

**SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK
COUNTY OF WESTCHESTER**

In the Matter of the Application of

Index No: 61758/2019

Mark Shaw,

**Amended Verified
Petition to Exhume Body
and for DNA Samples**

Petitioner,

**For Leave to Exhume the Bodies
of Dorothy Kilgallen and Richard
Kollmar and for DNA Samples**

**AMENDED VERIFIED PETITION TO EXHUME
REMAINS OF DOROTHY KILGALLEN AND RICHARD
KOLLMAR TO COLLECT DNA SAMPLE and ORDER
ONE, MR. RON PATAKY, to SUBMIT DNA SAMPLE TO
THE COURT**

To the Supreme Court of the State of New York:

This amended petition is filed by Mark Shaw, a steadfast and true kindred spirit for the past six-plus years of the late Ms. Dorothy Kilgallen, the Pulitzer-Prize nominated media icon who did not die accidentally at the young age of fifty-two by ingesting one barbiturate but was poisoned with a combination of three dangerous barbiturates in 1965 following her exhaustive eighteen-month

investigation of the JFK assassination. Based on an urgent need triggered by, among other matters, compelling new evidence pointing additionally to the guilt of former journalist Ron Pataky, the main suspect in her murder, obtained on July 28, 2019, petitioner requests this Honorable Court to grant him as her third-party “intermediary” consent to make preparations to exhume and disinter this remarkable and inspiring woman’s body.

In addition, due to an unexpected and startling statement provided by a member of Kilgallen’s family, Susan Dorothy Snaper-Shousha, Kilgallen’s niece, to petitioner and this court in a certified letter dated October 2, 2019 pointing to the potential guilt of her husband Richard Kollmar, a strong suspect in her murder, petitioner has no alternative and thus is compelled to request that his remains be exhumed as well so a DNA sample may be obtained and compared with that of Kilgallen’s and Pataky’s.

To permit the comparisons with Kilgallen and Kollmar’s DNA, petitioner requests that the Court order Pataky, suspected by Kilgallen of leaking her assassination evidence to the “wrong people” shortly before she died, and, who, by his own admissions was “the last person to see her alive,” to submit a DNA sample in order to establish his probable complicity in her death on November 8, 1965. By doing so, Pataky may very well be unable to “get away with murder,” and instead face life imprisonment based on the insurmountable evidence proving his guilt.

Examining the remains of Kilgallen’s and Kollmar’s will, under the direction of nationally-known forensic expert Dr. Cyril Wecht, permit a DNA sample to be extracted from both the bodies of Kilgallen, a true patriot denied justice from 1965 when she died up to this very day, and Kollmar, for comparison’s sake and for comparison with Pataky’s in the interest of justice.

Both Kilgallen’s and Kollmar’s remains are currently buried at Gate of Heaven Cemetery, 10 West Stevens Avenue, Hawthorne, New York, County of Westchester, and this petition is brought pursuant to New York Consolidated Laws, Not-For-Profit Corporation Law Section 1510(e), Cemetery Duties. Under this statute, the Court may grant permission when consent by family members may not be possible if proper extenuating circumstances for doing so exist, which is true in this case.



Dorothy Kilgallen

I. STATUTORY GUIDELINES/PURPOSE

As noted, the New York statute governing removal of bodies from cemeteries is N-PCL Section 1510(e), which reads in relevant part:

A body interred in a lot in a cemetery owned or operated by a corporation incorporated by or under a general or special law may be removed therefrom, with the consent of the corporation, and the written consent of the owners of the lot, and of the surviving wife, husband, children, if of full age, and parents of the deceased. If the consent of any such person or of the corporation cannot be obtained, permission by the county court of the county, or by the supreme court in the district, where the cemetery is situated, shall be sufficient.

While it would be quite appropriate to fulfill the requirements set out in Section 1510(e) in a concise manner, pointing to the specific criteria as to why a human body may be exhumed, the Dorothy Kilgallen case, due to its complexity, requires a much more exhaustive explanation so that the Court is fully advised as to why this extreme request is valid in the interests of justice. Petitioner has provided such information on a broad basis and advises the Court that, based on his

own independent research spanning six years about Kilgallen's life and times, her death, and her JFK assassination investigation, the validity of which has not been challenged due to his relying on primary sources and the location of credible witnesses never before interviewed, Kilgallen's inspiration has triggered his filing this petition on her behalf. Hopefully the Court will agree that the "good and substantial" reasons, as noted in *Matter of Courier [Woodlawn Cemetery]*, 300 N.Y. 162, 164, do exist, permitting the petition to be granted.

Foremost among these "reasons" is that by comparison of the DNA recovered from homicide victim Kilgallen's remains with that of Ron Pataky, it may very well be possible under Dr. Cyril Wecht's expert tutelage to add science-based incriminating evidence to the overwhelming amount of solid evidence already collected pointing to his either orchestrating her death or being complicit with those who killed her. In effect, since Pataky has remained a free man based, most recently, on obstruction of justice by the New York County District Attorney Cyrus Vance, Jr.'s office via a bogus investigation of Kilgallen's death, which he knew to be bogus, and a cover-up of Vance Jr.'s dereliction of duty by United States Attorney Geoffrey Berman's office, Pataky must be brought to justice sooner, rather than later, due to his advanced age of eighty-four.

Pataky's guilt includes, but is not limited to, the following regarding Kilgallen's death (additional evidence in Sections XII and XIII):

1. Pataky's admissions to two close relatives of his being **the last person to see Kilgallen alive**, apparently by meeting her at the Regency Hotel bar a few blocks from her East 68th Street townhouse during the wee hours of November 8, 1965, and then accompanying her to her townhouse hours before Kilgallen was found dead in a bedroom she never slept in with her false eyelashes, makeup, and hairpiece still in place. In what surely amounted to a staged death scene, she was also wearing bedclothes she never wore, and a book she had already read was upside down on her lap with reading glasses nowhere to be found. Missing was Kilgallen's JFK assassination investigation file which contained all of her notes about the president's death, including those from her interviews with Jack Ruby at his trial. It has never been found.

2. Pataky denied being in New York City at the time of Kilgallen's death, but his account of this happening does not hold up. He asserted, among other accounts, that "a fashion editor named Jane Horrocks" read the sad news of Kilgallen's death from the newspaper newswire to him at his newspaper office in Columbus, Ohio, but Horrock denied this account stating, "At the time of [Kilgallen's] death I was covering fashion showings in California";
3. Pataky lied about not being in New York City "until two or three weeks after she died," with the truth being that *four days* after failing to attend Kilgallen's funeral on the 11th of November, 1965, he actually partied in the city. When confronted with his apparent lie, he exclaimed, "What did I do . . . hire my own jet, fly [to New York], kill her, and then fly back in a hurry?" without having been accused of wrongdoing;
4. Multiple inconsistent accounts by Pataky and outright lies concerning his relationship with Kilgallen during the last months of her life exist by the former journalist whose actions through the years indicate he is a psychopath with pathological tendencies sporting a violent background;
5. Disturbing facts regarding this background include arrests for drunk and disorderly conduct, a domestic altercation with a celebrity female companion who called him "violent and nutsy," an incident where he fired a .38 caliber pistol four times at an ex-NFL player during an altercation while threatening him with a blackjack, drunken driving, and his own admission that he attended an "assassin's school" in Central America prior to meeting Kilgallen;
6. Despite Pataky being the only one Kilgallen trusted with her JFK assassination research and the conclusions she had reached about who killed the president which were about to be revealed in a "tell-all" book she was writing for Random House, Pataky at first denied that Kilgallen had confided in him. He then admitted she had shared secret information, especially about Jack Ruby, the assassin of Lee Harvey Oswald, causing Pataky to be

extremely vulnerable to Kilgallen's enemies who were determined not to let her write that book;

7. When parts of Kilgallen's investigation began leaking to what she called "the wrong people," she suspected Pataky was the one who had betrayed her. Petitioner's research indicates Pataky may have well been a "plant" inserted into Kilgallen's life shortly after the Ruby trial she attended by her enemies, including underworld figures Pataky admitting being "friends" with at the time. He thus faced exposure by Kilgallen as a snitch, which would have destroyed his journalism career, providing one motive for silencing the courageous reporter, the most extreme form of censorship;
8. Most importantly, Pataky wrote two poems he admitted to relatives were about Kilgallen, one of which clearly details the exact manner by which she was poisoned, either at the Regency Hotel bar in Manhattan where he met her hours before her death or at her townhouse, with not one but three barbiturates (Seconal, Tuinal, and Nembutal). The shocking poem contains **facts only the killer could know** since they were never released to the public (See Section XII for details).

Vodka Roulette Seen
As Relief Possibility



While I'm spilling my guts
She is driving me nuts
Please fetch us two drinks
On the run
Just skip all the noise'n
Make one of 'em poison
And don't even tell me
Which one!

© 2006 - Dr. Ron Pataky
Customs-Random-House.com

If this evidence were not enough to warrant investigation of Pataky, including his being ordered to submit a DNA sample, the urgency for filing this petition is based on fresh, compelling evidence provided to petitioner on July 28, 2019, by a credible, Las Vegas primary source who knew firsthand the workings of the underworld, the CIA, and the FBI during the 1960s. This evidence includes proof that Pataky had landed “in some kind of trouble” within months of Kilgallen’s death and was “saved” from the “trouble” by rogue government agents, apparently working for the CIA, who were closely monitoring Kilgallen’s JFK assassination investigation and her intention to publish the “tell-all” book for Random House “naming names” as to who killed the president and why.

According to the source, Pataky, in exchange for being “saved,” agreed to be “recruited” and then “managed” by the government agency to the extent of agreeing to tell the rogue agents what secret information Kilgallen had “tripped on to” that was lethal in nature. When he betrayed his lover by “squealing” on her with the “damaging” evidence proving that the government agency was definitely involved in the assassination along with one particular Mafioso, Carlos Marcello,

the source said this sealed Kilgallen's fate, that she was about to be "dead." Such evidence added to that already pointing to Pataky's involvement in Kilgallen's demise secures the need for him to be required to submit a DNA sample for comparison with Kilgallen's especially in light of his admissions of being "the last person to see her alive," etc. and a firsthand account by Pataky 1990's close friend Camile Renoir. She told petitioner in 2017: "You know, maybe Ron didn't know they were going to murder Kilgallen, just scare her. Ron looked out for Ron, first and foremost and I don't believe he could actually kill someone unless, that is, his life was in danger. He'd be afraid to kill, but if pressured, perhaps by Mafia guys, I can see him doing it."

With a DNA match, which appears quite likely based on Pataky having had contact and even sex with Kilgallen just before her death, the anticipated conclusive evidence will place him at the scene of the crime. This may very well add a final piece of the puzzle to a detective's best friends for solving a homicide: motive, means, opportunity, and benefit from the crime, each of which may be considered by an independent government agency or a grand jury.

Of note is that Pataky, while served twice with the petition and a summons requesting that he respond to petitioner's request for him to submit a DNA sample to the court, has not responded, apparently meaning that he does not object to doing so. The non-action, and having no objection to being under the court's jurisdiction, provides the impetus for the court to grant the petition and order Pataky to submit his DNA sample at the proper time.

Despite the overwhelming evidence connecting Ron Pataky to Dorothy Kilgallen's murder, a shocking new development in her case requires that this court permit remains of her husband Richard Kollmar to be exhumed as well. Its origin may very well be birthed in what happened during an incident at the funeral of the famous journalist and media icon based on a photograph with caption printed in the next edition of her newspaper, *The New York Journal-American*. There, for all the world to see and read was Kilgallen's mother Mae angrily pointing at Kollmar, whom Mae disliked from the first moment he entered

Kilgallen's life, along with the caption: **"You killed my daughter and I will prove it. And Jim [Kilgallen] took her away."**

This bold accusation not only revealed mother Mae's belief that her daughter had not died accidentally of the overdose of barbiturates combined with alcohol intake, but was murdered and that she knew Kollmar was responsible and would "prove it." Her strong words are thus one of the foundations for petitioner having no alternative but to request of the court that the remains of Kollmar be exhumed in lieu of an unexpected and shocking, unexplained statement provided to petitioner and this court embodied in a certified letter forwarded by a member of Kilgallen's family, her niece Susan Dorothy Shaper-Shousha on October 2, 2019. Sent to petitioner's wrong address but retrieved by the Post Office, several inappropriate and untrue allegations regarding petitioner's, motives, conduct and intentions with regard to this matter contrary to letters petitioner had sent out of courtesy to Ms. Shaper-Shousha, the latest one which is attached, are included, but most important is Ms. Shaper-Shousha stating in her certified letter to the court, in part:

This endeavor is a total waste of Court time, New York taxpayer money, and what Mr. Shaw proposes would be a further desecration of a body. **In addition, not only would my late Aunt, Dorothy's body have to be exhumed but also that of my late Uncle, Richard Kollmar who passed away after her.** This would add more additional wasteful expenditures.

While no explanation for stating that Richard Kollmar's body "would have to be exhumed," is provided, Ms. Shaper-Shousha's even mentioning the need to do so is alarming since the original petition requested no such action. Regardless, she must be of the opinion that exhuming Kilgallen's husband's remains is essential to learning the truth about what happened to her aunt when she died in 1965 while at the same time believing that it should not happen because it would "add more wasteful expenditures" to petitioner's efforts to obtain justice for her aunt.

This confusing state of affairs compels this court to seriously consider exhuming Kollmar's body so as to ascertain why Ms. Shaper-Shousha brought up

the subject of doing so without any mention in the original petition or in either of two letters that petitioner sent to her, the first along with the original petition out of courtesy since she did not have to even be notified of the court action. It is also noteworthy that when Ms. Snaper-Shousha twice responded to petitioner's letters, she has copied New York State Attorney General Letita James for reasons unknown to petitioner but perhaps so that Ms. James' office may investigate her aunt's case and/or convene a grand jury to do so.

Regarding the culpability of Richard Kollmar in Kilgallen's murder, basic facts pointing to his guilt were included in Section IX of the original petition. So as to bolster the petitioner's request to exhume his body, additional information is provided here as to why Kollmar has always been a strong suspect in her death, facts and conclusions that provide a good reason why Ms. Shaper-Shousha believes "that not only would my late Aunt, Dorothy's body, have to be exhumed but also that of my late Uncle, Richard Kollmar who passed away after her" as noted in her letter to the court. Along the way, and most importantly, the action petitioner requests may divulge what evidence Ms. Shaper-Shousha has knowledge of leading her to conclude that Kollmar was responsible for Kilgallen's death,



Mae Kilgallen sits in the middle of this family photograph, with Jim and Dorothy to her right, and Richard and Dorothy's sister Eleanor, Susan Dorothy Snaper-Shousha's mother, to Mae's left.

As noted, logic dictates that Ms. Shaper-Shousha's suspicions about Kollmar's complicity in Kilgallen's death may very well have first surfaced when she learned of the disturbing incident at the funeral when Mae accused Kollmar of murder. Whether other members of the Kilgallen family were also curious about the accusation especially the "I will prove it" portion of the statement is unknown but Mae's strong words fit well with other evidence leading to Kollmar's complicity in his wife's death especially with regard to his possibly having been responsible for staging the death scene where Kilgallen's body was later found by the authorities in, as noted, a bedroom she never slept in with her hairpiece, false eyelashes and makeup in place, something Kilgallen never did when retiring for the evening.

Certainly, Kilgallen's best friend and hairdresser Marc Sinclair was troubled by Mae's statement. During a videotaped interview, he pointed to the *Journal-American* photo while stating, "They [Mae and Richard] had a big fight. It says down at the bottom of [the newspaper page] that they are fighting and [Mae's] pointing a finger at Richard and said 'You killed my daughter and I will prove it' and Jim Kilgallen took her away."



Kilgallen's hairdresser Marc Sinclair

Kilgallen's mother's accusations may be understood in the context of how Kollmar had fallen from grace in nearly every aspect of his life. As 1960 appeared, he was a "kept" husband, depressed, having tumbled from being a successful businessman and Broadway producer, to a lonely man fallen from grace. The *New York Post Daily Magazine* dubbed Richard "a muddling amateur" as a producer. His once proud reputation was in tatters while festering beneath the surface was a strong jealousy of Kilgallen's fame and downright hatred of his wife based on a secret kept from friends and the public at large.

In 1960, a *New York Post Daily Magazine* column mentioned Kilgallen's marriage to Richard Kollmar concluding "[They] go their separate ways for the most part." Five years later, the relationship, if anything, had worsened. Richard was not the man he had been when Kilgallen married him but had turned into an alcoholic with very little means of making an income.

The embarrassment Richard experienced must have been devastating and caused jealousy to invade the marriage. After all, he was a failure in business, a man with little hope who kept up the pretenses of a happy marriage, one pockmarked with his affairs and being a drunk. Certainly, his appearance had changed, he now had a bloated look to him, his face blotched at times, his eyes bloodshot, his gait unsteady, a far cry from the handsome, debonair actor and producer Kilgallen had married on April 6, 1940.

Without question, there exists motive aplenty for Kollmar having had a hand in his wife's murder. Much of the jealousy and anger was centered around his wife's affair with famous singer Johnnie Ray ("Little White Cloud That Cried," "Cry"). In fact, at one point, Kollmar was so incensed with the romance that he actually confronted Ray at the couple's townhouse, warning the singer, "I will kill you if I ever see you two together again."

Despite the threat indicating Kollmar's propensity for violence, Kilgallen and Ray continued the intense affair. Whether Kollmar threatened his wife is unknown but two days before Kilgallen died, hairdresser Sinclair recalled, "I was at her house almost every night that week, the week before she died. She was worried about her life . . . She said, 'I have to get a gun because someone's going to kill me.' And I jokingly said, 'Oh Dorothy, who would want to kill you?' So that started a conversation. And then time elapsed over us talking about this and she said, 'Well, I had to draw a new will.'"

Sinclair added, "It was embarrassing to talk about her death. But we were talking about it and she said, 'I don't know if Richard would take care of Kerry. He wouldn't take care of Kerry, keep Kerry close to him, and so he was going to need

money.’ She didn’t mention Jill and she didn’t mention Richard Jr. She didn’t mention any of those people. She just mentioned Kerry. She said she drew up a new will and that Kerry would have a different inheritance. The will was drawn up by her lawyer but I don’t know what happened to it or who knew about it.”

In addition, Sinclaire revealed a secret, one focused on who was Kerry’s real birth father. Asked if Kilgallen would have divorced Kollmar, Sinclaire stated, “[the marriage] had been over for years. They would have stayed married. She would have never divorced him.”

Asked why Kilgallen would not have divorced her husband, Sinclaire elaborated by repeating, “I asked her why she didn’t divorce Richard and she said she could never do that to Richard, that Richard had been too kind to her. And I think that had something to do with Kerry.” Asked if Kilgallen ever told him that Richard was not Kerry’s birth father, Sinclaire said, “Yes, she did. She said that Johnnie Ray was the father of her youngest child.”

Regarding any resemblance between Ray and Kerry, Sinclaire stated, “Yes, I saw a strong resemblance, coloring, freckles, things like that.” This similarity in appearance coincides with Kilgallen describing Kerry in her *TV Radio Mirror* interview as a “husky, six-year-old with freckles across his nose who loves Dennis the Menace.” Also, in a September 1954 *Good Housekeeping* magazine article Kilgallen wrote about Kerry’s birth, her first sentence read: “My baby has red-gold hair . . . ,” a stark contrast to the dark-haired Richard.

In 2017, when Kilgallen’s butler James Clement’s daughter Brenda DeJourdan was interviewed by petitioner and informed there was evidence Kerry was Johnnie Ray’s son, DeJourdan said, “So that’s where the red hair came from.” If one compares childhood photos of Kerry with childhood photos of Johnnie Ray, there appears to be significant similarities between their respective noses. While Dorothy and Richard’s noses have some sharp curvature, neither Kerry’s nor Ray’s has that feature but instead a more rounded shape.



Kilgallen and son Kerry at the townhouse

Providing more information about Kerry being Johnnie Ray's son, Sinclair said, "And I think that [Ray being Kerry's father] is what she was referring to when she said she couldn't divorce Richard because Richard had done too much for her." Queried as whether "Richard had to pretend to be Kerry's father," Sinclair replied, "No, she never said that. And this was at the very end of her life that she told me this" while admitting later Kilgallen told him Richard had performed a "fatherly acting job."

Did family members wonder whether Kerry was Richard's son? Certainly, Kilgallen's parents and sister Eleanor had seen Kerry's physical appearance and knew it was a complete departure from Richard's, especially the hair color, the freckles, and the nose configuration. If they did know Kerry was an illegitimate love child, there is no record of their ever divulging the secret. Or, that Kilgallen's friends ever questioned Kerry's birth heritage.

Within weeks of Kilgallen's death, the *NY Times* reported Kollmar, according to her will, inherited her entire estate with no mention of Kerry. Addressing this issue, Sinclair said, "Yes, I read that." Asked if this meant the new will never surfaced, he said, "Yes, that's correct." Sinclair added, "[There's] another will somewhere. Richard must have destroyed it."

It is known that Richard must have inherited the townhouse since he sold it in 1966, one year after Kilgallen died, for \$290,000 [\$2,100,000 in today's dollars]. Whether the bad memories of a good marriage gone bad triggered the quick sale, or whether Richard simply needed the money to survive is unknown. Apparently Kilgallen's various insurance policies provided him with another \$90,000 and the three children shared \$85,000 from a Goodson-Todman (production company for *What's My Line?*) profit-sharing dividend.

What happened to any of Kilgallen's cash savings is unknown but it follows that Richard was the benefactor. Regarding what may have been available, Sinclair stated in a late 1990s videotaped interview, "The money was there. Dorothy made a lot of money. We're not talking about money in today's terms; if it was put into today's terms, it would be millions."

Kollmar's benefits after Kilgallen's death ("benefits from the crime" if he was involved in her death) also included royalties from her book, *Murder One!* when it was published two years later. But there was certainly a down side to her death since Richard was the one who lost the family wage earner, since it was Kilgallen's salary from *What's My Line?* the *Journal-American* and other means that were paying the family bills.

According to the primary source information gathered by petitioner from Kilgallen's butler James Clement's daughter Brenda DeJourdan, chaos reigned among Kilgallen's husband and children after she unexpectedly died. DeJourdan said, "After Dorothy's death, there were a lot of not nice things going on in the townhouse. Richard was trying to give things away and Dorothy's dad was upset. Jill wanted things and her Dad wouldn't give them to her. Jill wanted her mom's coats, so many fur coats, finer jewelry, and Dick wouldn't let her have them." DeJourdan added, "I believe Dickie, Jill and Kerry contested the will."

Concerning Richard's motive to eliminate his wife, income could certainly have been a factor. In lieu of Richard's shaky mental state, could his learning Kilgallen planned to change her will to protect Kerry have infuriated him enough that he might cause her harm? Did Richard realize he might be destitute if he was left out of the will causing him to consider evil actions towards his wife before she could rescind the old will and have a new one drawn up, one that would favor Kerry instead of him?

Without question, something Richard must have said or done apparently spooked Kilgallen into a "protect Kerry" mode within a short time before she died. Maybe Richard had threatened her as he had with Johnnie Ray causing her to be frightened of him. Regardless, her believing Richard might abandon Kerry proved to be true as evidenced by blog entries Kerry posted on his internet blog site entitled "Testing the Waters" (<http://kerryslifeblog.blogspot.com/2009/04/sweet-jane.html>) [Note: as of April, 2018, the blog has been removed.]

Kerry admitted being “thrown out of my house at age sixteen.” This would have happened around 1970, just a bit more than four years after his mother died when Kerry was sent to a foster home, a cruel act that would have broken Kilgallen’s heart. Why Kollmar, who committed suicide a year later, kicked Kerry out of the house is unknown, but perhaps the unrest between him and his son when she died, and apparently the two other children as well, caused him to take his own life.

The split between Kollmar and Kerry was predictable based on Kerry’s blog entries. He wrote that he was eleven years old when he returned home from school [St. David’s, around the corner from the Guggenheim Museum, one mile north of the townhouse] following his being told his mother was dead. He then described the scene: “As I entered the black room on the third floor, I sensed, even from behind him, my father’s misery. He sat as he always did, perched on the right side of one of the pair of black, silk-covered loveseats, his shoulders stooped and rounded, elbows leaning on his knees, the fly of his pajamas bottoms pinched open enough to make us all avert our gazes, hovering over a beer. He sipped one after the other.” Kerry added, “Ellen [O’Hara] was sure to be working today, keeping plenty cold and at the ready during this mourning period, glasses of Heineken one after the next, two empty bottles on the table next to the coaster that held his half-full glass.”

Recalling interaction with his father, Kerry recalled, “I watched as he continued to stare ahead, seeing and saying nothing, feeling his pain somewhere else far from here. I walked slowly about the table and touched his shoulder with my hand, squeezing gently, hoping for some, any response. Nothing.”

Kerry said he went upstairs and “sat on the edge of my bed thinking. I wondered what my father was thinking about. I wondered why he wouldn’t talk to me, particularly in this time of death and sadness. Didn’t one comfort their child when times were hard? Did he not even care about me? Or was it, perhaps, that he hurt so deeply, that he couldn’t find the words or even a gratuitous gesture. Could he not come out of himself long enough to offer a hug to his eleven-year-old son who had, after all, just lost his mother?” Summing up, Kerry had written, “This day would mark the beginning of the end of my respect for my father.”

Adding to the mystery of whether Kollmar could have been complicit in Kilgallen's death is fresh information supplied to petitioner in June 2017 by Brenda DeJourdan. She said in part:

“Mae [Kilgallen, Dorothy's mother] didn't like Dick [Richard] from the beginning.”

“Dick was not Dorothy's mother's choice, the entire family felt that way. I think she was engaged to someone else before him.”

“Lots of people called Dick, ‘Mr. Kilgallen.’”

“My father called Dick a ‘so and so.’”

“Dorothy had the goldmine, not Richard.”

“Dorothy was not happy with her relationship with Dick.”

“Jill was very hurt by how Dick acted [in front of others].”

“I knew Dorothy and Dick were estranged.”

“Jill was angry with her dad. She demonstrated that in front of my parents.”

“Jill talked to my parents about Dick. She came to my mom and cried.”

“Kerry went to stay with Jill after Dorothy died.”

“Dick didn't care about any investigation [of her death]. He wasn't concerned.”

“Guilt was the reason Dick died.”

Certainly, Richard had the opportunity to kill Kilgallen since not only was he in the townhouse at the time of her death but the servants had Sunday off and did not return until after 6:00 a.m. Monday morning. That meant, other than Kerry, and tutor and family companion Ibne Hassan—their rooms were on the 4th floor where noise from the third would have been difficult to hear—no one was present who could have witnessed his evil actions.

Key to understanding how Richard may have been complicit in Kilgallen's death connect to the circumstances surrounding *his* drug use, one including the very barbiturates petitioner has proven were used to kill her. Despite Jill Kollmar swearing that her parents never abused drugs, prescription or otherwise, a different perspective regarding Richard's drug habit is provided by none other than Kerry Kollmar who told author Israel his father "had vats of pills around, containers of Tuinal large enough to pickle mice." This suggests Richard certainly had the means by which to spike Kilgallen's drink or trick her into taking more pills than her heart could stand since Tuinal was one of the drugs discerned in her blood stream. During March 1965 when Kilgallen was hospitalized for a fractured left shoulder, Pearl Bauer, an assistant to Kilgallen's secretary Myrtle Verne, said, "[Richard brought Kilgallen] pills and liquor that damn near killed her." This statement appears to point to Kilgallen's need for drugs but only during a time when she was in pain from the injury.

Certainly, there are other alternatives possible as to how the Tuinal entered Kilgallen's blood stream, but since she did not have a prescription for that drug, no other conclusion seems plausible other than Kilgallen could have secured the Tuinal and Nembutal pills from Kollmar. One possible scenario as to how this happened is that Kilgallen, unable to sleep when she arrived home from the Regency Hotel Bar, and unable to rely on Seconal to help her get to sleep since the vial she'd obtained from the Hunter Pharmacy was empty, called out to her husband for help.

Heeding his wife's call for help, Kilgallen may have provided Kilgallen with a mixture of the three drugs ultimately found in her blood stream while he was too intoxicated to realize the danger. To accelerate the effect, permitting her to enjoy a good night's sleep, he may have dissolved the powder into a vodka and tonic mix. Only later would he have learned that the three drugs had been a lethal dose and by accident, he was responsible for her death. If so, his actions may have been

excused by a court of law, or involuntary manslaughter could have been the verdict.

In the alternative, if Kollmar was either in a drunken state, or angry, he may have succumbed to a fit of jealous rage over Kilgallen's enjoying the good life, one in which she was carrying on a second affair, this time with journalist Ron Pataky. Kollmar's anger could also have stemmed from the fact that he had to act like he was Kerry's birth father. In addition, Kilgallen's threat to change her will leaving him with less if she died could have been festering as well. In this state of mind, Kollmar could have fixed Kilgallen her favorite drink, vodka and tonic, and then emptied the capsules from his stash including Seconal, Tuinal and Nembutal into her drink thus deliberately poisoning his wife.

When Kollmar checked the bathroom after Kilgallen experienced an upset stomach leading to her ingesting the Pepto Bismal, he discovered the dosage had been fatal. Knowing he was responsible for her death, and afraid of being charged with a crime, an intoxicated Kollmar had to think quickly regarding how to cover up his actions

If Kollmar accidentally on purpose (deliberately) spiked Kilgallen's drink with the powerful Tuinal along with the other barbiturates, he was guilty of premeditated or 2nd degree murder. Perhaps a savvy defense attorney might convince a jury Kollmar was too drunk to know what he was doing thus absolving him of malice or intent but his would have been a formidable challenge.

Marc Sinclair's discovery of Kilgallen's body in the bedroom a few minutes after 9:00 a.m. must have been a shock to Richard since as Sinclair, referring to Clement, stated in his videotaped interview, "James was very nervous because I wasn't supposed to be there. I was not supposed to find the body . . . They didn't expect me to come; no one knew I was coming [to the townhouse]."

Police were not notified of Kilgallen's death until mid-afternoon, much later than Sinclair appeared on the scene. Phyllis Cerf, wife of Bennett, told Sinclair, "Richard was dead drunk. They were trying to sober him up." Jean Stralem, a friend of the Kollmar's said, "Dick was in his chair crying. So drunk! So upset! So in tears!" The question is: was Kollmar drunk and upset over the loss of his wife or because he somehow was responsible for her death?

If Richard had been indicted for Kilgallen's murder, any first-year prosecutor could have tripped him up based on the answers he apparently provided

to Dr. Luke within a short time after the medical examiner appeared on the scene. Recall that listed under the section, “Witnesses or Informants,” he said Kilgallen had returned home from *What’s My Line?* at 11:30 p.m. “feeling chipper” before writing her column, saying “goodnight” and going to bed. Based on other accounts, Richard’s statements were blatantly false. Bob Bach had been with Kilgallen after midnight at P.J. Clarke’s, several witnesses saw her at the Regency Hotel Bar past that time, and Dave Spiegel, the Western Union manager, spoke to Kilgallen at 2:20 a.m.

Following Kilgallen’s death, Kollmar argued quite extensively against any autopsy being performed. In fact, Johnnie Ray biographer Jonny Whiteside wrote of “Dick’s vociferous refusal to allow an autopsy.” The question is whether Kollmar had done so out of love for his wife [the nastiness of an autopsy] or because he was afraid of what the autopsy results might indicate regarding the barbiturates discovered in her blood? If it was the latter and he had spiked her drink with the killer drugs, he must have sweated until the final medical examiner’s report was issued since he may have been so drunk, he really couldn’t remember what happened.

Taking all of these facts into consideration, and since Kollmar’s propensity for violence was a given based on his threatening to kill Johnnie Ray, was her husband capable of murdering his wife? Kilgallen’s mother Mae accused him of doing so, but no investigation of her comments ensued.

Credible information supplied by tutor Ibne Hassan in a 1978 interview with author Lee Israel also should be added to the mix. Asked about the circumstances at the townhouse just after Kilgallen’s body was found, he said, “Jill and her husband had come . . . And they were discussing different family problems. And Mr. Kollmar was there [and to Jill] he said, ‘Well, Jill, there was no argument; there was nothing. He was feeling guilty perhaps feeling that he had done something wrong.’” Continuing, Hassan added, “They said, ‘Well, Dad we are not blaming you or anything.’” Hassan, who confirmed that Jill and her husband “remained most of the time arranging the formalities,” did not comment further regarding what the “family problems” were or why Jill had reason to assure her father, “Dad, we’re not blaming you for anything” but the statement itself triggers conjecture as to whether Jill believed her father was somehow responsible for her mother’s tragic death.

Fifty-plus years later, Richard Kollmar must be considered a logical suspect to have been involved in his wife's death. He had motive (jealousy of her continued success both personally and professionally and potential loss of inheritance if she changed her will; the affairs with Johnnie Ray and Ron Pataky), means (being in the townhouse when Kilgallen died with easy access to her), and opportunity (townhouse apparently empty except for Kerry and Hassan who were asleep in their 4th floor rooms).

Regarding benefit from the crime, if nothing else, Kollmar no longer had to be married to a woman having an affair with a second man, Ron Pataky, while being knowledgeable that during her first affair, one with a known homosexual named Johnnie Ray, she had conceived a child, an embarrassment to Kollmar's manhood leading him to live life in a bottle. Any prosecutor, if Kollmar had been charged, could have certainly targeted his unruly/desperate state of mind, his having threatened to kill Johnnie Ray and Kilgallen's mother Mae's funeral accusation, "You killed my daughter and I will prove it."

With the evidence overwhelming that Kollmar may have been complicit in his wife's death, Susan Dorothy Shaper-Shousha's October 2nd certified letter to this court requires his body to be exhumed so his DNA sample may be compared to Kilgallen's, and to Pataky's providing evidence as to whether Kollmar was the last person to see her alive which would account for his having staged her death scene perhaps to cover up his complicity in her death as chronicled in this section of the amended petition.

Either way, exhuming both bodies so DNA samples may be retrieved, and this court ordering Pataky to submit his sample, may very well provide the answers as to why, how, and by whom the 52-year-old media icon was murdered. By doing so, it could, in fact, provide closure for the family members and, as Ms. Snaper-Shousha mentions in her letters, permit Kilgallen to rest in peace. In her August 15, 2019 letter to this court, Ms. Snaper-Shousha states, in part, ". . . everyone wants justice for victim's especially potential murder victims." To that end, exhuming the bodies of both Kilgallen and Kollmar and forcing Pataky to submit a DNA sample may very provide the justice Ms. Shaper-Shousha mentions, the truth about what happened when Dorothy Kilgallen tragically died in 1965 at the young age of 52.

II. THE PETITIONER/STANDING

While it would be preferable under Section 1510(e) for this request to exhume the body of Dorothy Kilgallen, who rose from being a college dropout to being called “the most powerful female voice in America” by the *New York Post*, to be submitted by her mother Mae, father Jim, husband Richard, or sister Eleanor, such is impossible. This situation exists because her mother, father, husband, and sister are all deceased.

Regarding Kilgallen’s daughter Jill Kollmar, and brothers Richard Jr. (“Dickie”) and Kerry, each has failed to cooperate in the past with petitioner’s investigation. This was believed to be based on their own personal reasons and, petitioner assumed, their lack of knowledge regarding the amount of evidence pointing to Ron Pataky’s complicity in their mother’s death. Now that the startling statement by Susan Dorothy Snaper-Shousha has surfaced regarding Kollmar’s involvement in his wife’s demise, it seems logical to believe that the grown children’s non-cooperation for “personal reasons” may also have been caused by their own belief that their father had a hand in their mother’s death, a most troubling conclusion for certain.

Either way, the grown children have resisted petitioner’s requests to assist his exhaustive six-year-plus effort to get the justice Kilgallen deserves based on the facts and circumstances surrounding her dying under mysterious circumstances in 1965. This unfortunate state of affairs has perpetuated, despite the fact that Jill, on two occasions in the past, told friends, “My mother was murdered.”

As required by Section 1510(e), but more importantly so as to alert the grown children to the fresh, compelling evidence against Pataky gathered by petitioner during the past month, a copy of the original petition was properly served upon Jill and Richard Jr. in California, and Kerry in Georgia, so all three were made aware of the petition and could respond if they feel it warranted to do so. In addition, a copy of the petition was sent to Ms. Snaper-Shousha so she could notify additional Kilgallen relatives of the petition.

In the case of the three grown children, each has hired an attorney to represent their interests, actions welcomed by this petitioner. None of the attorneys

have filed any response to the original petition causing petitioner to hope the grown children agree that their mother's body should be exhumed for DNA comparisons with Pataky's in the interest of justice. Each of them will now be aware of this amended petition since their attorneys will be notified through the e-filing process and it is hoped that they will agree to having both their mother and their father's remains exhumed.

This belief has been bolstered by the fact that Kerry, Kilgallen's youngest son with whom she had a special bond and sought to protect from ill will by Kollmar during the last weeks of her life by attempting to change her will to provide him with ample future funds, had attempted during the 1970s to discover the truth about his mother's death, an encouraging sign for sure. This apparently mean that Kerry did not agree with the Medical Examiner's conclusion that Kilgallen did not die accidentally but was murdered for getting too close to the truth about the JFK assassination.

Regarding Jill, as is noted, she, at one point, had a terrible argument with her mother regarding Ron Pataky, leading to the potential that she may have had a premonition about harm coming to her mother if she continued the love affair with the unstable journalist. If so, Jill was correct in that belief, and this may compel her to support the petition, one aimed at Pataky being thoroughly investigated regarding his involvement in Kilgallen's death.

In the letters from petitioner accompanying this petition being served upon the three grown children (See Appendix), a plea for help is included requesting that they show their love for a woman who balanced her amazing career with a strong dedication to motherhood as she fought and won battles with gender obstacles at the same time. By becoming part of petitioner's fight to get their mother the justice she deserves, one or all of the children may also be able to provide facts about Kilgallen's death never provided before, facts that they know surrounded her JFK assassination investigation.



Kilgallen with Richard, Jr., Jill, and Kerry.

Meanwhile, due to time being of the essence regarding the filing of this petition due to Pataky's advanced age and the fresh evidence compiled against him, and the recent statement, as noted, by Ms. Snaper-Shousha in her certified letter to the court copied to New York's attorney general, petitioner believes he has standing based on his long-term investigation of Kilgallen's life and times and her mysterious death beginning some thirteen years ago, in approximately mid-2006 when petitioner first was "inspired" by a woman he had never met and knew little about, dead some forty-one years. This happened while petitioner, a former criminal defense attorney specializing in murder trials, a network TV analyst for the Mike Tyson, O. J. Simpson, and Kobe Bryant cases, and the author of 25+ published books, was writing a biography of famed attorney Melvin Belli, whom petitioner knew in the late 1980s. Belli was best known for representing Lee Harvey Oswald's assassin, Jack Ruby, in connection with the assassination of President John F. Kennedy in 1963.

While researching Belli's life and times, petitioner interviewed a close friend of the infamous attorney. Petitioner was told that shortly after the Pulitzer Prize nominated Kilgallen, the star panelist on the long running hit CBS Television program "What's My Line," a celebrity columnist for the *New York Journal American* syndicated to 200 newspapers across the country, and a crack investigative journalist who had covered the Dr. Sam Sheppard murder case and the infamous Lindbergh baby kidnapping trial, among others, mysteriously died,

Belli met with his friend. According to the friend's account, Belli said, "They've killed Dorothy, now they will go after Jack Ruby," without divulging who "they" was.

While completing the Belli biography titled "Melvin Belli, King of the Courtroom," published in 2007, petitioner was inspired and yes, influenced, to probe her 1965 death, which was attributed at the time to being accidental due to an overdose of one barbiturate (Seconal) combined with alcohol intake. Since petitioner had decided to write a biography of Joseph P. Kennedy and his part in the death of his son, the president, petitioner did not go forward with looking into Kilgallen's death at that point, but the shocking Belli quote continued to haunt him.

After "The Poison Patriarch: How the Betrayals of Joseph P. Kennedy Caused the Assassination of JFK" was published in 2013, petitioner decided his curiosity about the Belli quote had not passed, and he began to research Kilgallen's life and times, and her death. Shortly thereafter, he began to notice that he was somehow being "guided," so-to-speak, to certain evidence as he continued that research. In fact, petitioner felt like Kilgallen was somehow shouting, "Investigate! Investigate! Investigate!" regarding the circumstances surrounding her death which, of course, is subject to conjecture since there is no exact proof she was doing so.

Regardless, soon petitioner learned a startling series of facts, such as the fact that when Kilgallen died, no one had stood up for her and questioned the Medical Examiner's rush to judgment conclusion that she died accidentally. These people included her husband, mother, father, her three children, her close friends, her colleagues at "What's My Line" and at her newspaper, in fact, no one at all, despite Kilgallen having no history of drug abuse or alcoholism. Confusing to petitioner was also the fact that there was no investigation by police of Kilgallen's death, despite the strong appearance of a staged death scene where she died and other evidence pointing to a homicide.

From this point on, petitioner believed he had no choice but to seek justice for Kilgallen and began to watch carefully when new evidence about her case surfaced, many times without a logical explanation. Even though no family members, including her grown children, had decided to cooperate, again, because they did not have all the facts petitioner had uncovered, he carried the torch for

Kilgallen and went forward with his investigation, truly believing that she wanted him to tell her story and discover the truth about her death.

To be certain, Kilgallen's inspiration has resulted in petitioner having spent more than six years researching and writing her story with the end result being two published books, the bestselling "The Reporter Who Knew Too Much: The Mysterious Death of What's My Line TV Star and Media Icon Dorothy Kilgallen," a true crime murder mystery (late 2016), and most recently, "Denial of Justice: Dorothy Kilgallen, Abuse of Power and the Most Compelling JFK Assassination Investigation in History" (November 2018). Each was released by Post Hill Press with distribution by Simon & Schuster.

To spotlight Kilgallen's amazing career, including her gift as a superb wordsmith next to none, petitioner created two websites portraying the life and times of the woman Ernest Hemingway once called "the greatest female writer in the world" at www.thereporterwhoknewtoomuch.com and www.thedorothykilgallenstory.org. The latter site features more than fifty photographs of Kilgallen, a multitude of her *Journal-American* articles, including those about the JFK assassination, many quotes about her from celebrities, and a multitude of videotaped interviews with those who knew her best.



Kilgallen and Ernest Hemingway

To date, petitioner, in Kilgallen's behalf, has appeared on nearly a hundred television, radio, and podcast programs with two of his speaking appearances about the books being showcased on YouTube at <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=pw4y3bWZWnE> and <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=9vUA4TSYLyI>. To date, more than 90,000 people have watched these two videos with more than one million in all watching his presentations providing new recognition of Kilgallen's illustrious career and triggering outrage over her being denied the justice she deserves, especially since she was a reporter who fought for justice for others throughout her life.

In addition, because "The Reporter Who Knew Too Much" touched the emotions of thousands of people, including those from Argentina, Iceland, South Africa, England, Australia, France, Canada, and Ireland, triggering more than 1000 emails and counting to petitioner, Kilgallen has, in effect, edged toward becoming as popular and admired as she was in the 1950s and 1960s. This has showcased her remarkable career as well as spotlighting her research about the JFK assassination to shine a light on the truth like never before, as it should be (see Section IX).

III. EXCEPTIONS TO THE RULE THAT FAMILY MEMBERS MUST APPROVE EXHUMING OF THE BODY OF A LOVED ONE/KILGALLEN'S "STANDING"

Due to Kilgallen's family members, including her grown children, her sister's daughter and granddaughter, and several cousins having heretofore been reluctant to come forward in support of investigating her death, petitioner has become Kilgallen's surrogate "voice" to the vast public at large. Readers of the two books mentioned who are aware of the grown children's reluctance to become involved, and those who have viewed his presentations on You Tube, have applauded petitioner's efforts to repair the soiled reputation attached to Kilgallen after she was dubbed a druggie and an alcoholic based on a faulty Medical Examiner's conclusion (see Section X). Most recently, on August 1, 2019, one reader stated in an email, "It is plain to see that you admire Dorothy Kilgallen's work and reputation. Collecting information that has passed down through

families, and researching freedom of information data for the books, makes you a worthy modern-day replacement for her.”

Now many of those who were somewhat aware of Kilgallen before, and thousands who have learned about her for the first time through the books and petitioner’s media appearances, call her a patriot, a hero, who gave her life in pursuit of the truth about the JFK assassination. This achievement and others, based on the petitioner’s tireless investigation during the past few years, provide the necessary standing to file this petition under New York state law as a third-party “intermediary” in the interest of justice. He has done so due believing that filing the original petition to potentially provide a DNA match between Kilgallen and Pataky proving his complicity in her death, and now the amended petition regarding Kollmar, is exactly what she would have done regarding the main suspects if she was investigating this case on her own, thus providing the inspiration for petitioner’s doing so.

In addition, petitioner has acted, as her “paladin,” by seeking a full investigation of her death, first by New York County District Attorney Cyrus Vance, Jr.’s office, next with interim United States Attorney Barbara Underwood, and most recently through the offices of Geoffrey Berman, United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York. Since each has failed his duty to safeguard the rights every victim of a crime has for reasons explained at the end of this petition, petitioner has exhausted these remedies. He thus looks to this Court for relief with the hope it will provide the justice Kilgallen deserves, since it should not matter whether the victim of a homicide was killed five days ago, five years ago, or fifty-plus years ago or that she is a celebrity or simply named “Jane Doe.”

With these facts in mind, petitioner has learned that exceptions to the rule that a family member must approve the exhuming the body of a loved one do indeed exist. When a third party unrelated to the deceased, as is the case here, requests the exhuming, the courts have held:

A body may be disinterred with the consent of the cemetery owner, the owners of the lot, and certain specified close relatives of the deceased. If consent of those interested parties is not obtained, the statute provides that “permission . . . by the supreme court in the district, where the cemetery is

situated, shall be sufficient.” (*Matter of Currier (Woodlawn Cemetery)*, 300 N.Y. 162, 164, 90 N.E.2d 18 (1949).

A court may grant permission to disinter upon a showing of good and substantial reasons. *Cunningham v. Trustees of St. Patrick’s Cathedral*, 159 A.D.3d 161, 164, 72 N.Y.S.3d 29, 32 (1st Dep’t 2018).

Each case is dependent on its own peculiar facts and circumstances and not on any generally-applicable, “all-inclusive” rule. (*People v. Radtke*, 152 Misc.2d 744, 748, 578 N.Y.S.2d 827, 830 (1991). [Note: This case illustrates that proof that calls into question the findings of a medical examiner during an autopsy may support the grand of an application to inter.]

All this said, petitioner continues to believe that while he has filed this petition, he is only doing so in Kilgallen’s stead, as her “intermediary,” one whom she has inspired for six years and counting with her curiosity, her fearless dedication to question government authority, her integrity and courage, and her dogged determination to seek the truth. This state of affairs may, subject to conjecture, lead to the conclusion, that, in fact, Kilgallen is the “co-petitioner,” meaning that she, herself, “possesses” standing. Based on that position, the following precedent seems appropriate for consideration since it appears, again subject to conjecture, that it may very well be the “wish” of Ms. Kilgallen, the decedent, to permit disinterment and, thus, her motive is for a “sound reason and laudable purpose,” as noted below, *i.e.*, to catch her killer:

When evaluating an application to disinter, a court will consider the wishes of the decedent and the reasons offered by the petitioner for disinterment. *Matter of Currier (Woodlawn Cemetery)*, *supra*, at 164-65 (finding the case for disinterment to be persuasive where “there was basis for concluding that not whim or caprice motivated [the petitioners’] decision, but rather sound reason and laudable purpose.”).

IV. KILGALLEN “INSPIRING” PETITIONER’S INVESTIGATIONS

To date, petitioner’s research and his conclusions based on that research regarding the JFK assassination as well as the life and times and the mysterious death of Dorothy Kilgallen have not been challenged, proving the validity of petitioner’s contribution to the truth regarding each of these critically important matters. To that end, however, there is little doubt that petitioner has been inspired by her throughout the number of years he has searched for that truth, especially about the assassination, and would not have uncovered that truth without Kilgallen’s own research, the most compelling in history. Along the way, petitioner has initiated his own independent investigation so as to ensure that Kilgallen’s observations were accurate.

To be certain, the petitioner’s learning from Attorney Melvin Belli’s friend that after Kilgallen died, Belli said, “They’ve killed Dorothy, now they will go after Jack Ruby,” was the first-time petitioner was aware of her troubling story. Once he had completed “The Poison Patriarch” about Joseph Kennedy’s betrayals of certain Mafioso, leading to the assassination of his son, petitioner dove into researching Kilgallen’s life and times and her death in connection with the assassination since he felt compelled to do so as a curious investigative reporter dedicated to telling the true story of why, how, and by whom JFK was assassinated. In “The Poison Patriarch,” and based on the petitioner’s many years as a prominent criminal defense attorney handling high profile murder cases and as a network legal analyst for celebrity trials, petitioner had viewed that assassination through a different lens than anyone before him: Why Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy was *not* killed instead of why JFK *was*.

With this strategy in mind, the petitioner was soon embroiled in researching what Kilgallen had learned when she conducted the exhaustive eighteen-month investigation of her close friend JFK’s demise. This is where she inspired and influenced the petitioner, since he attempted to investigate just as Kilgallen, the only reporter to have interviewed Jack Ruby at his trial, would have if she had not been killed and lived to finalize her investigation. Day after day petitioner tried to be “Dorothy Kilgallen” and view the assassinations from her unique lens while

using his own skills to make certain he was living up to Kilgallen's lofty journalistic standards.

Focusing first on Joe Kennedy's double cross of certain Mafiosos during the 1960 election when the family patriarch reneged on his promise to leave dangerous underworld figures who had helped fix that election alone when the Kennedys took over the White House, the petitioner felt the need to read what Kilgallen had written about the assassinations. To that end, a research session the next morning provided a bevy of articles she had published in the *Journal-American* attacking FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover's "Oswald Alone" theory, the only journalist to do so.

One by one, Kilgallen, called by famed attorney F. Lee Bailey "a very bright and very good reporter of criminal cases; the best there was," seemingly led petitioner to find the articles. From that moment forward, a series of events happened where Kilgallen's inspiration led him to evidence never exposed before, especially regarding the curious circumstances surrounding her death. In each instance, he used his own research skills to validate the facts he gathered so as to make certain readers would be able to trust him as a competent source.

First up, the petitioner located an article entitled "Who Killed Dorothy Kilgallen" in a publication called *Midwest Magazine*. This happened when the petitioner realized that he did not have enough material for a book and was about to give up writing and publishing one.

To the petitioner's amazement, when he read the article, he realized it featured not only disturbing details about her death scene, as noted above, but also unknown facts about the famous reporter and her JFK assassination investigation through the words of four important primary sources. They were Kilgallen's two hairdressers and best friends, Marc Sinclair and Charles Simpson; Katherine Stone, a woman contestant on Kilgallen's final *What's My Line?* TV program aired hours before she died (<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=KIQbpCMrjC4>); and attorney Joe Tonahill, co-counsel with Belli in defense of Jack Ruby.

Despite the four being dead, petitioner was able to follow-up on their stories since a woman in Los Angeles, obsessed with Kilgallen's death, videotaped the interviews (all may be viewed at www.thedorothykilgallenstory.org). Access to them permitted the petitioner to go forward with his research since each interview

provided critical information about her life and times, and most importantly, disturbing circumstances surrounding her mysterious death (See Section X).

Numerous other instances where petitioner was inspired to seek important evidence included his locating a letter J. Edgar Hoover wrote about Kilgallen's stating, "I would rather die that reveal my sources" to FBI agents who interrogated her regarding her obtaining a copy of the infamous Warren Commission Report detailing Jack Ruby's testimony before it was to be released and the location of the more than 2000 pages of Ruby's trial transcripts (see Section IX), the most important JFK assassination documents in history due to their absolute authenticity.

Kilgallen's inspiration also led petitioner to locate Brenda DeJourdan, Kilgallen's butler's daughter, who provided an inside look at daily life in the Kilgallen townhouse where she hosted celebrity parties attended by Jayne Mansfield, Sammy Davis, Jr., and Bette Davis and others of note, played charades with JFK when he was senator, laughed and played with her children and even kept an autographed shoe collection as a hobby. Most importantly DeJourdan told petition insightful and disturbing recollections her father had about Kilgallen's death on the day she died which ended up connecting with Ron Pataky's involvement in her death.

In another instance that appeared to be inspired by Kilgallen, the petitioner was notified just before the publication of "Denial of Justice" that two of Pataky's cousins were aware of incriminating evidence he had given them including the following: Pataky admitted he was the last person to see Kilgallen alive and that the poems he wrote, including "Vodka Relief Seen as Relief Possibility", were written by him about Kilgallen.

All this aside, the most important instance of petitioner being inspired and influenced by the type of investigative reporter Kilgallen was, especially her determination to never give up and always seek alternative means of locating critical evidence, occurred when he suddenly became determined to locate the autopsy report of her death, which had never been published. When petitioner was unable to secure the report from the NYC Medical Examiner's Office since he is not related to Kilgallen, he decided to check the National Archives. This proved to be an accurate hunch: a friend of petitioner's wife working at the Library of Congress secured the report from that venue.

Without question, the petitioner's realization that the report included the mention of not only one barbiturate in Kilgallen's system (Seconal) but a second one (Tuinal) (see Section X), never released to the media, was the impetus for the petitioner to question the accuracy of the Medical Examiner's conclusion that she died accidentally. When further research revealed that a third barbiturate (Nembutal) was also in Kilgallen's stomach, there was no doubt in petitioner's mind that she had been poisoned, and this strong suspicion made all of the difference, leading to further evidence and the bonified conclusion that Kilgallen was the victim of a homicide.

Petitioner's having spent so much of the past six years delving into all aspects of Kilgallen's life and times has perpetuated his belief that she was truly a remarkable woman in the spirit of such female luminaries as Diane Sawyer, Barbara Walters, and Oprah Winfrey. Such admiration causes petitioner to view Kilgallen in almost a sisterly fashion, permitting him to fight for her rights as the victim of a homicide. This is, and has been, a true honor, since Kilgallen was a woman of integrity, an inspiring figure of whom many have said, "I wish we had a reporter like Dorothy Kilgallen today."

V. VALIDITY OF DECADES OLD DNA TESTING RESULTS

Recently, the nationally-acclaimed Dr. Cyril Wecht, M.D., J.D., a leading American forensic pathologist and former president of both the American Academy of Forensic Science and the American College of Legal Medicine, who currently heads the board of trustees of the American Board of Legal Medicine, stated to petitioner:

I have determined that DNA testing has been accomplished successfully on embalmed bodies, although not as long as 50 years. **However, it would**

be a legitimate endeavor and if successful from Dorothy Kilgallen's remains, I would be willing to perform the post-mortem exam to acquire biological material for DNA testing.

This statement from Dr. Wecht (<http://www.cyrilwecht.com/>), a respected expert in his field who consulted on cases involving Elvis Presley, O. J. Simpson, and Jon Benet Ramsey, provides legitimacy for this petitioner's quest for the truth, exemplifying the basis for there being no viable reason why a proper DNA sample cannot be retrieved from Dorothy Kilgallen's and Richard Kollmar's remains and then be used in comparison with each of these samples and the one taken from Ron Pataky. Despite the time lapse from the date of her death, it is reasonable to believe that because of the disturbing circumstances surrounding the discovery of Kilgallen's body, the botched autopsy, and the potential that improper embalming and preparation for her funeral may have occurred, DNA could very well still be present on her remains, which means the aged DNA could still be useful as was older DNA in the New York case, *People v. Parrilla* (see Section VI).

Such circumstances exist in light of the confusing state of affairs, both immediately after Kilgallen's body was discovered during the wee hours of November 8, 1965, up to, and including when she was buried three days later, with media reports accounting for much of the confusion since the discovery of Kilgallen's dead body was said to have happened *twice*, by *different* people at *two* different times at her lavish townhouse. Since there was no investigation despite facts pointing to a homicide, including the apparent staged death scene, the confusion then extended to the autopsy performed by Medical Examiner Dr. James Luke on the same day she died. This confusion then extends to Kilgallen's funeral where family members squabbled over the details of her burial, especially since her mother believed husband Richard was responsible for Kilgallen's death stating, "You killed my daughter and I will prove it." This allegation was never investigated.

Without question, it was troubling that the Medical Examiner was called from the Brooklyn office, not the Manhattan office nearer to where Kilgallen died. No primary source evidence exists as to why this happened or why Dr. Luke

appeared at the townhouse, although facts revealed in this Section may shed some light on the matter.

Stirring the pot as to how inept the autopsy examination may have been is a statement by forensic expert John Broich, who described a troubling state of affairs existing in the Medical Examiner's office in the mid-1960s. He stated, "There was some talk . . . whether [Kilgallen's] body had been moved and a whole bunch of stuff. But I don't know if it was ever resolved. I do remember that things were kinda screwed up. I think things were probably pretty unreliable. I wouldn't trust anything, you know what I mean?" Broich added, "When I was [employed by the Medical Examiners' office], very few of the people knew what the hell they were doing. I was paranoid as hell when I was there. You never knew what was going to happen from one day to the next. It was not unusual for the office to screw up a case. Weren't too many people there who could get a job anywhere else. And there were people working there who didn't belong there. Downright dishonesty was there."

Pointing to "people working there who didn't belong there," it should be noted that a root of discontent existed between Dr. Charles Umberger, who later provided critical information about how Kilgallen died, and Dr. Luke. Apparently the two men were party to a "hateful feud" continuing after Dr. Luke left the Medical Examiners' office. When Dr. Luke's competence became an issue in Oklahoma during a court hearing, Dr. Umberger testified, "the man isn't qualified to wash test tubes at any laboratory."

Further complicating the question of whether Kilgallen's body was treated in a competent manner at the autopsy stage is an account provided by Dr. Stephen Goldner, a forensics expert who worked at the Brooklyn Medical Examiner's office in the early 1970s. He stated, "My understanding was that the same paranoia, paranoia being rampant, existing then [1970s] as had existed in the mid-to-late 1960s because of the Mafia influence. It had taken control of a large part of the analyses [being done]." Goldner explained that he, Broich, and other toxicologists were expected "to cooperate" and sign-off on reports even if they doubted their accuracy.

Goldner said there were "cases where the reports didn't add up, didn't tell the whole story." He then added, "Well, it wasn't as if [New York City Mafia Don] Joe Bonnano or a guy from Brooklyn walked in and said 'I own you guys,' but we

knew what was going on. But on a day-to-day basis, it was pretty clear what was happening.”

Goldner then explained that many of those working in the Medical Examiner’s office were unqualified with “two-thirds of them Sicilian related to each other, pretty much from the same couple of towns in Sicily.” He said their credentials were fuzzy to the point that one toxicologist who allegedly had a PhD “couldn’t identify a simple structure for Benzene” causing him to believe “the man was not even a chemist.”

Continuing, Goldner said he witnessed the “fudging of toxicological reports.” He added that certain cases, like Kilgallen’s in the 1960s, “peaked interest and were never solved.” Goldner added, “There was a pattern to these cases, you could infer things that didn’t add up.”

Regarding the signing of Kilgallen’s death certificate, more confusion exists since Brooklyn Deputy Medical Examiner Dominick DiMaio signed it. Goldner stated, “It was very unusual. I don’t know of any high-profile cases like this one where a deputy from another bureau was involved in signing a death certificate in a different bureau. Why didn’t Dr. Luke just sign it or someone from his bureau?” He then added, “But, it was known, or perhaps rumored is a better word, that DiMaio was known to take care of things for the Mafia.”

Putting aside the question of whether the Mafia was involved in covering up the truth about Kilgallen’s death through a bogus autopsy, the facts that Medical Examiner come from Brooklyn instead of Manhattan, the disturbing facts about the Medical Examiner’s office (John Broich’s statement that “things were kinda screwed up; I wouldn’t trust anything, you know what I mean”), and the decision by Dr. Luke to not treat Kilgallen’s death as a possible homicide based on the staged death scene certainly cause concern over the accuracy of the autopsy. Without question, John Broich and Dr. Umberger’s discovering three barbiturates in Kilgallen’s system in 1968 solidifies the conclusion that all of the medical evidence surrounding her death was suspect.

This sad state of affairs is then compounded by Kilgallen’s hairdresser, Marc Sinclair, being irate when her body was transferred to the funeral home. He stated, “I went to . . . Abby Funeral Home . . . I didn’t like the funeral director because he was very rude about Dorothy’s death.” Sinclair then left without fixing Kilgallen’s hair due to his discomfort, but his account provides evidence that there

may have been mistakes made with the embalming process, providing clues as to whether the body was, in fact, “properly prepared for the funeral.” There thus exists the potential that competent DNA may be recovered from Kilgallen’s remains which could be compared with the sample taken from Ron Pataky.

With the stakes as high as they are that Pataky indeed may have very well been Kilgallen’s killer, and could get away with murder if this is true, it is worth the risk of exhuming Kilgallen’s body, based on Dr. Cyril Wecht’s statement alone. Then it will be possible to find out if DNA evidence of Pataky’s physical presence with Kilgallen at the time of her death contradicts his claim that he was not even in New York City when she was killed.

VI. USE OF DNA RESULTS IN THE COURTROOM

Petitioner has been advised that courts in the state of New York have long recognized the validity of DNA profiling evidence. (*See People v. Wesley*, 83 N.Y.2d 417, 424 (1994) (“DNA profiling evidence is generally accepted as reliable by the relevant scientific community[.]”). Indeed, the validity of DNA analysis in forensic cases is so universally recognized that trial courts may take judicial notice of that fact. (*People v. Lopez*, 50 Misc.3d 632, 637, 23 N.Y.S.3d 820, 824 (Sup. Ct. Bronx County 2015)).

In addition, the Court of Appeals has found that “forensic DNA testing has become an accurate and reliable means of analyzing physical evidence collected at crime scenes and has played an increasingly important role in conclusively connecting individuals to crimes.” (*People v. Pitts*, 4 N.Y.3d 303, 309, 795 N.Y.S.2d 151, 828N.E.2d 67 (2005)). Once a proper foundation for DNA evidence is laid, it is admissible into evidence. (*People v. Wesley*, *supra* at 425).

Of strong relevance to this petition, DNA evidence has been used to solve New York criminal cases which have been dormant for long periods of time. (*See, e.g., People v. Parrilla*, 55 N.Y.S.3d 624 (Sup. Ct. Bronx County 2017) (DNA profiling evidence supported bringing second-degree murder and first-degree manslaughter charges twenty-seven years after the victim’s death)).

VII. USE OF DNA TESTING RESULTS/ POTENTIAL PATAKY CONFESSION

While there is, as noted, overwhelming evidentiary proof of Ron Pataky's complicity in Kilgallen's death, a DNA match between the two parties would provide scientific proof, the coup de grace regarding his guilt. Since he has admitted to two relatives that he was indeed the last person to see her alive, and additional evidence, as noted, leads to this conclusion (more details in Sections XII and XIII), it is logical to believe that either by embracing Kilgallen at the Regency Hotel Bar or her townhouse before he departed, or his having sex with Kilgallen as may have likely occurred, his DNA may be present on her body.

Based on positive test results, law enforcement or a grand jury investigation may target Pataky as the killer or at least trigger the main suspect in her death being interviewed and investigated as should have happened more than fifty years ago or more recently by the New York County District Attorney's Office and/or the Office of the United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York.

While exhuming Kilgallen's remains is a significant action and one petitioner is reluctant to demand, he is confident that through Kilgallen's inspiration and influence, she would certainly approve of petitioner's actions. Kilgallen cannot fight for herself and thus, subject to conjecture, for whatever reasons known only to herself, "chose" the petitioner to tell her story and defend her, since he is the only one who has truly been interested in fighting to get her the justice today that she was so wrongly denied in 1965 and ever since.

As an aside, it is hoped that once this Court considers the petition and then orders Pataky to submit a DNA sample especially in light of the insurmountable evidence pointing to his guilt, doing so may trigger his admitting involvement in Kilgallen's death, abating the need to exhume her remains. In fact, at one point, petitioner, during an interview with Pataky, asked him to clear his conscience, to "come clean," and admit complicity in her death. There was a pregnant pause of almost a minute, but finally Pataky moved on to other matters, to the disappointment of petitioner

Faced with having to submit the DNA sample, however, Pataky may finally lift the burden of guilt stretching to more than five decades and provide the

breakthrough petitioner has been seeking since the very first day he was inspired by Kilgallen and then learned of the mysterious circumstances surrounding her death.

VIII. PROPERTY LOCATION

Gate of Heaven Cemetery is located at 10 West Stevens Ave, Hawthorne, New York, Westchester County. Kilgallen's remains are buried in a plot owned by the Kollmar family (Kilgallen was married to Richard Kollmar but kept her maiden name) in Section 23, lot 121-6 near those of George Herman "Babe" Ruth (Section 25), former NYC Mayor Jimmy Walker (Section 41) and actor James Cagney (St. Francis Mausoleum).

As required by Section 1510 (E), the cemetery will be served with a copy of this petition.

IX. BACKGROUND/FACTS

Dorothy Kilgallen in Danger

Dorothy Kilgallen, 52 when she died in 1965, was a woman ahead of her time, a woman who broke the "glass ceiling" before the term become fashionable by overcoming gender obstacles even more severe than in today's world. A college dropout, she ascended to stardom as a newspaper columnist in just four years before becoming the most well-known of the four panelists on *What's My Line?*, the hit game show on CBS for more than 15 years. Re-runs of that program with Kilgallen, who balanced her career while raising three children, continually guessing the unusual professions of contestants, are watched today by millions of people via YouTube re-runs. (<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=p6wxrLjJobM>)

Kilgallen's prowess as a controversial journalist, based on her "Voice of Broadway" column appearing daily in the *New York Journal American*, was read by millions of subscribers but she also co-hosted a NYC radio program listened to by a million people a day. Her crack investigative reporting of high-profile trials was

second to none and earned her the respect and admiration of reporters around the world. At www.thedorothykilgallenstory, this photograph of her standing in the middle of the courtroom at the infamous Dr. Sam Sheppard murder trial belies the celebrity status she enjoyed among fellow reporters and rightly so, since Kilgallen, above all, was a woman of integrity.



Kilgallen being admired by fellow reporters at the Dr. Sam Sheppard trial.

Of her many achievements, Kilgallen should be most praised as a true patriot for her rigorous, courageous 18-month investigation into the assassinations of John Fitzgerald Kennedy, the President she respected and cherished as a friend, and his alleged assassin, Lee Harvey Oswald. Vocally and in print, she was the only reporter to sharply challenged the ludicrous “Oswald Alone” theory proclaimed by FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover.

Kilgallen’s credibility regarding the truth about the assassinations among all of those, including so-called “experts” such as Vincent Bugliosi, Gerald Posner, Bill O’Reilly, Stephen King and others, cannot be challenged. Unlike any of these authors who have speculated through the years about what happened in Dallas in 1963 many times based on faulty second hand research distorting history in every sense of the words, Kilgallen was actually there, in Dallas, at the Jack Ruby trial, scouring for eyewitness accounts using sources only available to her due to her lofty reputation as a journalist and investigative reporter. In fact, after she laid eyes on Ruby during a pre-trial hearing, she wrote a column entitled “Ruby Stars at Last.” Showcasing her unmatched skills as a wordsmith, it read in part:

The Carl Sandburgs of the future will spend whole lifetimes trying to analyze the drama of this week and this scene. They will never be able to appreciate the unparalleled irony that exists today in this proud and gracious city. What it all boils down-after the assassination of a President, the slaying of a policeman and the killing of a man nobody really knew - is little Jack Ruby.

The hustler in the black suit and the very white shirt, neat and nervous, is the star of the show at last. If he died tomorrow and he won't - he would die happy in the knowledge that he had made the big time.

All the sweating that is being done in the apple green courtroom with the lazy apple green ceiling fans is being done over him. The long-crowded row of brilliant, persuasive, charming deceptive, tough and realistic lawyers is split down the middle over Jack Ruby's fate.

Further, and most importantly, Kilgallen was the only reporter out of 400 to actually interview Jack Ruby and later, to expose his testimony before the Warren Commission before it was to be released infuriating Hoover and members of the Commission. When she later called the Report, "laughable," Hoover was even more incensed.

Of considerable importance is the fact that by being in the front row at the Ruby trial where she could watch and listen to the compelling testimony, Kilgallen quickly realized no doubt existed that there was a plot to kill President Kennedy, whom she loved for the attention and kindness he showed to her youngest son Kerry when they visited the White House. After he died, she wrote "The picture that stays in my mind is the one of this tall young man bending over a small boy, carefully scrutinizing envelopes until he came to the name 'Kerry Ardan Kollmar-Grade 3B.' This is the man who was assassinated in Dallas."

While at the Ruby trial on a daily basis, Kilgallen, who had covered the JFK inauguration ceremonies, learned firsthand that Ruby's story about just happening to be near the Dallas Police Department basement when Oswald was transferred was completely untrue. This conclusion is proven through eyewitness accounts included in excerpts from more than 2000 pages of the Ruby trial transcripts petitioner

examined and included in “Denial of Justice” and at www.markshawbooks.com, marking the first time the excerpts have ever been published. That the transcript excerpts, hiding in plain sight, were ignored in 1964 and beyond is an eyesore on history since the witness’s testimony should have been part and party to any legitimate discussion of the assassinations and for certain, any investigations undertaken since then.

Instead, it appears that even the heralded Sixth Floor Museum at Dealey Plaza headed by Stephen Fagin and Lindsey Richardson, may have deliberately hidden from the public, due to intentional restrictive policies, full access of the trial transcripts and Kilgallen’s contributions in years past, and today, based on her credible research and that of the petitioner, who has been denied his request to speak at the museum about both Kilgallen and the transcripts. In its place, the museum has needlessly focusing on the “Oswald Alone” aspect of the president’s assassination while including wild “myths and conspiracy” theories in the “education” department of the museum intended for use by teachers of young children. Thus, it appears hundreds of thousands of people visiting the museum through the years have been misled regarding the truth about what actually took place in Dealey Plaza in 1963 especially by the museum’s powers-that-be downplaying the importance of the trial transcripts which, without question, prove a plot to kill JFK.

Most importantly, regarding Kilgallen’s research, unlike all of the other reporters who covered the trial, she had gained access to Ruby with two interviews set up by Ruby co-counsel Joe Tonahill. He confirmed the interviews in a videotaped interview available at www.thedorothykilgallenstory.org, stating, among other revelations, that “Ruby told Kilgallen the truth as he knew it to be.” One should not underestimate the impact of the information Ruby gave Kilgallen since it was, and is, the key to finally solving the JFK assassination mystery, which, in fact, as noted, should never have been a mystery at all. If only the media and the general public had paid attention to the testimony instead of being brainwashed, as was the Ruby trial jury, by Hoover’s self-serving proclamation that Oswald acted alone when he allegedly killed JFK. This was a misstatement of history later perpetuated by Oliver Stone’s misleading film, *JFK* with Stone having obviously never reading the Ruby trial transcripts in preparation for producing that nonsensical film.

Among the shocking revelations in the trial transcripts which Kilgallen discovered were:

- Jack Ruby knew about the plan to assassinate JFK *before* it happened, and actually watched it take place on November 22, 1963—from a window in the *Dallas Morning News* building facing Dealey Plaza, at the precise moment the President was shot;
- Ruby’s assassination of Oswald was carefully calculated and executed. According to eyewitness testimony at his trial, Ruby told a police department friend he would “be there” when Oswald was transferred from the Dallas County Police Department basement. The transcript page reads:

Q Now, did Ruby say anything with reference to whether or not -- concerning whether he would be there or not; what did he say on that?

A He told whoever he was talking to, that he would be there.

Q He would be there?

A Yes.

- On the day he shot Oswald, live on TV, Ruby admitted he “made like a reporter” to gain access to the basement entrance;
- Ruby admitted using his “Dallas Police Department friends” to gain entry to the basement;

(additional trial transcripts of interest in “Denial of Justice” and at www.markshawbooks.com)

Having realized Hoover’s “Oswald Alone” theory was ludicrous and that he was covering up the truth regarding a plot to kill JFK combined with the Ruby’s interview leads, Kilgallen headed for New Orleans to investigate Mobster Carlos Marcello, whom she knew had the strongest motive to orchestrate the death of the president. This conclusion was based on her knowledge that Marcello as well as mobster heavyweights Sam Giancana, Santo Trafficante and Frank Costello, had been double crossed by Joseph Kennedy after the 1960 election which propelled JFK into the White House. Joe knew his son needed to win Illinois and West Virginia to

be elected and had promised if these gangsters, whom he contacted through Frank Sinatra, helped “fix” the election by swaying the vote, the new administration would leave them alone when JFK took office. The mobsters did their job but then Joe forced JFK, according to a primary source witness petitioner located, to appoint Robert Kennedy attorney general and he immediately reneged on Joe’s promise by deporting Marcello.

Faced with leaving the country and abandoning his billion-dollar empire, Marcello, also charged by RFK with racketeering, hated the attorney general and wanted to kill him. But the savvy gangster knew that if he did, government forces would hunt him down so instead *Marcello had JFK murdered so as to render Bobby powerless, which is exactly what happened since RFK never pursued the underworld figures before resigning at attorney general.* As of the early fall of 1965, Kilgallen, based on simple, common sense logic, had connected all of the dots after her visit to New Orleans including, it appears based on the new evidence petitioner learned on July 28, 2019 from his Las Vegas source, that rogue CIA agents assisted Marcello’s efforts. This, it also appears, is the information Pataky passed on to the “wrong people” who then orchestrated Kilgallen’s death through his involvement.

This happened when Kilgallen intended to include this lethal evidence with what she called “the story of the century” in the “tell-all” book she was writing for Random House. Being armed with all of this evidence put her in danger from those like Marcello and Hoover, enemies for certain fearful of a grand jury investigation of the assassinations.

Of significance is that Ron Pataky, who had conveniently entered Kilgallen’s death during her JFK assassination investigation, and had charmed her into a romantic relationship, was privy to all of her research, the only one she trusted with it. He first denied this to be true but later recanted and admitted Kilgallen had shared secret information especially about Jack Ruby. When parts of her investigation began leaking to what she called “the wrong people,” she suspected Pataky was the one who had betrayed her. He thus faced exposure by her which would have destroyed his journalism career providing one motive for silencing the courageous reporter.

On September 3, 1965, Kilgallen, realizing she had a target on her back, wrote her final *Journal-American* column about the JFK and Oswald assassinations, declaring: “This story is not going to die as long as there’s a real reporter alive.” She

had also written, “Justice is a big rug. When you pull it out from under one man, a lot of others fall too,” words that put her in squarely in the crosshairs from those threatened by her pursuing the truth about who was responsible for JFK’s death.

Proof of Kilgallen being afraid comes from her two closest friends at the time, hairdressers Marc Sinclaire and Charles Simpson. In a videotaped interview, Sinclaire said, “Regarding threats on her life . . . she told me, this is a couple of weeks before she died, or maybe three or four weeks, I’m not sure of the time anymore. But she told me she was going to get a gun because her life was being threatened and she was scared for her life and for her family.” Simpson added, “[She said], I used to share things with you [about the JFK assassination] . . . but after I have found out now what I know, if the wrong people knew what I know, it would cost me my life . . . And she told me she bought a gun.”

As noted in Section I, on November 8, 1965, Kilgallen was found dead in her New York City townhouse in a bedroom she never slept in with her false eyelashes, makeup and hairpiece still in place. She was also wearing bedclothes she never wore and a book she had already read was upside down on her lap with reading glasses nowhere to be found. Missing was Kilgallen’s JFK assassination investigation file which contained all of her notes about the president’s death including those from her interviews with Jack Ruby. It has never been found.

Almost immediately after police were notified of Kilgallen’s demise, FBI agents swarmed the townhouse, confiscating boxes of the famed reporter’s papers and documents. Despite it being obvious that the death scene was staged, the Medical Examiner concluded: “Final Cause of Death: Acute Ethanol and barbiturate intoxication. Circumstances undetermined.”

This “verdict” by the Medical Examiner, concluding that Kilgallen had died of an accidental overdose of Seconal, sleeping pills, was taken at face value and no thorough investigation of any kind happened for the next 50+ years. That is, until petitioner, based on Kilgallen’s inspiration and influence, began to probe the case using skills learned from being a public defender, a high-profile criminal defense attorney, a network legal analyst for the celebrity cases mentioned, and an investigative reporter with many published books to his credit.

(www.markshawbooks.com.)

X. KILGALLEN DEATH NOT ACCIDENTAL, BUT A HOMICIDE BASED ON FAULTY AUTOPSY AND ADDITIONAL FORENSIC EVIDENCE

Upon her death, Dorothy Kilgallen, of whom the *New York Post* wrote, “Wherever [she] goes fame precedes her, envy follows her and a crowd looks on. She is one of the communication marvels of the age,” was treated with the respect and dignity she deserved. To this end, on the blistering cold, windy day of November 11, 1965, nearly 3,000 mourners gathered inside the St. Vincent Ferrer Roman Catholic Church on New York City’s Upper East Side. Another 1,500 huddled outside the church. Those present and millions across the country were still reeling from her death, an unexpected tragedy.

Honorary pallbearers included publisher William Randolph Hearst, Jr. and *What’s My Line?* moderator John Charles Daly. Among the celebrities attending were Joan Crawford, Ed Sullivan, jazz pianist Bobby Short, film producer Joseph E. Levine, and Betty White. Flower arrangements were present from Bob Hope, Elizabeth Taylor, Richard Burton, and New York City Mayor John Lindsey whose sympathy card included the words, “Dorothy will be missed, not only by those who knew her, but also by the millions whose life she reached daily.” The day before the funeral, *United Press International* reported: “10,000 people walked past Dorothy Kilgallen’s covered ‘African mahogany’ coffin for ‘viewing’ during a time period and at a place that had been announced in NYC newspapers previously: The Abbey Funeral Directors at 888 Lexington Avenue.”

Writing for the Hearst Headline Service, noted columnist Bob Considine said

It seems to me that when a reporter dies, all of us are reduced . . . I saw more of Dorothy Kilgallen in her role of reporter than in her role as a historian of New York night life. To me, she was one of the finest reporters I ever knew. On a straight, going-away, give-and-take news story, Dorothy could give the ablest man reporter one hell of a contest. She had a keen ear for the fumbled testimony dropping from the lips of a witness, a murderer or a supplicant. No one should ever underestimate the value of a keen ear. Keen ears

have passed down every truth by which we live. She had the keenest.

Additional tributes appeared with each passing hour, each extolling the virtues of Kilgallen, the gifted wordsmith who had no equal. While this happened, Junior NYC Medical Examiner Dr. James Luke, for reasons never explained, decided to perform an autopsy. His doing so was the second clue that something was amiss, the first being that he was called to the death scene in Kilgallen's townhouse despite being assigned to the Brooklyn branch of the Medical Examiner's office and not the Manhattan branch, the logical one to be notified since the death happened in Manhattan not Brooklyn, more than ten miles away.

The Autopsy Report and those pages included in the official report as addendums under the title "Report of Death" were first published in *The Reporter Who Knew Too Much*. The documents, obtained from the National Archives, are a combination of typed and handwritten notes. These memoranda provide a window into the facts gathered and conclusions reached by Dr. Luke concerning the official cause of the famous reporter's death.

The "Report of Death" pages, presumably written following Dr. Luke's presence at Kilgallen's death scene, provide a starting point to learning what evidence he had assembled. Toward the upper right corner of this page, the case number "9333" first appears.

OFFICE OF CHIEF MEDICAL EXAMINER
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK

BOROUGH OF Manhattan

Report of Death

By James Luke M.D.
Medical Examiner
Medical Investigator

Name of Deceased Dorothy Kollmar (Kilgallen)

Last Residence 45 E 68 St.

Date and Time 11/8/65 of Death 1:40 PM

Examiner Notified 2:45 PM

Of Arrival at Scene 3:10 PM

Of Departure 4:15 PM

Reported by Dr. Heller 11 E 68 St.

Place of Death 45 E 68 St. 3rd Floor

Character of Premises

Pronounced Dead by Dr. Heller 11 E 68 St.

Removed to

Date of Birth July 13, 1913

Sex W.F.

Place of Birth Illinois

How Long in U. S. (H of Foreign Birth)

Occupation Writer

Father's Name James A. Kilgallen

War Veteran (What War) -

Identified by Mr. Kollmar (same address)

By 52 Years Months Days

Civil Condition Married

Citizen of What Country U. S. A.

How Long Resident of City of New York 40 yrs

Mother's Maiden Name Mrs. Whelan

Address Det. Green / 19 Squad
Det. Doyle

WITNESSES or INFORMANTS

Residence

According to husband, deceased had been well recently. Had last seen physician since 4 or 5 months last year. No pos. med. hx. Returned from "white fly" at 11:30 PM, feeling okay. Went in & with column. Husband said goodnight and went to bed. Deceased & would be heard in kitchen at 12:00 AM and found her unresponsive. Neither mind or water worked yesterday. No pos. hx. alcoholism or other medicinal habits.

THIS IS A TRUE COPY
OFFICE OF CHIEF MEDICAL EXAMINER

It is important to consider the times listed to the left of Dr. Luke’s signature and to the right of the handwritten “11/8/65” above the typed “Date and Time.” This apparently meant the time of death was 1:40 p.m., the “examiner” [medical examiner] had been notified at 2:45 p.m., and the examiner had arrived on the scene at 3:10 p.m., staying until departing at 4:15 p.m., an hour and five minutes later. Beside “Pronounced Dead by” was the name, “Dr. Heller, 11 E. 68th Street.”

The “Place of Death” is noted as 45 E. 68th Street, 3rd Floor,” which coincides with the notation of her “Last Residence” at the same address. “Name of Deceased” is listed as Dorothy Kollmar (Kilgallen)—misspelled. Her occupation is noted as, “Writer,” with identification by “Mr. Kollmar (same address).”

Pinpointing 1:40 p.m. as the time of death is confusing but may have been intended to disclose when Dr. Heller pronounced Kilgallen dead. How Dr. Luke knew this since he apparently did not arrive until 3:10 p.m. is unknown.

To the right and below the date and times on the report are names “Det. Green and Det. Doyle/19 Squad,” the two NYPD detectives who apparently visited

Kilgallen's townhouse. Use of "19" is an apparent reference to Manhattan's 19th Precinct. This means that police were called from Manhattan while Dr. Luke was notified, for whatever reason, at the Brooklyn branch of the ME's office.

Under "Witnesses or Informants," the following information exists:

According to husband, deceased had been well recently. Had not seen physicians since Fr [fractured] shoulder last year. [Undistinguishable] Returned from "What's My Line?" [Undistinguishable] P.M. 11:30 pm "feeling chipper." Went to write column. Husband said goodnight and went to bed. According to maid, she went in to awaken deceased at 12 noon and found her unresponsive. Neither maid or butler worked yesterday. [Undistinguishable] alcoholism or other medicinal habits.

Apparently Detective Mike Ward, Doyle's boss, gathered this information from Richard. Later, evidence would surface that Detective Doyle knew differently since Richard told him that he did not see his wife when she arrived at home that night. Most important regarding this report page, one whose entries are all handwritten, is the maid discovering the body.

On the following page of the report, there once again appears the circled "9333" case number.

Reproduced from the holdings of the National Archives

(388)

State the circumstances and particulars of death (condition of body and clothing, method of examination),
 critical violence, casualty, suicide, sudden when in apparent health, unattended by a physician, in prison, or
 in any suspicious or unusual manner.

I hereby certify that on the _____ day of _____ 19____

I made an _____ of the body of _____

now lying dead at _____

and upon investigation of the essential facts concerning the circumstances of the death and history of the case, I
 am of the opinion that the cause of death was _____

*Scene - Orderly elegant apt. Papers in order.
 Deceased a middle aged WF lying on
 back in bed, head on pillow, Robert Ruark's
 new book by side, clad in blue bathrobe and
 nothing else. Covers up to chin.*

*Hair dyed brown
 Long eyelashes
 Chest - 0
 2nd - 5 lbs. over obese*

Rigidity complete, vicinity of heart & eye

*No trauma
 No signs violence*

*Phone call - Dr. David S. Baldwin - (9RE78989)
 Habituated to Seconal. Took 3-4/day.
 Hunter Pharmacy - He fill prescription
 for Seconal 100 mg 50 caps - 10/8/65.*

Beneath the heading “State the circumstances and particulars of death . . . ”
 the following pertinent text appears in Dr. Luke’s handwriting:

Scene – orderly elegant apartment. Papers in order. Deceased a middle aged
 WF lying on back in bed, head on pillow. Robert Ruark’s new book by side,
 clad in blue bathrobe and nothing else. Covers up to chin.

Hair dyed brown

Long eyelashes

Chest – 0

[Undistinguishable] [Undistinguishable] obese

Rigidity complete

No trauma

No signs violence

Phone call – Dr. David S. Baldwin (9RE78989)

Habituated to Seconal. Took 3-4/day

(TR86072)

Hunter Pharmacy – He fill prescription for Seconal 100 mg – 50 caps –

10/8/65.

The location of Kilgallen's body ("lying on back in bed, head on pillow," presence of Robert Ruark's book and what she was wearing—"blue bathrobe," apparently nothing underneath, are noted. Also, of interest, "covers up to chin," and the presence of "long eyelashes.")

Kilgallen's being "obese" appears in conflict with her general appearance. Dr. Luke's conclusion that there was "No trauma" and "No signs violence" appears to exclude physical abuse as the cause of death. The indication that she may have been "habituated to Seconal," apparently meant Kilgallen was known to be a habitual user of sleeping pills.

Mention of the Hunter Pharmacy and Dr. Baldwin, Kilgallen's personal physician, with the notation "He fill prescription for Seconal 100 mg – 50 caps – 10/8/65," indicates either Dr. Luke or one of the detectives called or visited the nearby pharmacy to check on her use of Seconal. If "Took 3-4/day" were correct, the supply of the barbiturate would have run out well before the day of Kilgallen's death since even three a day would have only lasted until approximately October 24.

One may conclude Dr. Luke, based on the evidence present at the death scene, believed Kilgallen had died accidentally due to a drug overdose. All of his handwritten notations point in this direction prior to the official autopsy being performed. The culprit, he assumed, had been Seconal and since Kilgallen had a prescription for that drug and was a habitual user, Dr. Luke apparently felt accidental death was a safe bet.

The next page of the official documents of the autopsy report reads.

A U T O P S Y

Case No. 9343

Approximate Age 48 yrs. Approximate Weight

Height

Identified by Residence

Stenographer Hazel Vereene, Residence

Transcribing Typist

In the presence of DR. JAMES LUKE, M.D. OFFICE OF CHIEF MEDICAL EXAMINER

the body of DOROTHY KILGALLAN (KILGALLON) at 520 FIRST AVENUE, N. Y. C. on the

8th day of NOVEMBER 19 65 hours after the death,

and said autopsy revealed

**AUTOPSY PERFORMED BY DR. JAMES LUKE, JUNIOR MEDICAL EXAMINER:
November 8, 1965.**

GENERAL DESCRIPTION:

The body is that of a middle aged, well-developed, un-nourished obese white female with dyed, brown scalp hair. False eyelashes. Irides hazel. Teeth in good condition. There is a 1.5 cm. horizontal suprapubic scar just above the hairline. The pubic hair is gray-brown. Rigidity absent save for jaws and fingers. Lividity posterior and involving the left neck and face. There is extensive makeup involving the face, neck and upper chest. There is a small abrasion involving the posterior right shoulder measuring approximately 6 by 3 cm. This is streaked and brown red. On sectioning the skin in this region, there is no subcutaneous hemorrhage noted. No external evidence of trauma. The breasts are well-developed.

On section the abdominal panniculus measures 2.5 cms. The meso-peritoneal, pleural, pericardial and peritoneal surfaces are smooth and glistening, save for focal adhesions in the region of the uterus and focal adhesions involving the left upper quadrant adhesive omentum to anterior peritoneum.

HEART:

Weight, 360 gms. There is minimal coronary arteriosclerosis involving especially the proximal left anterior descending coronary with no significant stenosis or occlusion. Four valves are normal. There is minimal thickening of the mitral chordae tendinae. The aortic valve is deep red-brown with no focal abnormalities. There is no recent or remote infarct noted grossly. Minimal atherosclerosis involves the aorta and great vessels. The venous system is normal.

LUNGS:

Combined weight, 930 gms. There is posterior congestion, and on section, moderate edema is noted bilaterally. There are no focal lesions. The pulmonary arteries are patent. The bronchial mucosa is unremarkable. The thyroid, parathyroid and trachea are entirely normal. There is no hemorrhage in the neck.

GASTRO-INTESTINAL TRACT:

From esophagus to rectum is unremarkable. The contents of the stomach are approximately 50 cc. of pink liquid material, some of which is adherent to the gastric wall. The rugae are red-brown in a linear section and no gross mucosal abnormalities are noted. Similar material is present in the duodenum whose mucosa

(SEE EX) COPY REPRODUCED FROM ORIGINAL RECORDS

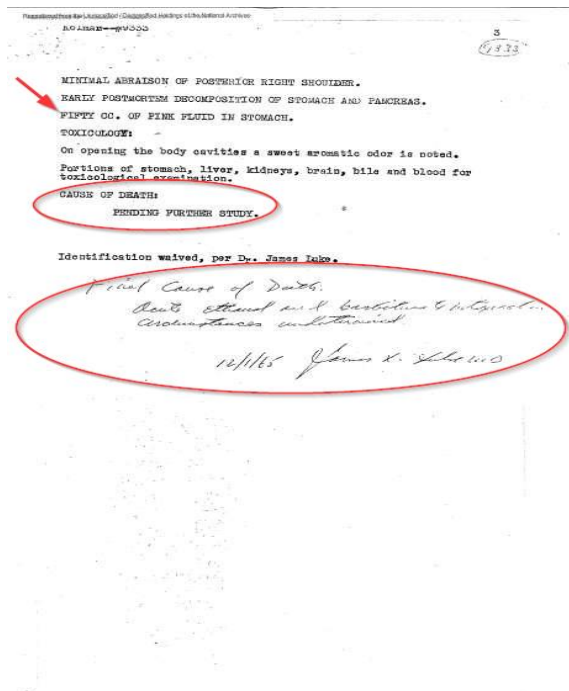
Notice "Hazel Vereene" is listed as "Transcribing Typist." This means Dr. Luke dictated this information into a recorder presumably as the autopsy proceeded. The text then reads

AUTOPSY PERFORMED BY DR. JAMES LUKE JUNIOR MEDICAL EXAMINER

In the presence of Dr. Sturner and Baden.
November 8, 1965

Kilgallen, erroneously aged at 48, is once again described as "obese" while no figure is listed under "Approximate Weight." Her eyelashes are described as being "false." She is described as having, "extensive makeup involving the face, neck and upper chest." A second indication appears that there was "no external evidence of trauma."

The page attached to the one marked "autopsy" contains details regarding Kilgallen's bodily functions but nothing of major significance regarding cause of death. Page three reads:



Typed above the word, “Toxicology” is “FIFTY CC. OF PINK FLUID IN STOMACH.” Then the typed words following “CAUSE OF DEATH: PENDING FURTHER STUDY.” There is no date beside the notation but the first page of the autopsy report confirms Dr. Luke’s dictation happened on the same day the autopsy was performed, November 8, the day Kilgallen died.

Below the typed words, “Identification Waived, per Dr. James Luke,” appears, in Dr. Luke’s handwriting:

Final Cause of Death:
 Acute Ethanol and barbiturate intoxication...
 Circumstances undetermined.

12/1/65 James R Luke M.D.

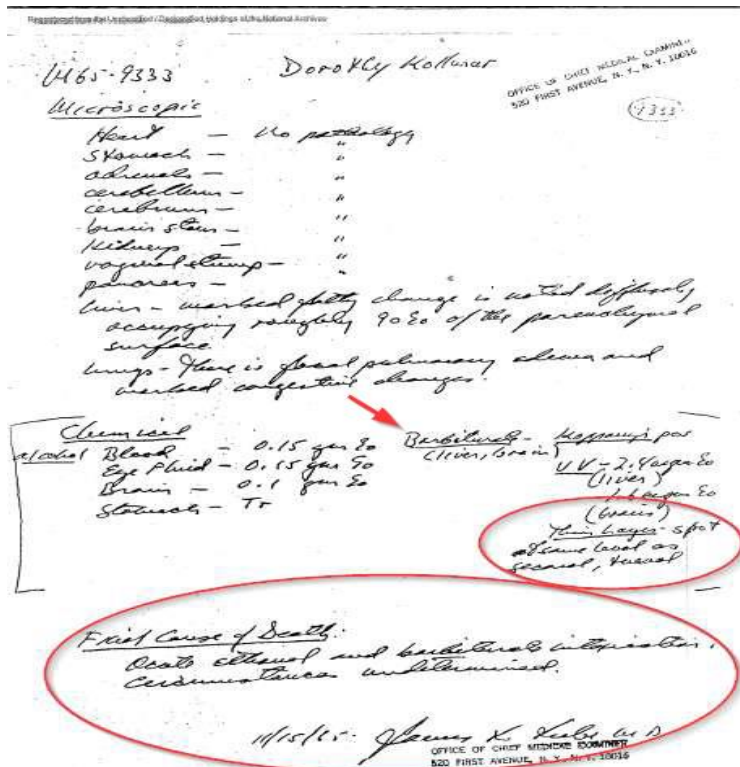
Dr. Luke’s “Report of Death” notations that he had adopted an accidental death theory based on information collected at Kilgallen’s death scene, why had he concluded the autopsy report with the words, “Cause of Death: Pending Further Study” is unknown. Did “Further Study” mean awaiting the toxicology results

from the ME lab? Or, in the alternative, had something else changed his mind so that he could not definitively conclude that Kilgallen had died accidentally from the alcohol and drug overdose, presumably from ingesting too many Seconal pills?

The "Final Cause of Death" on this page beneath the typed information includes the handwritten date "12/1/65." This suggests nearly three weeks passed between when Dr. Luke dictated the words, "Pending Further Study" on November 8th and when he wrote in longhand, "Final Cause of Death: Acute Ethanol and barbiturate intoxication . . . Circumstances Undetermined" on the first of December.

The notation, "Further Study" indicated Dr. Luke awaited toxicology results based on testing of Kilgallen's bodily fluids. This triggers the question of what specifically learned on or before December 1 causing him to undermine the "Final Cause of Death" by including the words, "Circumstances Undetermined"?

A subsequent handwritten page attached to the page marked "autopsy" provides clarification. Kilgallen's case number, 9333, is included proving this page was part of the official documents.



Beneath the words “Dorothy Kollmar,” Dr. Luke organized the toxicology text results according to “Microscopic” and “Chemical.” Under “Microscopic,” “No pathology” is written next to “Heart, Stomach, Adrenals, cerebellum, cerebrum, brain status, Kidneys,” etc. Below these notations under “Chemical,” is listed

Alcohol	Blood – 0.15 [Undistinguishable]
	Eye Fluid – 0.15 [Undistinguishable]
	Brain – 0.1 [Undistinguishable]
	Stomach – Tr

Besides these words are

Barbiturates - [Undistinguishable]
(liver, brain)
UV – 2.4 [Undistinguishable] eO
(liver)
1.6 [Undistinguishable] eO
(brain)
[Undistinguishable]
[Undistinguishable] same level as
seconal, tuinal

Below were the following words in Dr. Luke’s handwriting:

Final Cause of Death:
Acute Ethanol and barbiturate intoxication
Circumstances Undetermined
11/15/65 Dr. James R. Luke, MD

Stamp: Office of Chief medical examiner
520 First Avenue, NY, NY 10016

Blood alcohol content—the measuring stick for whether someone is legally intoxicated, i.e. drunk—Kilgallen’s is listed as 0.15. That this determination was apparently made at 3:10 p.m. or a bit later when Dr. Luke presumably arrived at her townhouse, this means her actual blood alcohol content could have been much

higher dependent on the actual time of death especially if it was several hours earlier. However, blood alcohol tests *after* a person dies may not be reliable and because of the time lapse with no reason specified as to why the delay happened, there is no accurate way to know how much alcohol Kilgallen consumed prior to, or after, she returned to her townhouse.

Determining how the blood alcohol level affected Kilgallen's cause of death is important but dependent on the type and quantity of drugs in her body at the time she died. Information as to these factors is located to the far right of the word "Chemical."

Next to "Barbiturates" is an undistinguishable word and below that "(liver, brain)." Below and to the right of these words are "UV" and then two numbers— 2.4 for liver, and 1.6 for brain.

Underneath this information are two undistinguishable words. One that may be "Layers" and the other "Spot." Below appear the words "at same levels as" and then, significantly, the words, "seconal" and "tuinal," handwritten by Dr. Luke.

Little doubt exists that the notation of the word "tuinal" may in fact be the smoking gun with regard to confusion surrounding the true cause of Kilgallen's death. Dr. Luke had indicated she had a prescription for "seconal" from her personal physician, Dr. Baldwin but no such prescription is noted for Tuinal, a toxic combination of two active ingredients, amobarbital sodium, a sedative-hypnotic, and secobarbital sodium (Seconal/sleeping pills).

Indication of Tuinal in Kilgallen's blood stream is alarming. This drug can be very dangerous when abused as the window between the dose causing drowsiness and the one causing death can be very small. Also, its effect is accelerated when alcohol is added to the equation. Physicians prescribing Tuinal strictly forbid its use with any alcoholic beverage.

The mention of Tuinal is of critical importance when clarifying Kilgallen's exact cause of death. Why, because, just as Dr. Luke knew, Tuinal being present was a clue that something was wrong, something unexplainable presumably causing doubt in Dr. Luke's mind as to the actual cause of death and the circumstances surrounding it.

The Tuinal being presence must have puzzled Dr. Luke. *What to do?* he must have wondered since while the presence of Seconal (the sleeping pills Kilgallen used habitually) in her system pointed directly at accidental death, the

presence of Tuinal, a much more dangerous drug and one she had no prescription for, confused the issue as to how she died. One may only imagine the Medical Examiner sitting in his office, perhaps breathing heavily, his mind swirling as to how he could substantiate an accidental cause of death when a deadly barbiturate complicated that conclusion.

By then Dr. Luke would have known of Kilgallen's celebrity status, that the media would be most interested in his findings. Certainly, he did not want to look foolish, did not want to tarnish his reputation, did not want to be reprimanded by superiors who might discover any cover up.

The answer appears to be Dr. Luke hedging on the final cause of death to include the words "Circumstances Undetermined" since he could not figure out how Tuinal had been discovered in her system unless—and this is huge—there was more to her death than it being accidental. Otherwise, Dr. Luke had an "open and shut case" of accidental death but to cover his tracks if further tests were conducted at some point, he added the puzzling words to the equation.

On this page, Dr. Luke wrote "11/15/65," an indication that he decided on that date to fix the "Final Cause of Death" as "Acute Ethanol and barbiturate Intoxication" while including the words, "Circumstances Undetermined." Since the same words appear on the official "autopsy" page with the date, 12/1/65," he must have written them in his own hand two weeks later. Regardless, it appears Dr. Luke was either lazy, confused, or hiding something.

Of interest is what documents Dr. Luke released to those who had the authority to view them? In New York City in the 1960s, the requirements for receiving the autopsy report, aside from police officials or the District Attorney's office, if requested, involved request from any next of kin including spouse, siblings, parents, grandparents, and uncles and aunts. There is no means of confirming whether any of these family members attempted to secure a copy. What is clear is that Dr. Luke botched the autopsy, then covered up his inadequacies and mistakes by including the words, "circumstances undetermined," a clever, but devious strategy by a public servant sworn to uphold the truth.

In the Tuesday, November 9th edition of the *New York Journal-American* just below the headline, “Dorothy Kilgallen Dead: Cause Not Determined Yet,” were the words “An autopsy Monday night failed to determine the cause of death. Dr. James Luke, examiner, said further tests would be made.”

Since the *Journal-American* reporter directly quoted Dr. Luke, it appears he, or she, had not examined the documents but instead secured the quote from the junior medical examiner. Notice Dr. Luke did not disclose what the “further tests” to be conducted were. There is no mention of either Seconal, or more importantly Tuinal, being in Kilgallen’s system.

Due to haphazard media coverage, confusion reigned as to the circumstances surrounding Kilgallen’s death. The fact that her dead body was discovered *twice*, by *different* people at *two* different times was included in the coverage. Conflicting accounts continued as newspaper reporters gathered facts filtering in from various sources, many from “an anonymous source.”

Accounts published by the *Journal-American* on November 9 included the statement: “[Kilgallen] was found by a maid who went to wake her about noon.” A day later, a revised account was published: “[Kilgallen] was found dead when her hairdresser arrived at 12:45.”

Reporter Albin Krebs in the *New York Herald-Tribune* stated that “the hairdresser,” Marc Sinclair, was the one who had discovered Kilgallen’s body. Krebs later said, “I’m certain I got the information from a family source, probably the husband.” In view of what transpired later, Richard Kollmar being the source appears to be impossible and Marc Sinclair never provided this information.

Signed by 19th Precinct Detective John Doyle, the police report, apparently obtained by the *Journal-American*, stated, “DOA was found by maid Marie Eicher between 12 and 1 p.m. lying on back in bed clad in night clothes.” Another notation read, “Pronounced DOA by Dr. Saul Heller, 11 E. 68th Street: ME [medical examiner] Dr. [James] Luke present at scene.”

At the same time, the *Journal-American*, listing its source as the official autopsy report, published the following information: “According to the maid, she went in to awaken deceased at 12 noon and found her unresponsive.” This is the

exact language from the ME documents prepared by Dr. Luke. Regardless of how the reporter secured the information, it was incomplete to the extent of not divulging any details concerning the specific barbiturates Kilgallen ingested including Seconal and Tuinal. Otherwise, it's safe to believe the reporter would have printed those details meaning that he or she either did not actually read the Report, or Dr. Luke, either by mistake, or intentionally, left out the information about Tuinal being present in Kilgallen's blood stream.

Further confusing the issue are the various times quoted as to when Kilgallen's body was discovered, "noon," (maid) "between 12 and 1 p.m. (maid), and 12:45 p.m. (hairdresser Marc Sinclaire). In one newspaper account on the 9th, the day after Kilgallen died, Dr. Luke is quoted as saying she died "between 2 and 4 a.m." [Note: there is no indication any maid "discovered" Kilgallen's body at any time.]

The *New York Times*, on November 10, printed, "A medical examiner's report stated that Miss Kilgallen died of 'the effects of a combination of alcohol and barbiturates,' neither of which had been taken in excessive quantities." It is unknown whether the *Times* reporter had ever actually read the entire ME's report, was summarizing, or was simply quoting someone in the ME's office. The exact language including "excessive quantities" is not noted in the ME documents, thus the latter seems likely.

The Death Certificate, issued on the same day included the exact cause of death Dr. Luke specified in the autopsy report. It was signed not by Dr. Luke but Dominick DeMaio, M.D.

The "Hour of Death" specified in the document. It reads, "12 noon," a departure from the Medical Examiner's autopsy report: "1:40 p.m."

APPROVED FOR FILING BY COM'R OF HEALTH 1-18-11
(AMENDED)

CERTIFICATE OF DEATH
Certificate No. 156-65-123049

original

DATE FILED Nov. 10, 1965

1. NAME OF DECEASED Dorothy Killgallen Kollmar
(Type or Print) First Name Middle Name Last Name

MEDICAL CERTIFICATE OF DEATH (To be filled in by the Physician)

2. PLACE OF DEATH NEW YORK CITY
a. Borough of Manhattan
b. Name of Hospital or Institution, If not in hospital, street address 45 East 68th Street

3a. DATE AND HOUR OF DEATH November 8 1965 12 Noon
(Month) (Day) (Year) (Hour)

4. SEX Female
5. APPROXIMATE AGE 52 years

I HEREBY CERTIFY that, in accordance with the provisions of law, I took charge of the dead body on 8 day of November 19 65
I further certify from the investigation and post-mortem examination (with autopsy that in my opinion, death occurred on the date and at the hour stated above and resulted from Acute Ethanol and Barbiturate Intoxication. (Specifying further investigation) and that the cause of death were:

a. Immediate cause Acute Ethanol and Barbiturate Intoxication.
b. Due to or as a consequence of Circumstances Undetermined.
c. Due to or as a consequence of

Contributory causes

Signed For: Dominick J. DiMaio, M. D.
James Luke, M.D. (Chief, Medical Examiner)

M.E. Case No. 9333

On the 15th, five days later, the *Journal-American* and *New York Post* quoted Dr. Luke. He stated, “The death of Dorothy Kilgallen, *Journal-American* columnist and famed TV personality, was *contributed to* by a combination of moderate quantities of alcohol and barbiturates. The combination caused a fatal ‘depression’ of the central nervous system.” The article also includes: “[Dr. Luke] declined to name the barbiturate, but said it was a prescription drug taken as a sleeping pill or tranquilizer.”

What did “contributed to” mean concerning Kilgallen’s death? No explanation was provided then or later.

The date of this article is the same one included on the Autopsy page where Seconal and Tuinal are listed as well as the “Final Cause of Death” conclusion including “Circumstances Undetermined.” Notice that in the article Dr. Luke “declined to name the barbiturate,” singular, not barbiturates, an *outright untruth that he knew to be untrue* because of the presence of Tuinal.

Kilgallen Died of 'Moderate' Doses Of Pills, Alcohol

Dorothy Kilgallen died from a "mixture of alcohol and barbiturates in moderate amounts," the city Medical Examiner's office said today.

The death of the Broadway columnist and television personality was caused by "acute ethanol and barbiturate intoxication, circumstances undetermined," reported Dr. James Luke, Assistant Medical Examiner. He did not rule on whether it was suicide or accidental.

Miss Kilgallen, 52, columnist for the Journal-American and panelist on the TV show "What's My Line?" was found dead last Monday in the bedroom of her home at 45 E. 68th St.

The quantities of alcohol and barbiturates that an autopsy found in her bloodstream were not excessive, Dr. Luke said, but the combination caused a fatal "depression of the central nervous system."

Pills Not Named

He declined to name the barbiturate, but said it was a prescription drug, taken as a sleeping pill or tranquilizer. Ethanol, he explained, is a type of alcohol.

Dr. Luke said Miss Kilgallen had died between 2 and 4 a.m. Her body was discovered when a hairdresser arrived for an appointment with her at 12:45 p.m.

She Had Been Well

At first it was thought that she had died of a heart attack, but the autopsy ruled that out. She had been "in good health," Dr. Luke said.

Johnson Back, Feels Sub-Par

Washington, Nov. 15 (AP) — President Johnson, looking well after a recuperative stay of more than three weeks at his Texas ranch, is back at the White House today and plans to stay there at least until Thursday.

But despite a favorable medical report over the weekend, Johnson has told friends he still doesn't feel as well as he did before his Oct. 8 gall bladder-kidney stone operation and has some pain from the operation.

Round the World, Over Both Poles

Honolulu, Nov. 15 (AP) — A Boeing 707-320C jet loaded with scientific instruments took off from Honolulu last night in drizzling rain on an unprecedented around-the-world flight over the poles.

The New York Post published Dr. James Luke's findings regarding Dorothy Kilgallen's death

The *New York Herald-Tribune*, in its November 16 issue, stated:

Dr. Luke would not speculate about the form in which Miss Kilgallen had taken the barbiturates. "We'd rather leave that up in the air," he said. "We don't want to give that out—well, just because..." He said that combining alcohol and sleeping pills was a common form of accidental death. Miss Kilgallen had taken on "moderate amounts" of alcohol and the drug before her death, Dr. Luke said. He wouldn't give any figures.

Most importantly, while researching her biography of Kilgallen published in the 1970s, author Lee Israel disclosed she had interviewed a chemist in the New York medical examiner's office during a clandestine meeting at a local pub. Apparently protecting her source, Israel did not divulge the chemist's name instead stating that he was the "confidant and right-hand man" to Dr. Charles J. Umberger from 1967 to 1972.

While noting his reputation for preserving hundreds of toxicology specimens in his laboratory (forensic cryonics), Israel pointed out that Umberger was the NYC Medical Examiner's office Director of Toxicology in the Department of Pathology at the time of Kilgallen's death. Apparently, he kept bodily fluids in storage in case future scientific breakthroughs might aid in a fresh examination of various causes of death.

Dr. Umberger died five years after retiring in 1972. Regarding the unnamed chemist, Israel said he told her Umberger strongly suggested Kilgallen had been murdered, a startling revelation if true when accidental death was the call of the day. The chemist also said Umberger admitted he had evidence proving the murder he kept secret from the ME Department of Pathology.

In 1968, *three years* after Kilgallen's death, Umberger shared his raw data with the chemist. Dr. Umberger asked him to examine "a basic beaker with an extract from Dorothy's brain, and another beaker labeled 'drink.'" Also apparently provided to the chemist were "two glasses which had contained alcoholic beverages" allegedly discovered at Kilgallen's bedside table. Dr. Umberger told the chemist his examination had indicated one was a "drink" glass from which "the alcohol had evaporated, [which] was hers [Kilgallen's]" without indicating how he knew this to be true.

In 2007, an article written by Sara Jordan and published by her father Larry entitled "Who Killed Dorothy Kilgallen?" appeared in *Midwest Today* magazine without much fanfare. It was part of a series devoted to celebrities born in the Midwest (Kilgallen was born in Chicago).

The well-researched article was a real breakthrough since it identified the chemist mentioned in Lee Israel's book as John Broich. Admitting he had examined the Kilgallen tissue samples, Broich was quoted as stating that he

revealed to Dr. Umberger that the basic beaker contained *three* dangerous barbiturates: secobarbital sodium (Seconal), pentobarbital sodium (Nembutal) and a combination of secobarbital sodium and amobarbital sodium (Tuinal). This stunning revelation was confirmation of what Dr. Luke had discovered three years earlier, Seconal and Tuinal, but added a third drug to the mix, Nembutal which Dr. Luke did not mention in the ME report.

In addition, John Broich reported that a specimen taken from one of the glasses discovered at the death scene and attributed to Kilgallen contained traces of Nembutal. No explanation given as to the examination procedure for determining how it was known alcohol had evaporated from that particular glass.

Broich said he presented his discoveries to Dr. Umberger. Broich said the doctor “grinned” and told him, “Keep it under your hat. It was big.”

As noted, during a videotaped interview, John Broich described a troubling state of affairs existing in the ME’s office in the mid-1960s by detailing the disturbing state of affairs there including “It was not unusual for the M.E.’s office to screw up a case.” Also, of concern is Dr. Umberger’s description of Dr Luke: “the man isn’t qualified to wash test tubes at any laboratory.”

Concerning Kilgallen’s death, John Broich provided more insight, stating, “Dr. Luke loved headlines. Loved to see his name in print. And Joe (Dr. Umberger) hated Luke.” Finally, Broich said, “I remember there were some cloudy issues concerning who found the body and stuff like that. When Luke wrote, ‘circumstances undetermined’ on the report, it meant he didn’t really know what had happened.”

Broich’s disclosures trigger the question as to why Dr. Umberger and he did not divulge their findings in 1968 to either their superiors at the ME office, the NYPD, or perhaps even the NY DA’s office? If accurate, these results could have potentially paved the way for an investigation of Kilgallen’s death.

Broich, like Dr. Umberger, blamed his conduct on office politics, but this excuse was less than truthful as further evidence will indicate. Regardless, first, there had been no investigation. Now there was an apparent cover-up of evidence

deliberately concealed by Dr. Luke but then discovered by Broich and Dr. Umberger. Now these two men had hidden the truth.

In 1978, Dr. Michael Baden, then chief medical examiner for the City of New York. He had worked at the NYC ME office at the time of Kilgallen's death and later became quite famous when he was involved in several high-profile celebrity cases including John Belushi, O.J. Simpson, and Michael Jackson.

Dr. Baden raw data was provided the raw data based on Dr. Luke's autopsy report without specifying the exact makeup of the raw data. Dr. Baden told Israel the "percentage of barbiturate found in Dorothy's brain and liver indicated that the body repositied the equivalent of 'fifteen to twenty' 100 milligram Seconal capsules."

Providing an opinion to petitioner was Dr. Donald Hoffman, a senior chemist in toxicology at the ME office beginning in 1969. Apparently examining the same raw data Dr. Baden scoured, Dr. Hoffman said Dr. Baden's estimate was "reasonable." Elaborating, Dr. Hoffman added, "The formal data indicate that it was acute poisoning due to alcohol and barbiturates and that the barbiturates alone could possibly have killed her."

Dr. Hoffman, a member of the toxicological team at the NYC medical examiner's office from 1969-1996, also called the techniques used in the medical examiner's office "crude" during the early 1960s.

Specifically addressing these techniques, Dr. Hoffman said they "lacked the analytic sensitivity, specificity and confirmatory nature available during later years. This damaged the reliability of testing causing any conclusions to be questionable."

After studying the available data, Dr. Hoffman agreed with the estimation that Kilgallen ingested "the equivalent of 15-20 Seconal capsules" while offering the conclusion that this amount "pointed toward suicide or foul play." Most importantly, he said high barbiturate levels "ruled out that the person had just taken one or two pills" but instead meant he or she had taken "a lot more."

Requested to comment on the UV (ultraviolet) numbers, 2.4 for liver and 1.6 for brain included in Kilgallen's autopsy report, Dr. Hoffman said they were significant, adding that the numbers were "high, and indicative that the screening tests used picked up significant amounts of the barbiturates." Dr. Hoffman added that the presence of both the Seconal and Tuinal caused there to be "a lethal dose

of barbiturates.” When combined with the amount of alcohol in her blood, this condition, he surmised, triggered “a serious threat to Kilgallen’s health.”

Regarding the traces of Nembutal (pentobarbital) discovered on the drinking glass by John Broich which had been left on the nightstand next to Kilgallen’s bed, Dr. Hoffman said, “This opens the door as to how she came to ingest it. The presence of the pentobarbital itself on the glass clearly implies that she reasonably could have ingested a liquid containing this drug. If so, then how did she come to have it in the first place since she was prescribed Seconal? Could someone have put it in her glass unknown to her? If someone wanted to ‘spike’ her drink, would he or she have just dropped in the capsules? Possible but that assumes [Kilgallen] would have been too distracted to know. Risk for the perpetrator?”

The drinking glass traces were highly significant to Dr. Hoffman: “I can’t get around this physical evidence pointing to a homicide not accidental death or suicide.” Asked to comment on the difference between someone ingesting a barbiturate capsule and the powder extracted when it was removed from the gelatin covering, Dr. Hoffman stated, “The only reason I can think of as to why a person would do that is if they thought the powder being disbursed in a liquid took effect quicker, absorbed into the person’s system quicker.” He added, “This would have to be done deliberately, not by accident since you have to open the capsules. It could not be done accidentally unless the person was highly under the influence of alcohol but regardless combining the barbiturate with alcohol increases the danger moving in the direction of central nervous system failure.”

Dr. Umberger, John Broich, Dr. Michael Baden, and Dr. Donald Hoffman, each credible in their own right, each concluded without hesitation that Kilgallen ingested far more than the “moderate amount” of drugs Dr. James Luke specified in 1965, and neither John Broich nor Dr. Umberger believed Kilgallen died accidentally. While Broich failed to discuss this belief in the 1990s interview, a January 2015 audiotaped interview conducted with Broich’s widow Eileen confirmed his allegations.

Asked to describe the atmosphere in the medical examiner’s office during the days preceding Kilgallen’s death, Mrs. Broich said her husband told her it was “mean-spirited.” She added that John was quite emphatic when he said, “Some people felt threatened by others and wanted reports to be fudged regarding cause of death.”

“From time to time,” Mrs. Broich reported, “people with influence and money caused fear to exist in the office.” However, she said her husband and Dr. Umberger, a close friend of the family was the exception to that rule, but instead “men of integrity, honest men who went by the book.” Regarding Kilgallen’s death, Mrs. Broich said her husband told her Dorothy was “bumped off,” the Mafia term for killing a target. Asked by petitioner why she felt her husband kept secret his belief that Kilgallen was murdered, Mrs. Broich blamed “paranoia” in the medical examiner’s office.

In effect, any notions that Kilgallen died of an accidental overdose of barbiturates combined with alcohol intake are false based on the forensic evidence. Her committing suicide also makes no sense since she was at the top of her career including stardom on *What’s My Line?*, the successful “Voice of Broadway” column, the radio show and her dogged dedication to discover the truth about who assassinated JFK and why.

Regarding the cause of Kilgallen’s death, the petitioner was contacted in 2017 by Carolyn Audilett, a friend of Kilgallen’s cousin living in Arizona. During a series of phone calls and emails, Audilett provided credible evidence regarding significant facts dealing with Kilgallen’s death. She stated:

My friend, Dorothy’s cousin looks just like Dorothy, mannerisms, etc. – the way she tilts her head, touches her face. The family is “monitoring” your every move, watching your website, Amazon page, looking for any articles by you, etc. but they still won't speak with you because they want to keep a low profile, they are private, sophisticated people *who don't want to lose another family member.*

The latter statement certainly suggests a strong reference to Kilgallen being killed. Audilett, who stated that the cousins did not want to get involved in Kilgallen’s death, added:

Here’s a new fact, the family knows that when Dorothy died of drug overdose, her bed clothes would have been soiled due to vomiting but clothes

were never found. They took them without them saying who ‘they’ was.

The family is frightened, they have led their lives a different way even on Facebook **but they believe Dorothy was killed** and are excited about and supportive of the investigation to the extent that cousin hugged me and we got goose-bumps. Finally, they said, ‘Justice for Dorothy.’ Also, they provided facts that the window in the townhouse was open that was never open on the night Dorothy died, and her reading glasses were missing.

Based on the plethora of evidence pointing to homicide, a significant question remains in a case where many witnesses, like Kilgallen’s relatives, were “frightened” to come forward both in 1965 and recently: how did the courageous journalist ingest three barbiturates provided for her by the killer and who therefore was responsible for ending the life of this remarkable woman?

XI. POSSIBLE SUSPECTS IN DOROTHY KILGALLEN’S DEATH LEADING TO RON PATAKY and RICHARD KOLLMAR AS THE MOST LIKELY KILLER

In any homicide investigation, the starting point must be to consider who had the strongest motive to end the life of the deceased. Reasons for doing so normally include hatred, anger, possible humiliation or embarrassment, jealousy, monetary gain, and revenge with threat of exposure for wrongdoing resulting in punishment also added to the mix. Most often coupled together are anger and money.

The “follow the money” trail so often welcomed in any investigation may be beneficial regarding one suspect in Dorothy Kilgallen’s murder. Anger and even hatred can also play a part with another suspect who had jealousy on his mind as well. Possible humiliation and embarrassment can be a motive with another of the

suspects and threat of exposure for wrongdoing definitely must be considered with at least three of the possible suspects, especially two of them including Pataky.

Based on those who had reason to cheer if Kilgallen were silenced, the suspects must include husband Richard Kollmar as well as Frank Sinatra, with whom she had a hateful tiff through the years, and other celebrities criticized through the years in Kilgallen's *Journal-American* columns and articles. In view of her obsession with the JFK and Oswald assassinations, and her columns squarely pointing in the opposite direction of the "Oswald Alone" theory, two individuals with much to gain from Kilgallen's death require consideration: FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover and New Orleans Mafia Don Carlos Marcello.

Added to list must be Ron Pataky, the last person, according to his own admissions to two relatives, to see her alive. When the entire list is evaluated regarding motive, means, opportunity and benefit from the crime, Pataky is the last man standing proving why the DNA testing of both Kilgallen and Pataky is vital to the interests of justice.

By a process of elimination, the other suspects in Kilgallen's death should be considered before focusing on Pataky and Richard Kollmar. Chief among the celebrities who hated Kilgallen with venom in his heart was singer Frank Sinatra. It was a well-publicized public war. She pounded his reputation on a daily basis for months at a time in her "Voice of Broadway" column by calling his girlfriends "bimbos" and chastising him for his Mafia connections. He struck back by calling her "the chinless wonder" and, at one point, sending a fake tombstone to her doorstep. He also held up a key during his nightclub act and said it looked like her figure.

Despite the war of words, and Sinatra nonchalantly saying "Well, I'll just have to change my act," when she died, no concrete proof exists that Sinatra ordered the death of his arch rival. Certainly, he didn't shed a tear but he cannot be considered a major suspect.

Regarding the culpability in Kilgallen's death by husband Richard Kollmar, facts bolstering that potential are listed in Section I. They provide sound reasoning for having his body being exhumed as noted.

The mystery as to why, how and by whom Dorothy Kilgallen was murdered will always be intertwined with "the greatest murder mystery in history," the assassination of President John F. Kennedy. If JFK had not been slain on that tragic November day in 1963, there is little doubt Kilgallen would not have been killed two years later while investigating his death because she was the reporter who knew too much.

From the moment Ms. Kilgallen launched her exhaustive 18-month investigation into JFK's demise, lasting until the day she died, she was going against the grain in a courageous attempt to uncover the truth. Just six days after JFK was slain, she wrote the first of several scathing columns attacking J. Edgar Hoover's "Oswald Alone" theory. The first, published on November 29, 1963, was entitled "The Oswald File Must Not Close." In part, it read [bold added],

If Oswald was President Kennedy's assassin, the case was closed, was it? Well, I'd like to know how, in a big, smart town like Dallas, a man like Jack Ruby—owner of a strip tease honky tonk—could stroll in and out of police headquarters as if it were a health club at a time when a small army of law enforcers was keeping a "tight security guard" on Oswald. Security! What a word for it.

. . . so many people were saying there was "something queer" about the killing of Oswald, something strange about the way his case was handled, a great deal missing in the official account of his crime.

The American people have just lost a beloved President.

It was a dark chapter in our history, but we have the right to read every word of it. It cannot be kept locked in a file in Dallas.

One may only imagine the anger possessed by Hoover, and the fear instilled in New Orleans mobster Carlos Marcello when they read Kilgallen's scathing, threatening words. Each knew she was their worst nightmare, Hoover because he knew Kilgallen was on the cusp of proving he was covering up the truth about the assassination (shortly after the assassination he had written to the Department of Justice: "Have something issued so that we can convince the [American people] that Oswald is the real assassin.").

In fact, Hoover had become so angry with Kilgallen that he actually wrote "WRONG! WRONG! WRONG! in pencil on a column she wrote entitled, "Mix-up in Dallas." It detailed the fact that following his hearing of the shots in Dealey Plaza, Dallas Police Department chief Jess Curry sent a radio message telling officers not to go to the Book Depository but to the overpass. Curry later confirmed he did so in an autobiography secured by petitioner.

Regarding Marcello's poisonous attitude toward Kilgallen, it was due to what she learned from her Ruby interviews, and her targeting him as being the mastermind of JFK's death so that Bobby Kennedy would be powerless since she had connected him to Oswald and to Ruby and in fact, to Melvin Belli, who, Kilgallen knew, had advance notice of JFK's killing based on his having told a friend "Well Oswald is dead; now I will have to defend Ruby." In fact, Bobby later told his son RFK Jr. that Bobby knew it was Marcello who planned the assassination of his brother, a fact Bobby Jr. has made public on several occasions.

Based on Kilgallen's conduct, which grew even more egregious after she had interviewed Ruby, twice at the Ruby trial and had listened to the shocking testimony about his actions before he shot Oswald proving a plot to kill JFK, she had offended two of the most powerful men in the country. Each was now on notice that the brash investigative reporter who had no fear, was on the job, probing where she should not have been probing with intentions to write what she called a "tell-all book about the assassinations for Random House.

Surely, Hoover and Marcello realized that the book would include the damaging testimony from the Ruby trial indicating for certain that there had been a

plot to kill the president and that the plot included Ruby who was an active participant who watched the bullets slay JFK as it happened and then took care the “loose end” Oswald by “being there” when he was transferred and shooting him. Belli, who had never tried a capital murder case, Kilgallen knew, was then brought in to defend Ruby and took care of the last “loose end” by utilizing a ludicrous insanity defense to make Ruby look crazy and never letting him testify at trial. In effect, Kilgallen believed the JFK assassination had all the earmarks of a “mob hit” start to finish with Marcello, in connection with the aid of certain possible “governmental agencies” including the CIA, orchestrating the entire scenario from his perch in New Orleans which included one of Marcello’s Dallas henchman being the first one to visit Ruby in jail to tell him to keep his mouth shut until Belli could arrive.



Dorothy Kilgallen at the Jack Ruby Trial

Why were Hoover and Marcello, whom Kilgallen had connected to both Lee Harvey Oswald, and Jack Ruby, the latter through Marcello’s empire stretching from New Orleans to Dallas, so scared of this pint-sized woman with the heart of a gladiator? Because without doubt, the convening of a grand jury would have been the worst nightmare for anyone complicit in the JFK and Lee Harvey Oswald assassinations. Armed with subpoena powers, and an army of investigators who could comb the U. S. and abroad searching for key witnesses, an independent prosecutor with grand jury intentions was the enemy no one wanted to face if they were somehow involved in the dastardly events in Dallas. Certainly, Hoover knew

of the risk taken if Kilgallen's JFK assassination file ever fell into print, the main reason that after she died, he had his agents swoop into her townhouse and take boxes of her documents and papers away.

Hairdresser Marc Sinclaire certainly knew the score stating on his videotaped interview:

“Dorothy wouldn't stop [with the JFK assassination investigation]. She had it all. She told me about this. And [Simpson] was there too and he knew. We knew what she was doing. She said this was the case of a lifetime, a story of a lifetime. That she would prove . . . who assassinated the president.”

To prevent this “proof” from being exposed to the world had to be job one for Hoover and Marcello based on motive to the extent that, in effect, Kilgallen was dead; she just didn't know it yet as the calendar turned to the fall of 1965 when Ron Pataky's actions to betray her began to unfold.

Dorothy Kilgallen sealed her fate, the homicide awaiting her, by planning a second trip to New Orleans in middle November, 1965. The first one, which happened following her interviews with Jack Ruby insinuating that whatever he told her sent her to New Orleans where Carlos Marcello was the Mafia kingpin, was deep with intrigue as noted by Marc Sinclaire who accompanied her there as the hairdresser of choice. His account is chilling after she phoned him at his New Orleans hotel with Sinclaire recalling that she said:

I want you to leave immediately. I don't want you to tell anyone you were ever here with me. I don't want anyone to know you were ever here with me. And don't ask me any more questions' and I got on the plane and flew back to New York.”

Sinclaire then added his emotions at the time:

I was upset. I didn't know why she was sending me away. And she didn't tell me until she got back and I did know from Dorothy finally that there was a conspiracy [to kill JFK]. That it was a group of people, not one, she told me.

The planned second trip became common knowledge with Sinclair waiting to get the go-ahead in early November 1965. Then he found the woman he loved like a sister dead just days after she had told her make-up person, "I'm going to crack the JFK assassination case wide open."

Days later, it was Sinclair who found her body. He said he entered Kilgallen's home on the morning of November 8. She had asked him to fix her hair for an appointment she had at Kerry's school.

Sinclair then detailed his trail to Kilgallen's body admitting that he was surprised to find her in the Master bedroom adjacent to her dressing room adjacent to the "Black Room" where the couple entertained guests. In a separate audiotaped interview, the hairdresser elaborated on the details. He recalled Kilgallen ". . . was lonely, really lonely . . . and she proceeded to tell me the situation that occurred in the [Master] bedroom she no longer slept in, which I had often asked why she didn't use that bedroom since it was so much more convenient." Sinclair, when asked if this was the bedroom where she caught Richard with one of his paramours, apparently a "business partner," agreed, stating "and that was another ironic thing I thought was that Dorothy would have never slept there let alone committed suicide there or even have a fatal overdose there. She hated that bedroom and we only used it because of the dressing room. Or we would have never used it at all."

Sinclair then recounted that he found Kilgallen sitting up in bed, and after touching her, knew she was dead. He said the bed was "spotless" and was surprised to see that she wasn't wearing her normal bedclothes, "pajamas and old socks" and even more surprised she still had on her make-up, false eyelashes, and hairpiece. Summarizing, Sinclair said Kilgallen was dressed like "she was going out" not like she had retired for the night.

Continuing, Sinclair mentioned a "matching peignoir and robe," a book present on the bed, a drink of some sort on the night table, and a light being on.

That the air conditioning was in use confused him since it was so cold outside and Kilgallen “was always cold.”

Sinclair, who believed that perhaps someone had turned on the air conditioner “to keep the body a certain temperature,” said the glass was “on the right hand side, way away, way over, and the book was turned upside down it wasn’t in the right position where if you’d been reading you’d lay it down and it was laid down so perfectly.”

Without question, neither J. Edgar Hoover nor Carlos Marcello, each of whom considered Kilgallen a mortal enemy, would have done their own dirty work to end her life. As the days continued on through 1965, it is logical to believe that the two men, perhaps even in concert, sought a Judas, a mole who could not only provide updates on the evidence she had compiled about the JFK and Oswald assassinations but serve to set her up in the event the “hit” on her described by Eileen Broich was necessary.

If this happened, who could the mole, the traitor be, that is, if Hoover or Marcello did not reach into their ranks for an operative, and did not employ a rogue agent of some sort known to either man. In that case, then the operative had to either *be or become* a member of Kilgallen’s circle of close friends. The “plant” could then report to Hoover or Marcello or, more likely one of the men’s associates or underlings regarding what evidence she had discovered and where it might lead.

When Dorothy Kilgallen experienced the ill effects of three barbiturates combined with too much alcohol intake and died in her townhouse Master bedroom during the early morning hours of November 8, 1965, was she alone? Or, was there indeed someone with evil intentions lurking that either left her to die, or watched Kilgallen die in severe pain and did nothing to save her?

Marc Sinclair’s accounts of the staged death scene requires close examination of those who witnessed the time Kilgallen spent at the Regency Hotel bar after the *What’s My Line?* program, located, as noted, six blocks from her townhouse residence. These witnesses recalled seeing what may be dubbed a “mystery man” with the famed journalist. The question presented is whether this

man may be identified permitting a plausible conclusion as to whether he may be the same man responsible for her demise.

Most credible among the witnesses is the firsthand videotaped account of Katherine Williams Stone, a contestant on Kilgallen's final *What's My Line?* program, (<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=PSTgYIABk6w>), Stone, who wore a low-cut top and black formal jacket. She was able to stump Arlene Francis, Bennett Cerf, and guest panelist Tony Randall, but Kilgallen, still at the top of her game within hours of her death, guessed Stone's unusual occupation, selling dynamite.

Following the program, Stone was asked to join the *What's My Line?* staff at the Regency Hotel piano bar located on a lower level. In the 1999 videotaped interview, she recalled Kilgallen had left the television studio alone in a CBS limousine before Stone and her friends were transported to the Regency Hotel in a separate limousine. She even remembered that a friend of hers opened the limousine door for Kilgallen.

In the interview, Stone said, "When we walked in [the cocktail lounge], there was this big beautiful, long baby grand piano, it was over there on the left, and then over to the right, way back in the corner was sort of like a curved booth." Pointing to that area in a photograph, Stone said, "This is where [Dorothy] was, definitely in that corner, right there."

Stone, a strong-minded woman with terrific recall, added, "And the man was sitting right next to her and I mean close because they were talkin' where they didn't want anybody to hear or what, you know. I could see they both had a drink. There wasn't any laughing, people jokin', this and that and the other." She added, "They were talkin' and the reason I know this is for the fact I kept an eye on her 'cause I wanted to talk to her afterwards to tell her, you know, that I enjoyed being there, happy she guessed my line, so on and so forth. In other words, you wouldn't have felt like going up there. I knew they were talking business, serious business of some kind. I had that feeling."

While other people "were enjoying their cocktails," Stone said, "I had my eye on Dorothy. I'd look over and what to see what was going on 'cause I wanted to talk to her. So that's the reason I was paying so much attention and I wasn't having many cocktails, you know."

Stone believed that “since she wouldn’t have had time to go home and change,” Kilgallen was wearing the same clothes in the bar she wore on the *WML?* program. She said she was told the piano player was a favorite of Kilgallen’s stating, “She liked his playing but when he finished a song she never clapped. The way she was acting, it was strictly business with her that night; no giggling or laughing.”

Stone, unfamiliar with Kilgallen’s private life, said she could not identify the man with Kilgallen. However, she “had the impression he was younger than Kilgallen.” Any suggestion the man might have been Johnnie Ray falls on deaf ears since his being present would have caused quite a stir in the bar.

Press agent Harvey Daniels knew Kilgallen well from his having pitched client items to her, as hundreds did each day, for her powerful *Journal-American* column. These clients included the Regency Hotel. It was attempting to replace Delmonico’s as THE place to stay on Park Avenue.

Daniels, reached by one of Kilgallen’s fellow *Journal-American* reporters, echoed Stone’s recollections of Kilgallen talking to man in the corner booth at 1:00 a.m. Daniels, who had described Kilgallen to a friend as being “warmer, earthier, easier to talk to” during this period of her life, saw Kilgallen and said she was “bright, cheery and a little high.” The piano player, Kurt Maier, also recalled Kilgallen being seated with a man in the booth. Neither Daniels nor Maier provided any description of the man and neither was ever interviewed by the authorities.

Since no identification of the “mystery man” was possible based on eyewitness accounts, it was important, as noted, to consider the effect of the two barbiturates discovered by Dr. Luke (Seconal and Tuinal) and the three barbiturates that were discovered in her blood stream by John Broich—Seconal, Nembutal, and Tuinal, is important.

Having explained the impact of this information through the screen of the alarming state of affairs at the Brooklyn Medical Examiner’s office which point clearly to a keystone cops atmosphere infected with incompetence and corruption, it makes sense to gain a better understanding of the dangerous drugs infecting Kilgallen’s body, one may turn to consideration of how these drugs were administered, how she was poisoned and by whom. If it was the “mystery man”

she met at the Regency Hotel bar, who was her and had he acted on his own or as an operative under orders to silence her?

In 1968, as noted, Dr. Charles Umberger believed Kilgallen had been murdered. Key to his reasoning, besides the discovery of the three barbiturates in her system were the traces of Nembutal found on one glass discovered on the nightstand in the bedroom where Kilgallen died. As noted, pharmacologist Randall Boris reported, this would have been due to sodium, the salt content, in the Nembutal.

John Broich said Dr. Umberger had provided, “two glasses which had contained alcoholic beverages” allegedly discovered at Kilgallen’s bedside table. Broich added, “Dr. Umberger told [me] his examination had indicated one was a “drink glass” from which “the alcohol had evaporated, [which] was hers [Kilgallen’s].”

While the reasoning is unknown, Broich somehow concluded the Nembutal residue was present in the glass Kilgallen drank from (lipstick stain?). When he told Umberger of this startling discovery, recall Broich said, “the doctor grinned” and told him, “Keep it under your hat. It was big.” When asked what the significance of discovering Nembutal traces on one glass that had been filled with an alcoholic beverage was, Dr. Hoffman told petitioner in late 2015, “It’s a big deal.”

Either conclusion is an understatement. One may only imagine both Broich and Dr. Umberger, huddled in the Brooklyn branch of the New York Medical Examiner’s office, discussing in hushed tones the fact that they knew for certain Kilgallen had not died accidentally, but was murdered based on the undisputed evidence. Nembutal, a Schedule II Controlled Substance today, had been discovered in Kilgallen’s blood stream and this fact was now substantiated by traces of the drug being present on the glass.

No question exists that each man knew that Nembutal, a dangerous drug Kilgallen would have never taken on purpose unless she was committing suicide, ruled out here due to several factors, had indeed been the “murder weapon” along with the Tuinal and the Seconal combination. The deadly effect was then

accelerated by alcohol as confirmed to petitioner by Randall Boris and Dr. Stephen Pope.

Broich and Dr. Umberger also knew another important fact, that whoever poisoned Kilgallen had to have emptied the capsules, or had the powdered drugs at the ready. Otherwise, based on the scientific tests with the glass, the Nembutal residue could not have been present on that glass and thus Kilgallen must have ingested *powder*, not the capsules, while sipping her drink, likely vodka and tonic. Otherwise, no residue would have been noticeable had she had ingested the powerful drug in capsule form.

Broich and Umberger's discovery clears up an important fact not considered before: Why, in the November 16, 1965 *New York Herald-Tribune*, published eight days after Kilgallen died, this statement appeared, "Dr. Luke would not speculate about *the form* [Emphasis added] in which Miss Kilgallen had taken the barbiturates. 'We'd rather leave that up in the air, he said. 'We don't want to give that out—well, just because . . .'"

Little doubt exists that this vague and misleading statement about Dr. Luke not wanting to "speculate" about "the form" as to how Kilgallen had ingested the barbiturates was due to a major problem he had with the proper cause of death. He wanted to, or had to, under orders as will be clarified, provide the conclusion she had died accidentally but he could not fit the facts to that conclusion since there was tuinal in her system and in addition, his potential belief that she had ingested powdered barbiturates not in capsule form. No wonder he added, "circumstances undetermined" to the cause of death masking the truth as he knew it to be.

XII. OVERALL PROOF OF RON PATAKY'S GUILT

By all accounts, Ron Pataky was Kilgallen's second major extramarital affair after singer Johnnie Ray. Important to note is that twelve years her junior when he met Kilgallen (51) in June 1964, three months after the Ruby trial and just a bit more than three months following the fateful day Kilgallen had interviewed Jack Ruby, twice, Pataky (39) had a quite murky and to be certain, violent, past. Consensus appears to be that the two met during a 20th Century Fox European

press junket for three upcoming films: *The Sound of Music*, *The Agony & The Ecstasy*, and *Those Magnificent Men in Their Flying Machines*.

Bustling with excitement, Kilgallen wrote in her *Journal-American* column about the terrific reception she had received in London: “Since I’ve been in Europe for four days, not keeping up with the newspapers at all, I don’t know how things were going at the United Nations, but I could testify that as of this minute in London, British-U.S. relations seem to be better than ever in history. The sun was smiling on England when I landed at London Airport, and the Londoners were smiling on the Americans.” She then added three examples of how well the trip was progressing. The first: “At the airport, Ron Pataky, the *Columbus Citizen-Journal* columnist, invited me to ride into town with him. He said to the cab driver: ‘I haven’t any pounds with me, would you take American money?’ The hackie grinned. ‘Hop in governor,’ he said. ‘It’s the best money in the world.’”

During a 1970s interview, five-plus years after Kilgallen died, Pataky provided varying versions of when they first met and what transpired from 1964 until Kilgallen died some 17 months later. According to Pataky, the first encounter happened in Salzburg, Austria, not London, on the set of *Sound of Music*. Pataky said Kilgallen tripped while entering a bus and he caught her whereupon she acted “flirtatiously” leading to their having drinks at a local restaurant.

Pataky covered entertainment for his Columbus newspaper. His sturdy build and good looks had already captured the hearts of celebrity women including Frank Sinatra’s future wife, Mia Farrow and Italian operatic singer and sultry actress, Anna Maria Alberghetti. At one point, she and Pataky, who played fullback as a member of the freshman football team at Stanford in 1953/54 before flunking out after one academic year, were engaged to be married.

During the mid-2000s, *Midwest Today* publisher Larry Jordan told petitioner he asked Pataky during an audio-recorded interview why he was attracted to Kilgallen, a woman much older. He replied, “For all of her brashness in print, she was very poetic... [Dorothy] was a dyed-in-the-wool romantic, to be sure. A very soft person. I never saw her angry. I don’t think, other than strictly business, something like discussing the Jack Ruby thing, Dorothy and I ever had a serious conversation . . . She was a sweet lady, my best friend in the whole world.”

Pataky, who told Jordan he introduced Kilgallen to his mother, swore the year-and-a-half affair was platonic in nature, a departure from statements he made

to his cousins Darling and Elliot. He said, “[We’d] shuck the rest of these phonies and go off and do our thing. And we made trips together. We went to Florence together; we went to London together [in 1964] . . . We’d kiss hello on the cheek if I was coming to town [New York City]. But there was no goodnight kiss when I dropped her off, and I dropped her off a lot of times. Because it wasn’t that kind of relationship. Never. I had my girlfriends. She knew about them. we never, ever spent any time in a hotel room.”



Pataky with Kilgallen, 1964

Kilgallen’s hairdresser Marc Sinclair disagreed with Pataky’s version of his relationship with the famous columnist. In early 1965, Sinclair recalled, daughter Jill, married at the time, visited the townhouse. Pinpointing minute details, the hairdresser stated in his videotaped interview, “It was chilly because Jill had a sweater on and she was very angry. I was doing Dorothy’s hair when she walked in from the service entrance and stood in the corner. She leaned against the dresser and stared at Dorothy. She and I were surprised the way [Jill] stormed into the room with venom in her voice and eyes.”

According to Sinclair, Jill confronted her mother. The hairdresser said Jill “was very angry. She mentioned Pataky by name and said she was highly infuriated because her mother was going out with this man and sleeping with him all over town.” Jill added, according to Sinclair, “It’s just too embarrassing to be seen in public with you.”

When Jill left, Sinclair said Kilgallen cried. Then she said, “I don’t know why Jill wants to behave this way. She knows about her father and his

indiscretions. I've told her. And she knows a lot of other things. I will never see Jill again in public."

"And she never did," Sinclaire added." They were never able to patch things up before she died." In an audiotaped interview, Sinclaire explained the Kilgallen/Jill confrontation nearly verbatim to the videotaped version of the story. He added, among other details, that the confrontation had taken place "a week or three or four weeks before [Kilgallen] died before all this [with Pataky] started to bubble over."

In his videotaped interview, Sinclaire, who said Pataky wanted to "keep the affair very quiet," speculated on where the couple may have rendezvoused. He said, "[There] were several places [Kilgallen] could have [gone] with Pataky. One was my apartment, and there was [interior designer] Howard Rothberg's house. She could have gone to either. She had a key to [my apartment] and she had a key to his [Rothberg's]. When Sinclaire asked Kilgallen "Why are you going to a hotel?" the hairdresser said Kilgallen told him, "He [Pataky] wants to."

These hotels included the Regency where Pataky, the only other person besides Johnnie Ray to know Kilgallen's unlisted "Cloop" telephone number, resided when he was in New York City. In his videotaped interview, Marc Sinclaire recalled Kilgallen calling Pataky from the "Cloop." When asked if Kilgallen's phones were tapped, Sinclaire replied, "I think they were tapped but I don't know how much she was using them for [her investigation]. I think she was using her phones to talk to Ron Pataky but that was the phone up in the Cloop. She slept there and she spent a lot of time there. She was alone there. She didn't let anyone near her."

The woman who handled room assignments at the Regency reported Kilgallen had booked the room for Pataky, stating, "The keys were given to her." Sinclaire confirmed this fact in his interview "I know she met Ron there. They kept a room upstairs that she would go to. They often met there. Dorothy liked that place because you could go in two, three different entrances, the lobby and go into the bar, you could go off the street and go in the bar, and you could go through the back entrance around to it."

A note discovered from Kilgallen to Pataky was romantically themed mentioning "our little room on the 19th floor." By all accounts, it was at the Regency, now the Loews Regency at 540 Park Avenue in New York City.

Asked in his videotaped interview whether Pataky had a “romantic streak,” Marc Sinclaire answered, “[Pataky gave her] notes and cards. I don’t know about flowers. Once he sent her some cut-out valentines. And they all strung apart. Which she showed me.”

Kilgallen’s friend Marlon Swing said of the relationship, “She was like a little girl after her first date, going on about how they’d met, how marvelous he was, the moonlight and the clouds and the poetry he had recited to her. It was obvious that he had become very important.”

Kilgallen’s letters to Pataky are quite revealing. One, signed in Kilgallen’s handwriting, reads

dorothy kollmar

Wednesday morning

See the picture of me with two guys, taken at the Regency.

Notice that they were the wrong guys to be at the Regency with.

Where were you when I wanted you?

“ ”

Kilgallen using the words, “I wanted you” is subject to interpretation but suggests Kilgallen had intimacy on her mind. For certain, the letter points to a previous rendezvous between the couple at the Regency Hotel.

A longer letter, written September 22, 1965, less than two months before Kilgallen was murdered, is more revealing. It reads:

Dorothy Kilgallen

Wednesday

Dear Sweetie,

The John Gary item is in this column, which I finally unearthed. More copies coming when OO7 can get into the J-A building.

Dig this French letter paper, which I bought in Switzerland. Is it not too Kim Novak for words? I tried to get the name in white, but with stubborn Swiss efficiency they told me it was impossible. I don't think it was, but I'm not very good at arguing with a dame who speaks nothing but German.

I'll try to phone you soon --- hopefully, before you get this --- but it ain't easy. I miss you, but could you try to make your New York trip in late October or early November? Then I'll have more time for conferences and all that jazz.

Tonight is Arlene's opening. I dread the thought, but I have to make the scene, and Ralph Meeker is giving a party afterwards, and since he lives just around the corner from us, there's no excuse for not catching a few minutes of that.

I have five **song** titles and a few lyrics. What are you, contagious or something? Well, you're certainly "or something."

Kisses,



Notice Kilgallen's use of the intimate words "Sweetie" and "Kisses" and her admitting, "I miss you." When shown the letters, Pataky dismissed any noting of romantic intent explaining that there was no reference to "his body" or any sexual relationship.

When Pataky was asked his whereabouts on the day Kilgallen died, he stated, "I was in Columbus, Ohio—in my office—at eight in the morning. That's

where I was horrified to receive the news of Dorothy's death . . . with a newspaper city room utterly jammed with witnesses all of whom knew Dorothy from her visits to my office. Moreover, phone records, from Columbus—placed me here until well past midnight that night.”

As noted in Section I, another time, Pataky, who also stated at one point that his mother was the first one who told him of Kilgallen's death and that he wasn't in New York City until two or three weeks after she died, said that “a fashion editor named Jane Horrocks” read the sad news of Kilgallen's death from the newspaper newswire to him at the office. In a 1998 letter, Horrocks, whose byline in 1965 was Jane Kehrner before she changed it to Jane Kehrner Horrocks following a marriage, disputes that claim: “I most certainly remember Ron Pataky. We shared an office at the *Citizen-Journal*... Ron was one of the busiest on the paper and was of necessity frequently out of the office... So it was that I took a number of telephone calls for him and Dorothy Kilgallen was frequently among those who called.” Recalling November 1965, Horrocks added, “At the time of her death I was covering fashion showings in California so I cannot furnish any details.”

Midwest Today publisher Larry Jordan said Pataky became belligerent when questioned about his whereabouts. He then stated, “The next day [Monday] I had been in my office [in Columbus, Ohio] from 8 o'clock on,” before asking, “What did I do . . . hire my own jet, fly [to New York], kill her, and then fly back in a hurry?” Once again, the denials of being in New York City conflict with Pataky allegedly told John Downing and Joyce Darling, the latter emphatically stating Pataky teller her he was the last person to see Kilgallen alive.

Kilgallen's friend Bob Bach, the *What's My Line?* associate producer said Kilgallen told him while they were at P. J. Clarke's on the 7th she had a “late date” and that he “was under the impression the date was with Ron Pataky.” The reason Bach explained: there was no one else at that time that she would have called a “date.” That the “late date” was at the Regency Hotel where Pataky stayed adds credence to Bach's assumption. A closer look at the September 22 letter from Kilgallen to Pataky mentions her requesting that he visit New York City at the end of October or early November proving her invitation squared up with the time during which she was killed.

In yet another interview, Pataky that it was his “best memory was that we talked the night before Dorothy died” since “we usually called on the weekends.”

This apparently meant he spoke with his famous “friend” on the 7th at some point in the evening confirming what Marc Sinclair believed, that Kilgallen had talked to someone between the time he fixed her hair and makeup and when she left for *What’s My Line?* wearing a dress more conducive to a date than the one she had originally chosen. Regarding the phone conversation, Pataky added, “The last time we spoke she was in great spirits. When you lose someone close to you, you remember that. She was alright with the world.” Such a statement conflicts with that Pataky allegedly made to cousin Belva Elliot: “Ron said he talked to Dorothy just before she died and she felt her life was in danger.”

Regarding the telephone call with Kilgallen, Pataky also mentioned it during his interview with Larry Jordan but suggested it happened during the wee hours of November 8th at approximately 12:30 a.m. which would have happened just before Kilgallen arrived at the Regency Hotel Bar. Pataky swore “she was not suicidal,” that “she was just normal. She always called herself my New York secretary and Suzie Creamcheese.” Using the latter name, a fictitious one apparently invented by the 1960s rock group Mothers of Invention featuring Frank Zappa for a particular underage groupie ‘shared’ by several members of the group during a concert stop on Maui in 1966, was certainly not complimentary toward Kilgallen. Not only is it suspect whether Kilgallen would have associated herself with such a derogatory name but Pataky mentioning Kilgallen using that name would have been impossible since she died in 1965, a year before the Maui experience.

Whether Pataky lied about the use of Suzie Creamcheese aside, he also admitted, according to Jordan, “to circulating in the underworld, to knowing mobsters including Sam Giancana.” Asked to be more specific, Pataky said, “I knew Sam Giancana through [singer] Phyllis McGuire. Drunk one night, I tried to put the make on her. That didn’t work . . .” This encounter apparently happened when Phyllis appeared at the Kenley Players’ summer theatre in Columbus, Ohio in the musical comedy, “Little Me.”

In a *Vanity Fair* article written by Dominick Dunne. Phyllis was quoted as saying she considered Kilgallen’s death to be “suspicious” and that “she knew something about it.”

What that “something” was is unknown but her friendship with Pataky causes suspicion it may have dealt with him, that she knew of his being involved in Kilgallen’s death along with Giancana, and by reference, perhaps Marcello.

That McGuire could have been privy to Pataky's complicity in Kilgallen's death is Larry Jordan stating that Pataky "bragged he knew all those guys [in the underworld]. He also knew mobsters who were involved with Hollywood. He knew a lot of people." Certainly Giancana, whom Phyllis called "the love of my life" during the Barbara Walters interview, was the close friend of Frank Sinatra, certainly qualified as a "mobster" with Hollywood connections.

When Larry Jordan and Pataky discussed Kilgallen again, the former journalist said, "Dorothy lived in a lavish townhouse but I never set foot in it." He also suggested that she could have died of an overdose since "she was a boozier and pill popper." Pataky then admitted, "I saw her take pills, many times. I saw them in her medicine cabinet," a conflicting statement when compared to his insistence he had not visited Kilgallen's "lavish townhouse."

Ron Pataky's did not attend Kilgallen's funeral. He never explained why during any of his interviews.

In the days and months before Dorothy Kilgallen died, she was quite concerned over there being leaks of her JFK assassination investigation evidence to "the wrong people."

Mark Sinclair recalled speaking to Kilgallen on Saturday, November 6, two days before her death. In his videotaped interview, elaborating on the call, he stated:

We talked for about an hour. Her life had been threatened. Finally, I said, "the only new person in your life is Beau Pataky. Why don't you ask him if all this information that is slipping out about you is coming from him?" [Because] she was concerned where people were getting the information from. After finally, after exhausting me over what was going on, I'm the one that suggested that she confront Beau Pataky with it. I called him "Beau" because that's what she called him. And she was dead after that. Two days later.

During a separate audiotaped interview, Sinclaire said, “Dorothy was worried about dying.” Asked if this was when she was considering buying the gun, Sinclaire replied, “Yeah, that was two weeks before she died and then the Saturday before the Sunday, the Monday she died and we discussed it for hours on the phone and that’s when I said, ‘Well, what about Beau?’ You know we’d narrowed it down to just about everyone we could think of that was harassing and threatening her. That’s the only time I took her seriously [about dying.] and of course, it was much too late. Up until then I didn’t think anyone could touch her.”

Sinclaire recalled that Kilgallen had also said, “You know, I have had threats on my life,” and when he asked, “by whom?” she simply replied, “People,” the only time Kilgallen ever specifically referred to those who were threatening her. After they discussed who might have been leaking her JFK investigation information, and Sinclaire mentioned Pataky, Sinclaire said, “There was a long pause and then Dorothy said, ‘maybe.’”

Sinclaire, who stated he saw Pataky “at a distance” once at P.J. Clarke’s but never met him, said, “Strange things were afoot after the New Orleans trip.” Commenting on that trip, Charles Simpson declared, as noted, “She had obviously dug up something about the JFK assassination that someone didn’t want her to know.”

Pataky denied Sinclaire’s account that Kilgallen had confided in him about her JFK assassination investigation. “There’s a lot that Dorothy didn’t tell me. Clearly, she didn’t want to worry me. She danced around problems. She did not want to tell me, for example, that she’d had death threats.” [Note: This comment triggers the question as to how Pataky knew of the death threats if Kilgallen did not share them with him.]

Concerning Kilgallen’s frame of mind about Pataky, as November 8 neared, Marc Sinclaire had a definite opinion. In his interview, he said, “I would imagine that she was upset about Beau [Pataky]. I think he was the snitch; she was telling him so much [about the JFK assassination investigation], and that’s that.”

If Pataky, an aspiring songwriter whom Kilgallen helped to the extent of forming a company with him boosting his prospects to only very limited success, was indeed the “mystery man” seen with Kilgallen during the final few hours of her life, his connection to Sam Giancana “and all those guys in the underworld” including “mobsters who were involved with Hollywood,” appears relevant. As

noted, Giancana was linked to Melvin Belli's client Mickey Cohen, and to Marcello and Frank Costello. Pataky certainly could have been a logical choice if any of the underworld figures, most likely Marcello, needed to eliminate Kilgallen. Under orders to shadow Kilgallen by any of these dangerous men, or on his own accord, Pataky could have reported every move she was making toward her "cracking the [assassination] case wide open."

If this happened, if Pataky was monitoring Kilgallen, he knew she was too close to the fire especially, based on the new evidence provided by petitioner's Las Vegas source that he had been "saved" from some "trouble" he was in and thus was vulnerable to intimidation if he didn't snitch on Kilgallen, too close to exposing those threatened by her JFK assassination investigation evidence. He surely would have known that she planned another trip to New Orleans in November to collect further evidence important to her continuing investigation. It's also logical to believe she told him, that she was connecting Oswald and Ruby, and, in addition, both men to Carlos Marcello and arguably CIA rogue agents. If Pataky divulged this secret to the dangerous people who had recruited him to betray Kilgallen, a plan to eliminate her could have been set in motion.

Fingering Ron Pataky as the one most likely to be the mysterious man Kilgallen met during the early morning hours in the Regency Hotel bar seems quite plausible. Who else can it be that Kilgallen was sitting "close to" as described by Katherine Stone? Pataky was the only one Kilgallen was dating, the only love interest in her life at the time since she and husband Richard were at odds and Johnnie Ray was a past romance. Those closest to her, including Marc Sinclair, Charles Simpson and Bob Bach never mentioned her interest in another man aside from Pataky.

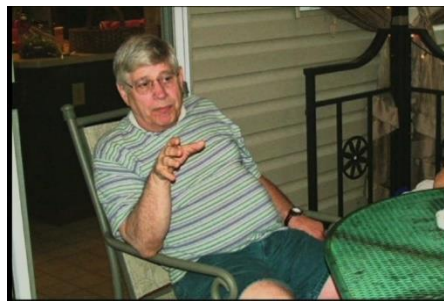
Of great interest is that during the years following Kilgallen's death no one has ever come forward to disclose he was the one who met her within a few hours of her death. There would have been no risk in doing so *unless* the "mystery man" was instrumental in causing her death.

The potential Pataky was the "mystery man," the one betraying her, recalls Marc Sinclair's statement that he suspected Pataky was responsible for "strange events" happening during the few weeks prior to her death. If Kilgallen took Sinclair's advice to "confront" Pataky regarding these strange events, then it is logical Kilgallen contacted Pataky and voiced her concerns. He, in turn, may very

well have telephoned her before she appeared on her final *What's My Line?* program and two argued upsetting Kilgallen. Recall that Brenda DeJourdan stated, "My father told my mother that something had happened earlier that night prior to her getting home, that Dorothy was upset about something."

That "something" would confirm Marc Sinclaire's suspicions that Kilgallen received a call after he left the townhouse. It would also provide a reason for Kilgallen changing dresses from the long, flowing one to a more comfortable dress in anticipation of her "late date."

When the shifty Pataky telephoned Kilgallen after she "confronted" him, she could have demanded Pataky meet with her later. This could have given him an opportunity to dissuade her from believing he had been leaking information about her JFK assassination investigation. Common sense signals, despite his denials to the contrary, that he was already in New York City staying at the Regency. All he had to do was leave his room and meet her in the hotel bar after midnight.



Ron Pataky later in life

Whether Kilgallen knew it or not, the Ron Pataky she had fallen in love with at the time was not simply a mild-mannered entertainment reporter and columnist from Ohio. According to a front-page story in the *Columbus Evening Dispatch* on December 5, 1963, less than two weeks after the JFK and Oswald assassinations and seven months before Kilgallen began an affair with the journalist, Pataky, whose drinking problem at gotten him trouble at Stanford, was once again in trouble. The headline read, "Pataky Arrested; Slugged He Says: Party with Anna

Maria Alberghetti at Friend's Home Ends Roughly." Beside the article appeared a photograph of the two holding hands.

The article's opening paragraph read, "Ronald A. (Ron) Pataky, 28, theater and movie critic for the *Columbus Citizen-Journal*, claimed Friday he was beaten and manhandled by police officers after he accidentally cut his head at a friend's home Thursday morning after a drinking party." The reporter added, "Miss Alberghetti confirmed Pataky's story of the events leading to his arrest under charges of drunkenness and resisting arrest."

The Columbus home of jazz bandleader Alvin F. Waslohn was noted as the location of the confrontation. Pataky was quoted as saying, "As we [he and Alberghetti] were leaving, I slipped on a rug. I hit the glass on the door. It broke and I cut my head." Concerning the allegation that he was "beaten and manhandled," Pataky said he entered the police vehicle quietly "as an injured man being taken to the hospital for treatment."

Police officer Charles West told a different story, that he and another officer had to "subdue Pataky" and that West gave him "a black eye" after Pataky "threatened him and used foul language." The report also quoted a duty patrol at Riverside Hospital, who, when asked if Pataky appeared to be intoxicated, said, "Oh brother." Officer West added that Pataky had apologized explaining that he "was emotionally upset because of some disagreement with Miss Alberghetti."

Several accounts alleged Pataky was an attractive man who had relationships with several young actresses but they were short-lived when they realized he had a drinking problem. There was one disturbing encounter when Pataky, apparently inebriated, picked up a table and threw it across a room. The police were called with the actress, who refused to provide her name but was pegged as an "Italian beauty," stating, "Something in Ron's brain clicked when he drank and he went bananas." She added that Pataky admitted previous instances like that one including his having rammed his car into five others.

Later it was divulged that the "Italian beauty" was none other than Anna Maria Alberghetti. She recalled Pataky being intoxicated and "violent and nutsy" while confirming he had thrown the table causing the police to arrive.

Six years after Kilgallen died, in April 1971, a bizarre incident happened confirming Pataky's violent tendencies. According to a front-page article in the *Columbus Dispatch*, the victim was National Football League running back Jim

Otis. The disturbing incident occurred during a time when Pataky was attempting to handle public relations for the Columbus Police Department.

On its front page, the *Dispatch* reported:

Suburban Upper Arlington Police are continuing their investigation of conflicting stories in a shooting incident involving a theater editor, Ronald Pataky of the *Columbus Citizen-Journal*, and James Otis, former Ohio State University and Celina High School football star. Police reported that no one was hurt in the shooting and that no charges have been filed. Several shots had been fired at Pataky's residence early Tuesday.

Pataky reported to Police that he and Otis had become involved in an argument. Otis, now a Columbus restaurant owner and member of the Kansas City Chiefs professional football team, told Police that Pataky threatened him with a blackjack and that four shots were fired at him as he left the editor's house. Pataky also told Police that Otis had fired a shot at him.

A follow-up article sported the headline "Pataky Faces Pistol Charge." It read, in part:

Ronald Pataky, *Citizen-Journal* theater editor, was charged with discharging a firearm Tuesday after he admittedly fired four shots after a ruckus with former Ohio State football star Jim Otis. No charges were filed against Otis, 22, of 5026 Dierker Rd.

Otis left the house with a blackjack which he said he took from Pataky. As he drove off, Pataky fired a .38-caliber pistol four times... Although Pataky told police Otis fired once at him, police did not find a weapon in Otis' possession . . . Neighbors reported hearing four shots.

Of note is that Pataky was carrying an Auxiliary Police badge permitting him to arrest people while his appointment to handle public relations for the police department was pending. Based, it would seem, on Pataky's irrational behavior, police officials revoked his temporary badge. He did not become the police department's PR representative.

Pataky's possession of a gun and a blackjack is quite alarming with his having attempted to kill Otis even more distressing. From the official account of the incident, it also appears Pataky lied about Otis having shot at Pataky.

Pataky's pattern of being drunk and violent portends of not only danger to Kilgallen, but paints him as an easy prey for those who saw the journalist as the perfect operative to keep an eye on Kilgallen and report her progress with the investigation of JFK's death. While no one at the time knew of the Otis incident, the Alberghetti fiasco marked Pataky as someone who could hurt others, in particular women, if need be. Common sense logic dictates that he certainly entered Kilgallen's life at just the right time, somehow luring her into a love affair where she had complete confidence in sharing her secrets about the assassination's investigation with him. If Hollywood had been looking for a "mystery man" to be Kilgallen's co-star in a movie about deception and murder, Pataky would have been the perfect casting choice.

Ron Pataky chastised those who believed he had something to do with the killing of Kilgallen as "Fools, someone with a 'Bigfoot' mentality."

Pataky called Kilgallen a "wonderful, wonderful friend," and said, "We talked nearly every day." He added, "Kilgallen liked to write romantic-sounding things, little notes," but "I stayed away from that." He then said Lee Israel interviewed him at his Ohio home and that she appeared "angry." Pataky stated he felt Israel "was a dyke who had a crush on Kilgallen." He then called the petitioner "mentally-shorthanded" in another audiotaped interview, that she seemed surprised "that a Midwesterner like me would be so close to [Dorothy]."

When asked whether he could understand why people might suspect that he was involved in Kilgallen's death, Pataky replied boldly, "WHY DO I GIVE A

DAMN? [These people] need to get a life.” Regarding Marc Sinclaire, Pataky said, “He was a pain in the ass.” Asked why he believed this true, he answered, “Dorothy told me. He had every fault in the world for a hairdresser.”

Pataky, informed that Sinclaire stated Kilgallen had shared with him the romantic nature of the relationship, commented, “Dorothy would never; Dorothy would never have said that. Mark Sinclaire is a hairdresser. I rest my case.”

Asked if Kilgallen had confided in him about the JFK assassination, Pataky stated, “Sure, we worked on it. I think she was probably 50% researched on that. She was getting close, I can tell you . . . if you have 50% of your project finished, it’s all downhill from there. The other 50% is filling in the blanks, you know.”

Pataky’s voice level elevated when confronted with his having said in an interview that his mother Daisy, in Columbus, told him about Kilgallen’s death. He told petitioner, “THAT’S THE STUPIDEST THING I EVER HEARD OF. WHY WOULD I EVER SAY ANYTHING AS OUTRAGEOUSLY UNTRUE AS THAT?”

Asked whether he was the “late date” Bob Bach believed Kilgallen had at the Regency Hotel bar a few hours before her death. Pataky emphasized, “I wasn’t there. I don’t have the luxury of knowing what he thought. You follow me?” He then added, “As well as I knew Dorothy and keep in mind, I knew her better and more intimately, without sex, than anyone we are discussing, and I can’t conceive of her even trying to give that impression [of me being the late date] although she did write little cute notes all the time that would lead anyone who read them to think something was going on. But that’s just the way she was; she was flirtatious in a non-sexual way.” [Note: Conflicts with statements made to John Downing that the relationship was “definitely sexual.”]

Queried about whether he had ever been in Kilgallen’s townhouse, Pataky said, “No, it was not my place to go there. I’d drop her off in a cab and she’d go right in the street level entrance.” Questioned about a nasty column he wrote about New Yorkers shortly after Kilgallen died, Pataky said, “Keep in mind, I was very hurt by [Dorothy’s] death. I was destroyed by it.” He then panned the so-called “sophisticated New York audience” alleging, “Eighty percent of them are from Dubuque [Iowa].”

Regarding Mafia Don Sam Giancana, Pataky replied, “I met him. He came to Columbus, Ohio to hear [girlfriend] Phyllis [McGuire] sing one night. I almost

put my head in a noose. I was bird-dogging her. She was willing to play, you know. Dorothy got into the picture. But there was no romance between Phyllis and myself as it turned out.”

Asked to comment on the extent of the drugs in Kilgallen’s system by John Broich, and Drs. Baden and Hoffman after she died, Pataky stated, “Number one, I’ve never heard about that until right now. Number two, I don’t believe one word of it. I have seen the truth run down, turned over and broken by fools. [You] shouldn’t follow the words of these fools.” Asked if Dorothy could have been the victim of foul play, he added, “No, I don’t believe there was foul play at all. I do not know if she took those pills. My first awareness of anything medical was that the doctors had found enough of this or that but not enough to kill her. But mixed with alcohol it could have stopped her heart.”

In a separate audiotaped interview, Pataky had provided a somewhat different explanation for Kilgallen’s death: “As a cold-hard fact, I would have to assume she committed suicide. I think that’s a fair assumption. Oh, no, I don’t mean committed suicide. I was thinking of other than murder. My strongest inclination is that if I think about it at all, is that she OD’d. Took a little too many pills. Just a little too much whiskey . . . she was small . . . it would not take a lot to just quiet her down to where [her heart] stopped.”

Marc Sinclair, in his videotaped interview, addressed Pataky’s comments, “Strange, but understandable . . . Accident, maybe, but it doesn’t look like an accident (drug overdose). The thing he mentions about the corrupt police department, well, from my own experience, let me give it to you this way. They didn’t report Dorothy’s death until the afternoon. Then they said her body was discovered around noon. How is that so when I’m at the house between 8:30 a.m. and nine? How is that so?”

Regarding his not attending Kilgallen’s funeral, Pataky said, “I could not have gone; no, I couldn’t have gone. The most important thing in my life had been removed.” In a damning departure, from his having denied Kilgallen trusted him with secret details of her JFK assassination investigation pointing to his possessing inside information that would have been of interest to her enemies, he added:

Keep in mind. We spoke nearly every day. And at length.
I helped her with many projects and she helped me. She’d

call and say “Let me read something to you.” [One was] the lead to the Jack Ruby story. And she said, “I don’t like [the lead] very well. What do you think?” And I said, well, it’s a little dry. Why don’t you try to make it a little mysterious? [Like] two unidentified men sat in a nightclub talking in hushed tones. She had told me this is what happened, part of the [Jack Ruby story]. One was Jack Ruby talking in a nightclub but she didn’t make it sinister enough given the nature of the story. I just rattled that off and she said, “let me get that down.”

Asked once again if the New York City authorities had contacted him, Pataky said loudly, “They talked to me . . . to some other people to confirm that I was in Columbus and I WAS. EVERYONE KNEW IT.” Pataky also confirmed again that he talked to Kilgallen nearly every day. When confronted again with his being at the Regency Hotel bar with her during the early morning hours of November 8, he stated, “I don’t care what people say. Let’s deal with fact. [And] I’m not sure that there was a guy [with her.]” When told that several other people had seen the man, he said, “She went from P.J. Clarke’s to the Regency? Are you convinced of that? Let me give you an old man’s wisdom. Some people say things like that to get themselves into the limelight.” [Note: there is no evidence the NYPD or anyone from law enforcement telephoned Pataky or others in Columbus.]

Pataky admitted he had been to the Regency Hotel bar “more than twenty times” with Kilgallen. “I’d always said ‘hi’ to the bartender,” he explained, “[I’d have thought] someone would talk to him. He’s sort of the hairdresser of the booze business. They know everything.”

One day after failing to attend his “best friend’s” funeral on the 15th of November, 1965, Pataky partied in New York City. The proof comes from nationally syndicated columnist Earl Wilson’s November 17 column. It detailed actress Mia Farrow’s appearance a day earlier, the 16th, at Arthur, a new nightclub in NYC owned by Richard Burton’s former wife Sybil. She was there to watch a

CBS documentary featuring Frank Sinatra. Earlier, Kilgallen had reported the budding romance between Farrow and Sinatra.

Wilson wrote, “Mia proceeded to Arthur with Sheila MacRae, Jack Carter, Jack E. Leonard, drama critic Ron Pataky [sic], [and] her mother Maureen O’Sullivan, and broke out and danced.” This meant Pataky, while he deliberately avoided attending the funeral of the “most important person in my life,” was in New York City shortly after Kilgallen’s death and funeral enjoying the New York City nightlife.

Pataky never wrote a “tribute” column about Kilgallen. In fact, he never wrote any column about her shortly after she died or anytime in the future. Instead of doing so, he landed in New York City in party mode and then, instead of basking in the glow of the evening he spent with stars abounding all around him, and relishing mention of Wilson’s prestigious column, Ron Pataky wrote a seething column entitled “Arthur – (Heaven Help Us) – Another ‘In’ Dump of Dumps.” The *Columbus Citizen-Journal* published it on the 17th, the same date Wilson’s column ran nationally.

In a vicious attack on the New York social scene almost to the extent of an intentional dig at Kilgallen, Pataky called Arthur a place where “real New York mingles with unshaven, unkempt girls and their frowzy-haired dates.” He said the bar was “a dump” where “you can find stars (there to be seen), columnists (there to see), and the scum of the city (there to say they’ve been there).” He then attacked patrons calling them “cancer this decade calls culture,” while adding, “In truth, New York audiences are the stupidest collection of dull clods ever to set foot in a club or theater.” He ended the article by criticizing “BIG people” who lure “idiotic phonies” to places like Arthur’s. One must wonder whether Pataky would have dared posting such a column if Kilgallen were still alive.

If all of the inconsistent statements Pataky has made through four decades and counting pointing toward incriminating conduct regarding Kilgallen’s death were to be ignored, there would remain uncontroverted evidence that somehow, some way, he was complicit in her death. This is because of the lethal nature of two poems Pataky wrote in his own hand many years after Kilgallen died signaling clear complicity since the words he used could only be about his “best friend,” and her death.

The first is called *Never Trust A Stiff At A Typewriter*. It includes the stanza:

**There's a way to quench a gossip's stench
That never fails
One cannot write if zippered "tight"
Somebody who's dead could "tell no tales."**

Questions to be asked include: Is the "stiff" at the typewriter Kilgallen? Is the "gossip" with the "stench" the famous columnist? Is the way to "quench" the "stench" to kill her so that she was "zippered tight" and could "tell no tales"? Most curious, if the poem wasn't about Kilgallen, why the reference to the "gossip's" typewriter when, by the time this poem was written, computers were the norm?

Adding to the intrigue is a second poem from Pataky's hand, *Vodka Roulette Seen As Relief Possibility*. Typed alongside a color image of what appears to be a bartender mixing drinks, it reads:

Vodka Roulette Seen
As Relief Possibility



While I'm spilling my guts
She is driving me nuts
Please fetch us two drinks
On the run
Just skip all the noise'n
Make one of 'em poison
And don't even tell me
Which one!

© 2006 - Dr. Zee Pataky
Quero-miluzo@libero.it

**While I'm spilling my guts
She's driving me nuts
Please fetch us two drinks
On the run**

**Just skip all the noise'n
Make one of 'em poison
And don't even tell me
Which one!**

Questions to be asked include whether this poem, which Pataky has admitted to relatives was about Kilgallen after denying it to petitioner, was a confessional of sorts, a subconscious attempt at cleansing for him? Was he attempting to admit guilt, to display his guilty conscience, to admit that he played “Vodka Roulette,” that he somehow doctored Dorothy Kilgallen’s drink with “poison” (Seconal, Tuinal and Nembutal) as part of a plan to kill her? Are the words, “While I’m spilling my guts” a reference to Pataky informing on Kilgallen? Does this mean he was leaking critical information to those who feared her getting too close to the truth and triggering a grand jury investigation?

Are the words, “She is driving me nuts,” a reference to Kilgallen finally realizing that Pataky was the one responsible for the “strange events” in her life just before she died? Does Pataky mean by these words that Kilgallen was threatening to expose him for being the “snitch,” the one who leaked her JFK assassination investigation evidence?

Regarding “Please fetch us two drinks on the run,” do the words “on the run” mean Pataky asked the Regency Hotel bartender for “to go” cups. Then he and Kilgallen could have taken the drinks with them when they left. If so, might the words, “Just skip all the noise'n” and “Make one of 'em poison” refer to Pataky poisoning her drink after which he would have accompanied her to the townhouse to make sure the barbiturates did their job? This would have eliminated Kilgallen’s threat to expose him as a snitch as referenced in the first poem when he wrote “tell no tales.”

Certainly, the words “Make one of 'em poison and don't even tell me Which One!” appear to indicate the plausibility that somehow, some way, Pataky could have poisoned Kilgallen’s drink. If this happened, only he knows—unless he confided in someone who has never come forward—the truth as to how the spiking took place.

Regarding whether the poems could be a confessional of sorts, interestingly enough was Pataky’s later career change after he was fired by the Columbus

newspaper in 1980. For reasons unknown, he attended Jerry Falwell's Liberty University where he earned a Master's degree in Christian Counseling. This was followed by further education through a Ph.D. in Christian Counseling from Trinity Theological Seminary. Could this have been an attempt to soothe a guilty soul, an attempt to find a spiritual home for having been instrumental in causing Kilgallen's death?

During the petitioner's October 22, 2014 interview Ron Pataky acknowledged writing the poem "Never Trust a Stiff at a Typewriter." In his defense, he said, "I didn't write that until, the bulk of the material I wrote, until after about 1998. It wouldn't be to reflect back, [about] one person, even Dorothy at that late date when I'm writing thousands. You know there are over 3000 poems in my books."

Queried about the poem "Vodka Roulette Seen As Relief Possibility," Pataky asked, "Is that the one that begins, 'Just skip all the noise'n, make one of 'em poison and don't even tell me which one?'" Assured that it was, Pataky commented on why certain people believe the poem is about Kilgallen and the possible cause of her death. Pataky stated, "Do you understand how silly that sounds to me? The friends I have known throughout my life would put no more stock in anything we've discussed today or Lee Israel than flying a kite to the moon."

Asked again if Pataky understood why others might still feel the poems related to Kilgallen's death due to the mention of "poison," he became quite agitated. "TWO SHORT POEMS OUT OF 3000," he said, "and you're trying to hatch an egg. I THINK STUPID PEOPLE SHOULD HAVE TO WEAR SIGNS THOUGH IT MIGHT BE A TURN-OFF TO CUBANS." Pataky answered the follow-up question, "Well, then what inspired the poems?" by saying, "I don't get inspired to write a poem. It is work. I do it for a living." [Most interesting is that Pataky published a thick book entitled "BEHOLD! THE FUNNIEST FUNNIES EVER! (EMPHATICALLY NOT FOR DUMMIES)] featuring a large number of poems in 2012. Neither "Never Trust a Stiff at a Typewriter" nor "Vodka Roulette

Seen As Relief Possibility” was included causing the logical conclusion that he didn’t consider those two poems to be of a general nature acceptable for his book.

Questioned directly if he had any direct involvement in Kilgallen’s death, Pataky replied, “Absolutely nothing.” Then he said, “Listen, I’m going to make a statement. Only a damn fool would read either of the poems you pointed out and think they had something to do with Dorothy’s death. Number one, they were done 40 years later or more [after her death], and they make no hint of Dorothy. One is about poison . . . 40 years later. You’re on the wrong track in my book.”

Commenting on the potential that Kilgallen was too close to the truth concerning solving the JFK and Oswald assassinations, and had to be stopped, Pataky paused before speaking. He then said, “Of course, it’s plausible. She HAD enemies. She HAD enemies. Is it plausible one of them wanted her dead?” Pataky then added, “One or more? She was a brash writer. She made a lot of enemies. Not everyone adored Dorothy.” Asked about danger to Kilgallen’s life, Pataky stated, “She told me. She said, ‘I get threats.’ I said, ‘anything we can talk about?’ She said ‘no.’”

Most curious is why Pataky, while discounting the importance of the “Vodka Roulette Seen as Relief Possibility” poem, could recite the few stanzas verbatim, one that featured “vodka,” Kilgallen’s drink of choice instead a multitude of other choices. He did this without any hesitation by blurting them out the moment petitioner mentioned the name of the poem.

Had he indeed experienced “relief” once Kilgallen was dead? She was certainly unable to soil his reputation by circulating to the entertainment world and to friends that he could not be trusted, that in fact, Pataky was a snitch. This would have destroyed any career aspiration he might have had, a true benefit from the crime if Pataky was involved since Kilgallen ended up being “somebody who’s dead” who “could ‘tell no tales.’”

If Ron Pataky was indeed the “mystery man” who met Kilgallen on the weekend of her death, what is the rest of the story?

Certainly, the recent discovery by Petitioner through a reliable informed source based in Las Vegas adds to the weight of the evidence proving Pataky must

be held accountable for his actions before and during November 1965. This evidence includes the proof, as noted, that Pataky had landed “in some kind of trouble” within months of Kilgallen’s death and was “saved” from the “trouble” by rogue government agents, working for the CIA, who were closely monitoring Kilgallen’s JFK assassination investigation and her intention to publish a “tell-all” book for Random House “naming names” as to who killed the president and why.

According to the source, Pataky, in exchange for being “saved,” agreed to be “recruited” and then “managed” by the government agency to the extent of agreeing to tell the rogue agents what secret information Kilgallen had “tripped on to” that was lethal in nature. When he betrayed his lover by “squealing” on her with the “damaging” evidence proving that the government agency was definitely involved in the assassination, the source said this sealed Kilgallen’s fate, that she was about to be “dead.”

Based on this important disclosure, it is apparent that those who feared Kilgallen ordered Pataky to monitor the famous journalist, and then report the evidence she had discovered. When it became apparent she was too close to the truth, a fact that hairdresser Charles Simpson acknowledged when he stated, “[Dorothy] had obviously dug up something about the JFK assassination that someone didn’t want her to know,” did those threatened inform Pataky Kilgallen must be stopped? Did Pataky, vulnerable due to his having been “saved” from whatever trouble he was in, a threat on his own life of some sort, or perhaps money considerations, agree to betray Kilgallen.

Certainly, there is no question that Pataky was not a stranger to violence. Recall he told petitioner he was “laid back,” had the nickname “The Happy Hungarian.” This is the side of his personality that he apparently showcased for the entertainment industry. However, there was a dark side to this outsider, trapped in Columbus, Ohio, far from the bright lights of New York City, the Pataky involved in violent altercations with Anna Maria Alberghetti and the NFL football player Jim Otis. Alberghetti noted Pataky being “violent and nutsy.”

If Pataky was indeed the “mystery man” and somehow was involved in Kilgallen’s death or knows who was, the next matter for consideration is to determine exactly how Pataky may have carried out Kilgallen’s elimination. If she “confronted” him with being a snitch as Marc Sinclair had suggested during a phone call before she left for the *What’s My Line?* program, and he agreed to meet

at the Regency, then the nature of the serious conversation eyewitness Katherine Stone described between Kilgallen and the “mystery man” in the corner booth makes sense. During that conversation, the decision could have been made for Pataky to accompany Kilgallen back to her townhouse.

If Pataky had indeed poisoned her vodka and tonic at the bar, then he could have escorted her to the townhouse front entrance and left her to die from the overdose. Or, more likely, since confiscating the JFK assassination file would have been a priority, he could have accompanied her inside the townhouse to the third floor as she experienced dizziness and an unsteady gait. When Kilgallen finally collapsed, he could have carried her to the bedroom not knowing she never slept in it and left her to be found by Richard or Marie, the maid.

Before leaving the townhouse, Pataky, who arguably knew more about her JFK assassination investigation than anyone else, could have then taken her file and either destroyed it or gave it to those who, for their own reasons, wanted her dead. If so, Pataky—who had conveniently entered Kilgallen’s life closely following her investigative work during the Jack Ruby trial—would have fulfilled any promise he may have made to those who had orchestrated his being a “plant” in Kilgallen’s life. He had also eliminated any possibility that she could ruin his life through her poison pen.

If Pataky, on the other hand, merely set up Kilgallen for the kill, then any accomplices, the “employer’s” Marc Sinclair mentioned, could have awaited her at the townhouse entrance and forced Kilgallen to let them in with her. Poisoning her drink could then have happened, as previously described, with capture of the assassination investigation file as the priority.

Whatever the motive, whatever the means, Dorothy Kilgallen was indeed “zippered tight.” The courageous journalist’s typewriter had been silenced forever.

As mentioned in *The Reporter Who Knew Too Much*, so as to provide Ron Pataky with a fair opportunity to clear up inconsistent statements through the years, the former newspaper columnist was interviewed by petitioner during the early days of September 2015.

During the course of the back and forth discussion, he continued to **deny**:

- Any romantic relationship with Kilgallen during their two-year relationship. (“... I don’t believe I ever kissed her [on the mouth]; just on the cheek. And there was love. There was a deep love. A friendship love but we were just never sexually involved at all.”)
- That Kilgallen told anyone, including her best friends, she was in love with him or had a sexual relationship. (“I don’t believe that for one second. With her pride, she would have never said that. If we were hot and heavy for ten years, she would never say that to anyone including the hairdressers who she did not trust. She was a married woman with children.”)
- That he never sent Kilgallen valentines “cut-outs.” (“I don’t believe I’ve ever sent a valentine in my life. I’m not a valentine kind of guy.”)
- That he was in NYC on the weekend of Kilgallen’s death. (“I was in Columbus . . . that was established by [NYC] police, investigators and the reason they contacted me was that I was very prominent in her life at the time.”) (Note: as mentioned, there is no evidence in any report that police ever contacted Pataky since there was no follow-up investigation.)
- Leaking any information about Kilgallen’s JFK and Oswald assassination investigation to anyone. (“She told me someone had leaked information but she didn’t know who it was; never gave me any names.”)
- That the poems he wrote were in any way a subconscious effort to cleanse a guilty conscience regarding his involvement in her death. (“The bottom line is I am utterly . . . my conscience is clear. I have no part in anything involving Dorothy’s death.”)
- That he knew anything about her death. (“I still believe she died of an overdose and drinking.”)
- The need to respond to “those people” accusing him of wrongdoing. (“I don’t want to lower myself to deal with despicable people.”)

Regarding new information Pataky provided, the following was of interest:

- Concerning Kilgallen’s husband, he said, “[Richard] was a terrible mess.”
- Kilgallen “told me she was afraid” of those who feared her JFK and Oswald investigation and her writing a book but she “never gave me any names, never told me whom.”
- He did not attend Kilgallen’s funeral because “I didn’t like the people [in NYC] and most of them didn’t like me. They felt I had taken over a lot of Dorothy’s life and social life.”
- Regarding Kilgallen’s trip to New Orleans shortly before she died and who she may have intended to meet there, he said, “I remember Dorothy mentioning the name of Jim Garrison. She must have told me that.”
- Concerning Jack Ruby’s testimony before the Warren Commission, he stated, “Do you know what, for about six months I had the second copy of [his testimony] before it was released [publicly]. She sent it to me.”
- Asked “why” Kilgallen sent it to him, he said, “I don’t know. She probably sent along a note and asked, ‘what do you think of this? There was nothing sinister about it. It’s hard for me in any way to be sinister about Dorothy.’”

Pataky suggesting that there was a second copy of Ruby’s testimony before the Warren Commission Kilgallen shared with him appears farfetched but if it did happen, once again this evidence points to Pataky being the perfect Judas to double cross the famed reporter and leak her assassination investigation results to the wrong people. Adding to the potential this happened are several accounts to be taken into consideration regarding Pataky’s financial well-being during the final days of 1965. First up is Marc Sinclair stating in his videotaped interview that Kilgallen told him Pataky “didn’t have any money at all. She said, ‘small newspaper, small job.’” Additional information, as noted, is garnered through Pataky’s cousin, John Downing who swore Pataky admitted Kilgallen had given him an apartment “house” and a Thunderbird and Joyce Darling, Pataky’s cousin, and Belva Elliot, Downing’s sister confirming the gift of the Thunderbird with Darling recalling it was “red.”

Add to this evidence the fact that Kilgallen's butler's daughter Brenda DeJourdan confirming the gift of the Thunderbird, stating during an interview with the petitioner: "That summer [1965], there was something about a Thunderbird outside. There was this car sitting there and I asked my father, 'Do Dorothy and Dick have a new car?' He said, 'no, that is somebody else's car' and then it disappeared. I think it was red, a convertible since that was the only model."

Lavishing gifts on Pataky since his salary was minimal triggering financial concerns directly targets him as the "kiss and tell representative of whatever faction it is that did not want the facts about the JFK assassination to emerge," an operative, a snitch who by his actions one way or another caused the death of Kilgallen. This description matches up with author Lee Israel's research indicating that "It must be considered probably that, if [Dorothy] was murdered, the crime was done to silence her, by a 'kiss-and-tell' representative of whatever faction it is that did not want the facts about the JFK assassination to emerge."

Of note is the discovery of a Pataky interview with author Donald H. Wolfe for his book *The Last Days of Marilyn Monroe*. Pataky talks about references to Monroe regarding his friend Robert Slatzer who knew Monroe well. Wolfe stated "[Kilgallen's] nearly completed manuscript of her Ruby interview vanished along with her notes. When Ron Pataki [spelled wrong] was asked if he had seen the manuscript, he indicated that he had. When asked about what it revealed, he responded with a strange caveat, 'Nothing anybody should know about.'"

Does this include those who could have paid Pataky, money for information? Logic may certainly point in that direction with additional questions remaining: does Ron Pataky still possess a copy of Kilgallen's missing manuscript, a prelude to the book she was writing for Random House exposing those who were involved in JFK's death, or, even more important, does Kilgallen's last lover have in his possession her missing JFK assassination investigation file?

While the twin poems written by Pataky and his inconsistent, conflicting accounts of his relationship with Kilgallen in various interviews certainly point to his complicity in her death and the trail of violent behavior indicate that he possessed the evil mindset necessary to harm her, there is one additional component Pataky himself admitted that is arguably more disturbing than any of these matters. This admission provides a deeper look into the less than truthful side

of Pataky, the compulsive liar, and a propensity for violence shocking to the conscience if true.

While being interviewed by researcher Kathryn Fauble, Pataky said that just after leaving Stanford, where he was arrested for “drunk and disorderly” before dropping out in 1954, he, to quote him, “attended an Assassin’s School in Central America, Panama where Spanish speaking people were used as target practice.” He did not elaborate on what he learned at the “school” and Fauble was clear to tell petitioner that “Pataky was not bragging about being at the school but just stating the facts.:

Whether Pataky was telling the truth or not is impossible to ascertain but even his admission is cause for concern. Later, when confronted with the fact that in 1964 he wrote the “New York Follies as Stunning, Authentic as Parisian Original” column boasting of having been in Paris and his love for the performance of the famous Follies Bergere,” he noted that it was “exactly 10 years ago this month” which would have meant that was 1954 when he had told Fauble and her associate he was in Panama.

When confronted with the conflicting accounts, Pataky, a definite opponent of telling the truth, said, “Oh, yes, I just used the account in Paris to cover up my having been in Panama” apparently meaning that he was indeed at an “assassin’s school” ten years before meeting Kilgallen.

If indeed Pataky did attend the “assassin’s school,” this would have been good news for the government agency that squeezed him into becoming their recruit as was the propensity for violence in his past. Without question, Pataky was the perfect one to become a traitor to Kilgallen, in effect, setting her up for the kill.

Substantially increasing the likelihood that Ron Pataky murdered Dorothy Kilgallen or was complicit in her death begins with statements from Southern California resident Ken Edwards. He told petitioner knew John Downing, Ron Pataky’s cousin and recalls Downing telling him the following:

Pataky insisted that he knew Pataky's relationship with Dorothy was definitely sexual.

John said that Kilgallen had given Pataky an apartment house and a Thunderbird automobile.

John stated that he knew for a fact that Pataky was the last person to see Dorothy alive.

Deciding to see whether he might discover others who knew Pataky, Edwards checked Pataky's Facebook page noticing that one of his "friends" was Joyce Darling. Edwards told petitioner, "Joyce and my friend John were first cousins, and although I'd never met her, I had heard a great deal about her from John. So, I decided to contact her. We spoke mainly about John who died back in 2011, but I eventually turned the conversation toward Ron Pataky who's also her cousin."

Edwards, who knew Pataky's mother's maiden name was Darling, then added, "Here's the fascinating part. When I mentioned that John had told me about the apartment house and the Thunderbird, she immediately confirmed that as truth. She referred to Ron as Kilgallen's 'boy toy,' said the relationship between them was sexual and that Ron was a gigolo. Joyce said he went to LA and dated many women until things got hot."

Edwards had more information to convey about Pataky based on his conversation with Darling. "And then, out of the blue, and unprompted by me, Joyce stated, 'Ron was the last person to see her alive.' She said that with absolute certainty. I asked if she meant that he was with her WHEN she died, to which she responded, 'He was the last person to SEE her alive.' Very cryptic, and I didn't press her any further as the main reason for contacting her was to speak about her beloved cousin, my friend, John."

Continuing his quest to find out more about Pataky, Edwards contacted Pataky's first cousin Belva Elliot, John Downing's sister. Edwards told petitioner, "[Belva] said [there was] no reason to dig up the past. 'Don't want to hurt Ronnie' but she said Ron admitted the poems he wrote, about the poisoning, about 'one who cannot write who is zippered tight' were about Dorothy."

That Pataky, still alive today, roams free is a scary proposition even at his advanced age (84). Based on his arrest record, (Columbus, Ohio incident with Jim Otis, DUI and disorderly conduct Westerville, Ohio,), his propensity for violence

(Anna Maria Alberghetti incident, Pataky: “violent and nutsy”), multiple conflicting statements regarding his complicity in Kilgallen’s death, the twin incriminating poems he wrote, one detailing the exact circumstances under which Kilgallen was murdered, poisoning, and his strong level of anger event to this day during email exchanges with petitioner, he is still a time bomb waiting to explode.

Labeling Pataky, who despite petitioner accusing him of murder countless times in print and during media interviews but has never sued petitioner in a court of law, a pathological liar with psychopathic tendencies is no stretch of the imagination. When one considers the symptoms,

- Poor control over behavior
- Using others (a parasitic lifestyle)
- Superficial charm and glibness.
- Inflated sense of self-worth.
- Constant need for stimulation.
- Lying pathologically.
- Conning others; being manipulative.
- Lack of remorse or guilt.
- Callousness; lack of empathy.

Pataky’s behavior before and after Kilgallen’s death fits the definitions of a psychopath like the proverbial glove. Any psychiatrist would welcome the chance to interview the troubled man, the man the New York DA and the U.S. Attorney’s office has so far let go free, to probe deeply into his psyche, to learn the real truth about the man who Kilgallen loved and trusted. And that he betrayed, and when discovered, ended her life.

Justice demands Pataky be brought to bear for his crime, for killing a woman of whom William Randolph Hearst, Jr. said, “Dorothy Kilgallen was as good a reporter as ever came down the line. She had three trademarks: a keen mind, a tailored exterior, and a steel rod as a backbone. Dorothy was life and death. She reached into the precipices of people’s emotions, in both her writings and her personal confrontations with her own existence. She was enthusiastic, open, full of life.”

XIII. SPECIFIC MEANS BY WHICH RON PATAKY COMPLICIT IN DOROTHY KILGALLEN'S DEATH

Either because Ron Pataky had been ordered to do so since time was of the essence with Dorothy Kilgallen still planning a second trip to New Orleans where she might discover more evidence linking Carlos Marcello and, it seems, based on the new evidence, the CIA, to JFK's assassination, Pataky apparently initiated a plan to end Kilgallen's life or set up the means to do so by other operatives during the early morning hours of November 8, 1965.

If this was indeed the plan based on "orders" from the rogue agents who had "saved" him from whatever "trouble" he was in, that late afternoon/early evening of the 7th, Kilgallen agreed to meet him later at the Regency Hotel bar where he knew she would confront him with allegations that he was a traitor. Either because he was already in New York City or could fly there in a short time (one and a half to two hours), Pataky agreed to the showdown.

Despite her suspicions, Kilgallen had worn the "date, date dress" perhaps hoping the man she loved could convince her he was not a charlatan who had betrayed her by employing deception in order to gain favors, bask in the limelight of being Kilgallen's paramour, reap financial gain (apartment and Thunderbird, etc.), and, most importantly, gain access to her secret JFK assassination investigation results. As evidenced by the "type" of women Pataky had pursued, those with high profile celebrity status (Anna Maria Alberghetti, Sandy Dennis, etc.), Pataky had latched on to Kilgallen using her as he had used others to further his career. Now, based on his selling out to the government agency that controlled his fate, he had no choice but to shut her mouth once and for all either on his own or through the assistance of others.

Whose idea it may have been to poison Kilgallen with the combination of barbiturates and alcohol is subject to speculation but whether it was Pataky's idea, or that of his handlers, he must have realized this means was the best way to eliminate Kilgallen. Thus, Pataky, after having primed himself with a few drinks before meeting her thus supplying added courage, had secured the powdered form of the three barbiturates later found in her blood stream. With the barbs readily available in a jacket pocket, he met Kilgallen after midnight in the bar's corner booth described by Katherine Stone. That the rendezvous happened in the wee

hours of November 8th with at least two hours having passed since *What's My Line* was over, may be explained by Pataky's having had to fly to New York City on short notice.

Pataky had bragged that Kilgallen and he had been to the Regency Hotel bar "more than twenty times" to the extent that he said "hi" to the bartender on occasion. While this is an admission of his frequenting the hotel, the claim appears dubious, an exaggeration. However, if he was telling the truth, then the two of them sitting in a corner booth away from the bar in dim light made sense so no one could recognize him.

The tone of the conversation was "serious" as Katherine Stone later described and Kilgallen, unconvinced by Pataky's denials of being the one leaking her JFK assassination investigation evidence, in all likelihood, told him this was their last rendezvous, that she couldn't trust him anymore. The two must have argued but Kilgallen would not change her mind; the relationship was over.

While Kurt Meir's piano arrangements provided background noise, Pataky, incensed at her unwillingness to reason, realized he could not only rid himself of any threat she might ruin his career but also gain favor with those who had hired him to monitor the reporter who was such a thorn in their side, the reporter who certainly knew too much, the reporter who had to be silenced once and for all. If there was any guilt in his mind, he quickly dismissed it; this was all Kilgallen's fault; he had warned her to stop the investigation just as Marc Sinclair and James Clement had done, but she would not listen.

Spiking her drink with the deadly combination of the three barbiturates made good sense with only the question of whether to do it at the bar, or if Pataky could persuade her to let him accompany her to the townhouse, there instead. First, though, he watched as Kilgallen drank steadily her stiff vodka and tonic drinks with quinine from the tonic water masking the bitter taste. Little did Pataky know that later Sinclair would speculate, stating "Dorothy was given it [the pills] somehow. I don't know if it had been injected, given them in the back of the car, done in a drink. I don't know that and I don't know if she left under her own power from the Regency Hotel."

If Pataky chose to spike Kilgallen's drink at the bar, then she may have begun to experience a few signs of the effects of the drugs. This included confusion, unsteadiness, drowsiness, wobbly legs and a possible partial loss of

faculties. Perhaps press agent Harvey Daniels perception that Kilgallen was “cheery and a little high” reflected this state of being.

Whether anyone besides Daniels noticed anything unusual about Kilgallen’s behavior is impossible to ascertain. Regardless, Pataky, the “mystery man,” could have sneaked the drugs into Kilgallen’s vodka and tonic while she was in the hotel bathroom or making a call from a public phone, perhaps the one to the messenger service about picking up her *Journal-American* column at the townhouse. More chatting in the bar followed but after a while, perhaps a half hour to forty-five minutes, Kilgallen began to feel queasy and unsteady. Predictably, Kilgallen would have asked Pataky to help her get home.

At Kilgallen’s suggestion, Pataky could have then escorted Kilgallen out of the hotel either through the front door, a side door or a back entrance. To date, no one has come forward who saw either Kilgallen alone or in the accompaniment of someone else when she left.

Having left the hotel, Pataky, especially if Kilgallen wasn’t in stable condition, would have accompanied her to her townhouse just a few blocks away probably by taxi or in his car. Since Kilgallen was a bit wobbly, the two walking to the townhouse is unlikely especially since the weather on November 8, 1965 had chilled considerably during the early morning hours.

During this time, with the three barbiturates infecting Kilgallen’s body, her unsteadiness most likely increased. Pataky recognized her being unsteady and as her “best friend” was more than willing to help her make it home.

The question as to whether Pataky entered the townhouse with Kilgallen is the first one to ask. Initially, consider the possibility that he did not do so but instead helped her unlock the front door and then vanished into the night. Him doing so seems dubious since besides silencing Kilgallen, in all likelihood, he was told to find her JFK assassination file on orders from his handlers and the book manuscript, if possible.

If he left, then Pataky, with evil intent in his heart, believed whatever barbiturate dosage he had spiked into Kilgallen’s drink at the bar along with vodka was strong enough to kill her. To sync this with the death scene, Kilgallen, unaware that she had ingested a lethal dose of dangerous drugs, could have stumbled unsteadily into the elevator. A logical destination was the “Cloop,” located on the fifth floor, the home office where she slept.

Likely, though, Kilgallen, in a dazed state, would have stopped at the third floor where her pink bathroom, clothes closet and dressing room were located. If the barbiturates were spiked into her drink at the hotel, then she may have felt nauseous, a common side effect of the drugs.

If this happened, Kilgallen could have decided to seek relief, accounting for her entering the bathroom and ingesting Pepto Bismol, the “pink fluid” Dr. Luke later discovered in her stomach. Unless the ME Report was faulty in this regard, and it certainly could have been based on the sloppy handling of the autopsy, the presence of the “pink liquid” appears to be undisputed evidence Kilgallen died in the townhouse not at another location and then was transported home. Otherwise, how had the “pink liquid,” the Pepto Bismol, entered her blood stream since it seems unlikely she would have swallowed the remedy for an upset stomach other than in the townhouse bathroom.

Regarding the nightclothes Kilgallen was discovered in located in the Master bedroom she never slept in while positioned in a bed she had never slept in, two possibilities exist to explain why she was not clothed in her normal attire (pajamas and old socks) with her false eyelashes and hairpiece still intact, a staged death scene for sure. First, a bit confused about the lack of mental faculties, Kilgallen, instead of fiddling with the usual bedclothes, may have quickly discarded the Chiffon dress. She then grabbed the strange nightclothes (Bolero blouse and blue peignoir, or blue robe) from the clothes closet and put them/it on. Or, in the alternative, she simply at some point collapsed on the bathroom floor where James Clement discovered her dead body early the next morning still wearing the clothes she had worn to *What's My Line?*

That Kilgallen entered the townhouse alone blunts James Clement's viable account that he heard another man with her. Recall his daughter said he told her, “A gentleman was with Dorothy when she came into the townhouse. Somehow my father saw him; there was evidence of his being there. He said he didn't know the gentleman but when my father went to bed, he was still there.” Continuing, DeJourdan said, “My father said he heard a noise and it could have been the man leaving.” Explaining, she said, “On the first floor, there was a door to the backyard, a screen door, and that night it was unlocked. My mother said, ‘maybe that is what you heard, the screen door closing.’”

Without any commotion, Kilgallen and Pataky could have quietly entered and because Kilgallen believed the servants would not return until very early morning, there was no worry to wake them on the lower floors. Meanwhile, Richard, Kerry and tutor Ibne Hassan were all sleeping on floors above the third permitting Pataky, an operative on a deadly mission, safe passage to accompany her as the two entered the elevator. They headed toward her bathroom, the clothes closet and her dressing room adjacent to the Master bedroom on the third floor. Kilgallen, even though she may have been in stupor, was still angry at Pataky for betraying her but welcomed his offer to help her get into bed.

If Kilgallen had been poisoned with the barbiturates at the Regency Hotel Bar, in all likelihood, she made some excuse that she was nauseous and headed for the bathroom. How long it took for her to collapse to the floor and die is unknown but it would have been after she ingested the Pepto Bismol. Hearing a thud when she fell to the floor, Pataky would have slightly opened the door, perhaps checked for a pulse, and finding none, looked for her JFK assassination file, and then escaped from the townhouse into the night making the noise that James Clement heard when a door, perhaps the screen door leading to the garden, closed.

Under this scenario, Kilgallen had on the same clothes she had worn to the television program, ones the butler noticed when he discovered her dead body the next morning. This happening lends credence to the fact that Kilgallen was poisoned at the Regency Hotel bar and then died minutes after entering the townhouse bathroom. Doing so meant that she could either have been alone when she came home, or, more likely was accompanied by Pataky who had to make sure the deadly barbiturates killed her.

If the barbiturates had not been given to her at the bar, Kilgallen, either needing to relieve herself based on the vodka and tonics she drank at the bar or perhaps experiencing an upset stomach from food she had eaten during the evening, walked into the bathroom. While she was gone, Pataky could have offered to fix them both a drink accounting for the two glasses on the bedroom nightstand noted by Dr. Umberger, the strongest indication possible that Kilgallen was not alone when she died thus verifying Clement's claim of someone being with her.

While Kilgallen was in the bathroom taking the Pepto Bismal, Pataky could have poured vodka and the tonic water into Kilgallen's glass. Then, if he had not already poisoned her at the bar, he could have emptied the powdered barbiturates,

already in that form, into her drink with the tonic water masking the drug's bad taste. When she drank from one of the glasses, the Nembutal powdered residue stuck to the rim of the glass, later to be discovered by toxicologist John Broch.

At this point, Kilgallen had not removed her makeup, false eyelashes and hairpiece. Perhaps she still wanted to look good for Pataky but as the minutes passed toward a half hour or so, Kilgallen, after sipping from her drink as she conversed with her companion on the bed in the Master Bedroom, could have begun to sink into a state of uneasiness. This could have caused another trip to the bathroom but she left the door open where she may have experienced confusion while wondering why the drinking was affecting her ability to think straight. Kilgallen, in all likelihood, had trouble keeping her eyes open and finally, with Pataky watching, she fell to the floor, dead. He then scoured the room for her JFK assassination file before fleeing the townhouse making the noise Clement said he heard.

Since James Clement said he found Kilgallen's body in the bathroom wearing the clothes she apparently wore on *What's My Line?*, this means that she did not change into the strange bedclothes Marc Sinclaire saw later in the Master bedroom. How Kilgallen ended up in these clothes intensifies the mystery as to how she died as does the fact that under normal circumstances when a person dies of a drug overdose there is vomiting and thus soiled bedclothes requiring disposal. There is no indication Clement handled this task meaning Richard must have done so but what is known that that the soiled nightclothes were never recovered.

Regardless, common sense indicates Richard had entered the picture and would have stripped his wife of the Chiffon dress until she was nude (no panties or bra) and then re-dressed her in the off nightclothes from the closet causing the disarray Clement noticed the next morning, the second time he had seen her body. Recall that there was an indication, according to Marc Sinclaire, that a lipstick smear was evident on the Bolero blouse. This could have happened when Richard, distraught to the extent of being unable to function in an orderly manner causing him to begin drinking alcohol, clumsily removed her clothes and dressed her in the Bolero blouse.

If this was Richard's doing, then he would have positioned Kilgallen square in the middle of the bed. The empty Seconal bottle may have been on the nightstand with the two glasses although Richard forgot to place her reading

glasses in the area since she would have needed them to read *Honey Badger*, the book he positioned on her lap, albeit upside down. As Marc Sinclair suspected, the air conditioner was turned on to help preserve the body.

If Kilgallen was poisoned at the bar, within forty-minutes or less dependent on how the combination of Seconal, Nembutal and Tuinal affected her, Kilgallen would have, in all likelihood, experienced bradycardia. This was a slow heart rate accompanied by dizziness and fainting. Try as she may, the famous journalist and television star could not fight back against the poisonous drugs accelerating through her system. At some point, they combined with the vodka to stop her brain from functioning.

If Pataky poisoned her at the townhouse, the most likely scenario, then perhaps the two talked for some time after she ingested the powdered barbiturates and before she felt woozy leading to her trip to the bathroom. This must have happened at some point since this is where Clement found her.

The empty Seconal bottle Pataky may have discovered in her purse served exactly the purpose intended: to throw the authorities, including the Medical Examiner, off track by immediately heading them in the direction of accidental death. This would answer another question: why didn't those who had to eliminate Kilgallen since they were threatened by her JFK assassination investigation disclosures, simply employ an operative to shoot her, knife her, or strangle the famed reporter? The reason seems obvious: by overdosing Kilgallen combined with the alcohol the resulting verdict was exactly as planned painting the feisty journalist as a drug addict and alcoholic whose JFK assassination research should be ignored if any of it ever was disclosed. Smart thinking, for sure, since this is exactly what happened from the day Kilgallen died until five-plus decades later as evidenced by her being left out of any serious discussions about the JFK assassination by so-called experts despite her investigation, without question, having been the most competent in history.

Having done his job to not only murder Kilgallen but set her up as a misfit druggie whose credibility would be ruined, Pataky had to attempt to locate Kilgallen's assassinations file perhaps and, based on his comments to author Wolfe, the book manuscript. That Pataky did not locate the file or the manuscript may be inferred by the appearance the next day, as described by James Clement, of FBI agents or ones posing as agents scattering about the townhouse and carrying

the boxes of Kilgallen's papers away. Not retrieving the file, Pataky knew, would not give him favor with those who had threatened his life but at least their nemesis was "shuttered tight." If he did find the file and/or the manuscript, then either or both of them was delivered to those who had turned Pataky into a traitor.

Of note regarding this logical scenario is additional information provided to petitioner by the Las Vegas source mentioned in Section I. Besides exposing how Pataky may very well have been compromised due to his having been "saved" from trouble he was in, whatever that may have been, by rogue government agents, the source told petition "the government agency never does its own dirty work," that instead it would "rogue F.B.I. agents who handle that chore. The source added that, in his opinion, based on firsthand information, the agents were the ones who would have "staged the death scene" because "that's what they do." If this account is true, and it appears so, then Pataky, as an operative of the agency, may have been the conduit to setting up Kilgallen so the agents could take it from there. By requiring Pataky to submit a DNA sample, the source's account may be evaluated especially if Pataky's DNA sample matches Kilgallen's.

XIV. BOGUS NY DISTRICT ATTORNEY INVESTIGATION/U.S. ATTORNEY REFUSAL TO INVESTIGATE/WHY COURT ACTION NECESSARY TO PROVIDE JUSTICE FOR DOROTHY KILGALLEN

Before approaching this court with the request to exhume Dorothy Kilgallen's body, the petitioner has exhausted the law enforcement remedies available to him as her intermediary, her voice, her paladin. This involves interaction with the New York City District Attorney's Office headed by Cyrus Vance, Jr. followed up by, after new evidence was gathered about her death, contact with interim U. S. Attorney Barbara Underwood and then through a letter to Geoffrey Berman, United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York. Each has been derelict in their duty to uphold the law since none of the three has provided Kilgallen with the justice she deserves thus triggering this urgent petition to the court.

On December 4, 2016, petitioner, based on the mountains of evidence collected and then included in “The Reporter Who Knew Too Much” proving Ron Pataky was either the killer or complicit in Kilgallen’s death, believed he needed to be brought to justice. With this in mind, there was little question a fresh investigation, not a re-investigation because there had been none in 1965 despite an apparent staged death scene and other irregularities regarding Dorothy Kilgallen’s death, was in order.

To that end, Petitioner, on Kilgallen’s behalf, sent to Vance, Jr., son of the former Secretary of State, requesting such an investigation despite the enormous odds against that happening 50+ years after her death. The letter, sent on December 5, read, in part:

Dear Mr. Vance Jr.,

. . . [There is] a duty to report what I believe to be a crime, especially if a main suspect exists who is still at large today. This duty, I contend, extends to a crime committed whether it was five days ago, five years ago, or 50+ years ago, as is the situation here since there is no statute of limitations regarding murder.

During the course of my three-year biographical research regarding Pulitzer-Prize nominated journalist, investigative reporter, television celebrity, and New York City resident Dorothy Kilgallen, I have discovered compelling evidence warranting the view that her death in 1965 was not accidental but a case of homicide . . . this new evidence also points to her murder as having been effectively covered up, twice in fact, by those involved, which includes strong indication, at the time of her death, of corruption in the New York City Medical Examiner’s Office.

With this new evidence in mind, re-opening Kilgallen’s case is judicially responsible. Even though the events surrounding her death are now five decades old, I do not believe your office’s re-opening the investigation will result in futile posturing. There are strong leads based on credible witnesses and a primary suspect is still alive.

This credible evidence includes the following:

Audiotape interviews with the Midwest columnist indicating conflicting statements about his relationship with Kilgallen, his knowledge of her affairs and, most incriminating, two poems he wrote appearing to directly connect

him to Kilgallen's death, especially regarding her being "silenced" and the possibility she was poisoned with a barbiturate combination.

The purpose of this letter, the first of six sent to Vance Jr. over a period of three years, was clear: provide the DA's office with proof Kilgallen did not die accidentally or commit suicide but was indeed murdered so that Vance Jr. could announce a new "verdict" to the public regarding her death. Doing so would once and for all restore Kilgallen's reputation, that she was not a drug addict or an alcoholic but had died at the hands of others threatened, common sense dictated, by her exposure of those complicit in the JFK assassination.

In addition, the expectation was that the plethora of primary source evidence proving Kilgallen's last lover Ron Pataky, including incriminating evidence from his own mouth and hand, was complicit in her death would result in his indictment. At long last, the one man who knew what had happened to the courageous reporter would receive the justice he deserved at the same time Kilgallen received the justice she deserved after so long being denied justice. Best of all, at long last, Kilgallen could take her a rightful place alongside those patriots who have given up their life for their country.

With these goals in mind, one may only imagine the excitement when Susan Edelman of the *New York Post* announced on January 29, 2017:

Manhattan DA's Office probing death of reporter with possible JFK ties

The Manhattan District Attorney's Office is looking into the mysterious death 51 years ago of newspaper writer and "What's My Line?" star Dorothy Kilgallen, who was investigating the JFK assassination, The Post has learned.

The stunning development comes after a new book, ["The Reporter Who Knew Too Much,"](#) suggests Kilgallen was murdered to shut down her relentless pursuit of a Mafia don linked to JFK and Lee Harvey Oswald.

Joan Vollero, a spokeswoman for DA Cyrus Vance Jr., confirmed that a staffer has read the book, and reviewed a letter from author Mark Shaw citing new leads, medical evidence, and witnesses overlooked when Kilgallen, 52, died suddenly on Nov. 8, 1965, at the peak of her career.

“I’m hopeful DA investigators will probe any records available and interview witnesses still alive today who can shed light on what happened to this remarkable woman,” Shaw told The Post, which featured his findings last month.

“Victims have rights whether their name is Dorothy Kilgallen or Dorothy Doe, and Kilgallen was denied justice in 1965. That’s why I’m fighting for her.”

Shaw said he has received dozens of emails from readers demanding an official investigation. One “called her ‘a patriot’ who should be revered for risking her life to solve the JFK assassination.”

Interest in Kilgallen’s case around the world was evidenced by their being more than 235,000 hits for the online article and thousands more who read the print edition. Emails poured in to petitioner supporting the DA office’s determination to launch an investigation

With petitioner’s goals in mind, for the next few months, cooperation flourished with petitioner forwarding a boatload of new evidence, some supplied by readers of “The Reporter Who Knew Too Much” to Joan Vollero, the DA’s Director of Communications which, she in turn, promised to forward it to the chief investigator assigned to the case. Finally, Vollero connected petitioner via email to former homicide detective Richard Ramos, assigned to Kilgallen’s case in tandem with, petitioner would later learn, Assistant District Attorney Eugene Hurley, head of the DA’s office “Cold Case Project,” specifically formed to investigate “unsolved homicides.”

From January to late May, 2017, petitioner continued to forward evidence about Kilgallen’s case including that pointing to Pataky’s guilt. Finally, at petitioner’s request, a meeting was set up between him and Detective Ramos for June 1 at the DA’s headquarters in Hogan Place in New York City.

Ramos began by saying how excited he was about being involved in the investigation since “normally all I handle are embezzlement cases, ones like that.” He said the other detectives in his office were jealous that he was working with the

“cold case unit.” Ramos said that his dad was “excited” as well with his being involved in the Kilgallen case and that he had watched *What’s My Line?* re-runs on Buzz TV.

At the start of the meeting, petitioner presented Ramos with a 30+ page “Evidence Report” [Available Upon Request; Included in “The Reporter Who Knew Too Much”]. It included a chart listing of the principals involved with Kilgallen’s life and times and her death, a section entitled “Reluctant” (Scared) Witness List (Withholding Evidence), and another section entitled, “Credible Evidence/Information Regarding Kilgallen Case” outlining the salient facts regarding a potential prosecution of those responsible for her death. A seven page “New Evidence Summary as of June 1, 2017” listing 25 witnesses along with their statements, and a six page “Relevant Factors/Evidence Proving Dorothy Kilgallen Victim of Homicide” listing 31 “relevant factors” was also included. On page 34 of the document, the incriminating poem written by Pataky entitled “Vodka Roulette Seen as Relief Possibility” and other damaging evidence against him completed the exhaustive document.

During the meeting, Ramos confirmed that he had read *The Reporter Who Knew Too Much* and “very much enjoyed it.” He said he had watched the more than 50 interview videos about Kilgallen life and times, and her death posted on www.thedorothykilgallenstory.org. When asked why he was heading up an investigation, he said it “came from his superior, Vance, Jr.”

When the conversation turned to Pataky, Ramos exclaimed, “*I wonder if he sold Kilgallen’s information about the JFK assassination to some people. I also wonder why he didn’t go to his girlfriend’s funeral.*” The statement about “some people” certainly is similar to the disclosure by petitioner’s Las Vegas source that Pataky had been compromised by the “wrong people” and then snitched on Kilgallen leading to her death.

When petitioner mentioned that at one point during an interview with Pataky petitioner begged Kilgallen’s lover to “come clean” about his involvement in her death, there was a pregnant pause before he refused to do so, Ramos agreed that his interrogation of Pataky might be fruitful. This banter caused petitioner to believe that Ramos had strong suspicions about Pataky being complicit in her death insinuating that Kilgallen had been the victim of a homicide.

In fact, throughout the conversation Ramos referred to Kilgallen as a “victim” when petitioner mentioned that she should be treated like any other person who died mysteriously whether it was five days, five years or fifty years while discussing other victims he had dealt with who were scared to come forward. He mentioned his frustration with cases involving a “beautiful woman who was found sitting up in bed after taking 60 pills,” and the “murder of a guy found in a trunk by a dope dealer who led police to the body but no witnesses would come forward” to help solve the murder.

When the petitioner noted Kilgallen’s family members, including Jill, “Dickie” and Kerry, being uncooperative, he said “this happens a lot when the family may feel they are in jeopardy.” Regarding Kilgallen’s butler’s daughter Brenda DeJourdan, after the petitioner explained her reluctance to cooperate (this happened before petitioner’s second interview with her), he agreed that he might be successful with her and other witnesses since the DA’s office was now involved. Toward the end of the meeting, he said, “I’ve already sent out some subpoenas,” meaning that his investigation was certainly ongoing.

During the months of June and July, emails once again floated between Ramos and the petitioner as new evidence was passed along including incriminating statements made by friends and relatives about Pataky’s involvement in Kilgallen’s death. Chief among them was petitioner locating former Suffolk County Sheriff’s Deputy Dennis O’Keeffe, who knew Dr. Charles Umberger, the ME forensics expert who tested Kilgallen’s bodily fluids, and most importantly, had actually spoken to Detective Doyle, the first law enforcement officer on the scene at Kilgallen’s lavish townhouse on the day she died.

In addition, email information included providing Ramos with the names of the two people who swore Kilgallen’s daughter Jill said, “My mother was killed,” and the results of an extensive interview with Kilgallen’s butler James Clement’s daughter Brenda DeJourdan, who not only provided insight into Kilgallen’s life and times but provided several statements by her father that he knew she was murdered since he was present on the day she died. Clement, DeJourdan stated, also dealt with the FBI agents who swarmed the townhouse and took boxes of Kilgallen’s documents and papers away.

Throughout this email exchange, Ramos thanked petitioner for his cooperation and the new evidence being collected especially that focused on

Pataky's having admitted to two relatives that he was the last person to see Kilgallen alive and that the poems he wrote were about Kilgallen.

At one point, petitioner, concerned for his own safety, wrote,

In case I get by a bus driven by one of those folks who apparently don't want me to further probe Dorothy's death or dispute the ludicrous "Oswald Alone" theory re the JFK assassination, I want you to know that I am now in the possession of the complete Jack Ruby trial transcripts that have been missing for more than 50 years with the intention of including them in a follow-up book to the current one to be published down the line a bit.

To date, I have reviewed more than 1000 pages with another 1000 or so to go and now understand much better why Dorothy, based on the shocking testimony, her two exclusive interviews with Ruby, and the reliable sources she had in the Dallas Police Department, etc., could tell her colleagues and friends she was going to "crack the JFK and Oswald assassinations wide open." And why her enemies could not permit her to write the book for Random house exposing those responsible who risked exposure if the book was published.

On July 13, 2017, Ramos wrote:

Good morning. I apologize for the delay. Have been busy with other cases. I appreciate all your work also. I am meeting with the ADA next week. I will keep you updated. Thanks again.

Richard Ramos
Senior Investigator
District Attorney New York County

All seemed in order with the petitioner praising the DA's office during numerous television, radio, podcast and print interviews since there was the assurance by Detective Ramos that Kilgallen will be afforded the justice she was denied following her untimely death at age 52. By this happening, by the DA's office using its immense powers of investigation, petitioner was confident the mystery as to how Kilgallen died, and hopefully, by whom, would be solved, in effect, substantiating the plausible theories proposed in *The Reporter Who Knew Too Much*.

On August 29, 2017, a phone conference to update the investigation was set up with Detective Ramos and ADA Hurley, whose identity was disclosed to petitioner for the first time. Petitioner was told the meeting was to "update the investigation" with anticipation that the Detective Ramos and ADA Hurley would provide information about who had been interviewed and what documents had been secured with questions about the case to follow. Instead, petitioner, who had been encouraged and thanked by Detective Ramos for cooperating was stunned when ADA Hurley suddenly announced that the investigation had been "thorough" and was now being terminated without advance warning since "we find no evidence that Kilgallen was harmed by the actions of anyone."

Shocked to the point of being speechless at the news, and sensing a possible double-cross by the DA's office to fully investigate Kilgallen's death, petitioner asked several rapid fire questions of ADA Hurley, who admitted he had read *The Reporter Who Knew Too Much* leading him to launch the investigation, concerning who has been interviewed and what documents had been retrieved through subpoena power. Told repeatedly, "I cannot tell you that," and "I am not going to argue with you Mr. Shaw" in an angry tone when pressed for any details about the investigation, ADA Hurley finally slipped from his prepared script and admitted, **"We can't tell who did it."** [Bold type added] The stilted conversation ended shortly thereafter with ADA Hurley failing to explain the contradiction as to why his latter statement was 360 degrees in the opposite direction with the conclusion

that Kilgallen there is “no evidence that Kilgallen was harmed by the actions of anyone.”

Disappointed that the mystery surrounding Kilgallen’s death would not be solved and suspicious that the investigation has been anything but “thorough.” petitioner immediately contacted several of the witnesses out of the 25 provided in the “Evidence Report” who had given petitioner alarming new information about Kilgallen’s death and Pataky’s culpability through personal interviews. Immediately, five of them reported no contact from the DA’s office while once again agreeing to speak with Ramos at any time.

Disheartened but determined not to give up since petitioner had the feeling that Ramos did not agree with Hurley’s decision (Ramos never spoke during the phone conference), petitioner forwarded several emails to Ramos requesting speaking but to no avail.

Undaunted, an August 31 letter was written by petitioner to Vance, Jr. requesting that the investigation continue since it was clear it had been anything but “thorough” whatever definition of that word might be possible, based on a multitude of factors. A full account of what had transpired from January to August 2017 via email and petitioner’s June meeting with Ramos was included along with disclosure of the August 29 telephone conference call with Ramos and ADA Hurley as well as the emails from the four witnesses who had not been interviewed:

In part, the letter, sent on Kilgallen’s behalf, read:

Mr. Vance, I have been fighting to discover the truth and to restore Dorothy’s reputation for several years but we need transparency here, we need to know the results of the investigation thus far and be told that it will not end especially with so many witnesses still to be interviewed. Why not make the results of the investigation public once it is completed so there is no question of a cover-up, so the public will know that your office has in fact provided Dorothy with the justice she deserves?

As I said before, my hope is that the decision to close the investigation is not final. You have a chance to let the truth reign, Mr. Vance, be a champion for Dorothy’s rights. The alternative is simply unacceptable, a true miscarriage of justice.

124

No response was received to this letter. Instead the following press release was issued by the DA's office.

Following a thorough, eight-month-long investigation into the death of Dorothy Kilgallen, the [NY County] District Attorney's Office has found no evidence from which it could be concluded that Kilgallen's death was caused by another person. We would like to thank those who advocated on behalf of Kilgallen, because information provided by her supporters is one of the reasons why an investigation commenced 51 years after her death. This Office remains dedicated to the investigation of cold cases and, if new evidence comes to light, we will review it appropriately. We will decline further comment on this matter.

Continuing to fight the denial of justice while believing that the DA's actions were akin to an obstruction of justice since closure of the investigation meant there would be no interview of important witnesses by Detective Ramos and ADA Hurley including those alleging they were too scared to come forward or disclosure of NYPD, NY Medical Examiner and perhaps even NY DA documents secured through subpoena power known to exist through reliable sources, petitioner filed a Freedom of Information Law (FOIL) request. It demanded more than twenty witness statements and a lengthy collection of pertinent documents relating to Kilgallen's death.

When the DA's office replied, it refused to produce the documents or witness statements requested. That no statements were provided was not a surprise since it was clear no witnesses had been interviewed. Without question, especially for history's sake, the DA's actions resulted in yet another apparent cover-up of why, how and by whom Dorothy Kilgallen was murdered. While there was no investigation in 1965 and 1968, the current investigation was bogus, a whitewash, not "thorough" to any degree, government corruption at its worst.

After “Denial of Justice” was published on November 22, 2018, petitioner filed a second FOIL request once again demanding copies of documents and any interview statements the DA’s office possessed. Regarding the latter, a specific request was made for statements made when Ron Pataky was interviewed. To petitioner’s dismay, the DA’s response indicated there were no statements available leading to the logical conclusion that the main suspect in Kilgallen’s death, the one most likely to have either killed her or was otherwise complicit in her death, had never been interviewed.

Believing the DA office’s conduct when it stated to the public there had been a “thorough” investigation was false, and known to be false by Vance, Jr., amounting to obstruction of justice, petitioner first sent a letter to New York Attorney General Eric Schneiderman’s office requesting an investigation. A short time later, a form letter bearing an undistinguishable stamped signature was received from the AG’s “Division of Criminal Justice: Public Integrity Bureau” denying any action. Due to the time frame between when the letter was received and the reply forwarded, it is virtually certain that this author’s concerns were not addressed even on a surface level.

At Kilgallen’s request, petitioner then sent a letter to interim U. S. Attorney for the Southern District of New York Barbara Underwood regarding Kilgallen’s case. In part, the letter, sent on November 29, 2018, read:

Dear Ms. Underwood,

Since your reputation as a woman of the truth is well known and respected, by this letter I am requesting that your office review conduct by New York City District Attorney Cyrus Vance, Jr.’s office regarding the bogus 2017 investigation concerning the death of courageous journalist and investigative reporter Dorothy Kilgallen in 1965.

Details in my most recent letter to Mr. Vance, Jr., enclosed for your interest, provide the proof of an absolute cover up and obstruction of justice since despite mountains of evidence to the contrary, the DA’s office issued a statement in August 2017 concluding that Ms. Kilgallen was not the victim of a homicide. [My book “Denial of Justice”] is enclosed for your interest with the sorry details of the DA’s bogus investigation beginning in Chapter

126

38 at page 423. The use of “Abuse of Power” in the subtitle points to Vance Jr.’s office double cross of promising a “thorough” investigation of Ms. Kilgallen’s death since chief investigator Richard Ramos and Assistant District Attorney Eugene Hurley never interviewed more than 20 witnesses provided to them including Kilgallen’s daughter Jill who told friends, “My mother was murdered,” or sought important documents critical to learning the truth about Kilgallen’s tragic death. In fact, I believe they discovered documents of historical importance during the investigation and this is the reason they terminated the investigation last year thus hiding those documents from the American public.

Thank you for the consideration. I look forward to hearing from you and promise to cooperate in any way possible to guarantee that Ms. Kilgallen gets the justice she deserves. I am sure you will agree that victims of a crime have rights whether they died five days ago, five years ago, or fifty-plus years ago.

Unfortunately, this plea for help in Kilgallen’s behalf was ignored and no response was received from Underwood despite making contact with her administrative assistant. Undaunted, once Underwood left office, on March 27, 2019, petitioner, in Kilgallen’s behalf, sent a letter to Geoffrey Berman, U. S. Attorney for the Southern District of New York. Regarding the allegation of obstruction of justice on Vance Jr.’s part based on his office’s media statement in 2017 that Kilgallen had not been harmed, the letter included the following:

As noted, a copy of Denial of Justice is enclosed for your interest. It provides further details of the DA’s bogus investigation beginning in Chapter 38 at page 423. New, however, to the accusations of improper conduct on the part of Vance, Jr. and Hurley are two recent admissions by the DA’s office in response to the enclosed FOIL request I filed in February 2019. Of special interest is the statement that “the investigation into the death of Dorothy Kilgallen is a sealed criminal proceeding.” This triggers the question as to why the case was designated a “criminal proceeding” in 2019 when the DA’s office announced there was no crime both in the 2017 media statement and when it denied a previous FOIL request later than year.

This said, two specific February 2019 FOIL requests are quite essential to probe. They are:

127

- 36) Any and all incriminating evidence obtained by your office connecting journalist Ron Pataky with the death of Kilgallen in 1965 (based on Detective Ramos' belief that Pataky may have "sold" Kilgallen's JFK assassination evidence to the wrong people as noted in DOJ).
- 37) Any and all documents regarding your office's investigation of Ron Pataky based on his inconsistent statements and admissions about Kilgallen's death (many of both noted in DOJ).

The response from ADA Susan Roque reads as follows regarding #'s 36 and #37

Your requests for item numbers 1, 4, 34, 35, 36 and 37 are not duplicative of your prior request, therefore I render a determination, as follows. You are denied access to 1, 4, 34, 35, 36 and 37 because those documents are not in DANY's possession. An agency cannot provide what it does not possess or does not exist. *See generally, In re Swinton v. Records Access Officers*, 198 A.D.2d 165 (1st Dept. 1993); *Public Officers Law Section 89(3)*.

Logically, it may be concluded that based on this statement ("those documents are not in DANY's possession"), *there was no contact or investigation of any kind, not even an interview, of Pataky, the main suspect in Kilgallen's death.*

Failure to interview the more than twenty witnesses who shed light on her death, especially those with direct knowledge including Pataky's family members who said he admitted to writing the incriminating poems and to being the last person to see Kilgallen alive, also appears to go completely against the grain of a district attorney's duty to search for the truth during an investigation. But not probing Pataky, a pathological liar with psychopathic tendencies as proven in DOJ, appears to fly in the face of any sense of a "thorough" investigation by the DA's office adding to the weight of Vance Jr. and Hurley making the false statement to the media in August 2017.

Regarding Pataky, who had the motive (Kilgallen possible threat to expose his having leaked her assassinations investigation evidence which would have ruined her career), means (he was a trusted ally and admits being in her Manhattan townhouse on previous occasions), opportunity (met her on the

last night of her life at the Regency Hotel near her residence), and benefit from the crime (may have received money for leaking her JFK evidence as Ramos suspected), it is critical that your investigation involve interviewing certain witnesses as soon as possible based on their advanced age but for certain Pataky. His contact information is Ron Pataky – [Information provided-deleted for this petition]. Contact information for other witnesses is supplied in the aforementioned Evidence Report.

Based on these disclosures, two disturbing points of interest about the DA's statement in 2017 terminating the Kilgallen death investigation seem undisputed – by no stretch of the imagination was there a “thorough” investigation of any kind since witnesses provided by this author were never contacted (email exchanges in DOJ). Also, the supposition that there was “no evidence from which it could be concluded that Ms. Kilgallen's death was caused by another person” appears false on its face since the facts point to the DA's office not even making a solid effort to discover such evidence, which surely exists.

Certainly, a fresh investigation will determine whether Vance, Jr. and ADA Hurley issued the false statement to the media knowing it to be false amounting to obstruction of justice but if so, these actions deprived Ms. Kilgallen of the justice she deserved since the DA's office undertook the responsibility to conduct a thorough investigation of her death as it would do with any victim of what was obviously, based on strong and apparent evidence, a homicide. The issuing of such a false statement is in violation of Rule 8.4 of the New York Rules of Professional Conduct. In part, it states that misconduct occurs if a lawyer “engages in conduct involving dishonesty, fraud, deceit or misrepresentation” or “engages in conduct that is prejudicial to the administration of justice.”

These violations appear to fit the conduct of Vance Jr., Hurley and the DA's office's handling of the Kilgallen investigation not only because what they did was at the very least misrepresentation, but at the worst dishonest and deceitful regarding the facts about her death. By doing so, the public was led to believe that the DA's office had done its job in a professional manner and therefore determined that Ms. Kilgallen died accidentally of an overdose of deadly barbiturates resulting in further defaming of her good name. With your office looking into the matter, the question as to whether this conduct is “prejudicial to the administration of justice” for the victim of a crime may be

resolved. This is true whether the victim is a famous woman like Dorothy Kilgallen or Dorothy Doe.

Deciding whether the DA office's conduct is rendered prejudicial must also involve considering the end result here – that Pataky, the man mostly likely to have been complicit in her death (a viable scenario as to how he may have orchestrated it is noted in DOJ), remains free. Interviewing Ramos as to his reasons for suspecting Pataky of selling Ms. Kilgallen's JFK assassination evidence and other matters causing Ramos to view Pataky as a suspect may open the door to further proof Ramos discovered implicating Pataky.

If it is determined by your office that the statement by the DA's office that "it found no evidence from which it could be concluded that Ms. Kilgallen's death was caused by another person," was known to be false, and yet made available to the media and thus to the public at large is arbitrary and capricious, then Vance Jr., and Hurley's conduct is completely contrary to the duty of a prosecuting attorney "to do the right thing." This is one of the foundations of the Rules of Fairness and Ethical Conduct as provided in the Rules of Professional Conduct codified at Title 22, Part 1200 of the New York Code of Rules and Regulations. In the article, "The Right Thing: Ethical Guidelines for Prosecutors," "doing the right thing" is defined as:

"[Prosecutors] must seek the truth, tell the truth and let the chips fall where they may. It means [prosecutors] have a duty to know the ethical rules that govern our conduct, and to remain alert to the myriad of and often subtle ethical challenges that arise in our work. It means that district attorneys and their senior staff must set the tone, emphasize the primacy of ethical conduct, instruct junior prosecutors in these principles, and monitor their compliance."

A decision by your office that Vance Jr. and his colleagues did not "seek the truth" by acting in not only an unethical manner but perhaps an illegal one as well by suppressing evidence, hiding evidence the public should view, then you have the opportunity to right the wrong. This can happen by investigating Vance Jr. and his office regarding its incomplete investigation of Kilgallen's death and to properly and professionally probe that death using all of your investigatory powers including the potential to convene a grand jury.

The 11-page letter also chronicled the petitioner's disturbing experience with Vance Jr.'s office including Ramos' suspicions of Pataky's involvement in Kilgallen's death and all of the incriminating evidence against him. Instead of replying, Berman did not even give petitioner the courtesy of a response despite petitioner contacting spokesman Nicholas Biase at Berman's office three times through email (March 27, 2019, April 16, 2019 and April 29, 2019) asking the status of the letter's allegations. End result: both Underwood and Berman have shirked their duties to investigate what, by all accounts, is a homicide amounting to the suspicions that they decided to cover-up the obvious obstruction of justice by Vance Jr. and his NYC DA's office, marking at least nine different occasions where Kilgallen's case has been covered-up denying the justice she deserves since 1965.

In effect, petitioner has thus exhausted Kilgallen's efforts with the two main government agencies available to her for relief in the state of New York thus triggering the filing of the original petition. Unlike Vance, Jr. Underwood, and Berman, this court may show Kilgallen the respect she deserves, be Kilgallen's hero, a savior of sorts, who finally decides that Pataky must face an investigation of his accountability for his actions regarding her death just as any chief suspect in a homicide would if this case were being handled in present day.

Of note regarding the failure of either the NYC DA's office or the U. S. Attorney's office are two independent evaluations of the evidence both pointing to Kilgallen being the victim of a homicide. First, retired Dutchess County Sheriff's Office (NY) deputy Dennis O'Keeffe, who knew, as noted, both Dr. Charles Umberger and Detective Jack Doyle, told petitioner the following:

Based on totality of the evidence and circumstances I know about case; this should have been a murder investigation. It could have been that the authorities were just as scared to investigate as Kilgallen's family, people close to the family, WML? colleagues, journalists, whoever, were to come forward and that is why there was no

investigation in 1965.

Regarding Pataky, O'Keefe added,

It appears to me that Ron Pataky has dirty hands regarding Kilgallen's death.

In addition, former federal prosecutor and U. S. Congressman Robert Livingston forwarded to the petitioner his thoughts about Kilgallen's death:

[Based on your research, you've shown that Dorothy Kilgallen was investigating and had likely uncovered much of the evidence [about the JFK assassination] when she was discovered to have suffered an untimely death at her home in 1965. Because of your most thorough examination of the confusing facts surrounding her death, one is left with convincing evidence that she died neither from natural causes nor suicide. In short, she was murdered and the circumstances of her death appear to have been covered up.]

XV. IDENTIFICATION AND NOTIFICATION OF NEXT OF KIN REGARDING THIS PETITION/ADDITIONAL NOTIFICATIONS

A Copy of this Amended Petition has been forwarded to:

**By law, Ms. Diane Spall
Manager, Gate of Heaven Cemetery
10 W Stevens Ave, Hawthorne, NY 10532**

By law, and through his attorney(s) by e-filing, Mr. Kerry Kollmar, Dorothy Kilgallen's son and member of family owning burial plot;

By law, and through her attorney(s), Ms. Jill Kollmar, Kilgallen's daughter and member of family owning burial plot;

By law, Mr. Richard Kollmar, Jr. and through her attorney(s), Kilgallen's son and member of family owning burial plot;

**Mr. Cyrus Vance, Jr. District Attorney
New York County District Attorney's Office;**

**Mr. Geoffrey Berman
U. S Attorney for the Southern District of New York**

XVII. OPERATIONAL PLAN FOR EXHUMATION AND MEDICAL EXAMINATION OF THE DOROTHY KILGALLEN REMAINS

To be determined once the Court has granted the Petition although as noted in Section V, Dr. Cyril Wecht, M. D., J. D. has agreed "to perform the post-mortem exam to acquire biological material for DNA testing."

CONCLUSION

The argument may be made that petitioner's request that the remains of both Dorothy Kilgallen and her husband, Richard Kollmar be exhumed so DNA samples may be retrieved and that Ron Pataky be ordered to submit a sample as well is conflicting. This might be true in some cases but here the ultimate goal, as it should be, is to discover the truth about why, how, and by whom she was murdered in the interest of justice thus removing the uncertainty that has remained for 50+ years and counting.

While considering this set of possible outcomes, it seems important to recall the statement made by Carolyn Audilett regarding what one of Kilgallen's cousins told her:

My friend, Dorothy's cousin looks just like Dorothy, mannerisms, etc. – the way she tilts her head, touches her face. The family is “monitoring” your every move, watching your website, Amazon page, looking for any articles by you, etc. **but they still won't speak with you because they want to keep a low profile**, they are private, sophisticated people *who don't want to lose another family member*.

One does not have to stretch the imagination far to realize that arguably a reason why the cousins wouldn't speak with petitioner since they “want to keep a low profile” and “don't want to lose another family member” may very well mean that they too suspect Kollmar of being complicit in Kilgallen's death in a similar fashion to that of Ms. Susan Dorothy Snaper-Shousha and perhaps her daughter, Catherine who has used the last name of Kilgallen from time to time. This may also account, as noted, for why the three grown Kilgallen children, Richard Jr., Jill and Kerry have never cooperated with this petitioner's attempts to learn the truth about what happened to their mother since they believe their father killed their mother, a very sad state of affairs and one most difficult to suspect or admit, for certain.

While petitioner is most reluctant to request that Kollmar's remains be exhumed, as is the case with Kilgallen's, doing so based on Ms. Snaper-Shousha's unexplained statement in her certified letter may remove uncertainty as to who was responsible for Kilgallen's death, since to believe their father was involved in whatever manner has to have been a terrible burden for the three grown children. By taking, as noted, the action petitioner requests while learning what evidence Ms. Shaper-Shousha has leading her to conclude that Kollmar was responsible for Kilgallen's death, this court may very well put to rest that burden especially if there is a DNA match between Kilgallen and Pataky while permitting Kilgallen to rest in peace, something petitioner would most welcome.

In effect, Ms. Shaper-Shousha's statement that "In addition, not only would my late Aunt, Dorothy's body have to be exhumed but also that of my late Uncle, Richard Kollmar who passed away after her," in her October 2nd letter opens the door for this to happen. Its doing so should convince this court that it now has the opportunity to provide justice for all concerned especially when it concerns, without doubt, a remarkable woman through her diligent and all-encompassing eighteen-month investigation of the JFK and Oswald assassinations, gave the world a gift, an eyewitness account of what has always been dubbed, "the greatest murder mystery in history," President Kennedy's death, which, it turns out, was not then, and is not today, a mystery at all. Why? Because when Kilgallen first watched and heard sworn eyewitness testimony at the Jack Ruby trial from her front row seat that Ruby had actually watched the assassination as it took place, was overheard saying "he would be there" when Oswald was transferred, and had snuck into the Dallas Police Department "making like a reporter," she knew there was indeed a plot to kill JFK. This made her realize J. Edgar Hoover's shouting of "Oswald Alone" to the media and the masses was designed to fool the media and the public at large.

Tragically, instead of accepting Kilgallen's gift based on the most credible investigation in history, those in positions of power to question her death, despite a known connection to her assassination investigation, turned their backs on her. By doing so, she ended up being denied the justice she deserved, left naked with no support since no one came to her defense, screaming, "Wait a minute, this case requires a full-scale probe!" Such a lack of outrage triggered an accepted conclusion that this brave and accomplished journalist died accidentally, "circumstances undetermined," with the public believing she was a "druggie" and an alcoholic when there was absolutely no evidence to support this conclusion.

Arguably, thanks to Kilgallen's inspiration and influence and exhaustive research on his own, petitioner is, arguably, the foremost expert on JFK assassination today. It has thus been his duty to pursue justice for her at every turn as a law-abiding citizen who has fought to expose the truth his entire life, just as Kilgallen, whose most famous quote, as noted, is, "Justice is a big rug. When you pull it out from under one person, a lot of others fall out, too," did during hers. Fortunately, the swirling questions surrounding her tragic death at age fifty-two have permitted the most compelling facts about the assassinations to be viewed

through her lens allowing, at long last, her contribution to history, one hidden for fifty-plus years, to come to fruition through the petitioner's media interviews and presentations with the ones posted on You Tube nearing one million views and counting.

For far too long, fifty-four years and counting, the truth about her death has been covered up (at least ten times through five decades, including by the House Select Committee on Assassinations in the 1970s) by men and women in power, to the extent of obstruction of justice. Most recently, it has been the offices of Cyrus Vance, Jr., Barbara Underwood, and Geoffrey Berman, allegedly men and women of justice, who have fallen far short of their duty to investigate what common sense tells us is the homicide of this amazing woman of integrity.

One earmark of Ms. Kilgallen's life is that, for whatever reason, these men and women of power today are as afraid of her as J. Edgar Hoover, Carlos Marcello, and arguably the CIA powers-that-be were in the 1960s, each guilty of hiding the truth about her death and the JFK assassination. But now this Court can change all that by stepping in and using its power to add clarity to why, how and by whom she was eliminated.

Such may occur with a fair and just ruling that not only proves that Richard Kollmar was or was not responsible for his wife's death providing clarity for the grown children and Ms. Snaper-Shousha, while at the same time casting a shadow over Ron Pataky who must be brought to justice if there is a DNA match. If that happened, then the final chapter of this tragic saga is one where, confronted with his complicity in her death via a DNA connection with Kilgallen, he may very well expose the truth about what truly happened regarding the circumstances surrounding her demise in 1965. Even without the DNA connection, the evidence is overwhelming regarding that complicity as noted throughout this petition, but by adding the scientific evidence under the guidance of noted forensic scientist Dr. Cyril Wecht, there will be little doubt of his guilt.

Why is this true? Because in the event of a DNA match between Kilgallen and Pataky, there will exist the ultimate proof showing that, among other matters, Pataky's admissions to close relatives of being the last person to see Kilgallen alive are true while exonerating Richard Kollmar once and for all. As noted, adding the DNA match to that already gathered, including the poem he wrote detailing secret facts about how she was poisoned that only the killer could know and his being an

operative for a rogue government agency complete with Mafia infiltration who recruited him to become a turncoat to Kilgallen, will hopefully cause the convening of a grand jury and a determination of guilt in a court of law with little doubt to spare especially when one recalls the chilling statement made in 2017 to petitioner by Pataky's close friend Camille Renoir: "Ron looked out for Ron, first and foremost and I don't believe he could actually kill someone unless, that is, his life was in danger. He'd be afraid to kill, but if pressured, perhaps by Mafia guys, I can see him doing it."

Certainly, exhuming Kilgallen's body, and that of Kollmar, is a serious matter and may only occur if strong and substantial reasons are presented, as is the case here, with or without her grown children's consent. As noted, in lieu of Ms. Snaper-Shousha's declaration, petitioner has no other choice but to request that Kollmar's remains be exhumed for DNA testing and hopefully it will occur with their support so they may know the truth once and for all. Petitioner's request that the Court order an individual, in this case, Pataky, to submit a DNA sample, is serious as well, but it is critical to proving whether he is a murderer still at large, and if so, to proving that a guilty man never investigated has gone free for five decades and counting, the ultimate injustice.

Not to be forgotten in the midst of the quest to get justice for Kilgallen, all that the petitioner cares about despite his motives being questioned, is that a young woman of fifty-two years old gave up her life for her country in the pursuit of the truth about the JFK assassination. Many descriptions of Kilgallen are appropriate but perhaps noted newspaper publisher William Randolph Hearst, Jr. said it best:

"Dorothy Kilgallen was as good a reporter as ever came down the line. She had three trademarks: a keen mind, a tailored exterior, and a steel rod as a backbone. Dorothy was life and death. She reached into the precipices of people's emotions, in both her writings and her personal confrontations with her own existence. She was enthusiastic, open, full of life."

Respectfully submitted this 15th day of October, 2019.

Mark W. Shaw

Mark W. Shaw
1085 Santa Clara Street, #7
Santa Clara, California 95050
408.477.2418

Verification

State of California, County of Santa Clara ss:

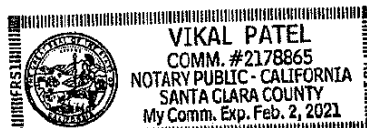
Mark W. Shaw, being duly sworn, deposes and says: I am the petitioner in this proceeding. I have read this petition and know the contents to be true from my own knowledge, except as to those matters stated on information and belief, and as to those matters, I believe them to be true.

Mark W. Shaw

Mark W. Shaw

Sworn before me this 15th of October, 2019

(Vikal Patel)



Appendix

Mark Shaw
1085 Santa Clara Street, #7
Santa Clara, CA 95050
mshawin@yahoo.com
415.940.0827

August 6, 2019

Mr. Kerry Kollmar
(address redacted for privacy's sake)

Dear Kerry,

Based on the requirements of New York Consolidated Laws, Not-For-Profit Corporation Law – NPC Section 1510 (e), Cemetery Duties, please find enclosed a copy of the “Petition to Exhume Remains of Dorothy Kilgallen to Collect DNA Sample, and Order one Mr. Ron Pataky, to submit DNA Sample to the Court,” filed before the Supreme Court of the State of New York, County of Westchester under Index # _____.

My hope is that you will read the petition carefully and strongly consider supporting my efforts to bring to justice former journalist Ron Pataky, whose complicity in your mother's tragic death is proven by strong evidence including his admissions that “he was the last person to see her alive.” By matching his DNA with your mother's, there will be little chance of his getting away with murder, which would be the ultimate injustice.

Kerry, I know you loved your mother very much and that she loved you more than herself. Toward the end of her life, she did everything she could to make certain you would be protected during your growing years and I hope you will come forward now and make certain she finally gets the justice she deserves.

The petition should be self-explanatory but if you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact me. Besides the information in the petition, if you would like for me to send you my latest book about your mother, “Denial of Justice,” I will do so.

Your mother chose me to tell her story and I have done the best I can without you or your sister and brother's support. Having you in my corner would mean the world to me, and I believe to Dorothy.

Best wishes,
Mark Shaw

P. S. During the course of my lengthy research of your mother's life and times and her death, I have secured many photos, documents, and books, including a First Edition of *Fly Away Baby*, that you may interested in. If so, I would be pleased to send them to you.

Mark Shaw
1085 Santa Clara Street, #7
Santa Clara, CA 95050
mshawin@yahoo.com
415.940.0827

August 6, 2019

Ms. Jill Kollmar
(address redacted for privacy's sake)

Dear Jill,

Based on the requirements of New York Consolidated Laws, Not-For-Profit Corporation Law – NPC Section 1510 (e), Cemetery Duties, please find enclosed a copy of the “Petition to Exhume Remains of Dorothy Kilgallen to Collect DNA Sample, and Order one Mr. Ron Pataky, to submit DNA Sample to the Court,” filed before the Supreme Court of the State of New York, County of Westchester under Index # _____.

My hope is that you will read the petition carefully and strongly consider supporting my efforts to bring to justice former journalist Ron Pataky, whose complicity in your mother’s tragic death is proven by strong evidence including his admissions that “he was the last person to see her alive.” By matching his DNA with your mother’s, there will be little chance of his getting away with murder, which would be the ultimate injustice.

I know you loved your mother very much and that she loved you despite arguments you had during the final days of her life. Besides the information in the petition, if you would like for me to send you my latest book about your mother, “Denial of Justice,” I will do so.

The petition should be self-explanatory but if you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact me. Your mother chose me to tell her story and I have done the best I can without your support. Having you in my corner would mean the world to me, and I believe to Dorothy.

Best wishes,
Mark Shaw

P. S. During the course of my lengthy research of your mother’s life and times and her death, I have secured many photos, documents, and books, including a First Edition of *Fly Away Baby*, that you may interested in. If so, I would be pleased to send them to you.

Mark Shaw
1085 Santa Clara Street, #7
Santa Clara, CA 95050
mshawin@yahoo.com
415.940.0827

August 6, 2019

Mr. Richard Kollmar, Jr.
(address redacted for privacy's sake)

Dear Richard,

Based on the requirements of New York Consolidated Laws, Not-For-Profit Corporation Law – NPC Section 1510 (e), Cemetery Duties, please find enclosed a copy of the “Petition to Exhume Remains of Dorothy Kilgallen to Collect DNA Sample, and Order one Mr. Ron Pataky, to submit DNA Sample to the Court,” filed before the Supreme Court of the State of New York, County of Westchester under Index # _____.

My hope is that you will read the petition carefully and strongly consider supporting my efforts to bring to justice former journalist Ron Pataky, whose complicity in your mother’s tragic death is proven by strong evidence including his admissions that “he was the last person to see her alive.” By matching his DNA with your mother’s, there will be little doubt of his not getting away with murder, which would be the ultimate injustice.

I know you loved your mother very much and that she loved you. Besides the information in the petition, if you would like for me to send you my latest book about your mother, “Denial of Justice,” I will do so.

The petition should be self-explanatory but if you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact me. Your mother chose me to tell her story and I have done the best I can without you or your sister and brother’s support. Having you in my corner would mean the world to me, and I believe to Dorothy.

Best Wishes,
Mark Shaw

P. S. During the course of my lengthy research of your mother’s life and times and her death, I have secured many photos, documents, and books, including a First Edition of *Fly Away Baby*, that you may interested in. If so, I would be pleased to send them to you.

Petitioner's Letter to Susan Dorothy Snaper-Shousha

August 12, 2019

Susan Dorothy Snaper-Shousha
265 Alpine Drive
Paramus, New Jersey 07652-1316

Re: Supreme Court Westchester County Petition

Dear Susan –

Believe it or not, but I welcomed your recent letter to the Supreme Court of Westchester County. By my account, and I know it to be true, you are the first member of Dorothy's family to speak up about her death since the day she died nearly 54 years ago. This includes her mother and father, the children, young then and grown now, your daughter Eleanor, your daughter Catherine, and any cousins or other family members.

Without question, you bring up some valid points in your letter and I look forward to these being discussed in a court hearing at some point. Meanwhile, I am including a Summons, Petition and Notice, Statement of Service, and Acknowledge of Receipt of Summons and Notice and Petition. Hopefully by reading the petition, if you have not already done so, you may get a better idea of why I am pursuing the court action so that Ron Pataky does not get away with murder.

While you question my motives for the court action, and I completely understand your doing so, I am only interested in getting justice for Dorothy, the justice she was denied in 1965. Perhaps after reading this letter, the book and the petition's merits, you might understand that a possible resolution without court intervention is possible and if so, I would be pleased to communicate with you or any other family member, or your legal counsel, about that resolution.

Having noticed that you copied the Honorable Letitia James, Attorney General of New York, I have forwarded to her a copy of the petition, a copy of this letter, and the legal documents mentioned above. If she were to be interested in getting involved in this matter, I would be pleased to communicate with her.

Perhaps you are unaware of the impact the two books, “The Reporter Who Knew Too Much,” and “Denial of Justice” have had on making the world aware of what a remarkable woman Dorothy was in so many ways. Besides more than 2000 emails I have received including many from foreign countries, two of the presentations I have given on the books, one at a prestigious bookstore in the San Francisco area, and another at the Commonwealth Club of San Francisco, have, to date, more than 82,000 views on YouTube. Here are the links in case you want to take a look: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=pw4y3bWZWnE> and <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=9vUA4TSYLyI>.

Also told, it now appears that more than one million people have been become re-acquainted with Dorothy per my YouTube interviews and presentations. She is dearly loved by so many with two readers telling me they visit her grave on a regular basis.

One final note, in “Denial of Justice” you will read an account of how much Dorothy cared for Eleanor. It reads as follows:

The non-cooperation by Eleanor’s daughter was especially disappointing since Kilgallen had apparently come to her rescue when Jim and Mae Kilgallen disapproved of Eleanor marrying a Jewish man. Recall Mae had shown her colors when she refused to take young “Dickie” Kollmar to the Bronx Zoo because she was “uncomfortable” around Jewish people. When no one in the family would permit the wedding to be held at another family member’s home, Kilgallen offered the townhouse. A gala affair was the result.

I would be interested to know if this account is true, an example for sure of how Dorothy loved members of her family. If it is true, it shows Dorothy at her best, the stand-up woman she was whose reputation was tarnished forever when those in power distorted the truth about her death.

Best to you Susan. I hope to hear from you.

Mark Shaw

P. S. – I did not know until now that you are known as “Susan Dorothy Snaper-Shousha.” The inclusion of “Dorothy” is an honor for sure.

