

Mr. Davis, who was also on the plane to New York today, has been in a room in the Park Hotel with the door closed for the last week, refusing to talk about his experience. He still did not want to talk today, but he relented for a moment to give a simple explanation of why he hid. "I didn't want to die," he said. "I just didn't want to die."

At the hotel and the eight-bedroom villa that served as the Georgetown headquarters for the cult, the remaining survivors were growing weary of spending long days with nothing to do.

Timely Escape Described

One of them, Julius Evans, a 30-year-old respiratory therapist, had been avoiding reporters at the hotel. But yesterday he told how he and eight others who had been planning to escape for months slipped out of Jonestown on the morning of Nov. 18, only hours before the commune began to disintegrate.

Often carrying the youngest in the group, a 3-year-old boy, Mr. Evans said they walked 22 miles through the jungle, following Amerindian trails and an old railroad track that led to a police outpost in the former manganese mining town of Matthew's Ridge.

Assoc. Dir. _____
 Dep. AD Adm. _____
 Dep. AD Inv. _____
 Asst. Dir.:
 Adm. Servs. _____
 Crim. Inv. _____
 Ident. _____
 Intell. _____
 Laboratory _____
 Legal Coun. _____
 Plan. & Insp. _____
 Rec. Mgnt. _____
 Tech. Servs. _____
 Training _____
 Public Affs. Off. _____
 Telephone Rm. _____
 Director's Sec'y _____

Mr. Evans said he had come to Jonestown seven months ago on the promise that he would receive additional training and work in his medical specialty with more responsibility than he had had in the United States.

"But I ended up mostly treating sores — leg ulcers, mosquito bites and athlete's foot," he said. "There was an epidemic of athlete's foot. Everybody in town had it. Everybody used the same shower. There was no ventilation on the floor and the lack of proper cleaning of the floor caused it to spread."

"There was also a lot of diarrhea and nausea," he continued. "Sanitation was very poor. You could hardly breath in the outhouses. We used cement bags, cardboard and newspaper for toilet paper. Some people even used leaves."

The Washington Post _____
 Washington Star-News _____
 Daily News (New York) _____
 The New York Times _____ 16
 The Wall Street Journal _____
 The Atlanta Constitution _____
 The Los Angeles Times _____

Date _____

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Security for 70 Returning Survivors to Be Very Tight

CHARLESTON, S.C.—Tight security arrangements have been made for more than 70 Peoples Temple survivors when they arrive at Charleston Air Force Base from Guyana Tuesday or later this week.

Even though federal officials here Sunday tried to minimize any potential danger to those in the group, the precautions are believed to stem from reports by some temple followers that armed squads had been ordered to kill defectors or survivors of the mass suicide-murder ritual in which more than 900 persons died in Jonestown Nov. 18.

At a news briefing, government officials said that U.S. marshals would accompany the survivors during their five-hour flight from South America. The survivors' departure depends on when Guyana officials complete their investigation and allow them to leave.

They added that they would be under Air Force protection while they are interrogated on the base by 25 to 30 FBI agents investigating the assassination of Rep. Leo J. Ryan (D-Calif.), who died with four others in an ambush at a jungle airstrip before the suicides.

The FBI is basing its investigation on a U.S. law giving the agency authority in any case involving the death of a congressman. An FBI official said the bureau's task is "to identify the murderers and conspirators to the murder of Congressman Ryan."

In addition, the survivors will be questioned by immigration and customs officials, plus caseworkers of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, who will offer each survivor up to \$55 for incidentals, plus plane fare home. This money, a HEW official said, is merely a government loan and recipients would be expected to repay it when they are able.

Questions about security arose after government officials said that survivors—most of them Californians—wishing to remain overnight before departing from Charleston would be quartered in undisclosed "commercial facilities," outside federal jurisdiction.

"I think you're premature, unless we get to that point," U.S. Atty. Thomas E. Lydon of Columbia, S.C., told reporters asking about security. "We haven't talked to any of the survivors to see if they're concerned about it. Naturally, if they're concerned about it, then other measures and precautions will be taken."

"But if a survivor comes in and he clears, and HEW gets him a ticket, and he wants to get on an airplane, that's his constitutional right to leave and go as he wants to."

Local law enforcement authorities said they were not aware of any special security arrangements for survivors who leave the base. "I have not heard anything about where they're going to house them," Charleston Police Cpl. Gary Tillman said.

Privately, one government official told The Times that security is of immense concern. "One thing we're worried about," he said, "is fear within the group, of what some might do to each other."

Mary Ann Bader, a State Department spokeswoman, said that there are 80 known survivors, two of whom have been charged by Guyanese authorities. An unspecified number of survivors, she said, are under house arrest by Guyanese authorities and have been ordered to remain in Guyana for questioning.

The State Department provided this numerical breakdown of the 80 survivors:

—Forty-five residents of the temple's headquarters in Georgetown, 150 miles from Jonestown, who were in Georgetown at the time of the deaths.

—Nineteen survivors of the ambush at the Port Kaituma airstrip, where Ryan, NBC newsmen Don Harris and Robert Brown, San Francisco Examiner photographer Gregory Robinson and temple defector Patricia Parks were slain.

—Fourteen more who survived, escaped or were not present, during the mass death ritual at Jonestown.

—Two cultists who were aboard a fishing boat named the "Cudjoe."

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

I-1 LOS ANGELES TIMES
LOS ANGELES, CA

Date: 11/27/78
Edition: Monday Final

Title: SECURITY TIGHT

Character: or RYMUR/AFO

Classification: 89-436
Submitting Office: Los Angeles

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

For Guyana Survivors Preparations Made

(This story was compiled by Mar-
kie 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 investiga-
tion 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 Ameri-
cans at the settlement was discov-
ered 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 question-
ing as soon as the survivors arrive
in the United States, he said, but
added the FBI cannot force the sur-
vivors to answer questions. If sur-
vivors 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 Caro-
lina. "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)

(Indicate page, name of
newspaper, city and state.)
Page #1, The News
Courier, Charles-
ton, S.C.

Date: Nov. 27, 1978
Edition: Morning

Title: *Jonestown, Guyana*

Character:
or
Classification: *89-~~117~~ 6P*
Submitting Office:

...Preparations

Continued From Page 1-A
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.



(Staff Photo by Bill Creighton)

Lydon (Left), Devic

Survivors' Families Head For Charleston

Remnants Of Cult To Arrive Tomorrow

Related Stories, Photo, 10-B

By ROBERT M. HITT III
and
WILL LESTER
Record Staff Writers

CHARLESTON — Some families of members of the religious cult that was all but exterminated last week in Guyana are heading for the Charleston Air Force Base in hopes that their loved ones are among the estimated 79 survivors who officials hope will arrive here sometime tomorrow.

A U.S. Air Force spokesman confirmed early today that at least three families have contacted the air force seeking information about relatives who were members of the Peoples Temple in Jonestown, Guyana.

A U.S. State Department spokeswoman in Washington said today the federal agency has been flooded with requests for information about members of the Peoples Temple.

The spokeswoman said that the agency has received more than 2,000 inquiries about some 1,000 persons that families believed were in Guyana.

As yet, federal officials have not released the names of any of the survivors who may return tomorrow, but the Air Force spokesman said

some family members said they were coming to Charleston to wait out the survivors' return in hopes that their relatives are among the group.

The Air Force is taking the names of interested family members and the spokesman said they would be contacted once the fate of their relatives is known.

A spokeswoman at the Guyanese Embassy in Washington today said the survivors "are being questioned and there are possible charges connected with the murders and suicides." She explained that under Guyanese law a person can be an accomplice if they witness a suicide and do nothing to stop it.

The embassy spokeswoman said three survivors of the Jonestown murder-suicide ritual are under house arrest in Georgetown, Guyana.

No Air Force C-141 Starlifters, the four-engined jets being used in the Guyana airlift, are scheduled to leave Charleston today, the spokesman said, but a Starlifter did leave Charleston last night to pick up army support personnel which were dispatched to Guyana last week to assist in clean-up operations.

The support personnel were transported last night to an airbase in the Panama Canal Zone and the military transport plane is waiting in Panama for further orders.

The Air Force spokesman said he did not know whether the Starlifter would remain in Panama to make a return trip to Guyana to retrieve the survivors or whether another plane would be dispatched.

Major T.W. "Sky" King said the entire airlift operation in Guyana is being controlled by the U.S. State

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

The Columbia Record
(Columbia, S.C.)

Page 1A

Date: 11-27-78
Edition: Evening

Title: JONESTOWN, GUYANA

Character:
or
Classification: 89-~~17~~ 68
Submitting Office: Columbia

King said the air force simply is involved for transportation. "We are in the you call, we haul business and when they call us we will respond," he said.

King said the air force is not taking any extraordinary security measures to handle the arrival of the survivors.

He said the Charleston air base is "one of three major military aerial ports on the east coast." He said the other two are Dover AFB in Delaware, where the 912 bodies of the victims of the bizarre mass murder-suicide were transported during the weekend, and McGuire AFB in New Jersey.

King said the Charleston base was probably selected because a flight could be made from Guyana, which is about five hours away by air, to Charleston without having to stop to refuel.

For the survivors of last week's mass murder-suicide in Guyana, the nightmare is far from over.

(See SURVIVORS, 19-A)

Survivors

(Continued From 1-A)

Sunday federal officials confirmed that the estimated 79 survivors are being held up in Guyana as that country's government continues the probe into the bizarre episode, and it will be at least Tuesday before the Americans are repatriated.

When they arrive in Charleston via U.S. Air Force transports, the survivors of the religious commune in South America will



DEVIC

is ready to interrogate them.

be subjected to interrogation and possible arrest as four federal agents

Charles Devic, special agent in charge of the Federal Bureau of Investigation for South Carolina, said late Sunday he does not rule out the possibility of arrests.

Devic said the FBI is involved in the Guyana episode under a federal statute that makes it a federal offense to assault, kidnap or murder a member of Congress.

"Our investigation is to identify the murderers or conspirators who murdered Congressman (Leo) Ryan," Devic said at a hastily called press conference at a Charleston motel Sunday afternoon.

Ryan, a California Democrat, was one of five persons shot to death last week as he prepared to board a plane to return to the United



LYDON

States after a fact-finding tour of Jonestown, Guyana, the isolated jungle mecca of the

Rev. Jim Jones' followers. According to State Department officials, the final death count for the victims of the mass murder-suicide ritual is 912. All of the remains have been returned to the United States and federal officials have begun the process of identifying the bodies. As of late yesterday, only 29 of the 912 bodies had been identified and federal officials fear the majority of the bodies will never be identified or claimed.

Devic said the FBI is not investigating the People's Temple or its members, but is strictly concentrating on a plot to kill Ryan.

Devic said the FBI also is investigating the possibility that a conspiracy to murder Ryan existed in both the United States, possibly California, and Guyana.

Devic made it clear that once the survivors board the U.S. transport in Guyana, where they will be in the custody of U.S. marshals, the religious cultists will be considered officially extradited.

Guyanese government officials have arrested at least two survivors of the Jonestown incident, charging them in the murder of Congressman Ryan, and, according to State Department sources, the Guyanese expect to make more arrests.

Any survivors who are charged by Guyanese authorities will not be among the estimated 79 people who are expected to return to the United States tomorrow at the Charleston air base.

Devic did not deny that background checks would be conducted to make sure none of the survivors are wanted anywhere in the United States on outstanding arrest warrants.

South Carolina's FBI chief said he has upwards of 30 agents in Charleston to handle the debriefing process once survivors arrive.

But the FBI will have to wait its turn because the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service will have first crack at the survivors and then the cult members will be subjected to routine Customs screening.

When the FBI is through with the survivors, officials from the U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare and the Social Security Administration will see to their needs, provide medical

services and through the S.C. Department of Social Services begin the process of assisting the survivors' return to their families.

DSS has provided \$25,000 in cash to pay for the survivors' room and board as well as plane fares, and DSS Commissioner Virgil L. Conrad said the state's welfare agency has written confirmation from HEW that the state will be reimbursed.

The funds are being made available under the Temporary Assistance for Repatriates Act, which was established by Congress to aid American refugees.

However, the survivors of the Guyana mass murder episode are free to do whatever they please once the various federal agencies have cleared them. An HEW spokesman said yesterday, however, the survivors will have to pay back the assistance money they received from the government.

U.S. Attorney Thomas E. Lydon Jr. said Sunday the survivors may make airline reservations and fly out of Charleston immediately following their clearance by the federal government, or they may be housed in undisclosed temporary quarters in Charleston until arrangements can be made for their return to their families.

Reports in the media over the past week that "suicide hit squads" of the Rev. Jim Jones' followers have vowed to kill the survivors is not being taken lightly by the FBI.

Devic said he has no knowledge of any actual death squads but is taking precautions for the security of the survivors. Lydon added any survivors who request protection will receive it.

Federal officials declined to say where survivors will stay while in Charleston. According to sources at Charleston Air Force Base, the military facility's temporary housing quarters are filled. Yesterday an HEW official said the survivors would be housed in a local motel.

If any of the survivors are arrested, Lydon said they would be taken to the

federal courthouse in Charleston for arraignment before U.S. Magistrate Robert S. Carr.

Federal officials remain quiet about reports of large suitcases full of American dollars reportedly spirited away from Jonestown after the suicide ritual, as well as reports that a large number of Social Security checks were found.

Devic said the FBI does not have authority to investigate the reports about the money and the checks. However, two high-ranking officials of HEW and the Social Security Administration flew to Charleston yesterday to participate in the screening of the survivors.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Decision Expected On Which Survivors Can Return Home

More Stories On 7-A

By GEORGE ESPER
Associated Press Writer

GEORGETOWN, Guyana — Police here say a decision will be made by Wednesday on which of the 80 survivors of the Peoples Temple suicide-murders here can return home and which will be held as suspects and material witnesses.

Three members of the sect were questioned by police at headquarters Monday and later released. Assistant Commissioner Skip Roberts said no charges were filed. He would not say what the questioning covered.

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

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

The State Department said in Washington it expects survivors to start back to the United States from Georgetown on Tuesday but there was no sign from Guyanese officials that that would happen.

Prokes and the Carters had been jailed but were released Saturday, taken to the run-down Park Hotel and told to stay available for questioning.

Police have filed murder charges against two other cult members in connection with the Nov. 18 deaths of Rep. Leo J. Ryan, D-Calif., and four others at the airstrip at Port Kaituma near Jonestown and the murders of a mother and her three children in the sect's temple at Georgetown the same day.

Larry Layton, 32, 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 from Jonestown.

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

Roberts said Guyanese officials were making a complete inventory of Jonestown but that no decision had been reached on what to do with the settlement 150 miles northwest of the capital.

So far only one cult member, 84-year-old Miguel DePina, who was in a Georgetown hospital during the suicides and murders that left 918 dead, has returned from Guyana to the United States alive.

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 908 Americans and one Guyanese found dead in Jonestown. Most died after drinking a fruit drink laced with cyanide. Some who resisted were force-fed the lethal mixture.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

The State

Page 1A

Date: 11-29-78

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Character:

or

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Background Briefing

Maj. T.W. "Sky" King, public information officer at Charleston Air Force Base, briefs reporters and photographers Monday on the prospects of survivors of the Peoples Temple religious cult arriving at the airbase from Guyana. (Staff Photo by Larry Cagle)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

National Attention Focuses On Base In Charleston

From Staff Reports

CHARLESTON — Charleston Air Force Base has become an object of national attention as it awaits the arrival of survivors from the Guyana massacre and mass suicide.

The base, one of three major airlift ports on the East Coast, was chosen for the mission for a very simple reason — it represents the shortest air route from the small South American nation. The two other airlift bases are in Delaware, which has received the bodies of the suicide victims, and in New Jersey.

Already the Charleston base, located in the North Charleston area about 10 miles from downtown Charleston, has participated

in transportation and rescue efforts related to the Jonestown tragedy.

Two days after the slayings of Congressman Leo Ryan, D-Calif., and four others, a Charleston-based C-141 flew a medical team to Georgetown, Guyana, to evacuate some of the 10 people wounded during the ambush. Later, another transport plane carrying the bodies of Congressman Ryan and three of the other victims, stopped briefly at the base for refueling.

Last Sunday, a C-141 flew from Charleston to Georgetown to pick up American military personnel who had participated in last week's grisly tasks in Jonestown. That plane transferred personnel and equipment to a military base

in the Panama Canal Zone where the plane spent the night.

According to an air force spokesman, no Charleston-based planes were in Guyana Monday. The flight from Guyana to Charleston takes about five and a half hours.

One of the 58 C-141 Starlifters based here will bring the survivors to Charleston. The planes can carry 96 passengers, although the gigantic four-engine jets are primarily used to transport cargo.

It still is not known how many of the 79 Jonestown survivors will make the flight to Charleston or whether more than one plane will be used.

Some reports indicate that the first flight into

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

The State

Page 7A

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or
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Submitting Office: Columbia

Charleston will ring as few as 20 of the survivors, accompanied by five or six U.S. marshals.

The Air Force frequently operates airlifts for other government agencies, serving only as a "provider of transportation." The other agencies, in this case the U.S. State Department, will reimburse the Air Force for use of the planes.

Because the Air Force in this case is simply providing transportation at the direction of another agency, Air Force officials insist they are in the dark as to when the survivors will leave Guyana. In fact, an official said Monday that the Charleston base still has not been officially notified that the Jonestown survivors will be brought here.

Air Force officials say no "extraordinary security measures" have been taken at the base, but normal security procedures are tight.

On Monday, a van carrying a television crew followed onto the base a press bus, which was viewing the areas where the survivors will arrive.

The television van did not stop at the gate checkpoint and minutes later was chased down by two military vehicles after flashing blue lights. After a short delay, the van was allowed to continue, with one of the military vehicles trailing behind.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Port Confirmed As Destination Of Survivors

From Staff Reports

CHARLESTON — The U.S. State Department confirmed Monday that Charleston AFB will be the destination of Jonestown, Guyana, survivors wanting a government lift back to the states but cast doubt how many, if any, would arrive.

A spokesman for the U.S. State Department in Washington said that the earliest time of arrival would be late today but in Georgetown, Guyana police said it would be late Wednesday before a decision would be made on which of the survivors would be permitted to leave the country and which would be held as suspects and material witnesses.

The State Department statement left the outside possibility that there might not be enough survivors of the Peoples Temple suicide-murders in Guyana wanting transportation through a military airlift to warrant a special plane.

"It is still our plan that if a substantial number of survivors of the Jonestown tragedy wants to leave Guyana together, they will be flown to Charleston by military aircraft sometime this week," said a statement from the State Department in Washington, delivered here by Thomas E. Lydon, U.S. district attorney for South Carolina.

As of Monday afternoon, the statement said, "It is very doubtful that this could happen before late Tuesday at the earliest."

The statement went on to say that there was no way to speculate how many survivors of Jonestown would be aboard such a flight, because

(See CHARLESTON, 7-A, Col. 1)

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

The State

Page 1A

Date: 11-28-78
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Title: JONESTOWN, GUYANA

Character:
or
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Submitting Office: Columbia

Charleston

(Continued From 1-A)

cause of the options the survivors might exercise.

"Some of them may decide to return by other means. Some may not wish to return to the United States, and some may be required to remain in Guyana for some longer period of time because of the Guyanese investigation of the tragedy," the statement said.

While it was widely assumed since last Friday that some of the Jim Jones cult survivors — said to be about 80 persons — would come to Charleston, the fact was absolutely confirmed for the first time Monday.

Lydon and other officials would not elaborate on the State Department information release, saying they had no further information at all.

Meanwhile, Lydon and his assistants, about 30 FBI agents and a number of officials from the Department of Health, Education and Welfare maintained their positions of waiting for the

military airlift from Guyana.

Lydon's office has prepared to file conspiracy charges against any of the cultists who might have had a part in the killing of California Rep. Leo J. Ryan and four other persons at a jungle airfield at Jonesville. Ryan had gone to Guayana to investigate charges of maltreatment of cultists at Jones' camp.

The U.S. attorney said only the congressman's murder can be prosecuted by U.S. authorities.

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

When and if the survivors arrive, they will go through about five levels of reception.

First they will meet officials of the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service, followed by customs personnel, to establish identifications and similar personal information.

Then, either FBI agents or Justice Department officials are expected to talk

with or possibly take more extreme measures with some of the passengers.

Finally, HEW officials, through the S.C. Department of Social Services, will determine personal needs of survivors under a program called temporary assistance for repatriates, in which individuals would be given spending money, housing or

transportation, depending on their needs.

Exact locations of the sequence of events dealing with the survivors was not disclosed.

A motel near the Charleston AFB was expected to house the returning cult members until they could make plans to return to their homes.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

U.S. hazy on return of cult survivors

CHARLESTON AFB, S.C. (UPI) — The State Department Monday cast doubt on how many, if any, of the Peoples Temple survivors would be flown to Charleston Air Force Base where the FBI was waiting to question them about the murder of California Rep. Leo Ryan.

U.S. Attorney Thomas E. Lydon, quoting from a State Department statement, said it would be late today before any of the approximately 80 survivors of the death cult would be flown from Georgetown, Guyana, to the Air Force base.

"It is still our plan 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," the statement said.

"It is also impossible at this point for us to speculate as to how many of the survivors would be aboard such a flight."

Lydon said he was told by the State Department that some of the survivors may decide to return to the United

States by other means and some may not wish to return at all.

He said some may have to stay in Guyana because of the Guyanese investigation of the mass suicide pact in which 909 people died.

Lydon also said investigators have found no trace of the so-called "death teams" that some cult members have reported. Survivors have told investigators they feared retribution by Peoples Temple members who remained in the U.S.

"We are concerned about the death teams that might be lurking about, but we have no

factual basis of that angle," he said. "We have no factual basis at this time to assume any of it."

If some of the survivors choose to return on military aircraft to Charleston, where giant C-141 jet transport planes used to ferry equipment to and bodies from Guyana are based, FBI agents will be waiting to

question them about Ryan's murder.

The FBI's role in the case was based on a law giving the agency authority to investigate the death of a congressman. But officials said the FBI also will be screening survivors to determine if any outstanding warrants are awaiting them in the U.S.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Page 11

San Juan Star

San Juan,

Puerto Rico

Date: 11/28/78

Edition: AM

U. S. Hazy on
Title: Return of Cult
Survivors

Character:

or

Classification:

Submitting Office: 89-12:

San Juan



Survivors of the Jonestown mass murder-suicide, from left, Michael Carter, Tim Carter and Mike Prokes, have breakfast in their Georgetown, Guyana hotel Monday amid reports they would be arraigned sometime today. (UPI photo)

- Assoc. Dir. _____
- Dep. AD Adm. _____
- Dep. AD Inv. _____
- Asst. Dir.:
- Adm. Servs. _____
- Crim. Inv. _____
- Ident. _____
- Intell. _____
- Laboratory _____
- Legal Coun. _____
- Plan. & Insp. _____
- Rec. Mgnt. _____
- Tech. Servs. _____
- Training _____
- Public Affs. Off. _____
- Telephone Rm. _____
- Director's Sec'y _____

Six More Survivors Arrive From Guyana

NEW YORK (UPI) — Six more survivors of the mass suicide-murder in Guyana — including an eyewitness to the slaying of Rep. Leo Ryan — arrived in New York Saturday night and were questioned extensively by FBI and Secret Service agents.

The group included Edith Parks, 64, who was at the Jonestown landing strip Nov. 18 when the California Democrat and four other people — including Mrs. Parks' daughter — were gunned down by members of the Peoples Temple cult.

The other survivors, who arrived at Kennedy Airport at 6:15 p.m. EST, were Julius Evans and his wife, Sandra, both 30, and their children, Shirrelle, 5, Sharla, 7, and Sonya, 11. They escaped the death rite because they were in Georgetown, Guyana's capital, at the time.

Most of the Peoples Temple members who returned Saturday were Californians.

Saturday's flight left 64 other cult members in Guyana. Two have been arrested in connection with Ryan's death. Between 26 and 37 of the remaining survivors were scheduled to fly to New York today.

- The Washington Post _____
- Washington Star-News A-13
- Daily News (New York) _____
- The New York Times _____
- The Wall Street Journal _____
- The Atlanta Constitution _____
- The Los Angeles Times _____

Date DEC 8 1978

55

liberation group. He thought we were saving money for some liberation group."

She said that one account was established in Switzerland last year, exclusively for Jones' personal use under the name of a dummy corporation, "Bridget." The initial deposit, she said, was \$1.5 million.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT was said to have been opened in Panama by a corporation that included the word "Angelique" in its name.

The cult got all that money through collection-plate offerings, the sale of members' homes and other properties, members' Social Security checks — totaling more than \$60,000 a month — and a variety of money-raising activities assigned by Jones to his followers.

A woman involved with the accounting records of the Peoples Temple said that the organization's income averaged at least \$250,000 a month last year, while she had access to the records.

Millions of dollars of the assets were from the sale of homes and properties of members who moved to Guyana or remained in Peoples Temples in San Francisco, Los Angeles or in Mendocino County, north of San Francisco.

There are already several contenders for the cult's fortune.

Members of the Peoples Temple in San Francisco who did not go with others to Guyana have said they intend to keep their temple in operation, and have argued that any assets belong to the congregations.

BUT SINCE the accounts are not in the name of the cult itself, legal sources here have pointed out that their claim might encounter problems. Other claims are expected from the families of people whose homes and other property was extorted from them by the cult, and several lawsuits, seeking the money, are being prepared.

Only three young women in Jones' inner-circle were assigned to do the banking. In an interview, one of the three explained how the system worked:

"We never knew where we were going; Terri would say that we would be making a trip next week and be ready to go and then we'd just go to the airport and leave. Usually, it was Panama or Switzerland. Before we'd leave, each of us would get \$5,000."

Once, before Buford left San Francisco for to Guyana, the young woman said, "Terri told us we'd have to pack for a month, and we were supposed to pack for hot and cold weather," and she and another young woman did so.

"**WE FLEW TO** Panama and stayed in the best hotel," the woman went on. "Terri was gone all day and said she had to turn over some money to a Swiss bank. We were there about a week. Then we flew to England for two days, then to France. And then we went into Zurich.

"We were sitting at the bank and the man said something about a \$2 million deposit, and Terri got very annoyed, saying he shouldn't have said anything. He mentioned two account numbers; I wasn't supposed to hear them, but I did — they were 747 and 748."

After that, she said that she and her friend returned to San Francisco while Buford went to Romania to do more banking.

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- Public Affs. Off. _____
- Telephone Rm. _____
- Director's Sec'y _____

Six Jonestown Survivors Are Flown to New York

NEW YORK, Dec. 2—Six more survivors of the Peoples Temple mass suicide-murder in Guyana arrived here tonight and were questioned by FBI and Secret Service agents before continuing to their homes. The six were examined by a doctor and pronounced "generally in good health."

So extensive was the official questioning of the six that they were to remain somewhere in New York tonight, and continue their journey home Sunday.

Thirty-one other survivors are expected to leave Guyana Sunday.

Some of the remaining survivors of the cult, more than 900 of whose members died in a mass suicide-murder two weeks ago, will be held as witnesses in the investigation, Guyana police said.

Georgetown's assistant police commissioner, Cecil A. Roberts, said today that 37 survivors had been given permission to leave Guyana over the weekend.

Roberts said some sect members would have to remain because "we need people as witnesses."

"Some of them will be asked to assist us in the investigation. I don't have a figure. We are reviewing some that we will ask to stay on as witnesses," he said.

The six flying to New York today were identified as Julius and Sandra Evans, both 30, and their children Sonya, 11, Sharla 7, and Shirella, 6, all of San Francisco, and Edith Parks, 64, of Ukiah, Calif.

Parks is a survivor of the airstrip attack that preceded the mass deaths in Jonestown. The Evans family had walked out of Jonestown that morning, saying they were going on a picnic. They have said they did not witness the shooting at the airstrip or the poisoning.

Crucial to the Guyana investigation are reports from Dover Air Force Base, Del., where experts are fingerprinting more than 900 bodies flown

there after the Peoples Temple cultists drank a grape-flavored punch spiked with poison and drugs.

"We are still waiting for help from Delaware to determine whether persons wanted for questioning are among the dead," Roberts said. "We have names we want. We haven't got them in custody."

The Rev. Jim Jones persuaded his followers to participate in the death ceremony after Rep. Leo J. Ryan (D-Calif.), three newsmen and a disaffected cultist were shot to death Nov. 18 while trying to leave from an airstrip near the commune.

Two persons have been charged with murder in Jonestown-related episodes. Larry Layton of San Francisco has been accused in the airstrip attack, and Charles F. Belkman of Indianapolis is charged with killing a sect member and her three children in Georgetown on the day of the mass poisonings.

Richard A. Dwyer, deputy chief of mission at the U.S. embassy, led Ryan's party to the commune for an investigation of reports that members were being forcibly held and tortured. Dwyer survived the attack, though a bullet still is lodged against his pelvis.

Dwyer, 45, of Michigan City, Ind., recalled that the Ryan party was escorting several residents who wanted to leave the settlement when "all of a sudden somebody started shooting at us."

"I hit the deck, and that must have been when they shot me," he said. "I don't remember feeling it hit. I lay on my back and played dead."

"I remember worrying that because I was wearing dark blue slacks the blood wasn't going to show up well enough. I was debating whether to smear some around on my shirt to make it look better," he said.

The survivors of the attack spent that night with the wounded, and were evacuated to Georgetown the next morning by Guyanese troops.

- The Washington Post A-12
- Washington Star-News _____
- Daily News (New York) _____
- The New York Times _____
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- The Atlanta Constitution _____
- The Los Angeles Times _____

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DEC 3 1978

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18 Cult Survivors Kept Off Flight Because of Knives

NEW YORK (AP) — Ten survivors of the Jonestown suicide-murders flew here from Guyana, but 18 men were left behind because three were carrying knives, the plane's pilot said.

Pan American Flight Capt. Albert Brockob said last night that he refused to let the men board after a dispute with the FBI over a lack of FBI escorts for the group.

He said he had not seen the knives, but he had been told they were not pocketknives. He said he did not know which men were carrying the knives, which he said were discovered by Guyanan security.

Guyanese officials were not available to verify that the knives had been found.

Among the men who stayed behind were two of cult leader Jim Jones' adopted sons. Several of the men, including Jones' sons, are reputed to have been Jones' personal bodyguards or members of the Jonestown security force.

Nine women and a 3-year-old child made the trip, and upon their arrival they were questioned at length by officials from the FBI and other government agencies.

FBI OFFICIALS said the survivors had refused to meet with reporters. Officials said most of the survivors would be lodged at an undisclosed location last night before returning to their homes in other parts of the country.

Brockob, 41, a former Air Force pilot, said the cult members on his flight were "very nice, very well mannered and very calm."

Brockob said two FBI agents had been scheduled to escort the group to New York but they did not show up at the airport, and he decided not to let the 18 board the plane.

They were among about 80 persons who lived through the weekend of horror at the temple's Jonestown camp two weeks ago, when more than 800 cult members died. The survivors had either fled the camp or happened to be in Georgetown at the time.

At daybreak yesterday, 32 members of the cult — 19 men, 12 women and one child — were cleared by the U.S. Embassy to leave on Pan Am Flight 228. Two middle-aged women and a young man then chose to remain in Guyana indefinitely. That left 29 survivors to board the flight — 18 men, 10 women and one child.

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- Training _____
- Public Affs. Off. _____
- Telephone Rm. _____
- Director's Sec'y _____

THEY WERE taken by bus from Georgetown to Timehri International Airport, an hour's drive, passed through immigration and customs with U.S. passports and were sitting in the waiting room.

Their luggage had been loaded aboard. Then Brockob agreed to allow the 10 women and one child in the group to board the plane, but not the men. One of the women cleared to go then withdrew, apparently to await the next flight, so only nine women and one child departed.

U.S. Embassy sources said the airport hassle apparently resulted from a mix-up between the State Department in Washington and Pan American headquarters in New York.

The embassy sources said the State Department and Pan Am headquarters apparently had agreed on FBI escorts but that no word was passed to either Pan Am or the embassy here. The embassy sources said that when they arranged for seats Saturday for the survivors, Pan Am officials made no mention of escorts.

- The Washington Post _____
- Washington Star-News A-10
- Daily News (New York) _____
- The New York Times _____
- The Wall Street Journal _____
- The Atlanta Constitution _____
- The Los Angeles Times _____

Date DEC 4 1978

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- Director's Sec'y _____

43 Jonestown Survivors to Fly Home

From News Services

GEORGETOWN, Guyana, Dec. 1— More than half the remaining 72 American survivors of the Jonestown Peoples Temple mass murder-suicide were cleared today to return to the United States this weekend, Guyana's assistant police commissioner said.

Cecil A. Roberts said he was still working on the list of those not wanted as suspects or material witnesses in the Nov. 18 deaths of more than 900 Americans. The FBI announced in New York that six survivors would arrive at Kennedy airport Saturday and 37 more Sunday on commercial flights.

Meanwhile, a four-man FBI team joined an investigation here into the murder of Rep. Leo J. Ryan (D-Calif.) that preceded the mass deaths. The U.S. Embassy said the team comprised technical experts who will examine evidence collected so far. The Guyana government said that one of the FBI experts will assist local police. The embassy also reported the arrival of a State Department lawyer.

Eight elderly survivors of the mass deaths already have been allowed to

return to the United States because of their age.

Stepney Kibble, a U.S. Embassy spokesman, said he had not been officially informed and was not sure if the survivors would return by commercial airliner or military plane.

The spokesman said many would have to be released before a military flight could be requested. Kibble said the penniless survivors had to sign promissory notes for the cost of their transportation.

Two of the survivors have been charged with murder. Charles F. Beikman is to appear at a preliminary hearing Monday on charges of murdering a cultist and her three children at the Georgetown cult headquarters.

Charged with the earlier murder in the killings of Ryan, three newsmen and a disaffected cultist is Larry Layton of San Francisco. The congressman was investigating reports that the cult leader, the Rev. Jim Jones, was holding some cultists against their will at the commune, about 150 miles northwest of here.

The embassy's second-in-command, Richard A. Dwyer, 45, is back at his

desk, his body still carrying the bullet fired at him by the cultists who killed Ryan.

"It hurts more now than it did when I was shot," he said, sitting down gingerly. Doctors decided to leave the bullet lodged near his pelvis. He had escorted the Ryan party to the Jonestown camp when the group was attacked Nov. 18.

- The Washington Post *A-17*
- Washington Star-News _____
- Daily News (New York) _____
- The New York Times _____
- The Wall Street Journal _____
- The Atlanta Constitution _____
- The Los Angeles Times _____

Date _____

DEC 2 1978

38 MORE SURVIVORS RELEASED IN GUYANA

Officials Give No Information on When 34 Others of People's Temple May Start Home

By **JOSEPH B. TREASTER**

Special to The New York Times

GEORGETOWN, Guyana, Dec. 2 — The Government announced today that 38 more members of the People's Temple were free to leave the country, and within a few hours six of them were aboard a Pan American Airways flight to New York.

The others, who were freed shortly before the plane left this afternoon, were expected to leave Guyana tomorrow. Neither American nor Guyanese officials would indicate when the 34 other survivors of the cult might be allowed to depart.

"We went over to the embassy yesterday and they told us they didn't think we would be free for some time," said Harold Cordell, an accountant who had left Jonestown with the assistance of Representative Leo J. Ryan and was at the airfield where Mr. Ryan and four others were shot to death.

"We're asking for specifics about our situation, whether we're witnesses or there's some other problem, but we're just left hanging. We don't know whether we'll be released tomorrow or held for weeks," Mr. Cordell said in his room at the colonial-style Park Hotel, where he and about 20 others are in protective custody.

Consular Office Reply

In response, Douglas Ellice, the senior American consular officer here, said: "I've given them all the information I have. When I know something they know it."

Mr. Cordell spoke in a low monotone just above a whisper, his face expressionless. Two plates of food, hardly touched, rested on the dresser next to him. His former wife and five children had refused to leave Jonestown with him and his present wife, and they are believed to have died with the more than 900 others.

Mr. Cordell looked around the bare hotel room. "A place like this almost drives you stir crazy," he said. "There's no radio, we've got no magazines or books to read.

"After a tragedy like this," he continued, "I think the best thing a person can do is keep active. We can't. All we can do is sit here and twiddle our thumbs and think about what we've been through. It's no fun."

Dr. Hardat Sukhdeo, a New Jersey psychiatrist who has been interviewing the survivors at the Park Hotel, said that several had been showing signs of increased depression and that he had asked the Guyanese Government for antidepressant medication.

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- Public Affs. Off. _____
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- Director's Sec'y _____

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- Washington Star-News _____
- Daily News (New York) _____
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- The Wall Street Journal _____
- The Atlanta Constitution _____
- The Los Angeles Times _____

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- Director's Sec'y _____

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Uncertainty Surrounds Survivors of Jonestown

By Warren Brown

CHARLESTON, S.C., Nov. 28—State Department officials said today that they do not know if or when survivors of the Jonestown, Guyana, mass suicide-murder will be brought here to the Charleston Air Force Base.

"I wish I knew what I could tell you. But we are dealing with a great, huge vat of uncertainty," Guyana task force spokeswoman Kate Marshall said.

Scores of reporters and federal officials have been here since Sunday—the day an estimated 80 survivors of the tragedy were expected to be flown here aboard C141 military aircraft.

Today was the next target date. Wednesday was supposed to be the next. But Marshall and other State Department officials said today that nothing was certain.

"It won't happen today. It probably will not happen tomorrow," she said.

She said part of the problem is that an undetermined number of the survivors are being held in Guyana for questioning by Guyanese officials. Also, some of the survivors may elect—or already may have elected—to return to the United States via commercial aircraft, Marshall said.

Marshall denied reports that seven elderly Jonestown survivors were en route to Charleston today aboard military aircraft. "I can tell you that that is not true. But I can't confirm reports that they may have left Guyana aboard commercial aircraft," she said.

Meanwhile, reporters and federal officials, including about 30 FBI agents on standby to interview the Guyana survivors should they arrive, continue to wait. The twice-daily press briefings have become more brief and less informative.

However, today, John W. Stahl, 60, a security guard from Russellville, Ky., told reporters that the State Department sent him a letter saying that his niece, whom he identified as Robin Tchetter, could be among the survivors, and despite the uncertainty, was still expected to arrive in Charleston sometime this week.

Stahl said he was told in the letter that the department believed that eight other relatives of his may be among the 914 People's Temple adherents who died in Jonestown.

"This girl, my niece, may be my herself. She may not have any other relatives except me," Stahl said.

So, he said, with some funds provided by the Red Cross, he caught a plane to Charleston.

- The Washington Post A-18
- Washington Star-News _____
- Daily News (New York) _____
- The New York Times _____
- The Wall Street Journal _____
- The National Observer _____
- The Los Angeles Times _____

Date 11-29-78

7 Elderly Jonestown Survivors Arrive in U.S.

By Lee Lescaze and Fred Barbash

Washington Post Staff Writers

NEW YORK, Nov. 29—Seven people of the hundreds who followed the Rev. Jim Jones to the Guyana jungle came back to the United States tonight.

The first survivors of the Jonestown Peoples Temple to return to the United States ranged in age from 61 to 79. They looked dazed as they left their plane and none would speak to the crowd of reporters except Grover Davis, 79, who would only say he felt fine.

Hvacinth Thrash, 76, whose illness worried U.S. government officials, and another woman left the Pan Am plane that brought them here, in wheelchairs.

Despite their age and five-and-a-half hours on an airplane, they were in "good condition considering what they had been through," Dr. Lebn Star said. Star, director of Kennedy airport's medical office, examined the Peoples Temple survivors on the plane before they disembarked.

They were also questioned aboard the plane by FBI and Secret Service

The seven were said to be penniless as they left Guyana, where they had followed Jones' dream and escaped its nightmare ending.

Many seemed uncertain about what had happened over the past two weeks. Many also seemed to have no idea what they would do now. Collectively, they were a far cry from the self-confident, elite group of young men and women who ran the Temple operation with Jones.

Only two were actually at Jonestown when the cult's mass suicide took place. One, Thrash, slept unnoticed in her bed through the entire horror and then fled into the forest. Davis, hid in a ditch at the campsite and remained undiscovered long enough to also slip away.

Davis said he simply did not want to die at Jonestown like the others. But, he said, "I didn't hear nobody else say they weren't willing." The other five were taken from the temple headquarters house at Georgetown, where they were staying when everything happened.

About 70 temple members remain

agents. FBI spokesman Quentin Ertel said this was the first opportunity for agents to interview these survivors as part of their investigation into the murder of Rep. Leo J. Ryan (D-Calif.) 11 days ago, an incident that immediately preceded the deaths by poison and gunshots of Jones and more than 900 of his followers.

The seven—Davis; Thrash; Raymond Godshalk, 62; Madeline Brooks, 73; Carol Young, 78; Elveray Satterwhite, 61; and Marion Campbell, 61—were taken from the Pan Am plane by workers from the New York City Department of Social Services. They were bused to the TWA terminal, where they boarded flights for Los Angeles and San Francisco tonight.

The social services workers gave survivors tickets to California and accompanied them. They had been asked to help by the federal Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

Flight arrangements from Guyana to New York for the survivors were made by the State Department, and a State Department officer was on the plane.

in Georgetown waiting word from the Guyanese government that they are not needed in the investigation. A few of them may be charged with crimes. Others are said to be needed as material witnesses.

Today's operation almost came to a halt when Guyanese troops guarding the headquarters refused for a time to allow the survivors' release.

U.S. officials here said that the Guyanese apparently forgot to tell the troops of what was to happen. So with their rifles poised, soldiers would not allow entry for the party that came to pick up the survivors.

Only the frenzied but successful efforts of the embassy to get word to the local government and the willingness of Pan Am to hold its commercial jet flight for an hour and a half finally allowed the group to leave.

The headquarters, about two miles from the center of Georgetown, houses 75 people, reportedly many of the most feared temple leaders, as well as some of the elderly and ill people who were

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- Crim. Inv. _____
- Ident. _____
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- Tech. Servs. _____
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- Public Affs. Off. _____
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- Director's Sec'y _____

- The Washington Post A-23
- Washington Star-News _____
- Daily News (New York) _____
- The New York Times _____
- The Wall Street Journal _____
- The Atlanta Constitution _____
- The Los Angeles Times _____

Date NOV 30 1978

there for treatment when the tragedy occurred.

None of those questioned today said they knew how the murders occurred. As they left, they also gave simple reasons why they had originally gone to Jonestown.

"He healed my wife," Davis said of Jones. "He told her God would take over and heal her and He did. Her heart used to be hurting her so bad. I had to sit up all night with her. He healed her." Davis' wife died of a stroke in the United States before he went to Jonestown.

"I thought he was a very wonderful person because he provided for senior citizens and children," said Brooks. "He helped the senior citizens and took people out of the ghetto," said Godshalk.

Godschalk lost his wife of 38 years and Brooks lost her twin sister in the Jonestown suicide. Both survivors expressed doubt about Jones in the aftermath but not outright condemnation.

"I would have to give it serious thought now," said Godschalk. "I've seen too much good" done by Jones.

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- Tech. Servs. _____
- Training _____
- Public Affs. Off. _____
- Telephone Rm. _____
- Director's Sec'y _____

Begin Trip Home

By Leonard Downie Jr.
Washington Post Foreign Service

As officials here and in Guyana cope with a legacy of problems left by the mass killings at Jonestown, the first eight American survivors are being released by the Guyanese government to return to the United States.

Only one of the eight, 84-year-old Miguel De Pina, who had fallen ill and was treated in a hospital there, has left Guyana. He was flown to San Francisco earlier this week by his grandson, Michael Woodward, and a California newspaper reporter who took Woodward to Guyana to search for his grandfather.

The other seven—also elderly survivors of Jonestown ranging in age from 61 to 79—are waiting for the U.S. Embassy in Georgetown, Guyana, to arrange for their transportation home. A U. S. State Department spokesman said last night that it is not yet certain whether they will be flown by military plane to the U. S. Air Force base at Charleston, S.C., as was reported earlier.

The State Department has guaranteed the survivors transportation back to the United States on military or commercial flights, the spokesman said. But there is uncertainty as to when more survivors will be allowed to leave Guyana and even as to whether they all want to return here.

U. S. sources in Washington and Georgetown said yesterday that some survivors, apparently those who were among the more trusted aides of Peoples Temple cult leader Jim Jones, have indicated to Guyanese authorities that they want to go to Cuba instead.

The approximately 80 survivors include 46 Peoples Temple members still being held under house arrest inside the cult's Georgetown headquarters, where they were during the events of a week ago that left 918 persons dead at three locations: the cult's Jonestown commune, the nearby Port Kaituma airstrip and the Georgetown headquarters.

The others, who are living under guard in a Georgetown hotel, had left Jonestown with Rep. Leo J. Ryan (D-Calif.) and survived the airstrip ambush in which Ryan and four others were shot to death, or escaped the subsequent forced mass suicide of the remaining 809 Jonestown residents.

Among the eight elderly Jonestown residents who survived, 70-year-old Hyacinth Thrush said she had slept through the "white night" roundup of residents by the commune's armed guards and discovered the massed dead, including the body of her aged sister, when she awoke later Saturday evening. Grover Davis, 79, said he hid

from the roundup in a drainage ditch. The others apparently were overlooked in and around the large barracks houses where Jones kept the elderly.

The elderly survivors were the first to be allowed to leave Guyana because they were the easiest for Guyanese authorities to clear of possible involvement in any illegal activities in connection with the murders and mass suicide or the illegal possession of firearms in Jonestown.

Guyanese police are continuing to question the rest of the survivors. Some have been accused by the others as being among Jones' most trusted aides and sharp-shooting members of the Jonestown security force.

"Their status is being reviewed, and some will be allowed to go," said Skip Roberts, the assistant police commissioner in Guyana. "Some will be held for judicial proceedings."

Two of the survivors already have been arrested and charged with murder. Larry Layton, 32, from San Francisco, who was taken into custody at the Port Kaituma airstrip, has been charged in the murders of Ryan, three newsmen and a Jonestown defector by four to six gunmen who ambushed Ryan's fact-finding party after it left Jonestown. Charles Beikman, 43, from Indianapolis, has been charged with murdering Sharon Amos Harris and her three children in the Georgetown headquarters on the night of the mass suicides.

Three others—Tim Carter, 38, and his brother Michael, 20, and Michael Prokes, 32,—were questioned a second time this week about their story of how they escaped from Jonestown with guns and a large sum of money.

They have told police and reporters they were given the guns and a large suitcase by Maria Katsaris, Jones' mistress and the commune treasurer, and told to take them to the Soviet Embassy in Georgetown. They said they found the suitcase too heavy to drag into the surrounding forest and stopped to open it, finding in it cash, jewelry, gold and a letter to the Soviet Embassy. They pocketed some of the cash and ran off, they said.

A U. S. official said yesterday that Guyanese authorities in Jonestown have recovered \$500,000 in U.S. currency, \$250,000 in Guyanese currency and stacks of uncashed U.S. Social Security checks. The Guyanese still have possession of the cash, the official said, but have turned over a carton of Social Security checks to the embassy.

Guyanese authorities have set up a police post at the now deserted and partially looted commune and are making a complete inventory. The U.S. Embassy has informed the Guyanese government of its duty to repre-

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- The Washington Post A-18
- Washington Star-News _____
- Daily News (New York) _____
- The New York Times _____
- The Wall Street Journal _____
- The National Observer _____
- The Los Angeles Times _____

Date 11 29-78

sent the estates of the Jonestown dead and oversee the eventual disposition of property they left behind there.

The Guyanese Cabinet met last night to decide the future of the 3,000-acre Jonestown site amid reports that it would commission the military to maintain Jonestown as a government agricultural station and harvest its beans, tapioca, bananas, pineapples, oranges and other crops.

Many other problems spawned by the Jonestown tragedy also remain unsolved, including:

- Disposition of the more than 900 bodies being processed for identification at the U.S. Air Force base in Dover, Del.

The process is moving slowly. About 40 bodies have been positively identified from fingerprints and dental records thus far, including those of Jones and the commune doctor, Lawrence Schacht, 30, who reportedly prepared the vat of poisonous drink that the Jonestown residents were forced to take.

As the bodies are identified, the State Department will notify next of kin, who are expected to make preparations for their removal from Dover. The U.S. government is absorbing the approximately \$9 million it cost to bring the bodies to Dover from Guyana.

A State Department spokesman said yesterday that it had not yet been decided what to do with bodies that remain unidentified or unclaimed by relatives.

"We're going to try to treat them with dignity," the spokesman said.

- Dealing with the Jonestown survivors who choose to return to the United States.

The U.S. government will make certain they have transportation back to the United States, but will require each survivor to sign a document promising to repay, if they can, the cost of the transportation and that of their food and housing in Georgetown. Many of the survivors, particularly the elderly, are destitute.

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When the survivors reach the United States, they will be interviewed by representatives of the Immigration and Naturalization Service for reentry, the Internal Revenue Service about what happened to money sent to them in Jonestown, the Department of Health, Education and Welfare for any assistance that can be offered to the destitute and the FBI, which is investigating the murder of Ryan.

An FBI spokesman said the survivors would be asked a list of questions about Ryan's murder, which is a federal crime because he was a congressman, and about "rumors of a hit squad" of Jones' lieutenants who may have survived and pose a danger to Peoples Temple members, defectors or critics in the United States.

Washington Post staff writer Fred Barbash in Georgetown also contributed to this story.

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State Lends Air Force Base \$25,000

Survivors Will Fly to South Carolina

CHARLESTON AFB, S.C. Nov. 25 (UPI)—Survivors of the mass suicide at Jonestown, Guyana, will be flown to this Air Force base sometime this weekend, the State Department said today.

The exact number making the flight was not disclosed, but officials earlier listed 39 as "survivors" and said 45 others were under house arrest at Peoples Temple headquarters in Georgetown, Guyana.

"Once they get the OK of the Guyanese government, they will go to South Carolina," a State Department spokesman in Washington said of the

survivors. The flight takes five or six hours.

Some members of the sect will be kept in Guyana to face charges in connection with the murder of California Congressman Leo Ryan and three others, whose investigative visit triggered the suicides.

State Department officials said they had considered routing the survivors through Dover, Del., but changed their minds since that is where the bodies of the suicide victims were being taken.

At the request of the federal government, South Carolina officials sent

\$25,000 to the base Friday. The emergency funds will be used to buy airplane tickets home for each returning survivor, and to provide one month's advance funding for anyone qualified for welfare payments, a state official said.

Gov. James B. Edwards said the money would be repaid to South Carolina out of federal funds. A federal spokesman said the Department of Health, Education and Welfare will assume responsibility when they enter the United States. He said the State Department is responsible up to the time they return home.

The Washington Post 419
 Washington Star-News _____
 Daily News (New York) _____
 The New York Times _____
 The Wall Street Journal _____
 The Atlanta Constitution _____
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Date NOV 26 1978

Charleston Awaits Arrival Of Survivors

By JOE DOLMAN
Journal-Constitution
Staff Writer

CHARLESTON, S.C. — Federal officials Saturday night were quietly preparing to receive 30 to 100 survivors of the Guyana mass murder-suicide at Charleston Air Force Base.

The U.S. State Department confirmed that some survivors of the Peoples Temple massacre would be flown to Charleston, although an Air Force spokesman here said the situation was "one of the most 'iffy' I've ever seen."

The FBI and local law enforcement agencies will maintain tight security for the refugees, according to Ann Shirley, program officer for the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, who was dispatched from Atlanta to Charleston Saturday to handle the arrivals.

Officials fear members of the Peoples Temple in the United States may try to kill refugees from the Guyana commune because they did not live up to their vows of suicide.

Another fear, one official said, is that someone may seek revenge against the survivors for the death of Rep. Leo J. Ryan, D-Calif., three newsmen and a member of the Temple. They were killed in ambush last weekend after Ryan's party inspected the Peoples Temple commune in Jonestown, Guyana.

Military planes based in Charleston will fly to Guyana, load the survivors and then return, Ms. Shirley said. "The last information I have is that they have not left (Charleston) yet," she added.

Government workers waiting in Charleston will not know for sure when the survivors are due until the planes have begun the six-hour flight from Guyana to Charleston, Ms. Shirley said.

At this point, officials do not know for sure how many survivors will make the trip, what conditions they are in or even their names, according to Ms. Shirley.

While cautioning that she was not absolutely certain the refugees would be taken to Charleston, she said at least two HEW workers there were setting up a program for the survivors, with help from the South Carolina Department of Social Services.

When the survivors land in the United States, "as quickly as possible, those able to travel will be transported to their homes," she said.

"It would be ideal if they could come in and leave without being identified by the public. They've had a rough enough time as it is," she said.

Her job would be easier, Ms. Shirley said, if the survivors arrive in Charleston in the morning. Flights home could be arranged throughout the day, and motel accommodations would not be necessary for most travelers.

Commercial hotels and airlines will be used for the survivors after they arrive, she said. Security would be easier for the government if overnight lodging could be avoided.

HEW officials also will arrange for medical care, meals and clothing, if needed. Clothing could present a special problem Ms. Shirley admitted. "Tomorrow being Sunday, it would be pretty awkward to handle."

Although South Carolina Gov. James Edwards is reportedly angry about state money being used for the homecoming, federal officials are quick to assure him the money will be reimbursed.

HEW simply borrowed \$25,000 from South Carolina, Ms. Shirley said, and South Carolina need only submit a voucher to the federal government for reimbursement.

The federal borrowing "happens in Florida all the time. It's typical of the way this program works," she said.

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The Washington Post _____
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 The Wall Street Journal _____
 The Atlanta Constitution 17A
 The Los Angeles Times _____

Date 11/26/79

33

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- Director's Sec'y _____

U.S. plans to fly home 70 survivors of horror

By JEFFREY ANTEVIL

Washington (News Bureau)—Survivors of the Peoples Temple mass suicides and murders will be flown by military airlift to Charleston Air Force Base in South Carolina, the State Department said yesterday.

A department spokesman said it was not certain when the group, which could number more than 70, would begin arriving at the base. The timing depends on when they are released by the Guyanese government, which already has placed two of the 81 survivors under arrest on murder charges and it is investigating possible charges against others.

Americans who are charged with murder or other crimes will be held in Guyana for trial.

Cost approaches \$3 million

U.S. officials estimated that the first group would arrive from Guyana's capital of Georgetown within 48 hours aboard the military transport planes which are normally based in Charleston. A South Carolina official said the federal government had asked the state to send 25,000 in cash to the base — to be paid by the U.S. later — to provide basic necessities for the survivors as well as plane tickets home from Charleston.

The survivors are considered destitute since they gave all their possessions to the Peoples Temple religious group.

Rep. Edward P. Beard (D-R.I.) said, meanwhile, that the federal government should not have to foot the bill for removing and identifying the bodies of at least 900 Americans who died in the cult's Jonestown community. The State Department said the cost of the operation was approaching \$3 million and could reach \$9 million.

Declaring that the Jonestown residents "had to be nutty as hell" to take their own lives at the command of their leader, Jim Jones, Beard said he will ask President Carter to have the Justice Department put a lien on assets of the Peoples Temple to help pay for returning the bodies.

- The Washington Post _____
- Washington Star-News _____
- Daily News (New York) 4
- The New York Times _____
- The Wall Street Journal _____
- The Atlanta Constitution _____
- The Los Angeles Times _____

Date 11/26/78

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- Director's Sec'y _____

Uncertainty Surrounds Survivors of Jonestown

By Warren Brown

Washington Post Staff Writer

CHARLESTON, S.C., Nov. 28—State Department officials said today that they do not know if or when survivors of the Jonestown, Guyana, mass suicide-murder will be brought here to the Charleston Air Force base.

"I wish I knew what I could tell you. But we are dealing with a great, huge vat of uncertainty," Guyana task force spokeswoman Kate Marshall said.

Scores of reporters and federal officials have been here since Sunday—the day an estimated 80 survivors of the tragedy were expected to be flown here aboard C141 military aircraft.

Today was the next target date. Wednesday was supposed to be the next. But Marshall and other State Department officials said today that nothing was certain.

"It won't happen today. It probably will not happen tomorrow," she said.

She said part of the problem is that an undetermined number of the survivors are being held in Guyana for questioning by Guyanese officials. Also, some of the survivors may elect—or already may have elected—to return to the United States via commercial aircraft, Marshall said.

Marshall denied reports that seven elderly Jonestown survivors were en route to Charleston today aboard military aircraft. "I can tell you that that is not true. But I can't confirm reports that they may have left Guyana aboard commercial aircraft," she said.

Meanwhile, reporters and federal officials, including about 30 FBI agents on standby to interview the Guyana survivors should they arrive, continue to wait. The twice-daily press briefings have become more brief and less informative.

However, today, John W. Stahl, 60, a security guard from Russellville, Ky., told reporters that the State Department sent him a letter saying that his niece, whom he identified as Robin Tchetter, could be among the survivors, and despite the uncertainty, was still expected to arrive in Charleston sometime this week.

Stahl said he was told in the letter that the department believed that eight other relatives of his may be among the 914 People's Temple adherents who died in Jonestown.

"This girl, my niece, may be by herself. She may not have any other relatives except me," Stahl said.

So, he said, with some funds provided by the Red Cross, he caught a plane to Charleston.

A-19

- The Washington Post
- Washington Star-News
- Daily News (New York)
- The New York Times
- The Wall Street Journal
- The Atlanta Constitution
- The Los Angeles Times

Date 11/29/78

Jonestown Survivors Begin Trip Home

By Leonard Downie Jr.
Washington Post Foreign Service

As officials here and in Guyana cope with a legacy of problems left by the mass killings at Jonestown, the first eight American survivors are being released by the Guyanese government to return to the United States.

Only one of the eight, 84-year-old Miguel De Pina, who had fallen ill and was treated in a hospital there, has left Guyana. He was flown to San Francisco earlier this week by his grandson, Michael Woodward, and a California newspaper reporter who took Woodward to Guyana to search for his grandfather.

The other seven—also elderly survivors of Jonestown ranging in age from 61 to 79—are waiting for the U.S. Embassy in Georgetown, Guyana, to arrange for their transportation home. A U. S. State Department spokesman said last night that it is not yet certain whether they will be flown by military plane to the U. S. Air Force base at Charleston, S.C., as was reported earlier.

The State Department has guaranteed the survivors transportation back to the United States on military or commercial flights, the spokesman said. But there is uncertainty as to when more survivors will be allowed to leave Guyana and even as to whether they all want to return here.

U. S. sources in Washington and Georgetown said yesterday that some survivors, apparently those who were among the more trusted aides of Peoples Temple cult leader Jim Jones, have indicated to Guyanese authorities that they want to go to Cuba instead.

The approximately 80 survivors include 46 Peoples Temple members still being held under house arrest inside the cult's Georgetown headquarters, where they were during the events of a week ago that left 918 persons dead at three locations: the cult's Jonestown commune, the nearby Port Kaituma airstrip and the Georgetown headquarters.

The others, who are living under guard in a Georgetown hotel, had left Jonestown with Rep. Leo J. Ryan (D-Calif.) and survived the airstrip ambush in which Ryan and four others were shot to death, or escaped the subsequent forced mass suicide of the remaining 900 Jonestown residents.

Among the eight elderly Jonestown residents who survived, 70-year-old Hyacinth Thrush said she had slept through the "white night" roundup of residents by the commune's armed guards and discovered the massed dead, including the body of her aged sister, when she awoke later Saturday evening. Grover Davis, 79, said he hid

from the roundup in a drainage ditch. The others apparently were overlooked in and around the large barracks houses where Jones kept the elderly.

The elderly survivors were the first to be allowed to leave Guyana because they were the easiest for Guyanese authorities to clear of possible involvement in any illegal activities in connection with the murders and mass suicide or the illegal possession of firearms in Jonestown.

Guyanese police are continuing to question the rest of the survivors. Some have been accused by the others as being among Jones' most trusted aides and sharp-shooting members of the Jonestown security force.

"Their status is being reviewed, and some will be allowed to go," said Skip Roberts, the assistant police commissioner in Guyana. "Some will be held for judicial proceedings."

Two of the survivors already have been arrested and charged with murder. Larry Layton, 32, from San Francisco, who was taken into custody at the Port Kaituma airstrip, has been charged in the murders of Ryan, three newsmen and a Jonestown defector by four to six gunmen who ambushed Ryan's fact-finding party after it left Jonestown. Charles Beikman, 43, from Indianapolis, has been charged with murdering Sharon Amos Harris and her three children in the Georgetown headquarters on the night of the mass suicides.

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- The Washington Post A-18
- Washington Star-News _____
- Daily News (New York) _____
- The New York Times _____
- The Wall Street Journal _____
- The Atlanta Constitution _____
- The Los Angeles Times _____

Date NOV 29 1978

23

Three others—Tim Carter, 28, and his brother Michael, 20, and Michael Prokes, 32,—were questioned a second time this week about their story of how they escaped from Jonestown with guns and a large sum of money.

They have told police and reporters they were given the guns and a large suitcase by Maria Kaisaris, Jones' mistress and the commune treasurer, and told to take them to the Soviet Embassy in Georgetown. They said they found the suitcase too heavy to drag into the surrounding forest and stopped to open it, finding in it cash, jewelry, gold and a letter to the Soviet Embassy. They pocketed some of the cash and ran off, they said.

A U. S. official said yesterday that Guyanese authorities in Jonestown have recovered \$500,000 in U.S. currency, \$250,000 in Guyanese currency and stacks of uncashed U.S. Social Security checks. The Guyanese still have possession of the cash, the official said, but have turned over a carton of Social Security checks to the embassy.

Guyanese authorities have set up a police post at the now deserted and partially looted commune and are making a complete inventory. The U.S. Embassy has informed the Guyanese government of its duty to repre-

sent the estates of the ~~deceased~~ dead and oversee the eventual disposition of property they left behind there.

The Guyanese Cabinet met last night to decide the future of the 3,000-acre Jonestown site amid reports that it would commission the military to maintain Jonestown as a government agricultural station and harvest its beans, tapioca, bananas, pineapples, oranges and other crops.

Many other problems spawned by the Jonestown tragedy also remain unsolved, including:

- Disposition of the more than 900 bodies being processed for identification at the U.S. Air Force base in Dover, Del.

The process is moving slowly. About 40 bodies have been positively identified from fingerprints and dental records thus far, including those of Jones and the commune doctor, Lawrence Schacht, 30, who reportedly prepared the vat of poisonous drink that the Jonestown residents were forced to take.

As the bodies are identified, the State Department will notify next of kin, who are expected to make preparations for their removal from Dover. The U.S. government is absorbing the approximately \$9 million it cost to bring the bodies to Dover from Guyana.

A State Department spokesman said yesterday that it had not yet been decided what to do with bodies that remain unidentified or unclaimed by relatives.

"We're going to try to treat them with dignity," the spokesman said.

- Dealing with the Jonestown survivors who choose to return to the United States.

The U.S. government will make certain they have transportation back to the United States, but will require each survivor to sign a document promising to repay, if they can, the cost of the transportation and that of their food and housing in George-

larly the elderly, are destitute.

When the survivors reach the United States, they will be interviewed by representatives of the Immigration and Naturalization Service for reentry, the Internal Revenue Service about what happened to money sent to them in Jonestown, the Department of Health, Education and Welfare for any assistance that can be offered to the destitute and the FBI, which is investigating the murder of Ryan.

An FBI spokesman said the survivors would be asked a list of questions about Ryan's murder, which is a federal crime because he was a congressman, and about "rumors of a hit squad" of Jones' lieutenants who may have survived and pose a danger to Peoples Temple members, defectors or critics in the United States.

Washington Post staff writer Fred Barbash in Georgetown also contributed to this story.

7 survivors of cult horror fly here

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Timehri, Guyana (AP) — "Jingle Bells" chimed from a loud-speaker in a government camp near the Peoples Temple headquarters here yesterday as seven elderly, penniless survivors of the murder-suicide carnage at Jonestown left this South American nation to return to the United States.

"I'm just taking one step at a time," said a cult member, Raymond Godshalk, 62, of Los Angeles. "I need a few days to think things over. I lost my companion of 38 years. Her name is Viola. She's my wife. Naturally I felt quite badly about it, but you can't cry over spilled milk."

Guyanese authorities said that the other 72 survivors of the Jonestown horror would not be released until it was certain that they were not material witnesses or suspects in the slayings of Rep. Leo J. Ryan (D-Calif.) other members of his party and cultists in Georgetown. Two survivors were being held in connection with the Ryan killings.

Ryan and four other Americans were shot and killed on Nov. 18 at an airstrip near Jonestown after completing an inspection tour of the commune. It was supposed to be a farming "utopia" established by Jim Jones, an Indiana-born fundamentalist preacher who had promised his flock a good life in the Guyanese jungle. Ryan and the others had gone to Jonestown to investigate complaints that Jones was abusing members of his cult and holding some against their will.

Laced with cyanide

A few hours after the slayings, Jones, 46, presided over a mass suicide in which members of his Peoples Temple died of a lethal drink laced with cyanide. A total of 909 bodies were found at Jonestown the next day. Jones committed suicide by shooting himself.

The seven elderly survivors left Timehri International Airport at 1:51 p.m. (11:51 a.m. New York time) aboard Pan American flight 228. It was headed for Kennedy Airport in New York, where connecting flights home and federal trip loans were being arranged.

Besides Godshalk, the others aboard the Pan Am flight were identified as Euphonia Thrash, 76, who missed the mass poisoning because she was asleep; Grover Davis, 79, who hid in a ditch; Alvaray Sotterwhite, 61; Marian Campbell, 61; Madeline Brooks, 73, and Carol Young, 76. Thrash and Brooks are from

San Francisco, and Davis said that he was from Los Angeles. The hometowns of the others could not be learned.

Thrash and Davis, who were in Jonestown during the mass deaths, have

stayed in a hotel since. The other five, Georgetown headquarters, were kept under heavy guard at the cult headquarters. Jonestown is about 140 miles northwest of here.

Wore tennis shoes

The seven carried few belongings; some wore tennis shoes. They spoke briefly with reporters as they left Georgetown and then as they passed through customs here.

Godshalk, a Temple member for 13 years who had been in Guyana only two months, said that he had respect for Jones. "I liked what he was doing," he said. "He was helping people and taking the part of the underdog. I guess I've always done that before I met him, but in a minor way."

Asked about other cultists' claims of beatings, stiff discipline and food shortages, Brooks said: "We had food aplenty. A lot of people are not satisfied with whatever you give them, but we had plenty of food. And I never saw any beatings. Everybody seemed to be happy."

Infants killed, too

Davis, a retiree, said he joined the sect seven years ago after Jones healed his wife, a stroke victim.

He said he listened from his hiding place to the mass death rite in which some survivors have said, unwilling cultists were force-fed and infants administered poison.

"He (Jones) didn't force nobody as far as my knowing, and I didn't see him shooting nobody with no needles and I didn't hear nobody say they wasn't willing to take suicide shots," said Davis. "They were willing to do it."

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7 Elderly Survivors of Cult Are Returned From Guyana

By GEORGE VECSEY

Seven elderly and destitute members of the People's Temple in Guyana arrived last night at John F. Kennedy International Airport in New York. They had survived the mass death of 909 of their companions on Nov. 18 because their age had excluded them from most group activities.

Except for one man, 84-year-old Miguel DePina, who had been allowed to leave earlier in the week, they were the first survivors of the Rev. Jim Jones's settlement to return to the United States. Two of the seven who arrived last night were in Jonestown on the night of the murders and suicides; the five others were at the cult's headquarters in Georgetown, the capital of Guyana, when the murders and suicides occurred.

The plane, Pan American's Flight 228, bearing 127 passengers in addition to the survivors, was met by a swarm of 50 reporters and camera crewmen and a few curious bystanders.

But when the seven finally entered the terminal, they were whisked past the reporters without making comments or statements. Some of them appeared dazed as they were rushed through the Pan Am building into vehicles that were to transfer them to other terminals for connecting flights to the West Coast.

The seven cult members were identified as Carol Young, 78 years old; Alvaray Satterwhite, 61; Marian Campbell, 61; Madeline Brooks, 73; Raymond Godshalk, 62; Hyacinth Thrash, 74, and Grover Davis, 79.

When the plane arrived at 6:39 P.M. after a five-hour trip from Georgetown

and Port Au Spain, Trinidad, all other passengers were allowed to leave through the normal immigration and customs procedures. The seven survivors were

kept on board and interviewed there by United States immigration and customs officials, as well as officials of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and Secret Service, before being released.

Representatives of the New York City Department of Social Services were on hand to help with lodging, connecting flights, loans and assistance in future plans. Some of the survivors had lost relatives in Jonestown on Nov. 18, and most of them face serious relocation problems in the United States.

"Some of them have places to go," said David Bogaisky, a social worker with the city agency assigned to one of the passengers. "My client is infirm and we'll help her get on her way as fast as possible."

The other passengers left the plane first, many of them looking as if they had just come back from a sunny holiday. One passenger said the cult members had been placed in the front of the first-class section and protected from questions by newsmen and other curious passengers during the flight. The passengers were accompanied by James Ward, a deputy director of Emergency Services for the State Department.

The seven survivors ate the same meals as the others aboard the plane, and most of them dozed for long periods of time, the passenger said.

At least five wheel chairs were taken onto the plane when it landed and before any of the survivors emerged.

Seventy other surviving followers of Mr. Jones are being held in Guyana for questioning about the murders and suicides, two of them already under arrest in connection with the murders of Representative Leo J. Ryan and four others who were slain at an airport near Jonestown on Nov. 18. Mr. Ryan, a California

Democrat, had gone to Guyana to investigate the cult.

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- The Washington Post _____
- Washington Star-News _____
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- The New York Times _____
- The Wall Street Journal _____
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Date NOV 30 1978

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

2 AF planes refuel here on way to Guyana airlift

ROOSEVELT ROADS
NAVAL BASE (UPI) — Two U.S. Air Force cargo planes refueled here Friday morning enroute to Guyana to join the continuing massive military airlift of ritual suicide-murder victims.

A Navy spokesman said a third southbound cargo plane carrying spare parts for helicopters and other equipment being used in the operation at the former People's Temple was due to touch down later in the day.

Four survivors of last weekend's attack that killed Rep. Leo Ryan, D-Calif., and four other Americans remained in stable condition at the Naval hospital, where they were taken Sunday. Three of them—Vern Gosney, Howard Oliver and Anthony Katsaris—were listed as serious.

The condition of a fourth patient, Beverly Oliver, was listed as good.

The Olivers, a middle-aged couple from San Francisco, had gone to Guyana to see their two sons, ages 18 and 20, who were cult members. Mrs.

Oliver was shot in both legs during the airstrip ambush. Her husband, who was forced to remain behind in Georgetown suffered a stroke when news of the incident broke.

Gosney, 23, originally from San Francisco, was one of the cult members trying to defect

with the returning Americans. He was wounded in the liver and spleen in the shooting.

A spokesman explained that Air Force cargo planes were refueling at Roosevelt Roads on both southbound and northbound runs because they cannot get adequate fuel inside Guyana.

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Page 16

San Juan Star

San Juan,

Puerto Rico

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Edition: AM

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Title: Here on Way to
Guyana Airlift

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Classification:
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San Juan

7 survivors of cult horror fly here

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7 Elderly Survivors Prepare to Leave Guyana

From Times Wire Services

GEORGETOWN, Guyana—The first group of survivors of the Jonestown mass suicide-murders Tuesday prepared to return to the United States today. Other cult members waited anxiously for word on how long they would be required to stay in Guyana.

U.S. Consul Douglas V. Ellice said seven persons have been cleared by the Guyana police to leave the country.

"Yes, I'm looking forward to going back to the States. I'm looking forward to going back tomorrow," Grover Davis said Tuesday.

Davis, 79, said he hid in a ditch on the edge of the Jonestown settlement where more than 900 of his fellow Peoples Temple cult members died of cyanide poisoning Nov. 18.

"The embassy said our passports are all OK, but we can't leave until tomorrow," Davis said. "They didn't say why, but we've got to pay for the hotel and the airplane, and we don't have any money or anything."

Many of the 79 survivors, like Davis, are without funds, but the U.S. Embassy said in a statement that emergency loans from the Department of Health, Education and Welfare would be made available. The U.S. Embassy has not decided whether to send the survivors by commercial airline or to call for military transportation, Ellice, the U.S. consul said.

If military transportation is used, he said, it will take the survivors to the Charleston Air Force Base in South Carolina, he said. The first group of survivors is to leave by tonight.

In addition to Davis, those returning are Hyacinth Thrush, 76, who slept through the mass suicide in Jonestown, and five Peoples Temple members who were not at Jonestown at the time of the suicide ritual and who have been held in protective custody at the cult's Georgetown headquarters.

They were identified as Raymond Godshalk, 62; Alvaray Satterwhite, 61; Marian Campbell, 61; Carol Young, 78, and Madeline Brooks, 73. No hometowns were given. In addition, Miguelde Pina, 84, left Sunday on a commercial flight to the United States. He had been hospitalized at the time of the deaths.

The U.S. Embassy was awaiting word from Guyanese police investigating the bizarre deaths and related murders before authorizing the departure of the other survivors. Ellice said some may be kept as suspect or material witnesses. Police officials said some cultists are still being investigated, but they did not say how many.

The Guyanese cabinet met Tuesday night to decide the future of the 3,000-acre Jonestown commune, Government

sources said the cabinet was expected to commission the military to use the commune as an agricultural station and to harvest the crops.

The sources said it was not likely that Guyanese settlers or National Service volunteers could be persuaded to move into the commune where the Rev. Jim Jones led his followers to their death. Guyanese peasants are notoriously superstitious and fearful of ghosts, the source said.

Guyanese Prime Minister Forbes Burnham has not yet made any public statement on the mass suicide except to say that he will hang Larry Layton, 32, of San Francisco, if the Peoples Temple follower is found guilty of the murder of Rep. Leo J. Ryan (D-Calif.) and four other Americans, who were ambushed at the Port Kaituma airstrip by temple members. Ryan had led a fact-finding mission to the jungle commune to investigate charges that people were being held against their wills and of brutality by cult leaders.

Charles Beikman, 43, of Indianapolis, has been charged with killing a woman cult member and her three children at the Peoples Temple Georgetown headquarters the same day.

Burnham also has said that there will be no extradition of any Americans charged here.

- The Washington Post _____
- Washington Star-News _____
- Daily News (New York) _____
- The New York Times _____
- The Wall Street Journal _____
- The Atlanta Constitution _____
- The Los Angeles Times 197

Date NOV 29 1978

Meanwhile, there were these related developments:

—In Moscow, Pravda, the official Soviet Communist Party newspaper, said that members of Peoples Temple were American dissidents whose death has "cast a shadow on the prestige of the United States and the American way of life."

The U.S. media are trying to convince Americans as well as the foreign public that the deaths were the actions of wild religious fanatics, Pravda said. But, Pravda added, they were "most likely mass murder or compulsory suicide" and charged that members of the commune had been driven out of the United States.

"The members of the sect were subjected to victimiza-

tion and repressions in the U.S.A. and at last they were forced to seek refuge in another country.

"But they lived in fear even in the jungles of Guyana . . . afraid that the punishing hand of American authorities would reach out for them even there," Pravda said.

The article said no one could tell exactly what occurred in the final days, but it was "another page that illustrates the tragic fate of American dissidents."

—The FBI has identified the body of Dr. Lawrence Eugene Schacht, the physician who allegedly helped administer the cyanide-laced punch to cult members.

The FBI said Schacht's body was identified at Dover Air Force Base in Delaware by fingerprints that were compared to a file furnished by the California Bureau of Investigation and Identification.

The bureau said Schacht, 30, apparently died from poisoning and that no bullet wounds had been discovered in his body.

—In Memphis, lawyer Mark Lane, who fled Jonestown as the cultists gathered for the suicide ritual, has told police he may be in danger. However, police said Lane has not asked for their protection.

Police and an aide to Lane said Tuesday that Lane found four packages of Kool-Aid in a plastic bag on his doorstep early Saturday morning. He did not report the incident until Monday night. (Survivors have said Kool-Aid was used in the Jonestown poison drink.)

Police quoted Lane, who was a legal consultant for the People Temple, as saying the packages left on his doorstep represented a threat to his life because of his connection with the mass suicide.

"That's the worst interpretation we can put on it," April Ferguson, one of Lane's law partners, said, "The best interpretation is that it was just a prank. But because of the events in Guyana, we have to take everything seriously."

The spokesman added that its legal inquiry has no bearing on the Peoples Temple in San Francisco.

Guyana survivors tell of horror, await flight

Georgetown, Guyana (Combined Dispatches)—The first group of survivors from an orgy of suicide and murder that took 909 lives waited anxiously to leave this South American nation yesterday as some recalled the horror of that terrible afternoon in Jonestown 11 days ago.

Grover Davis, 79, one who survived, told of hiding in a ditch on the edge of Jonestown, a settlement of the Peoples Temple cult, and escaping the carnage that was led by Jim Jones, a religious fanatic who had tried to carve an agrarian Utopia out of the jungles of northwestern Guyana.

"Yes, I'm looking forward to going back to the States. Im looking forward to going back tomorrow, Davis said.

"The embassy said our passports are

all OK, but we cant leave until tomorrow,' Davis said. "They didn't say why, but weve got to pay for the hotel and the airplane and we dont have any money or anything.

Many of the 79 survivors, like Davis, are without funds. But the U.S. Embassy said that emergency loans from the Department of Health, Education and Welfare would be made available.

U.S. Consul Douglas V. Ellice said seven persons have been cleared by Guyana police to leave the country. The U.S. Embassy has not decided whether to send the survivors by commercial airline or to call for militar ytransportation.

If military transportation is used, Ellice said, it will take the survivors to the Charleston, S.C., Air Force Base. The first group of survivors is to leave by tonight.

Some may be held

In addition to Davis, those set to return are Hyacinth Thrush, 76, who slept through the mass suicide in Jonestown, and five Peoples Temple members who have been held in protective custody at the cults headquarters in Georgetown since Nov. 18 — the Day of the carnage.

The five were not in Jonestown at the time of the poisonings. They were identified at Raymond Godshalk, 62; Alyson Satterwhite, 61; Martin Campbell 6; Carol Young 78, and Madeline Brooks 73. No hometowns were given.

The U.S. Embassy was awaiting word from Guyana police investigating the bizarre deaths and related murders before authorizing the departure of survivors. Ellice said that some may be kept as suspects or material witnesses. Police officials said that some cult-

ists are still being investigated, but did not say how many.

Two members of the cult have been charged in the murders of nine persons. Larry Layton, 32, of San Francisco, is the shooting deaths of Rep. Leo Ryan (D-Calif.), three journalists and a female sect member who tried to leave Jonestown with Ryan after the congressman's investigation of conditions at the settlement.

Georgetown slayings

Those killings inspired the mass poisoning.

Charles Beikman, 43, of Indianapolis, Ind., has been charged with king a woman cult member and her three children at the People Temple headquarters in Georgetown.

The Guyanes cabinet met yesterday and sources said that the subject of which cult survivors would be allowed to leave was a prime topic. The cabinet was expected to consider the future of the Jonestown settlement 150 miles northwest of here, where a score of buildings containing sophisticated communications equipment stand on about 900 acres of cleared land.

Informed sources said that the U.S. Embassy's has made known to the Guyana government the embassy's duties to represent the estates of the dead and to oversee disposition of their property in Jonestown.

The Jonestown site has been sealed by Guyana police and army troops for an inventory.

Fingerprint cards held

The Guyanese government has refused to turn over to the U.S. Embassy the fingerprint cards it maintains on all immigrants over 16 years of age that refusal complicated the process of identifying the dead, one source said. All the bodies have been returned to Dover Air Force Base in Delaware.

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Marshals Will Shield Cultists From Each Other's Violence

By Bob Dart
Constitution Staff Writer

CHARLESTON, S.C. — Armed U.S. marshals will accompany survivors of the Jonestown mass suicide-murder on flights back to the United States—to protect the cultists from each other, a government official said Sunday.

"The survivors are concerned that there may be killers in their midst," said the official, who asked not to be identified.

And when the 70 to 80 remaining Peoples Temple members arrive here later this week from Guyana, they will be met by dozens of FBI agents investigating the murder of U.S. Rep. Leo Ryan, D-Calif.

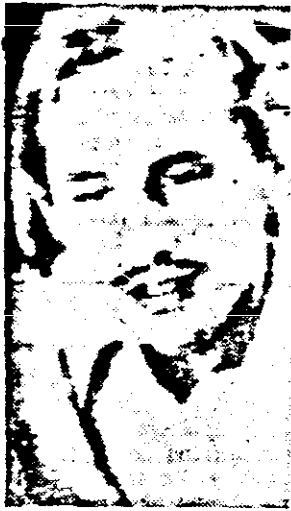
The FBI probe is aimed "at identifying the murderers and/or murder conspirators" in the death of Ryan, said special agent Charles Devic.

"We want to interview the survivors," Devic said. "We don't rule out arrests being made."

The survivors of the Jonestown tragedy—in which more than 900 religious sect members died after drinking poisoned Kool-aid—aren't expected to begin arriving at the sprawling air base here until Tuesday "at the earliest," a State Department spokesman in Washington said.

"They haven't been released yet by the Guyanese government," explained Jeff Dieterich, spokesman for the department's special Guyana task force. "Their government is responsible for the investigation of all that occurred in the Jonestown incident, and they haven't been able to release any of the survivors. They are still questioning them."

State Department sources said that of the survivors, 45 were residents of Georgetown and were there at the time of the murder-suicides in Jonestown; 19 survived the shooting at the Port Kaituma airstrip, where Ryan was killed; 14 survived the Jonestown tragedy; and two were on a boat near Georgetown at the time.



SAW FAMILY KILLED
Tim Carter

- The Washington Post _____
- Washington Star-News _____
- Daily News (New York) _____
- The New York Times _____
- The Wall Street Journal _____
- The Atlanta Constitution 1A
- The Los Angeles Times _____

Date 11/27/78

When the members—mostly Californians—arrive here, they face more questions from lawmen and federal health and welfare officials. Immigration officials, doctors and counselors from the department and Health, Education and Welfare (HEW), customs officials, and a bevy of newsmen are waiting in line for the returning members of the Rev. Jim Jones' mysterious following.

Jones, 46, died of a bullet to the temple after ordering his congregation to a "death with dignity" in their jungle settlement.

Security has been tightened at Charleston AFB, the airport selected to accept the cultists. The southernmost Military Airlift Command (MAC) post, the base is the arrival and departure point for thousands of U.S. military personnel and their families each month.

With its manicured lawns and litter-less streets, the base is a stark contrast to the rough-hewn settlement the cultists carved out of the jungle.

Not all in the low country of South Carolina are welcoming the survivors.

A radio talk show in Charleston was deluged by callers worrying that the returning Peoples Cult members will draw "hit squads" of revengeful true believers to the area.

And lawmen aren't discounting the possibility, either.

"We have no factual knowledge (about the revenge squads), but based on what has happened, there apparently must be something to it," Devic said of the reports that Jim Jones still has followers capable of violence.

After attending a security briefing at the air base, one official said the cultists are most concerned that some of their own members—perhaps even the guards who oversaw the suicide—are flying back with them.

"There may be a feeling of 'Why didn't you die, too?' from some of the returning members (some were away from Jonestown at the Guyanese capital during the suicides) or even ill-feelings from family members whose wives, sons and daughters died at Jonestown," he explained.

The FBI entered the Jonestown case because of the Congressional Assassinations Act, which makes it a federal crime to kill a congressman, no matter where the murder takes place. However, that's the only crime the federal agents will be probing, said U.S. attorney Tom Lydon.

A.B. Albritton, public affairs officer for HEW, said that agency will provide air fare for the survivors to return to their hometowns and give them up to \$55 in cash if they need it. The funds—which are supposed to be repaid—come from federal coffers under the Repatriated Americans Act.

"We will have case workers here to interview the survivors," Albritton said, "and they can get assistance for up to 90 days from their home states under the program."

7 Cult Survivors Return To U.S.

From Press Dispatches

NEW YORK — Seven elderly, penniless members of the Peoples Temple returned to the United States Wednesday night, but refused to talk about the Jonestown death communion where 900 of their fellow disciples died.

After being questioned for 90 minutes by government officials aboard the Pan American World Airways jet that brought them back from Guyana, the survivors — three in wheelchairs, the others walking — headed for an airport bus and connecting flights to California.

The survivors declined to give general interviews.

Only two of the seven actually were at Jonestown last week when Rep. Leo J. Ryan, D-Calif. and four others were killed on an airstrip and more than 900 followers of the Rev. Jim Jones died in a mass suicide-murder.

Dr. Leon Star, medical director at Kennedy Airport, examined the seven and said they "are in very good condition, by and large, considering what they have been through."

He said they "seemed to be very stable and calm."

Regular passengers aboard the flight were allowed to disembark first, then the plane was boarded by questioners from the FBI, the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, U.S. Customs, Immigrations and the Secret Service.

One unidentified passenger among the 127 who left the plane said she overheard one of the male survivors saying to the others: "They were all dummies and they killed themselves because one man said so."

A Pan Am official said the survivors had said they were "scared of the crowd" of reporters and cameramen that awaited their arrival.

Asked how she felt, Hyacinth Thrash, 76, said she was "OK."

Grover Davis, 79, told a reporter, "I feel fine, son."

One other survivor, 84-year-old Miguel DePina, arrived in this country last Sunday.

"I'm just taking one step at a time," said cult member Raymond Godshalk, 62, of Los Angeles, before leaving Guyana. "I need a few days to think things over. I lost my companion of 38 years. Her name is Viola. She's my wife. Naturally I felt quite badly about it, but you can't cry over spilled milk."

The six on the plane with Godshalk were identified as Miss Thrash, who missed the mass poisoning because she was asleep; Davis, who hid in a ditch; Alvaray Satterwhite, 61; Marian Campbell, 61; Madeline Brooks, 73, and Carol Young, 78. Miss Thrash and Miss Brooks are from San Francisco and Davis said he was from Los Angeles. The hometowns of the others could not be learned.

Guyanese authorities said the other 72 survivors of the Jonestown tragedy would not be released until it is certain they are not material witnesses or suspects in the murders of Ryan, other members of his party and cultists in Georgetown. Two survivors already are being held in connection with the Ryan killings.

In Dover, Del., meanwhile, where the Americans killed in Guyana were taken, the body count was revised from 912 to 911. Air Force Major Robert Groom said 911 had been fingerprinted, and he said the FBI, the State Department and the Defense Department agreed that 911 was the total. The mistake apparently occurred in Guyana, Groom said.

The FBI has set up a debriefing center for returning cult survivors at Charleston Air Force Base, S.C., but there was no immediate indication any of the seven would be going there.

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Jones' Burial To Be in Indiana

RICHMOND, Ind., Nov. 24 (AP)—The bodies of the Rev. Jim Jones, his wife and son will be returned to this eastern Indiana city for burial, the mother-in-law of the cult leader said today.

Charlotte Baldwin said funeral plans are contingent on the release of the bodies from Dover Air Force Base, where corpses from the People's Temple settlement have been taken for identification. The FBI already has positively identified Jones' body.

Baldwin said she and her husband, Walter, wanted their daughter, Marceline, to be buried in her hometown of Richmond, near the Indiana-Ohio line. Her grandson, Steven, agreed that the bodies should be returned here, she said.

- The Washington Post A-5
- Washington Star-News _____
- Daily News (New York) _____
- The New York Times _____
- The Wall Street Journal _____
- The National Observer _____
- The Los Angeles Times _____

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JONES SURVIVORS

GEORGETOWN, GUYANA -- ABOUT HALF THE REMAINING 72 AMERICAN SURVIVORS OF THE JONESTOWN PEOPLES TEMPLE MASS MURDER-SUICIDE WERE LEARNED TODAY TO RETURN TO THE UNITED STATES THIS WEEKEND, SAID THE ASSISTANT POLICE COMMISSIONER.

CECIL A. ROBERTS ESTIMATED AN 35 WOULD BE ALLOWED TO GO HOME, BUT ADDED HE WAS STILL WORKING ON THE LIST OF THOSE NOT WANTED AS SUSPECTS OR MATERIAL WITNESSES IN THE NOV. 18 DEATHS OF MORE THAN 900 AMERICANS.

EIGHT ELDERLY SURVIVORS OF THE MASS DEATHS AND THE MURDERS OF FOUR CULT MEMBERS AND OF A CONGRESSMAN AND FOUR MEMBERS OF HIS PARTY ALREADY HAVE BEEN ALLOWED TO RETURN TO THE UNITED STATES BECAUSE OF THEIR AGE.

STEPNEY KIBBLE, A U.S. EMBASSY SPOKESMAN, SAID HE HAD NOT BEEN OFFICIALLY INFORMED AND WAS NOT SURE IF THE SURVIVORS WOULD RETURN BY COMMERCIAL AIRLINER OR MILITARY PLANE.

THE SPOKESMAN SAID MANY WOULD HAVE TO BE RELEASED BEFORE A MILITARY FLIGHT COULD BE REQUESTED. KIBBLE SAID THE PENNILESS SURVIVORS HAD TO SIGN PROMISSORY NOTES FOR THE COST OF THEIR TRANSPORTATION.

SHOULD A MILITARY FLIGHT BE USED, THE SURVIVORS WILL BE RECEIVED AT CHARLESTON, S.C., THE SPOKESMAN SAID.

TWO OF THE SURVIVORS HAVE BEEN CHARGED WITH MURDER. CULTIST CHARLES F. BEIKMAN IS TO APPEAR AT A PRELIMINARY HEARING MONDAY ON CHARGES OF MURDERING A CULTIST AND HER THREE CHILDREN AT THE GEORGETOWN CULT HEADQUARTERS AFTER MORE THAN 900 CULTISTS AT JONESTOWN DRANK A FRUIT DRINK LACED WITH CYANIDE.

CHARGED WITH MURDER IN THE KILLINGS OF REP. LEO J. RYAN, D-CALIF., THREE NEWSMEN AND A DISAFFECTED CULTIST IS LARRY LAYTON OF SAN FRANCISCO. THE MASS DEATHS FOLLOWED THE AMBUSH OF RYAN'S PARTY AT AN AIRPORT NEAR JONESTOWN.

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A Few of the Survivors Come in From Jungle

By Robert Gelline
Time-Life News Service

GEORGETOWN, Guyana — In from the jungle they came, 32 American survivors of the nightmare of Jonestown. They came bearing witness to death, suffering and a dream of a tropical heaven that had turned into hell.

They were, to the last man, woman and child, still struggling to understand what had befallen them, how they had become ensnared in this socialist dream that ended for loved ones and friends in a silent drugged death.

"No one will understand," said one young woman as she was led to a hotel room in the Park Hotel. She refused to give her name.

But there were those who did grant interviews, shaken as they were. Many reporters are staying in the Park Hotel while covering the story of the commune and its grisly aftermath.

THOSE WHO spoke came from such typical American places as New Orleans, La., and Ukiah, Calif. They bore tales of sadism, drugged torture, physical and verbal abuse, Nazi-style mass meetings and sexual perversion by Jones and a tight clique of armed henchmen who ruled the camp with an iron fist for those who, if only for a moment, began to disbelieve its utopian socialist ideal.

There was Robert Paul, a 33-year-old black man from New Orleans, who had come to Guyana with his wife and three children to do missionary work for Jones' Peoples Temple.

Sitting in a hotel room, dressed in warm-up jogging trousers, Paul told his story. His wife and three children were dead. They died in the mass suicide Saturday. Paul had escaped that

day and gone to search for help that came too late.

THERE WAS 25-year-old Stanley Clayton, a camp cook from Berkeley, Calif. He had come with a girlfriend who perished in the suicide rite. Clayton had witnessed the entire event and had been lucky to slip out into the bush without drinking the poison.

He said he did it by "trying to go unnoticed." His success saved his life.

There was Edith Parks, 44, of Ukiah. She had been in the party that was ambushed when Rep. Leo Ryan and several newsmen were killed.

See SURVIVORS, A-5

- The Washington Post _____
- Washington Star-News A-1
- Daily News (New York) _____
- The New York Times _____
- The Wall Street Journal _____
- The National Observer _____
- The Los Angeles Times _____

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SURVIVORS

Continued From A-1

Still shaken and trying to deal with the horror she had seen, she said, "I still don't know how it happened."

And there was Dale Parks, 27, and his sisters, Brenda, 18, and Tracy, 12. Their mother, Patricia, was killed in the airport ambush.

Parks said he and his family had decided to desert the commune and leave with Ryan's party rather than risk the mass suicide that Parks believed was inevitable. They were aboard a plane, Parks said, when Larry Layton, 32, one of Jones' followers, poked a rifle inside and started firing. One shot hit Parks' mother.

WHILE PARKS WAS wrestling the rifle from Layton, he said, sisters Brenda and Tracy were fleeing for their lives into the nearby jungle. He joined them in the bush, where they spent three days and two nights.

"I found out my mother was dead," Tracy Parks said, "and the rest of us ran into the bush. We were running in circles for days and days."

It appears that there were two worlds at Jonestown. One world was for those who believed in Jones until the end. They accepted him as a spiritual, political and social mentor. They did his bid-

ding always, and in the end their loyalty cost them their lives. The second world was the world of the doubters. They saw flaws in Jones, and dared to believe that the emperor had no clothes.

For many of them, there was a life of fear and regular surveillance. There were tranquilizer shots and such personal humiliation as being beaten by the group for the sin of wanting to leave the Jonestown settlement.

PAUL WAS A member of such a group. His desire to defect had caused him to cut a secret path through the jungle in which he worked by day as a tree cutter for the commune.

Paul and 10 others made good their escape on the Saturday of Ryan's visit. Paul said it was planned that way because he and the others knew that only when a visiting dignitary was on the campsite could they hope to flee and not be brought back by the armed guards who were a constant presence in the settlement.

They made good their escape by walking 22 miles through a jungle that is home to poisonous snakes, jaguars and clouds of malaria-carrying mosquitos.

They were picked up by a train, where they heard the news of the ambush on Ryan's group.

"I knew then what was going to happen," said Paul, but when they reached a Guyanese army outpost to get help for those at Jonestown it was too late.

The loved ones and others they had left behind lay dead.



—Associated Press

Tracy Parks, a survivor of Jonestown, said she and others ran "in circles for days" in the jungle. At right is her brother Dale who also escaped.

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'I Went as a Very Middle-Class Housewife'

A Mother Tells of Jones' Power

By Jeremiah O'Leary
 Washington Star Staff Writer

GEORGETOWN, Guyana — Claire Janaro, a dedicated follower of the Rev. Jim Jones for seven years, is sitting in her hotel room here with six duffel bags full of Christmas presents for 82 children who died in the mass suicide of the members of the cult in their remote jungle commune.

The 39-year-old, Philadelphia-born woman is distraught and frequently bursts into tears because she does not know whether her own two children, Mauri, 16 and Daren, 14, were among the 409 members of the Jonestown colony who died.

About 200 of the dead have been identified, and the two children were not among them. Her only hope is that her children were among those who escaped into the rain forest Saturday when Jones decided everyone should die.

Janaro may have escaped the same fate by less than 24 hours. She left New York Saturday afternoon on a Pan American plane and arrived in Guyana at midnight, six hours after the colonists took a fatal dose of cyanide, tranquilizers and Kool-aid on the orders of their leader.

WHEN ASKED IF she would have obeyed Jones' order for the commune members to poison themselves, she said, "Jim was capable of persuading us that the CIA or a concentration camp was swooping down on us but the answer is, no, I wouldn't have done it."

For now Janaro's only concern is the fate of her children. "I cannot say that I love other children as much as my own but I would be a better socialist if I could," she said through her tears.

"I guess I just wanted to see the beauty that there was in what we were doing."

Janaro doesn't dare leave the telephone in her hotel room. She is not allowed by the Guyanese government to go to the horrifying remainder of the once-thriving agricultural colony and she is not permitted to visit the 46 members of the cult who are under police guard at Lamaha Gardens, the house that serves as the administrative center for Jonestown.

Her husband, Richard, also is a member of the Peoples Temple but

he escaped death because he is one of four cultists who were in Trinidad on the ship called The Albatross, which transported food and supplies to the colony.

SHE SAID HER husband called her several times a day for news of the children but has not been able to grasp the enormity of what happened at Jonestown.

"In the Peoples Temple, one of our beliefs is to take care of one another and to make a better life for everyone," she said. "All of the Peoples Temple is my family. I first heard of Jim Jones in Los Angeles from a girlfriend of mine who told me about this extraordinary man who was a metaphysical healer, an exponent of social change and racial integration.

"I went to San Francisco with my husband as a very middle-class housewife and I listened to him (Jones) speak in the Benjamin Franklin School on Geary Street. . . They were singing about social justice and Jones spoke about people on dope and society's ills. I knew I wanted to see him again. It was amazing how he could call people out of the audience of more than 1,000 people and tell them things about themselves, and if some of them were sick he could tell them what was wrong with their bodies.

"Then there would be a stillness and they would rejoice and say that they were healed. My husband was taken with Jones' concept of a Christianity that matched socialism and we were both grabbed by the emotion and we wanted to join him even though I was born Jewish and my husband is a Catholic.

"I WENT BACK HOME to Sherman Oaks and worked as a maid to earn enough money to travel to Northern California because Jones said we should sell our house and come to him. My husband was a city employee in the water department. He quit his job and we took the kids, the car and a few thousand dollars and went to Redwood Valley where Jones had his place. We were assigned by Jones to run a facility for retarded young men.

"It was a good change for the kids. It took them out of the loose middle-class existence because it was away

from the city. They liked it and I was always afraid for them to be on the streets. What was hard for the children were the meetings that Jones conducted long into the night. The children would have to stay at the meetings very late and then go to school, but the meetings for us were never dull. We had dancing, and skits and songs and we listened to Jones as he deplored violence and the evils of society. We wanted to be with somebody more powerful than anyone we had ever known."

Janaro said Jones used to talk about reincarnation but he also emphasized prohibitive things for members of the Peoples Temple. She said he often told them that suicide was the worst sin that anyone could commit.

"We knew about the evils of Vietnam, Chile, Cuba, the CIA, and we thought we were threatened, and we began to get tax investigations. Jones thought we might have to leave the United States someday. . . The pressure was felt more and more as the Peoples Temple grew in numbers. It is difficult to say when the paranoia became unreal but it was very real in the Redwood Valley because people used to fire shots at us and our kids were beaten at school.

The Washington Post _____
 Washington Star-News A-5
 Daily News (New York) _____
 The New York Times _____
 The Wall Street Journal _____
 The National Observer _____
 The Los Angeles Times _____

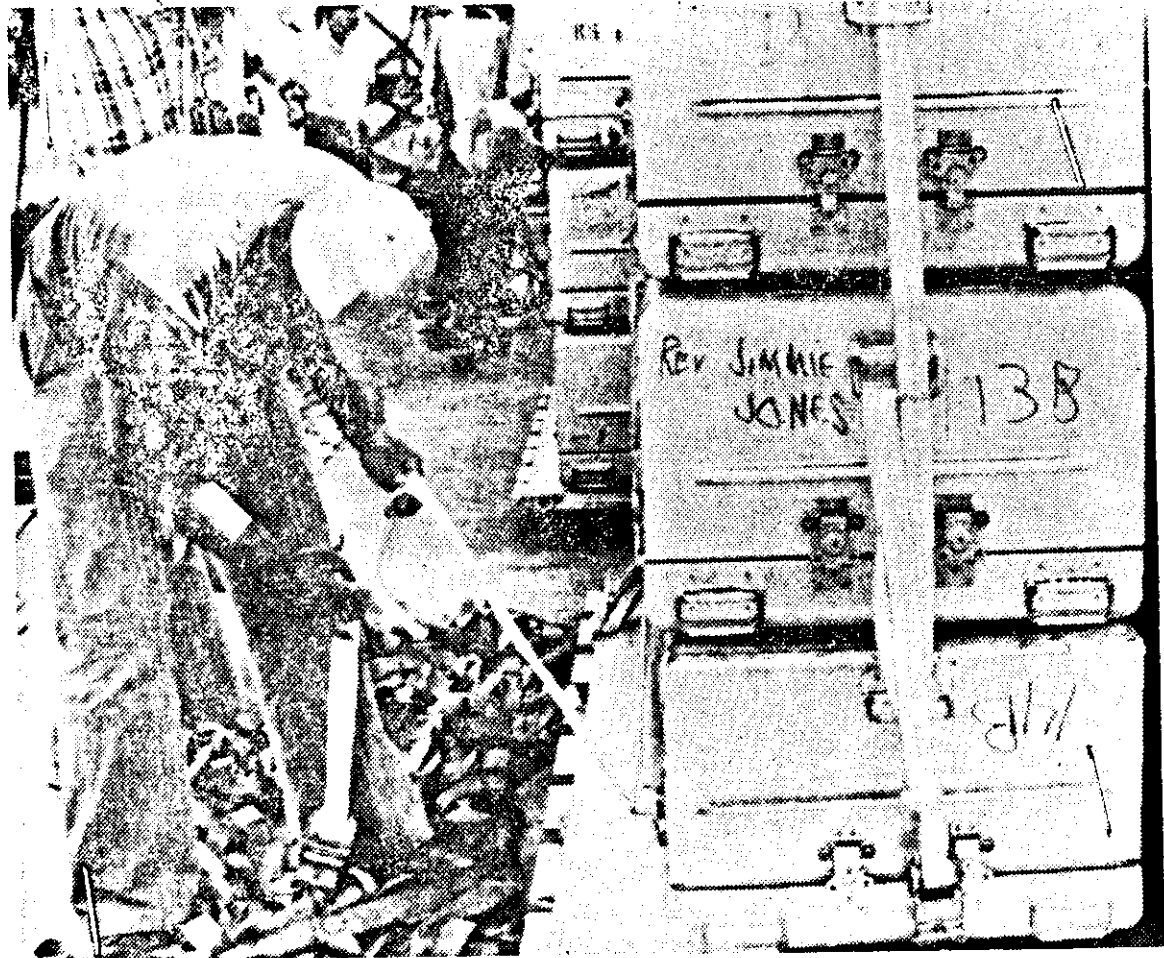
Date 11-24-78

"Jones had looked at Guyana, Africa and Canada as a site for a new commune. I thought Guyana was perfect because the language was English and there was plenty of land. . . . I came to Guyana in 1974 with the first group of 40 to start the colony.

"THE CHILDREN WERE enthralled with Jonestown. Mauri had charge of the monkeys, the tapirs and our little zoo and she took care of the baby pigs and our chimpanzee, Mr. Muggs. Daren worked with the birds and in the machine shop. They spent half a day in school and half a day at work. Jones had told us there would be no more all-night meetings to exhaust the children. We were outcasts of society and the closeness and the caring at Jonestown held us together."

Janaro added:

"I cannot account for what happened to Jones and why he did what he did. He was the kind of father you always wanted and never had, but in a way he was always isolated."



—United Press International

A casket containing the body of cult leader Jim Jones is among those shipped to the U.S. last night.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

During Death Orgy Woman, 76, Slept

GEORGETOWN, Guyana (AP)—A crippled 76-year-old California woman who slept through the Jonestown mass suicide-murder said Thursday she spent two days trying to awaken her dead sister before rescuers insisted she leave.

Hyacinth Thrush, one of the few people known to have survived the weekend of death, said in an interview in her hotel here that she awakened Sunday morning in her room thinking residents of the Peoples Temple settlement were sleeping.

Miss Thrush said she dragged herself from her cottage to the elderly persons' part of the settlement pavilion and discovered "everyone very 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."



Hyacinth Thrush

AP photo

Miss Thrush, of San Francisco, said she spent nearly a year at the settlement. The frail woman appeared frightened as she sat on her bed and told her grim tale to reporters. She said her sister, Emma, came to her late Saturday afternoon and kissed her on the cheek before leaving.

"She didn't tell me anything of what might be happening. She was just very quiet," Miss Thrush said.

She said she did not want to believe her sister was dead, and during the next two days she kept going back to the body to comfort her.

Her sister apparently had drunk a poisoned drink, as had most of the other victims.

Miss Thrush said that early Sunday afternoon a settlement nurse found her and brought her some sandwiches from the kitchen.

"Then the nurse ran off into the jungle, where she said many others had fled. I waited around and was joined by an old man who had also survived. I was taken out of the settlement by the police Tuesday morning," she said.

She said she hopes to return to California as soon as possible.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

I-27 LOS ANGELES
TIMES
LOS ANGELES, CA

Date: 11/24/78
Edition: Friday Final

Title: RYMUR

Character:
or AFO

Classification: 89-436
Submitting Office: Los Angeles

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Into Nightmare Dream Changed Youth Describes

GEORGETOWN, Guyana—As the mental health of Peoples Temple church leader Jim Jones deteriorated rapidly over the past year, his Jonestown agricultural commune in Guyana became a nightmarish concentration camp.

Its 800 to 1,000 residents were kept prisoners by heavily armed guards, threats of death and, for those caught attempting to escape, solitary confinement in a 3-foot-high "punishment box." Many were forced to work on a chain gang in the tropical sun, and some were kept under heavy sedation in a special drug unit.

By day Jones tried to keep up the appearance of Utopia, calling his shotgun-carrying security force the "learning crew" and, later, the "public service unit." He called the medical facility where troublemakers were sedated the "extra care unit."

By night he summoned Jonestown's residents to mass meetings and forced them to endure hours-long harangues about distant enemies, invasion threats, retaliatory assassinations and mass suicide. Once or twice a month, suicide drills were held in which everyone, surrounded by armed guards, had to drink from cups of fake poison.

This was the picture of Jonestown's final months drawn Wednesday by one of its survivors, 17-year-old Tom Bogue, who succeeded in leaving Jonestown with the fact-finding mission of Rep. Leo J. Ryan (D-Calif.) last Saturday only to be ambushed with the congressman and 30 others at a nearby landing strip.

Bogue was shot in the leg as he tried to hide in one of the two planes the group was about to board. He then led his sister and three other young Jonestown defectors into hiding in the dense rain forest, where they wandered for three days without food, drinking swamp water, until they reached safety back near the Port Kaituma landing strip.

He and his sister, who also was wounded by the gunfire that killed Ryan and four others at the air strip, are now under military guard at the sprawling, mostly open-air public hospital here.

In an interview Wednesday at the hospital, where he was sitting up in bed, his left leg bandaged and badly scratched, Bogue described how life in Jonestown progressed from an enticing experiment to an apocalypse, culminating in Saturday night's mass murder-suicide that took the lives of more than 400 Americans.

Bogue said that when he first came to Jonestown from Suisun City, Calif., with other members of his family 2½ years ago, it was a pleasant place where "everyone had lots of freedom." But then, just about a year ago, Bogue said, Jim Jones began "acting crazy."

"Everybody had to be in bed by 11 o'clock and then everybody had to be up by 7 in the morning," he said. "We had to go to meetings every night," and two or three times each week those meetings dragged on late into the night as a raving Rev. Jones held forth over the loudspeaker in the commune's open-air pavilion.

Jones would begin by exhorting residents to work harder at farming and animal raising. Bogue remembered, and then would move to talk about the threat that critics back in the United States posed for Jonestown.

"He said we had to protect ourselves against invaders," Bogue said, and residents of Jonestown were shown at least 100 guns that had been brought there. "Guyana had cleared us to have all those guns, but 'still don't show your weapons,'" Bogue quoted Jones as saying.

One night, "Jones told everyone in the pavilion, 'Quiet, and you'll hear one of our new weapons.' Then we heard this big boom, like a bazooka." Bogue said he was never able to see this new weapon.

On other nights, Jones told the assembly he wanted to send gunmen from Jonestown to kill his enemies in the United States but knew that he might be blamed for the murders and arrested as an accessory to the crimes.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

I-1 LOS ANGELES
TIMES
LOS ANGELES, CA

Date: 11/23/78
Edition: Thursday Final

Title: RYMUR

Character:
or AFO
Classification: 89-436
Submitting Office: Los Angeles

As things grew worse, Bogue said, he asked rain forest Indians, who traded in Jonestown, to teach him ways to live in the forest. The Jonestown escapee said he learned from them how to eat and drink in the forest, how to hide from pursuers and how to keep from getting lost.

He was certain that other disaffected young people in Jonestown also were plotting to escape, he said, but they never discussed such plans with each other because none knew whom to trust.

Finally, months ago, Bogue slipped off into the forest but made the mistake of returning to the public road on the way to the Guyana military outpost at Matthew's Ridge, 20 miles from Jonestown. There he was caught by Jonestown security guards who were searching for him on tractors. He was returned to the settlement with the barrel of a shotgun held against his back during the entire journey, he said.

As punishment, Bogue and a friend who also was caught escaping were shackled in chains for three weeks and forced to work in the shackles 18 hours each day chopping wood in the tropical heat.

Others who tried to escape, Bogue said, were placed in solitary confinement in a box six feet long, three feet wide and only three feet high. Each person was usually confined in the dark, hot box for a week at a time and was fed and checked by the Jonestown medical team once a day, according to Bogue.

Still other troublemakers were forced to dig deep storage pits and 200-foot-long ditches. "Those who didn't work," Bogue said, "didn't eat."

Bogue said that five or six people he knew were sedated for two or three days each with the drug thorazine in the "extra care unit"—which was the ultimate solution "for people who supposedly were lunatics, people who wanted to go back" to the United States.



A BOY OF 10—Jim Jones in a photo from a family album.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Names of 32 Survivors Given

GEORGETOWN, Guyana—Following is a list issued by the Guyanese government of 32 survivors of the Peoples Temple cult mass suicide-murders last weekend:

Bogue, Jim, 46, 17 Anchor Dr., Suisun City, Calif.; Bogue, Enid, 39 (same address); Francisco, Layton, Larry, 32, 1859 Jerry Ave., San Francisco; Louiarozoyento, Diane, 26, 25 Overlook Ter., New York; O'Neill, Christopher, 27, 319 Jones St., Ukiah, Calif.; Parks, Edith, 64 (same address); Parks, Gerald, 45 (same address).

Parks, Dale, 27 (same address); Parks, Brenda, 18 (same address); Parks, Tracy, 12 (same address); Paul, Robert, 23, 626 Rosalie St., New Iberia, La.

Prokes, Michael, 32, 1701 Concord, Modesto, Calif.; Rhodes, Odel, 33 (no address), California; Thrush, Hyacinth, 76 (no address), San Francisco; Wagby, Monica, 20 (no address), Los Angeles; Wilson, Leslie, 20, 4550 48th Ave., Sacramento; Wilson, Jakari, 3 (same address).

Bogue, Junia, 21 (same address); Bogue, Tina, 23 (same address); Bogue, Tommy, 17 (same address).

Carter, Jim, 28, 206 W. 42nd St., Boise, Ida.; Carter, Michael, 20 (same address); Cordell, Harold, 42, 17 Anchor Dr., Suisun City, Calif.; Clark, Richard, 42, 55 Overlook Ter., New York, N.Y.; Clayton, Stanley, 25, 920 39th St., Oakland, Calif.

Davis, Grover, 79, c/o L. C. Davis, Western Airlines, California; Evans, Julius, 30, 1771 Quinta, San Francisco; Evans, Sandra, 30 (same address); Evans, Sharla, 7 (same address); Evans, Shirella, 6 (same address); Evans, Sonya, 11 (same address).

Franklin, Johnny, 33, 1625 Eddy St., San

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

I-8 LOS ANGELES
TIMES
LOS ANGELES, CA

Date: 11/23/78
Edition: Thursday Final

Title:

Character:

or

Classification:

Submitting Office:
Los Angeles

Under Police Guard

Survivors Listed From Temple In Georgetown

GEORGETOWN, Guyana (AP)—Following is a list of some survivors of the Peoples Temple cult in Guyana who were at the Georgetown headquarters when the weekend mass suicide took place in the Jonestown camp.

These members were under police guard yesterday at the headquarters. The list was released by Stephan Jones, 19, son of cult leader Jim Jones. Home towns and ages were unavailable and it was not known whether those named Jones, besides Stephan, are related to Jim Jones:

Adams, Paula; Barnett, Karl; Beikman, Chuck; Beikman, Tom; Brooks, Madeline; Campbell, Marion; Cannon, Henry; Cassinoba, Marianne; Casanova, Diane; Connesero, Versie; Cordell, Mark; Depina, Miguel; Douglas, Calvin; Godshalk, Roy; Hendricks, Aaron; Ingram, Lee; Johnson, Ruby; Johnston, Laura.

Jones, Jimmy; Jones, Johnny; Cobb, -
Jones, Stephanie; Jones, Stephan R.;
Jones, Tim; Mitchell, Dawn;
Mitchell, Guy; Mitchell, Linda; Mc-

Cann, Paul; Newell, Cleveland; Orsot,
Lea; Purseley, Joan; Rodriguez, Aurora;
Satterwhite, Alvaray; Simon, Michael;
Smith, Eugene; Stroud, Bobby; Touchette,

Debbie; Touchette, Mike; Townes, Le-
Hera; Tschette, Robin; Wade, Preston;
Walker, Andrea; Williams, Walter; Wil-
son, Burrell; Yates, Nedra; Young Carol.

Dep. AD Adm. _____
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Intell. _____
Laboratory _____
Legal Coun. _____
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Rec. Mgnt. _____
Tech. Servs. _____
Training _____
Public Affs. Off. _____
Telephone Rm. _____
Director's Sec'y _____

The Washington Post _____
Washington Star-News _____
Daily News (New York) _____
The New York Times _____
The Wall Street Journal _____
The Atlanta Constitution _____
The Los Angeles Times _____

Date NOV 23 1978

FBI/DOJ

3 from Springfield who escaped Jones' madness still fear for lives

By ALVIN B. WEBB

GEORGETOWN, Guyana (UPI) — Three members of a Springfield, Ohio, area family who escaped the mass suicides and murders at the People's Temple commune in Guyana say they are still fearful of their lives.

Jim Jones, the leader, is dead. The aluminum coffin with the scribbled "Rev. Jimmie Jones" and the number "13-B" said so.

That doesn't make Dale Parks, of the Springfield area, any less fearful.

"We are still very fearful for our lives" said Parks, the havoc that Jones and his People's Temple wrought etched in the memory of a mother's body near a small airplane.

PATRICIA PARKS, 44, who was shot to death in that plane, was the daughter of William and Daisy Chaffin of Springfield, Ohio.

Nor could Parks easily forget the anxious three days and two nights he spent until his baby

sister emerged alive from one of the world's densest jungles.

Dale Parks, 27, and sisters, Brenda, 18, and Tracy, 12, were among the 39 known survivors of the bizarre death rite in which Jones and at least 611 of his apparently blindly obedient followers killed themselves.

They emerged late Thursday for the first time to tell their part in the events of last Saturday at Port Kaituma, the airstrip near the Peoples Temple commune where the massacre of Rep. Leo J. Ryan, D-Calif., three American journalists and the mother of the Parks children triggered mass suicides.

THE PARKS FAMILY — Dale, Tracy, Brenda, mother Patricia, father Gerald "Jerry" and grandmother Edith — were all members of Jones' People's Temple sect.



Tracy Parks

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

- Cincinnati Enquirer Cincinnati, Ohio
- Cincinnati Post Cincinnati, Ohio
- Citizens Journal Columbus, Ohio
- Columbus Dispatch Columbus, Ohio
- Journal Herald Dayton, Ohio
- 1 Dayton Daily News Dayton, Ohio

Date: 11/24/78

Edition: Daily

RYMUR

Title:

Character:

or

Classification: 163-363

Submitting Office CINCINNATI

The problem was, they wanted to get out.

Another sect member was Hyacinth Thrush of San Francisco. She was not leaving the commune at Jonesville, 150 miles northwest of Georgetown. She simply slept through the entire orgy of death — and awoke to find herself alone with hundreds of corpses nearby.

The body that U.S. officials say is that of Jones landed in the United States today in a coffin bearing his name and the file number "13-B". He apparently took his own life by gunshot at the commune death scene.

Hyacinth Thrush was at the commune, but she really doesn't know what happened.

WHILE HER FRIENDS and family were outside drinking a soft drink laced with cyanide, she had "gone to bed early because I was sick."

When she awoke the next morning "I knew something was wrong. I didn't see anybody."

When she saw the bodies, "I didn't know what to say. The first time I had seen anything like that in my life."

Dale Parks' memory was sharper — and more grim.

He and his family had decided to desert the "bondage treatment" of Jones' commune and leave with Ryan's party.

They were aboard one plane, Parks said, when Larry Layton, 32, one of Jones' loyal followers, poked a rifle inside and started firing.

One shot hit Parks' mother.

"SHE WAS SHOT IN the head," Parks told reporters.

While Parks was wrestling the rifle from Layton, he said, sisters Brenda and Tracy were fleeing for their lives into the nearby jungle.

"I found out my mother was dead," Tracy said, "and the rest of us ran into the bush. We were running in circles for days and days."

Finally they heard the sound of a generator and "we kept looking for the sound and found some Guyanese." In between, she said, for three days and two nights, "we slept in swamps and didn't eat."

Memories of Jones were not pleasant.

"After we got here," Brenda Parks said, "I thought it was terrible. I saw him beating people when they said they wanted to go home."

Dale Parks had no doubt that Jones' followers marched docilely to the corrugated metal tub to sip cyanide.

"FOR THOSE WHO REALLY believed in Jimmie Jones and his movement," he said. "I am sure they went up there willingly and took it."

The Parkses wanted no part of this.

"We knew that this mass suicide was inevitable," he said. "We took the risks of leaving there instead of staying for a mass suicide."

- Assoc. Dir. _____
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- Asst. Dir.:
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- Crim. Inv. _____
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- Intell. _____
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- Rec. Mgnt. _____
- Tech. Servs. _____
- Training _____
- Public Affs. Off. _____
- Telephone Rm. _____
- Director's Sec'y _____

Grisly nightmare haunts cult survivor

Georgetown, Guyana (AP)—“I was talking to my wife and I said, ‘Where’s Malcolm! Where’s Malcolm! Where’s Malcolm!’ We were trying to get our son. I realized, wait a second, he’s dead. And then I woke up.” The speaker was Tim Carter of Boise, Idaho.

Ever since Carter lost his wife and 15-month-old son, Malcolm, in the killings and suicides of more than 900 members of the Peoples Temple settlement at Jonestown on Nov. 18, he has been having nightmares.

One bad dream, he said yesterday, “is just that whole scene.”

“Some of them are of children, others of me trying to get my son and waking up and realizing he’s dead, or dreaming my wife is alive and waking up.

“Just very scary sort of dreams which I think will probably be with me for the rest of my life,” Carter, 30, an ex-Marine said.

Did his wife commit suicide?

“I don’t know,” he said. “When I saw her she was dying. I don’t think she had any choice. I can’t believe. . . . I think if I had taken the initiative to get us out of there, I think she would have come with me, but I didn’t see it coming, so . . .”

Carter says he and his wife, Gloria, 26, talked very briefly before Jim Jones called the meeting in the sect’s pavilion to urge his followers to commit suicide.

“I just asked her if she knew what was going on,” he recalled. “And she said she heard some things and I told her. . . . I held her and I held my son, more or less just sat there and comforted each other. But we didn’t have any inkling this was about to take place.

“I heard the word suicide mentioned. I guess it would have been just as the meeting was started although I wasn’t at the meeting at the time. I was in the process of us being given a suitcase to take out of onestown. I gave an empty suitcase to a woman who was at Jim Jones’ house.

Abandoned cash in jungle

“From that point, in that period of time, between when I gave her the suitcase and we finally left, is when I heard screaming and crying at the pavilion and I went up and saw this incredible sight.

“Mothers holding babies, crying. And I saw some, maybe 10 or 15 bodies on the ground. I saw my wife and she was holding my son who was dead.

“And I leaned over and hugged her and told her I loved her, and she started going into convulsions at which point I knew whatever was happening, she was dying. At that point my survival instincts took over. I mean I had a way out of Jonestown and I took it. Pure and simple,” he said.

Carter’s way out, he said, was that he, his brother, Mike, 20, and another man, Mike Prokes, 31, of Stockton, Calif., had been given the suitcase back, now filled with money, and a letter to take to the Soviet Embassy in Georgetown. They said it was too heavy and that they abandoned it in the jungle.

Jones was known to have been considering a possible move of the settlement to Russia. Police have recovered the suitcase and the money, but have refused to disclose details. They have questioned the three about their statements.

Today, Tim Carter sits penniless in a downtown hotel along with other American survivors waiting for authorization by Guyanese authorities to leave the country.

- The Washington Post _____
- Washington Star-News _____
- Daily News (New York) _____
- The New York Times _____
- The Wall Street Journal _____
- The Atlanta Constitution _____
- The Los Angeles Times _____

Date DEC 6 1978

Assoc. Dir. _____
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 Director's Sec'y _____

Police Release Names of 32 Jonestown Survivors

GEORGETOWN, Guyana, Nov. 22 (UPI)—Guyanese police released the names today of 32 American survivors of the Jonestown mass suicide.

The list included Larry Layton, who has been charged with five counts of murder and three counts of attempted murder, and suspects Tim Carter and Michael Prokes, who are being held in connection with the ambush Saturday in which California Congressman Leo J. Ryan and four others were killed.

The survivors and addresses they gave were: Jim Bogue, 46, Enid Bogue, 39, their children Junia, 21, and Teena, 23, Suisun, Calif.; Tommy Bogue, Suisun, Calif.; Tim, 28, and Michael Carter, 20, brothers of Boise, Idaho; Harold Cordell, 42, Suisun, Calif.; Richard Clark, 42, New York City; Stanley Clayton, 25, Oakland, Calif.; Grover Davis, 79, San Francisco; Julius Evans and wife Sandra, both 30, San Francisco; Johnny Franklin, 33, San Francisco; Larry Layton, 32, San Francisco; Dinne

Louiarozyenko, 26, New York City; Christopher O'Neal, 27, Ukiah, Calif.; Edith, 64; Jerald, 45; Dale, 27; and Brenda Parks, 18, Ukiah, Calif.; Robert Paul, 33, New Iberia, La.; Michael Prokes, 32, Modesto, Calif.; Odel Rhodes, 33, no address; Hyacinth Thrush, 76, San Francisco; Monica Wagby, 20, Los Angeles; Leslie Wilson, 30, Sacramento, Calif.; Sonya, 11, Sharla, 7, and Shirella Evans, 6, San Francisco; Tracy Parks, 12, Ukiah, Calif.; and Jakari Wilson, 3, Sacramento, Calif.

The Washington Post 79A9
 Washington Star-News _____
 Daily News (New York) _____
 The New York Times _____
 The Wall Street Journal _____
 The Atlanta Constitution _____
 The Los Angeles Times _____

Date Nov 23 1978

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Hysteria seen at death rite

Associated Press

Georgetown, Guyana—A man who saw hundreds die in the biggest mass suicide in recent history said yesterday there was some hysteria and confusion as parents saw their children writhe in the throes of death from cyanide poisoning at the Jonestown settlement.

But Odell Rhodes of Detroit said most people quietly waited their own turn to die. He said he saw some of the nearly 800 who died of poisoning willingly swallow cyanide or have it administered forcibly.

Rhodes said there was no panic or emotional outburst as people stood in line to swallow poison. He said he escaped the ceremony by slipping through a ring of armed guards and into the jungle.

"A lot of people walked around like they were in a trance. I don't know if they even tried to get away," said Rhodes, 36, who said he escaped about 20 minutes after the poisoning began.

"There wasn't that much noise," he said. "Children were crying and going through convulsions and some of their grandparents and parents were getting hysterical as they saw their children die.

"But basically a lot of the people were sitting, especially the senior people — just waiting and watching," he said.

Rhodes said the founder and spiritual guru of the Peoples Temple colony, the Rev. Jim Jones, called a general meeting at the camp assembly hall and told people the time had come for the ritual mass death.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

3 The Tribune

Oakland, Ca.

Date: 11-25-78
Edition: SunriseTitle:
RYMURSCharacter:
or SF 89-250
Classification: 89
Submitting Office: SF

It was called just after U.S. Congressman Leo Ryan left the settlement Saturday and took some cult members with him. Ryan and several others were slain at the strip by gun-wielding cult members.

The "defectors" would never reach America, Jones told the crowd as the bizarre ritual of death began, according to Rhodes.

Jones asked if there was dissent, and one woman said death was not the only option. She suggested a move to the Soviet Union or Cuba, Rhodes said.

But the gunmen returned from the airstrip with reports of the killing and Jones said it was too late for anything but suicide, Rhodes said. He quoted Jones as saying people had been killed, and everyone present would have to commit suicide.

He said the camp's doctor and nurses brought out several plastic containers of a "liquid solution" that investigators have since said contained deadly cyanide.

"They would draw up an amount (of poison) into syringes," Rhodes said. "Babies and children went first. They would take the syringes and a nurse or some-

one else would put it into a person's mouth and the people would simply swallow it down...

"The first person who went up was a young mother, about 27 or so. She had a small baby, about 1½. She administered it to her own baby, then took her own. She walked over to a field and sat down. It was hard to believe," he said.

Jones tried to reassure his flock as the number of writhing, dying people increased, Rhodes said. He said it took 4-5 minutes for them to die.

"Parents were talking with their children and a lot of the children were crying," he said. "He (Jones) was telling them not to tell the children they were dying, not to tell them it was painful.

"He was telling people it wasn't painful and people had to die with dignity, that this was a way of protesting what was happening to people in the United States.

He didn't seem excited. He was sitting in a chair and seemed very calm," Rhodes said.

Rhodes described the growing confusion that eventually helped him escape, and how some people were being forced to take the poison, administered in the settlement's meeting hall.

"It was mass confusion. People were standing in groups, saying goodbye to each other, walking around hugging old friends. All my thoughts were on how to get out of there."

He said he walked to the edge of the crowd, which was surrounded by armed guards. When he got to the fringe, Rhodes said he saw "a girl named Julie Reynolds. She was about 13. One of the women who supervised her, and one of the nurses were forcing her to take poison.

"They forced her to take it. She was spitting it out, but they were forcing her to take it."



Odell Rhodes stands at hotel window in Georgetown

Associated Press

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Hundreds Were Slain, Survivor Reportedly Says

CHICAGO (UPI)—A survivor of the Peoples Temple commune in Guyana said hundreds of the cult's members were killed and did not commit suicide, the Chicago Tribune reported in a copyrighted article for today's editions.

Stanley Clayton, 25, told two Tribune reporters that the cult members were surrounded by armed guards and forced to take poison.

While some took the poison voluntarily, Clayton said, hundreds had to be forced. Sometimes the poison was administered intravenously by the nurses and the commune's doctor.

Throughout the ordeal, Clayton said, the Rev. Jim Jones urged followers to hurry up, referring to the poison potion as "the last and only drink." As his followers died at his feet, Clayton quoted Jones as saying: "I'll see you in the next life. I'm finally going to my rest. We'll finally be at peace."

Clayton said the entire group was surrounded by dozens of guards armed with pistols, rifles and crossbows.

As hundreds of persons balked at the "final drink," Clayton said, Jones left his chair and, accompanied by guards, personally pulled people toward the poison vats.

Clayton, who belonged to the sect for seven years, said he escaped by making the guards think he was looking for survivors and then fleeing into the jungle when they weren't looking.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

I-7 LOS ANGELES
TIMES
LOS ANGELES, C

Date: 11/25/78
Edition: Saturday Final

Title: RYMUR

Character:
or AFO

Classification:
Submitting Office:
89-436
Los Angeles

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

'You Must Die With Dignity,' Jones Allegedly Yelled at Reluctant Victims

GEORGETOWN, Guyana—A man who lived through the night of horror at the Peoples Temple settlement in the Guyanese jungle said Friday that some of the Rev. Jim Jones' followers resisted the ritualistic poisoning, but the cult leader, seated in an armchair, shouted at them: "You must die with dignity."

But Odell Rhodes, 36, of Detroit, said most people quietly waited their own turn to die. He said he saw some of the more than 775 found dead willingly drink cyanide or have it administered forcibly.

He said that one woman named Christine Miller balked at taking the poison and Jones' followers shouted abuse at her, calling her a "traitor."

"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."

Rhodes said generally there was no panic or emotional outburst as people stood in line to swallow poison. He said he escaped the ceremony by slipping through a ring of armed guards and into the jungle.

"A lot of people walked around like they were in a trance. I don't know if they even tried to get away," Rhodes said.

Rhodes, a slender black man with a scar over his right eye, said he escaped about 20 minutes after the poisoning began. He related the horror in a flat and almost dispassionate voice. He spoke, almost reluctantly, to a few reporters in the hallway of a hotel where he and a few survivors are staying. He had taught crafts to the camp's children.

He said the camp's doctor and nurses brought out several plastic containers of a "liquid solution" that investigators have since said was a fruit punch laced with deadly cyanide.

"They would draw up an amount (of poison) into syringes," Rhodes said. "Babies and children went first. They would take the syringes and a nurse or someone else would put it into a person's mouth and the people would simply swallow it down . . .

The first person who went up was a young mother, about 27 or so. She had a small baby, about 1½. She administered it to her own baby, then look her own. She walked over to a field and sat down. It was hard to believe," he said.

Many of the deaths were agonizing, Rhodes said, with victims going into foaming convulsions.

He said after the children were given the lethal potion, the adults marched past the nurse for their fatal dose.

They stood around talking in clusters and family groups while waiting for the poison to act, Rhodes said. Armed security guards ringed the open-air assembly hall.

"It was evident that this was not a drill . . . people started going into convulsions, foam came from their lips and many were crying."

As the assembly began to get panicky, Jones, seated in an armchair, shouted through a loudspeaker: "You must die with dignity." The cult leader was "calm, not excited," he said.

Rhodes said it took "four to five minutes" for the poison to kill.

Asked why Jones issued the order for mass death, Rhodes said the charismatic leader had warned his followers if some were allowed to leave, then family members would come from the United States and take others away.

He said Jones called a general meeting at the camp assembly hall and ordered the mass suicide after he learned of the violence at the Port Kaituma airport. Cult members had ambushed a fact-finding mission led by Rep. Leo J. Ryan. Ryan and four others were killed in the attack. Ten others were wounded.

Rhodes said he could not explain why the bodies were found face down and lying in layers in one area. He said the people were in scattered positions when he left. Asked whether someone, acting from a macabre sense of orderliness, may have rearranged the bodies, Rhodes agreed that was possible.

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

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

I-6 LOS ANGELES TIMES LOS ANGELES, C.

Date: 11/25/78 Edition: Saturday Final

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Classification: 89-436 Submitting Office: Los Angeles

Rhodes said that while he was hiding, he heard only one shot.

He said he returned to the commune with police Sunday and saw Jones' body with a bullet hole in the right temple.

Asked why the cultists had meekly gone to their deaths, Rhodes said, "Some of these people were with Jimmy Jones for 10 or 20 years. They wouldn't know what to do with themselves without him."



SURVIVOR—Odell Rhodes, who witnessed mass Jonestown suicide and then managed to flee.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Cult Toll 912. With At Least 260 Children

GEORGETOWN, Guyana — The number of bodies at the Peoples Temple commune climbed to 912 yesterday as American soldiers removed the last bodies from Jonestown.

That figure, combined with the number of California cult members known to have survived last weekend's pact of death, already exceeds the Guyanese government's estimate that 915 People's Temple followers were registered in the country.

The number of dead children discovered has also increased significantly, up from the Guyanese estimate of 83 to about 260.

No explanation was provided by the U.S. military recovery team for the large increase yesterday in the number of bodies, 132 more than the total announced Friday. The Americans apparently were having as difficult a time as the Guyanese at getting an accurate count, presumably because of advanced decomposition, which has made it difficult to lift bodies to tell if others lay underneath. The Guyanese had believed that only 405 bodies were at the scene.

Meanwhile, the official newspaper of Guyana's governing party, the People's National Congress, suggested in its lead editorial yesterday that what it called the success of the commune had led to resentment in the United States that destroyed it.

"That so many people should want to leave the 'comfort' of the United States to come and settle in Guyana's hinterland reflected adversely on the 'American' way of life," the editorial in The New Nation said. "That they could have done so successfully would have caused great anger and dissatisfaction in many quarters." A cartoon accompanying the editorial showed a swinging machete labeled "international conspiracy" severing a young plant with the words "Peoples Temple" written on its leaves.

A survivor of the colony said yesterday that nearly all the adult residents of the commune had voluntarily drunk a cyanide solution after their leader, the Rev. Jim Jones, gathered them in an open-air pavilion and urged, cajoled and browbeat them into perishing with him. This frenzied development came soon after the attack at the nearby Port Kaituma airstrip by several cult members that killed Rep. Leo J. Ryan, D-Calif., and four other Americans, and wounded eight.

Stanley Clayton, the survivor, said that Jones, seated on his throne-like chair on a raised platform at one end of the commune's pavilion, heard only a few complaints from his flock when he told them the time had come for them all to die. "One woman was begging and pleading that she had a right to do with her life what she pleased," Clayton said yesterday, seated on the edge of a bed in a decrepit British colonial hotel where he is being interviewed by the National Police.

He said that hundreds of other followers had shouted her down, telling her that she had no right to make that decision, that she must follow the instructions of her leader.

He recalled that the nurses of the commune took babies from their mothers, poisoned them and led them outside, where they were placed on the ground. Jones himself walked among the assembly, Clayton said, taking older people by the arm, leading them to the poisoned liquid at a table and encouraging them to drink. Then, he continued, two men would assist the victims out of the pavilion, where they soon went into convulsions, eyes rolling up into their heads, and died on the ground.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

A-1 HERALD EXAMINER
LOS ANGELES, CA

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Edition: Sunday Latest

Title: RYMUR

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or AFO
Classification: 89-236
Submitting Office: Los Angeles

He said he had seen only one woman struggle to get away from the men who led her to the poison. "She struggled pretty hard, she didn't want to die," Clayton said, so she was injected with the poison in her arm. He said he had escaped by slipping out the rear of the pavilion when only 100 or so remained alive.

While Guyanese authorities sorted out the mass deaths at the commune, the police in Georgetown have charged a long-time cult member with the deaths of the temple's public-relations officer, Sharon Amos, and her three children. The police said that the cult member, Charles Edward Beikman, 43 years old, had been associated with Jones for the past 20 years and was one of several people who had known him in Indianapolis when he developed his philosophy. The police said that Beikman cut the throats of Mrs. Amos and the children in a bathroom of the cult's quarters in Georgetown at about the same time that the mass suicide and deaths were taking place 130 miles away at the jungle commune.

In addition, three of Jones' principal aides were released yesterday by the authorities. The aides said they had escaped from the commune with a suitcase full of money given them by a secretary to the cult's leader, who told them, "It's out of control, take this." The three, Timothy and Michael Carter, who are brothers, and Michael Prokes, said they had abandoned the suitcase because it got too heavy, and because "we were running for our lives." They said that they later led Guyanese officials to the suitcase, which is now in police custody.

The three also said that rumors of a "safe-conduct pass" given them by Jones to leave the country were false. "We ran for our lives like anybody else," said Timothy Carter.

Carter, 30 years old, said he had been instructed to take the suitcase to an embassy, which he did not name. As he searched for food to take with him on the trip, he recalled, "I heard a lot of crying, a lot of screaming. I saw that my wife and my baby were dead, so I had a choice of staying or leaving."

He described the money he was carrying as a "large sum."

"We didn't know how much," he said. "We dumped it because we didn't know what we had."

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

She awoke to find everyone dead

By Peter Arnett
Associated Press Writer

GEORGETOWN, Guyana (AP) — A crippled 76-year-old San Francisco woman who slept through the Jonestown mass suicide says she spent two days trying to awaken her dead sister before rescuers insisted she leave.

Hyacinth Thrash, one of the few people known to have survived the weekend of death that took more than 770 lives, told The Associated Press at an interview in her hotel room she awakened Sunday morning in her room thinking residents of the People's Temple settlement were sleeping.

The U.S. and Guyanese governments say more than 770 persons died in the bizarre suicide ritual. Thirty-one survivors have been found.

Thrash said she dragged herself from her cottage to the elderly people part of the meeting pavilion and discovered "everyone very 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."

Thrash said she had spent nearly a year at the settlement that became a haven of death last Saturday at the end of a fact-finding visit by U.S. Rep. Leo Ryan and news representatives. Ryan and three newsmen were slain by gunfire at a nearby airstrip and shortly thereafter the mass suicides began.

The elderly and frail woman appeared frightened as she sat on her bed and told her grim tale to reporters. She said her sister, Emma, came to her late Saturday afternoon and kissed her on the cheek before leaving.

"She didn't tell me anything of

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

6 S.F. Examiner
San Francisco, Ca.

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Associated Press

HYACINTH THRASH, 76, SLEPT THROUGH MASS SUICIDE
She woke up the next morning to find 'everyone very still'

what might be happening. She was just very quiet," Thrash said.

Thrash, crippled with arthritis, said she went to sleep and heard nothing during the night Saturday. When she awakened Sunday morning, she said, she was surprised not to hear the usual grunting of the camp's pet gorilla, Mr. Muggs.

"I saw no others around my bungalow and I presumed that they had had another long meeting and were resting at the pavilion. That had happened often enough before," she said.

She said she went outside about 11 a.m. Sunday because she was hungry. "Not a living soul was in view. I struggled along the path to the pavilion and was surprised no one was around.

"I was looking for the senior citizens center and I managed to pull myself up the stairs. It was then that I saw all my people," she said.

She said she did not want to believe her sister was dead, and during the next two days she kept going back to the body to comfort her.

Her sister apparently had drunk a fruit-flavored drink containing poison, as had most of the other victims.

Thrash said that early Sunday afternoon, a settlement nurse found her and brought her some sandwiches from the kitchen.

"Then the nurse ran off into the jungle, where she said many others had fled. I waited around and was joined by an old man who had also survived. I was taken out of the settlement by the police Tuesday morning," she said.

She said she hopes to return to California as soon as possible.

Others have said the fact-finding visit by Ryan sparked the gruesome weekend of death at Jonestown.

Eyewitness: Most joined voluntarily

Suicides went on amid dying

By Jim Willse
Examiner City Editor

GEORGETOWN, Guyana — People were standing in line to receive Jim Jones' lethal cyanide-laced Kool-Aid while all around them those who had swallowed it were shuddering with convulsions and dying, an eyewitness to the murder-suicides told The Examiner.

The first persons who received the poison punch, said Odell Rhodes, 36, were a young woman in her 20s and her 1-month-old infant.

Rhodes said babies and children were the first victims, and it was their bodies that were discovered today at Jonestown under the bodies of their parents, nearly doubling the death toll.

"Children were crying and grandparents were getting hysterical as they saw their children dying," Rhodes said.

The toxic liquid was sprayed into the babies' mouths through a syringe, Rhodes said.

He said most people proceeded through the death line voluntarily. After they took the poison, convulsions would begin. Twenty minutes after the macabre ritual began, Rhodes said he escaped under a building and through a garden to the jungle.

"At the time I left," Rhodes said, "the bodies were lying in different ways on the ground."

"People were standing around in groups hugging each other and saying goodbye to old friends."

Members of the temple security force were guarding the compound's perimeter, he said. But he added that when he returned to the compound to help police identify bodies, "from what I saw, most of the security force was dead."

Jones remained calm throughout the suicides, Rhodes said. The temple leader was alive at the time of Rhodes' escape.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

1 S.F. Examiner

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"Jones was telling parents not to tell their children they were dying," Rhodes told a small group of reporters here. "He said it wasn't painful, that they had to die with dignity, that this was a way of protesting what the people in the U.S. were doing to their community."

How could one man exert such influence over hundreds of people?

"Jones promoted the belief that they depended completely on him, that they could not go it alone," Rhodes said. "He was the protector and they could not make it without him — that was stressed."

Rhodes, a former drug addict who joined Jones' movement when he saw a friend cured of alcoholism, said he believed Jonestown was a sane community until Jones snapped during the visit of Rep. Leo Ryan's group.

"He said that if the people who left were allowed to get away with it, then others would come from the U.S. and try to reclaim their relatives," Rhodes said.

"I think that's what happened."

He was afraid of losing control of his group."

Rhodes said the Jonestown settlers previously had held suicide rehearsals. But when asked if there was any chance the victims thought this was just another drill, he replied, "Not after people started dying."

"A general meeting was called after Ryan left (Jonestown)," Rhodes said. "And Jones told us the people (in Ryan's party) wouldn't reach the U.S. He denounced the people who left and said everyone then would commit suicide. He asked if there was any dissent."

Rhodes said one woman, whom he identified as Christine Miller, raised an objection, but was shot down when she suggested the temple move to Cuba or the Soviet Union.

"Jones said it was too late," Rhodes said. "The congressman was dead, and he (Jones) instructed the doctor who administered the poison."

Temple doctor Larry Schacht asked his nurse, Phyllis Chaikin, wife of the mission lawyer, and Rhodes to bring equipment. Rhodes said he went in one direction, the nurse in another.

Rhodes said he escaped under a building, through a garden and into the jungle, where he spent the night.

He said he heard nothing like the 80 rounds of automatic weapons fire that temple lawyer Mark Lane described. He said he heard one gunshot.

Rhodes said at least one person, 13-year-old Judy Reynolds, was forced to take the poison punch.

When Rhodes escaped 20 minutes after the suicides began, he said the death ritual was continuing.

"I can't explain how a person

would commit suicide at the bidding of another person," he said. "I can't explain why the people would do it."

"There were a lot of children there. I feel a sense of loss for the children."

Rhodes said he still fears for his life. "I think possibly there are still elements out there who would do us harm," he said.

Rhodes is the only eyewitness to the murder-suicide ritual who has spoken to the press.



Associated Press
ODELL RHODES: HE FLED JONESTOWN DURING DEATH RITUAL
Victims 'were getting hysterical as they saw their children dying'

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Jones identified, returned with dead

Associated Press

Dover Air Force Base, Del.— The bodies of 408 suicide victims, including the leader of their religious cult, began arriving from Guyana yesterday, and teams of experts spent a grim Thanksgiving Day identifying and preparing the first remains for burial.

The first Air Force C-141 cargo jet arrived in a chilly and overcast dawn with 40 bodies, only one of which had been identified, according to officials. That identification was not released.

The second plane, bearing 81 more bodies, arrived here shortly before 8 p.m. yesterday. One of the bodies on that plane was positively identified by the FBI as that of the Rev. Jim Jones, leader of the Peoples Temple.

FBI Director William H. Webster said in a statement that the "FBI disaster squad has positively identified the body of James Warren Jones through fingerprint identification records" supplied by the Los Angeles Police Department.

A State Department official said Jones's adopted daughter had been notified of the tentative identification.

Officials said four more such military airlifts would be necessary to remove all the bodies from Georgetown, Guyana. The

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

1 The Tribune

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third plane was due to arrive here late last night and the fourth early this morning.

The military airlift has been slowed by rainstorms and difficulty in getting the bodies out of the jungle camp where the cult

members—all Americans except for several adopted children—died of poison and gunshots last weekend.

The information officer for the operation, Maj. Brigham Shuler, said 174 of the 408 bodies had been tentatively identified in Georgetown. Identifications were to be confirmed here.

Volunteer airmen lifted the first bodies in aluminum transfer cases off the plane to vans carrying them one by one to a morgue

staffed and equipped to handle mass casualties.

"It was a sour smell," said Sgt. Timothy Starr, detail leader, "like roast beef left out of the refrigerator for a couple of days."

The jet's pilot, Capt. Rob Lancaster, said he had carried bodies as cargo before and did not feel queasy about it.

"It is unusual; that's the word for it," Lancaster said.

Jones' followers died in a mass suicide at their Guyanese jungle

commune over the weekend after some members of the group attacked Rep. Leo Ryan, D-Calif., and a party travelling with him on an investigation of the cult.

The congressman and four newsmen were shot to death at an airstrip as they attempted to leave Jonestown with members trying to flee the People's Temple.

Shortly after that attack, Jones ordered his followers to begin drinking a cyanide-laced punch.

Jones' body was identified as

one of three found with gunshot wounds at the camp. But Guyanese authorities reportedly ordered fingerprints taken of that body because of statements by former sect members that the 46-year-old cult leader in the past had used look-alikes to stand in for him in dangerous situations.

A U.S. Embassy source in Guyana, who asked not to be identified, said, however, that fingerprinting was useless unless it was done within a day or two of the body's discovery. He said the stretching of the skin after death erases fingerprints.

Identification experts and morticians began tending to the remains yesterday.

"I don't know what state the bodies are in now," said Shuler. "In that heat, there would be some decomposition and possible gases.

"Processing will include cleaning them up, embalming them and placing them in plastic sheets until next of kin claim them."

The State Department said families will have to pay costs of transporting the bodies for burial in hometowns, most of them presumably in California.

For families who cannot afford the cost, "obviously they would be buried in the Dover area at government expense," said spokeswoman Mary Anne Bader.

She said bodies unidentified or unclaimed also will be buried at public expense.

A military official who asked not to be identified estimated the cost to taxpayers of the airlift alone could run as high as \$8 million.

Yesterday, U.S. troops prepared the bodies for shipment to Dover. Troops also searched for cult members who escaped into the jungle when the mass suicides began.

The U.S. Air Force spokesman in Guyana, Capt. John Moscatelli, said the primary mission was the recovery of the bodies and that search activities were limited.

Shuler was asked why the military planes were bringing the bodies to Dover when most families presumably are in California.

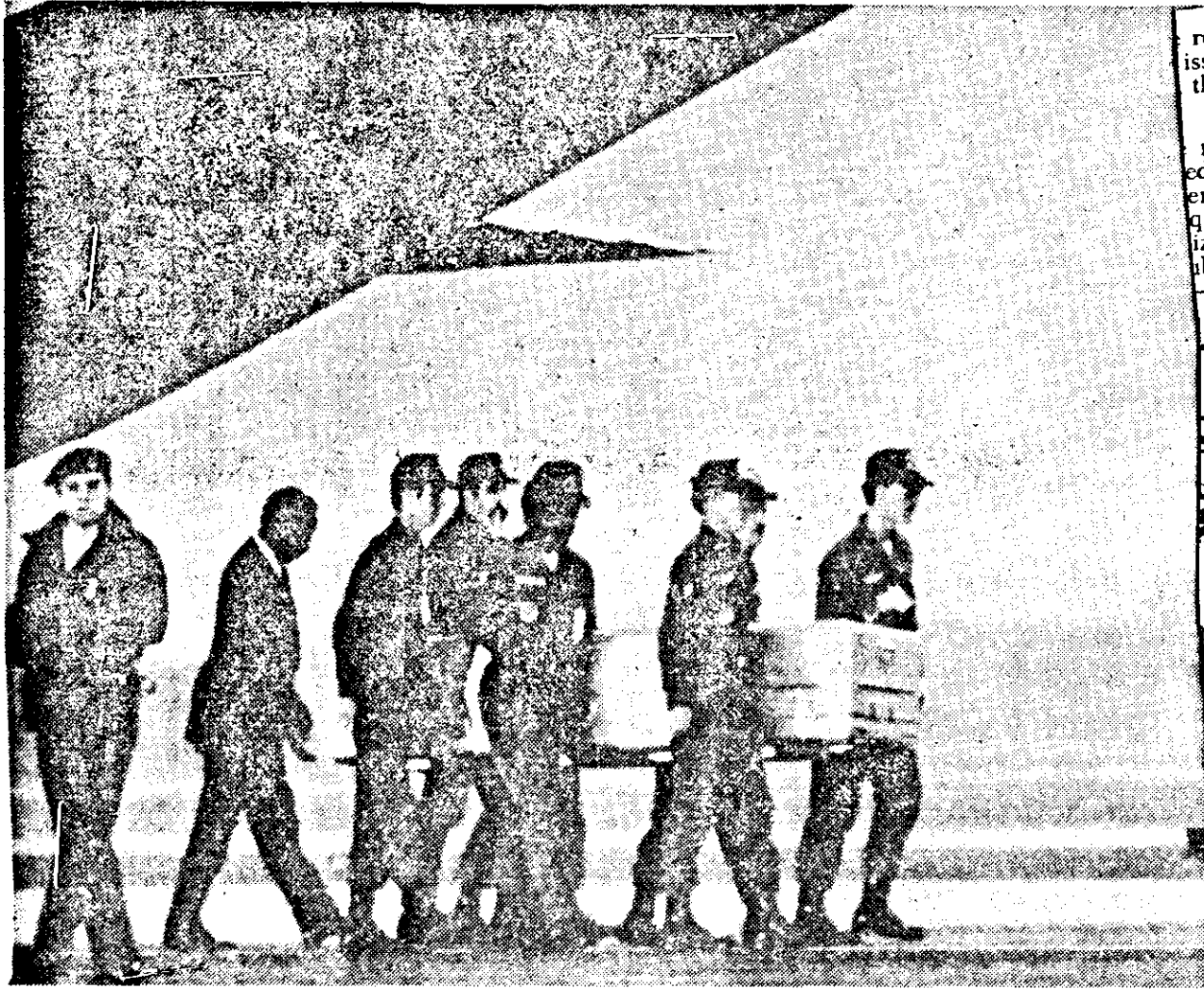
"This is the only place in the country we have to handle mass casualties of this size," he said.

The Dover mortuary, which Shuler said is believed to be the largest in the United States, was used for Vietnam War dead.

It was also used for identifying the more than 300 victims of the collision between two jumbo jets in the Canary Islands March 27, 1977.

Shuler said the Air Force had hoped to airlift all the bodies to Dover in 30 hours but the operation was slowed by rain and other complications.

Another spokesman, Maj. Robert Groom, said the bodies were being put in the aluminum cases at the cult camp, presumably because of their condition, and helicopters have to shuttle them 150 miles to Georgetown, Guyana, to the cargo planes that airlift them to Dover.



Military pallbearers carry body of a Jonestown suicide victim from C-141 at Dover AFB

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(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

3 Temple members

Suspects freed in Guyana

Release brings clash with other cult survivors

By Jim Willse
Examiner City Editor
© 1978 San Francisco Examiner

GEORGETOWN, Guyana — Three aides to the Rev. Jim Jones were released by police yesterday and told of fleeing the doomed Peoples Temple settlement with a suitcase stuffed with half a million dollars and instructions to take it to the Soviet Embassy.

The release of the three came as the death toll in the mass ritual suicide-murder at Jonestown reached 912 and brought fear to those who survived the tragedy.

Dale Parks, the informal leader of the other 25 temple refugees in Georgetown, vowed not to spend the night under the same hotel roof as the three men, Michael Prokes, Jim Carter and Mike Carter.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

S.F. Sunday Examiner
and Chronicle

pg1 S.F. Examiner

Section A

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He accused them of still being loyal to Jones and said the suitcase also contained a letter seeking safe conduct for Jones to the Soviet Union.

Questioned by reporters, the three conceded they had left Jonestown with two pistols and a satchel of money, but said the satchel was too heavy to carry through the jungle as they fled for their lives.

They said they, too, were shattered by the enormity of the deaths.

The paranoia that infected Jones and his followers was apparent as both the released men and the temple refugees expressed fears for their lives — the two dozen survivors afraid of Prokes and the Carters and the three who were released afraid of reprisals against temple leaders like themselves.

"They appear to be genuine on the surface, but I don't trust them," said Parks, whose mother, Patricia, was one of the five slain at an airstrip ambush shortly before the mass deaths. "No policeman is going to tell us that three guys with arms and half a million dollars who were high-up with Jones are going to live with us."

"We're as afraid of them as they are of us," said Tim Carter, 28, who added that his wife and 15-month-old daughter were among the victims at Jonestown. "I am terrified of returning to the United States. I am sure there are relatives out for the blood of anyone connected with Peoples Temple."

Guyanese police sources say \$560,000 in American currency was found at the Jonestown settlement. This apparently was the money Prokes and the Carters said they were given by temple secretary, Maria Katsaris, when the trouble began at Jonestown a week ago.

"She came up and said things were out of control, to take this, and we left," said Prokes, 32. "We had to get rid of the money because it was too heavy — we were running for our lives."

Mike Carter, 20, who worked in the radio room at the agricultural mission but was not described as a top aide, said the men carried the heavy suitcase about a mile and then hid ~~inside~~ a chicken house. There they examined the contents

of the suitcase. Inside was the letter to an official of the Soviet embassy in Georgetown and "bundles of money."

Carter said they were given two pistols by Katsaris, described as Jones' mistress, with instructions to kill themselves if stopped before completing their mission.

Unlike the other Jonestown victims, Katsaris and Jones apparently were shot to death, fueling speculation that they may have intended to avoid the suicides and were murdered instead.

Carter said he felt guilty that he, Prokes and Tim Carter did not attempt to stop the wave of death by shooting Jones. He said that, instead, they began fleeing and eventually turned themselves in to police at nearby Port Kaituma.

A group of 25 Jonestown survivors, many of whom who had intended to leave the settlement with Rep. Leo Ryan, were freed from protective custody Thursday night and moved into the Park Hotel. Police sources said Prokes and the Carters were detained for a longer time while authorities decided whether to press charges against them. Authorities declined to say that their release precludes eventual arrest and prosecution.

At one point yesterday, Dale Parks' father, Gerald, confronted Prokes in an upstairs hallway of the aging hotel and accused him of masking the evil that existed within Jones.

"You mean to tell us you didn't know what that son of a bitch

was?" Parks screamed at Prokes.

"The temple operated on a need-to-know basis," responded Prokes, who served as spokesman for the church in San Francisco and in Guyana. "It was very easy for one person not to know what another was doing. I was like a presidential press secretary."

As other survivors began to yell at him, Prokes noticed a reporter looking on and persuaded the others to fall silent.

The reporter was escorted from the third floor area reserved for the survivors by one of the government police that stand watch over the church members.

Late in the evening the enmity reached comic proportions when Prokes and Dale Parks, having agreed that neither contingent wanted anything to do with the other, crowded into a phone booth together and tried to persuade the U.S. Embassy to find other lodgings for the three.

It appeared likely that Prokes and the Carters would be transferred to another hotel.

Meanwhile, removal of the final body from Jonestown signalled the end of a chapter of the grotesque tale that began last weekend with an attack by temple gunmen on Ryan and a group of journalists, concerned relatives and would-be temple defectors.

According to accounts of survivors of the subsequent mass suicide-murder at Jonestown, Jones could not bear the thought of defection and ordered the attack on the Ryan group and then

summoned his congregation together to drink Koof-Aid laced with massive amounts of drugs and cyanide.

Only one person, Larry Layton, has been charged with the deaths of Ryan and the four others, and police sources say other gunmen known to be at the Port Kaituma airstrip are probably among the dead at Jonestown.

A second temple member, Charles "Chuck" Beikman, was charged yesterday with murder in connection with the deaths of a 42-year-old mother and her three children at the temple residence in Georgetown.

As the mass poisoning was taking place at Jonestown last Saturday, Jones loyalist Sharon Amos was found with her throat slashed, as were her children — Liane Harris, 21, Christa, 11, and Martin, 9.

In yet another bizarre note, Assistant Police Commissioner C.A. Roberts said it appeared as though Beikman had acted on the invitation of Amos, who, he said, was too diminutive to perform the act herself.

Beikman, a 20-year temple veteran, also was charged with the attempted murder of 12-year-old Stephanie Jones (no relation to Jim Jones), who, police said, had witnessed the deaths of Amos and her children.

Beikman is scheduled to stand trial Dec. 4, and Layton, Jan. 15. U.S. Embassy sources said the speedy trials were being arranged so survivors in Guyana could testify and then leave the country without further delay.



TIM CARTER



MIKE PROKES

Examiner / Eric Meskauskas

No longer held in connection with Jonestown murder-suicide

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Jonestown Survivor**He Saw Hundreds Die**

Georgetown, Guyana

A man who witnessed the biggest mass suicide in recent history said yesterday that there was some hysteria and confusion as parents saw their children writhe in the throes of death from poisoning at the Jonestown settlement.

But Odell Rhodes of Detroit said most people quietly waited their turn to die. He said he saw perhaps 200, of the nearly 800 who died, drink cyanide or have it administered forcibly.

Rhodes said there was no panic or emotional outburst as people stood in line to swallow the poison. He said he escaped by slipping through a ring of armed guards and into the jungle.

"A lot of people walked around like they were in a trance. I don't know if they even tried to get away," said Rhodes, 36, who said he escaped about 20 minutes after the poisoning began.

"There wasn't that much noise," he said. "Children were crying and going through convulsions and some of their grandparents and parents were getting hysterical as they saw their children die.

"But basically a lot of the people were sitting, especially the senior people — just waiting and watching," he said.

Rhodes said the founder and leader of the Peoples Temple colony, the Rev. Jim Jones, called a meeting at the camp assembly hall and told people the time had come for the ritual mass death.

It was called just after Representative Leo. Ryan left the settlement that Saturday taking some cult members with him. Ryan and several others were slain at an airstrip by cult members.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

4 S.F.Chronicle
San Francisco, Ca.

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AP Wirephoto

ODELL RHODES
'Children were crying . . .'

option, suggested moving the settlement to the Soviet Union or Cuba.

But the gunmen returned from the airstrip with reports of the killings and Jones said it was too late for anything but suicide, Rhodes said.

He said the camp's doctor and nurses brought out containers of a liquid that investigators have since said contained cyanide.

"They would draw up an amount (of poison) into syringes," Rhodes said. "Babies and children went first. They would take the

The "defectors" would never reach America, Jones told the crowd as the bizarre ritual of death began, according to Rhodes.

Jones asked if there was dissent, and one woman, asserting that death was not the only

syringes and a nurse or someone else would put it into a person's mouth and the people would simply swallow it down . . .

"The first persons who went up was a young mother, about 27 or so. She had a small baby, about 1½. She administered it to her own baby, then took her own. She walked over to a field and sat down. It was hard to believe," he said.

Rhodes said it took 4 to 5 minutes for the people to die.

"Parents were talking with their children and a lot of the children were crying," he said. "He (Jones) was telling them not to tell the children they were dying, not to tell them it was painful . . . He didn't seem excited. He was sitting in a chair and seemed very calm."

Rhodes, who taught crafts to camp children, related the horror to a few reporters at the hotel where he and a few other survivors are staying.

"It was mass confusion. People were standing in groups, saying good-by to each other, walking around hugging old friends. All my thoughts were on how to get out of there."

He said he walked to the edge of the crowd, which was surrounded by armed guards, and saw a girl named Julie Reynolds, about 13. "One of the women who supervised her, and one of the nurses, were forcing her to take poison. They forced her to take it. She was spitting it out, but they were forcing her to take it."

Rhodes said he slipped away, crawled under a building and hid until guards were called to take poison. Then he moved from house to house and, finally, into the jungle.

He said he followed the road eight miles to Port Kaituma, where he told a constable about the killings, but said he was told that because the constable didn't have enough men, nothing could be done.

Still Praising Sect, 10 Reach U.S.

By CAREY WINFREY

Special to The New York Times

Ten more survivors of the People's Temple deaths in Guyana, including seven women released yesterday from the cult's Yamaha Gardens headquarters in Georgetown, the Guyanese capital, there, arrived at Kennedy International Airport last night.

The seven, who were at the headquarters in a residential section of Georgetown on the night when 911 members of the group died, had been restricted to the cream-colored, two-story dwelling since the day after the Jonestown deaths more than two weeks ago.

The other three, two women and a small boy, had fled Jonestown the morning of the deaths.

Special security procedures were in effect at the airport. Passengers had to pass through a cordon of police, Federal agents and airport security officers as they disembarked at one of the airport's most remote gates.

Rosier Picture of Commune

Some of the survivors who had been at the Yamaha Gardens headquarters painted a much rosier picture of the commune than had any of the survivors from the farm at Jonestown.

Beatrice Orsot Grubbs, a 52-year-old retired legal secretary for the Internal Revenue Service who was in Georgetown for a dental appointment the day of the mass killings, called her 16 months in the commune "the happiest year of my life. Contrary to what may be said, there were a lot of happy people at Jonestown." Mrs. Grubbs denied allegations of aberrant sexual activities, suicide drills or the declining psyche of the cult leader, the Rev. Jim Jones.

"We shared things, we shared with each other," she said, sipping what she said was her first mixed drink in eight years. "I enjoyed it. I enjoyed working in the fields. It made me feel good physically. It was rewarding to me to plant something and watch it grow and eat it. That means something to someone who grew up in the city. A quiet life like that was a beautiful life."

Dr. Hardat Sukhdeo, the Guyana-born chief of psychiatry at the College of Medi-

cine and Dentistry of New Jersey, who was on the flight returning from interviewing survivors in Georgetown, talked to several of the women. Unlike those he had interviewed at the Park Hotel in Georgetown, he said, "These people have not been deprogrammed. The press did a job of bringing reality to the ones at the Park Hotel."

The cult's public relations chief, Sharon Amos, and her three children, either committed suicide or were murdered at the Georgetown headquarters the same evening of the mass killings.

Mrs. Grubbs, who believes that her husband died with the others in Jonestown, said that for the 48 persons confined to the headquarters these past two weeks, life had been a "terrible hell" of long days filled with card games, reading and listening to the radio.

'It Was Such a Shock

"Most of us just sat and stared," she said, "especially in the beginning. It was such a shock. Everybody lost some loved ones. The main gist of the conversation was asking what happened and why. I haven't figured it out yet. I'll probably die trying to figure it out."

Mrs. Grubbs, who said she was going to San Francisco to see her son, a dental student, said she had no idea why Sharon Amos died with her three children in the Yamaha Gardens house. Mrs. Grubbs said that although she was in the house when Mrs. Amos died, "I didn't even know what was going on until a half an hour later. I just kept asking, 'What happened?' Everybody was so horrified — just by their facial expressions. They couldn't believe it happened. It's just as weird as Jonestown."

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- The New York Times B-18
- The Wall Street Journal _____
- The Atlanta Constitution _____
- The Los Angeles Times _____

Date 13/4/78

EIGHT OF KIN DIED**Dental Work
Saves Woman's
Life in Guyana**

BY MICHAEL SEILER
Times Staff Writer

Alvaray Satterwhite's dentures were giving her trouble. The lower plate needed work and the nearest dentist was 150 miles away in Georgetown, Guyana.

So Mrs. Satterwhite left Jonestown and took the two-day boat ride down river and out to sea. She stayed at the Peoples Temple house in Georgetown while the dentist worked on her plate.

She left behind her 90-year-old mother, her son, her sister, her sister's three children and a couple of other nephews. They all died in Jonestown.

As for Mrs. Satterwhite, a seamstress and retired pediatric nurse who left Los Angeles to follow the Rev. Jim Jones—"I don't think he was God but he had more godly ways of doing things than anybody I've seen on earth"—she is numb.

Mrs. Satterwhite, among the first group of survivors of the Jonestown mass deaths to fly back to the West Coast, sat in the Pasadena living room of her brother's house Thursday and talked about Jonestown.

She is 61, spry and strong and she answered questions matter-of-factly, almost as though she has locked away a part of her life to ease the pain.

She said her sister had gotten her interested in joining the Los Angeles branch of the Peoples Temple eight years ago and Mrs. Satterwhite's impression of Jones was instantly favorable.

"He was the closest thing to a God-sent man I'd ever seen," she said. "He was the only person I had met who was interested in doing things to help people, in helping young people and getting them off the streets and off drugs."

Mrs. Satterwhite worked as a seamstress in the Jonestown settlement. Some of her friends and relatives in Los Angeles stayed behind and worried about her but to Mrs. Satterwhite, traveling 4,000 miles to the jungle was just the natural thing to do.

"We were looking at the beauty of the little town we were building by hand," she explained. "Everybody had something they could do and they did it, and it was kind of beautiful."

Mrs. Satterwhite said she knew nothing of suicide drills, of endless harangues from the leader, of beatings and mental torment.

"I enjoyed it there very much," she said. "I figured someday I might want

Continued from Third Page

to come back (to Los Angeles) but I was in no hurry. I didn't even want to go to Georgetown to the dentist."

However, she did go, along with several other older Jonestown residents who needed dental work or new eyeglasses and that probably saved her life.

"I was lucky," she said, though she added it didn't seem likely to her she would ever kill herself if it could be avoided.

Her brother in Pasadena, Joe McGowan, 54, lost 10 relatives, both close and distant, in Jonestown, so getting his sister back is all the more important.

Other relatives in Los Angeles wanted her to stay with them but McGowan and his wife prevailed.

"We drew straws and we won," Mrs. McGowan explained. "We want her real close now."

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The Washington Post _____
 Washington Star-News _____
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 The New York Times _____
 The Wall Street Journal _____
 The Atlanta Constitution _____
 The Los Angeles Times pg 3

Date DEC 1 1978

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Guyana survivor: 'It was mass murder'

By Dick Alexander

"It wasn't mass suicide — it was mass murder," said Jim Cobb, a survivor of the weekend atrocities in Guyana.

"Giving children poison is murder," he said on his arrival in San Francisco last night.

Cobb, commenting on the discovery of the bodies of more than 400 men, women and children in the Peoples Temple compound in Jonestown, said:

"Children don't have mature enough judgment to decide for themselves."

Cobb, a member of Rep. Leo Ryan's fact-finding mission to the agricultural commune of the Rev. Jim Jones, said he escaped ambush at the Port Kaituma airstrip by running into the jungle "about 50 yards away" and diving into a swamp.

"I was very lucky to come out alive."

A tall, muscular man and a former member of the Peoples Temple, he was at the airstrip when Ryan and four others in his party were massacred.

"I knew if I went down there, I probably would be killed. Everyone else had that feeling."

Cobb was one of the first group of concerned relatives to arrive in San Francisco last night following the events in Guyana.

The party, which flew in on a Delta Airlines jet after stops in New Orleans and Los Angeles, included Cobb, Claire Bouquet, Nadyne Houston, Walter Pietela, Bonnie Thielman, Tim Stoen, Mickie Touchetti and Grace Stoen, according to an FBI list.

Cobb and Grace Stoen spoke for the group following an hour and a half debriefing by FBI agents at San Francisco Airport.

"I was trying to get people on the plane (at the Guyana airstrip) because I saw the tractor-trailer coming," Cobb said. "I heard a sound (shot from the trailer) and saw the congressman fall."

Cobb said he had warned Examiner reporter Tim Reiterman and Bob Flick of NBC earlier that one of the men on the plane (later identified as Larry Layton) "wasn't a member of those leaving."

Layton, a suspect in the slayings, "had a deep-seated stare in his eyes," Cobb said.

When the shooting started, Cobb ran into the jungle, he said, where he spent about two hours.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

3 S.F. Examiner

San Francisco, Ca.

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"It was too dark, I couldn't see. Then I climbed a up a tree and spent the night there."

Cobb told the packed airport news conference that he saw his mother, three sisters and two brothers in the Jonestown compound and "they showed they were malnourished."

"I don't know if they got out alive."

"There were some people I talked to that escaped through the jungle that did see some of the children given poison," he said.

"One story was that Jones himself gave poison to the children. If he died (Jones) he had to do it himself. He was crazy."

Jones hated blacks, said Cobb, who is a black.

Cobb said he joined the Peoples Temple cult in 1967, but quit in 1973 "because I thought the place was

crazy. Ever since I got out I've been trying to expose what would happen" to those who joined.

Asked if he could identify any of those who participated in the shooting at the Port Kaituma airstrip, Cobb said:

"Yes, I can. I just want to hold off on this right now."

Grace Stoen, estranged wife of Tim Stoen, a former member of Peoples Temple and onetime San Francisco deputy district attorney, went to Guyana in January.

A member of the cult for six years before her disenchantment with the group, she said she wasn't surprised by the reported suicides in the compound.

Former head counselor for the cult in San Francisco, Redwood Valley and Los Angeles, she said Jones was a "brilliant man who never did anything drastic until the end."



SURVIVOR JAMES COBB
He's back in S.F.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

They escaped death

Special to The Examiner

GEORGETOWN, Guyana — These are the 32 survivors found to date from the Peoples Temple Jonestown massacre. The source is the Guyanese Information Ministry.

- Bogue, Jim, 17 Anchor Dr., Suisun, male, 46
- Bogue, Enid, same address, female, 39
- Bogue, Junia, same address, female, 21
- Bogue, Teena, same address, female, 23
- Bogue, Tommy, same address, male, 17
- Carter, Tim, 206 West 42nd St., Boise, Idaho, male, 28
- Carter, Michael, same address, male, 20
- Clark, Richard, 55 Overlook Terr., New York City, male, 42
- Clayton, Stanley, 920 39th St., Oakland, male, 25
- Cordell, Harold, 17 Anchor Dr., Suisun, male, 42
- Davis, Grover, c/o L.C. Davis, Western Airlines, Calif., male, 79
- Evans, Julius, 1771 Kuinta, San Francisco, male, 30
- Evans, Sandra, same address, female, 30
- Evans, Sonya, 11, Sharta, 7, and Shirely, 8, same address, all female
- Franklin, Johnny, 1625 Eddy St., San Francisco, male, 33
- Gayton, Larry, 4858 Geary Ave. (Peoples Temple), San Francisco, male, 32
- Louiarozyenko, Dianne, 55 Overlook Terr., New York City, female, 26
- O'Neal, Christopher, 319 Jones St., Ukiah, male, 27
- Parks, Edith, same address, female, 64
- Parks, Gerald, same address, male, 45
- Parks, Dale, same address, male, 27
- Parks, Brenda, same address, female, 18
- Parke, Tracy, same address, female, 12
- Paul, Robert, 262 Rosalie St., New Iberia, La., male, 33
- Prokes, Michael, 1701 Concord, Modesto, male, 32
- Rhodes, Odel, California, male, 33
- Thrash, Hyacinth, San Francisco, female, 76
- Wagby, Monica, Los Angeles, female, 21
- Wilson, Leslie, 4550 48th Ave., Sacramento, male, 30
- Wilson, Jakari, same address, male, 3

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

34 S.F. Examiner

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(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

List of Jonestown Survivors

Georgetown, Guyana

Following is a list issued by the Guyana government of 32 survivors of the People's Temple cult mass suicide last weekend:

1. Bogue, Jim, 46, 17 Anchor drive, Suisun
2. Bogue, Enid, 39, same address
3. Bogue, Junia, 21, same address
4. Bogue, Tenna, 23, same address
5. Bogue, Tommy, 17, same address
6. Carter, Jim, 28, 206 West 42nd street, Boise, Idaho
7. Carter, Michael, 20, same address
8. Cordell, Harold, 42, 17. Anchor drive, Suisun
9. Clark, Richard, 42, 55 Overlook terrace, New York
10. Clayton, Stanley, 25, 920 39th street, Oakland
11. Davis, Grover, 79
12. Evans, Julius, 30, 1771 Quintara street, San Francisco
13. Evans, Sandra, 30, same address
14. Evans, Sharla, 7, same address
15. Evans, Shirella, 6, same address
16. Evans, Sonya, 11, same address
17. Franklin, Johnny, 33, 1625 Eddy street, San Francisco
18. Layton, Larry, 32, charged with murder for the airport massacre.
19. Louiarozyento, Dianne, 26, 25 Overlook terrace, New York
20. O'Neal, Christopher, 27, 319 Jones street, Ukiah
21. Parks, Edith, 64, same address
22. Parks, Gerald, 45, same address
23. Parks, Dale, 27, same address
24. Parks, Brenda, 18, same address
25. Parks, Tracy, 12, same address
26. Paul, Robert, 23, 626 Rosellie street, New Iberia, Louisiana
27. Prokes, Michael, 32, 1701 Concord, Modesto
28. Rhodes, Odel, 33, California
29. Thrush, Hyacinth, 76, San Francisco
30. Wagby, Monica, 20, Los Angeles
31. Wilson, Leslie, 20, 4550 48th avenue, Sacramento
32. Wilson, Jakari, 3, same address

Reuters

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

6 S.F.Chronicle
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Asst. Dir.: _____
Adm. Servs. _____

The Final Months: A Camp of Horrors

By Charles A. Krause
and Leonard Downie Jr.
Washington Post Foreign Service

GEORGETOWN, Guyana, Nov. 22—
As the mental health of Peoples
Temple church leader Jim Jones de-
teriorated rapidly over the past year,
his Jonestown agricultural commune
in Guyana became a nightmarish con-
centration camp.

Its 800 to 1,000 residents were
kept prisoners by heavily armed
guards and threats of death. For
those caught attempting to escape,
there was solitary confinement in a
three-foot-high "punishment box,"
forced work on a chain gang in the
tropical sun, and heavy sedation in
a special drug unit.

By day Jim Jones tried to keep up
the appearance of utopia, calling his
shotgun-carrying security force the
"learning crew" and, later, the "pub-
lic service unit." He called the medi-
cal facility where troublemakers
were sedated the "extra care unit."

By night he forced Jonestown's
residents gathered in mass meetings
to endure hours-long harangues about
distant enemies, invasion threats, re-
taliatory assassinations and mass
suicide.

Once or twice a month, suicide
drills were held in which everyone,
surrounded by armed guards, had
to drink from cups of fake poison.

This was the picture of Jones-
town's final months drawn today by
one of its survivors, 17-year-old Tom
Bogue, who succeeded in leaving
Jonestown with the fact-finding mis-
sion of Rep. Leo J. Ryan (D-Calif.)
last Saturday only to be ambushed
with the congressman and 30 others
at a nearby landing strip.

Bogue was shot in the leg as he
tried to hide in one of the two
planes the group was about to board.
He then led his sister and three
other young Jonestown defectors into

See SURVIVOR, A4, Col. 1



1978. The San Francisco Examiner
JIM JONES
... described as "acting crazy"

The Washington Post 10/21/78
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Daily News (New York) _____
The New York Times _____
The Wall Street Journal _____
The Atlanta Constitution _____
The Los Angeles Times _____

Date 11/23

hiding in the dense rain forest, where they wandered for three days without food, drinking swamp water, until they reached safety back near the Port Kaituma landing strip.

He and his sister, who also was wounded by the gunfire that killed Rep. Ryan and four others at the air strip, are now under military guard at the sprawling, mostly open-air public hospital here.

In an interview today, at the hospital, where he was sitting up in bed, his left leg bandaged and badly scratched, Bogue described how life in Jonestown progressed from an enticing experiment to apocalypse, culminating in Saturday night's forced mass suicide that took the lives of more than 400 Americans.

Bogue said that when he first came to Jonestown from California with other members of his family 2½ years ago, it was a pleasant place where "everyone had lots of freedom." But then, just about a year ago, Bogue said, Jim Jones began "acting crazy."

"Everybody had to be in bed by 11 o'clock and then everybody had to be up by 7 in the morning," he said. "We had to go to meetings every night," and two or three times each week those meetings dragged on late into the night as a raving Rev. Jones held force over the loud speaker in the commune's open air pavilion.

Jones would begin by exhorting the residents to work harder at farming and animal raising, Bogue remembered, and then would move to talking about the threat that critics back in the United States posed for Jonestown.

"He said we had to protect ourselves against invaders," Bogue said, and residents of Jonestown were shown at least 100 guns that had been brought there. "Guyana had cleared us to have all those guns, but 'Still don't show your weapons,'" Bogue quoted Jones as saying.

One night, "Jones told everyone in the pavilion, 'Quiet, and you'll hear one of our new weapons.' Then we heard this big boom, like a bazooka." Bogue said he was never able to see this new weapon.

On other nights, Jones told the assembly he wanted to send gunmen from Jonestown to kill his enemies in the United States but then he might be blamed for the murders and arrested as an accessory to the crimes.

As things grew worse, Bogue said, he asked rain forest Indians, who traded in Jonestown, to teach him ways to live in the forest. The Jonestown escapee said he learned from them how to eat and drink in the forest, how to hide from pursuers, and how to keep from getting lost.

He said he was certain that other disaffected young people in Jonestown also were plotting to escape but they

never discussed such plans with each other because each never knew whom he could trust.

Finally, months ago, Bogue slipped off into the forest but made the mistake of returning to the public road on the way to the Guyana military outpost at Matthews Ridge, 20 miles from Jonestown. There he was caught by Jonestown security guards who were searching for him on tractors. He was returned to Jonestown with the barrel of a shotgun held against his back during the entire journey; he said.

As punishment, Bogue and a friend who also was caught escaping were shackled in chains for three weeks and forced to work in the shackles 18 hours each day chopping wood in the tropical heat.

Others who tried to escape, Bogue said, were placed in solitary confinement in a box six feet long, three feet wide and only three feet high. Each person was usually confined in the dark, hot box for a week at a time and was fed and checked by the Jonestown medical team once a day, according to Bogue.

He said one "punishment box" was in a big storage trench and the other

was in a storage tent on a hill at the edge of the settlement.

"Still other troublemakers were forced to dig deep storage pits and 200-foot-long ditches. "Those who didn't work," Bogue said, "didn't eat."

Bogue said that five or six people he knew were sedated for two or three days each with the drug thorsazine in the "extra care unit"—which was the ultimate solution "for people who supposedly were lunatics, people who wanted to go back" to the United States.

Bogue said many Jonestown residents could sense toward the end of Ryan's visit there last weekend that the atmosphere had grown more tense than ever. Jones became quite agitated and kept talking about death.

At least five younger Jonestown residents whom Bogue knew slipped out of the commune Saturday morning and later made their way to safety. Bogue, his sister Tina, 22, Chris O'Neill, 20, and Brenda and Tracy Parks, 18 and 13, respectively, joined about 10 others who decided to leave Jonestown with Rep. Ryan late Saturday afternoon.

Bogue was already inside one of the two planes on the landing strip when Ryan's group was ambushed by six

gunmen Bogue recognized from Jonestown. He said they fired rifles, shotguns and automatic weapons. He was hit in the leg when he tried to close the plane door.

When he heard people shouting that the gunmen might come back and finish them off, Bogue said, he took his sister, the Parks sisters and O'Neill and fled into the forest. Because they kept hearing what they thought were people chasing them, Bogue said he used the tricks the Indians had taught him, leading the others in big circles and crossbacks through the forest and walking into rivers to break their trail.

As that night stretched into another day and another day after that, Bogue and his sister were slowed by their wounds. He finally sent the other three on ahead and they found the landing strip again.

There the Parks sisters spotted their father, Tom Parks, another Jonestown defector who had returned with the police to search for his daughters and help identify the dead in Jonestown.

As the Parks sisters were reunited with their father, the police followed their directions and rescued Bogue and his sister.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Survivor Tells of 'Concentration Camp'

By Charles A. Krause and Leonard Downie Jr.
Washington Post

Georgetown, Guyana

From his hospital bed in Georgetown, a 17-year-old survivor of Jonestown described the last bizarre months in the People's Temple settlement and his own flight into the jungle to escape.

Tom Bogue, his left leg bandaged and badly scratched, told of wandering three days without food and drinking swamp water, after the airstrip murders of Congressman Leo Ryan and four others and the mass suicide at Jonestown.

As the mental health of People's Temple church leader Jim Jones deteriorated rapidly over the past year, his Jonestown agricultural commune in Guyana became a nightmarish concentration camp, Bogue said.

Its 800 to 1000 residents were kept prisoners of Jonestown by heavily armed guards, threats of death, and, for those caught attempting to escape, solitary confinement in a three-foot-high "punishment box," forced work on a chain gang in the tropical sun, and heavy sedation in a special drug unit.

By day, Jim Jones tried to keep up the appearance of utopia, calling his shotgun-carrying security force the "learning crew" and, later, the "public service unit." He called the medical facility where troublemakers were sedated the "extra care unit."

By night he forced Jonestown's residents gathered in mass meetings to endure hours-long harangues about distant enemies, invasion threats, retaliatory assassinations and mass suicide. Once or twice a month, suicide drills were held in which everyone, surrounded by armed guards, had to drink from cups of fake poison.

Bogue succeeded in leaving Jonestown with Ryan's fact-finding mission last Saturday, only to be ambushed with the congressman and 38 others at a nearby landing strip. He was shot in the leg as he tried to hide in one of the two planes that the group was about to board. He then led his sister and three other young Jonestown defectors into hiding in the dense rain forest, where they wandered for three days without food, drinking swamp water, until they reached safety back near the Port Kaituma landing strip.

He and his sister, who also was wounded by the gunfire that killed Ryan and four others at the air strip, are now under military guard at the sprawling, mostly open-air public hospital here.

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2 S.F.Chronicle
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In an interview at the hospital, Bogue said that when he first came to Jonestown from California with other members of his family two-and-a-half years ago, it was a pleasant place where "everyone had lots of freedom." But then, just about a year ago, Bogue said, Jim Jones began "acting crazy."

"Everybody had to be in bed by 11 o'clock and then everybody had to be up by 7 in the morning," he said. "We had to go to meetings every night," and two or three times each week those meetings dragged on late into the night as a raving Rev. Jones held forth over the loud speaker in the commune's open-air pavilion.

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Survivor Tells of Suitcase full of Treasure

By Fred Barbash
Washington Post Staff Writer

GEORGETOWN, Guyana, Nov. 25—
A survivor of the Jonestown tragedy said today that as the suicides were taking place he was handed a suitcase full of money, gold and diamonds intended for delivery to the Soviet Embassy here.

Tim Carter, 30, a lieutenant of Peoples Temple leader the Rev. Jim Jones said he left the suitcase behind as he was fleeing, but not before opening it to look inside.

In addition to the valuables, Carter told reporters that the suitcase con-

tained a letter addressed to the Soviet Embassy.

Carter said Jones had talked of emigrating with his followers to the Soviet Union, at one point calling it a promised land over the camp's public address system. He also claimed that Jones had visited the Soviet embassy here to discuss emigration and that Soviet officials had in turn visited the camp.

Carter's story, which could not be verified late today, also cast light on the paranoia that many say prevailed at Jonestown. He said he was sent to the United States by Jones to infil-

trate a group of "concerned parents" of Jonestown residents.

He returned to Jonestown just three days before the arrival of Rep. Leo J. Ryan (D-Calif.) and reported to Jones that the group of concerned parents intended to kill Jones. It was then that Jones began talking openly of emigrating to the Soviet Union.

Carter said he saw the beginning of the mass suicide as groups of sobbing women waited on their knees for the poison.

He saw his own wife among them, their dead child in her arms. "I leaned over her and she said, 'I love you. I love you.' Her body felt very cold.

She was shaking. I think she had already taken the poison."

Authorities had told reporters on Monday that when they first reached Jonestown they found approximately \$1.5 million worth of cash and other negotiables, including a large number of U.S. Social Security checks and Treasury notes.

In addition, while Carter was recounting his story in what amounted to a small press conference at the Park Hotel here, where most of the survivors from Jonestown are now staying, another survivor burst into the room and shouted, "You're lying. You're all lying."

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Date NOV 26 1978

How Cultists' Hopes Turned to Fear

By Robert Gelline
Time-Life News Service

GEORGETOWN, Guyana — They came to what they believed was going to be heaven on earth, a place where they could work hard, escape all the rat race and racism of modern America.

They came to get back to the land, to try to find a new and better way of living with the man to whom they entrusted their physical, political and spiritual well-being — Jim Jones. They came to help him build what he told them was his dream — a socialist utopia of sharing, caring, equality and love.

But what they found in the steaming Guyana jungle turned into hell on earth, a grotesque real-life human version of George Orwell's "Animal Farm." It evolved before their very lives into exactly the opposite of the gospel that Jones expounded.

HOW COULD IT have happened? What was life like in that Jonestown settlement? What made them do it?

The answer to those questions begins to emerge in the accounts of life at Jonestown by the survivors, among them Robert Paul, Stanley Clayton and Johnny Franklin — three who lived there over the past year and who got out before it was too late.

At the end, Jonestown was an armed prison camp ruled over by Jones and his cronies, the armed guards who terrorized the residents. Loyalty to the leader Jones was all that mattered. To suggest leaving brought severe punishment — mental and physical torture.

The biggest sin was wanting to leave. But it was also taboo to do such things as be late for work, smoke a cigarette or complain about the food. Such transgressions were worse if the person committing them was suspected of being disloyal.

"If you said you wanted to go back to the States, they would call a meeting and read you out in front of the group," Clayton, a 25-year-old black man, said. "I was beaten several times because I was late for work, because I smoked cigarettes or complained about the food."

A COOK IN THE settlement. Clay-

ton said the only time meat was served in the camp was when important people came in from the outside. Otherwise the basic diet was rice and gravy flavored with meat and local vegetables.

"The dogs ate better than we did," recalled Robert Paul, a 33-year-old black. "They used to throw snakes in the soup."

A tree-cutter who worked in the jungle, Paul said that the typical workday was 10 to 12 hours of hard physical labor. "They had tractors in the camp, but they made us carry the trees in from the jungle on our backs," he said.

After work was done, there was each night a mandatory mass meeting. It featured Jones preaching on world affairs — his version of the racial problems in Rhodesia and South Africa were a staple.

It was the commune residents' only source of information from the world outside their jungle habitat. And they were tested after each harangue by Jones.

Paul remembers that Jones used to preach on the evils of Nazi Germany and show films of the concentration camps on the settlement's sophisticated closed-circuit TV system.

INCREDIBLY, WHILE this "teaching" was going on, the communers would salute Jones at the beginning of each mass meeting with an upraised right arm extended, fist clenched. They did everything but shout "Sieg Heil."

But the mass meeting's end and the scoring of the tests did not end the constant indoctrination.

On the camp's loudspeaker system, tapes of Jones' voice would play through the night, broadcasting such ravings as "I have a fever of 106 degrees, but I'm working hard because I love you" into the ears of those weary in body and spirit, preventing them from getting true rest.

But the degradation went further. Jones was allowed his way in sex with any woman in the camp, and any man he wanted.

More, he bragged openly about his sexual prowess, and frequently was heard to compare the sizes of certain

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SURVIVORS FROM THE
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- Daily News (New York) _____
- The New York Times _____
- The Wall Street Journal _____
- The Atlanta Constitution _____
- The Los Angeles Times _____

Date NOV 26 1978

of his sect member's male organs.

Not surprisingly, he tried to structure ideal sexual matches, taking a woman from a man she loved and putting her with someone, often one of his hand-picked guards, whom he deemed more appropriate.

CLAYTON SAID JONES tried to convince — without success — the woman he lived with to become a full-time "mother" to the doctor who supervised the grisly mass suicide-murder.

It was this doctor, Clayton and Paul said, who had boasted often of having had sex with Jones, something the demented physician considered a badge of honor in the twisted world of the Guyanan jungle commune.

The living quarters were cramped — for everyone except Jones. The commune residents lived 14 to a room no bigger than a medium sized bedroom. Jones' abode was a specially built three-room house.

Jonestown had many modern facilities, including hospital equipment and medical supplies that were the envy of the Guyanan authorities who saw them, and the most advanced electronic video and audio communications systems.

It was a combination of the most modern technology with the most primordial horror.

BUT THE WORST of it all happened to those who asked openly to leave.

They were shot full of tranquilizing drugs. They suffered group beatings. They were shouted out, shunned, isolated in every way. Recalled Johnny Franklin: "I was made to s--- in a bowl in front of the guards."

At the end, Jones' devilish techniques had turned the camp into two worlds. There was the surreal world of the true believers and the frightened existence of those who had retained some sense of themselves as individuals.

Paul admits it was probably his ability to keep that small part of himself, and not give himself over totally to the group, that ultimately saved his life.

On the Saturday that it all happened, he led 10 others, including Johnny Franklin, down a path he had cut through the jungle for just such a purpose. He and his group walked 22 miles before they were picked up by a train.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Americans Holed Up In Georgetown Hotel

'We're
All Numb'

By Stephen Hall

They were the ones who missed the Jonestown journey — ten Bay Area residents who sleeplessly huddled together in one room of Georgetown's Pegasus Hotel Saturday night, fearing they would share the same fate as their fallen colleagues at Port Kaituma.

The Americans — all members of Congressman Leo Ryan's fact-finding mission to Guyana and all with relatives in the Jonestown compound — were expected to board a U.S. Air Force C-130 transport plane leaving Georgetown for Panama last night.

But earlier in the day they all realized that group rule may have saved their lives.

"I was not able to get on the plane," Claire Bouquett of San Mateo, said by telephone from Georgetown, she had remained behind when Ryan's party departed Friday to inspect the Rev. Jim Jones' Jonestown enclave.

"Of course we all wanted to go," she said, "but the group chose whoever we thought was best to go. Now we all feel very badly about the whole thing. We're all numb."

Beyond the shock of Saturday's atrocity, however, telephone interviews with several members of the delegation yesterday revealed that remarkable composure and communal strength helped to overcome the siege-like night of fear at the Pegasus Hotel.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

4 S.F. Chronicle
San Francisco, Ca.

Date: 11-20-78
Edition: Home

Title: RYMURS

Character:
or SF 89-250
Classification: 89
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"The attitude and spirit of the people throughout this whole ordeal has been extremely high and extremely spirited," said Mickey Touchette of San Francisco. "And we have no choice but to be that way, after all that's happened."

The Americans were, in effect, confined to their rooms in protective custody at the heavily guarded hotel after word of the ambush reached Georgetown.

Grace Stoen of San Francisco, another member of the party, identified the other relatives who stayed behind as Wayne Pietila, Tim Stoen, Nadyne Houston, Bonnie Thielman, Howard Oliver and Sherwin Harris.

A tenth American, Steven Katsaris of Ukiah, spent Saturday night at the Pegasus but departed early to accompany his wounded son Anthony back to the United States on an Air Force evacuation plane.

Although they were held virtually incommunicado, members of the group became aware that something was amiss at about 7:30 Saturday evening, according to Grace Stoen.

"We were taken one by one into the hotel manager's office, and he said he would prefer it if we would stay in our rooms," said Grace Stoen. "But he wouldn't tell us the reason. Basically we all stayed in one room, from 8:30 on."

She said that one member of the group, using a "reliable informant that wishes to remain nameless," became aware of the Port Kaituma massacre early in the evening, but withheld the information from others for fear of causing panic in the room.

"But as people got bits of information," continued Grace Stoen, "he was amazed at the way they handled it and he finally told us the whole story."

The Americans were so concerned about their safety that they declined in interviews to reveal on

which floor of the hotel they were located and refused to reveal the names of relatives living in Jones

jungle retreat.

The lone moment of group uncertainty seemed to occur around noon yesterday, when Bouquett called The Chronicle and hastily announced that the group was moving to the U.S. Embassy compound in Georgetown. A second unidentified female voice then came on the line and said, "I don't think we ought to keep doing this. We better cool it."

Grace Stoen said later that the group decided to remain in the hotel when American embassy officials counseled against the move.

The night was doubly bitter for Sherwin Harris, who was informed by Guyanese authorities Saturday afternoon that his ex-wife, Sharon Amos, and her three children were found with their throats slit in the Georgetown headquarters of the People's Temple. Harris had spent the entire day at the temple with his daughter, Liane.

Police in Georgetown said yesterday they were uncertain if the deaths were due to murder or suicide, but an anguished Harris, in a telephone interview, linked the four deaths to the Port Kaituma shooting. "These were orchestrated killings," he said. "These people are insane."

Asked what he planned to do next, Harris replied, with a faltering voice, "I just have to make funeral arrangements."

While they were still at the Pegasus, the Americans were provided with guards at the door to their rooms, as well as government sentries stationed in the lobby and by the lone operating elevator in the hotel. Guard dogs were also deployed outside the building.

"I didn't think it would end like this," Grace Stoen said yesterday. "It didn't register in my head. See, Tim (her estranged husband) and I came down here alone in January, and I felt that this time there were so many people that it would . . . that there would be less security needed."

"I didn't figure we'd get hurt with so many people here. Especially," she added, "with our congressman here."

Stoen was asked if she regretted making the journey to Guyana in light of its grisly conclusion, and her answer reflected a fatalistic apprehension echoed by other members of the group.

"Do I regret it?" she said. "Not really, because if it didn't happen today, it was going to happen another time. It was inevitable. I feel very badly about it."



Congressman [redacted] last week with [redacted] temple family members in Georgetown

SURVIVORS, SUSPECTS TOGETHER

Tension Stalks Guyana Hotel

By Jack Jones
Special To The Constitution

JONESTOWN, Guyana — In the northwest corner of the rococo, open-air lounge of the 90-year-old Park Hotel, three survivors of the Jonestown Peoples Temple mass suicide murder huddle alone. Twenty-six other survivors come and go and talk to newsmen in the remaining space, carefully avoiding the trio.

The tension between the two groups is like an electric charge in the air, ready to turn into a bolt of lightning.

The three men, Michael Prokes, 32, a former California broadcaster, Tim Carter, 28, and his brother, Mike, 20, of Boise, Idaho, have told of having been instructed by the Rev. Jim Jones to deliver a bag containing \$500,000 to the Soviet Embassy together with a letter asking for asylum for the cult's leader.

Two of the men were leaders in Jones' organization. Last week they were picked up by Guyana police in connection with the Nov. 18 ambush slaying of Rep. Leo Ryan and four other persons, but were never charged with the crime.

When they were given the money on the night of the airport shootings, the three said, they were also given pistols and told to use them if necessary by Maria Katsaris, Jones' mistress and a top lieutenant in the sect.

"I didn't say anything," said Mike Carter, "but I thought to myself, 'woman, you are crazy.'"

He said there was no attempt to use the weapons when they were arrested.

The trio stands alone now, distrusted by the openly hostile other group. Among the 26 people who escaped from Jonestown are members of the Parks family of Springfield, Ohio. Patricia Parks, seeking to leave the sect, was one of those killed at the airstrip ambush.

Each group is wary of the other. The tense situation came to harsh words, and reportedly near violence, Saturday night after the Guyana police suddenly brought Prokes and the Carter brothers into the ramshackle, frame hotel. The other survivors had been quartered there since the middle of last week, awaiting permission to return to the United States.

The trio had been interrogated for the past several days after assisting with identification of the bodies at the commune, and were asked to remain in Georgetown while the investigation continues. Police again questioned them on Monday.

Members of the two factions — each saying it feared the other — began shouting accusations and epithets. At one point, Dale Parks, a survivor of the airfield shootings, and Michael Prokes, one of the Jones' aides, squeezed into a telephone booth together and spent an hour pleading with American Embassy officials to find separate housing for the factions.

In the end, the embassy chose not to act and the trio spent the night sleeping fitfully in a corner of the hotel terrace.

All were key members of Jones' hierarchy and the other members suspect they are still loyal to the slain preacher's ideas. Prokes often acted as a spokesman for the Peoples Temple. Tim Carter, an ex-Marine, said he was engaged in community relations work and stayed mostly in Georgetown instead of at the Jonestown commune.

The Carter brothers' wives and children and their sisters died at Jonestown.

The three isolated members, however, fear retaliation from the other survivors and prosecution in the United States.

Tim Carter said he is concerned about returning. "I'm afraid people in some way will demand a scapegoat, someone to pay for this monstrous crime."

The situation was calm Sunday, as each group ignored the other, while dozens of newsmen shuttled back and forth in a series of interviews.

All the survivors seem to be living under a sort of house arrest as officers hover nearby in the quarter of the second floor gallery area, which is lined with palms, ferns, hanging baskets and

more wooden shutters and awnings than a set for a Somerset Maugham movie.

There appears to be some similarity between the survivors.

When a newsman remarked that the Peoples Temple members he had met all seemed too intelligent to be blind followers of Jones, the answer shot back that, indeed, the only ones left had proven themselves too smart to follow Jones to death.

There are some survivors who weren't at the Jonestown death scene, being either at the airstrip or in the sect's Georgetown building.

Chris O'Neal, 20, contended he would have refused to blindly follow orders to commit suicide had he been in the commune.

"They would have had to shoot me, or tie me down," said O'Neal, who spent three days and two nights in the jungle with four other young people after they ran into the bush to escape the airport shooting.

An estimated 46 other survivors, members of the Peoples Temple who were living at the Georgetown headquarters here, are being held there under guard.

Gerald Parks, who led the Parks family's escape try, said his followers don't trust the people in the headquarters.

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Date NOV 28 1978

'I Never Once Thought He Was Crazy'

By JONNORDHEIMER
Special to The New York Times

GEORGETOWN, Guyana, Nov. 26 — "It may sound funny," said Tim Carter as he slumped, bone-tired in both body and mind, in a chair on a breeze-swept veranda of an ancient colonial hotel and reflected today on the Rev. Jim Jones, "but I never once thought he was crazy until I saw my wife and 15-month-old son dying of convulsions last Saturday."

Looking back on it now, after the events at the People's Temple jungle commune at Jonestown, the strange behavior that had become a part of everyday life for the sect has taken on new meaning and shadings.

There was the leader who wanted to be called "dad" by his flock.

"Dad knows best," the people would say when there was disagreement inside the commune. "Just do as dad tells you."

That was the approach, said Mr. Carter, that Mr. Jones would take when he had sex with the women of the commune. "He told their husbands that he only did it to help the woman," he said, "but he also did it to emasculate the men of Jonestown."

Claims of Superiority

Mr. Jones would claim a sexuality superior to that of all men everywhere, according to Mr. Carter, who supervised customs and shipping for the commune's commercial maritime activities. "Sex was competition for him, and the women who slept with him always went around telling everyone he was the best lover they had ever been with. We thought that he put them up to that kind of talk."

"Everyone had to admit they were homosexual, even the women," said Jerry Parks, whose wife was killed along with Congressman Leo J. Ryan and three American newsmen when cult members tried to prevent the Parks from leaving the commune, the incident that triggered the mass murder-suicide at Jonestown.

"He was the only heterosexual, that's what he said," remarked Mr. Parks, who had turned over his home and everything he owned in California to the People's Temple.

Yet Jones was also a bisexual who had relations with some men in the commune, according to Mr. Carter.

Unlimited Power in Commune

"He had unlimited power in Jonestown," said Chris O'Neal. "He had set up his own empire and he could do just about anything he wanted and no one could stand in his way."

Not only did most of the Jonestown residents not complain, they applauded his strength.

Why had they done it? It was a question

no one could adequately answer as the dazed survivors awaited transportation back to the United States, where they would try to piece together new lives from the wreckage they carried away from Jonestown.

"This is an example of what some Americans will subject themselves to in order to bring some structure to their lives," said Sherwin Harris, a nonmember who had lost his 21-year-old daughter and former wife in the Saturday-night convulsion of death. "We do so many things in our society that detracts from the value of the family that people want the state, or an individual, to do everything for them."

Jim Jones called himself a socialist; his son said he had become a fascist by the time he died. Whatever the label, he embraced a form of totalitarianism that reduced the lives of his followers to that of a useful instrument to serve a single master.

An Addict's Story

Such was his control that in a matter of hours on a single day he could use this power in a murderous affront against outsiders, and then turn it against himself and his followers.

Odell Rhodes believed he had a reason for surrendering his will to Jim Jones, except for that final, fateful moment when the cups of cyanide were being passed around to the faithful. Odell Rhodes broke his bonds then.

He had been a heroin addict from the Detroit ghetto. For 10 years he had fought his habit, always losing. Heroin was too big for him alone, Mr. Rhodes explained in an interview.

One day a man he knew told him that People's Temple had helped him with drugs. Mr. Rhodes investigated. The notion of life in a jungle commune attracted him. "When I was small I used to spend time on my granddaddy's farm in South Carolina," he said. "I knew I had to get out of Detroit if I was going to lick heroin. I needed to change my environment drastically."

He was told it was going to be difficult. He said he did not mind. The harder the work the less time he would have to think about drugs. For two years he labored, toiling like a slave on the Jonestown farm, never getting wages. So with the help of Jim Jones's power he had beat heroin, he said. He felt he needed his mentor to keep him straight.

A Sense of Dedication

Chris O'Neal wanted to help the people of the world, but he could not help himself too well. He was a poor kid, part Indian, and he had epilepsy. Mr. Jones had seemed so kind, "so fatherly," in California. The slides and film clips of Jonestown looked beautiful. He arrived in

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- Telephone Rm. _____
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- Washington Star-News _____
- Daily News (New York) _____
- The New York Times 4/12
- The Wall Street Journal _____
- The Atlanta Constitution _____
- The Los Angeles Times _____

Date NOV 27 1976

Guyana brimming with good cheer and dedication seven months ago.

"Jones met us at the gate of Jonesville," he recalled. "He was all smiles."

The smiles stopped a few days later. Chris O'Neal discovered he was in a prison. "Once you got here, you kicked yourself in the pants for getting yourself in this mess."

Tim Carter was heavily involved in drugs in California. His mother died when he was 15; his father was an alcoholic. He had been with the Marines in Vietnam during the Tet offensive in 1968. Until Saturday he believed he had lost the instinct for survival.

"There's no question that Jim Jones was a father figure for most of us," he acknowledged. "Some felt it more strongly than others."

Will to Live Prevails

These were the survivors. Their will to live was stronger than their leader's passion for their death. But what about the others? Were they coerced to die, as some have suggested, or did they welcome death?

There is Sharon Amos, the former wife of Sherwin Harris, found with her three daughters in the cult's Georgetown house, their throats slit. She was a bright Jewish girl from Berkeley who had lost her father at 12 years of age, had married at 18, became a mother at 19, and had labored faithfully in the vineyards of the cult for the last 10 years. Had she arranged her own death?

And what of Brian Bouquet and his wife, Claudia, presumed dead in the pile of humanity taken from Jonestown? He was blond and tall and she was pretty and black. He played the saxophone in the commune band and she was supervisor of a cottage for younger girls. His mother had been instrumental in getting Congressman Ryan to investigate Jonestown. "I am convinced that the situation is very critical," she had written Mr. Ryan in June. "The very lives of 1,100 Americans may be in jeopardy." Did Brian and Claudia go willingly with beatific smiles?

And what of John Vincent Stoen, 6 years old, for whom, it is said, Mr. Jones cared as if he were his own child. His mother, Grace, a former cult member, filed suit in Guyana to try to force the People's Temple to give up the child. A Guyanese judge ruled he had no authority.

In June another former cult member had testified in a deposition that one of Mr. Jones's mistresses had rehearsed for suicide by giving the boy a sleeping tablet to make it easier to kill him.

John Vincent Stoen's body now is in an Air Force morgue in Delaware, not far from the coffin bearing the remains of the man he called dad.

Survivors Now Doubt If 'Dad' Knew Best

By Jon Nordheimer
The New York Times

GEORGETOWN, Guyana — "It may sound funny," said Tim Carter as he slumped, bone-tired in both body and mind, in a chair on a breeze-swept veranda of an ancient colonial hotel and reflected on the Rev. Jim Jones, "but I never once thought he was crazy until I saw my wife and 15-month-old son dying of convulsions last Saturday."

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Tragedy Numbs Survivors' Emotions

By Fred Barbash

Washington Post Staff Writer

GEORGETOWN, Guyana, Nov. 24—Some of the survivors mill aimlessly about their hotel. Others hide in their dingy, hot and humid rooms, opening their doors a crack for food and then slamming them shut again in fear. Still others talk quietly with reporters, telling their horrible stories over and over without emotion.

When word comes, through a mimeographed U.S. Embassy press release, that the bodies of about 400 more of their friends and relatives just have been found, there is no sobbing, no tears.

By now many are numb, like Jerry

Parks, one of the 19 Jonestown residents who got out with the other survivors of the massacre last Saturday at the Port Kaituma airstrip.

"We are just waiting to wake up and find it was all a dream," he said, folding the press release neatly in half as he talks.

It has been nearly a week since they got out, and another emotion is beginning to take hold: the anger and frustration that seems inevitable when bureaucracy confronts human tragedy.

After their ordeal—Parks saw his wife Patricia shot to death at point-blank range at Port Kaituma as she tried to leave with a congressional

fact-finding mission—the survivors were moved from one lodging to another, and to yet another.

At the same time one official would tell them they were free to leave, another would tell them they were not.

"We asked the United States and they say it's up to the Guyanese," said Dale Parks, Jerry Parks' 27-year-old son. "We ask the Guyanese and they say we're in the hands of the U.S. Embassy. It doesn't seem possible to get someone here to explain why."

In the space of one hour today, for example, there were two contradictory messages. One consular official, in front of reporters, informed the

survivors that as far as he knew, they could leave Guyana.

Less than half a block away, the U.S. consul, Douglas Ellis, said in an interview that the Guyanese authorities still required the presence of the survivors.

"It's perfectly reasonable for the police to want to hold material witnesses for a couple of days," Ellis said.

"Can you believe that 422 dead bodies have arrived in Delaware before we've even left Georgetown?" Dale Parks asked.

Amid it all, the survivors are being

See SURVIVORS, A3, Col. 1

- The Washington Post A-1
- Washington Star-News _____
- Daily News (New York) _____
- The New York Times _____
- The Wall Street Journal _____
- The Atlanta Constitution _____
- The Los Angeles Times _____

Date _____

NOV 25 1978

SURVIVORS, From A1

reminded by the State Department that they will be billed for their hotel accommodations and transportation when they get back home.

"It's a new program," said Ellis, "called EMDAP—Emergency Medical and Dietary Program. The government will help you but you sign a

promissory note. If you can repay the government, you are expected to."

Peoples Temple adherents and Jonestown residents gave all their possessions to their cause. Clare Janaro, who believes two of her children perished in Jonestown, said her family even donated its home in Redwood Valley, Calif.

Janaro's husband, Richard, was

lucky enough to have left the camp on a supply mission by boat before the visit of Rep. Leo Ryan (D-Calif.) that touched off the tragedy. She said her husband is now in Trinidad, along with three other Jonestown residents who accompanied him on the boat, the Albatross.

Mrs. Janaro, who had stayed behind in California when her husband and children moved to Jonestown, flew to Guyana last Saturday to join her family on the 16th birthday of her oldest child.

"I had lots of lovely letters from the children. My daughter used to take care of the small animals and my son was having a wonderful time working

in the machine shop. It sounded like a tropical paradise."

"I was moving down. I came in Saturday night and no one met me. I went to the Tower Hotel and found out what happened.

"Now I'm desperate," she said, sobbing uncontrollably. "I am desperate. Just get us some help. Get us some help down here. Why did I do it? Why did I send my babies down here?"

Many of the survivors wondered today why they had not seen through the Rev. Jim Jones' operation before the tragedy occurred. The signs were there from the beginning, they said.

"They described it as a tropical paradise," said Jerry Parks, 45, "but

when we first arrived they met us at the gate with guns.

"We weren't allowed to write our relatives much and when we did, they'd stand over us watching what we wrote."

Jones "required everyone, the women too, to admit that they were homosexuals even though they weren't. He said everyone was a homosexual but he (Jones) was the only heterosexual."

Some of the survivors remarked that there were no religious services or discussions of religion at Jonestown despite the purportedly Christian mission of Jones' "Church."

Edith Parks, the 64-year-old mother
SURVIVOR

SURVIVOR

of Jerry Parks, also recalled the bizarre "white night" suicide rehearsal ritual. About five months ago, she recalled, a California newspaper reported that relatives of Jonestown residents were "coming to get us dead or alive."

"We stayed up all night in the pavilion waiting for them to come. All the time Jones was asking us if we were ready to die."

Many of the survivors in the group of 19 here expressed some relief upon learning today that most of the bodies had been found. Some said they hoped it would end their wait and allow them to return home to the United States.

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- Legal Coun. _____
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- Rec. Mgnt. _____
- Tech. Servs. _____
- Training _____
- Public Affs. Off. _____
- Telephone Rm. _____
- Director's Sec'y _____

Mother With Christmas Gifts Awaits Word on Children

By Jeremiah O'Leary
Washington Star Staff Writer

GEORGETOWN, Guyana — Claire Janaro, a dedicated follower of the Rev. Jim Jones for seven years, is sitting in her hotel room here with six duffel bags full of Christmas presents for 82 children who died in the mass suicide of the members of the cult in their remote jungle commune.

The 39-year-old, Philadelphia-born woman is distraught and frequently bursts into tears because she does not know whether her own two children, Mauri, 16 and Daren, 14, were among the 409 members of the Jonestown colony who died.

About 200 of the dead have been identified, and the two children were not among them. Her only hope is that her children were among those who escaped into the rain forest Saturday when Jones decided everyone should die.

Janaro may have escaped the same fate by less than 24 hours. She left New York Saturday afternoon on a Pan American plane and arrived in Guyana at midnight, six hours after the colonists took a fatal dose of cyanide, tranquilizers and Kool-aid on the orders of their leader.

WHEN ASKED IF she would have obeyed Jones' order for the commune members to poison themselves, she said, "Jim was capable of persuading us that the CIA or a concentration camp was swooping down on us but the answer is, no, I wouldn't have done it."

For now Janaro's only concern is the fate of her children. "I cannot say that I love other children as much as my own but I would be a better socialist if I could," she said through her tears. "If they are still alive and if they hate me forever, I wouldn't blame them. I feel so guilty and I don't understand why I was so blind."

"I guess I just wanted to see the beauty that there was in what we were doing."

Janaro doesn't dare leave the telephone in her hotel room. She is not allowed by the Guyanese government to go to the horrifying remainder of the once-thriving agricultural colony and she is not permitted to visit the 46 members of the cult who are under police guard at Lamaha Gardens, the house that serves as the administrative center for Jonestown.

Her husband, Richard, also is a member of the Peoples Temple but he escaped death because he is one of four cultists who were in Trinidad on the ship called The Albatross, which transported food and supplies to the colony.

SHE SAID HER husband called her several times a day for news of the children but has not been able to grasp the enormity of what happened at Jonestown.

"In the Peoples Temple, one of our beliefs is to take care of one another and to make a better life for everyone," she said. "All of the Peoples Temple is my family. I first heard of Jim Jones in Los Angeles from a girlfriend of mine who told me about this extraordinary man who was a metaphysical healer, an exponent of social change and racial integration."

"I went to San Francisco with my husband as a very middle-class housewife and I listened to him (Jones) speak in the Benjamin Franklin School on Geary Street. . . . They were singing about social justice and Jones spoke about people on dope and society's ills. I knew I wanted to see him again. It was amazing how he could call people out of the audience of more than 1,000 people and tell them things about themselves, and if some of them were sick he could tell them what was wrong with their bodies."

- The Washington Post _____
- Washington Star-News A-1
- Daily News (New York) _____
- The New York Times _____
- The Wall Street Journal _____
- The Atlanta Constitution _____
- The Los Angeles Times _____
- Date NOV 24 1978

"Then there would be a stillness and they would rejoice and say that they were healed. My husband was taken with Jones' concept of a Christianity that matched socialism and we were both grabbed by the emotion and we wanted to join him even though I was born Jewish and my husband is a Catholic.

"I WENT BACK HOME to Sherman Oaks and worked as a maid to earn enough money to travel to Northern California because Jones said we should sell our house and come to him. My husband was a city employee in the water department. He quit his job and we took the kids, the car and a few thousand dollars and went to Redwood Valley where Jones had his place. We were assigned by Jones to run a facility for retarded young men.

"It was a good change for the kids. It took them out of the loose middle-class existence because it was away from the city. They liked it and I was always afraid for them to be on the streets. What was hard for the children were the meetings that Jones conducted long into the night. The children would have to stay at the meetings very late and then go to school, but the meetings for us were never dull. We had dancing, and skits and songs and we listened to Jones as he deplored violence and the evils of society. We wanted to be with somebody more powerful than anyone we had ever known."

Janaro said Jones used to talk about reincarnation but he also emphasized prohibitive things for members of the Peoples Temple. She said he often told them that suicide was the worst sin that anyone could commit.

"HE WAS A HANDSOME man with a beautiful deep voice and he could go on for hours," she continued. "There was a strict sexual code and he did not permit drinking, smoking or dope. No conjugal love was recommended and we were willing to give up physical pleasures because our pleasure came from working together.

"We knew about the evils of Vietnam, Chile, Cuba, the CIA, and we thought we were threatened, and

we began to get tax investigations. Jones thought we might have to leave the United States someday. . . . The pressure was felt more and more as the Peoples Temple grew in numbers. It is difficult to say when the paranoia became unreal but it was very real in the Redwood Valley because people used to fire shots at us and our kids were beaten at school.

"Jones had looked at Guyana, Africa and Canada as a site for a new commune. I thought Guyana was perfect because the language was English and there was plenty of land. . . . I came to Guyana in 1974 with the first group of 40 to start the colony.

"Among us there were Midwestern farmers who could make things grow and construction people to build our dwellings and slowly the commune began to take shape.

"THE CHILDREN WERE enthralled with Jonestown. Mauri had charge of the monkeys, the tapirs and our little zoo and she took care of the baby pigs and our chimpanzee, Mr. Muggs. Daren worked with the birds and in the machine shop. The spent half a day in school and half a day at work. Jones had told us there would be no more all-night meetings to exhaust the children. We were outcasts of society and the closeness and the caring at Jonestown held us together."

Janaro added:

"I cannot account for what happened to Jones and why he did what he did. He was the kind of father you always wanted and never had, but in a way he was always isolated."

Survivor Slept During Suicides

By Peter Arnett
The Associated Press

GEORGETOWN, Guyana — A crippled 76-year-old California woman who slept through the Jonestown mass suicide said Thursday she spent two days trying to awaken her dead sister before rescuers insisted she leave.

Hyacinth Thrush, one of the few people known to have survived the weekend of death that took more than 400 lives, said in an interview in her hotel room that she awakened Sunday morning in her room thinking residents of the People's Temple settlement were sleeping.

The U.S. and Guyanese governments say 408 people died in the bizarre suicide ritual. Hundreds of cult members are believed to have fled into the jungle and 31 survivors have been located.

Miss Thrush said she dragged herself from her cottage to the elderly people part of the meeting pavilion and discovered "everyone very 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."

Miss Thrush, of San Francisco, said she had spent nearly a year at the settlement that became a haven of death Saturday at the end of a fact-finding visit by California Congressman Leo Ryan and news representatives. Ryan and three newsmen were slain by gunfire at a nearby airstrip and shortly thereafter the mass suicides began.

The elderly and frail woman appeared frightened as she sat on her bed and told her grim tale to reporters. She said her sister, Emma, came to her late Saturday afternoon and kissed her on the cheek before leaving.

"She didn't tell me anything of what might be happening. She was just very quiet," Miss Thrush said.

Miss Thrush, crippled with arthritis, said she went to sleep and heard nothing during the night Saturday. When she awakened Sunday morning, she said, she was surprised not to hear the usual



Associated Press Photo

HER SISTER DIED Hyacinth Thrush

grunting of the camp's pet gorilla, Mr. Muggs.

"I saw no others around my bungalow and I presumed that they had had another long meeting and were resting at the pavilion. That had happened often enough before," she said.

She said she went outside about 11 a.m. Sunday because she was hungry. "Not a living soul was in view. I struggled along the path to the pavilion and was surprised no one was around.

"I was looking for the senior citizens center and I managed to pull myself up the stairs. It was then that I saw all my people," she said.

She said she did not want to believe her sister was dead, and during the next two days she kept going back to the body to comfort her.

Her sister apparently had drunk a fruit-flavored drink containing poison, as had most of the other victims.

Miss Thrush said that early Sunday afternoon, a settlement nurse found her and brought her some sandwiches from the kitchen.

"Then the nurse ran off into the jungle, where she said many others had fled. I waited around and was joined by an old man who had also survived. I was taken out of the settlement by the police Tuesday morning," she said.

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- Public Affs. Off. _____
- Telephone Rm. _____
- Director's Sec'y _____

- The Washington Post _____
- Washington Star-News _____
- Daily News (New York) _____
- The New York Times _____
- The Wall Street Journal _____
- The Atlanta Constitution 15A
- The Los Angeles Times _____

Date Nov 14 1978



TRACY PARKS
"Running in circles"

They Came Back From the Jungle, Still Wondering

By Robert Geline
Time-Life News Service

GEORGETOWN, Guyana — In from the jungle they came, 32 American survivors of the nightmare of Jonestown. They came bearing witness to death, suffering and a dream of a tropical heaven that had turned into hell.

They were, to the last man, woman and child, still struggling to understand what had befallen them, how they had become ensnared in this socialist dream that ended for loved ones and friends in a silent drugged death.

"No one will understand," said one young woman as she was led to a hotel room in the Park Hotel. She refused to give her name.

But there were those who did grant interviews, shaken as they were. Many reporters are staying in the Park Hotel while covering the story of the commune and its grisly aftermath.

THOSE WHO spoke came from such typical American places as New Orleans, La., and Ukiah, Calif. They bore tales of sadism, drugged torture, physical and verbal abuse, Nazi-style mass meetings and sexual perversion by Jones and a tight clique of armed henchmen who ruled the camp with an iron fist for those who, if only for a moment, began to disbelieve its utopian socialist ideal.

There was Robert Paul, a 33-year-old black man from New Orleans, who had come to Guyana with his wife and three children to do missionary work for Jones' Peoples Temple.

Sitting in a hotel room, dressed in warm-up jogging trousers, Paul told his story. His wife and three children were dead. They died in the mass suicide Saturday. Paul had escaped that day and gone to search for help that came too late.

THERE WAS 25-year-old Stanley Clayton, a camp cook from Berkeley, Calif. He had come with a girlfriend who perished in the suicide rite. Clayton had witnessed the entire event and had been lucky to slip out into the bush without drinking the poison.

He said he did it by "trying to go unnoticed." His success saved his life.

There was Edith Parks, 64, of Ukiah. She had been in the party that was ambushed when Rep. Leo Ryan and several newsmen were killed.

Still shaken and trying to deal with the horror she had seen, she said, "I still don't know how it happened."

And there was Dale Parks, 27, and his sisters,

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Director's Sec'y _____

The Washington Post _____
Washington Star-News B-1
Daily News (New York) _____
The New York Times _____
The Wall Street Journal _____
The Atlanta Constitution _____
The Los Angeles Times _____

Date 11 24 78

Survivor of Rite Confirms That Most Adults Took Poison Voluntarily

By JON NORDHEIMER

Special to The New York Times

GEORGETOWN, Guyana, Nov. 25 — The number of bodies at the People's Temple commune climbed to at least 900 today, United States officials reported, and there were indications that the toll might go higher.

That figure, combined with the number of California cult members known to have survived last weekend's pact of death, already exceeds the Guyanese Government's estimate that 915 People's Temple followers were registered in the country.

[The Associated Press reported that American soldiers had completed the task of removing bodies, and had determined that the final count was 910.]

Reason for Miscalculation Unclear

No explanation was provided by the United States military recovery team for the large increase today in the number of bodies, 120 more than the total announced yesterday. The Americans apparently were having as difficult a time as the Guyanese at getting an accurate count, presumably because of advanced decomposition, which has made it difficult to lift bodies to tell if others lay underneath. The Guyanese had believed that only 405 bodies were at the scene.

The number of dead children discovered has also increased significantly, up from the Guyanese estimate of 83 to about 260.

Meanwhile the official newspaper of Guyana's governing party, the People's National Congress, suggested in its lead editorial today that what it called the success of the commune had led to resentment in the United States that destroyed it.

'Adverse Reflection on American Way'

"That so many people should want to leave the 'comfort' of the United States to come and settle in Guyana's hinterland reflected adversely on the 'American' way of life," the editorial in The New Nation said. "That they could have done so successfully would have caused great anger and dissatisfaction in many quarters." A cartoon accompanying the editorial showed a swinging machete labeled "international conspiracy" severing a young plant with the words "Peo-

ple's Temple" written on its leaves.

A survivor of the colony said today that nearly all the adult residents of the commune had voluntarily drunk a cyanide solution after their leader, the Rev. Jim Jones, gathered them in an open-air pavilion and urged, cajoled and browbeat them into perishing with him. This frenzied development came soon after the attack at the nearby Port Kaituma airstrip by several cult members that killed Representative Leo J. Ryan, Democrat of California, and four other Americans, and wounded eight.

Stanley Clayton, the survivor, said that Mr. Jones, seated on his throne-like chair on a raised platform at one end of the commune's pavilion, heard only a few complaints from his flock when he told them the time had come for them all to die. "One woman was begging and plead-

ing that she had a right to do with her life what she pleased," Mr. Clayton said today, seated on the edge of a bed in a decrepit British colonial hotel where he is being interviewed by the National Police.

He said that hundreds of other followers had shouted her down, telling her that she had no right to make that decision, that she must follow the instructions of her leader.

He recalled that the nurses of the commune took babies from their mothers, poisoned them and led them outside, where they were placed on the ground. Mr. Jones himself walked among the assembly, Mr. Clayton said, taking older people by the arm, leading them to the poisoned liquid at a table and encouraging them to drink. Then, he continued, two men would assist the victims out of the pavilion, where they soon went into convulsions, eyes rolling up into their heads, and died on the ground.

He said he had seen only one woman

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The Washington Post _____
 Washington Star-News _____
 Daily News (New York) _____
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 The Atlanta Constitution _____
 The Los Angeles Times _____

NOV 26 1978

Date _____

struggle to get away from the men who led her to the poison. "She struggled pretty hard, she didn't want to die," Mr. Clayton said, so she was injected with the poison in her arm. He said he had escaped by slipping out the rear of the pavilion when only 100 or so remained alive.

While Guyanese authorities sorted out the mass deaths at the commune, the police in Georgetown have charged a long-time cult member with the deaths of the temple's public-relations officer, Sharon Amos, and her three children. The police said that the cult member, Charles Edward Beikman, 43 years old, had been associated with Mr. Jones for the past 20 years and was one of several people who had known him in Indianapolis when he developed his philosophy. The police said that Mr. Beikman cut the throats of Mrs. Amos and the children in a bathroom of the cult's quarters in Georgetown at about the same time that the mass suicide and deaths were taking place 130 miles away at the jungle commune.

Three of Jones's Aides Released

In addition, three of Mr. Jones's principal aides were released today by the authorities. The aides said they had escaped from the commune with a suitcase full of money given them by a secretary to the cult's leader, who told them, "It's out of control, take this." The three, Timothy and Michael Carter, who are brothers, and Michael Prokes, said they had abandoned the suitcase because it got too heavy, and because "we were running for our lives." They said that they later led Guyanese officials to the suitcase, which is now in police custody.

The three also said that rumors of a "safe-conduct pass" given them by Mr. Jones to leave the country were false. "We ran for our lives like anybody else," said Timothy Carter.

Mr. Carter, 30 years old, said he had been instructed to take the suitcase to an embassy, which he did not name. As he searched for food to take with him on the trip, he recalled, "I heard a lot of crying, a lot of screaming. I saw that my wife and my baby were dead, so I had a choice of staying or leaving."

He described the money he was carrying as a "large sum."

"We didn't know how much," he said. "We dumped it because we didn't know what we had."

'Can't Believe They All Went Like Sheep'

Another cult member, hearing the account of the mass deaths by Mr. Clayton, shook his head, saying, "I can't believe they all went like sheep." His name was Chris, he said, and he is 20. Last Saturday he was one of the Temple members who had elected to leave with Mr. Ryan and his party, hoping to find freedom after being held, he said, for more than seven months on the commune. During the airstrip ambush that killed Mr. Ryan, he escaped into the jungle, where he hid for two days before emerging and locating Guyanese troops.

"There were lots of other guys like me who found out that the commune was like a concentration camp only after we got there and we couldn't get out," Chris said. "We had planned escapes many times together, but we could never figure out how we could make it out of the jungle alive. There were lots of them who hated Jones. I don't see how they could have gotten them to drink cyanide."

He continued, "If it had been me in there, they would have had to hold me down and pour it in my mouth, or shoot me in the head."

He speculated that some of his friends had managed to escape, as did Mr. Clayton and a few others. Perhaps, he said, they were still in the jungle, hiding or lost, afraid to return.

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 Telephone Rm. _____
 Director's Sec'y _____

Survivor: 'They Started With the Babies'

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 By Charles A. Krause
 Washington Post Foreign Service

JONESTOWN, Guyana — When the Rev. Jim Jones learned Saturday that Rep. Leo J. Ryan had been killed but that some members of the congressman's party had survived, Jones called his followers together and told them that the time had come to commit the mass suicide they had rehearsed several times before.

"They started with the babies," administering a potion of Kool-aid mixed with cyanide, Odell Rhodes recalled yesterday when I revisited Jonestown to view the horrifying sight of 100 bodies—men, women and children, most of them grouped around the altar where Jones himself lay dead.

Rhodes is the only known survivor of Jonestown who witnessed a part of the suicide rite before managing to escape. He was helping police authorities identify the dead yesterday.

Most of those who drank the deadly potion served to them by a Jonestown doctor, Lawrence Schacht, and by nurses, did so willingly, Rhodes said. Mothers would often give the cyanide to their own children before taking it themselves, he said.

But others who tried to escape were turned back by armed guards who ringed the central pavilion where the rite was carried out, Rhodes said. They were then forced to drink the poisoned Kool-aid and shortly after the mass killing began, Rhodes said, "it just got all out of order. Babies were screaming, children were screaming and there was mass confusion."

It took about five minutes for the liquid to take its final effect. Young and old, black and white, grouped themselves, usually near family members, often with their arms around each other, waiting for the cyanide to kill them.

They would go into convulsions, their eyes would roll upward, they would gasp for breath and then fall dead, Rhodes said.

All the while, Jones was talking to them, urging them on, explaining that they would "meet in another place." Near the end, Rhodes said, Jones began chanting, "mother, mother, mother"—an apparent reference to his wife who lay dead not far from the altar.

Yesterday, a stilled Jonestown looked much as it must have moments after the mass suicide ended two days earlier. The bodies were where they had fallen, the half-empty vat of cyanide-

placed Kool-aid was still on a table near the altar in the open air pavilion. The faces of the dead bore the anguished expressions of their terrible deaths.

More than 300 of the bodies were grouped around the altar, many of them arm-in-arm. They were so thickly bunched together that it was impossible to see the ground beneath them.

Even the dogs that lived in Jonestown had been poisoned and now lay dead on sidewalks near the pavilion. The Peoples Temple's pet chimpanzee, Mr. Muggs, had been shot dead.

In Jones' house, approximately 10 others lay dead. C. A. Roberts, the Guyanese police commissioner in charge of investigating the killings, said his men were "finding new bodies

See JONESTOWN, A12, Col. 1

The Washington Post A1
 Washington Star-News _____
 Daily News (New York) _____
 The New York Times _____
 The Wall Street Journal _____
 The Atlanta Constitution _____
 The Los Angeles Times _____
 NOV 21 1978

Date _____

7

- Assoc. Dir. _____
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- Tech. Servs. _____
- Training _____
- Public Affs. Off. _____
- Telephone Rm. _____
- Director's Sec'y _____

Jones Rehearsed Cultists in Mass Suicide, Ex-Members Say

By Larry Kramer
Washington Post Staff Writer

Ultimately, when they could do no more for their leader, the followers of the Rev. Jim Jones did just what he had programmed them to do — they died for his brand of socialism.

Throughout the 15-year history of the Peoples Temple, Jones constantly used fear of violent death or persecution as a tool to mold his band of ex-convicts, drug addicts, misfits and lost souls into a cohesive, almost military, congregation.

"Suicide was ingrained in his philosophy," one former cult member said yesterday. Everyone who joined Peoples Temple not only entered into a suicide pact, but frequently rehearsed the morbid act with Jones.

A master manipulator, Jones frequently used public beatings and pep talks to impress his followers with his contention that the United States was on the verge of a fascist takeover and antiblack race war.

When he took some 1,200 followers to the jungle of Guyana in South America, he told them they were entering "the promised land," according to a relative of one who went.

A close relative of 71-year-old Marshall Farris from San Francisco said Farris "was under some kind of hypnosis. He just picked up and left his wife of 40 years — and never talked to her again."

But the relative tells of stories of rehearsed suicides and faith healings designed to make Jones at least appear to have total control over his community.

Jones told his disciples that trouble

was always imminent, and that they should be prepared to die "for socialism" rather than submit to insurgents.

According to former cult member Tim Stoen, Jones frequently put his congregation through tests. "He would pass around a brown liquid," Stoen said in a West Coast television interview telecast yesterday, "and tell everyone to drink it. After they drank it, he would tell them they would die in about an hour. Meanwhile, he would ask them to stand up one by one and tell the group why they were proud and honored to die for socialism."

Then, after an hour went by, Stoen added, Jones would tell his followers that they would not die, and he had just conducted a test of their loyalty.

"There was constant talk of death," another former resident of Jonestown

- The Washington Post A15
- Washington Star-News _____
- Daily News (New York) _____
- The New York Times _____
- The Wall Street Journal _____
- The Atlanta Constitution _____
- The Los Angeles Times _____

Date NOV 21 1978

11/19

In Guyana, Deborah Layton Blakey, said yesterday. "In Jonestown the concept of mass suicide for socialism arose. Because our lives were so wretched anyway, and because we were so afraid to contradict Rev. Jones, the concept was not challenged."

Jones had something for everyone to fear. For blacks, it was the eventual rise of a Nazi-like state that would destroy all blacks. For his white followers, Jones would keep them in line with tales of a fabricated Central Intelligence Agency hit list they were supposedly on for their involvement with his movement.

At Jonestown, Jones convinced his followers that they were in constant danger of being captured and tortured by mercenaries.

There would be frequent nighttime drills, complete with "blaring sirens," according to Blakey. People would be told they were surrounded by mercenaries, and thus should prepare to die bravely.

In other tests, small children were pushed underwater until they almost died. "You could hear the child screaming all the way there and back ... 'I'm sorry, father. I'm sorry, father,'" Blakey said. "If he doesn't scream loud enough how sorry he is, then he'll [Jones] send the child back down."

Last weekend, no one had to be sent back down.

Washington Post special correspondent Marshall Kilduff contributed to this article.

APR 21 1978

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

4 survivors of Guyana ambush said stable at Navy hospital

ROOSEVELT ROADS NAVAL BASE (UPI)— Four survivors of the Guyana massacre remained in stable condition Tuesday at the U.S. Naval hospital here, where they were airlifted after the slayings.

A fifth person Steven Katsaris, reportedly was in seclusion at the base after reports of the death of his daughter, Maria, 25, was found dead Monday near the body of the Rev. Jim Jones, founder of the People's Temple.

Maria's brother, Anthony, one of those shot in the massacre still was listed in serious condition at the hospital. The elder Katsaris was not wounded in the incident but stayed on at the hospital to be with his son.

The father and son had gone to Guyana to try to meet with Maria, Anthony had spent some time with his sister before the shooting, but their father was not allowed to accompany the group into Jonestown.

During a news conference Monday, Katsaris had voiced fears that his daughter already was dead.

He said she was one of the two or three members of the sect closest to Jones.

"I believe that the people who were most completely mind-programmed were the ones who would commit suicide along with the leader," Katsaris had told reporters, his voice choked with emotion. "I hope I'm wrong."

Besides the younger Katsaris, two other patients at the Navy station remained in serious condition. They are 23-year-old Vern Gosney, a defecting sect member who also was shot in the chest, and Howard Oliver, who suffered a cerebral hemorrhage.

Oliver's wife, Beverly, continued in good condition, a Navy spokesman said. Mrs. Oliver was shot in both legs during the airstrip incident.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Page 18

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Bodies lie strewn about a vat containing grape punch laced with cyanide at the Jonestown commune of the People's Temple. (UPI photo)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Survivor Thought They Were All Asleep

Georgetown, Guyana

A crippled 76-year-old California woman who slept through the Jonestown mass suicide said yesterday she spent two days trying to awaken her dead sister before rescuers insisted she leave.

Hyacinth Thrush, one of the few persons known to have survived the weekend that took more than 400 lives, told the Associated Press at an interview in her hotel room that she awakened Sunday morning in her room thinking residents of the People's Temple settlement were sleeping.

The U.S. and Guyanese governments say 409 persons died in the bizarre death ritual. Hundreds of cult members are believed to have fled into the jungle and 31 survivors have been located.

Thrush said she dragged herself from her cottage to the elderly people's part of the meeting pavilion and discovered "everyone very 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."

She said she did not want to believe her sister was dead, and during the next two days she kept going back to the body to comfort her.

Thrush, of San Francisco, appeared frightened as she sat on her bed and told her grim tale to reporters. She said her sister, Emma, came to her late Saturday afternoon and kissed her on the cheek before leaving.

"She didn't tell me anything of what might be happening. She was just very quiet," Thrush said.

Thrush, crippled with arthritis, said she went to sleep and heard nothing during the night Saturday. When she awakened Sunday morning, she said, she was surprised not to hear the usual grunting of the

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AP Wirephoto

HYACINTH THRUSH
She tried to awaken sister

camp's pet gorilla, Mr. Muggs. Eventually, she found her sister, who apparently drank a fruit-flavored drink containing poison, as did most of the other victims.

Thrush said that early Sunday afternoon, a settlement nurse found her and brought her some sandwiches from the kitchen. and was joined by an old man who had also survived. I was taken out of the settlement by the police Tuesday morning," she said.

She said she hopes to return to California as soon as possible.

"Then the nurse ran off into the jungle where she said many others had fled. I waited around

Associated Press

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Defectors Say Jones Planned Escape by Sea

By Keith Power
Chronicle Correspondent

Georgetown, Guyana

Two People's Temple trawlers that look like fishing boats "but can go like hydrofoils" have been seized in Trinidad and Guyana, but there was concern yesterday that the Jonestown colony may have owned a third ocean-going craft that is unaccounted for.

Fugitives from the settlement where 409 persons died in Saturday's mass suicide and killings said a message had been radioed on Saturday instructing one of the boats, the 65-foot Albatross, to return from Trinidad for a rendezvous at the mouth of the Waini river.

The stream empties into the Atlantic Ocean about 30 miles north of Jonestown.

The message was intercepted, and the trawler was seized along with three crew members in Port of Spain, Trinidad.

United States officials have sent out an alert to all countries in South America and the Caribbean to watch for fugitives from Jonestown — especially those of the armed security forces who enforced discipline in the jungle outpost.

Guyana officials said they had seized a second, somewhat smaller craft, the Cudjo.

Authorities said they had no knowledge of a third boat mentioned by escapers from the settlement, a fishing boat named for Jones' wife, Marceline.

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The fugitives said the boats were supposed to help Jones and some of his lieutenants make good their escape after the evangelist's followers obeyed his orders to commit suicide.

Once free of Guyana, the survivors could then go into hiding, according to the plan, and stage a mad campaign of revenge killings on so-called "fascists" in the United States.

(FBI agents positively identified Jones' body last night, but large numbers of supposed Jonestown residents remained unaccounted for.)

Fugitives from the colony talked yesterday about Jones' frequent warnings that right-wingers were making life unsafe back home.

All said that the best they could get when they asked Jones for permission to return to California was a few words of consent, to which were added the words, "not now."

Christopher O'Neill, 27, of Ukiah, who joined the Peoples Temple colony in Jonestown seven months ago, said he realized immediately that he had made a terrible mistake.

"From the very first, I thought the man was mad — but he wouldn't let me go," said O'Neill, who hid out in the jungle following the visit of Congressman Leo Ryan last Saturday.

"We were warned not to try to escape," O'Neill said. "We were told there were 50-foot-long tigers and other dangrous wild animals in the jungle.

"I did not believe this."

Johnny Franklin, 33, of San Francisco, told of how powerful a hold Jones possessed on his followers right to the end.

Franklin said he and Robert Paul, 33, of New Iberia, La., decided to dash off into the bush the day of Ryan's visit — some hours, as it turned out, before the airstrip murder of Ryan and four others and the mass deaths at Jonestown.

"We heard two gunshots when we left," Franklin said. "Paul said we had better return.

"I said, 'No, they'll kill us.' Paul burst into tears at this, but he didn't return.

"We both escaped."

Edith Parks, 64, whose daughter, Patricia, was killed with Ryan, was released yesterday from protective seclusion, where she, her son and three grandchildren had been held since escaping.

"He used to be a wonderful man," said Parks, still in her colony uniform of blouse, skirt, sandals and blue-and-white baseball cap.

"We went there in April, and the air was clear and the weather was balmy," she continued. "We lived up to 14 in a cottage (the cottages measured 20-by-20 feet),

and there were supposed to be 1000 to 1200 in the settlement.

"We never knew the exact figure."

The mystery of how many lived in Jonestown continued to trouble Guyanese and American officials.

Search helicopters resumed flights during the day after authorities were criticized for not doing enough to try to locate 400 or so Americans unaccounted for.

The temptation was great on the part of some officials to conclude that—in spite of testimony from recent visitors and from the 800 to 900 American passports discovered at Jonestown—the number of missing was being exaggerated.

"The evaluation that we have made," said U.S. Army Major Richard T. Helmling, "is simply that there were not many more people in Jonestown at the time.

"We cannot find hard evidence that people did go off into the jungle more than those who have returned.

The helicopters, in any event have been able to get a view only of the tops of trees that obscure the ground in the dense rain forest.

The best that can be hoped for is that the voices of air crew members, broadcast to the ground over loudspeakers on the choppers, can serve as reassurance to fugitives that it is safe to come out.

Fear and Suspicion Split Jonestown Survivors

By Fred Barbash
Washington Post Staff Writer

GEORGETOWN, Guyana—The days of death are over and the bodies are gone, but the tension and fear among the few survivors of the Rev. Jim Jones' Peoples Temple have been played out daily in small, unhappy sequels to the original tragedy that claimed at least 918 lives.

There are 78 members of Peoples Temple left in Guyana, all of them still here at the request of local police. Nineteen people who escaped from Jonestown and three former Jones lieutenants who say they were allowed to leave during the mass sui-

cide have been housed in the Park Hotel, despite their protests about being together.

Another 46, some of them believed to have been trusted officials and security personnel in the cult, are still under guard at the Peoples Temple Georgetown headquarters about two miles from the hotel.

For years, many of these people subscribed to the same Peoples Temple creed and lifestyle. Now, all they have in common is that they are alive, they survived.

Most at the hotel are alive only with the help of good luck. Robert Paul escaped before the killing began. Odell Rhodes slipped out unnoticed amidst

the dying. The Parks family—Gerald, 45, Dale, 27; Brenda, 17; Chris, 20; Tracy, 12, and Edith, 64—left with the party of Rep. Leo J. Ryan (D-Calif.) and managed to avoid the shots that killed the congressman and four others. Dale Parks lived only because the gun placed against his chest misfired. One member of the family, Gerald's wife Patricia, was killed.

Others, the ones called "loyalists" by some of the others, were simply chosen to live. Tim Carter, 30, Mike Carter, 20, and Mike Prokes, 28, say they were sent from the camp by a Jones confidante with a

See SURVIVORS, A22, Col. 1

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- Washington Star-News _____
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- The Wall Street Journal _____
- The Atlanta Constitution _____
- The Los Angeles Times _____

Date 11/28/78

SURVIVORS, From A1

suitcase full of money, a gun and instructions to "get out before it's too late."

The 46 at the Georgetown residence, Lamaha Garden, were 120 miles away from Jonestown when it all happened. Some of them were there for medical treatment they could not receive at the camp site. Others were new arrivals in Guyana awaiting transportation to Jonestown.

Among the residents of the house, however, are a number of cultists whose image, fairly or unfairly, brings terror to many at the hotel. There are 10 or 12 members of Jonestown's basketball team, who have been accused by some of the other survivors as being part of the armed security force at Jonestown.

There are at least three persons who survivors say participated in public beatings at Jonestown. There is a person who handled many local administrative matters for the temple and a person who handled public relations for the temple, both feared primarily because they were so trusted by Jones.

Until the day before yesterday, another resident of the Georgetown house was a stocky ex-Marine named Charles Beikman, 43, who was arrested, jailed and charged with murder of Sharon Amos Harris and her three children who were found in the house with their throats cut the night the Jonestown suicides took place.

Finally, there is 19-year-old Steve Jones, the son of Rev. Jim Jones, and undoubtedly the man most feared now by many of the survivors at the hotel.

The house and its occupants have been under heavy military guard since last Saturday. Local authorities did allow several of the Peoples Temple leaders residing there to hold a press conference a few days afterwards, however. The press conference only intensified the bad feelings among the survivors.

At the press conference, one resident of the Georgetown house, Paula Adams, portrayed herself as a dissenter from the terror tactics Jones used to keep everyone in Jonestown submissive and confined.

"If people wanted to leave," she said at the press conference, Jones should have "let them leave."

But other survivors claim that she was one of those who administered public beatings to disaffected or misbehaving residents of the camp site.

According to a Georgetown lawyer, she also was the one who telephoned him and tried unsuccessfully to get him to prevent the inspection tour planned by Rep. Ryan, offering the lawyer virtually unlimited funds to get that job done.

One of the men who appeared at the Lamaha Garden press conference, Lee Ingram, also had described himself as deeply disturbed by events at Jonestown and had issued an apology to the people of Guyana for disrupting their peace.

But other survivors remember him as the "coach" of the armed security

team which they claim patrolled Jonestown with guns and doubled as the basketball team. Ingram and Adams were both described by survivors as among the "staunchest supporters" of the concept of mass suicide.

Steve Jones, who presided at the press conference, also said he disagreed with his father's excesses. He portrayed himself as a man of compassion whose "entire life has been lived to better the lives of others."

Some of the survivors remember Steve Jones another way.

"He talked to people like they were dogs," recalled Jerry Parks. "He was also throwing his weight around all over the place because he was Jones' only natural son."

"When he came out on the basketball court," recalled Chris Parks, 20, "everyone would stop playing. If they didn't, he'd order them off."

Survivors say that Steve picked the basketball team, as well. But no one could remember any announcement for tryouts, although various people occasionally seemed to get "cut" from the team.

While everyone has said that only the most trusted were permitted to stay in the house, no one was apparently trusted very much.

"Everyone here in Georgetown had a relative in Jonestown. Paula Adams said at the press conference, "the reason being it meant you'd always return. How could you desert someone you loved?"

Other survivors also felt strongly about the presence of Mike and Tim Carter and Mike Prokes in the hotel with them until they were taken into custody for further questioning today about events at Jonestown.

All of them had operated close to

the center of power at Jonestown. Prokes, a former California television reporter, was a top spokesman for the temple and an adviser to Jones himself. Steve Jones was said to have regarded Prokes as a competitor for future control of the camp.

Mike Carter was the radio operator, a strategic position because it was the sole means of communication at Jonestown.

Tim Carter said he was sent by Jones to "infiltrate" a group of parents in the United States who were upset by reports they had heard from Jonestown.

All three men were allowed to leave the camp as the suicides were taking place. They were handed a gun and a suitcase full of money, gold and jewelry by Jim Jones' confidante, Maria Katzaris, they later reported, and told to get out of the camp in a hurry.

They dropped the heavy suitcase while fleeing, they have said, but removed the money with which they were found when arrested by police later.

Few of the survivors seemed to fit the conventional image of "blind follower." Many of them are intelligent, articulate or practice a skilled craft. Some are highly educated.

Among the survivors at the hotel here, Dale Parks has assumed the role of a leader, often speaking for the group in discussions with the U.S. Embassy and the Guyanese police.

The two groups at the hotel seemed gradually to have accepted the other's presence.

"I think they were as scared of us as we were of them," said Dale Parks. Nevertheless, most were openly relieved when the Carter brothers and Prokes were taken into custody by police today.